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QUÉBEC LONGITUDINAL STUDY
OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(QLSCD 1998-2002)

COLLECTION
**Health and
Wellness**

FROM BIRTH TO 29 MONTHS

Concepts, Definitions and Operational
Aspects

Volume 2, Number 12

9



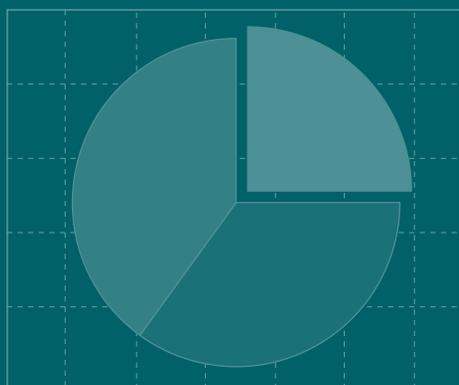
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This report was produced and published by
the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

National Library of Canada
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec

ISBN 2-551-21553-6
ISBN 2-551-21780-6
(édition originale) ISBN 2-551-21544-7
ISBN 2-551-21777-6

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May 2003

Foreword

The publication of this second volume of the QLSCD 1998-2002 series is the result of close collaboration among university researchers, the public health network and the *Direction Santé Québec*¹ (Health Québec Division) of the *Institut de la statistique du Québec* – ISQ (Québec Institute of Statistics), who have been working on this project since 1996.

Two years after the publication of Volume 1 in this series, an interdisciplinary group of more than 80 researchers contributed to producing this second volume, which presents the very first longitudinal results of our survey. These much-anticipated results describe the environment and development of the children based on the first three data collections conducted when they were 5, 17 and 29 months of age. To fully comprehend the importance of these data on early childhood, I would like to remind the reader of the primary goal of the Québec Longitudinal Study of Child Development 1998-2002 as stated in Volume 1 of this series. The QLSCD will help gain a better understanding of the PRECURSORS of social adjustment by first studying adjustment to school, identifying adjustment PATHS and PROCESSES, and examining the CONSEQUENCES of these later in life.

By analyzing data from the first three years of the survey, the ISQ is pleased to be associated with the development of a such powerful survey and research instrument, and particularly with the accomplishment of a study that will serve both as a preventive tool and an aid in the design of effective early interventions. As Director General, I cannot help but take great pride in the model of partnership which has produced such impressive results, many of which may indeed be harbingers of the future.

Yvon Fortin
Director General

1. Certain French appellation in italics in the text do not have official English translations. The first time one of these appears, the unofficial English translation is shown immediately after it. Following this, for ease in reading, only the official French name appears in the text in italics and it is suggested the reader refer to the Glossary for the English translation.

The authors of Volume 2 Number 12 of QLSCD 1998-2002 are:

Part I: QLSCD: Overview of the Study and the Survey Instruments for the 1999 and 2000 Rounds

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Volume 2 of QLSCD 1998-2002 was produced by the:

Direction Santé Québec, ISQ

QLSCD 1998-2002 is sponsored by:

Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux du Québec (MSSS)/Ministry of Health and Social Services
Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR formerly the NHRDP)
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC)
Fonds québécois de la recherche sur la société et la culture (ancien CQRS)/Québec Fund for Research on Society and Culture (formerly the CQRS)
Fonds québécois de la recherche sur la nature et les technologies (ancien FCAR) / Québec Fund for Research on Nature and Technology (formerly the FCAR)
Fonds de la recherche en santé du Québec (FRSQ)/Health Research Fund of Québec
Molson Foundation
Ministère de la Recherche, de la Science et de la Technologie (MRST) par le biais du programme Valorisation recherche Québec (VRQ) / Ministry of Research, Science and Technology
Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC)
Canadian Institute for Advanced Research (CIAR)
Health Canada
National Science Foundation (NSF of USA)
Université de Montréal
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Website: www.stat.gouv.qc.ca

Suggested citations:

THIBAUT, J., M. JETTÉ, H. DESROSIERS and L. GINGRAS (2003). "Concepts, Definitions and Operational Aspects, Part I – QLSCD: Overview of the Study and the Survey Instruments for the 1999 and 2000 Rounds", in *Québec Longitudinal Study of Child Development (QLSCD 1998-2002) – From Birth to 29 Months*, Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec, Vol. 2, No. 12.

DESROSIERS, H. and G. NEILL (2003). "Concepts, Definitions and Operational Aspects, Part II – The Microdata Files and Derivative Variables from the 1999 and 2000 Rounds", in *Québec Longitudinal Study of Child Development (QLSCD 1998-2002) – From Birth to 29 Months*, Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec, Vol. 2, No. 12.

This paper is also available in French. Ce numéro est aussi disponible en version française sous le titre :

THIBAUT, J., M. JETTÉ, H. DESROSIERS et L. GINGRAS (2003). « Aspects conceptuels et opérationnels, Section I – L'ÉLDEQ : présentation de l'étude et des instruments de collecte des volets 1999 et 2000 », dans *Étude longitudinale du développement des enfants du Québec (ÉLDEQ 1998-2002) – De la naissance à 29 mois*, Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec, Vol. 2, n° 12.

DESROSIERS, H., et G. NEILL (2003). « Aspects conceptuels et opérationnels, Section II – Les fichiers de microdonnées et les variables dérivées des volets 1999 et 2000 », dans *Étude longitudinale du développement des enfants du Québec (ÉLDEQ 1998-2002) – De la naissance à 29 mois*, Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec, Vol. 2, n° 12.

Note: We would like to thank Micha Simard of Direction Santé Québec, ISQ for her careful reading of and comments on an early draft of this document.

<p>A Word of Caution, Symbols and Abbreviations can be found in Section "Review of Methodology and Caution"</p>
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Acknowledgements

Given that the QLSCD 1998-2002 has been in existence for more than six years, the task of thanking each person who has collaborated on the project seems daunting, and frankly, nearly impossible. Each year new colleagues join those who have been with us from the very beginning, and they in turn have faced innumerable logistical and methodological challenges, whether in terms of the contents of the survey or navigating their way through a world of knowledge which is in a state of constant progress.

Indeed, the network of university researchers associated with the QLSCD now stretches across Québec to include the rest of Canada and beyond our nation's borders. Hence the wealth of data from this survey is being disseminated through a variety of channels, whether in post-doctoral work being pursued by young researchers outside of Québec, or the multiplier effect of seasoned veterans constantly establishing new international working relationships in this era of the globalization of knowledge. This multiplication of partnerships is closely linked to the exceptional leadership shown by the scientific director of the QLSCD. In addition to contributing to the advance of knowledge, our "conglomerate" of research teams has resulted in the injection of significant funds devoted to analyzing the wealth of data being generated. Indeed, the pooling of research funds obtained through the excellence of the scholars involved has maximized the investment in the QLSCD 1998-2002 by the *ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux* (Ministry of Health and Social Services) sole sponsor of the project's 10 data collections, surveys and pretests.

New partners in our public health network are constantly joining this ever-expanding group of researchers. Increasing numbers of health professionals are becoming actively involved in the QLSCD, coming from the *ministère de la Famille et de l'Enfance* (Ministry of Child and Family Welfare) the education network, etc.

The increase in the number of external experts and growing complexity of this first provincial longitudinal study has led to more ISQ staff devoting their time, in

whole or in part, to the QLSCD. New statisticians from the *Direction de la méthodologie, de la démographie et des enquêtes spéciales – DMDES* (Methodology, Demography and Special Surveys) are now associated with the survey. Their tasks include addressing all questions related to the sample design, analyzing the results of the annual data collections in terms of response rates, and producing the weights required to infer the results to the population of children targeted by this large-scale survey. They also provided support to QLSCD researchers in conducting statistical analyses published in this report. With regards to the *Direction Santé Québec (DSQ)*, chief architect of the QLSCD, it was necessary to hire two people experienced in longitudinal analyses to consolidate the rather small team who have been overseeing the surveys year after year, with all the intense concentration of energy this implies. By coordinating the work of numerous partners, developing new tools and instruments to understand the real world of the growing child, closely collaborating with the survey firm collecting the data, and participating in the dissemination of knowledge by publishing original analyses, the seven members of the *Direction Santé Québec* QLSCD team have accomplished their mission with remarkable success.

Over the years, another partnership that continues to flourish is the one we have with the coordinators of the National Longitudinal Study of Children and Youth (NLSCY, Canada). The fact that these pioneers allowed the QLSCD to use certain instruments administered by the CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) has meant that our Québec longitudinal study is complementary and comparable to this large-scale Canadian study, and at a reasonable cost.

Québec hospitals, who continually face many challenges because of increasing demands for efficiency, are also important partners in our study, as are birthing centres. They manage to weather whatever storms they face by continuing each year to provide certain data from the medical records of the mothers and children. These data are sent to us with the strict proviso that the mothers have furnished prior written consent.

The *Bureau d'interviewers professionnels (BIP)*, the survey firm, continues to be an indispensable partner in arranging and conducting this first large-scale survey of a cohort of Québec children. BIP, masterfully managed with a hands-on approach by its president, is responsible for organizing and ensuring the smooth functioning of the annual data collections in both the pretests and surveys. Their data is of invariably high quality, and the data banks they produce biannually retain a high degree of reliability. BIP's team of interviewers¹ and recruiters, skilfully supervised by a seasoned veteran of field work, has become expert in winning and maintaining the loyalty of the some 2,000 families who annually participate.

Finally, we would like to single out the exceptional participation of Québec families. We truly believe that the success of the QLSCD comes first and foremost from the hours of precious time they grant us every year, during which we feel privileged to share moments in the lives of their little munchkins who, in 2000, were 2½ years of age.

Acknowledging how difficult it is to truly thank everyone who contributed to the day-to-day accomplishment of this Québec first, we would like to cite the words of Serge Bouchard:

Progress is a totally collective process in both time and space. We owe so much to others... We desire a society of good people..., because there is a link between individual and collective excellence.²

A heartfelt thank-you!



Mireille Jetté
Coordinator
*Direction Santé Québec,
Institut de la statistique du Québec*

1. All the interviewers in this survey were women.

2. BOUCHARD, Serge (2001). "Je ne suis pas seul sur terre", *Le Devoir Édition Internet*, 23 juillet. (Unofficial translation).

Introduction to QLSCD 1998-2002

When this second report is published, the children in the QLSCD study will have begun their fifth year on this planet. Despite the use of extraordinary tools to closely monitor their development, it is obvious that, in early childhood, development is too fast for science to keep up with.

In our first report, we described our observations concerning the data collected five months after birth. Because of the cross-sectional nature of these observations, our study was limited to describing the characteristics of the children and their families. We mainly wanted to describe the situation of babies born in Québec in 1997 and 1998. Bursting with enthusiasm and eager to understand things, the researchers who, at the time, provided the broad strokes of analyses to explain the observed characteristics were fully aware those were just the first in a long series of analyses designed to provide a deeper understanding of children's development.

This second report, however, is based on the collective data gathered when the children were respectively 5, 17 and 29 months old. At last, we can now describe the changes that occur in the lives of children and their families from birth to the third year. This is the first time that such a large sample of Québec newborns has been studied as intensively during early childhood. As far as we know, this is the very first time since science began studying children's developmental that researchers have tried to understand the factors leading to academic success or failure by collecting data as frequently as this from such a large sample of such young children.

Researchers now have available more data than ever before about this stage of life. But this abundance of data has a perverse effect. If cross-sectional studies allow us to draw conclusions on the causes of problems observed, why shouldn't we go ahead and indulge in longitudinal data as well? When one has access to data available to no one else, it is easy to forget the limitations of such data. However, while the researchers involved in drafting this report tried to obtain the maximum benefit from prospective longitudinal data collected at three different stages

during early childhood (at 12-month intervals), they also accepted to respect the limitations of this data.

This prospective longitudinal study allows us to describe the changes over time for each measured variable concerning each individual. The researchers thus recorded the changes during the first three years of the children's lives. Profiles of children, parents and families as well as some developmental trajectories were drawn based on the data collected during these three stages. These original results should facilitate discerning the beginning of the course taken by the children and their families. However, it is important to remember that these results only described the first three points of a curve that ideally should comprise fifteen points of time. Since in most cases, it is not very likely that behaviour is consolidated at 2½ years, we asked the authors to primarily limit themselves to describing the development of observable changes. It is obviously too early in the child's life for us to attempt causal analyses in order to identify determinants, especially since these would only be associations. Finally, whenever we approach a problem, our questions are generally much too simplistic. Longitudinal studies such as the QLSCD indicate that there are many ways to observe a problem and that it is dangerous to draw definitive conclusions after the first analyses, no matter how brilliant these appear to be.

It is important to remember that the main objective of the QLSCD is to understand the paths during early childhood that lead to success or failure once the child enters the school system. In order to successfully reach this objective, we must obviously wait for information collected once the child begins school. The QLSCD children will complete their first school year in the spring of 2005. At the time when this report will be published, they will be old enough to enter Junior Kindergarten, which some of them have done in September 2002. Data collection is also planned for the end of Junior Kindergarten year (spring 2003) and at the end of Senior Kindergarten (spring 2004). If, as desired, these significant data collections are funded, the information generated will allow us to check the level of preparation for school at the entry into the first cycle of elementary school.

Later during this longitudinal study, description of the developmental trajectories of these children is planned throughout their school years. If, following the example of many researchers in Québec, the Québec Government confirms its financial involvement in pursuing QLSCD throughout the children's elementary and secondary school, we can increase our understanding of the factors that lead to academic success and therefore be in the best possible position to improve support to the all-too-many children for whom school is an endless succession of failures.

Through recent discoveries about the development of the human brain, we have come to see the importance of investing early in children's development, just as it is important to invest early in our pension plans. Longitudinal studies on the development of children must obviously be based on the same principle. They must begin as soon as possible, and this is what the *ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux* did as early as 1997, by investing nearly \$5 million in a study on Québec children aged 5 to 54 months old. And obviously, just like for a pension plan, in order for these investments to bear fruit and provide the best possible returns, they must be maintained and even increased.



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Abbreviations

ALSPAC	Avon Longitudinal Study of Pregnancy and Childhood (Bristol, United Kingdom)	LFS	Labour Force Survey
CBCL	Child Behaviour Checklist	MFE	Ministère de la Famille et de l'enfance/Ministry of Family and Child Welfare
CLSC	Centre local de services communautaires/Community Health Centre	NLSCY	National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth
CPE	Centre de la petite enfance/Child care centre	NPHS	National Population Health Survey
E1	Signifies the first year of data collection in the QLSCD, or the 1998 round	OCHS	Ontario Child Health Survey
E2	Signifies the second year of data collection in the QLSCD, or the 1999 round	PMK	Person Most Knowledgeable or Person Who best Knows the Child
E3	Signifies the third year of data collection in the QLSCD, or the 2000 round	QLSCD	Québec Longitudinal Study of Child Development
ÉBSD	Étude des besoins en santé dentaire (Montréal, Canada)	Round 1998	The 1998 round, or the first year of data collection in the QLSCD
ÉDUSDP	Étude sur les déterminants individuels et familiaux de l'utilisation des services dentaires durant la période préscolaire/Study on Individual and Familial Determinants of Dental Services Use During the Pre-School Years	Round 1999	The 1999 round, or the second year of data collection in the QLSCD
ÉLEM	Étude longitudinale et expérimentale de Montréal/Longitudinal and Experimental Study of Low SES Boys in Montreal	Round 2000	The 2000 round, or the third year of data collection in the QLSCD
ESS-SQ	Enquête sociale et de santé - Santé Québec (Québec, Canada)/Health and Social Survey – Santé Québec	SLID	Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (Canada)
GRIP	Groupe de recherche sur l'inadaptation psychosociale, Université de Montréal/Research Unit on Children's Psychological Maladjustment		
INSERM	National Institute for Health and Medical Research, Paris		

Review of Methodology and Caution

The Québec Longitudinal Study of Child Development (QLSCD 1998-2002), launched in 1998, is being conducted on a cohort of nearly 2,000 children surveyed annually from the age of 5 months to approximately 4 years. This second volume covers longitudinal data from the first three rounds when the children were approximately 5, 17 and 29 months.

The longitudinal analyses of data collected in the 1998, 1999 and 2000 rounds allow inferences to be made to the population of children born in Québec in 1997 and 1998 (singleton births) who in 2000 were still living in Québec or who had only left the province temporarily. Therefore, in terms of the methodological approach, choosing not to sample children from those who arrived in Québec after birth limits inferences to this population.

Participation of families in the 1999 and 2000 rounds of QLSCD was excellent. Indeed, 94% of families who participated in the 1998 round continued to participate in the second and third rounds, for a 71%¹ longitudinal response rate for the two main questionnaires, the Interviewer Completed Computerized Questionnaire (ICCQ) and the Interviewer Completed Paper Questionnaire (ICPQ). Response rates for the Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Mother (SAQM) and Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Father (SAQF) remained stable from 1998 to 2000, namely 96% for the former and 90% for the latter, among annual respondents to the ICCQ. However, since respondent families were not necessarily the same from one round to the next, the weighted proportion of families who participated in all the rounds was lower, namely 92% for the SAQM and 83% for the SAQF, among respondents to the ICCQ in all three rounds (n = 1,985). The longitudinal response rates of these instruments, obtained by multiplying the weighted proportion of longitudinal respondents to the SAQM or SAQF by the longitudinal response rate of the ICCQ, were 65% and 59% respectively.

It was decided to minimize potential biases induced by non-response by adjusting the weights based on characteristics differentiating respondents from non-respondents for the five major instruments of QLSCD – the ICCQ, ICPQ, SAQM, SAQF and the IST (Imitation Sorting Task testing cognitive development). Since only respondents to the 1998 round were eligible for longitudinal study, longitudinal weights were based on the cross-sectional weights of the ICCQ calculated in 1998. In addition, for longitudinal analyses involving data from the SAQM, SAQF or IST, an additional adjustment to the weights was required to compensate for overall longitudinal non-response in each of these instruments. Unfortunately, in the third round as in the first, even though the response rates of non-resident fathers improved, it was impossible to weight their data since response rates to the SAQFABS were still too low.

Moreover, given QLSCD's complex sample design, it was important that the variance associated with the estimates was correctly identified. This required using a software program that could take into account the complex sample design, otherwise the variance would tend to be underestimated, thereby resulting in a threshold of statistical significance that would be too low. SUDAAN (Survey Data Analysis; Shah *et al.*, 1997) was therefore used for prevalence estimates, chi-square tests, repeated measures analyses of variance, linear regressions, logistic regressions and Cox regressions. The threshold of significance for these statistical tests was set at 0.05. With regards to other tests not supported by SUDAAN such as the McNemar, the threshold was lowered to 0.01 to prevent identifying results as significant that might not be, given the complex sample design.

All the data presented that have a coefficient of variation (CV) higher than 15% are accompanied by one or two asterisks to clearly indicate their variability.

N.B. For further information on the survey's methodology, please read Number 1 of both Volume 1 and Volume 2. For more detailed information on the sources and justifications of questions used in the first three rounds of QLSCD as well as the components of the scales and indexes, please read Number 12 of both Volume 1 and Volume 2.

1. The unweighted number of families who responded to QLSCD went from 2,120 in 1998 to 2,045 in 1999, to 1,997 in 2000. The number of families who participated in the three rounds of the survey was 1,985 (namely 94% of the 2,120 families in the first round).

Caution

Unless indicated otherwise, “n” in the tables represents the sum of the individual weights reset to the size of the initial sample. This quantity is used to estimate the prevalences, and is slightly different from the real sample, namely the number of children in a given sub-group. In the body of the text, the number presented to describe the sample size also represents the sum of the individual weights reset to the size of the initial sample. This occurs when an analysis concerns a particular sub-group. The weighted frequency in these cases serves only as a link with the tables. The real sample size, and coefficient of variation remain the quantity to interpret as far as the precision of the estimates is concerned.

Because the data were rounded off, totals do not necessarily correspond to the sum of the parts.

Unless explicitly stated otherwise, all the differences presented in this report are statistically significant to a confidence level of 95%.

To facilitate readability, proportions higher than 5% were rounded off to the nearest whole unit in the text, and to the nearest decimal in the tables and figures.

Symbols

- .. Data not available
- ... Not applicable (N/A)
- Nil or zero
- p < Refers to the threshold of significance

Abbreviations

- CV Coefficient of variation
- Not signif. Not significant

Concepts, Definitions and Operational Aspects

Part I

QLSCD: Overview of the Study and the Survey
Instruments for the 1999 and 2000 Rounds



1. QLSCD 1998-2002: Points of Reference

This introduction to Number 12 provides a brief overview of the first phase of the QLSCD 1998-2002 and of the administrative instruments for the data collections in the first three rounds of the study.

For a more detailed examination of these aspects, see Volume 2 Number 1.

1.1 Brief Review of the Study

The first round of the *Québec Longitudinal Study of Child Development* was conducted in 1998 in a cohort of 2,120 Québec infants surveyed annually from the age of 5 months to approximately 4 years. Although during that first round the sample was representative of singleton births in Québec in 1997-1998, it subsequently lost, at least partially, cross-sectional representativity of babies of a given age. A certain number of conceptual and methodological factors led to the decision not to recruit on an annual basis children who came to Québec after birth and who would be part of the same age cohort as the original sample.¹ However, the exceptionally low annual attrition rate of the original sample suggests that the final sample will be relatively similar to that of 1998.

The primary goal of the QLSCD 1998-2002 is to gain a better understanding of the precursors of social adjustment, its developmental pathways and the possible effects at school entry as well as over the long term. Therefore it was decided to collect certain key data starting at the age of 5 months, an age considered to be the earliest at which it is possible to measure variables such as temperament, sleep, diet, health status, and the physical and family environment. It was decided to survey the children and their immediate family at precise and regular intervals of 12 months up to the age of 41 months. The precision in the intervals of measurement is dictated by the rapidity of development in early

childhood.² However, in the fifth round, the data collection interval was changed to correspond to the evaluation which the target child undergoes upon entering kindergarten. The third volume in this series will examine in greater detail this important change in the data collection cycle, which can be considered an investment in the future. After the fifth round of the QLSCD 1998-2002, the study will begin its longitudinal follow-up of the children after they enter the school system, that is, its second phase, which will run from 2003 to 2010.

1.2 Progress of the Longitudinal Study

As indicated in Table 1.1, the first phase of the QLSCD is finished. All of the pretests and survey data collections have been completed, and this paper, Number 12, is the last in Volume 2 of the QLSCD. All that remains to be published is the third and final volume in the series, which will present the longitudinal analysis of approximately 2,000 Québec children from birth to about 4 years of age. Given the enormous potential of the first phase of this large cohort, it can be said that, even if they have not exhaustively analyzed all of the data, the three volumes of the QLSCD 1998-2000 will have opened the floodgates to an endless stream of information, much of which will be new and never before published.

1. Based on Statistics Canada (population estimate data for November 2000), the Sociodemographic Statistics Division of Statistics Canada estimates the proportion of children 0 to 5 years of age arriving annually in Québec to be 1% (see also Volume 2 Number 1, page 51, "Scope and Limits of the QLSCD").

2. In terms of gestational age, less than four weeks separate the majority of infants in each annual data collection. Gestational age is defined as the sum of the duration of the pregnancy and the chronological age of the baby in weeks.

1.3 Administrative and Data Collection Instruments for Rounds 1998 to 2000

Table 1.2 lists the 17 administrative and data collection instruments used in the first three years of the longitudinal study. Although since the initial survey the QLSCD has used nearly 20 instruments, in the annual data collections approximately 13 instruments are used. Since virtually all of the instruments in Table 1.2 were described in Jetté and Desgroseilliers (2000), we will here examine them only briefly, in particular, the Sibling Questionnaire, which was used in the 1999 round.

1.3.1 Administrative Instruments

Instruments 1, 4, 5 and 6 are the administrative instruments used every year to solicit and maintain the participation of the families. The main means by which contact with and the annual participation of the families is ensured, they have proved highly effective. Indeed, the annual and cumulative attrition rate of the families has been very low since the QLSCD began (Plante *et al.*, 2002).

Table 1.1

Overview of pretests, surveys and publications of the QLSCD 1998-2002, by year

Year	Pretest	Survey	Report
1996	5-month-old infants		
1997	17-month-old children		
1998	29-month-old children	5-month-old infants	Preliminary Report Pretest 5-month-old infants
1999	41-month-old children	17-month-old children	
2000	5 th pretest held later in 2001 ¹	29-month-old children	Cross-sectional Report (Vol. 1) 5-month-old infants
2001	<i>59-month-old children</i>	<i>41-month-old children</i>	
2002		<i>44-55-month-old children¹</i>	Longitudinal Report (Vol. 2) Children 5 to 29 months old
2003			
2004			<i>Longitudinal Report (Vol. 3) Children 5 to 55 months old</i>

Guide to table:

Grey background: pretest and surveys finished and data published.

Italics: pretest and surveys finished, data to be published.

1. In May 2001, the *Direction Santé Québec* and the QLSCD researchers decided to delay the fifth pretest (P5). Because this decision concerns only the fifth year of data collection, it will be explained in detail in the third volume in the series, to be published in the summer of 2004. In brief, children entering pre-school, and then school, are evaluated as to their development not on the basis of age but on the basis of the school calendar. Therefore, the QLSCD researchers decided to change the collection periods to take into consideration the intervals of these evaluations, which are determined by the school system. The year preceding the entry into pre-school (nursery school) of a number of the children was considered to be the best choice.

Source: *Institut de la statistique du Québec, QLSCD 1998-2002.*

Table 1.2

List of administrative and data collection instruments by survey year, Québec, 1998, 1999 and 2000

	1998	1999	2000
1) Introductory Letter	√	√	√
2) QLSCD Brochure	√
3) Souvenir Folder	√
4) Semi-Annual Newsletter to the Parents	√	√	√
5) Birthday Card for the Child	√	√	√
6) Change of Address Postcard	√	√	√
7) Informed Consent Form	√	√	√
8) Authorization Form for the Hospitals to send information in the medical records of the mother, child or sibling	√	√	√
9) Interviewer Completed Computerized Questionnaire (ICCQ)	√	√	√
10) Interviewer Completed Paper Questionnaire (ICPQ)	√	√	√
11) Imitation Sorting Task (IST) ¹	√	√	√
12) Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Mother (SAQM & SAQMABS) ²	√	√	√
13) Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Father (SAQF & SAQFABS)	√	√	√
14) Observations of Family Life (OFL)	√	√	√
15) Sibling Questionnaire (included in the ICCQ)	...	√	...
16) Vocabulary Test (included in the ICPQ)	√
17) Baby Diary	√	√	...

√ Indicates instrument was used.

... Indicates instrument was not applicable in that year.

1. In Volume 1 Number 1, this was called the 1, 2, 3 Hands Game. In this paper and in future publications of the QLSCD series, rather than using the ludic name that we invented for this psychometric test, it will be called the Imitation Sorting Task (or the IST), a name that refers to the type of skills measured.

2. Where possible, a biological mother who is absent from the child's household is sent the usual SAQM, which is then designated as the SAQMABS (suffix "ABS"). The same procedure applies to biological fathers; the SAQF becomes the SAQFABS. Because an absent biological mother is an extremely rare phenomenon, there were not enough questionnaires to warrant the creation of a file for the SAQMABS. However, since an absent biological father was a more common phenomenon, a file was created for data specific to the SAQFABS, as discussed in the second part of Volume 2 Number 1.

Source: *Institut de la statistique du Québec, QLSCD 1998-2002.*

1.3.2 Data Collection Instruments

The medical records requested in 1999 using Instrument No. 8 were, in the first instance, those of children whose mothers had refused access the previous year, or those for whom it was impossible to obtain written consent in 1998 because of absence, sickness, etc. Also in 1999, authorization was requested to obtain for the sibling the same information as was obtained for the target child, namely, information related to his/her birth. For the third round in 2000, requests for authorization to access medical records were made only to mothers from whom we did not receive consent in 1998 and 1999.

The questionnaire designed for the target child's sibling, part of the ICCQ in the 1999 round and thereafter biennially, was drawn exclusively from the collection instruments that were used or will eventually be used to describe the target child. It is important to note that variables from the Sibling Questionnaire are processed as characteristics of the target child. Given that the siblings were not selected at random, they cannot be considered a specific sub-group of the cohort. The selection criteria for the brother or sister of the target child are presented in Number 1 of this series.

Even though the siblings of the QLSCD children cannot be used as a specific sub-sample for analyses, it is nonetheless worthwhile to seek a better understanding of their role in the developmental processes of the target children. For example, is there

a link between having a rambunctious brother or sister and presenting aggressive behaviours? Or can a sibling's success in school be linked to higher cognitive performance in a target child?³ These are the types of question that the researchers will try to answer in Volume 3 of the QLSCD series. Their task will be facilitated by the fact that longitudinal data on the siblings will be available from two data collections, those conducted in 1999 and in 2001.

Note as well that the code "not applicable" indicates that an instrument was not used that year for a specific reason. The QLSCD brochure and the souvenir folder are, with rare exceptions, no longer used, given that all of the families received one in the first year and no new families were recruited during the first phase of the study. However, if the QLSCD is continued after the entry of the children into pre-school, it will be necessary to produce new informative and motivational instruments to clearly explain the next phase to the parents. Indeed, one of the many lessons learned in the QLSCD is that both the recruitment and the retention of families in a longitudinal survey are directly linked to factors such as the information put at their disposal, frequency of communication, transparency in the survey process and predefined limits to their time commitment.

The "not applicable" code assigned to the Sibling Questionnaire (1998 and 2000 rounds) is also a reminder that the QLSCD collects information on a brother or sister of the target child only every two years.

This review of the numerous instruments used during the first three years of data collection in the QLSCD would not be complete without a brief discussion of data management, given that the following sections of this paper deal with the justifications of the questions and the instruments used in the survey as well as the different measures of the collected data.

1.4 Data Management in the First Three Rounds of the QLSCD

During the annual data collections, the *Bureau d'interviewers professionnels* (BIP), the survey firm, transmits the collected electronic data to the *Direction Santé Québec* on a weekly basis. In addition, halfway through the collection process BIP transmits the databank comprising the results from approximately half of the paper questionnaires, the results of which have been coded, verified and entered, then submitted to a preliminary validation. About three months after the end of each annual data collection, the final databank is sent to *Direction Santé Québec*. This databank, which is now almost complete, is validated once again, then organized into files and finalized according to the derived variables useful to analysts and researchers.

It is important to recall that for the QLSCD the data are never available all at the same time. The data taken from the medical records, the Baby Diary and the various psychometric tests require special, and longer-term, analysis. Because of this, the 12 papers in Volume 2, as in the preceding series, were not issued at the same time, but are being published over a two-year period. That being said, the first three databanks were made available to the researchers and authors approximately 12 months after the completion of data collection, and each comprises more than 1,300 variables, of which over 100 are derived variables.

This ends our review of several key points of reference in the first three rounds of the QLSCD. In the following section we will examine the sources and justifications of the topics, questions and scales used in the second and third data collections of this longitudinal study. The contents and validation of the databanks, as well as the construction of the derived variables for the 1999 and 2000 rounds of the survey, are examined in Part II. This paper thus represents for all users of the first three rounds of the QLSCD a valuable complement to the information presented in Volume 1 Number 12.

3. Having decided to select only one representative of the siblings, the characteristics of the other brothers and/or sisters are not available. Therefore, it cannot be concluded that because the selected brother or sister does not present a certain behaviour no other sibling will present it. The researchers had to decide between gathering no information on siblings, a small amount of information on all of the siblings, or asking for information on just one sibling. We chose the last option. This will be further explained when data are published on the siblings.

2. Sources and Justifications of the Questions, Scales, Forms and Tests

The sources and justifications of the questions used in the 1999 round (children approximately 17 months old) and 2000 round (children approximately 29 months old) of the QLSCD are presented below. The new questions in the 1999 or 2000 rounds, as well as the modifications to the questions drawn from the 1998 round, are examined. To ascertain the source and justification of the questions that remain unchanged from the 1998 round, the reader is invited to refer to Volume 1 Number 12 in the QLSCD 1998-2002 (Thibault *et al.*, 2001). A table summarizing the topics and variables for the study is presented in Annex 1.

The instruments are presented in the same order as was used in the 1998 round. Some of the instruments are the same, while others were added in the 1999 or 2000 rounds. All of the instruments used in both E2⁴ (the 1999 round) and E3 (the 2000 round) are presented, except where otherwise indicated:

Interviewer Completed Computerized Questionnaire (ICCCQ), for which the respondent is the PMK (Person Most Knowledgeable or person who best knows the child):

- 2.1 1999 Round – Child 17 months old;
- 2.2 2000 Round – Child 29 months old.

Interviewer Completed Paper Questionnaire (ICPPQ), for which the respondent is the PMK:

- 2.3 1999 Round – Child 17 months old;
- 2.4 2000 Round – Child 29 months old.

Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Mother (SAQM): the respondents for this paper questionnaire are the biological mother or the spouse/partner and the absent biological mother (SAQMABS), when it is possible to reach her:

- 2.5 1999 Round – Child 17 months old;
- 2.6 2000 Round – Child 29 months old.

Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Father (SAQF): the respondents for this paper questionnaire are the biological father or the spouse/partner and the absent biological father (SAQFABS), when it is possible to reach him:

- 2.7 1999 Round – Child 17 months old;
- 2.8 2000 Round – Child 29 months old.

Observations of Family Life (OFL): the respondent to this paper questionnaire is the interviewer:

- 2.9 1999 Round – Child 17 months old and 2000 Round – Child 29 months old

Imitation Sorting Task (IST): test administered to the target child by the interviewer:

- 2.10 1999 Round – Child 17 months old;
- 2.11 2000 Round – Child 29 months old.

Baby Diary: the respondent may be the mother, the father or the child care provider (babysitter). This instrument is used for the second and last time in the 1999 round (under the name of Child's diary):

- 2.12 1999 Round – Child 17 months old.

Authorization Form for the Hospitals, to send information in the medical records of the mother and of the child: this form is used to obtain the two medical files. Only the biological mother may sign it. It is used in any year that the *Direction Santé Québec* has not received the files on the target children, and was used in the 1999 round for a brother or sister of the target child. It will be used for sibling information throughout this phase of the QLSCD 1998-2002, namely, every two years:

- 2.13 1999 Round – Child 17 months old and sibling;
- 2.14 2000 Round – Child 29 months old.

4. E2 and E3 signify studies undertaken in the second and third years of the QLSCD.

These instruments thus cover the target child approximately 17 and 29 months of age, his/her brother or sister (in the 1999 round), the household, the family and the couple, the mother or the spouse/partner, the father or the spouse/partner and the biological parent not living in the household.

Interviewer Completed Computerized Questionnaire (ICCQ)

2.1 ICCQ – 1999 ROUND (E2) – Child 17 Months Old

The Interviewer Completed Computerized Questionnaire (ICCQ) for the 1999 round was drawn in large part from the questionnaire for Cycle 2 of the National Longitudinal Study of Children and Youth (NLSCY), conducted by Statistics Canada in 1996. We used the justifications in the document entitled Overview of Survey Instruments for 1994-1995 Data Collection, Cycle 1 (Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada, 1995). After the publication of that document, the NLSCY and QLSCD researchers added some questions and adapted others. These changes were taken into account when finalizing the justifications for the 1999 round of the QLSCD.

This questionnaire contains several questions aimed at confirming information collected during the previous data collection. It also contains questions addressed to the PMK about the sibling—the brother or sister closest in age to the target child (17 months old). These questions will be identified throughout the discussion of the justifications.

The questionnaire comprises the following four sections:

- 2.1.1 Sociodemographic Questionnaire;
- 2.1.2 Parents' Questionnaire;
- 2.1.3 Target Child and Sibling Questionnaire;
- 2.1.4 Absent Biological Parent Questionnaire.

2.1.1 Sociodemographic Questionnaire

This section examines the composition of the household at the time of the interview, the relationship among household members, as well as the housing conditions.

2.1.1.1 Household – CONT AND DEM⁵ (completed for all members of the household)

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1998 round.

- **Measure**

(CONT-Q8, 13, 13aa, 13ab, 13ac, 14, 15, 19a, 19b, 19c, 19d et 20a; DEM-Q1, 2, 2a, 2b, 3, 4 and 4a)

As of the 1999 round, questions CONT-Q16, 19 and 20 are withdrawn and replaced by the new questions: CONT-Q13aa, 13ab, 13ac, 19a, 19b, 19c, 19d and 20a. These were developed by the *Direction Santé Québec* to obtain a more precise description of the composition of the families (number of children for each of the parents living in the household and apart from it) and to ascertain why certain family members are no longer living in the household.

The questions on the date of birth, age, gender and current marital status (DEM-Q1, 2, 2a, 2b, 3, 4 and 4a) are the same as those in the previous round. They are used to confirm the information collected in 1998.

2.1.1.2 RELATIONSHIPS – REL (completed for all members of the household)

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1998 round.

- **Measure**

(REL-Q1)

The same as in the 1998 round, except that in the 1999 round the relationships identified the previous year are confirmed.

5. Abbreviations used to indicate sections of the ICCQ.

2.1.1.3 Housing Conditions – HHL D (completed by the PMK or the respondent for the household)

- Objective

The same as in the 1998 round.

- Measure

(HLD-Q1, 2, 2b, 3, 6, 7 and 8)

Questions HHL D-Q4, 5 and 5a on the presence or absence of a household pet are withdrawn because the information obtained on the factors in the physical environment that might be associated with respiratory problems in the child was too fragmentary. To complete this description, several other variables would be needed. Given the time limit for the interview, it was decided to withdraw these questions. The other questions in the section are identical to those in the previous round.

This ends the examination of this section. Let us now turn to the Parents' Questionnaire.

2.1.2 Parents' Questionnaire

The Parents' Questionnaire for the 1999 round of the QLSCD provides a means to collect data on the parents of the target child, that is, the mother, the father or the spouse/partner of the parent living in the household. The topics are education, employment, income, health, family functioning, social support and the sociodemographic characteristics of new household members only.

2.1.2.1 Education Level – EDA (completed for the PMK and for the spouse/partner)

- Objective

To obtain the following information: are the PMK and the spouse/partner currently studying at an educational institution?

- Measure

(EDA-Q4a and 5)

Question EDA-Q5 is retained in E2 to determine if the PMK and the spouse/partner are enrolled in a school, college or university at the time of the interview. Question Q4a covers the highest level of education completed by a new spouse/partner, if applicable.⁶

2.1.2.2 Employment Activity – LFS (completed for the PMK and for the spouse/partner)

- Objective

The same as in the 1998 round.

- Measure

(LFS-Q1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9a, 9b, 10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d, 13, 17a and 17b)

Minor modifications were made to the following questions to make them easier to understand:

- to LFS-Q3, on the number of weeks worked during the year preceding the study, we added to "number of hours" the specification "worked per week," and to the examples we added a reference to annual paid holidays: "such as vacation leave, maternity leave or parental leave";
- to LFS-Q8, covering the occupation at the time of the survey, we added the words "including self-employment."

To confirm the information obtained in the 1998 round, questions LFS-Q9b, 10b, 11b and 12b were added. They are drawn from Cycle 2 of the NLSCY, as are two questions introduced in the 1999 round and covering the reasons why the PMK and the spouse/partner are not employed at the time of the interview (Q17a) or have not been employed at any time during the year (Q17b). To the various reasons provided, we added "could not find a job."

6. Because this question was omitted from the first version of the questionnaire, we had to call the affected survey households to collect this information for the first, second and third waves of the E3 study. For the remaining three waves, the information was collected in E3 during the face-to-face interview.

Question LFS-Q13 is new, and comes from Cycle 3 of the NLSCY. It aims to ascertain the current or most recent employment status of the PMK and the spouse/partner (e.g. salaried worker, self-employed or unpaid family work).

Questions LFS-Q1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9a, 11a, 12a, 12c and 12d are identical to those in the previous round.

2.1.2.3 Income – INC (completed for the PMK and the household)

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1998 round, with the addition of the personal income of the PMK.

- **Measure**

(INC-Q1, 2, 3, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, 4, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f and 4g)

The answer items for questions INC-Q1 and 2 were modified to adapt them to the Québec context and to pinpoint the sources of the household income:

- in answer item 9, “child tax benefit (national)/ Québec family allowance” is retained and “tax credit” is deleted;
- “provincial or municipal social assistance or welfare” is deleted from answer item 10; however, the words “social assistance (welfare)” are retained and the words “and income supplements” are added;
- to answer item 11 are added points 11 and 12 of the 1998 round, in order to ascertain the “child or spousal support.”

Questions 4 and 4a to 4g are new and are drawn from Cycle 2 of the NLSCY. They cover the total personal income of the PMK. All of the other questions, that is, 3 to 3g, are the same as in the previous round.

2.1.2.4 Parents’ Health – HLA (collected for the PMK and for the spouse/partner)

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1998 round.

- **Measure**

(HLA-Q1, 1c, 1d, 1d1, 1e, 1f, 1g, 1h, 2, 2a, 3, 4, 5, 5a, 6, 7a, 7b, 7c and 12a to 12l. For the PMK only: Q2a and 12a to 12l)

Question HLA-Q1 is unchanged from the previous round. Question HLA-Q1a, covering long-term health conditions, is not included in E2 but is in E3 because it is asked every two years.

Questions HLA-Q1c to Q1h are new. They deal with the weight and height of the parents and are identical to those in Cycle 1 of the NLSCY (HLT-Q3 and Q4), which were taken from the National Population Health Survey (NPHS).

Question HLA-Q2a, on the presence of smokers in the household, comes from the 1998 round (SAQM-Q20) and is directed to the PMK only. Questions Q2 and 3, on smoking habits, are the same as in E1.

Minor modifications were made to the questions on alcohol consumption:

- HLA-Q4 and Q5: the expression “a drink” was removed in order to ascertain only if any beer, wine, liquor or other alcoholic beverage was consumed over the preceding 12 months and the frequency of that consumption;
- HLA-Q5a: this question is new and comes from Cycle 1 of the NLSCY. It aims to determine the quantity of alcoholic beverages consumed on each occasion. The interviewer points to a sheet of paper on which the quantity is clearly indicated:

1 drink:

- 1 small bottle of beer (except .5% beer) (12 ounces or 360 ml)
- 1 small glass of wine (4-5 ounces or 120-150 ml)
- 1 small glass of distilled liquor or spirits (1-1½ ounces with or without mix)

2 drinks:

- 1 large bottle of beer
 - 1 double portion of strong liquor
 - 1 shot plus one beer (beer chaser);
- HLA-Q6 is the same as in the 1998 round, except that to make it clearer the word "glasses" was changed to "drinks";
- HLA-Q7 of E1 is withdrawn. It is no longer pertinent, since the above questions proved adequate in pinpointing excessive consumption.

The following questions on the consumption of drugs and/or non-prescription drugs are the same as those in the 1998 round. However, to make them easier to understand, they were adapted by Mark Zoccolillo of McGill University and the Department of Psychiatry at the Montreal Children's Hospital and by the *Direction Santé Québec*:

- HLA-Q7a and 7b: the non-prescription drugs are clearly identified in question 7a and so are not cited as examples, as they were in E1; because the second question is related to the first, we added the expression "these drugs and/or medications" in reference to the non-prescription drugs listed in 7a;
- HLA-Q7c: answer item 1 "glue, inhalants (gasoline)" in E1 is withdrawn; answer items 5 and 6 are incorporated in 4, "heroin, opiates..."; "psychedelics" is withdrawn from item 5; the non-prescription drugs (6) are listed, as they are in question 7a; "ecstasy" is withdrawn. These changes were made when we realized that very few respondents indicated in the 1998 round that they had consumed these drugs.

Questions HLA-Q12a to 12l, which cover the depressive symptoms of the PMK during the week preceding the study, are the same as in E1; question Q12m is withdrawn because it covers post-natal depression when the target child was 5 months of age.

2.1.2.5 Family Functioning – FNC (completed by the PMK for the family)

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1998 round.

- **Measure**

(FNC-Q1d, 1f, 1g, 1h, 1j, 1k, 1l)

In the 1998 round, this scale comprised 12 questions; following a factorial analysis of the data from that round, 5 of them were withdrawn in the 1999 round to shorten the interview, that is, questions FNC-Q1a, b, c, e, and i as well as question m (which was added to the initial scale and covered alcohol consumption). Since a whole section of E2 is devoted to this topic, it was not necessary to retain this question.

2.1.2.6 Neighbourhood – SAF

This section was removed in E2 to shorten the interview. It is included in the questionnaire every two years, and so reappears in the 2000 and 2002 rounds.

2.1.2.7 Social Support – SUP (completed only for the PMK)

- **Objective**

To determine the degree of social support received by the PMK from friends, family and other sources. This section was not included in the 1998 round.

Research indicates that social support influences self-esteem and the relationships of individuals with their children and other family members.

- **Measure**

(SUP-Q1b, 1c, 1f and 2a)

The questions on social support (SUP-Q1a to f) are drawn from Cycles 1 and 2 of the NLSCY and represent a shortened version of the Social Provisions Scale developed by Carolyn E. Cutrona and Daniel W. Russell of Iowa State University. The Social Provisions Scale measures perceived support. The scale was shortened for the Ontario project Better Beginnings, Better Futures. This shortened version measures the following aspects of social relationships: guidance, reliable alliances (knowing one can count on others for practical help) and attachment. For the 1999 round of the QLSCD, after a factorial analysis of data from the NLSCY, we decided to retain only questions SUP-Q1b, c and f in order to shorten the time required for the interview.

Question SUP-Q2a on help received from health professionals working in community or social services is also drawn from the NLSCY. It was proposed by Tom Hay of the firm A2B Consulting (Toronto).

2.1.2.8 Sociodemographic Data – SOC (completed for new members only)

- **Objective and measure**

The same as in 1998 round. (SOC-Q1, 2a, 2b, 3, 4, 4a, 5, 6, 6a, 8 and 9)

This ends the discussion of the Parents' Questionnaire of the ICCQ. Other, related questions are asked by the paper survey instruments, which are examined at the end of the ICCQ. We now turn to the questionnaire on the child.

2.1.3 Target Child and Sibling Questionnaire

The Target Child Questionnaire of the 1999 round of the QLSCD provides a means to collect data on the target child approximately 17 months old. Recall that during the second year of data collection, we introduced certain questions on the sibling, that is, the brother or sister closest in age to the target child. A biological sibling was the preferred choice over a stepbrother or stepsister (see also Part I, sub-section

2.2.1, of the first paper in this series). The questions on the sibling are presented below, along with those on the target child. All of this information is provided by the PMK.

2.1.3.1 Health – HLT (on the target child and the sibling aged 0-1 year, 2-3 years, 4-5 years, 6-11 years and 12-13 years)

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1998 round.

- **Measure**

(HLT-Q1, 3, 3a, 3a1, 3b, 4, 4a, 4b, 4b1, 37, 38, 39, 39a, 39b, 40, 41, 42, 43c, 43d, 45, 45a, 45b, 48a, 48b, 48c, 48d, 48e, 48e1, 48g, 48h, 48i, 49, 49a, 50, 51a, 51b, 51c, 51d and 51e – see Table 2.1 for the numbers of the questions by the age of the target child and the sibling - HLT.)

Table 2.1

Numbers of the questions on the health (HLT) of the target child and the sibling by age, Québec, 1999

Target Child	Sibling				
	0-1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	6-11 years	12-13 years
HLT-Q1	HLT-Q1	HLT-Q1	HLT-Q1	HLT-Q1	HLT-Q1
HLT-Q3	HLT-Q3	HLT-Q3	HLT-Q3	HLT-Q3	HLT-Q3
HLT-Q3A	HLT-Q3A	HLT-Q3A	HLT-Q3A	HLT-Q3A	HLT-Q3A
HLT-Q3A1	HLT-Q3A1	HLT-Q3A1	HLT-Q3A1	HLT-Q3A1	HLT-Q3A1
HLT-Q3B	HLT-Q3B	HLT-Q3B	HLT-Q3B	HLT-Q3B	HLT-Q3B
HLT-Q4	HLT-Q4	HLT-Q4	HLT-Q4	HLT-Q4	HLT-Q4
HLT-Q4A	HLT-Q4A	HLT-Q4A	HLT-Q4A	HLT-Q4A	HLT-Q4A
HLT-Q4B	HLT-Q4B	HLT-Q4B	HLT-Q4B	HLT-Q4B	HLT-Q4B
HLT-Q4B1	HLT-Q4B1	HLT-Q4B1	HLT-Q4B1	HLT-Q4B1	HLT-Q4B1
HLT-I37	HLT-I37	HLT-I37	HLT-I37	HLT-I37	HLT-I37
HLT-Q37	HLT-Q37	HLT-Q37	HLT-Q37	HLT-Q37	HLT-Q37
HLT-Q38	HLT-Q38	HLT-Q38	HLT-Q38	HLT-Q38	HLT-Q38
HLT-Q39	HLT-Q39	HLT-Q39	HLT-Q39	HLT-Q39	HLT-Q39
HLT-Q39A	HLT-Q39A	HLT-Q39A	HLT-Q39A	HLT-Q39A	HLT-Q39A
HLT-Q39B	HLT-Q39B	HLT-Q39B	HLT-Q39B	HLT-Q39B	HLT-Q39B
HLT-Q40	HLT-Q40	HLT-Q40	HLT-Q40	HLT-Q40	HLT-Q40
HLT-Q41	HLT-Q41	HLT-Q41	HLT-Q41	HLT-Q41	HLT-Q41
HLT-Q42	HLT-Q42	HLT-Q42	HLT-Q42	HLT-Q42	HLT-Q42
HLT-Q43C					
HLT-Q43D					
HLT-Q45	HLT-Q45	HLT-Q45	HLT-Q45		
				HLT-Q45A	HLT-Q45A
HLT-Q45B	HLT-Q45B	HLT-Q45B	HLT-Q45B	HLT-Q45B	HLT-Q45B
HLT-I48	HLT-I48	HLT-I48	HLT-I48	HLT-I48	HLT-I48
HLT-Q48A	HLT-Q48A	HLT-Q48A	HLT-Q48A	HLT-Q48A	HLT-Q48A
HLT-Q48B	HLT-Q48B	HLT-Q48B	HLT-Q48B	HLT-Q48B	HLT-Q48B
HLT-Q48C	HLT-Q48C	HLT-Q48C	HLT-Q48C	HLT-Q48C	HLT-Q48C
HLT-Q48D	HLT-Q48D	HLT-Q48D	HLT-Q48D	HLT-Q48D	HLT-Q48D
HLT-Q48G		HLT-Q48G	HLT-Q48E1	HLT-Q48E1	HLT-Q48E1
HLT-Q48H		HLT-Q48H	HLT-Q48G	HLT-Q48G	HLT-Q48G
HLT-Q48I	HLT-Q48H	HLT-Q48H	HLT-Q48H	HLT-Q48H	HLT-Q48H
HLT-Q49	HLT-Q48I	HLT-Q48I	HLT-Q48I	HLT-Q48I	HLT-Q48I
HLT-Q49A	HLT-Q49	HLT-Q49	HLT-Q49	HLT-Q49	HLT-Q49
HLT-Q50	HLT-Q49A	HLT-Q49A	HLT-Q49A	HLT-Q49A	HLT-Q49A
	HLT-Q50	HLT-Q50	HLT-Q50	HLT-Q50	HLT-Q50
		HLT-Q51A	HLT-Q51A	HLT-Q51A	HLT-Q51A
		HLT-Q51B	HLT-Q51B	HLT-Q51B	HLT-Q51B
		HLT-Q51C	HLT-Q51C	HLT-Q51C	HLT-Q51C
		HLT-Q51D	HLT-Q51D	HLT-Q51D	HLT-Q51D
		HLT-Q51E	HLT-Q51E	HLT-Q51E	HLT-Q51E

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, QLSCD 1998-2002.

All of the questions on the target child from the first round are retained, except the one on the frequency of his/her good health over the preceding 12 months (HLT-Q2), which was withdrawn to shorten the interview.

With respect to injuries, two questions were added (HLT-Q39a and 39b) to complete the information. Thus, in addition to identifying the nature of the most serious injury incurred over the preceding 12 months (HLT-Q39), the date of the injury and the child's age when it occurred are also determined. This information is also collected for the selected sibling.

Questions HLT-Q43c and 43d on asthma attacks and the number of attacks since birth, for the target child only, are also new. The first, from the National Population Health Survey, is included in the NLSCY (Cycles 1 and 2), while the second was proposed by Louise Séguin of the *Département de médecine sociale et préventive* (Department of Social and Preventive Medicine) at the *Université de Montréal*.

With respect to long-term health conditions, question 45 of the 1998 round is retained for the target child and for the sibling when less than 5 years old. Question HLT-Q45a, which is new, covers a sibling 6 to 13 years old. It also deals with long-term health conditions but has two new answer items: learning disabilities and emotional, psychological or nervous difficulties experienced by this age group. Question HLT-Q45b is directed to both the target child and the sibling less than 13 years old; it deals with the partial or complete inability to participate in a variety of activities (in school, at play, in sports or in any other activity for a child of this age) because of a long-term condition related to health or some other cause.

In the section on consulting health professionals, minor changes were made to some questions and some questions were added:

- HLT-I48: an instruction to the interviewer was added for the sibling less than 1 year old: "If the child is less than a year old, count the number of times since birth, excluding at time of birth";
- HLT-Q48a to 48e and 48g to 48i: the time reference was changed; "in the past year" became "in the past 12 months."

Questions HLT-Q48 a, b, c and d are the same as in first round, but they now deal with the sibling less than 13 years old as well as the target child.

Questions HLT-Q48e, e1 and g are new. Two of them (Q48e and Q48g) are drawn from the NLSCY (Cycles 1 and 2). Some were adapted to the age of the children. Thus, Q48e deals with only a sibling aged 24 months to less than 36 months. Minor changes were made to it at the request of the team of dental advisors at the *Direction de la santé publique de la Régie régionale de la santé et des services sociaux de Montréal-Centre* (Public Health Department, Montréal-Centre Region) (see the list in Annex 2): the reference to an orthodontist was replaced by one to a pedodontist. This team also added question HLT-Q48e1 on children 4 to 13 years old which covers visits to a dentist, pedodontist or orthodontist. Finally, question 48g on visits to a psychiatrist or psychologist is asked for all children older than 2 years, both the target child and the sibling.

Questions HLT-Q48h and 48i cover visits to a child welfare or children's aid worker or any other person trained to provide treatment or counsel; they are unchanged from the previous round. They are asked for the target child and the sibling less than 13 years old.

Questions HLT-Q49 and 50 on hospitalizations are identical to those in the 1998 round, except that to question 50 the word "Specify" was added to the response item "Other." Question HLT-Q49a is new. It was proposed by the research team of the QLSCD to determine the number of times the child was hospitalized for at least one night. These three questions cover the target child and the sibling less than 13 years old.

The series of questions on the use of medication (HLT-Q51a to 51e) is new; it comes from Cycles 1 and 2 of the NLSCY. The questions cover only the sibling 2 to 13 years old. They were formulated by the Expert Advisory Group of the NLSCY from questions in the Ontario Child Health Study (OCHS). Minor modifications were made to question 51a in Cycle 2 of the NLSCY to add other inhaled medications, that is, "Ventolin, inhalers or puffers for asthma." To question 51e, on the consumption of other medications, the instruction "Specify" was added.

2.1.3.2 Medical and Biological Information (Perinatal) – MED (for the target child and the sibling)

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1998 round.

- **Measure**

Questions MED-Q21a, 21b, 21c and 22 cover the target child and are asked only if the respondent is the biological mother of the target child.

Questions MED-Q3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9a and 9b cover the sibling less than 4 years old; they too are asked only if the respondent is the biological mother.

Questions MED-Q22, 23c1, 23c2, 23c3, 24a and 24b also cover the sibling less than 4 years old and are addressed to the biological mother or any other person responding to the questionnaire.

Because Questions MED-Q3 to 9b were asked for the target child during the first round, there was no need to ask them again. However, they are retained in the 1999 round for the sibling less than 4 years old, when the biological mother is the respondent.

Questions MED-Q21a, b and c, on the child's special medical care following his/her birth, and question MED-Q22 are new and cover only the target child (Q21a, b, c) or, with respect to question MED-Q22, the target child and the sibling 0-3 years old. The latter question, on the perceived health of the child at birth, is addressed to the respondent to the questionnaire, whether or not this is the child's biological mother. These questions, which are identical to those used in Cycles 1 and 2 of the NLSCY, were developed by the NLSCY team based on questions proposed by Jean-François Saucier of the *Hôpital Sainte-Justine* (Sainte Justine's Hospital) in Montréal.

Questions MED-Q23c1, c2, c3, 24a and b, covering the health of the mother after the delivery of her child, are identical to those asked about the target child in the previous round and here cover only the sibling 0 to 3 years old. They are addressed to the respondent to the questionnaire, regardless of the relationship between this person and the child.

Questions MED-Q29, 30a, 30b and 31 cover the mother's work/occupation since the birth and are now included in the new section: WAB (Work After Birth).

2.1.3.3 Work After Birth – WAB (section MED in the 1998 round – for the target child only)

This section is filled out only if the mother of the target child has not worked since the child reached the age of 5 months.

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1998 round.

- **Measure**

(WAB-Q1a, 2, 3 and 4a)

Questions WAB-Q1a, 2 and 3 are similar to questions MED-Q29, 30a, 30b and 31 in the previous round. Question WAB-Q4a, on stopping working, is new and comes from Cycle 3 of the NLSCY.

2.1.3.4 Temperament – TMP (for the target child only)

- Objective

The same as in the 1998 round.

- Measure

(TMP-Q1, 5, 6, 7, 17, 24a, 25, 26, 27, 27a and 33)

Questions TMP-Q3, 8, 19 and 20, which were included in the questionnaire of the 1998 round, were withdrawn because of the age of the target child.

Questions TMP-Q1, 5, 6, 7, 17 and 33 are identical to those in the previous round and measure the perception of the child's difficult temperament. Questions 24a, 25, 26, 27 and 27a on the child's adaptability are new. They are identical to those in the NLSCY (Cycle 1), except question 27 in which "such as baths" was dropped from the examples in the question.

2.1.3.5 Education – EDU (for the sibling 4 to 13 years old only)

- Objective

To collect information on the schooling of the sibling 4 to 13 years old.

- Measure

(EDU-Q0 and 1b)

Questions EDU-Q0 and Q1b are drawn from the NLSCY and provide a means to identify the type of school attended by the child (Q0) and what grade he/she is in (Q1b). The first question is identical to the one in Cycle 2 of the NLSCY. The question on the child's grade was drawn from the *Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics* (SLID) conducted by Statistics Canada and was also in Cycle 1 of the NLSCY.

2.1.3.6 Literacy – LIT (for the target child and the sibling 0 to 6 years)

- Objective

In addition to measuring, as in the previous round, the exposure of the target child to reading, we wished to evaluate the interest in reading of this target child and the sibling less than 6 years old as well as the encouragement given them by the parents with respect to writing skills and frequency of library visits.

- Measure

(Target child and sibling (0-4 years old): LIT-Q1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6a, 6b1, 6b2, 7 and 8; sibling (5 years old): 6a, 6b1, 6b2, 7a, 8, 12, 13 and 14; sibling (6 years old): 7a, 12, 13 and 14)

These questions are drawn from Cycles 1 and 2 of the NLSCY. Minor changes were made to some of the questions by the QLSCD researchers to make them clearer. For example, in questions 3, 6a, 6b1, b2, 7 and 7a, the words "of the household" were added to the section "you or another adult." Question 8a was also slightly modified: the specification "letters of the alphabet or words" replaces the wording "pretend to write" in the part on the adult's encouragement of the child to write.

2.1.3.7 Activity – ACT (for the target child only)

- Objective

The same as in the 1998 round.

- Measure

(ACT-Q1, 2a and 2b)

The three questions from the first round on educational activities are retained, but with several modifications to either the wording of the question (ACT-Q1) or the answer items (ACT-Q2a) to take into account the specific context of Québec.

Thus, in question ACT-Q1, the wording in the French versions was changed: "day nursery, other than daycare centre" was replaced by "kindergarten or pre-school." In question ACT-Q2a, the first answer item in the French version was changed to read "nursery school or pre-school." These changes were suggested by H el ene Fullum of the *minist ere de la Famille et de l'Enfance* (MFE).

Question Q2b is identical to the one in the previous round, when the target children were approximately 5 months old.

2.1.3.8 Behaviour – BEH (for the target child and the sibling up to 12 years old)

- **Objective**

To evaluate aspects of the behaviour of the target child approximately 17 months old and of a brother or sister less than 12 years old.

This information is being collected for the first time from the person who best knows the child, or the Person Most Knowledgeable (PMK). **In conjunction with the other data collected in the QLSCD surveys, these questions help researchers gain a better understanding of the context in which certain behavioural problems emerge.**

The questions are addressed to the PMK and cover the sleeping and eating habits of the sibling less than 12 years old, if applicable. **Several specialists in child development have suggested that problems related to sleep and diet in infants and young children may be indicators of the temperament of the child and thus serve to evaluate the risk that he/she will one day manifest certain behavioural problems (Thomas and Chess, 1984).**

For a sibling 4 to 11 years old, the following behaviours are measured: behavioural problems, hyperactivity, emotional problems, anxiety, indirect aggression, physical aggression, inattention and prosocial behaviour. Most of the behaviours measured in the target child approximately 17 months old and in the sibling from 1 to 3 years old are the same as those measured in the older sibling; however, fear of abandonment, defiance-opposition and shyness are

also measured in the target child and in the sibling. Indirect aggression and some elements of behavioural problems were withdrawn.

- **Measure**

(See Table 2.2 for the numbers of questions on the behaviour (BEH) of the target child and the sibling, by age.)

Table 2.2

Numbers of the questions on the behaviour (BEH) of the target child and the sibling, by age, Québec, 1999

Target child		Sibling			Target child		Sibling			
17 months	0-11 months	1 year	2-3 years	4-11 years	17 months	0-11 months	1 year	2-3 years	4-11 years	
	BEH-Q1 BEH-Q3 BEH-Q4 BEH-Q5 BEH-Q5A	BEH-Q1 BEH-Q3 BEH-Q4 BEH-Q5 BEH-Q5A			BEH-Q8GA BEH-Q8GB BEH-Q8I1 BEH-Q8IA BEH-Q8IB BEH-Q8J1 BEH-Q8K BEH-Q8K1 BEH-Q8N BEH-Q8NA BEH-Q8NB BEH-Q8P BEH-Q8Q BEH-Q8QA BEH-Q8R1 BEH-Q8R2 BEH-Q8S BEH-Q8T1 BEH-Q8U BEH-Q8U1 BEH-Q8UA BEH-Q8UB BEH-Q8V BEH-Q8W BEH-Q8XC BEH-Q8XD BEH-Q8Z1 BEH-Q8Z1A BEH-Q8Z1B BEH-Q8BB BEH-Q8CC BEH-Q8CCA BEH-Q8CCB BEH-Q8DD1 BEH-Q8EE BEH-Q8EEA BEH-Q8EEB BEH-Q8HH1 BEH-Q8HHC		BEH-Q8GA BEH-Q8I1 BEH-Q8IA BEH-Q8J1 BEH-Q8K BEH-Q8K1 BEH-Q8N BEH-Q8NA BEH-Q8P BEH-Q8Q BEH-Q8R1 BEH-Q8R2 BEH-Q8S BEH-Q8T1 BEH-Q8U BEH-Q8U1 BEH-Q8UA BEH-Q8V BEH-Q8W BEH-Q8XC BEH-Q8Z1 BEH-Q8Z1A BEH-Q8BB BEH-Q8CC BEH-Q8CCA BEH-Q8DD1 BEH-Q8EE BEH-Q8EEA BEH-Q8HH1 BEH-Q8HHC	BEH-Q8GA BEH-Q8I1 BEH-Q8IA BEH-Q8J1 BEH-Q8K BEH-Q8K1 BEH-Q8N BEH-Q8NA BEH-Q8P BEH-Q8Q BEH-Q8R1 BEH-Q8R2 BEH-Q8S BEH-Q8T1 BEH-Q8U BEH-Q8U1 BEH-Q8UA BEH-Q8V BEH-Q8W BEH-Q8XC BEH-Q8Z1 BEH-Q8Z1A BEH-Q8BB BEH-Q8CC BEH-Q8CCA BEH-Q8DD1 BEH-Q8EE BEH-Q8EEA BEH-Q8HH1 BEH-Q8HHC		

Continued on the next page...

Target child	Sibling				Target child	Sibling			
17 months	0-11 months	1 year	2-3 years	4-11 years	17 months	0-11 months	1 year	2-3 years	4-11 years
BEH-I8A BEH-Q8B BEH-Q8D BEH-Q8D1 BEH-Q8E1 BEH-Q8EA BEH-Q8EB BEH-Q8F BEH-Q8FA		BEH-I8A BEH-Q8B BEH-Q8D BEH-Q8D1 BEH-Q8E1 BEH-Q8EA BEH-Q8F	BEH-I8A BEH-Q8B BEH-Q8D BEH-Q8D1 BEH-Q8E1 BEH-Q8EA BEH-Q8F	BEH-Q6II BEH-Q6JJ BEH-Q6LL BEH-Q6MM BEH-Q6NN BEH-Q6OO BEH-Q6PP BEH-Q6QQ BEH-Q6RR BEH-Q6SS BEH-Q6TT BEH-Q6UU	BEH-Q8HHD BEH-Q8LL1 BEH-Q8MM BEH-Q8NNA BEH-Q8NNB BEH-Q8PP1 BEH-Q8QQ BEH-Q8QQ1 BEH-Q8RR BEH-Q8SS BEH-Q8SS1 BEH-Q8TT1 BEH-Q8TT2 BEH-Q8UU1 BEH-Q8UUC BEH-Q8UUD		BEH-Q8LL1 BEH-Q8MM BEH-Q8NNA BEH-Q8PP1 BEH-Q8QQ BEH-Q8QQ1 BEH-Q8RR BEH-Q8SS BEH-Q8SS1 BEH-Q8TT1 BEH-Q8UU1 BEH-Q8UUC	BEH-Q8LL1 BEH-Q8MM BEH-Q8NNA BEH-Q8PP1 BEH-Q8QQ BEH-Q8QQ1 BEH-Q8RR BEH-Q8SS BEH-Q8SS1 BEH-Q8TT1 BEH-Q8UU1 BEH-Q8UUC	

BEH-Q1 to BEH-Q5 (for the sibling less than 2 years old only)

The questions on sleep habits and reaction to new foods are taken from Cycles 1 and 2 of the NLSCY. They were selected from the scale developed by Jean-François Saucier of the *Hôpital Sainte-Justine*.

BEH-Q5a (for the sibling less than 2 years old only)

The question on trouble getting the child to eat is also drawn from the NLSCY (Cycles 1 and 2). It was submitted by Diane Benoit of the Department of Psychiatry at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto.

BEH-Q6a to BEH-Q6uu and BEH-Q8b to BEH-Q8uu

These measures of behaviour, most of which are also included in the NLSCY (Cycles 1 and 2), were drawn from numerous sources by Richard E. Tremblay of the *Groupe de recherche sur l'inadaptation psychosociale chez l'enfant* (Research Unit on Children's Psychosocial Maladjustment) (GRIP) at the *Université de Montréal* and Scientific Director of the QLSCD, in consultation with D. Offord and Mr. Boyle of Chedoke-McMaster Hospitals. The following questions were retained for the 1999 round (E2). Minor modifications were made to some to fulfill the requirements of the QLSCD. In addition to these questions, drawn from various parts of the NLSCY, some original questions were proposed to meet the specific requirements of the QLSCD.

BEH-Q6a to Q6uu (for the sibling 4 to 11 years old only – 46 questions)

These questions measure the following behavioural dimensions:

- behavioural problems: BEH-Q6c, Q6e, Q6g, Q6l, Q6o, Q6t, Q6aa, Q6dd, Q6ff, Q6jj and Q6pp. They are drawn from the Ontario Child Health Study (OCHS);
- hyperactivity: BEH-Q6b, Q6i, Q6n, Q6p, Q6s, Q6w and Q6hh. All are drawn from the OCHS, except question Q6hh, which comes from the *Étude longitudinale et expérimentale de Montréal* (Longitudinal and Experimental Study of Low SES Boys in Montréal) (ÉLEM), directed by Richard E. Tremblay.

- emotional problems: BEH-Q6f, Q6k, Q6q, Q6v, Q6cc, Q6mm and Q6rr. These are also drawn from the OCHS;
- anxiety: questions BEH-Q6y and Q6ii are drawn from the ÉLEM. They measure anxiety, as do questions Q6f, Q6q, Q6v and Q6cc. The last four questions measure several aspects of emotional problems. They are drawn from the OCHS (see the above discussion on this topic);
- indirect aggression: questions BEH-Q6j, Q6r, Q6z, Q6ll and Q6tt are drawn from Lagerspetz, Björkqvist and Peltonen (1988), who are based in Finland;
- physical aggression: question BEH-Q6x is drawn from the ÉLEM, and questions Q6g, Q6aa and Q6nn from the OCHS;
- inattention: question BEH-Q6p is drawn from the OCHS, and questions Q6ee and Q6qq from the ÉLEM;
- prosocial behaviour: questions BEH-Q6a, Q6h, Q6m, Q6gg and Q6oo are drawn from the OCHS, and questions Q6d, Q6u, Q6bb, Q6ss and Q6uu from the ÉLEM. The last four questions are from a scale developed by Weir and Duveen (1981).

BEH-Q8b to Q8uu (for the target child approximately 17 months old and the sibling between 1 and 3 years old (12 months and less than 48 months – 63 questions)

These questions cover the target child and the sibling, except the questions on the age at which the behaviours began, which are asked only for the target child. The following topics are examined:

- hyperactivity: questions BEH-Q8b, Q8i1, Q8n, Q8p, Q8s and Q8w are drawn from the OCHS, and question Q8hh1 from the ÉLEM. Questions 8i1 and 8hh1 come from questions 8i and 8hh of the NLSCY. To ensure that they conform to the English-language version, the words "*se laisse distraire*" (lets himself/herself be distracted) were replaced with "*est facilement distrait*" (is easily distracted) in the former and the words "do something" were added to the latter.

Questions 8b, 8n and 8hh1 are also addressed to the fathers/spouses to ascertain their perception of the behaviour of the target child: SAQF-Q40, 45 and 53.

- emotional problems: questions BEH-Q8f, Q8k, Q8q, Q8v, Q8cc, Q8mm and Q8rr are drawn from the OCHS. Minor changes were made to questions 8f and 8q; the term "depressed" was deleted from question 8f to clarify the description of the behaviour; in question 8q, the term "*angoissé*" (anguished) was replaced with "*anxieux*" (anxious), to ensure it conforms to the English version. Questions 8fa and 8qa are new and were added by Richard E. Tremblay only for the QLSCD, as a means for identifying the age at which these two behaviours began.

Questions 8f, 8k, 8q, 8v, 8mm and 8rr deal with the target child and are also addressed to the fathers/spouses: SAQF-Q41, 44, 47, 50, 55 and 58.

- anxiety: Q8f, Q8q, Q8v, Q8cc, 8fa and 8qa: in addition to measuring anxiety, these questions measure "emotional problems" (see the above discussion of this topic).

Questions 8f, 8q and 8v are also addressed to the fathers/spouses with respect to the target child: SAQF-Q41, 47 and 50.

- physical aggression: questions BEH-Q8ea, 8nna and 8ga are based on questions Q8nn, Q6nn and Q8g in the NLSCY and the OCHS. The term "often" was deleted from Q8ga because this word was one of the answer items. Question Q8xc comes from the NLSCY (Q8x) and the ÉLEM. Question Q8z1a is identical to question BEH-Q6aa in the NLSCY and the OCHS. Q8cca comes from question BEH-Q6jj in the NLSCY and the OCHS. Questions 8ia, 8na, 8ua, 8eea, 8hhc and 8uuc are new and come from Richard E. Tremblay; they provide a means to discern the different manifestations of physical aggression. Questions Q8eb, Q8nb, 8gb, 8xd, 8z1b, 8ccb, 8hhd, 8nnb, 8ib, 8ub, 8eeb and 8uud are also new and were added by Richard E. Tremblay to identify the age at which these behaviours began.

Questions 8ea, 8nna, 8ga, 8eea and 8uuc are also directed to the fathers/spouses with respect to the target child (SAQF-Q56, 54a, 42, 59a and 52a).

- inattention: question BEH-Q8p are drawn from the OCHS, and questions Q8ee and Q8qq from the ÉLEM;
- prosocial behaviour: questions BEH-Q8d, 8u, 8bb, 8ss and 8uu1 are drawn from the ÉLEM. The four last items come from a scale developed by Weir and Duveen (1981);
- fear of abandonment or separation anxiety: questions BEH-Q8dd1, 8ll1, 8pp1 and 8tt1 are drawn from the Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL) developed by Achenbach. The wording of question 8tt1 was changed slightly to ensure it conforms to the English version: "*réagit trop mal*" (gets upset) was replaced by "*réagit très mal*" (gets very upset). Question 8tt2 was added by Richard E. Tremblay to identify the age of the child when the behaviour began.

Questions 8dd1, 8pp1 and 8tt1 are also addressed to the fathers/spouses: SAQF-Q52, 57 and 59.

- degree of defiance/opposition: questions BEH-Q8e1, 8j1, 8r1, 8t1 and 8z1 are drawn from the CBCL by Achenbach. Minor changes were made to the wording of the last question to ensure that it conforms to the English version: the word "*coléreux*" (quick-tempered) was replaced by "*colérique*" (prone to angry moods).

Questions 8t1 and 8z1 are also addressed to the fathers/spouses: SAQF-Q48 and 51.

- shyness: questions BEH-Q8d1, 8k1, 8r2, 8u1, 8qq1 and 8ss1 are new and have not appeared in the NLSCY. They are drawn from a questionnaire developed by Asendorpf (1990, 1991) and were adapted by Michel Boivin of the *École de psychologie* (School of Psychology) at the *Université Laval*.

All of these questions are also addressed to the fathers: SAQF-Q39, 43, 46, 49, 54 and 60.

2.1.3.9 Motor and Social Development – MSD (for the target child only)

- Objective

The same as in the 1998 round.

- Measure

(MSD-Q26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 40a, 40b, 40c, 40d, 40e, 40f, 40g, 40h, 40i, 40j, 40k and 40l)

Questions MSD-Q26 to 40 are drawn from the scale used in the previous round (Gail Poe), but this time different questions are used, to correspond to the age of the target child.

Questions MSD-Q40a to 40l are new and are not found in the NLSCY. They are drawn from the same scale (Vineland) as the one used in the 1998 round. As for that scale, these new questions reflect the age of the child. They were translated into French by *Santé Québec* and cross-checked by Richard E. Tremblay.

2.1.3.10 Relationship – REL (for the sibling from 4 years to less than 10 years old)

- Objective

To collect information on the relationships that the children (sibling 4 to 9 years old) have with their peers and certain adults. Maintaining positive relationships with other children and with adults may help children overcome difficult situations.

- Measure

(REL-Q1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9)

The questions on the number of days spent engaged in activities with friends (Q1); on the number of friends (for the sibling 6 to 9 years old only – Q2); and on how well the child gets along with his/her friends (Q6), parents (Q8), teachers (Q7) and brothers and sisters (Q9) are based on those in the OCHS, which in turn are drawn from Cycles 1 and 2 of

the NLSCY. (Questions REL-Q7 and Q8 cover children 4 to 7 years old only.)

Question REL-Q4 on shyness covers children 8 or 9 years old only. It was formulated by the NLSCY (Cycles 1 and 2) team.

For Cycle 2, minor modifications were made to the following questions:

Q7: Answer item 6 “Not applicable” in Cycle 1 of the NLSCY was replaced by “Does not attend school.” This change is retained in the QLSCD;

Q8: Answer item 6 in Cycle 1 of the NLSCY, “Not applicable,” was removed in Cycle 2 of the NLSCY and in the QLSCD.

2.1.3.11 Parental Role – PAR (for the target child approximately 17 months old and the sibling less than 14 years old)

- Objective

The same as in the 1998 round.

- Measure

(Target child and sibling 0-11 years old: PAR-Q1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; target child and sibling 0-1 year old: PAR-Q7a; sibling 2-11 years old: PAR-Q7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15 and 18; sibling 2-13 years old: PAR-Q28, 28a, 28b and 31h)

All of the questions in this section deal with parenting practices (positive interactions and hostility) and come from Cycles 1 and 2 of the NLSCY, except the last question (Q31h), which was introduced in Cycle 2.

Questions PAR-Q1 to PAR-Q6 are the same as those in the 1998 round, except question Q4, in which the words “or irritated with” were added to the expression “annoyed” to make it clearer, given that several PMKs were unfamiliar with the term. The questions are included in the 1999 round for the target child and for the sibling less than 12 years old, and are also addressed to the fathers/spouses with

respect to the target child (SAQF-Q61 to 66), except that in question Q64 (PAR-Q4) "or irritated" is omitted.

Question PAR-Q7 covers only the sibling 2 to 11 years old. Question PAR-Q7a, which is also the same as the one in the previous round, deals with the target child as well as the sibling less than 1 year old. It is also addressed to the fathers/spouses (SAQF-Q67) with respect to the target child.

Questions PAR-Q8 to PAR-Q18 are new; they are used only for the sibling 2 to 11 years old.

Questions PAR-Q1 to Q7, PAR-Q7a, and PAR-Q8 to Q18 are used in the NLSCY (Cycles 1 and 2) and were provided by M. Boyle of Chedoke-McMaster Hospitals, from work done by Ken Dodge (Vanderbilt University) and an adaptation of the Parent Practices Scale by Strayhorn and Weidman.

Questions PAR-Q28, 28a, 28b and 31h are new and are used for the sibling 2 to 13 years old only. The question on exposure to domestic violence (Q28) was proposed by Mr. Boyle and revised by the NLSCY project team. Questions 28a and 28b are taken from Cycle 1, section REL-Q5 and Q3. They were developed by the project team of the NLSCY (Cycles 1 and 2), who moved them to the section "Parenting" for Cycle 2. These questions are addressed to the PMK and aim to determine her familiarity with the friends of her child, as well as how often her child might frequent children who are troublemakers. Question PAR-Q31h, which is found in Cycle 2 only, covers the number of days per week that the family visits relatives.

2.1.3.12 Family and Custody History – CUS

This section, which is administered very two years, was removed from the 1999 survey. It is included in the 2000 round (E3).

2.1.3.13 Child Care – CAR (for the target child only)

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1998 round, with the addition of the contact information for the child care centre or the person providing child care.

- **Measure**

(CAR-Q1a3, 1ab, 1b, 1b1, 1b2, 1c, 1c1, 1c2, 1e, 1e1, 1f, 1f1, 1g, 1g1, 1g2, 1k, 1k1, 1j-1a, 1j1, 1d, 1d1, 2a, (confirmations: m1b to m1g, m1k and m1j-1a), 2, 3, 4, 5, 5a, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, i21, 22, 23, 24, i31, 32, 33 and 34)

The questions on child care are drawn from Cycles 1 and 2 of the NLSCY, except where otherwise indicated.

The majority of the questions in the 1998 round are retained in this round. Questions Q1a and 1j are, however, replaced by questions Q1a3 and Q1j-1a to conform to the specific requirements of the QLSCD and to reflect the context of the Québec school system. For that reason, we added question Q1ab because it is related to the first question (Q1a3) and allows us to know the time spent in a child care centre.

Questions CAR-Q1k, Q1k1 and Q2a are new and are drawn from Cycle 3 of the NLSCY. With question Q1k, we are trying to ascertain whether the PMK had access to child care in a nursery school or pre-school in contrast to child care in a school program or day-care service as formulated in the Cycle 3 questionnaire of the NLSCY, which has not been adapted to the Québec context. For question Q2a, the answer items 7 and 9 from Cycle 3 were deleted because they are not applicable, given the age of the target child. Answer item 8 was changed and now reads "care in a nursery school/pre-school."

Questions CAR-Qm1b to m1k are new and are asked only when there is inconsistency between the answers to the questions about the different types of child care and the answer to question Q2a on the principal type of child care.

Questions CAR-Q6 and 7, added in 1999, are addressed to the parents who were not using child care at the time of the survey. They aim to ascertain if the child was ever placed in child care because the parents were working or studying and, if yes, how often the child care arrangement changed.

Questions CAR-Q12 to 34 are new and were included upon the request of Richard E. Tremblay in order to accommodate a parallel survey on the behaviour of the child. Addressed to parents who use a child care arrangement, they cover the contact information of the persons in charge of care for the target child.

2.1.3.14 Sociodemographic Data – SOC (for the sibling only)

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1998 round.

- **Measure**

(SOC-Q1, 2a, 2b, 3, 4, 4a, 5, 6, 6a, 8 and 9)

These questions are the same as in the 1998 round and in the section "Sociodemographic Data – for new members only" of the Parents' Questionnaire.

This ends the discussion of the Target Child and Sibling Questionnaire. In the following section we will examine the last questionnaire of the ICCQ, that is, the Absent Biological Parent Questionnaire, in which question COMPS-START0 establishes the criterion for the inclusion of an absent parent in the study.

2.1.4 Absent Biological Parent Questionnaire (COMPS-START0, CU2-Q8e, CU2-Q16, LFS-Q1, 2, 8, 9a, 10a, 11a and 12a)

This section is similar to the one in the 1998 round, which also includes the question COMPS-START0 to establish the criterion for the inclusion of an absent parent in the study. Two questions drawn from the section "Family and Custody History" (CUS) in the previous round, that is, CUS-Q8e and CUS-Q16, were added to complete the information collected on child care arrangements for children whose parents are separated. That question is the same as question CUS-Q15b in Cycle 1 in the NLSCY, except that minor

changes were made to the answer items: "two weeks alternately" is now "every two weeks" and answer item 10 "all the time" was withdrawn.

The questions on the highest level of education attained are not asked or updated for this round because this information is already available for the fathers who were surveyed the year before.

Finally, with respect to employment, a question on the type of occupation (Q12a) was added.

This ends the presentation on the ICCQ questionnaire for the 1999 round (child 17 months old); we will now examine the questionnaire used in the 2000 round (child 29 months old).

INTERVIEWER COMPLETED COMPUTERIZED QUESTIONNAIRE (ICCQ)

2.2 ICCQ – ROUND 2000 (E3) – Child 29 Months Old

Most of the questions in the ICCQ are drawn from Cycles 1 to 3 of the NLSCY. As with the 1999 round, and only for the questions not found in previous rounds of the QLSCD, we took all or some of the justifications from the publications entitled *Overview of Survey Instruments...* issued by Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada for the first three cycles of the NLSCY (Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada, 1995, 1997, 1999).

Because some questions were added or reworded by the team members of the NLSCY and the QLSCD after the publication of those documents, an update has been carried out to ensure that the justifications for the 2000 round (E3) of the QLSCD are complete.

Note that several of the questions in the ICCQ provide a means to confirm information collected during one or the other of the previous rounds and that no sibling data are to be collected in this round.

As in the previous round, the ICCQ in Round 2000 is made up of the following four sections:

- 2.2.1 Sociodemographic Questionnaire
- 2.2.2 Parents' Questionnaire
- 2.2.3 Target Child and Sibling Questionnaire
- 2.2.4 Absent Biological Parent Questionnaire

2.2.1 Sociodemographic Questionnaire

This questionnaire deals with the household, that is, its composition at the time of the interview, the relationships among household members as well as the housing conditions.

2.2.1.1 Household – CONT and DEM⁷ (completed for all members of the household)

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round.

- **Measure**

(CONT-Q8, 13, 13aa, 13ab, 13ac, 14, 15, 15d, 16, 16aa, 16d, 19a, 19b, 19c, 19d, and 20a; DEM-Q1, 2, 2a, 2b, 3, 4 and 4a)

The questions related to the section "Contact" (CONT) are the same as those in the last data collection (E2⁸), except that some questions from Cycle 3 of the NLSCY were added to confirm information collected when the child was 5 months or 17 months old (Q15d and 16d). To make it easier to keep track of all members of the household, a new concept was introduced: that of a "ghost" member (Q16aa). The term refers to a person who was a member of the household during a previous survey round. The person is held in memory by the interview software and can easily be reintroduced if he/she returns to the household sometime in the future.

The questions on the date of birth, age, gender and marital status of the household members are identical to those asked in the 1999 round (DEM-Q1, 2, 2a, 2b, 3, 4 and 4a).

7. Abbreviations used to indicate sections of the ICCQ.

8. E1, E2 and E3 signify studies undertaken in the first, second and third years of the QLSCD, that is the 1998, 1999 and 2000 rounds.

2.2.1.2 Relationships – REL (collected for all members of the household)

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round.

- **Measure**

(REL-Q1a and 2)

This section is the same as in the previous round, except that it confirms the relationships identified in the 1999 round (Q1a).

2.2.1.3 Housing Conditions - HHL (collected for the PMK or the respondent for the household)

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round, but limited to the identification of the status of household property.

- **Measure**

(HHL-Q1, 7 and 8)

Only question HHL-Q1 has been retained; it provides information on whether the home of the survey family is the property of a family member. Questions 7 and 8 ask who provided the preceding answers and the language of the interview.

Having completed our examination of the first section, let us move on to the Parents' Questionnaire.

2.2.2 Parent's Questionnaire

The Parents' Questionnaire of the 2000 round collects data on the parents of the target child, that is, the mother, the father or his/her spouse/partner living in the household. The following topics are retained: education, employment, income, health, neighbourhood, social support and, for new household members only, sociodemographic characteristics.

The section entitled "Family Functioning," administered in 1999, is not included in the 2000 round.

2.2.2.1 Education Level – EDA

(completed for the PMK and for the spouse/partner)

- Objective

To obtain and update the information on the education and literacy level of the PMK and the spouse/partner.

- Measure

(EDA-Q5, 7b and 7c)

Question EDA-Q5 on attendance at an educational institution is the same as the one in the two previous rounds.

Questions 7b and 7c on literacy are new and are drawn from Cycle 3 of the NLSCY. They are addressed to the PMK and to the spouse/partner and aim to identify how often they write letters of more than one page or read newspapers or magazines.

(completed for new members only)

- Objective

Obtain information on the level of education of the new household members only, that is, the number of years of primary and secondary education completed as well as the highest level of education attained.

- Measure

(EDA-Q4a and Q1)

Questions EDA-Q1 to Q4 of the 1998 round were regrouped into two questions: EDA-Q1, covering the number of years of primary and secondary schooling successfully completed, and EDA-Q4a, covering the highest level of education attained. The first question is identical to the one in the two previous collections. However, the information will in future be collected only when the respondent indicates one of the following answer items to question Q4a on the highest education level attained: 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12 and 13. The last question combines questions 2, 3 and 4 from the previous rounds. By doing this we were able to shorten the interview and still collect the information on spousal education level and socioeconomic status of the family required to update the derived variables.

2.2.2.2 Labour Force Activity – LFS (collected for the PMK and for the spouse/partner)

- Objective

The same as in the 1998 and 1999 rounds: to describe the employment status of the parents over the 12 months preceding the survey and at the time of data collection. Questions on the reasons for the employment status (fulltime or parttime) and on the work schedules of the parents have, however, been introduced to better document the problem of balancing work and family.

- Measure

(LFS-Q1 to 4, 4a, 5, 6, 8, 9a, 9b, 10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d, 13, 17a and 17b)

All of the questions are identical to those in the previous round. In response to a recommendation by Maude Rochette of the *ministère de la Famille et de l'Enfance*, a new question (LFS-Q4a) was included and new answer items were added to questions LFS-Q5 and 6:

- LFS-Q4a provides a means to identify the reasons why the PMK and the spouse/partner are working parttime, if that is the case. The information may be used in conjunction with that derived from questions 30a and 30b of the SAQM for E3, which cover the mother's professional activity;
- question LFS-Q5 covers the work schedule, since several respondents in the previous round were working parttime; we added to the answer item "rotating shift (change from days to evenings to nights) – in the service and commercial sectors" and the instruction "Specify" to the answer item "Other";
- for question LFS-Q6, on weekend work, the answer item "Yes" was broken down into three categories: "Yes, only on Saturdays," "Yes, only on Sundays" and "Yes, only Saturdays and Sundays."

2.2.2.3 Income – INC (collected for the PMK and the household)

- Objective and measure

The same as in the 1999 round (INC-Q1, 2, 3, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, 4, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f and 4g)

2.2.2.4 Health of the Adults – HLA (collected for the PMK and for the spouse/partner)

- Objective

The same as in the 1999 round.

- Measure

(PMK: HLA-Q1, 1a, 1b-5a, 2, 2a, 3, 4, 5, 5a, 6, 7a, 7b, 7c, 13aa, 13a to 13p; spouse/partner: HLA-Q1, 1a, 1b-5a, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5a, 6, 7a, 7b and 7c)

Question HLA-Q1a on long-term health problems, included in the first (1998) round, was withdrawn in E2 and restored for E3 because it is used only every two years. Answer items 8 to 15, which correspond to specific problems, were removed because these problems may be included in the answer item "Any other long-term condition (specify)."

To shorten the time required for the interview, questions HLA-Q1c to Q1h on the weight and height of the adults were removed from E3 as well as from the remainder of the study. Height does not, in fact, change in adults.

Question HLA-Q1b-5a is new; it is drawn from Cycle 2 of the NLSCY. It deals with a limitation in the respondent's ability to care for the children because of a physical or mental disability or a chronic health problem.

Questions HLA-Q2a, 2 and 3 on smoking are the same as in the 1999 round.

The questions on the consumption of alcoholic beverages (HLA-Q4, 5, 5a and 6) and drugs (HLA-Q7a, b and c) are also identical to those in the previous round.

Depression (collected for the PMK only)

- Objective

Questions HLA-Q12a to 12l of the 1999 round on depressive symptoms manifested in the week before the interview are replaced by the questions about the depressive episodes the PMK has experienced in her lifetime (HLA-Q13a to Q13p). These questions aim to ascertain the parent's mental health history. However, a general question on depressive feelings manifested during the week before the interview (HLA-Q13aa) is retained for the glimpse it might provide of the current psychological wellness of the PMK.

- Measure

Question HLA-Q13aa, developed by the research team of the QLSCD, aims to determine if the person felt sad or depressed during the previous week. This question is based on question HLA-Q12d, used in previous rounds of the survey.

Questions HLA-Q13a to 13n are taken from DIS III-A (Diagnostic Interview Schedule – questions 72 to 99 in the section "Depression"). They were revised and adapted by Mark Zoccolillo of McGill University and the Department of Psychiatry at the Montreal Children's Hospital.

Question HLA-Q13a deals with feelings of sadness/depression experienced by the PMK for two or more weeks in her lifetime. Questions 13b, c and d cover the number of depressive episodes and the age of the respondent at the time of the first and last episodes (Q73 and Q95 of the DIS III-A).

Questions HLA-Q13e to 13l are based on the following questions from the DIS III-A and cover the items:

- 13e loss of appetite (Q74, 75, 76);
- 13f loss of sleep (Q77 and 78);
- 13g fatigue (Q79);
- 13h worthlessness(Q83);
- 13i loss of interest (Q82);
- 13j trouble concentrating (Q84);
- 13k suicidal thoughts (Q87, 88);
- 13l attempted suicide (Q89).

Question 13m, which corresponds to questions 94 and 94a of the DIS III-A, covers visits to a health professional, while question 13n, taken from question 94c of the DIS III-A, deals with the respondent's experience of "feeling depressed" and the effects on work, care provided to the children and relationships with others.

Two questions were added by the *Direction Santé Québec* to ascertain whether the PMK has had one or more depressive episodes of two weeks or longer since the birth of the target child (HLA-Q13o) and also the age of the child when the PMK (HLA-Q13p) had the most recent episode.

All of these questions are also addressed to the biological father living in the household or absent from it, or to the current partner of the mother of the child (in the SAQF, section 5 "Wellness of the Father/Spouse"), questions 33 to 42.

2.2.2.5 Family Functioning – FNC (collected for the family of the PMK)

This section of the 1999 round is omitted from the 2000 round.

2.2.2.6 Neighbourhood – SAF (collected for the PMK only)

This section was not included in the previous round (E2). Because it is part of the questionnaire every two years, it thus reappears in E3.

- **Objective**

To obtain information on the social cohesion or community spirit of the neighbourhood as well as the perception by the PMK of neighbourhood safety and community life. The perception of one's neighbourhood may influence the child's educational circumstances or other aspects of his/her life.

Unlike the 1998 round, the information on the parent's perception of the neighbourhood is not part of the interviewer's observations of the type of dwelling occupied by the PMK (HHL-D-Q6). That question is dropped in E3 to make the responding less cumbersome.

- **Measure**

(SAF-Q1, 4, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 6e, 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d)

While in training, the interviewers are instructed to ensure that these questions are answered in relation to the old neighbourhood if the family recently moved, that is, moved in the month preceding the interview.

To shorten the interview, the scale used in the first round was also shortened. After factorial analysis, questions SAF-Q2, 3, 5a, b, c and 7e and f were withdrawn. All of the remaining questions are identical to those in the first round of data collection (E1).

Question SAF-Q4 is drawn from the section entitled "Sociodemographic Data" of the ICCQ (SOC-Q9) 1998 and 1999. As in Cycle 3 of the NLSCY, the question was moved to the section entitled "Neighbourhood" because attending religious services may result in a certain degree of social cohesion.

2.2.2.7 Social Support – SUP (collected for the PMK only)

- **Objective and measure**

The same as in the 1999 round (SUP-Q1b, 1c, 1f and 2a)

2.2.2.8 Sociodemographic Data – SOC (for new members only)

- Objective

The same as in the 1999 round.

- Measure

(SOC-Q1, 2a, 2b, 3, 4, 4a, 5, 6, 6a and 8)

Question SOC-Q9 was moved to the section "Neighbourhood – SAF" for E3 (see section 2.2.2.6).

This ends our examination of the Parents' Questionnaire of the ICCQ. Below we will examine the Target Child Questionnaire. Note that additional questions on the parents may be found in the section describing the paper instruments, presented after the section on the ICCQ.

2.2.3 Target Child Questionnaire

The Target Child Questionnaire of the 2000 round of the QLSCD provides a means to collect data on the child who is now approximately 29 months old. Note that in this third round no data are collected on the sibling. However, questions on the brother or sister reappear in E4, since information on the sibling is collected every two years.

2.2.3.1 Video – VID

- Objectives

This section seeks to fulfill several objectives: 1) to collect information on the proportion of families that own a television as well as video and computer games; 2) to identify the child's favourite television shows (and videos) as well as favourite video and computer games; 3) to estimate the amount of time the child spends playing with these media, alone or with the PMK.

- Measure

(VID-Q1, 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 2, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g, 2h, 3, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 4, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d and 4e)

Questions VID-Q1, 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d and 1e ascertain how often and how long the child spends, on average, watching television shows each week and on weekends. These questions also aim to identify the child's favourite show as well as the amount of time the PMK spends watching TV with the child.

Questions VID-Q2, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d and 2e are the same as those in the previous round, except that they deal with time spent watching videos, while questions 3, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d and 3e cover computer games and questions 4, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d and 4e cover video games.

Questions VID-Q2f, 2g and 2h aim to ascertain how often, during a normal week, the PMK: 1) encourages the child to watch a television show or videocassette to give him/her something to do (Q2f), 2) forbids the child to engage in these activities because they could adversely affect his/her education (Q2g) and 3) encourages the child in these activities because it could further his/her education (Q2h).

All of these questions are original and were developed by Richard E. Tremblay of the GRIP at the *Université de Montréal* and Scientific Director of the QLSCD, and by André Caron of the *Département de Communication* (Communications Department) at the *Université de Montréal*. They were translated into English and cross-checked by our researchers.

2.2.3.2 Health – HLT

- Objective

The same as in the 1999 round.

- Measure

(HLT-Q1, 2, 3, 3a, 3a1, 3b, m3, 4, 4a, 4b, 5, 37, 38, 39, 39a, 39a1, 39a2, 39a4, 39b, 40, 41, 42, 43c, 43d, 48a, 48b, 48c, 48d, 48e, 48g, 48h, 48i, 49, 49a, 50, 51a and 51e)

All of the questions on the target child in the previous round are retained. And one question that was withdrawn in E2, HLT-Q2 on the recent health of the child is included in this round. Question HLT-Q3, on the height of the child, was addressed to the PMK in both E1 and E2, without taking a precise measurement. In the 2000 round, if the PMK does not know the height of the child, the interviewer

measures the child using a measuring tape. Question HLT-Q5 on the level of physical activity of the child is asked in this round for the first time. It comes from Cycle 1 of the NLSCY, which introduced it on the recommendation of representatives of Fitness and Amateur Sport at Health Canada.

Question HLT-Q39, included in E2, is also in E3, except that in the list of injuries the term "hairline fracture" was removed from the first answer item, which is now simply "broken or fractured bones." In question HLT-Q43c, on asthma, the time reference was changed to correspond to the period of the study, and it now reads "In the past 12 months...."

Questions 45 and 45b on chronic health problems are omitted from E3 because they are asked only every two years.

Questions HLT-Q48e, on visits to a health professional (dentist or pedodontist), as well as 51a and 51e, on the child's use of medication, asked about the sibling in E2, are in this round asked for the target child. The researchers at the QLSCD added the word "Specify" to the answer item "Yes" for question HLT-Q51e in order to ascertain all of the prescription medications taken by the child on a regular basis.

2.2.3.3 Medical and Biological Information (perinatal) – MED

This section is not included in E3 because these data on the target child were already collected in previous rounds.

2.2.3.4 Work After Birth – WAB (in the 1998 round, section "MED")

This section is identical to the one in the previous round (E2) and is administered only if the mother of the target child has not yet returned to work at the time of the survey.

- **Objective and measure**

The same as in the 1999 round (WAB-Q1a, 2, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3 and 4a)

2.2.3.5 Temperament – TMP

This section is removed from E3 to shorten the interview and because there is a correlation between the measure of difficult temperament at 29 months and the behaviours measured in greater detail in section BEH. We therefore wanted to eliminate this conceptual redundancy.

2.2.3.6 Education – EDU

This section, administered for the sibling in E2, is not used for the target child in E3 because of the child's age.

2.2.3.7 Literacy – LIT

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round.

- **Measure**

(LIT-Q1, 4, 5, 6a, 6b1, 6b2, 6b3, 6b5, 7 and 8)

All of the questions on the target child are identical to those in the 1999 round. Questions LIT-Q2 and 3 were, however, withdrawn because they cover younger children.

2.2.3.8 Activity – ACT

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round.

- **Measure**

(ACT-Q1, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d and 2e)

On the recommendation of H el ene Fullum of the *minist ere de la Famille et de l'Enfance*, the questions on the child's activities were reworded to reflect the situation in Qu ebec. For example, the references to "kindergarten" were withdrawn from the questions and/or the answer items because the children are not yet old enough to attend kindergarten.

Question ACT-Q1 from E2 was also changed, to clarify the meaning of "educational activities"; we wish to ascertain whether the child attends a nursery school

or a pre-school, or takes part in educational activities on a regular basis (ACT-Q1) or from time to time (ACT-Q2c). The answer items "drop-in centre" and "toy library," which are part of the question Q2a in E2, were moved to the list of answer items for question Q2d, which covers the type of activities that the child takes part in on an irregular basis.

Questions ACT-Q2b and 2e, on the number of hours the child spends on these educational activities, are identical; the first was asked in E2, the second was added for E3.

2.2.3.9 Behaviour – BEH

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round.

- **Measure**

(BEH-Q8b, 8d, 8d1, 8e1, 8ea, 8eb 8f, 8fa, 8ga, 8gb, 8i, 8ia, 8ib, 8j1, 8k, 8k1, 8n, 8na, 8nb, 8q, 8qa, 8r1, 8r2, 8s, 8ua, 8ub, 8v, 8w, 8xa, 8xb, 8xc, 8x1a, 8z1b, 8bb, 8cca, 8ccb, 8dd1, 8eea, 8eeb, 8hh1, 8hhc, 8hhd, 8mm, 8nna, 8nnb, 8pp1, 8qq, 8rr, 8ss, 8tt1, 8tt2, 8uu1, 8uuc and 8uud – 54 questions)

All of these questions are identical to those asked in E2 (the 1999 round) on the target child, except the following questions, which are not included in E3 (the 2000 round). Following a factorial analysis of the data for the previous round, only the main items in each dimension on behaviour were retained:

- Shyness/inhibition:
BEH-Q8u1 (shy with adults), 8qq1 (readily approaches adults he/she does not know) and 8ss1 (takes a long time getting used to being with adults he/she does not know);
- Hyperactivity:
BEH-Q8p (inability to concentrate);
- Emotional problems/depression/anxiety:
BEH-Q8cc (cries often);

- Inattention (problems related to non-aggressive behaviours):
BEH-Q8ee (gives up easily);
- Degree of defiance/opposition:
BEH-Q8t1 (has temper tantrums or hot temper)
BEH-Q8z1 (angry moods);
- Separation anxiety:
BEH-Q8ll1 (always asking for help);
- Prosocial behaviour:
BEH-Q8u (offers to help other children);
- Physical aggression:
BEH-Q8xd (age).

Questions BEH-8xa (when someone accidentally hurts the child, he/she reacts with anger and fighting) and 8xb (age of the child – the question determines when the behaviour started) are new. Question 8xa is identical to question 8x in Cycle 3 of the NLSCY and somewhat different from the one in Cycles 1 and 2, which was drawn from the ÉLEM. It is asked for children 2-3 years old and therefore applies to the QLSCD target child in this round.

Of the 54 questions retained in the ICCQ-Child for E3 and addressed to the PMK, 20 are also addressed to the father/spouse in the Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Father (SAQF):

Dimensions	Questions numbers					
Shyness/inhibition						
SAQF	2	6	9			
BEH-Q8	dd1	k1	r2			
Hyperactivity						
SAQF	3	8	16			
BEH-Q8	b	n	hh			
Emotional problems: depression/anxiety						
SAQF	4	10	13			
BEH-Q8	f	q	v			
Emotional problems: depression						
SAQF	7	18	20			
BEH-Q8	k	mm	rr			
Physical aggression						
SAQF	5	17	17	17	11	15
BEH-Q8	ga	uuc	nna	ea	z1a	xa
Degree of defiance/opposition						
SAQF	12	14				
BEH-Q8	j1	e1				
Separation anxiety/fear of abandonment						
SAQF	19	21				
BEH-Q8	pp1	tt1				

2.2.3.10 Motor and Social Development – MSD

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round.

- **Measure**

(MSD-Q35, 38 and 42)

Only questions MSD-Q35 and 38 were retained from E2. Question MSD-Q42, on the child's ability to name four colours, is new. It comes from the same scale as the one used in Cycles 1 and 2 of the NLSCY for children 22 to 47 months of age, that is, the Motor and Social Development Scale developed by G. Poe of the National Center for Health Statistics in the United States.

2.2.3.11 Relationships – REL

This section, which was included in E2, was omitted from E3 because it deals with an older sibling, a child 4 to 9 years old.

2.2.3.12 Parental Role – PAR

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round.

- **Measure**

(PAR-Q2, 3a, 5 to 18 and 20 to 25)

Unlike the questions in this section in E1 and E2, which contain no time reference, all of the questions in this round include a time reference (“in the past 12 months”). Some of the E2 questions were retained in E3 (PAR-Q2, 5 and 6), some were not (PAR-Q1, 3, 4 and 7a) and, finally, several new questions were added (PAR-Q3a, 7, 8 to 18 and 20 to 25).

The following two questions were formulated by the QLSCD research team: question PAR-Q3a on positive interaction, which is new; and question PAR-Q7, drawn from Cycle 1 of the NLSCY, was adapted in E3 to take into account the age of the child.

Questions PAR-Q8 to PAR-Q18 on ineffective and hostile parenting or, in contrast, consistent parenting, are new. They were developed for the NLSCY (Cycle 1) by Mr. Boyle of Chedoke-McMaster Hospitals and are based on work done by Ken Dodge (Vanderbilt University) and on an adaptation of the Parent Practices Scale by Strayhorn and Weidman.

Questions PAR-Q20 to PAR-Q25, on the use of discipline with the child, are new. They come from the NLSCY (Cycle 1) and were recommended by Mr. Boyle of Chedoke-McMaster Hospitals.

2.2.3.13 Dental Health – DEN

- **Objective**

To determine the proportion of parents who would have their child’s teeth examined by a dentist and would consult a nutritionist about his/her diet.

- **Measure**

(DEN-Q1, 1a, 1b, 1c and 2)

These questions aim to determine whether the PMK would likely go to the CLSC closest to her home (DEN-Q1) or meet with these two health professionals in a school, community centre or at home (DEN-Q1b) and when during the week the respondent would most likely do so (DEN-Q2). Finally, question DEN-Q1a tries to ascertain the reason for her refusal, if applicable. These questions are new and were developed by the team of dental advisors in the dental health unit at the *Régie régionale de la santé et des services sociaux de Montréal-Centre (Direction de la santé publique)*, under the direction of Ginette Veilleux, and by the *Direction Santé Québec*.

2.2.3.14 Family and Custody History – CU2 (update of CUS)

This section, administered every two years, was not in the previous round. It reappears in E3 under the abbreviation CU2, instead of CUS. This section is drawn from section CU2 of Cycle 2 of the NLSCY; minor changes were made to the questions.

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1998 round (E1).

- **Measure**

(CU2-Q1d, 1e, 1f, 1g, Q3, 3c, 5a, 5a1, 5c, 5d, 8e, 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 11c, 11d, 11d2, 11e, 11f, 11g, 11h, 12, 13, 14, 14a, 15a, 15b, 16, 17, 171, 17a, 171a, 18a, 18b, 19a, 19b, 19c, 19f, 19h, 19j, 20a, 20a1, 20b, 20c, 20d, 20e, 20f, 20g, 20g1, 20h, 20i, 20j1, 20j2, 20j3, 20j4, 20m, 20n, 20o, 20p, 20q, 20r, 20s, 20s1, 20t, 20u, 20v, 20w, 20x, 20y, 21a, 21a1, 21b, 21c, 21d, 21e, 21f, 21g, 21g1, 21h, 21i, 21j1, 21j2, 21j3, 21j4, 21m, 21n, 21o, 21p, 21q, 21r, 21s, 21s1, 21t, 21u, 21v, 21w, 21x and 21y)

Because these questions are asked every two years, rather than every year as in the NLSCY, minor changes had to be made to the questions. Thus, for some questions the specification, "At the time of the first interview, in... (month) 1998" replaces the

original formulation: "At the time of the last interview" found in section CU2 in Cycle 2 of the NLSCY. It confirms the information collected in E1.

Similarly, question 11h in Cycle 2 of the NLSCY was modified to make it more precise; it now reads, "In the past two years...."

The following other changes were made to section CU2 for the QLSCD:

- CU2-Q15b and Q16: answer item 2 is modified in French only: "Tous les deux soirs" is changed by "Un soir sur deux";
- Question CU2-Q5a1 was added to ascertain the date when the parents started living together, since they were not living together at the time of the last interview, in 1998 (Q5a);
- Questions CU2-Q171 and 171a were added to ascertain the date when the parents started living together again after their separation (Q171) and the date when they separated yet again (Q171a).

See Annex 3 for a comparison of the sections CUS (used in the 1998 round of the QLSCD) and CU2 (modified as indicated above) in Cycle 2 of the NLSCY.

2.2.3.15 Child Care – CAR

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round, with the following addition: to ascertain the proportion of parents who use child care for reasons other than while working or attending an educational institution and the type of child care arrangement.

- **Measure**

(CAR-Q0, 1a3, 1ab, 1b, 1b1, 1b2, 1c, 1c1, 1c2, 1e, 1e1, 1f, 1f1, 1g, 1g1, 1g1a, 1j-1a, 1j1, 1d, 1d1, 2a, (confirmations: m1b to m1j-1a), q2, 4, 5, 5a, 5b, 6, 7, 7a, 7b, 10a, 10b, 12, 13, 14, 15, i21, 21, 22, 23, 24, i31, 31, 32, 33 and 34)

Unless otherwise indicated, the questions on child care come from Cycles 1, 2 and 3 of the NLSCY.

All of the following questions, asked during the previous data collection (E2), are included in E3; some are the same and some, along with their justifications, have changed:

- CAR-Q1a3: the answer item "Yes" was broken down into two categories, that is, 1) "Yes, on a regular basis" and 2) "Yes, on an occasional basis";
- CAR-Q1ab, 1b and 1b1: identical to E2;
- CAR-Q1b2, 1c2 and 1g1a: changes were made to take into account the situation in Québec after the adoption in 1997 of the *Loi sur les services de garde*. Under it, *centres de la petite enfance* (CPE) or Child Care Centres provide educational programs coordinated by the government. In other words, educational child care is now available in daycare centres or in a family setting (for more details, see the Web site of the *ministère de la Famille et de l'Enfance*: www.mfe.gouv.qc.ca). These changes resulted in the adoption of terms that were largely unfamiliar to both francophones and anglophones. In order for the interviewers to explain this new vocabulary to the parents, they were briefed on it during their training;
- CAR-Q1c, 1c1, 1e, 1e1, 1f, 1f1, 1g, 1g1, 1j-1a, 1j1, 1j2, 1d and 1d1: identical to E2;
- CAR-Q2a, CAR-m1b to m1g, m1j-1a and Q2: identical to E2;
- CAR-Q4: identical to E2;
- CAR-Q5a: the same wording as the question in E2, except that answer item 6 "care in a nursery school/pre-school" was withdrawn in E3 because it does not apply, given the age of the target child;
- CAR-Q5 and 7a: the same wording as in question Q5 in E2, except that the answer items were changed: (1) "Dissatisfaction with the caregiver/program" was omitted; answer item (3) was broken down into three items. "Family or

child moved" thus becomes answer (2); "parental work status changed" becomes (3); and "custody arrangement changed" becomes answer (4). Three other answer items were added: (8) "proximity of the home," (9) "proximity of the workplace" and (10) "operating hours." These additions were made on the recommendation of Maude Rochette to gain a better understanding of the difficulties encountered by parents in balancing work and family. Question 7a is included in E3 to determine why the method of child care changed after the parents started using a child care arrangement for their child;

- CAR-Q6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 32, 33 and 34: identical to E2.

Other questions were added for E3:

- CAR-Q0: Hélène Fullum of the MFE requested the insertion of this question to determine the parents' preferred child care arrangement;
- CAR-Q5b and Q7b: these questions, recommended by Maude Rochette also of the MFE, provide a means to identify changes in the employment status of the parents that led to a change in the child care arrangement;
- CAR-Q10a and Q10b: requested by Richard E. Tremblay of the GRIP at the *Université de Montréal*, and Scientific Director of the QLSCD, and formulated by the *Direction Santé Québec* to 1) measure the proportion of families that normally use child care for a reason other than work or attendance at an educational institution (Q10a) and, if yes, 2) identify their main method of child care (Q10b);
- CAR-Q21 and Q31: these questions were added by the *Direction Santé Québec* to ascertain the age of the babysitter, because babysitters 15 years old and younger cannot be contacted without the consent of their parents.

The following questions were removed:

- CAR-Q1g2, 1k, 1k1 and m1k: because these questions do not apply, given the context of Québec (1g2) or the age of the target child (1k, 1k1, m1k);
- CAR-Q3: this question, on how well the child and the main child care provider get along, was withdrawn in E3 because it is asked in the section entitled "Child Care" of the QLSCD, conducted by the GRIP under the direction of Richard E. Tremblay. In addition, according to Maude Rochette of the MFE, reliable results cannot be obtained if there is only one question on the topic addressed to the PMK.

2.2.3.16 Sociodemographic Data – SOC – Child (SOC-Q6b)

This section, which was in the previous round, was withdrawn because it covers only the sibling. However, one question was added to E3 on the recommendation of Richard E. Tremblay: question SOC-Q6b, which covers the languages spoken by the target child.

This concludes our examination of the questionnaire on the child. We will now examine the last questionnaire in the ICCQ, that is, the Absent Biological Parent Questionnaire.

2.2.4 Absent Biological Parent Questionnaire (COMPS-START0, LFS-Q1, 2, 8, 9a, 10a, 11a and 12a)

This section is the same as in the previous round (1999), except that the two questions picked up from the section entitled "Family and Custody History-CUS" of the 1998 round (CUS-Q8e and CUS-Q16) are not included because that entire section appears elsewhere in the E3 questionnaire (see ICCQ-CU2).

This ends our examination of the Interviewer Completed Computerized Questionnaire (ICCQ) for the 1999 (E2) and 2000 (E3) rounds of the survey. Now we will examine the Interviewer Completed Paper Questionnaire (ICPQ), the Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Mother (SAQM) and for the Father (SAQF), and the Observations of Family Life (OFL), which is filled out by the interviewer.

INTERVIEWER COMPLETED PAPER QUESTIONNAIRE (ICPQ)

The Interviewer Completed Paper Questionnaire (ICPQ) provides a means to complete the information collected using the ICCQ. Like the latter, the respondent is the Person Most Knowledgeable (PMK). We will examine the questionnaire for the 1999 round (E2), then move on to one for the 2000 round (E3).

2.3 ICPQ – ROUND 1999 (E2) – Child 17 Months Old

In the 1999 round the ICPQ is divided into three sections: diet, dental health and parent-child relationship. Sections 1 and 2 of the 1998 round (E1), covering the support of grandparents and the perception of the financial situation of the household, respectively, were withdrawn for the 1999 round (E2).

Section 1 – Diet

For this round, in contrast to E1, question 1 on the status of the respondent was numbered and inserted at the beginning of section 1 to ensure that the interviewer did not omit it.

- **Objective**

To collect information on the dietary habits of the child, the content of his/her diet and on certain health problems that may be related to diet. The questions also aim to identify the parents' attitude on the child's dietary behaviour and the level of the child's integration into the family. Indeed, as with other family members, the degree to which the child is integrated into the family can be measured in part by his/her behaviour at mealtime.

• Measure

The following questions are new:

- Questions 2, 3 and 4 were modified by Lise Dubois of the *Département de médecine sociale et préventive* at the *Université Laval*, who in turn based the work on the ALSPAC⁹ (questions D3, D20 and D5, respectively). Eating the same food as the PMK, eating solid food, eating the right amount or too much or being a picky eater are all indicators of the autonomy and temperament of the child. In addition, some eating problems in the child can be stressful for the parents;
- Questions 9 and 9a were recommended by the researchers at *Hôpital Sainte-Justine* to measure the amount of milk and fruit juice consumed by the child approximately 17 months old. Excessive consumption of milk and fruit juice may contribute to height-and-weight growth retardation in young children. For example, the daily consumption by young children of 12 or more ounces of fruit juice is associated with growth retardation and obesity (American Academy of Pediatrics, 1991; Dennisson *et al.*, 1997; Hendricks *et al.*, 1995; Troiano *et al.*, 1995);
- Questions 10 and 10a cover the consumption of baby cereals and the age at which the child stopped eating them, while question 11 is based on a type of "food diary" and aims to ascertain what the child eats during a normal week. It is widely accepted that a good diet improves resistance to infections and their consequences. These questions were developed especially for the QLSCD 1998-2002 by Lise Dubois of the *Département de médecine sociale et préventive* at the *Université Laval*.
- Questions 13 and 14 cover the infections that the child had during the 3 previous months and the number of antibiotic treatments that he/she received during the previous 6 months. When these treatments are given too often, the child

may experience a vitamin/mineral deficiency and anemia. These questions were recommended by Huguette Turgeon O'Brien and Lise Dubois of, respectively, the *Département des services des aliments et de nutrition* (Department of Food Services and Nutrition) and the *Département de médecine sociale et préventive* at the *Université Laval*. Question 13c, which deals with infections of the respiratory tract, was recommended by Louise Séguin of the *Département de médecine sociale et préventive* at the *Université de Montréal* to improve the assessment of the health status of Québec children.

Questions 8, 8a, 8b, 8b1 to 8b5, 8c, 12, 12a and 12b, were recommended by the team of dental advisors in the dental health unit at the *Direction de la santé publique de Montréal-Centre* (see the following section, "Oral and Dental Health"), and they cover the use of a baby bottle and the taking of fluoride supplements.

The following questions are similar to those in the 1998 round (E1):

- question 5, on breast-feeding: Q13 in E1;
- question 6, on commercial infant formula: Q16b and 21b in E1;
- question 6a, on taking iron supplements: Q16a and 21a in E1;
- question 7, on the consumption of cows' milk: Q16c and 21c in E1.

The following questions in E1 were withdrawn in E2: 12, 14, 15, 16a, 16b, 16d, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21a, 21b, 21d, 22, 23, 24, 24a, 25 and 28.

9. The Avon Longitudinal Study of Pregnancy and Childhood is a longitudinal study that began in 1990 in Great Britain in County Avon, which includes the city of Bristol. The sample, made up of 13,995 mothers and 14,138 children, is representative of the children born in the county between 1991 and 1992.

Section 2 – Oral and Dental Health

• Objectives

1) The same as in the 1998 round.

2) Collect information on the dental hygiene habits of the child, his/her non-nutritive sucking habits (use of a pacifier dipped in a sweet substance), use of a baby bottle and the taking of fluoride supplements.

• Measure

Questions 15, 16 and 17 deal with dental hygiene habits. They are new questions developed from the literature and the questionnaires used in the *Étude de besoins en santé dentaire* (ÉBSD) in an immunization clinic of a CLSC (Généreux, 1991) and in the *Étude sur les déterminants individuels et familiaux de l'utilisation des services dentaires durant la période préscolaire* (ÉDUSDP) (*Study on Individual and Familial Determinants of Dental Services Use During the Pre-School Years* (Leduc, 1992). Question 15 ascertains the age at which the child begins brushing his/her teeth with or without toothpaste (not including the use of a face-cloth). Question 16 aims to ascertain who brushes the teeth and whether there is adult supervision during tooth-brushing. Question 17 covers the frequency of tooth-brushing.

Question 18 deals with the quantity of toothpaste used. Diagrams illustrating quantities of toothpaste were developed by the team of dental advisors at the *Direction de la santé publique de Montréal-Centre* (see the list in Annex 2) for use as a survey tool by the dental health unit of this agency. When the respondent was unsure which of two categories applied, the interviewer had instructions to note the lesser of the two. In addition, the interviewer had to indicate the amount that was the closest equivalent to the one illustrated, without being exactly equal to it, and to avoid a response that no toothpaste was used.

The following questions were included in the previous section, "Diet," because they also deal with this topic:

- questions 8 and 8a are new and ascertain whether the child was still taking a bottle at the time of the interview and, if not, at what age he/she stopped drinking from a bottle.

They were developed specifically for the QLSCD by the above-mentioned team of dental advisors on the basis of the literature on this subject;

- questions 8b1 to 8b4 on the frequency of bottle use are the combination of questions 26a, 26b, 27a and 27b from the 1998 round (E1). A new item (Q8b5) on the frequency of bottle use during wake periods is also included. It too was proposed by the team of dental advisors; however, the answer item for this question was modified on the recommendation of the *Direction Santé Québec* to maintain the categories currently in use in the study;
- question 8c on the contents of the baby bottle is identical to questions 26c and 27c in E1;
- questions 12, 12a and 12b cover the taking of fluoride supplements (alone or in combination with vitamins and/or minerals). They are similar to those in E1; however, those questions deal with the taking of any vitamin and/or mineral supplements and do not specify the presence of fluoride. The interviewer asks to see the vitamin container and then notes the product name in the questionnaire. For the current round, a list of products containing fluoride was prepared and presented to the respondent during the interview. Because in E2 the interviewers worked with this list of commercial products, the dental advisors were able to identify the concentration of fluoride used.

Some new questions on oral and dental health are also found in section 2, "Sleep," of the Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Mother (SAQM). These questions (20, 20a and 20b) deal with the frequency of pacifier (soother) use, with or without a sugary substance. They aim to ascertain the non-nutritive sucking habits of the child and were developed from questions in the ÉBSD and the ÉDUSDP, as well as from the literature on the subject.

Section 3 – Parent-Child Relationship (Attachment)

- Objective

Evaluate the level of the PMK's attachment to the child. The assessment of these behaviours provides information on the extent to which the PMK represents a safe point of reference for the child and his/her exploration of the world surrounding him/her.

The quality of a child's attachment to his/her parent is established very early in life. Neglect, for example that experienced by the orphans living in institutions in Romania, affects the ability of a child to form an attachment to an adoptive parent (Ghisholm *et al.*, 1995). Research has shown a significant link between the security of attachment and the psychosocial adjustment of the child (Lyons Ruth, 1996).

- Measure

This section is new. Questions 19 to 24 are drawn from the Attachment Q-Sort Scale developed by Waters and Deane (1985) and adapted by K. Ghisholm *et al.* (1995). The six questions were translated and cross-checked by the *Direction Santé Québec*, by Richard E. Tremblay of the *Université de Montréal* and by Marcel Trudel of the *Université de Sherbrooke*.

This completes the examination of the 1999 round of the ICPQ. Let us now turn to the 2000 round.

2.4 ICPQ – ROUND 2000 (E3) – Child 29 Months Old

The ICPQ for Round 2000 is made up five sections: "Oral and Dental Health," "Diet," "Support of the Grandparents of the Child," "Vocabulary of the Child" and "Socioeconomic Situation of the Family." Section 2 of E2, entitled "Parent-Child Relationship," was withdrawn in E3 and replaced by the section "Support of the Grandparents."

Section 1 – Oral and Dental Health

- Objectives

- 1) The same as in the 1999 round.
- 2) To evaluate the evolution of beneficial and non-beneficial dental habits by measuring the consumption of sugary snacks.

- Measure

Questions 2 to 5 are the same as in E2 (Q15 to 18), except that the following instruction to the interviewer was added to question 5: "if the quantity is smaller than the size of a small pea or a thin smear, write 2 or 3 nonetheless." This instruction was given to the interviewer verbally during the training session.

As in the 1999 round, some questions were retained and some were moved to the next section, "Diet." Those questions are:

- questions 9, 9a and 9c, which cover bottle use by the child, are identical to questions 8, 8a and 8c in E2. Questions Q9b1 and 9b2 combine questions 8b1, 8b2, 8b3 and 8b4 from E2. Question 9b3, on bottle use by the child during wake periods, is also found in E2 (Q8b5);
- the three questions on fluoride supplements (Q11, 11a and 11b) are identical to those in E2;
- questions 12a to 12e are new. They measure the sugary snacks eaten by the child at the daycare centre and at home during the week preceding the interview. The team of dental advisors developed the questions based on those used in a clinical trial conducted in schools among a sample of 488 Québec children in Grade 1 presenting a high risk of caries (Olivier *et al.*, 1992). These questions were also used in two studies on oral and dental health conducted among Québec students 11-12 years old and 13-14 years old (Brodeur *et al.*, 1999) as well as among younger children 5-6 years old and 7-8 years old (Brodeur *et al.*, 2001). With respect to question 12e, which deals mainly with candy consumption, the interviewers were verbally instructed: only sugar-coated chewing gum has to be pursued.

Other questions on this topic may be found in the Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Mother (SAQM – Section 1, “Sleep”):

- in Round 1999 (E2), three questions on the frequency of use of a pacifier with or without a sweet substance are addressed to the mother (SAQM-Q20, 20a and 20b). Question 17a replaces question 20 of E2, while questions 20a and 20b are not included because of the low prevalence observed in the 1999 round. They are replaced in E3 by questions 17b and 17c, which collect information on the child's other sucking habits, that is, sucking of the thumb or one or more fingers as well as any other object that the respondent is invited to identify. These questions are original and were proposed by the team of dental advisors associated with the QLSCD, who based their work on the literature on the subject.

Section 2 – Diet

• Objective

Pursue the objectives of E2. Recent research has called for better assessment of the dietary needs of children in relation to their environment and the context affecting those needs. For example, Crockett and Sims (1995) suggest that the mealtime consumption habits of young children must be studied not only at home but also in different settings such as daycare centres, restaurants, etc. Other authors (Koivisto *et al.*, 1994) observe a link between parental practices at mealtime and the diet of children, and emphasize the need to study not only what children eat, but also the contexts in which they consume food throughout the day.

• Measure

Question 6 is drawn from question 2 of the 1999 round (E2). It was modified for the 2000 round (E3) to reflect the age of the child and to make it easier to understand. Now that the child is older and more and more often eats the same meals as other family members, we decided to reverse the order of the answer items.

Question 7 is new. It ascertains the number of meals eaten at home and outside of it and comes from Crockett and Sims (1995) and a questionnaire developed in California for use in early intervention programs. Called the PEACH survey (Campbell and Kelsey, 1994), it measures the nutritional needs of children in relation to the behaviours of their parents.

Questions 8a, 8b and 8c are identical to questions 4a, 4b and 4c of E2, except that four sub-questions were added (8d, 8e, 8f and 8g). These also come from the ALSPAC and were included after discussions with the members of the Bristol-based research team.

Questions 9, 9a, 9b and 9c and questions 11, 11a, 11b and 12 are analyzed by the team of dental advisors at *Direction de la santé publique de Montréal-Centre* (see section 1, “Oral and Dental Health”).

Question 10, on what the child ate during the week preceding the survey, is identical to question 11 in E2.

Questions 13 and 14 on infections and the taking of antibiotics are identical to questions 13 and 14 in E2, except that in E3 we added to question 14 the following instructions to the interviewer: “Including the interview day. A treatment can last several days. Show Response Card I.”

All of the questions in E2 on breast-feeding (Q5, 6 and 7) and the consumption of baby cereals (Q10 and 10a) were removed from E3 because of the age of the child.

Section 3 in E2, “Parent-Child Relationship,” is withdrawn from E3 and replaced by the following section.

Section 3 – Support of the Grandparents of the Child

- Objective

Obtain information on the practical and emotional support received from the maternal and paternal grandparents. This section is new.

- Measure

Questions 15a, 15b, 16a and 16b evaluate the type of support received from both the maternal and paternal grandparents, based on the intensity (Q15a and 16a) and the frequency (Q15b and 16b) of that support. These questions were developed specifically for the QLSCD by Richard E. Tremblay and Christa Japel at the *Université de Montréal*.

Section 4 – Vocabulary of the Child

- Objective

Obtain information on the vocabulary of the child, that is, the number of words understood and spoken by the child, as reported by the PMK.

- Measure

Questions 17 and 18 are drawn from the shortened English version of the MacArthur Communicative Development Inventories (CDIs) (Fenson *et al.*, 1994; 1997) and the French adaptation of Trudeau, Frank and Poulin-Dubois (1999).

These questions were proposed by Jean Séguin and Christa Japel of the *Groupe de recherche sur l'inadaptation psychosociale chez l'enfant* (GRIP) at the *Université de Montréal*. Jean Séguin had initially adapted a shortened repertoire of 100 items from the CDI vocabulary, then pretested the items in a sample of 400 Québec mothers. Of those, 25 items (question 17) were retained because they correlated well with the total score for the full repertoire of 100 spoken words. Josée Fortin, a speech therapist at *Hôpital Sainte-Justine*, also contributed to the development of the original French repertoire and to the version shortened to 25 words. The scale measures both spoken and understood vocabulary, unlike the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT), which measures comprehension only. There is a

correlation between this scale and other measures of cognitive and behavioural development (Séguin *et al.*, 1999).

Question 19, on the proportion of time spent by the child speaking French, English and/or another language at home, enables us to interpret the results with greater precision.

Section 5 – Socioeconomic Situation of the Family

- Objective

To obtain information on the socioeconomic situation of the family. The scale used to measure a lack of money for essential needs (Scale of Lack of Money for Essentials) is based on the financial items in the larger scale titled Daily Hassles (Kanner *et al.*, 1981).

- Measure

Questions 20, 21, 22 and 23 deal with lack of money to pay for the rent or mortgage, electricity, heat or water, prescription medications for the family and, finally, for important expenses such as clothes, transportation, etc. Note that the item on food was not retained because that aspect was measured in E2 by the questions on food insecurity (SAQM-Q21, 22 and 23). The questions in this section were recommended by Louise Séguin of the *Département de médecine sociale et préventive* at the *Université de Montréal*. The scale is strongly associated with the health of children and measures the importance of material resources (as compared to sociocultural resources) to health-related social inequalities.

SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE MOTHER (SAQM)

In both the 1999 round and the 2000 round, the Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Mother (SAQM) is filled out by the biological mother of the target child or by the father's spouse/partner as well as by the biological mother not living in the household (SAQMABS), when she can be reached.

2.5 SAQM – ROUND 1999 (E2) – Child 17 Months Old

The following topics are covered in the 1999 round (E2) of the SAQM: family planning, sleep of the child, food insecurity of the family, mother-child relationship, daily life, support by the spouse or partner, work and, finally, the consumption of alcohol and drugs by the mother and by the biological father, if he is not living in the household.

Section 1 – Family Planning

- **Objective**

Collect information on family planning.

- **Measure**

Questions 2, 3 and 4 are new. Question 2, on the desire for the pregnancy (the target child), was proposed by Louise Séguin of the *Département de médecine sociale et préventive* at the *Université de Montréal*. It comes from Adams *et al.* (1991) and is used in the PRAMS (Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System) surveys of new mothers conducted in several American states. It was translated by Patrizia Romito and Marie-Josèphe Saurel-Cubizolles of the *Unité de recherches épidémiologiques en santé périnatale et en santé des femmes* (Research Unit on Epidemiology and Perinatal and Women's Health) at INSERM (*Institut national de la santé et de la recherche médicale*) (*National Institute for Health and Medical Research*) in Paris. Questions 3 and 4 were developed by the *Direction Santé Québec*. They cover the mother's current pregnancy status (question 3) and intention to have more children (question 4). This section replaces section 1 of the 1998 round "About Your Pregnancies."

Section 2 – Sleep

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1998 round.

- **Measure**

Question 5 is identical to question 7 in the 1998 round (E1).

Questions 6, 6a, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13 were adapted by Jacques Montplaisir's team at the *Centre d'étude du sommeil et des rythmes biologiques* (Centre for the Study of Sleep and Biological Rhythms) at the *Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur* and the *Département de psychiatrie* at the *Université de Montréal*.

The answer items for question 6 were adapted to take into account the sleep habits of children 17 months old. The last answer item for question 10 of the previous round, that is, 8 hours and more, was broken down into three categories: from 8 hours to less than 9 hours, from 9 hours to less than 10 hours and 10 hours and more. The wording of the question itself has not changed from E1.

Question 6a, on the number of hours in a row slept by the child at night, is new and is asked only for children who slept at least 6 consecutive hours at night, that is, those considered by researchers to have slept through the night. It differs from questions 7 and 7a in the 1998 round, which asked if the child slept through the night and, if yes, starting at what age. "Sleeping through the night" was evaluated according to the mother's perception; the actual time slept could have been 4 hours, just as well as 6 hours.

Questions 7 and 8 were changed to ascertain more precisely the time when the child goes to bed. The words "at night" were added to question 8 from the 1998 round and the words "for the night" were added to question 9 from the same survey (children 5 months old).

Question 9 was also modified. In E1, the respondent was asked the length of the longest nap (question 11). In E2, it seemed more appropriate to ask the number of hours in a row the child 17 months old sleeps during the day. The answer item is the same as in the 1998 round.

Question 10 covers the circumstances surrounding putting the child to bed, or more specifically, the behaviours adopted by the parents to get the child to go to sleep. The expression “for the night” was added to the wording of the question; in the 1998 round this detail was part of the answer item for question 12.

The answer item for question 11 was reworked to take into account the age of the child. In the 1998 round (question 13), we asked, among other things, if the infant normally slept in the parents' bedroom (NOT in their bed, AND in their bed) or shared his/her bedroom with another family member. In the 1999 round (question 11), the following modalities are retained: sleeps in his/her parents' bedroom; shares his/her bedroom but NOT his/her bed with a brother or sister; shares his/her bedroom AND bed with a brother or sister.

Question 12 on the child's sleep habits, and more specifically on the use of an object to help the child go to sleep (pacifier, bottle, etc.), is identical to question 14 in the 1998 round.

The answer item for question 13 was adapted to the age of the child (17 months, compared to 5 months in E1, question 15). Indeed, parental behaviours towards their children 17 months old who wake up at night are different. The wording from answer item 3 “you pick him/her up and/or rock him/her” is replaced by item 5 “you take him/her out of bed to comfort him/her,” item 4 “you feed him/her (breast or bottle)” is replaced by 4 “you give him something to eat or drink” and 5 “you let him/her sleep in your bed” becomes the third answer item in E2.

Question 15 covers the child's breathing while asleep and is identical to question 19 in the 1998 round.

Questions 14, 16, 17, 18 and 19 are original and were formulated by Jacques Montplaisir's team. Question 14 evaluates the consolidation/fragmentation of the child's sleep by asking the number of times per night the child wakes up. The following questions evaluate the prevalence in the child of various parasomnias: night terrors (question 16); nocturnal rhythmic movements, whether rocking or *jactatio capitis* (head banging, questions 17 and 18) and bruxism (teeth grinding, question 19).

Questions 20, 20a and 20b, on the frequency of use of a pacifier with or without a sweet substance, were provided and analyzed by the team of dental advisors in the dental health unit of the *Direction de la santé publique de Montréal-Centre*, which is headed by Ginette Veilleux (see section 2, “Oral and Dental Health” of the ICPQ).

Section 3 – Food Insecurity

- **Objective**

To measure a basic aspect of the care of the child.

- **Measure**

This section is new. The three questions (questions 21, 22 and 23) are drawn from Cycle 1 of the NLSCY (ICCQ-PAR Q26a, b and c) and provide information on how often since the birth of the target child the family lacked food and the means it adopted to feed the children. They were proposed by M. Boyle of the Chedoke-McMaster Hospitals and revised by the NLSCY project team before being adapted by the *Direction Santé Québec* and Lise Dubois of the *Département de médecine sociale et préventive* at the *Université Laval*.

Section 4 – Mother-Child Relationship (PPBS – Parental Perceptions and Behaviours Regarding the Infant Scale)

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1998 round.

- **Measure**

As in the 1998 round, these questions are addressed both to the mother or her spouse/partner and to the father or his/spouse/partner (in the SAQF). To reduce the number of items in the scale and shorten the time required for the interview, six questions from the previous survey were withdrawn: three questions on coercive behaviours (questions 28, 40 and 43 in E1), one on self-efficacy (question 32 in E1), one on the perception of the qualities of the child (question 35 in E1) and finally one on overprotection (question 39 in E1). All of the questions in the 1999 round are identical to E1, except that their numbering has changed and the word “keeping” was added to question 33 (question 29 in E1) to adapt it to the age of the child.

The following list of equivalent questions in E2/E1 summarizes the changes between the two rounds:

Dimensions	Question numbers					
Parental self-efficacy						
E2	27	29	32	33	-	49
E1	23	25	27	29	32	47
Perception of parental impact						
E2	25	35	40	44	46	
E1	22	31	37	42	45	
Parental coercive behaviours						
E2	31	-	34	37	39	-
E1	26	28	30	33	36	40 and 43
Parental affection						
E2	26	30	36	41	49	
E1	22a	22b	46a	46b	46c	
Parental overprotection						
E2	38	42	-	43	45	
E1	34	38	39	41	44	
Perception of the qualities of the child						
E2	24	28	-	47		
E1	21	24	35	46		

Section 5 – Day-to-day Life

• Objective

Evaluate certain effects of the overall professional and familial responsibilities of the parents based on their levels of stress and fatigue.

• Measure

This new section includes a question broken down into four sub-questions (questions 50a, b, c and d). It comes from the questionnaire entitled *Balancing Jobs and Family Life* (1981) by Bohan and Viveros-Long and was modified by Richard E. Tremblay of the *Université de Montréal* and Scientific Director of the QLSCD, along with Louise Séguin of the *Département de médecine sociale et préventive* at the *Université de Montréal*. It covers stress (“I feel that I have to rush to get everything done each day”), fatigue (“I am physically exhausted”) and the time mothers have for themselves and for their children. The question is addressed to both the mothers and the fathers (in the SAQF), whether or not they are currently employed.

Section 6 – Consumption of Alcohol and Drugs

• Objective

Gain an understanding of the problems related to excessive consumption of alcohol and drugs in mothers of children approximately 17 months old.

• Measure

All of the questions on alcohol and drug consumption are new. They replace section 5 of E1 on the mother's antisocial behaviours in adolescence and adulthood. They come from the sections entitled “Alcohol Abuse and Dependence” (questions 152 to 163) and “Drug Abuse and Dependence” (questions 181 to 192) in the DIS III-R (Diagnostic Interview Schedule). They were adapted for use in a self-administered questionnaire by Mark Zoccolillo of McGill University and the Department of Psychiatry at the Montreal Children's Hospital.

Question 51 is based on question 152 in the DIS III-R. It covers excessive consumption of alcohol (20 or more drinks) in a day, while question 52 (question 153 in the DIS III-R) deals with the consumption of seven or more drinks a day over a period of two or more weeks.

Question 53 (question 156 in the DIS III-R) covers inter-personal problems: in trouble at work, with the police or with the family, or involved in fights (question 164 in the DIS III-R), or arrested (question 163 in the DIS III-R) because of drinking.

Questions 54 and 55 (questions 167 and 155 in the DIS III-R) aim to ascertain the problems encountered when trying to or putting a stop to the excessive consumption and, in the case of stopping drinking, whether support was sought to do so.

In order to elicit information on problems related to excessive alcohol or drug consumption and alcohol or drug dependencies in the family of the respondent (brother, sister, father, mother and grandparents), two questions were added, namely, questions 56 and 57. They cover problems with alcohol and treatments aimed at controlling alcohol abuse.

The following questions cover drug abuse and dependence. Questions 58, 59 and 60 (questions 183, 184 and 181 in the DIS III-R) cover: 1) the consumption of drugs and non-prescription medications more than five times over the course of the respondent's life; 2) almost every day for two weeks or more; 3) having stayed high for a whole day or more.

Question 61 (question 186 in the DIS III-R) aims to ascertain the extent of drug dependence by asking the respondent if she has already tried to cut back on drug consumption but found she couldn't.

Questions 62, 63 and 64 (questions 190, 191 and 192 in the DIS III-R) cover problems linked to drug abuse such as problems in relationships with family members and friends and problems at school, at work or with the police. They also deal with emotional and psychological problems (depressed, paranoid, having strange ideas) and the abandoning or cutting back on important activities such as sports, work or associations with friends or relatives because of drug use.

Section 7 – Relationship with the Spouse/Partner

- Objectives

This section has two main objectives: first, to identify the type of relationship between the spouse/partner of the mother and the target child and, second, to evaluate the degree of conjugal happiness of the mother. Other questions in the section ascertain the extent to which the father and mother and/or some other person share domestic duties (tasks) and the basic care given daily to the child approximately 17 months old. The questions replace those in the section entitled "Support Provided by the Father or Current Spouse" (questions 49 to 53) in the 1998 round.

The quality of the conjugal relationship may have significant consequences on the emotional development of infants (De Vito and Hopkins, 2001; Fishman and Meyers, 2000). Those consequences are also linked to the way in which familial and domestic responsibilities are shared and, more specifically, to the degree of involvement by fathers in caring for children (Gloger-Tippelt and Huerkamp, 1998; Levitt, Weber and Clark, 1986).

- Measure

Question 65 is similar to question 48 in the 1998 round. However, answer items 3 and 4 were omitted (biological mother and mother-in-law or adoptive mother) because of a low response rate and the following answer item was added: "You have a spouse/partner, but do not live with him" in order to ascertain if the mother has a spouse who does not live with her.

Question 66 is new. It is drawn from the Dyadic Adjustment Scale-DAS developed by Spanier (1976), and deals with aspects of the degree of happiness in the couple. It is addressed only to mothers living in a couple.

Question 67 covers task-sharing and is addressed to all of the respondents to the questionnaire. A similar version of the question is used in the study entitled *La santé des femmes dans l'année après une naissance et emploi, 1995-1997 (Health of Women During the Year After Delivery and Employment)*. That study, conducted among women who gave birth in one of four Montréal-area hospitals, was developed by Louise Séguin and Lise Goulet of the *Département de médecine sociale et préventive* at the *Université de Montréal* and Marie-Josèphe Saurel-Cubizolles of the *Unité de recherches épidémiologiques en santé périnatale et en santé des femmes* at INSERM.

Section 8 – Current Employment/Work

- Objective

To evaluate certain aspects of the work-family balance in mothers as well as their employment satisfaction.

- Measure

This section is new. Question 68 identifies the type of work “currently” done by the mother. It is based on two questions (questions 49a and 51) in the 1981 *Enquête sociale et de santé* (ESS-SQ) (*Health and Social Survey*) conducted by the *Direction Santé Québec* (*Questionnaire sur les habitudes de vie et la santé*) (Questionnaire on Lifestyle and Health Habits).

Question 69 (4 sub-questions) comes from the questionnaire by Bohlen and Viveros-Long, *Balancing Jobs and Family Life* (1981). It was adapted by Richard E. Tremblay of the *Université de Montréal* and Scientific Director of the QLSCD, and by the *Direction Santé Québec*. It covers the mother's satisfaction with the type of employment, the number of hours worked, the salary and the work in general.

Section 9 – Child’s Biological Father Not Living in the Survey Household

- Objectives

This section is addressed specifically to biological fathers not living with the biological mother and the child. **It has several objectives: 1) to evaluate the evolution of the relationship between the two biological parents of the child approximately 17 months old, on the one hand, and between the biological parent not living in the household and the target child after the breakup of the couple, on the other hand; 2) to ascertain the mother's perception of the biological father's contact with the child; 3) to identify potential problems related to excessive consumption of alcohol and drugs by the absent biological father.**

- Measure

Questions 70, 71 and 72 are new and come from the ESS-SQ 1998 (questions 177 and 178 of the *Questionnaire sur les habitudes de vie et la santé*). It covers the atmosphere surrounding the separation or breakup and the current relationship between the two biological parents.

Questions 73 and 74 are very similar to questions 66 and 67 in the SAQM for E1. The answer items in question 74 were modified to indicate the regularity of the financial support (regular payments and irregular payments). This type of information makes up for the absence in this round of the section “Family and Custody History” (ICCQ-CUS).

Questions 75 and 76 are new and cover the level of satisfaction of the mother with respect to the financial and parenting support of the biological father not living in the household. It comes from the *Enquête sociale et de santé 1992-1993* conducted by *Santé Québec* (ESS-SQ, questions 109.1 and 109.2).

Questions 77 to 88 cover excessive alcohol and drug consumption and are the same as those addressed to the mother in section 6, above. The data on alcohol and drug abuse of the non-resident biological father are here provided by the mother of the child. The questions were therefore adapted to accommodate a third-person description. For that reason, also, two questions were withdrawn, namely, those on the alcohol consumption of a family member (brother/sister, father, mother) and the grandparents of the father (SAQM, questions 56 and 57).

All of these questions are new; they replace those in section 6 of the questionnaire on the absent biological father, which covers antisocial behaviours from adolescence to adulthood (SAQM-E1). They come from the sections “Alcohol Abuse and Dependence” (questions 152 to 163) and “Drug Abuse and Dependence” (questions 181 to 192) of the DIS III-R (Diagnostic Interview Schedule) and were adapted for use in a self-administered questionnaire by Mark Zoccolillo of McGill University and the Department of Psychiatry at the Montreal Children's Hospital.

Question 77 is based on question 152 in the DIS III-R. It covers the excessive consumption of alcohol (20 or more drinks) in one day, while question 78 (question 153 in the DIS III-R) covers the consumption of seven or more drinks every day for a period of two or more weeks.

Question 79 (question 156 in the DIS III-R) covers inter-personal problems with other adults because of alcohol abuse, namely: in trouble with family, friends, a physician, an employer or colleagues at work or involved in fights (question 164 in the DIS III-R), or arrested by the police (question 163 in the DIS III-R).

Questions 80 and 81 (questions 167 and 155 in the DIS III-R) ascertain the problems encountered when cutting down on or stopping the excessive consumption and, in the case of stopping drinking, whether support was sought to do so.

The following questions cover drug abuse and dependence. Questions 82, 83 and 84 (questions 183, 184 and 181 in the DIS III-R) cover: 1) the consumption of drugs and non-prescription medications more than five times in the life of the non-resident biological father (6 sub-questions); 2) almost every day for two weeks or more; 3) having stayed high for a whole day or more.

Question 85 (question 186 in the DIS III-R) measures the level of drug dependence by asking the respondent if the non-resident biological father has tried to cut down his consumption but couldn't.

Questions 86, 87 and 88 (questions 190, 191 and 192 in the DIS III-R) cover problems associated with drug abuse such as problems in relationships with family members and friends, as well as problems at school, at work or with the police. They also cover emotional and psychological problems (depressed, paranoid, having strange ideas) and the abandoning or cutting back on important activities such as sports, work or visits with friends or relatives because of drug use.

Section 7 in the 1998 round, covering leisure activities, is not included in the 1999 round.

This ends our discussion of the sources and justifications of the questions in the 1999 round of the SAQM; we will now look at those in the 2000 round.

2.6 SAQM – ROUND 2000 (E3) – Child 29 Months Old

The Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Mother (SAQM) in the 2000 round (E3) comprises seven sections covering the following topics: sleep of the target child, the pace of day-to-day life and work of the respondent and the relationship of the respondent with her/his parents, spouse or partner as well as with the target child. The last section covers the biological father, if he is not living in the survey household.

Section 1 – Sleep

• Objectives

- 1) **To determine the normative values based on the number of hours of nocturnal and diurnal sleep and the number of nighttime awakenings of the target child;**
- 2) **To identify the relationship between the parental behaviours at bedtime and the child's awakenings during the night and sleep consolidation;**
- 3) **To establish normative values for the various parasomnias in children approximately 29 months old.**

• Measure

The new questions on sleep were developed specifically for the QLSCD by a team under the direction of Jacques Montplaisir of the *Centre d'étude du sommeil et des rythmes biologiques* at the *Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur de Montréal* and the *Département de psychiatrie* at the *Université de Montréal*.

Questions 2a, 2b, 4a, 7 and 7b are new; they cover the time the child goes to bed for the night and when he/she wakes up in the morning, the number of naps taken each day, as well as the total hours of sleep, at night and during the day. They aim to ascertain the number of hours the child normally sleeps in a 24-hour period.

Questions 4 and 7a are identical to questions 6 and 9 in the 1999 round (E2). They cover the number of hours in a row slept by the child at night and during the day. The amount of sleep may affect the wellness and overall behaviour of the child. Question 2c

(identical to question 5 in E2 “slept through the night”) and question 4 evaluate the consolidation of the sleep-wake cycle. Question 3 is identical to question 7 in E2 and measures the time taken by the child to fall asleep at night. The rapidity with which the child falls asleep may be influenced by parental behaviours at bedtime (question 6 is identical to question 10 in E2).

Question 5 is identical to question 14 in E2. It aims to verify sleep consolidation/fragmentation by identifying the number of awakenings per night. The behaviour of the parents when the child awakens (question 8) may influence whether the child's sleep fragmentation persists or desists. Question 8 is identical to question 13 in E2, except that answer item 3 was modified for this round: “You let him/her sleep in your bed” replaces “You let him/her sleep with you.”

Question 5a is new and covers the total number of hours spent awake each night; it helps identify the sleep-wake cycle of the child.

Questions 9, 10, 12 and 16 are new. Questions 13 (question 16 in E2), 14 (questions 17 and 18 in E2) and 15 (question 19 in E2) are identical to those in the 1999 round, except that questions 17 and 18 in this round were regrouped into one question, the new question 14, to shorten the interview. These questions measure the prevalence of various childhood parasomnias: sleepwalking (question 9), sleeptalking (question 10), bad dreams (question 12), night terrors (question 13), rhythmic movements, that is, rocking or *jactatio capitis* (head banging, question 14), bruxism (teeth grinding, question 15) and nocturnal enuresis (question 16).

Question 11, on the child's noisy breathing, is identical to question 15 in E2.

Question 17, on non-nutritive sucking habits in the child, is new; it was proposed and analyzed by the team of dental advisors in the dental health unit at *Direction de la santé publique de Montréal-Centre* (see section 1, “Oral and Dental Health,” of the ICPQ).

These questions from E2 are not included in E3: 6a, 8, 11 and 12.

Section 2 – Day-to-Day Life

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round.

- **Measure**

This section is the same as the one in section 5 of E2 (the 1999 round). After a factorial analysis was performed on the data for E2, one of the four sub-questions was dropped, namely: “d. I wonder if I should spend more time with my children.” This question is also addressed to the father in the SAQF (question 32).

Section 3 – Relationship with the Parents

Section 3 from E2 “Food Insecurity” is not included in E3.

- **Objective**

To obtain an evaluation of the mother's impression of her relationship with her own parents, since her relationship with her child may repeat that pattern.

- **Measure**

This section is new. The scale measuring the relationship of the parent with her own parents, the Parenting Bonding Instrument-PBI, was developed by Gordon Parker (1979, 1983). It is made up of 25 questions measuring certain behaviours and attitudes of the mother (or mother substitute) (question 19) and the father (or father substitute) (question 20) of the mother of the target child over the first 16 years of her life.

Two dimensions are measured using the following items:

- quality of care: questions 19 and 20a, c and e;
- overprotection: questions 19 and 20b, d, f and g.

These questions are also in the SAQF (questions 22 and 23).

Section 4 – Relationship with the Spouse/ Partner

- **Objective**

To elucidate the type of relationship between the spouse and the target child. To evaluate, given the strong link between conjugal characteristics and the development of children (De Vito and Hopkins, 2001; Fishman and Meyers, 2000), the level of conjugal satisfaction of the mother or the spouse/partner of the father with respect to different aspects of the couple's relationship.

- **Measure**

Questions 22 to 29 come from the conjugal satisfaction scale known as the Dyadic Adjustment Scale-DAS. Developed by Spanier (1976), the original version was made up of 32 questions. A shortened version comprising eight items was proposed for inclusion in this questionnaire by Michel Boivin of the *Département de psychologie* at the *Université Laval*, at the request of the *Direction Santé Québec*. The shortened version was drawn up in 1998 by Valois, Sabourin and Lussier of the *Département de psychologie* at the *Université Laval* and the *Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières* and has been used in numerous research studies around the world.

Questions 21 and 29 are identical to questions 65 and 66 in E2. Question 67 in E2, on task sharing, was withdrawn for E3 to reduce the time required to complete the questionnaire.

Section 5 – Current Employment/Work

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round.

- **Measure**

Questions 30, 30a, 30b and 32e are new. The first, formulated by the *Direction Santé Québec*, aims to confirm the employment status of the mother at the time of the survey. It comes from the ESS-SQ, 1998 (*Questionnaire sur les habitudes de vie et la santé*, question 48). The three questions discussed below deal with the choice of professional activity (30a and 30b) and the level of satisfaction with respect to arrangements offered by the employer so that the respondent can assume her/his parental responsibilities (32e). Questions 30a and 30b provide additional information to that obtained in the ICCQ (LFS-Q4a) on employment preferences. Note the connection between question 32e and section 2 above, entitled "Day-to-Day Life." This question was proposed by the *Direction Santé Québec* and Maude Rochette of the *ministère de la Famille et de l'Enfance*, who has studied at length the issue of balancing work and family.

Questions 31 and 32a, b, c and d are identical to questions 68 and 69a, b, c and d in E2.

Questions 30, 31 and 32 are also addressed to the biological fathers or spouses (SAQF-Q43, 44 and 45).

Section 6 – Mother-Child Relationship (PPBS – Parental Perceptions and Behaviours Regarding the Infant Scale)

Section 6 from E2, on alcohol and drug consumption, is not included in E3.

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round.

- **Measure**

As in E2, these questions are addressed to both the mother and the father (in the SAQF). To reduce the number of items in the scale and to take into account the age of the child, some dimensions and items were removed from E3. That is, the two dimensions entitled "Affection" (questions 26, 30, 36, 41 and 48 in E2) and "Perception of the Qualities of the Child" (questions 24, 28 and 47) were withdrawn. Questions 49 ("parental self-efficacy") and 39 ("parental control – coercive behaviours") that were in E2 are likewise not included in this round.

The questions are identical to those in E2, but their numbering was changed. Question 43 (“shaken my baby” – coercion) in E1, which was withdrawn from E2, is included in its entirety in E3, given that “losing my temper” was perceived differently during the pretest to the 2000 round (child approximately 30 months old) than in the previous round. Indeed, the factorial analysis of the data from the E3 pretest reveal that parents of children 30 months old had a greater tendency to perceive this as a behaviour related to parental impact rather than as a coercive behaviour.

The following list of equivalent questions in E3/E2 summarizes the changes made in E3:

Dimensions	Question number				
Parental self-efficacy					
E3	34	35	37	38	-
E2	27	29	32	33	49
Perception of parental impact					
E3	33	40	44	47	49
E2	25	35	40	44	46
Parental coercive behaviours					
E3	36	39	41	-	43
E2	31	34	37	39	-
Parental overprotection					
E3	42	45	46	48	
E2	38	42	43	45	

Section 7 – Non-Resident Biological Father of the Child

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round.

- **Measure**

Questions 50 to 56 are identical to questions 70 to 76 in E2, except that we added a time reference, namely, “since our last visit a year ago” to question 50 as a means to update the data on the relationship between the two biological parents of the child. A new answer item (5) was also added: “I have been separated for more than a year.” To clarify question 53, the order of the answer items was changed. In E2, “Never” was in first place; in E3, it is in the fifth and last place.

This ends the examination of the SAQM in Round 2000. We will now examine the SAQF.

SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE FATHER (SAQF)

2.7 SAQF – ROUND 1999 (E2) – Child 17 Months Old

The Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Father (SAQF) is filled out by the biological father or the spouse/partner living in the household. If the biological father does not live in the household (SAQFABS) and sees his child at least once a month, this questionnaire may be handed to him by the mother or mailed to him if the mother agrees to give the survey firm (BIP) his address and telephone number.

The questionnaire is made up of nine sections on the following topics: the temperament of the child, the father-child relationship (PPBS), the behaviour of the child, the type of contact between the father and the child, that is, parenting practices, daily life, alcohol and drug consumption of the father, the relationship between the father or the mother’s spouse/partner and other family members, employment, the relationship between the biological father and his child as well as that between the father and the biological mother, if the father is not living in the household.

Section 1 – Temperament of the Child

This section is the same as the one in the 1998 round (section 1).

Section 2 – Father-Child Relationship (PPBS – Parental Perceptions and Behaviours Regarding the Infant Scale)

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1998 round.

• **Measure**

As they were in E1, these questions are addressed to both the biological father or the spouse/partner and to the mother (in the SAQM). To reduce the number of items in the scale and shorten the interview, six questions from the previous round were withdrawn: three on coercive behaviour (Q20, 32 and 35 in E1), one on parental self-efficacy (Q24), one on the perception of the qualities of the child (Q27) and one on overprotection (Q31). The questions in E2 are identical to those in E1, except question 22, to which was added the word “keeping” to adapt it to the age of the child (Q21 in E1).

The following list of equivalent questions in E2/E1 summarizes the changes made from the 1998 round to the 1999 one:

	Dimensions			Question number			
Parental self-efficacy							
E2	16	18	21	22	-	38	
E1	15	17	19	21	24	39	
Perception of parental impact							
E2	14	24	29	33	35		
E1	14	23	29	34	37		
Parental coercive behaviours							
E2	20	-	23	26	28	-	
E1	18	20	22	25	28	32 and 35	
Parental affection							
E2	15	19	25	30	37		
E1	14a	14b	38a	38b	38c		
Parental overprotection							
E2	27	31	-	32	34		
E1	26	30	31	33	36		
Perception of the qualities of the child							
E2	13	17	-	36			
E1	13	16	27	38			

Section 3 – Behaviour of the Child

Section 3 of E1, entitled “The Well-Being of the Father,” is not included in E2.

• **Objective**

To evaluate, as described by the biological father or the spouse/partner, certain aspects of the behaviour of the child.

This new section will be used to collect information on the prevalence of certain behaviours of the child as perceived by the father or the current spouse. Over the years, the QLSCD will furnish data enabling us to gain a better understanding of the precursors of those behaviours as well as the characteristics of the child or his/her environment that are associated with them.

• **Measure**

Most of the measures of behaviour come from the NLSCY questionnaires (Cycles 1, 2 and 3) and were drawn from numerous sources by Richard E. Tremblay of the GRIP at the *Université de Montréal* and Scientific Director of the QLSCD, in consultation with D. Offord and M. Boyle of Chedoke-McMaster Hospitals. The questions retained here are also addressed to the PMK in the ICCQ, in the section “Target Child” (17 months) (BEH-Q8).

The dimensions are measured based on the following corresponding items:

- shyness/inhibition: questions 39, 43, 46, 49, 54 and 60. These questions, which are new, are drawn from a questionnaire developed by Yens Asendorpf (1990 and 1991) and adapted by Michel Boivin of the *École de psychologie* at the *Université Laval*. These six questions are also included in the ICCQ (BEH-Q8d1, k1, r2, u1, qq1 and ss1);
- hyperactivity: questions 40 (ICCQ-Q8b), 45 (ICCQ-Q8n) and 53 (ICCQ-Q8hh1). The first two questions come from the OCHS. Question 53 comes from the ÉLEM, which is directed by Richard E. Tremblay. To ensure conformity with the English version, the words “*faire quelque chose*” (do anything) were added to the French version of the question. These three questions are also identical to those in the NLSCY;
- emotional problems: depression/anxiety: questions 41 (ICCQ-Q8f), 47 (ICCQ-Q8q) and 50 (ICCQ-Q8v);

- emotional problems: depression:
questions 44 (ICCQ-Q8k), 55 (ICCQ-Q8mm) and 58 (ICCQ-Q8rr). Minor modifications were made to questions 41 and 47: the word "*déprimé*" ("depressed") was deleted from question 41 to clarify the description of the behaviour, and in question 47 the term "*angoissé*" (troubled) was replaced by "*anxieux*", which corresponds to the English "anxious." All of these questions are in the NLSCY, which took them from the OCHS;
- physical aggression:
questions 42 (ICCQ-Q8ga), 52a (ICCQ-Q8uuc), 54a (ICCQ-Q8nna), 56 (ICCQ-Q8ea) and 59a (ICCQ-Q8eea). Question 42, originally from the OCHS, is in the NLSCY. Minor modifications were made to it by Richard E. Tremblay: the term "often" was deleted because it is one of the answer items. Questions 52a, 54a and 56, which were also modified, come from question 8nn in the NLSCY, which in turn took them from the OCHS. Question 59a is new and was recommended by Richard E. Tremblay; it and question 52a provide a means to distinguish between different manifestations of physical aggression;
- degree of defiance/opposition:
questions Q48 (ICCQ-Q8t1) and 51 (ICCQ-Q8z1), which are drawn from the Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL), are also used in the NLSCY. Minor modifications were made to question 51 to make it correspond to the English version: the word "*coléreux*" (quick-tempered) was replaced by the word "*colérique*" (prone to angry moods);
- separation anxiety/fear of abandonment:
questions Q52 (ICCQ-Q8dd1), Q57 (ICCQ-Q8pp1) and Q59 (ICCQ-Q8tt1) come from the NLSCY and were, in turn, drawn from the Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL) developed by Achenbach. Minor modifications were made to the wording of question 59 to ensure that it corresponds to the English version: the words "*réagit trop mal*" (gets upset) were replaced by "*réagit très mal*" (*gets very upset*).

Section 4 – Father's Contact with His Child

• Objective

To measure certain parenting practices and aspects of the care provided by the father to the child. This section of the study touches on topics such as the positive and negative interactions between the parent and the target child. The way in which parents raise their children is generally thought to have an important influence on the behaviour and development of those children. However, little is known about the way in which fathers not only perceive but also fulfill their role on a daily basis.

• Measure

The seven questions in this section of the QLSCD measure, for the first time in this study, the frequency of certain behaviours of the biological father or the spouse/partner toward the child and comprise two scales of parenting practice. The first scale (questions 61, 62, 63, 66 and 67) measures positive interactions (ICCQ-PAR-Q1, 2, 3, 6 and 7). The second scale (questions 64 and 65) evaluates hostile interactions (ICCQ-PAR-Q4 and 5). The retained questions are drawn from the NLSCY. They were proposed for inclusion by M. Boyle of Chedoke-McMaster Hospitals, based on work by Ken Dodge (Vanderbilt University) and an adaptation of the Parent Practices Scale by Strayhorn and Weidman. They are also addressed to the PMK in the "Parents" section of the ICCQ.

Section 5 – Day-to-Day Life

• Objective

To evaluate certain effects of the overall professional and familial responsibilities of the parents based on their levels of stress and fatigue.

• Measure

This section is new and is made up of one question (question 68) drawn from the questionnaire by Bohan and Viveros-Long entitled *Balancing Jobs and Family Life* (1981). It was modified by Richard E. Tremblay of the *Université de Montréal* and Louise Séguin of the *Département de médecine sociale et préventive* at the *Université de Montréal*. It deals with stress ("I feel

that I have to rush to get everything done each day”), fatigue (“I am physically exhausted”) and the time the fathers have for themselves and for their children. This question is addressed to the mothers or the spouses/partners (SAQM, question 50) as well as the biological fathers, whether or not they are employed.

Section 6 – Consumption of Alcohol and Drugs

- **Objective**

To gain an understanding of problems related to the excessive consumption of alcohol and drugs in fathers or spouses/partners of children approximately 17 months old.

- **Measure**

All of the questions on alcohol and drug consumption are new. They replace section 4, on antisocial behaviours from adolescence to adulthood, in the previous round (E1). Most are drawn from the DIS III-R (Diagnostic Interview Schedule), questions 152 to 163 of the section “Alcohol Abuse and Dependence,” and questions 181 to 192 of the section “Drug Abuse and Dependence.” They were modified and adapted for a self-administered questionnaire by Mark Zoccolillo of McGill University and the Department of Psychiatry at the Montréal Children's Hospital.

This section is similar to those in the Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Mother (SAQM – sections 6 and 9 on, respectively, the alcohol and drug consumption of the mother and the questions addressed to the mother on the alcohol and drug consumption of the biological father not living in the household). The reader may therefore refer to the justifications in those sections, presented above.

Questions 69 and 70, covering the excessive consumption of alcohol, are also found in the SAQM, namely, questions 51 and 52 in section 6 as well as questions 77 and 78 in section 9.

Question 71 deals with inter-personal problems caused by excessive consumption of alcohol, namely, in trouble with family, friends, a physician, an employer or colleagues at work or involved in fights because of drinking. They are similar to questions 53 and 79 in the SAQM.

Questions 72 and 73 aim to ascertain the problems encountered when trying to or putting a stop to the excessive consumption and if help was sought because of a drinking problem. These questions are identical to those addressed to the mother (questions 54 and 55 in the SAQM) and are similar to questions 80 and 81 on the non-resident biological father.

To detect problems related to excessive alcohol consumption and alcohol dependence in the family of the respondent (immediate family: brother, sister, father, mother and grandparents), two questions were added, namely, questions 74 and 75. They focus on problems related to drinking and the treatments to control it, and are identical to questions 56 and 57 in the SAQM.

The following questions deal with drug abuse and dependence. Questions 76, 77 and 78 cover: 1) the consumption of drugs and non-prescription medications more than five times in the respondent's life; 2) almost every day for two or more weeks; 3) having stayed high for a whole day or more. They correspond to questions 58, 59, 60, 82, 83 and 84 in the SAQM.

Question 79 covers drug dependence, that is, the respondent has tried to reduce his/her consumption and discovered that he/she was not capable of doing so. It is similar to questions 61 and 85 in the SAQM.

Questions 80, 81 and 82 cover inter-personal problems with family members and friends as well as problems at school, work or with the police. They also deal with emotional or psychological problems (lost interest in everything, depressed, paranoid, having strange ideas) and abandoning or cutting back on important activities such as sports, work or getting together with friends or family. They are also included in the SAQM, where they are questions 62, 63, 64, 86, 87 and 88.

Section 7 – Father’s Relationship with Family Members

- Objective

To evaluate the level of conjugal satisfaction of the father and obtain an overall evaluation of family functioning and the quality of the relationship between the parents/partners.

Research has shown that the relationships among family members have a significant influence on the children. For example, the results of the OCHS have demonstrated an important link between family dysfunction and certain mental health problems in children.

- Measure

This section is new. Question 83 is drawn from the conjugal satisfaction scale known as the Dyadic Adjustment Scale-DAS, by Spanier (1976). It evaluates the degree of happiness in the couple and is addressed to both the fathers and the mothers living together as a couple (SAQM-Q66).

The questions on family functioning come from Cycle 1 of the NLSCY. They were formulated by researchers of the Chedoke-McMaster Hospitals at McMaster University and have been widely used not only in Canada but also internationally. This scale measures problem solving, communication, roles, emotional receptivity, emotional participation and controlling one’s behaviour in the family. For the QLSCD, seven questions were retained for the biological fathers or the spouses/partners (questions 84 to 90) and for the PMK (ICQ-FNC-Q1d, f, g, h, j, k and l).

Section 8 – Current Employment/Work

- Objective

To evaluate certain aspects of the work-family balance of the fathers or the spouses/partners as well as their employment satisfaction.

- Measure

This section is new. Question 91 helps identify the type of work that the father or the spouse/partner is "currently" doing.

Question 92 comes from the questionnaire by Bohem and Viveros-Long entitled *Balancing Jobs and Family Life* (1981). It was adapted by Richard E. Tremblay of the *Université de Montréal* and the *Direction Santé Québec*. It covers the level of satisfaction of the father or the spouse/partner with respect to the type of work that he does, the number of hours worked, his salary and the work in general.

Two questions are also addressed to the mothers, SAQM-Q68 and 69.

Section 9 – Relationship Between the Child and the Non-Resident Biological Father

- Objective

This new section deals specifically with the biological father not living with the biological mother and the child in the survey household. It has several objectives: 1) to ascertain the father’s perception of the atmosphere surrounding the separation of him and the biological mother; 2) to evaluate the father’s satisfaction in relation to his contacts with his child. These factors may play an important role in ensuring that the father stays in contact with his child after the break-up of the couple, as well as in the father’s propensity to provide financial support after that break-up (Veum, 1993; Seltzer, 1994).

- Measure

Question 93 is identical to question 70, which is addressed to the mother in the SAQM. It covers the atmosphere surrounding the separation or breakup of the two biological parents.

Questions 94 and 95 deal with the satisfaction of the father with respect to the frequency of his contacts with his child and the quality of their relationship. These questions are new. They were proposed by the *Direction Santé Québec* and are based on questions in the ESS-SQ for 1992-1993 (question 109.2 of the questionnaire entitled *Vos Habitudes de vie et votre*

santé) and in the ESS-SQ for 1998 (question 177 of the *Questionnaire sur les habitudes de vie et la santé*); they were, however, reworded (questions 94 and 95) to address them to the non-custodial biological parent.

To conclude our discussion of this round, note that section 5 in the 1998 round, entitled "Leisure Time" is not included in E2.

2.8 SAQF – ROUND 2000 (E3) – Child 29 Months Old

Round 2000 (E3) of the Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Father (SAQF) is made up of eight sections on the following topics: behaviour of the child, father's relationship with his parents as well as with his spouse or partner, daily life, wellness of the father, employment, father-child relationship (PPBS), and the relationship of the biological father with his child and with the biological mother, if he is not living in the household.

Section 1 – Behaviour of the Child

This section replaces the one entitled "Temperament of the Child" from the previous round. It appears for the last time in the 2000 round (E3).

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round.

- **Measure**

These questions are also found in the ICCQ (see the section "Behaviour – BEH" in the 2000 round for a list summarizing the questions addressed to both the PMK and the father).

Most of the questions are identical to those in the 1999 round (E2), except that they were renumbered, and question 17 now combines questions 52a, 54a and 56 from E2.

After a factorial analysis that enabled us to retain only the main items in each dimension on behaviour, the following questions from E2 were withdrawn for E3:

- 48 and 51 (degree of defiance/opposition);
- 49, 54 and 60 (shyness/inhibition);

- 52 (separation anxiety/fear of abandonment);
- 59a (physical aggression).

Other questions were added to complete the information collected in the previous round:

- Questions 11 and 15 (physical aggression): question 11 is identical to the question in the ICCQ-BEH-Q6aa. It comes from Cycle 1 of the NLSCY and was originally drawn from the OCHS; question 15 was developed from question BEH-Q8x in the NLSCY (Cycle 1), which was drawn from the ÉLEM;
- Questions 12 and 14 (degree of defiance/opposition): these questions come from Cycle 1 of the NLSCY (ICCQ-BEH-Q8j1 and 8e1) and were originally drawn from the Child Behaviour Checklist developed by Achenbach.

The following list of equivalent questions in E3/E2 summarizes the changes made by Richard E. Tremblay:

	Dimensions			Question number			
Shyness/inhibition							
E3	2	6	9	-	-	-	
E2	39	43	46	49	54	60	
Hyperactivity							
E3	3	8	16				
E2	40	45	53				
Emotional problems: depression/anxiety							
E3	4	10	13				
E2	41	47	50				
Emotional problems: depression							
E3	7	18	20				
E2	44	55	58				
Physical aggression							
E3	5	17	17	17	-	11	15
E2	42	52a	54a	56	59a	-	-
Degree of defiance/opposition							
E3	-	-	12	14			
E2	48	51	-	-			
Separation anxiety/fear of abandonment							
E3	-	19	21				
E2	52	57	59				

Section 2 – Relationship with the Parents

- Objective

To obtain an evaluation of the father's impression of his relationship with his own parents, since his relationship with his child may repeat that pattern.

- Measure

This section is new. The scale of the relationship of the parent with his/her own parents, known as the Parenting Bonding Instrument-PBI, was developed by Gordon Parker (1979, 1983). It is made up of 25 questions that measure certain behaviours and attitudes of the mother (or mother substitute) (Q22) and of the father (or father substitute) (Q23) of the father of the target child or the mother's current spouse during the first 16 years of his life.

Two dimensions are measured using the following items:

- quality of care: questions 22 and 23a, c and e;
- overprotection: questions 22 and 23b, d, f and g.

Note that these questions are also found in the SAQM (questions 19 and 20).

Section 3 – Relationship with the Spouse/ Partner

- Objective

To evaluate the level of conjugal satisfaction of the father or the spouse of the mother with respect to different aspects of the couple's relationship, given the close association between the conjugal dynamic and the development of infants (De Vito and Hopkins, 2001; Fishman and Meyers, 2000).

- Measure

Questions 24 to 31 come from the Dyadic Adjustment Scale-DAS by Spanier (1976), which in its original version is made up of 32 questions. A shortened, eight-item version was drawn up by Michel Boivin of

the *Département de psychologie* at the *Université Laval*, at the request of the *Direction Santé Québec*. This shortened version was finalized by Valois, Sabourin and Lussier (1998) of the *Département de psychologie* at the *Université Laval* and the *Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières*, and the scale is now used by researchers throughout the world.

Question 24 (degree of happiness in the couple) is identical to question 83 in the 1999 round.

Note as well that this section replaces the one on family functioning in the SAQF for E2 (questions 84 to 90).

These questions are addressed to the mother in the SAQM (questions 21 to 29).

Section 4 – Day-to-Day Life

Section 4 from E2, entitled "Father's Contact with His Child," is not included in E3.

- Objective

The same as in the 1999 round.

- Measure

This section is the same as section 5 in E2 (the 1999 round). After a factorial analysis of the data for E2, a variable was withdrawn, namely, "d. I wonder if I should spend more time with my children." The section is the same as the one in the SAQM (question 18).

Section 5 – Mental Health of the Father/Spouse

- Objective

To ascertain the history of the biological father or the spouse/partner with respect to mental health, in particular, certain symptoms related to depression.

- **Measure**

This section is new. Questions 33 to 42 come from questions 72 to 99 of the section entitled "Depression" of the DIS III-A (Diagnostic Interview Schedule). They were adapted for use in a self-administered questionnaire by Mark Zoccolillo of McGill University and the Department of Psychiatry at the Montréal Children's Hospital. The same questions, addressed to the mother, are found in the ICCQ, section HLT-Q13aa and 13a to 13p inclusively.

Questions 33 and 34 cover the feeling of sadness/depression that the father may have experienced in the previous week (Q33) and, during his lifetime, for periods of two weeks or more (Q34). Questions 35, 36 and 37 deal with the number of such episodes and the age of the respondent at the first and last depressive episode (Q73 and 95 of the DIS III-A).

Question 38 comes from the following questions in the DIS III-A and covers the following items related to the worst depressive episode:

- Q38a loss of appetite (Q74, 75 and 76);
- Q38b loss of sleep (Q77 and 78);
- Q38c fatigue (Q79);
- Q38d worthlessness (Q83);
- Q38e loss of interest (Q82);
- Q38f trouble concentrating (Q84);
- Q38g thoughts of death (Q87 and 88);
- Q38h thoughts of death (Q89).

Question 39 deals with a consultation with a health professional and comes from questions 94 and 94a in the DIS III-A, while question 40, on a depression that interferes with work, caring for the children or relationships with others, comes from question 94c of the DIS III-A.

Finally, we wish to ascertain if the father has had a depressive episode since the birth of the target child (question 41) and, if yes, the age of the child at the most recent episode (question 42). These two questions were proposed by the *Direction Santé Québec* to improve the monitoring of depressive episodes in the fathers after the birth of the target child.

Section 6 – Current Employment/Work

Section 6 from E2, "Consumption of Alcohol and Drugs," is not included in E3.

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round.

- **Measure**

Question 43 is new; it aims to confirm the employment status of the father (present or absent) or the spouse at the time of the survey. It was formulated by the *Direction Santé Québec*, based on an item in the ESS-SQ 1998, *Questionnaire sur les habitudes de vie et la santé*, question 48. Question 45e is also new. It covers satisfaction with arrangements offered by the employer to assume parental responsibilities. It was developed by the *Direction Santé Québec* and Maude Rochette of the *ministère de la Famille et de l'Enfance* as a means to complete the information collected on the work-family balance.

Question 44 is identical to question 91 in E2, while questions 45a, b, c and d are identical to questions 92a, b, c and d in E2.

These questions are also addressed to the mothers in the SAQM-Q30, 31 and 32.

Section 7 — Father-Child Relationship (PPBS)

Section 7 from E2, "Father's Relationship with Family Members," is not included in E3.

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round.

- **Measure**

As in E2, these questions are addressed to both the father and the mother (in the SAQM). To reduce the number of items in the scale and to take into consideration the age of the child, certain dimensions as well as some of the items were removed for E3. That is, the two dimensions entitled "Affection" (questions 15, 19, 25, 30 and 37 in E2) and "Perception of the Qualities of the Child"

(questions 13, 17 and 36) were withdrawn. Questions 38 ("parental self-efficacy") and 28 ("loss of control" – coercion) from E2 are likewise not included in this round.

All of the questions are identical to those in E2, but their numbering has changed. With respect to question 35 ("shake my baby" – coercion), which was included in E1 but withdrawn for E2, it was re-inserted unchanged in E3 (question 56), given that the fact of "losing my temper" was perceived differently in the pretest for the 2000 round than it was in the previous round. In effect, the factorial analyses of the data for the pretest showed that the parents of children 30 months old tended to perceive this as an item on parental impact rather than one on coercion.

The following list of equivalent questions in E3/E2 summarizes the changes made in E3:

<u>Dimensions</u>	<u>Question number</u>				
Parental self-efficacy					
E3	47	48	50	51	-
E2	16	18	21	22	38
Perception of parental impact					
E3	46	53	57	60	62
E2	14	24	29	33	35
Parental coercive behaviours					
E3	49	52	54	-	56
E2	20	23	26	28	-
Parental affection					
E3	-	-	-	-	-
E2	15	19	25	30	37
Parental overprotection					
E3	55	58	59	61	
E2	27	31	32	34	
Perception of the qualities of the child					
E3	-	-	-		
E2	13	17	36		

Section 8 – Relationship of the Biological Father with the Child and with the Biological Mother with whom he no longer lives

Only biological fathers not living with the target child's biological mother (unless deceased) may fill out this section.

• Objectives

The same as in the 1999 round, with one additional objective, namely, to evaluate the perception of the father with respect to the quality of the current relationship between him and the biological mother of the child with whom he is no longer living. Several studies have shown that the quality of the relationship between the parents is an important factor in the adjustment of children from broken homes (Veum, 1993; Seltzer, 1994).

• Measure

Questions 63, 66 and 67 are identical to questions 93, 94 and 95 in E2, except that to question 63 a time reference was added: "since our last visit a year ago." A new answer item (5) was also added: "I have been separated for more than a year" to update the information on the relationship between the two biological parents of the child.

Questions 64 and 65 are new. They come from the ESS-SQ for 1998 (questions 177 and 178 of the *Questionnaire sur les habitudes de vie et la santé* 1998) and aim to ascertain if the father is still in touch with the biological mother and the quality of the relationship between them, if applicable.

Questions 63, 64 and 65 are also addressed to the mother in the SAQM (questions 50, 51 and 52).

OBSERVATIONS OF FAMILY LIFE (OFL)

As in the 1998 round, recall that this questionnaire is the only instrument filled out by a third party. Indeed, it is filled out only by the interviewer, and not in the presence of the parents. It deals with the target child and his/her environment.

2.9 OFL – ROUND 1999 (E2) – Child 17 Months Old, and ROUND 2000 (E3) – Child 29 Months Old

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1998 round.

- **Measure**

For both the 1999 and the 2000 rounds, all of the questions are identical to those in the 1998 round, except questions 1 and 2, covering the communicative abilities of the mother, to which for E2 we added the words “says words” and “responds to words or a series of words” and to which for E3 we deleted “vocalizes (makes sounds)” and “vocalization” to adapt the wording of the questions to the age of the child.

This ends the review of the sources and justifications of the questionnaires. The following sections examine the Imitation Sorting Task (IST), the Baby Diary and the Authorization Form for the Hospitals to send information in the medical records of the mother, child or sibling.

IMITATION SORTING TASK (IST)

2.10 IST – ROUND 1999 (E2) – Child 17 Months Old

- **Objective**

The Imitation Sorting Task was conceived by Alp and Pascual-Leone of York University in Toronto (Alp, 1988, 1994, 1996; Benson, 1989). The version used in the QLSCD was finalized by Raymond Baillargeon of the *Département de psychiatrie* at the *Université de Montréal* and the *Centre de recherche* at the *Hôpital Sainte-Justine*. **As in the 1998 round, it aims to evaluate the stage of cognitive development of the child, that is, his/her**

mental-attentional capacity (Baillargeon, Pascual-Leone and Roncadin, 1998; Pascual-Leone and Baillargeon, 1994) as well as his/her behavioural inhibition (Barkley, 1997; Pennington and Ozonoff, 1996; Quay, 1997; Schachar, Tannock and Longan, 1993).

- **Measure**

The test comprises three levels of difficulty and consists of having a child place a certain number of toys into two containers (a red one and a black one). The number of toys varies according to the level of difficulty. At the first level, the child must place a toy in one of the two containers. At the second level, the child must place a toy in the red container and another in the black container. At the third level, the child must place a set of two toys in the black container and another toy in the red container.

2.11 IST – ROUND 2000 (E3) – Child 29 Months Old

- **Objective**

The Imitation Sorting Task has the same objective in this round as in E2, namely, to evaluate the stage of cognitive development of the target child.

- **Measure**

As in E2, the test comprises three levels of difficulty, but the number of toys (2 to 4 toys) to be placed by the child in the containers (the red and the black one) increases in E3, varying the level of difficulty in the following way:

- first level: place a toy in the black container and another toy in the red container;
- second level: place a set of two toys in the red container and another toy in the black container;
- third level: place a set of two toys in the black container and a set of two other toys in the red container.

2.12 BABY DIARY (for the 1999 Round only)

- Objective

As in the 1998 round, the goal of this instrument is to measure the frequency and the duration of the behaviours of the baby and his/her parents or any other person who looks after the child. This time, six behaviours are measured, rather than four.

- Measure

As for the 1998 round, this diary was conceived by Ronald Barr of the Research Institute of McGill University and the Montreal Children's Hospital. It provides a means to measure, over two full days when the parent (or babysitter) is with the child:

A. the following behaviours of the child:

1. Sleeping
2. Awake and content
3. Awake and fussy
4. Awake and crying
5. Crying and cannot be soothed
6. Feeding or being fed

Measure 7 "go out or don't remember" is the same as in the 1998 round.

Measure 8 "put in bed" and "take out of bed" is identical to that in the 1998 round and provides a means to determine how much time the child spends in his/her bed.

B. the following behaviours of the parents:

1. Body contact with the mother
2. Body contact with another person
3. Care provided by the mother (changing diapers, putting to bed, dressing, and bathing)
4. Care provided by other persons
5. Games played between the child and the person (**F**ather, **M**other or **S**pouse, **B**rother, **S**ister, **O**ther)

As in the 1999 round, this diary may be filled in by the mother, the father or the person who takes care of the child over the weekend (Saturday and Sunday) or during the week.

AUTHORIZATION FORM FOR THE HOSPITALS, TO SEND INFORMATION IN THE MEDICAL RECORDS OF THE MOTHER AND OF THE SELECTED CHILD.

2.13 AUTHORIZATION FORM FOR THE HOSPITALS – ROUND 1999 (E2) – Child 17 Months Old

- Objective

The same as in the 1998 round. This authorization is not requested for the target child unless his/her medical record has not yet been obtained. The same request is submitted for the sibling of the target child.

- Measure

To the family name and the given name of the selected child, the letters "T, B, S" are added so that we can clearly identify the person for whom the records are requested: the **T**arget child whose form was not signed the year before, the **B**rother or the **S**ister.

With respect to the medical information on the selected child, the content of the "Complete summary of the newborn medical file" is specified: "Summary Sheet – Hospital (short term stay)" and "Newborn nursery chart."

**AUTHORIZATION FORM FOR THE HOSPITALS,
TO SEND INFORMATION IN THE MEDICAL
RECORDS OF THE MOTHER AND OF THE
SELECTED CHILD**

**2.14 AUTHORIZATION FORM FOR
THE HOSPITALS – ROUND
2000 (E3) – Child 29 Months Old**

- **Objective**

The same as in the 1999 round, but this time the form covers only the medical records that were not already obtained for the target child.

- **Measure**

The same as in the 1999 round.

This completes the first section of this paper covering the source and justification of the questions in the 1999 and 2000 rounds of the study. The next section describes the data and the derivative variables in the QLSCD.

Concepts, Definitions and Conceptual Aspects

Part II

The Microdata Files and Derivative Variables
from the 1999 and 2000 Rounds



1. Instruments and Respondents in the QLSCD, 1999 and 2000 Rounds: A Brief Review

Similarly to the first round of the *Québec Longitudinal Study of Child Development* (QLSCD) conducted in 1998, the annual data collections in 1999 and 2000 regarding children aged 17 months and 29 months, respectively, involved the Interviewer Completed Computerized Questionnaire (ICCCQ, drawn in large part from the NLSCY) and various paper questionnaires: the Interviewer Completed Paper Questionnaire (ICPQ), Observations of Family Life (OFL), the Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Mother (SAQM), the Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Father (SAQF) and the Baby Diary (1999 round only). To these instruments is added the Imitation Sorting Task, administered to the child. It should be noted that out of the 2,223 households that participated in the first phase of the study and on which the data presented in Volume 1 of this series are based, only 2,120 were retained for the longitudinal study. In fact, the sample for the 1998 phase included an over-sample of 123 households that were used to evaluate the effects of the ice storm of January 1998. Of these, 103 households that agreed to respond were not retained for the longitudinal follow-up.

At the beginning of the face-to-face interview, the interviewer is asked to identify the person who knows the child best (the Person Most Knowledgeable, or PMK). In the present study, the PMK is the biological mother of the target child in more than 99% of cases. For the rest of the interview, this person answered all the questions in the ICCQ for herself, for the target child, for her/his spouse¹ and for the other members of the household, as well as for the biological parent not living in the household, if this was the case. The paper questionnaires are filled out by the mother (SAQM), the father (SAQF) or the interviewer (OFL and ICPQ), while the Baby Diary is filled out by one of the parents or by the person who takes care of the child (e.g., grandparent, babysitter). This instrument and the OFL are filled out after the visit. If possible, the SAQM and SAQF are filled out during the visit

after the face-to-face interview; otherwise, they are returned by mail within one month after the visit. Aside from these questionnaires addressed to the household members, the non-resident biological parents are also asked to fill out an SAQF or SAQM if they have contact with the child at least once a month. These questionnaires are identical to those filled out by the parents living in the household but are designated by the acronyms SAQFABS and SAQMABS.

Below, we present information essential to users of the data from the 1999 and 2000 rounds of the QLSCD and to readers who want a better understanding of the derived variables, indices and scales on which the analyses presented in Volume 2 of this series are based. First, we discuss the steps involved in creating the databank for these rounds of the QLSCD. Then, we describe the convention for designating the variables and the detailed content of the files making up the databank for the second and third rounds of the study. Remarks and cautions concerning certain variables and some methodological considerations for analysis of the data are also given. Finally, section 7 contains definitions of the main derivative variables produced in this study. "Derivative variables" are defined either as a simple grouping of categories in a question or as a more elaborate construction covering more than one question.

At time of writing of this document, the derivative variables dealing with cognitive development of the child (1, 2, 3 Hands Game), data taken from the Baby Diaries – which comprise a daily record of the behaviour of the child and of the people who take care of him/her – and perinatal information taken from medical records were not yet included in the QLSCD microdata databank. Technical documentation on these data will be published when they are released.

1. In the 1999 and 2000 rounds, among the fathers or spouses living with the mother, approximately one in four nevertheless answered for himself the questions concerning him.

2. Data Validation

The quality of the data in any study is based on a series of operations by which the data collected during the collection period are validated.

2.1 Cross-sectional Validation

For each round of the study, two types of validation are conducted: 1) basic validation, and 2) logical validation.

As mentioned in Volume 1 Number 12, basic validations deal with fundamental aspects of data collection (codes are valid, filters were used correctly, etc.), while logical validations require a more in-depth examination of the content of the questionnaires. These validations check the consistency between responses by referring to information taken from the same questionnaire or from another instrument. The creation of derivative variables provides another opportunity to verify the consistency of the data collected.

The main steps in the process of validating the data in the QLSCD for both the Interviewer Completed Computerized Questionnaire and the paper questionnaires are discussed in Volume 1 Number 12 (Desrosiers *et al.*, 2001). Given the great quantity of data collected for the QLSCD, it is not possible to present here a review of the verifications undertaken in each round of the study. Examples of validations made for each instrument or between the various instruments used in the 1998 round of the QLSCD are discussed in Volume 1 Number 12. As these also apply to the 1999 and 2000 rounds, we will not repeat them here.

2.2 Longitudinal Validation

In addition to validating the annual data, the *Direction Santé Québec* (DSQ) conducts a basic longitudinal validation for some data, such as education, birthdate of the target child and his/her parents, civil status of the parents, the child's height, etc. In fact, neither education nor the child's height can be regressive; in terms of civil status, two individuals previously bound by marriage vows cannot

become common-law spouses, etc. It should be mentioned, however, that, following the example of Statistics Canada with the data in the NLSCY, the *Direction Santé Québec* does not, with very few exceptions (e.g., birthdate of the child), make retroactive corrections to the data. Thus, in each round, an apparently conflicting datum either will be retained (previous rounds) or will be replaced with a missing value (most recent round). With regard to other events measured over more than one round, as well as events dated in a single collection that have not been extensively validated,² it is up to users to treat observed inconsistencies in a manner that they deem appropriate.

2.3 Updating the Databank

A preliminary version of the databank for the 1998 and 1999 rounds was distributed to the QLSCD research groups in July 2000, a little more than one year after the databank for the 1998 round was released (March 1999). A final corrected version of the databank, including longitudinal weightings and derivative variables for the first two rounds, was sent several months later, with the mid-year databank for the third round (October 2000), so that researchers could begin working on the analyses to be included in the present report.

The complete databank, including the data from the first three rounds, was released in April 2001; the weightings and derivative variables from the first three rounds, in July of that year. To avoid all sources of error, with each release users were asked to replace the existing databanks with these updated databanks.

2. These events deal with, for example, the age at which bottle-feeding stops completely, the age at which the child first brushes his/her teeth, the appearance of certain childhood behaviours measured over more than one round, and various life episodes (e.g., depression, conjugal or family events, etc.). The decision not to correct certain inconsistencies noted during data validation is justified by a number of reasons: 1) the potentially informative nature of inconsistencies (e.g., problem with comprehension of the question, bias of social desirability that applies to some questions); 2) insufficient data to make corrections; 3) impact that is difficult to measure of a value change in the questionnaires or questionnaire sections containing many filters (e.g., section CU2, "Family and Custody History" in the ICCQ).

3. Constitution des banques de données des volets 1999 et 2000 de l'ÉLDEQ

Comme pour le premier volet de l'étude, la constitution des banques de données des volets 1999 et 2000 de l'ÉLDEQ s'appuie sur deux critères principaux, soit la logique de la collecte d'une part et les taux de réponse aux différents instruments ou sections de questionnaires d'autre part. C'est ainsi que 10 fichiers ont été construits à partir des renseignements recueillis auprès des 2 045 enfants du volet 1999 de l'ÉLDEQ. Il y a les neuf fichiers suivants : SOCIO201, MERE201, PERE201, ENFAN201, BIO201, PCM201, QAAP201, QPABS201 et INDI201; s'ajoute le fichier FRAT201 contenant les données sur un frère ou une sœur de l'enfant cible recueillies de façon bisannuelle. Au volet 2000, neuf fichiers ont été constitués à partir des informations recueillies auprès de 1 997 ménages³. Ceux-ci portent l'extension 301.

Les fichiers QAAP201 et QAAP301 contiennent les variables générées par le QAAP (questionnaire autoadministré du père) pour les *pères biologiques ou les conjoints de la mère présents dans le ménage*, tandis que les fichiers QPABS201 et QPABS301 comprennent les variables générées par les QAAP répondus par les pères biologiques de l'enfant cible *ne vivant pas dans le ménage enquêté*. Comme le taux de réponse obtenu au QAAP (pères biologiques ou conjoints présents) est plus faible, une pondération spéciale a dû être produite et les variables du QAAP sont incluses dans un fichier distinct de PERE. Quant aux variables concernant les pères biologiques non résidants tirées du QAAP, du QIRI (QIRI-Parent biologique absent) ou du QAAM, elles ne sont pas accompagnées de pondération, compte tenu des faibles taux de réponse obtenus. Par conséquent, on ne peut inférer les données obtenues à l'ensemble des pères biologiques non résidants et les variables des fichiers QPABS et BIO101 ne peuvent être utilisées qu'à titre indicatif. Le tableau 3.1 présente les nombres de répondants aux différents instruments dont les données sont incluses

dans les banques de données des volets 1998 à 2000 distribuées à ce jour. Des informations sur les taux de réponse sont fournies au numéro 1 du présent volume (Plante et autres, 2002).

Les banques de données des volets 1999 et 2000 contiennent également un fichier de variables dérivées mis au point par la Direction Santé Québec et les partenaires de l'ÉLDEQ (INDI201 ou INDI301) afin de faciliter les analyses. On y trouve différents indicateurs sociodémographiques ainsi que des scores d'échelles fournis par les groupes d'analyse. Ces variables sont décrites à la section 7.

Pour l'instant, les tableaux 3.2a et 3.2b décrivent la composition des fichiers des volets 1999 et 2000 de l'ÉLDEQ. Tous ces fichiers ont été constitués à l'aide du logiciel SAS. Ces fichiers sont disponibles en format SAS (versions 6.12 et 8) ainsi qu'en format SPSS pour Windows.

3.1 Description des fichiers de micro-données des volets 1999 et 2000

Chacun des fichiers contient une variable nommée IDME (numéro de ménage) à utiliser lors de la fusion de deux fichiers ou plus. Tous les fichiers contiennent une ligne par ménage. La majorité des fichiers incluent aussi une variable qui indique le numéro de la personne qui a répondu au questionnaire ou à chacune des sections du questionnaire en ce qui concerne le QIRI. Ces variables prennent les valeurs « mère », « père » ou un nombre de 4 à 14⁴. Les tableaux 3.3a et 3.3b présentent, pour chaque instrument ou pour chaque composante, dans le cas du QIRI, le fichier de données correspondant ainsi que la variable désignant le répondant.

3. Rappelons qu'à terme, les données tirées des Journaux de bébés et des dossiers médicaux de la mère et de l'enfant ainsi que celles provenant de la tâche d'imitation de placement d'objets (IPO ou *Jeu 1, 2, 3 mains...*) s'ajouteront aux fichiers de microdonnées de l'ÉLDEQ.

4. Pour connaître la relation entre l'enfant cible et une personne répondante dont le numéro se situe entre 4 et 14, il faut consulter les variables de la section REL du QIRI dans les fichiers SOCIO201 ou SOCIO301, soit BRE2Qn ou CRE2Qn, le nombre 2 étant attribué à l'enfant cible et n désignant le numéro de la personne répondante (voir la section 3.3).

Tableau 3.1

Tableau récapitulatif du nombre de répondants par instrument ou section d'instrument inclus dans la banque de données de l'ÉLDEQ, Québec, 1998, 1999 et 2000

	Volet 1998	Volet 1999	Volet 2000	Volet 1998 à 2000
	n			
QIRI (sections SOCIODÉMO/PCM et ENFANT) et QPRI	2 120	2 045	1 997	1 985
QIRI – MÈRE BIO./CONJOINTE PRÉSENTE ¹	2 119	2 042	1 990	1 977
QIRI – PÈRE BIO./CONJOINT PRÉSENT ²	1 949	1 855	1 773	1 694
QIRI – FRATRIE ³	...	1 196	...	...
QIRI – PÈRE BIO. ABSENT	129 ⁴	165 ⁵	233 ⁶	64
QAAM – MÈRE BIO./CONJOINTE PRÉSENTE	2 051	1 966	1 934	1 839
QAAP – PÈRE BIO./CONJOINT PRÉSENT	1 775	1 673	1 616	1 431
QAAP – PÈRE BIO. ABSENT (QAAPABS)	44 ⁷	69 ⁸	91 ⁹	11
IMF (Inventaire du milieu familial)	2 118	2 033	1 971	1 957

1. Les nombres de répondants sont égaux aux nombres de mères/conjointes présentes dans le ménage à l'exclusion des quelques cas pour lesquels cette section du questionnaire n'a pu être générée en raison d'un problème technique.
2. Les nombres de répondants sont égaux aux nombres de pères/conjoints présents dans le ménage à l'exclusion des quelques cas pour lesquels cette section du questionnaire n'a pu être générée en raison d'un problème technique.
3. Le nombre de répondants est égal au nombre d'enfants avec fratrie admissible.
4. Sur un total de 177 ménages où le père biologique ne vit pas dans le ménage. À l'origine, on disposait de renseignements tirés du QIRI pour deux des trois mères biologiques absentes de ce volet. Cette information n'a pu être retenue en raison du trop petit nombre de mères biologiques non résidentes dans l'enquête.
5. Sur un total de 222 ménages où le père biologique ne vit pas dans le ménage. À l'origine, on disposait de renseignements sur sept mères biologiques absentes dont quatre avaient retourné un QAAM. Cette information n'a pu être retenue en raison du trop petit nombre de mères biologiques non résidentes dans l'enquête.
6. Sur un total de 271 ménages où le père biologique est non résident. À l'origine, on disposait de renseignements sur huit mères biologiques absentes parmi lesquelles quatre avaient répondu au QAAM. Cette information n'a pu être retenue en raison du trop petit nombre de mères biologiques non résidentes dans l'enquête.
7. Sur 96 pères biologiques non résidents admissibles à recevoir ce questionnaire, c'est-à-dire ayant un contact avec l'enfant cible au moins une fois par mois (voir la question « COMPS-START0 » du QIRI-père bio. absent); on doit ajouter trois autres pères biologiques non résidents ayant retourné leur questionnaire, pour un taux de réponse estimé à 44 %.
8. Sur 129 pères biologiques non résidents admissibles à recevoir ce questionnaire, c'est-à-dire ayant un contact avec l'enfant cible au moins une fois par mois (voir la question « COMPS-START0 » du QIRI-père bio. absent); on doit ajouter quatre autres pères biologiques non résidents ayant retourné leur questionnaire, pour un taux de réponse estimé à 52 %.
9. Sur 167 pères biologiques non résidents admissibles à recevoir ce questionnaire, c'est-à-dire ayant un contact avec l'enfant cible au moins une fois par mois (voir la question « COMPS-START0 » du QIRI-père bio. absent); on doit ajouter douze autres pères biologiques non résidents ayant retourné leur questionnaire, pour un taux de réponse estimé à 51 %.

Source : Institut de la statistique du Québec, *ÉLDEQ 1998-2002*.

Tableau 3.2a

Composition des fichiers de la banque de données du volet 1999 de l'ÉLDEQ, enfants de 17 mois¹

QUESTIONNAIRE ET SECTION ²	SOCIO201	MERE201	ENFAN201	PERE201	PCM201	QAAP201	QPABS201	BIO201	INDI201	FRAT201
QIRI – SOCIODEMO										
<i>CONT</i>										
<i>DEM</i>										
<i>REL</i>										
<i>HHLD</i>										
QIRI – PARENT										
<i>SOC (nouveaux membres seulement)³</i>										
<i>EDA</i>										
<i>LFS</i>										
<i>INC</i>										
<i>HLA⁴</i>										
<i>FNC</i>										
<i>SUP</i>										
QIRI – PARENT BIO. ABSENT										
<i>COMPS</i>										
<i>CU2 (Q8e et Q16)</i>										
<i>LFS</i>										

Suite à la page suivante...

QUESTIONNAIRE ET SECTION ²	SOCIO201	MERE201	ENFAN201	PERE201	PCM201	QAAP201	QPABS201	BIO201	INDI201	FRAT201
QIRI – ENFANT										
<i>DVS, HLT, MED, TMP, LIT, ACT, BEH, MSD, WAB, PAR, CAR</i>										
QIRI – FRATRIE										
QPRI										
QAAM (sauf les questions 77 à 88 de la section 9)										
QAAM (questions 77 à 88 de la section 9 « À propos du père biologique de votre enfant »)										
QAAP (pères bio./ conjoints présents)										
QAAP (pères bio. absents)										
IMF										
VARIABLES DÉRIVÉES										

1. À l'exception du fichier des pondérations POIDS201 (voir la section 3.3.1 plus bas dans le texte).
2. Les noms de sections du QIRI sont ceux utilisés dans la version originale (anglaise) du questionnaire de l'ELNEJ.
3. Les renseignements sociodémographiques de la section SOC du QIRI (ex. : pays de naissance, origine ethnique, etc.) ont été recueillis uniquement pour les nouveaux membres (parents biologiques ou nouveaux conjoints qui ne vivaient pas dans le ménage au volet précédent). Pour des raisons de confidentialité, l'information a été omise des fichiers MERE et PERE et utilisée seulement pour la mise à jour des variables dérivées du deuxième volet (fichier INDI201).
4. HLA-Q1 à HLA-Q7c : fichiers MERE201 et PERE201.
HLA-Q2a, HLA-Q12a à HLA-Q12l : fichier PCM201 seulement.

Source : Institut de la statistique du Québec, *ÉLDEQ 1998-2002*.

Tableau 3.2b

Composition des fichiers de la banque de données du volet 2000 de l'ÉLDEQ, enfants de 29 mois¹

QUESTIONNAIRE ET SECTION ²	SOCIO301	MERE301	ENFAN301	PERE301	PCM301	QAAP301	QPABS301	BIO301	INDI301
QIRI – SOCIODEMO									
<i>CONT</i>									
<i>DEM</i>									
<i>REL</i>									
<i>HHLD</i>									
QIRI – PARENT									
<i>SOC (nouveaux membres seulement)³</i>									
<i>EDA</i>									
<i>LFS</i>									
<i>INC</i>									
<i>HLA⁴</i>									
<i>SAF</i>									
<i>SUP</i>									
QIRI – PARENT BIO. ABSENT									
<i>COMPS</i>									
<i>LFS</i>									

Suite à la page suivante...

QUESTIONNAIRE ET SECTION²	SOCIO301	MERE301	ENFAN301	PERE301	PCM301	QAAP301	QPABS301	BIO301	INDI301
QIRI – ENFANT									
<i>DVS, VID, HLT, WAB, LIT, ACT, BEH, MSD, PAR, CU2, CAR, SOC</i>									
QPRI									
QAAM									
QAAP (pères bio./conjoints présents)									
QAAP (pères bio. absents)									
IMF									
VARIABLES DÉRIVÉES									

1. À l'exception du fichier des pondérations POIDS301 (voir la section 3.3.1 plus bas dans le texte).
2. Les noms de sections du QIRI sont ceux utilisés dans la version originale (anglaise) du questionnaire de l'ELNEJ.
3. Les renseignements sociodémographiques de la section SOC du QIRI (ex. : pays de naissance, origine ethnique, etc.) ont été recueillis uniquement pour les nouveaux membres (parents biologiques ou nouveaux conjoints qui ne vivaient pas dans le ménage aux volets précédents). Pour des raisons de confidentialité, l'information a été omise des fichiers MERE et PERE et utilisée seulement pour la mise à jour des variables dérivées du troisième volet (fichier INDI301).
4. HLA-Q1 à HLA-Q7c : fichiers MERE301 et PERE301.
HLA-Q13aa, HLA-Q13a à HLA-Q13p : fichier MERE301 seulement.

Source : Institut de la statistique du Québec, *ÉLDEQ 1998-2002*.

Tableau 3.3a

Variable identifiant la personne répondante au volet 1999 de l'ÉLDEQ par instrument, questionnaire ou section de questionnaire inclus dans la banque de microdonnées

INSTRUMENT ET QUESTIONNAIRE	FICHER	VARIABLE DÉSIGNANT LE/LA RÉPONDANT/E
QIRI – SOCIODEMO	SOCIO201	BPCMPID (dans fichier PCM201)
QIRI – MÈRE BIO./CONJOINTE PRÉSENTE	MERE201	BRPMQ01
QIRI – PÈRE BIO./ CONJOINT PRÉSENT	PERE201	BRPJQ01
QIRI – sections PCM	PCM201	BPCMPID
QIRI – PÈRE BIO. ABSENT	BIO201	BPCMPID (dans fichier PCM201)
QIRI – ENFANT	ENFAN201	BRPEQ01
QIRI – FRATRIE	FRAT201	BRPRQ01
QPRI	PCM201	BQIEQ01 ¹
QAAM	MERE201	BQMMQ01
QAAM (questions 77 à 88 de la section 9 « À propos du père biologique de votre enfant »)	BIO201	BQMMQ01 (dans fichier MERE201)
QAAP – PÈRE BIO./CONJOINT PRÉSENT	QAAP201	BQPJQ01
QAAP – PÈRE BIO. ABSENT	QPABS201	BQPAQ01
IMF	SOCIO201	... (rempli par l'intervieweuse)

1. À noter qu'on a utilisé une convention quelque peu différente pour identifier cette variable à chacun des volets, soit AQIFQ00 au volet 1998 et CQIFQ01 au volet 2000.

Source : Institut de la statistique du Québec, *ÉLDEQ 1998-2002*.

Tableau 3.3b

Variable identifiant la personne répondante au volet 2000 de l'ÉLDEQ par instrument, questionnaire ou section de questionnaire inclus dans la banque de microdonnées

INSTRUMENT ET QUESTIONNAIRE	FICHER	VARIABLE DÉSIGNANT LE/LA RÉPONDANT/E
QIRI – SOCIODEMO	SOCIO301	CPCMPID (dans fichier PCM301)
QIRI – MÈRE	MERE301	CRPMQ01
QIRI – PÈRE BIO./ CONJOINT PRÉSENT	PERE301	CRPJQ01
QIRI – sections PCM	PCM301	CPCMPID
QIRI – PÈRE BIO. ABSENT	BIO301	CPCMPID (dans fichier PCM301)
QIRI – ENFANT	ENFAN301	CRPEQ01
QPRI	PCM301	CQIFQ01 ¹
QAAM	MERE301	CQMMQ01
QAAP – PÈRE BIO./CONJOINT PRÉSENT	QAAP301	CQPJQ01
QAAP – PÈRE BIO. ABSENT	QPABS301	CQPAQ01
IMF	SOCIO301	... (rempli par l'intervieweuse)

1. À noter qu'on a utilisé une convention quelque peu différente pour identifier cette variable à chacun des volets, soit AQIFQ00 au volet 1998 et BQIEQ01 au volet 1999.

Source : Institut de la statistique du Québec, *ÉLDEQ 1998-2002*.

3.2 Convention de désignation des variables

L'instrument maître de l'ÉLDEQ 1998-2002, soit le questionnaire informatisé rempli par l'intervieweuse (QIRI), provient en grande partie de l'Enquête longitudinale nationale sur les enfants et les jeunes (ELNEJ) conduite par Statistique Canada depuis 1994 auprès de plus de 20 000 enfants. Pour cette raison, la convention de désignation des variables de l'ÉLDEQ reprend celle utilisée dans l'ELNEJ.

Les noms de variables se présentent ainsi :

X SE C Q nnx

où :

X : se rapporte au volet de l'étude :

« A » correspond au volet 1998 (5 mois);

« B » correspond au volet 1999 (17 mois);

« C » correspond au volet 2000 (29 mois).

SE : se rapporte à une section du QIRI ou à un instrument papier (voir le tableau 3.4).

C : correspond à la personne à laquelle la variable se rapporte :

« E » signifie que la variable se rapporte à l'enfant;

« R » signifie que la variable se rapporte au frère ou à la sœur sélectionnés (volet 1999);

« M » signifie que la variable se rapporte à la mère;

« J » signifie que la variable se rapporte au père/conjoint résidant;

« F » signifie que la variable se rapporte au ménage;

« A » signifie que la variable se rapporte au père biologique absent du ménage.

Dans le questionnaire sociodémographique (seulement pour les questions de la section REL), on interroge la PCM sur les relations unissant toutes les personnes du ménage. Des précisions sont requises pour savoir à qui la variable se rapporte. Pour cette section nous utilisons alors la notation suivante :

« 1 » si la variable se rapporte à la mère biologique/conjointe présente au volet 1998;

« 2 » si la variable se rapporte à l'enfant cible;

« 3 » si la variable se rapporte au père biologique/conjoint présent au volet 1998;

« 4 » si la variable se rapporte à la 4^e personne;

« 5 » si la variable se rapporte à la 5^e personne;

Et ainsi de suite.

Q : se rapporte au genre de variable où :

« Q » signifie que la variable se rapporte à une question qui a été posée directement dans l'un des questionnaires;

« S » signifie que la variable représente une note calculée à partir d'une échelle de questions contenue dans un instrument;

« T » signifie que la note calculée pour une échelle utilisée dans le questionnaire a été standardisée, c'est-à-dire ramenée à une valeur se situant entre 0 et 10;

« L » signifie que la note calculée pour une échelle à un volet donné est basée uniquement sur les items longitudinaux, c'est-à-dire ceux communs à tous les volets;

« D » signifie que la variable a été calculée à partir d'autres questions qui ont été posées dans le questionnaire;

« M » signifie qu'il s'agit d'une information de type date (en mois);

« A » signifie qu'il s'agit d'une information de type date (en année).

nnx : se rapporte à l'identification de la question (ou de la personne pour la section REL). De façon générale, nn est un numéro séquentiel attribué à la variable et x est un indicateur alphabétique séquentiel pour une série de variables similaires.

ATTENTION : Dans certains cas, les trois derniers caractères de la variable ne sont pas suffisants pour identifier correctement une question (ex. : questions comportant plus d'un choix de réponse). Dans de tels cas, les quatre derniers caractères ont alors été utilisés afin d'identifier la variable (le plus souvent en remplacement de la lettre « Q »).

Exemple : section CU2 question 15B

(11 réponses possibles) = > CC2E**15BA**
à CC2E**15BK**.

On a donc remplacé le « Q » du cinquième caractère.

Tableau 3.4

Contenu des sections du QIRI et des questionnaires papier des volets 1999 et 2000 de l'ÉLDEQ

QUESTIONNAIRE ET SECTION	LETRE INDIQUANT LA SECTION (2 ^e ET 3 ^e COLONNES DU NOM DES VARIABLES) ¹	CONTENU ²
QIRI (questionnaire informatisé rempli par l'intervieweur) :		
• QIRI – SOCIODÉMOGRAPHIQUE		
CONT	CO	Contact (langue de l'entrevue, membres constituant le ménage)
DEM	XAGE_n, XSEXE_n, XSTAT_n	Données sociodémographiques de base (pour tous les membres du ménage)
REL	RE	Relations entre les membres du ménage
HHL D	HH	Conditions de logement
• QIRI – PARENT		
EDA	ED	Plus haut niveau de scolarité (information recueillie aux volets 1999 et 2000 pour les nouveaux membres seulement), fréquentation scolaire et littératie
LFS	LF	Occupation et travail
INC	IN	Sources de revenu, revenu total du ménage et revenu de la PCM
HLA	HL	Santé (état général, habitudes tabagiques, consommation de drogues, de médicaments et d'alcool). Renseignements recueillis à un volet seulement : taille et poids et sentiments dépressifs (échelle de questions portant sur la semaine précédant l'enquête) (volet 1999); problèmes de santé chroniques et limitation d'activités, sentiment de dépression ou de tristesse (1 q. pour la semaine précédant l'enquête) et épisodes dépressifs au cours de la vie (volet 2000)
FNC (volet 1999 seulement)	FN	Fonctionnement de la famille
SAF (volet 2000 seulement)	SF	Sécurité du quartier
SUP	SU	Soutien social
SOC	SD	Renseignements sociodémographiques (nouveaux membres seulement)

Suite à la page suivante...

QUESTIONNAIRE ET SECTION	LETTRE INDIQUANT LA SECTION (2 ^e ET 3 ^e COLONNES DU NOM DES VARIABLES) ¹	CONTENU ²
QIRI (questionnaire informatisé rempli par l'intervieweur) :		
• QIRI – PARENT BIOLOGIQUE ABSENT		
COMPS	CS	Contact avec l'enfant cible
CU2 (volet 1999 seulement)	C2	Arrangements de garde
LFS	LF	Occupation et travail
HLT	HL	Santé (état général, taille, poids, blessures, asthme, consultations médicales et hospitalisations). Autres renseignements recueillis à un volet seulement : maladies chroniques (volet 1999); degré d'activité physique et consommation de médicaments (volet 2000).
MED (volet 1999 seulement)	MD	État de santé général et soins spéciaux reçus à la naissance
WAB	WA	Travail de la mère après la naissance
TMP (volet 1999 seulement)	TM	Tempérament
LIT	LT	Lecture faite à l'enfant, activités d'apprentissage de la lecture et l'écriture
ACT	AC	Activités éducatives (avec une distinction entre les activités régulières et occasionnelles au volet 2000)
BEH	BE	Comportement
MSD	MS	Développement moteur et social
PAR	PR	Pratiques parentales
CU2 (volet 2000 seulement)	C2	Antécédents familiaux et garde légale
CAR	CR	Modalités de garde
SOC (volet 2000 seulement)	SD	Langue(s) parlée(s) par l'enfant

Suite à la page suivante...

QUESTIONNAIRE ET SECTION	LETTRE INDIQUANT LA SECTION (2 ^e ET 3 ^e COLONNES DU NOM DES VARIABLES) ¹	CONTENU ²
QIRI (questionnaire informatisé rempli par l'intervieweur) :		
• QIRI – FRATRIE (volet 1999 seulement)		
DVS	DS	Relation avec la répondante ou le répondant
HLT	HL	Santé (état général, taille, poids, blessures, maladies chroniques, consultations médicales, hospitalisations et consommation de médicaments)
MED	MD	Habitudes de vie de la mère durant la grossesse, état de santé général de l'enfant à la naissance, dépression postnatale et hospitalisation de la mère
EDU	ED	Fréquentation scolaire
LIT	LT	Lecture faite à l'enfant, activités d'apprentissage de la lecture et l'écriture et fréquentation des bibliothèques
BEH	BE	Comportement
REL	RE	Relations avec les pairs, les parents, la fratrie et le(s) professeur(s)
PAR	PR	Pratiques parentales
SOC	SD	Renseignements sociodémographiques
QPRI (questionnaire papierrempli par l'intervieweur) :		
	QI	Lien avec l'enfant cible, alimentation, infections, prises d'antibiotiques et habitudes reliées à la santé buccodentaire (y inclus prise de supplément de fluorure). Autres renseignements recueillis à un des volets seulement : comportement (volet 1999); soutien des grands-parents, vocabulaire ³ et perception de la situation socioéconomique (volet 2000).

Suite à la page suivante...

QUESTIONNAIRE ET SECTION	LETTRE INDIQUANT LA SECTION (2 ^e ET 3 ^e COLONNES DU NOM DES VARIABLES) ¹	CONTENU ²
QAAM (questionnaire autoadministré de la mère biologique ou conjointe résidant dans le ménage) :		
	QM	Lien avec l'enfant cible, sommeil de l'enfant, relation mère/enfant, conciliation travail/famille (section « Rythme de la vie quotidienne »), niveau de bonheur conjugal, satisfaction au travail et données sur le père biologique absent (climat ayant entouré la séparation, contacts et soutien financier). Autres renseignements recueillis à un des volets seulement : planification des naissances et insécurité alimentaire, consommation de drogues, de médicaments et d'alcool, partage des tâches domestiques et consommation de médicaments, d'alcool et de drogues du père biologique non résidant (volet 1999); relation de la mère avec ses parents durant l'enfance (volet 2000).
QAAP (questionnaire autoadministré du père biologique ou conjoint résidant dans le ménage) :		
	QP	Lien avec l'enfant cible, perception du comportement de l'enfant, relation père/enfant, conciliation travail/famille (section « Rythme de la vie quotidienne »), niveau de bonheur conjugal et satisfaction au travail. Autres renseignements recueillis à un des volets seulement : perception du tempérament de l'enfant, pratiques parentales, consommation d'alcool, de drogues et de médicaments et fonctionnement de la famille (volet 1999); épisodes dépressifs au cours de la vie, niveau de satisfaction conjugale et relation entre le père et ses parents durant l'enfance (volet 2000).

Suite à la page suivante...

QUESTIONNAIRE ET SECTION	LETTRE INDIQUANT LA SECTION (2 ^e ET 3 ^e COLONNES DU NOM DES VARIABLES) ¹	CONTENU ²
QAAMPABS (questionnaire autoadministré du père biologique absent du ménage) :		
	QP	Lien avec l'enfant cible, perception du comportement de l'enfant, relation père/enfant, conciliation travail/famille (section « Rythme de la vie quotidienne »), niveau de bonheur conjugal, satisfaction au travail, climat ayant entouré la séparation et niveau de satisfaction concernant les contacts avec l'enfant. Autres renseignements recueillis à un des volets seulement : perception du tempérament de l'enfant, pratiques parentales, consommation d'alcool, de drogues et de médicaments et fonctionnement de la famille (volet 1999); épisodes dépressifs au cours de la vie, niveau de satisfaction conjugale et relation entre le père et ses parents durant l'enfance (volet 2000).
IMF (inventaire du milieu familial) :		
	IF	Comportement de l'enfant, relation mère/enfant, conditions de logement et environnement physique

1. Exclut certaines variables dont l'information est tirée d'autres sources (ex. : *Fichier maître des naissances*) ou certaines variables dérivées pour lesquelles une convention propre à l'ÉLDEQ a été mise au point.
2. Fait référence au contenu général des questionnaires administrés aux volets 1999 et 2000. Pour une section de questionnaire ou une thématique donnée, les questions peuvent varier d'un volet à l'autre (pour plus de détails sur le contenu de chacun des volets, voir la section 1 du présent numéro).
3. Pour les raisons évoquées à la section 4.2, les données sur le vocabulaire n'ont pas été intégrées aux fichiers de microdonnées du volet 1999.

Source : Institut de la statistique du Québec, *ÉLDEQ 1998-2002*.

3.3 Contenu des fichiers de données

Fichiers SOCIO201 et 301

Ces fichiers contiennent les variables issues du questionnaire « Inventaire du milieu familial » et du QIRI (sections CONT, DEM, REL et HHLD), soit notamment l'âge, le sexe et l'état matrimonial des membres du ménage, les liens unissant les membres du ménage entre eux ainsi que certains renseignements sur le logement (tableaux 3.2a et b).

La section REL (lien unissant les personnes entre elles) n'a pas été recodée selon la convention utilisée en raison de la complexité de sa structure. Pour bien représenter ces relations, les variables sont définies comme ceci : XREIQJ

où X = volet de l'étude (B pour 1999 et C pour 2000);

RE = indique la section RELATION;

I = indique la première personne définie par cette relation I = 1, 2, ..., 12;

Q = (comme la convention);

J = indique la deuxième personne définie par cette relation J = I, ..., 12.

Par exemple, BRE1Q2 indique la relation entre la 1^{re} personne (mère) et la 2^e personne (bébé cible) du ménage.

Particularité : Dans cette section, on demande les relations entre les personnes seulement pour $I < J$. Par exemple, on s'intéresse à la relation (BRE1Q2) entre la mère (I = 1) et le bébé cible (J = 2), mais on ne demande pas la relation (BRE2Q1) entre le bébé cible (I = 2) et la mère (J = 1); l'ordinateur applique seulement, de façon automatique, la relation inverse. Les variables où I est plus grand que J sont donc inutiles et ne sont pas incluses dans la banque.

Notons que la 1^{re} personne est presque toujours la mère biologique⁵, la 2^e personne est **toujours** l'enfant cible et la 3^e personne est le père biologique/conjoint⁶. Les personnes numérotées

5. Dans quelques cas seulement, il s'agit de mères de famille d'accueil.

6. Tous les conjoints (beau-père de l'enfant cible) ayant intégré le ménage après le volet 1998 occupent une position dont le numéro peut varier de 4 à 12.

de 4 à 14 sont d'autres personnes vivant dans le ménage.

Fichiers MERE201 et 301

Ces fichiers contiennent les questions du QAAM (à l'exception, pour le volet 1999, des questions 77 à 88 portant sur le père biologique absent; voir BIO201) et les questions du QIRI concernant la mère⁷. À noter que les sections INC, FNC, SAF et SUP sont incluses dans le fichier PCM parce qu'elles concernent le ménage et non pas directement la mère.

Fichiers ENFAN201 et 301

Ces fichiers contiennent toutes les sections du questionnaire « Enfant » du QIRI s'adressant à l'enfant cible alors qu'il était âgé d'environ 17 mois (ENFAN201) ou 29 mois (ENFAN301).

Fichier FRAT201

Les données de ce fichier sont issues des sections du questionnaire enfant du QIRI concernant la fratrie sélectionnée au volet 1999 (0 à 13 ans) (n = 1 197). Dans le cas où l'enfant cible a plus d'un frère ou d'une sœur, cette information a été colligée pour le frère ou la sœur (y inclus les demi-frères ou sœurs, par alliance ou de famille d'accueil) le/la plus près, sur le plan de l'âge. Comme l'âge du frère ou de la sœur varie d'un enfant cible à l'autre, les questions portant sur la fratrie peuvent différer d'un ménage à l'autre.

Fichiers PERE201 et 301

Ces fichiers contiennent les données du questionnaire « Parent » (père/conjoint résidant) du QIRI⁸.

7. À noter que pour des raisons d'ordre technique un QIRI-mère (idme = 6 186) n'a pas été généré au volet 2000.

8. Dû à des problèmes techniques, deux QIRI s'adressant au père/conjoint présent n'ont pas été générés au volet 2000 (idme 7 280 et 7 872).

Fichiers BIO201 et 301

Ces fichiers contiennent certaines informations sociodémographiques portant sur le père biologique non résidant, le cas échéant, recueillies auprès de la répondante. Ces informations sont colligées à l'aide du questionnaire « Parent biologique absent » du QIRI mis au point spécifiquement aux fins de la présente étude. Sont également inclus dans le fichier BIO201 les renseignements sur les antécédents du père biologique non résidant recueillis par procuration auprès de la mère dans le QAAM au volet 1999 (n = 198 sur 222 pères biologiques non résidants)⁹. En raison des faibles taux de réponse obtenus pour plusieurs variables, les données de ce fichier ne sont pas accompagnées de pondération et elles ne peuvent être utilisées qu'à titre indicatif seulement.

Fichiers PCM201 et 301

Ces fichiers contiennent les variables extraites du QPRI¹⁰ (questionnaire papier rempli par l'intervieweuse) et des sections du questionnaire « Parent » (QIRI) s'adressant spécifiquement à la PCM, soit dans la quasi-totalité des cas, la mère biologique de l'enfant cible.

Fichiers QAAP201 et 301

Ces fichiers contiennent les données du QAAP (questionnaire autoadministré du père) pour les pères (biologiques ou non) présents dans le ménage, c'est-à-dire dont le lieu de résidence habituel est le ménage visité.

Ainsi, les pères *temporairement* absents en raison du travail (ex. : voyage d'affaires), des études ou pour toute autre raison sont considérés comme vivant habituellement dans le ménage.

9. À noter toutefois que le fichier BIO201 contient 214 entrées. Ce nombre correspond au nombre de pères non résidants pour lesquels on dispose de certains renseignements provenant soit du QIRI-parent biologique absent, soit du QAAM. Sont ainsi exclus du fichier huit pères biologiques pour lesquels on ne dispose d'aucun renseignement.

10. Sauf les questions sur le vocabulaire (voir la section 4).

Fichiers QPABS201 et 301

Ces fichiers contiennent les variables provenant du QAAP (questionnaire autoadministré du père) pour les pères biologiques non présents dans le ménage, c'est-à-dire dont le lieu de résidence habituel n'est pas le ménage. En raison du trop faible nombre de questionnaires retournés, les variables de ce fichier ne peuvent pas être pondérées. Ces variables doivent donc être utilisées à titre indicatif seulement.

Fichiers INDI201 et 301

Ces fichiers contiennent plusieurs variables dérivées (indicateurs sociodémographiques, scores d'échelle, etc.) mises au point par la Direction Santé Québec et les groupes d'analyse. Ces variables sont présentées en détail à la section 7.

3.3.1 Contenu des fichiers des variables de pondération

Fichiers POIDS201 et 301

Ces fichiers incluent les variables de pondération à utiliser lors des analyses impliquant des données des trois premiers volets pour les instruments QIRI, QPRI, QAAM, QAAP et IMF présentés précédemment, de façon à pouvoir inférer les résultats à la population visée. Contrairement à ce qui avait été fait pour le premier volet, ces variables n'ont pas été intégrées à chacun des fichiers correspondants mais incluses dans un fichier distinct. Parmi les raisons motivant cette décision, mentionnons le nombre grandissant de poids dû au caractère longitudinal de l'enquête et le fait que le choix des poids à utiliser doit être effectué en fonction du type d'analyse désiré, soit en tenant compte à la fois des instruments d'où proviennent les variables retenues et des volets considérés.

Il est important de rappeler ici que parmi les 2 223 ménages joints au premier volet de l'étude et sur lesquels s'appuyaient les données présentées dans le volume 1 de cette collection, seulement 2 120 ont été retenus pour le suivi longitudinal. Aussi, de nouvelles pondérations échantillonales ont dû être calculées par la Direction de la méthodologie, de la démographie et des enquêtes spéciales (DMDES) de l'ISQ pour le volet 1998, lesquelles sont incluses dans le fichier POIDS201 (PEPCM1M et PEQAAP1M).

On trouve aux tableaux 3.5a et 3.5b le contenu des fichiers POIDS201 et POIDS301. Pour le volet 1998, une pondération unique a été créée pour tous les instruments à l'exception du QAAP des pères/conjoints présents auquel est associé un poids particulier et des données concernant les pères biologiques absents (fichiers BIO101 et QPABS101) pour lesquelles aucune pondération n'a pu être calculée. Pour les volets 1999 et 2000, les pondérations ont été conçues essentiellement dans une perspective longitudinale en fonction des analyses présentées dans ce volume ou prévues par les groupes d'analyse rattachés à l'ÉLDEQ; elles ne couvrent donc pas tous les cas de figure. De façon générale, dans les analyses impliquant des données des volets 1998 et 1999, si on s'intéresse à l'ensemble de la population visée (enfants dont le père biologique ou un conjoint de la mère est présent ou non dans le ménage) et qu'aucune variable du QAAP de l'un ou l'autre volet n'est impliquée, on utilise le poids PEPCM2. Pour les analyses restreintes aux enfants dont le père vit dans le ménage, on utilisera le poids échantillonnal PEPERE2 ou PEQAAP2 selon que des variables du QIRI-père ou du QAAP sont utilisées. Concernant les analyses basées sur des données des trois volets pris simultanément, trois poids ont été calculés selon que des variables du QAAM ou du QAAP sont impliquées. On trouvera à la section 5.1 des renseignements complémentaires sur la pondération à utiliser selon le croisement désiré.

Tableau 3.5a

Composition du fichier POIDS201 incluant les variables de pondération à utiliser avec les données des fichiers de microdonnées SOCIO, PCM, MERE, PERE, ENFAN, QAAP et INDI des volets 1998¹ et 1999 de l'ÉLDEQ²

Variable	Nom de la variable dans le fichier	Description
IDME	Numéro de ménage	Numéro de ménage auquel appartient l'enfant cible à utiliser lors de la fusion des fichiers.
PEPCM1M (n = 2 120)	Pds échantillonnal PCM E1 modifié	Poids échantillonnaux transversaux du volet 1998 pour tous les instruments à l'exception du QAAP (poids PEQAAP1M). Ce poids peut donc être utilisé pour toutes les analyses où des données du fichier QAAP101 ne sont pas impliquées.
PEQAAP1M (n = 1 855)	Pds échantillonnal QAAP E1 modifié et E1-E2	Poids échantillonnaux transversaux pour les analyses impliquant des données du QAAP du volet 1998 (QAAP101) avec ou sans autre donnée de ce volet. Le poids PEQAAP1M peut aussi être utilisé pour les analyses longitudinales utilisant une variable du QAAP du volet 1998 et n'importe quelle variable du volet 1999 à l'exception de celles provenant du QAAP (poids PEQAAP2).
PEPCM2 (n = 2 045)	Pds échantillonnal PCM E1-E2	Poids échantillonnaux longitudinaux pour les analyses impliquant la plupart des données du QAAM (à l'exception de la section 9 du volet 1999 incluse dans le fichier BIO201) ou du QIRI des deux volets, à l'exception de celles provenant du QIRI-père du volet 1999 (poids PEPERE2). Ce poids peut donc être utilisé pour toutes les analyses où ne sont pas impliquées des données du fichier PERE201 ou des fichiers QAAP101 et 201.
PEPERE2 ³ (n = 1 855)	Pds échantillonnal PERE E1-E2	Poids échantillonnaux longitudinaux pour les analyses impliquant des données du fichier QIRI-père (fichier PERE201) et n'importe quelle donnée de l'un ou l'autre volet à l'exception de celles provenant des fichiers QAAP101 et 201.
PEQAAP2 (n = 1 673)	Pds échantillonnal QAAP E1-E2	Poids échantillonnaux longitudinaux pour les analyses impliquant une variable du QAAP du volet 1999 et n'importe quelle autre donnée de l'un ou l'autre volet.

1. Excluant le suréchantillon de 103 ménages répondants.

2. Ne sont pas considérées ici les données portant sur les pères biologiques non résidants incluses dans les BIO et QPABS de l'un ou l'autre volet. Ces données, on le rappelle, ne sont pas accompagnées de pondération et peuvent uniquement faire l'objet d'analyses descriptives, et ce, même si des variables pouvant être pondérées sont impliquées. Sont également exclues ici les données portant sur la fratrie (fichier FRAT201) qui n'ont pas fait l'objet d'analyses dans le présent volume. Il est toutefois possible d'utiliser ces variables en tant que caractéristiques de l'enfant cible au même titre que celles incluses dans les fichiers ENFAN en regroupant les enfants sans fratrie dans une catégorie à part (voir section 4). Si toutefois on désire restreindre l'analyse au sous-groupe des enfants avec fratrie, un ajustement des poids pourrait être requis (Desgroseilliers et autres, 2000).

3. Au volet 1999, des poids échantillonnaux longitudinaux spécifiques ont été créés pour les données du QIRI-père afin que la somme de ces poids soit égale au nombre total de pères/conjoints présents. Au volet 1998, un tel ajustement n'a pas été fait puisque le nombre de pères/conjoints présents était très semblable à la somme des poids échantillonnaux (Desgroseilliers et autres, 2000).

Source : Institut de la statistique du Québec, *ÉLDEQ 1998-2002*.

Tableau 3.5b

Composition du fichier POIDS301 incluant les variables de pondération à utiliser avec les données des fichiers de microdonnées SOCIO, PCM, MERE, PERE, ENFAN, QAAP et INDI des volets 1998 à 2000 de l'ÉLDEQ¹

Variable	Nom de la variable dans le fichier	Description
IDME	Numéro de ménage	Numéro de ménage auquel appartient l'enfant cible à utiliser lors de la fusion des fichiers.
PEPCM3 (n = 1 997)	Pds échantillonnal PCM E3 ou longit.	Poids échantillonnals pour les analyses transversales impliquant n'importe quelle donnée du volet 2000 à l'exception de celles provenant du QAAP et pour les analyses longitudinales à l'exclusion de celles impliquant des données du QAAP de l'un ou l'autre volet ou des données du QAAM des trois volets.
PEQAAML (n = 1 839)	Pds échantillonnal QAAM longitudinal	Poids échantillonnals longitudinaux pour les analyses impliquant les données du QAAM des trois volets (fichiers MERE) seulement ou avec des données des autres fichiers à l'exclusion de celles provenant du QAAP de l'un ou l'autre volet.
PEQAAPL (n = 1 431)	Pds échantillonnal QAAP longitudinal	Poids échantillonnals longitudinaux pour les analyses impliquant des données du QAAP des trois volets seulement ou avec des données du QAAM de l'un ou l'autre volet ou des données provenant d'autres fichiers.

1. Voir les notes 1 et 2 du tableau précédent.

Source : Institut de la statistique du Québec, *ÉLDEQ 1998-2002*.

4. Comments and Cautions on Some Variables and Scales

4.1 1999 Round Only

Scale on family functioning (ICCQ) – File PCM201

Unlike in the first run, the scale questions administered in the 1999 round were addressed only to parents in a two-parent family or to those in a single-parent family with children aged 4 years and over. Indeed, we noted in the previous round that the questions on this scale were not relevant for single parents living only with very young children.

Task sharing (SAQM: bqmmq67a to e) – File MERE201

This series of questions on task sharing is addressed to mothers, regardless of the type of family in which they live and the presence or absence of a spouse. For example, a mother in a single-parent family may consider sharing tasks with a future spouse, with whom she does not live, when he visits. She may also benefit from the support of other people, such as her mother, her father, etc. It is recommended that these variables be analyzed in combination with the variable bqmmq65 (relationship between the spouse/partner and the target child).

Pace of day-to-day life (SAQF: bq paj68c) – Files QAAP201 and QPABS201

The question “I feel that I have enough time for myself” is not asked to fathers in the English version of the SAQF. For this reason, the variable bq paj68c has been omitted from the E2 databank.

Variables concerning the sibling – File FRAT201

It is important to remember that given the way in which siblings were sampled (non-random selection), the data concerning them must be considered characteristics of the target child. If one wants to take this aspect of the child’s environment into account in the analysis, it is suggested that a variable be created for each of the respondent households corresponding either to a characteristic of the sibling or to the absence of a sibling.

4.2 2000 Round only

Family and custody history of the child (ICCQ – CU2) – File ENFAN301

Section CU2 is administered only when the PMK is the biological parent of the target child. Thus, in the 2000 round, five cases were coded “not applicable” for this entire section because the PMK is not one of the child’s two biological parents. For technical reasons, a CU2 questionnaire was not administered to one biological parent (idme 6,866), although it should have been.

In addition, certain problems likely to create inconsistencies from the longitudinal perspective should be mentioned here:

- According to the interviewers, it seems that, in some cases, the data in the 1998 round were not imported such that the order of questions asked in E3 may be incorrect (several idme were identified: 5,102, 6,166, 5,910, 8,243).
- Possible interpretation problems in the questions relating to dated events. For example, parents who did not live together at the first interview (1998 round) were asked the question: “Since the first interview, have the parents of [...] lived together as a couple?” and, if yes, “When did they start to live together?” (cc2eq05a and cc2eq5a1). Some respondents who had lived with the other biological parent before the child’s birth (as established in E1) indicated the date on which their union began (that is, a date prior to that of the first interview), although the aim was, rather, to determine the date when they began to live together again. The same is true for other dated information in which the respondent refers to an event before the date of the first interview rather than to events that took place after that date.

Given the complexity of this section and the many filters that it contains, these data were not invalidated and users are invited to process them depending on the type of analysis they wish to perform.

Variables concerning mother's or father's depression (ICCQ and SAQF) – Files MERE301 and QAAP301

Because of the low number of PMK fathers and because the same questions were asked to the fathers in the SAQF, the variables from the ICCQ on episodes of depression among PMK-fathers were omitted from the databank. For PMK-mothers, these variables were integrated into the file MERE301, while for fathers they are found in the file QAAP301. During data validation, we verified that the child's age at the most recent episode of depression was not higher than that child's age at the time of the study, and we made corrections where necessary. Similarly, when the father's or mother's age at the last episode was higher than that parent's age at the time of the study, we invalidated the age at the last episode. In a case of inconsistency between the child's age at the most recent episode and the father's or mother's age at the last episode, we retained the child's age and invalidated the parent's age at the last episode.

Vocabulary (words understood and spoken) (ICPQ)

The variables related to vocabulary (words understood and spoken) drawn from the ICPQ (section 4) were not distributed because of problems encountered during data collection.

The question is addressed to the PMK, who must indicate whether or not the child understands and says the word. However, the instructions were changed during the course of collection, leading to changes in the response choices. Specifically, the following problems arose during the collection:

- Quite frequently, the mother did not know whether the child knows the word. Some interviewers coded "No," while others coded "Don't know." The interviewers were instructed to add "Don't know" in this case, but starting only in the second half of the fieldwork (waves 4, 5 and 6). For the first three waves, the "No" responses cannot be distinguished from the "Don't know" responses.

- Ambiguity of the word "dump," which means "to throw away" but also "to have a bowel movement" (slang form). Some mothers indicated that their child did not know this word. To clarify the meaning of the word, in waves 4, 5 and 6, examples of expressions containing the word were given if the mother asked.

- Cases in which the child's first language is other than French or English. Since there was no specific instruction in this regard in waves 1, 2 and 3, the responses given for the children who understand the word in their first language were probably coded "No." In waves 4, 5 and 6, instructions were given to code these responses "Yes."

Users will also note that the following variables were excluded from the files in the 2000 round:

- Variables on the location of babysitters or childcare centres attended by the children;
- Variables in the section DEN dealing with a future clinical round on nutrition and oral-dental hygiene;
- Variables relating to the questions VID-Q1D (favourite television program), VID-Q2D (favourite video), VID-Q3D (favourite computer game) and VID-Q4D (favourite video game). The responses to these questions must be examined and coded by the respective research group.

4.3 Rounds 1999 and 2000

Children living in the household (ICCQ – CONT) – Files SOCIO201 or 301

Question Q19a of the section CONT relates to children who stay in the household at least once a month, whether or not they are related to the target child (e.g., children of the fellow tenant, sister's children). In the vast majority of cases, the value of the variable Q19a is equivalent to the value of the derivative variable BREED01 or CREED01 (number of brothers or sisters of the target child + 1) established from the matrix of relationships (REL-Q2). For the other cases, the value of the variable Q19a is higher than that of BREED01 or CREED01 + 1. In effect, some children resulting from a previous union of one of the parents are not considered to be living in the household but stay there at least once a month. In other, rarer cases, children who are not siblings (e.g., cousins, children of the fellow tenant) live under the same roof.

Education and diploma/degree attained (ICCQ) – Files INDI201 and INDI301

The value of variables concerning the education of individuals (mother, father or spouse) in the 2000 round (cedmd01, 02; cedjd01, 02) is equal to that observed in E1 for all those who were present at the time (1998 round), since the majority of variables relating to education, with the exception of school attendance, were deleted from the 1999 and 2000 rounds. They were later updated for new members who arrived either in E2 (variables bedmd01, 02; bedjd01, 02 of file INDI201) or in E3 (variables cedmd01, 02; cedjd01, 02 of file INDI301). Depending on the type of analysis conducted, it may thus prove necessary to ensure that the information deals with the same person over the years.¹¹

It should be noted that information relating to education has been updated in the 2001 round (E4) for all individuals in the household at that time.

Employment at the time of the study (ICCQ, SAQM and SAQF) – Files MERE201 or 301, PERE201 or 301, QAAP201 or 301 and INDI201 or 301

The variables concerning "principal activity at the time of the study" (blfmq01 and blfq01 for the 1999 round, and clfmq01 and clfq01 for the 2000 round) must be used with caution since they arise from the individual's perception of his/her role. In the case of women, for example, many declared "caring for the family" to be their principal activity, although they were working full-time at the time of the study. To ascertain the employment status of the parents, the variables bldmd1a/bldjd1a should be used for the 1999 round and the variables cldmd1a/cldjd1a for the 2000 round (paid work at time of study) and blfmd1b/blfjd1b for the 1999 round or clfmd1b/clfjd1b for the 2000 round (paid work over the last 12 months) (files INDI201 and INDI301).

However, it should be noted that the variable "paid work at time of study" derived from the questions LFS-Q1 and LFS-Q8 of the ICCQ can lead to an over-estimation of the proportion of those classified as working at the time of the study, since the question "Are you currently working?" (LFS-Q8) was not asked of those who declared "paid work" or "caring for family and paid work" as the current principal activity (LFS-Q1). This could be the case for a person on temporary lay-off who answered "paid work" as his/her main activity.

Questions in the SAQM and the SAQF regarding current principal employment are aimed more at recording the employment status of the parents. Thus, individuals on unpaid leave for more than one year might declare that they have a job in the SAQM or SAQF (bqmmq68 and bqppq91 for the 1999 round, and cqmmq30 and cqppq43 for the 2000 round), while answering that they were not working in the ICCQ. Similarly, those who had remunerated small jobs (childcare, for example) might declare that they did not have a job in the SAQM or the SAQF but indicate that they were working at the time of the study in the ICCQ. These nuances between the concepts of work and jobs must be taken into account in the analysis.

11. To do this, one must use the person's identification number for which information in the corresponding base file (MERE201 or 301 and PERE201 or 301) is given.

Occupation and income (ICCQ – LFS and INC) – Files MERE201 and 301, PERE201 and 301 and PCM201 and 301

As in E1, data regarding type of business, service, or industry (LFS-Q10a) have been coded in 13 categories according to the codes in the *Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations* (1981) (BLFMD10 and CLFMD10, for the mother; BLFJD10 and CLFJD10, for the father/spouse). The type of job held by the individual (LFS-Q11a) has been coded according to the Canadian classification of occupations, and these codes were then grouped into 16 categories according to the *Pineo Socioeconomic Classification of Occupations for the Census* (1985) (BPIMD01 or CPIMD01, for the mother; BPIJD01 or CPIJD01, for the father/spouse). Finally, these 16 groups were placed in 5 categories proposed by the researchers of the *Enquête sociale et de santé* (Health and Social Survey) conducted by *Santé Québec* in 1992 (BPIMD02 or CPIMD02 and BPIJD02 or CPIJD02). The detailed income of households was withdrawn from the released data file for confidentiality reasons. Only household income by category is included in the released file.

Mother's employment after the birth (ICCQ – WAB) – Files ENFAN201 and 301

The WAB section of the ICCQ, which deals with the return to work of women after the birth of the target child and work interruptions since returning to work, concerns only women who had declared that they had not worked since the birth of the baby in E1 or E2.

Modalities of daycare for the child (ICCQ) – Files ENFAN201 and 301

The series of questions regarding use of various daycare services is addressed in principle only to families in which a single parent or both parents work. Each year, a certain number of PMKs answer the questions in this section in spite of the fact that one or the other of the two parents in the household is neither in school nor working at the time of the study. These responses have been retained, but it is recommended that this variable be used in conjunction with the variables in the file concerning employment of the parents and school attendance.

It should also be mentioned that because of some ambiguities observed in the 1999 wave with regard to childcare by a brother or sister (bcreq1d¹²), a “not applicable” category was added *a posteriori* to the variable ccreq1d in the 2000 wave. This category includes children who have “no brother or sister habitually living in the household” (including half-brothers or -sisters, stepbrothers or -sisters, etc.) as established in the matrix of relationships (variable creed01 of file INDI301).¹³

Alcohol consumption (ICCQ – HLA) – Files MERE201 and 301 and PERE201 and 301

The first part of question HLA-Q5a, “On these occasions,” seems to have led to confusion, and for this reason the variable referring to it has been omitted from the files MERE and PERE in both the 1999 and 2000 rounds.

Variables regarding sleep (SAQM) – Files MERE201 and 301

As for E1, a number of responses given in the 1999 or 2000 rounds may seem inconsistent for non-specialized users in the field. Indeed, this section uses various notions, such as “sleeping through the night,” “being woken up” vs. “waking up” and references such as “in general” and “on average,” which may have led to confusion or to different interpretations by the respondents.

12. These relate to the distinction between the choice of response “no” (that is, not having the child taken care of regularly by a brother or sister) and “not applicable (no brother or sister).” Thus, some PMKs (n = 13) answered “not applicable” rather than “no” to this question, although the child had a brother or sister living in the household, while, on the contrary, an equivalent number of PMKs with no other children answered “no” rather than “not applicable (no brother or sister).” These responses may be attributable to interpretation of the notion of brother/sister, with some respondents excluding half-brothers or -sisters, others referring to a non-resident sibling, etc.

13. After data validation, two cases remain in the “not applicable” category for the variable ccreq1d, which relates to children with a single brother or sister present in the household aged 6 years or less. These cases could be placed in the “no” category.

For example, in E2, the concept of sleeping through the night (BQMMQ05) seems to have been understood differently by mothers. For some, it seems that this concept refers essentially to the fact that the baby wasn't fed at night, since many children sleep through the night, according to their mothers, but generally sleep less than six hours in a row (BQMMQ06) or else wake up several times a night (BQMMQ14). For these reasons, it is recommended that experts in the field be consulted (see, among others, *Petit et al.*, 2002) when data regarding sleep are processed and interpreted.

Variables involving the Observations of Family Life (OFL) – Files SOCIO201 and 301

Questions from the Observations of Family Life questionnaire call upon interviewers to notice what takes place during the interview. In a certain number of cases, the absence of the child throughout the interview meant that the interviewer could not answer questions regarding, notably, mother/child interaction (category "child absent/sleeping" or "DK/absent"). For children temporarily absent (asleep) or in another room (playing with the father), effects vary such that the total number of cases for this category varies according to the question.

In comparison to the question "The mother expresses positive feelings" (biffq09 or ciffq09), the total number of cases for the category "child absent/asleep" is lower than that observed for other questions. In fact, the absence of the child should not have existed as a response item since this question does not require the child's presence.

Socioeconomic status (BINFD08 and CINFD08) – Files INDI201 and 301

According to the NLSCY microdata guide (Cycle 1), the method for calculating socioeconomic status means that the SES of single-parent families tends to be lower than that observed for other families because the household income is lower on average. However, the SES takes into account the educational level and prestige of the single parent occupation. In this guide, it is nevertheless suggested that, in most of the regression analyses for which the SES is used,

a dichotomous variable be included to indicate whether it is a single- or two-parent family.

Date-type variables

As in E1, two variables have been created for the date-type data. They contain the month and the year, respectively. These variables are signified by the letter "M" (for month) or "A" (for *année* [year]) in the fifth position of the variable name.

"About Your Child's Biological Father" SAQM – Files MERE201 and 301

Only eligible mothers were assigned a value in the variables bqmmq70, q71 and q73 to q76 of the 1999 round and cqmmq50, q51 and q53 to q56 of the 2000 round. To be eligible, the respondent must be the biological mother of the target child and separated from the biological father. The following cases are considered ineligible and are assigned the value "missing": 1) the respondent is not the biological mother, 2) the biological father is dead,¹⁴ 3) the respondent is the biological mother and lives with the biological father. In addition, only mothers who answered "Yes" to question q51 of the 1999 round or q70 of the 2000 round were eligible to answer questions q52 and q71, respectively.

Variables with possible multiple responses (ICCQ)

Particular attention must be paid to questions in the ICCQ allowing more than one response per respondent, such as question HLA-Q45 on chronic health problems (2000 round) or question LFS-Q5, "Which of the following best described the hours you usually worked during those weeks?" For example, this last question alone generated eight variables in the 1999 round and nine in the 2000 round for each of the parents or spouses questioned. These variables tell us whether, yes or no, the person has worked according to each of the works shifts listed. Attention must therefore always be paid when indices are created or analyses made from these questions, as a single respondent may give a positive response to more than one variable.

14. Four biological fathers died between E1 and E3 in the following households: 5,573, 5,673, 7,200 and 7,357.

5. Data Analysis for the QLSCD, Rounds 1999 and 2000: Methodological Considerations

5.1 Use of Weighting and Sample Design in the Analysis¹⁵

As noted previously, 1,985 children participated in the first three rounds of the study. Among these longitudinal respondents, 1,977 had an ICCQ-Mother (biological mother or father's spouse) in all three rounds and 1,839 had a mother (or father's spouse) living in the household who answered the SAQM in all three rounds. Similarly there was an ICCQ-Father in all three rounds for 1,694 children and an SAQF (biological father or resident spouse) in all three rounds for 1,431 children (see Table 3.1). It must be specified that these numbers refer to parents or spouses for whom we have information regardless of whether it is the same person over the years.

As mentioned in the Number 1 of this series, each responding unit must be assigned a weight if we are to proceed with an inference of the data of the sample to the target population. This weight is equivalent to the number of children targeted by the study and "represented" by the respondent.

We should recall here that the weights for the 1999 and 2000 rounds were designed essentially in a longitudinal perspective and do not cover all hypothetical situations. For the purposes of the present report dealing with Rounds 1998 to 2000 of the QLSCD, four series of longitudinal weights have been calculated by the *Direction de la méthodologie, de la démographie et des enquêtes spéciales, ISQ*: one for data from the ICCQ, the ICPQ and the OFL; one for data from the SAQM; one for data from the SAQF for resident biological fathers or spouses; and one for analysis of data from the 1, 2, 3 Hands Game for the 1999 and 2000 rounds (Plante *et al.*, 2002). These longitudinal weights must be used in the analyses involving variables from all three rounds. In the first case (variables from the ICCQ, the ICPQ and the OFL), weighted estimations allow for inference to the population as a whole targeted by the 1998 to

2000 rounds of the study, that is, children born in Québec in 1997–1998 (singleton births only)¹⁶ and that have lived in Québec up to the age of 29 months or who have not left the province for good.¹⁷ As for longitudinal weights for respondents to the SAQM, they must be used in analyses involving variables from the SAQM in all three rounds (alone or with variables from the ICCQ, the ICPQ or the OFL). The weighted estimations thus allow for inferences to all children living with their mother (or their father's spouse) in each of the three rounds, regardless of whether it is the same person from one year to the next. It must be emphasized that the population to which we infer from this weighting represents more than 99% of the total population targeted by the study; the population to which the longitudinal weights allow us to infer is thus very close to the population targeted by the study. With regard to analyses involving variables from the SAQF for resident fathers/spouses in all three rounds, the longitudinal weighting for the SAQF must be used, regardless of whether variables from the ICCQ, the ICPQ, the OFL or the SAQM are included. The population to which we infer thus represents 85% of the population targeted by the study in all three rounds, that is, children living with their father (or their mother's spouse). Finally, we must note that the weights created for the 1,795 children who participated in the Imitation Sorting Task in the 1999 and 2000 rounds (IST; data not distributed), that is, 89% of longitudinal respondents were used in the analyses presented in the Number 8 of this series and allow us to infer to all of the children targeted by the study. These situations cover most longitudinal analyses presented in this volume.

15. This sub-section is based on the following documents: Desgroseilliers *et al.*, 2000; Plante and Courtemanche, 2001; Plante *et al.*, 2002.

16. Excluding mothers living in *régions sociosantitaires* (administrative regions of the health ministry) 10 (*Nord-du-Québec*), 17 (Cree territory) and 18 (Inuit territory) and mothers living on Native reserves.

17. It is important to remember here that we cannot interpret the results of analyses as being representative of all children of a given age living in Québec, since the sample does not include children who arrived in Québec after they were born (Plante *et al.*, 2002).

However, because of insufficient overall or partial response rates, on the one hand, and the particular characteristics of non-respondents to these instruments, on the other hand, the data from the SAQF for absent biological fathers and the data included in the file BIO (ICCQ-Absent Biological Father and section 9 of the SAQM from the 1999 round) are not weighted.¹⁸ As a consequence, only certain descriptive analyses can be made from these data, which deal solely with children in the sample whose parent responded.

Tables 5.1 and 5.2 diagram how to use the sample weights for cross-tabulation of variables from the various data files. In general, when all children are of interest and only variables from the ICCQ are involved, the weights associated with that instrument are used (1998 and 1999 rounds: PEPCM2; 1998, 1999 and 2000 rounds: PEPCM3). Similarly, with no exceptions, for analyses involving variables from the ICCQ and the SAQM (1 or 2 rounds only), the weights associated with the ICCQ are used (PEPCM2 and PEPCM3), but account is taken of the partial non-response for each variable used.¹⁹ For analyses restricted to the sub-group of children whose biological father or mother's spouse lives in the household, the weight attached to the ICCQ-Father (1998 and 1999 rounds: PEPERE2; 1998, 1999 and 2000 rounds: PEPCM3) or the SAQF (1998 and 1999 rounds: PEQAAP2; 1998, 1999 and 2000 rounds: PEQAAPL) are used, depending on the variables retained. It must be noted that when variables from the SAQF are used (alone or with variables from other

instruments), the weight associated with that questionnaire is always used. Finally, if a variable with no weight is used (files BIO or QPABS), only certain descriptive analyses can be made from these data, which deal solely with children in the sample whose parent answered, even if variables that could be weighted are involved.

An appropriate weighting²⁰ will enable point estimations to be obtained with a minimal bias. Aside from the weighting, however, the effect due to the composite sampling plan must be taken into account in analyses to estimate correctly the variance associated with these estimations. THE QLSCD has a sampling plan stratified to three degrees. During data analysis, if one uses the hypothesis that the sampling is simply random, there is the risk of generating a bias in the estimations by underestimating their variance. When one does not have the detailed parameters of the sampling plan, for some tests, such as the chi-square test, one can use an estimation of the mean design effect, which is evaluated at 1.3 in the present study. The operation then consists of dividing the sampling weight (weight at average 1) by the mean design effect. This procedure enables current software such as SAS and SPSS to be used.

However, when the threshold observed for the test is close to the threshold set for the chi-square test and for other types of analysis, it is suggested that a software package that calculates estimations of variance taking account of the composite sampling scheme, such as SUDAAN (Survey Data Analysis), be used. For the present volume, we used SUDAAN to estimate prevalences, chi-square tests, analyses of variance to repeated measures, linear regression analyses, logistical regression and Cox regression. For analyses not yet integrated into SUDAAN (e.g., McNemar test), use of a more conservative threshold, accompanied by a caution about estimation of the variance, is suggested.

18. It should be recalled, for example, that in the 1998 round non-resident biological fathers who returned the SAQF tended to have more education and more contact with the child than their non-responding counterparts (Desrosiers, 2000). In a longitudinal perspective, we observe that non-resident biological fathers in the 2000 round only who had contact at least once a month with the child at that time could nevertheless be analyzed jointly with the resident fathers/spouses in the three rounds, as the respondents in these two sub-groups share more or less the same characteristics. Thus, the analysis sample included 1,754 fathers rather than 1,694. However, given the low proportion of respondents observed for the sub-group of non-resident biological fathers in 2000 only (50% of families answering the ICCQ), as well as important differences noted between respondents and non-respondents, we could not obtain an inference of such high quality (Plante *et al.*, 2002).

19. Except for analyses involving variables from the SAQM of the 1998, 1999 and 2000 rounds, there is no particular weighting associated with this instrument. Using the weights associated with the ICCQ, overall non-response to the SAQM is considered a partial non-response that must be taken into account in the analysis (see section 5.2).

20. It should be noted that cross-sectional analyses may be conducted with the variables resulting from the ICCQ, the ICPQ or the OFL of the 2000 round by using the weight PEPCM3.

Finally, it is possible to quantify the accuracy of the proportional estimation by using the coefficient of variation (CV). In the present report, all data that are affected by a coefficient of variation of more than 15% are accompanied by one or two asterisks to indicate to readers that the variability of the

estimations presented is moderate (CV between 15% and 25%) or low (CV above 25%) (for further details, see Number 1 in this series).

Table 5.1

Weighted variables to be used for the cross-tabulation of variables from the data files of the 1998 (E1)¹ and 1999 (E2) rounds of the QLSCD²

INSTRUMENT (File)	ICCQ/ICPQ (SOCIO201, PCM201, ENFAN201 and MERE201)	SAQM (MERE201)	ICPQ (PERE201)	SAQF (QAAP201)
ICCQ/ICPQ (SOCIO101, PCM101, ENFAN101, PERE101 and MERE101)	PEPCM2	PEPCM2 3.7 % ³	PEPERE2	PEQAAP2
SAQM (MERE101)	PEPCM2 2.7% ³	PEPCM2 5.7% ³	PEPERE2 2.5% ³	PEQAAP2 1.2% ³
SAQF (QAAP101)	PEQAAP1M	PEQAAP1M 4.4% ³	PEQAAP1M	PEQAAP2 5.5% ³

1. Excluding the over-sample of 103 responding households (n = 2,120).

2. These weighted variables are included in the file POIDS201 (see section 3.3.1). Not considered here are the files of derivative variables (files INDI101 and 201), which include variables from different instruments, since the weighting attached to each of them depends on the instrument from which they were constructed.

3. Minimal partial non-response rate for the cross-tabulation of variables in the 1998 and 1999 rounds. This was the non-response for which no adjustment was made in the weighting plan.

Source: Adapted from Desgroseilliers *et al.*, 2000.

Table 5.2

Weighted variables to be used for the cross-tabulation of variables from the data files for the 1998 (E1), 1999 (E2) and 2000 (E3) rounds of the QLSCD¹

INSTRUMENT (File)	Weight	Population targeted	Minimal partial non-response rate²
ICCQ E1, E2 and E3 only (SOCIO, PCM, ENFAN, MERE (variables from the ICCQ) and PERE)	PEPCM3	All children targeted by the study	nil
SAQM E1, E2 and E3 only or with ICCQ (MERE (variables from the SAQM) alone or with SOCIO, PCM, ENFAN, MERE (variables from the ICCQ) and PERE)	PEQAAML	Children whose "mother" is living in the household in all three rounds ³ (99% of total population)	nil
SAQF E1, E2 and E3 only or with ICCQ (SAQF alone or with SOCIO, PCM, ENFAN, MERE (variables from the ICCQ) and PERE)	PEQAAPL	Children whose "father" is living in the household in all three rounds (85% of total population)	nil
SAQM (1 or 2 rounds) with ICCQ (MERE (variables from the SAQM), SOCIO, PCM, ENFAN, MERE (variables from the ICCQ) and PERE)	PEPCM3	All children targeted by the study ⁴	SAQM, 1 round: 3.1% to 4.3% ⁵ SAQM, 2 rounds: 6.2% to 7.3%
SAQM E1, E2 and E3 and SAQF E1, E2 and E3 only or with ICCQ (MERE (variables from SAQM) and SAQF alone or with SOCIO, PCM, ENFAN, MERE (variables from the ICCQ) and PERE)	PEQAAPL	Children whose "father" and "mother" are living in the household in all three rounds (85% of total population)	0.8%

1. The weighted variables for analysis of the 1998 to 2000 rounds are included in the file POIDS301 (see sub-section 3.3.1). Not considered here are the files of derivative variables (files INDI101, 201 and 301), which include variables from different instruments, since the weighting attached to each of them depends on the instrument on which it was constructed.
2. Proportion of missing data (overall non-response to an instrument) for which the weighting has not been adjusted, in addition to the partial non-response to each of the questions.
3. In this case, it is taken for granted that the data obtained from the SAQM characterize the mother (perception regarding her child, relationship with her spouse, etc.). For these analyses, we thus consider ineligible children whose mother is absent in one of the rounds. More precisely, this involves characterizing the mothers of target children when they are living in the household in all three rounds.
4. In this case, it is taken for granted that the data obtained from the SAQM characterize the child rather than the mother. For example, the variable of analysis may be a variable from the ICCQ dealing with the child and the goal is to study the relationship between it and a variable from the SAQM. A datum on the child may be missing because the non-resident mother was not able to respond to the SAQM. The non-response to the SAQM and the missing data due to the mother being absent from the household are considered here to be a partial non-response.
5. Proportion of longitudinal non-respondents to the SAQM among longitudinal respondents to the ICCQ.

Source: Adapted from Plante and Courtemanche, 2001.

5.2 Partial Non-Response and Imputation

Most of the questionnaires were properly answered in both the 1999 and 2000 rounds. Partial non-response therefore does not represent a major problem with regard to the presence of potential bias; that is why no imputation was made for either variable in the 1999 and 2000 rounds of the QLSCD.

A few questions from the SAQM, the ICCQ and the ICPQ, however, present a partial non-response exceeding 5% (Plante *et al.*, 2002). For example, for the 1999 and 2000 rounds, special attention must be paid to the question on the perception of the father/spouse of the degree of happiness in the couple (question 83 of the SAQF in the 1999 round and 24 of the SAQF in the 2000 round), for which the rates of non-response are 12% in the 1999 round and 22% in the 2000 round. Among the other answers with very high partial non-response rates (10% or more) in either of these rounds are the height of the child (variable bhleq03 of the 1999 round: 10%), question 75 on grandparents' problems with alcohol included in the SAQF in the 1999 round (bqpjq75: 12%) and certain questions on the absent biological father answered by the mother, included in files BIO201 and 301.²¹

It is important to emphasize that when the estimations are based on several variables with partial non-response, they may be subject to higher bias. In this report, estimations affected by a non-response of over 5% are accompanied by a note specifying for which sub-group of the population they are less reliable.

For a detailed analysis of partial non-response among the longitudinal respondents in the 1998, 1999 and 2000 rounds, the reader may consult Part 2 of the Number 1 in this series (Plante *et al.*, 2002). In cases where the non-response is not negligible (over 5%), it is recommended that the characteristics of the respondents and the partial non-respondents be compared in order to evaluate the possible direction of the bias, if necessary, and then to consider these characteristics in the analyses or qualify the results obtained as a function of the identified biases.

21. Over and above overall non-response. However, it must be kept in mind that the data in these files are not weighted because of the overall too-high non-response rates obtained.

6. Distribution

The denormalized databank for Rounds 1998 to 2000 of the QLSCD, excluding detailed data on income and employment and several other variables identified in section 4, were released to the research groups, which conducted the analyses made for the present report.²² These groups associated with the QLSCD are composed mainly of university researchers and professionals in the health and social services sector and from different ministries.

The files making up the complete databank for the 1998 to 2000 rounds were released in July 2001, about one year before publication of the first series of papers in this Volume. Unless otherwise stated, all the data published in this report have been verified by the *Direction Santé Québec* and the *Direction de la méthodologie, de la démographie et des enquêtes spéciales de l'Institut de la statistique du Québec*.

22. All members of the research groups had to fill out, beforehand, a confidentiality form in which they agreed, in particular, not to distribute or copy the databank. Another form, foreseeing an embargo on the data before their publication in the ISQ report, also had to be signed and returned.

7. Derivative Variables

This section describes the variables derived from the data in the 1998 to 2000 rounds of the QLSCD. The sociodemographic variables were developed by the *Direction Santé Québec*. Many of them are based on the Cycle 1 report of the National Longitudinal Study of Children and Youth (Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada, 1995). Most of the scales were proposed by the research groups associated with the QLSCD.

Table 7.1 lists the derivative variables included in the microdata files of the first three rounds of the QLSCD. To facilitate consultation, the indices and groupings are presented according to whether they cover the target child, the resident biological mother/spouse, the resident biological father/spouse, or the entire household. This list includes the variable name, the sources, the categories for each variable and information on how they were constructed.

Specifically, there are the following headings:

VARIABLE NAME: The names used to designate the variables are those found in the databank, which conform to the description presented in section 3.2 (part 2), "Conventions for Designating Variables." Thus, all variables beginning with an "A" concern data gathered in the 1998 round (file INDI101); those beginning with a "B" the data from the second round (file INDI201); and those beginning with a "C" the data from the third round (file INDI301).

SOURCE(S): Instruments and questions used to construct the index or grouping. The instruments are indicated as follows:

OFL Observations of Family Life

SAQM Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Biological Mother/Spouse

SAQF Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Biological Father/Spouse

ICCQ Interviewer Completed Computerized Questionnaire

ICPQ Interviewer Completed Paper Questionnaire

CATEGORIES: Categories of the variable as they appear in the microdata files. For continuous variables, only the minimum and maximum values observed are presented.²³

CONSTRUCTION: Instructions for understanding the construction of the index without necessarily knowing a programming language.

23. It should be noted that certain variables or categories of variables present low prevalences (below 3%). We have chosen not to group the information when it could prove pertinent in providing direction for analyses. However, caution must be exercised in the use of these variables.

It must be noted that a number of the derivative variables from the 1999 and 2000 rounds consist essentially of an updating of those already described in Volume 1 Number 12 (Desrosiers *et al.*, 2001).²⁴ Therefore, they are not described in detail here.

Finally, it is important to mention that when comparing the value of a derivative variable from one round to another, special attention must be paid to the respondent or the person concerned by the information. For example, a scale administered only to the PMK (person who knows the child best) in the first round may have been administered separately to the mother and the biological father in another round, and vice versa. If one wants to analyze changes observed among mothers, one must be sure that only the PMK mothers are retained. To ensure that one is referring to the same person from year to year, one must check the identification number of the person to whom the information pertains in the corresponding files.

24 . It must be noted, however, that the frequencies presented here deal with 2,223 children and not the 2,120 children retained for the longitudinal study. The adjusted frequencies (excluding the over-sample) for this cross-sectional round may be obtained by applying the weight PEPCM1M (instead of APOIPCMM) or PEQAAP1M (instead of APOIQAPM) included in the file POIDS201 (see sub-section 3.3.1). The choice of weights to use with the derivative variables of the 1999 and 2000 rounds depends on the type of analysis planned (see section 5).

Table 7.1

Summary table of derivative variables from the QLSCD included in microdata files INDI101, INDI201 and INDI301, Québec, 1998, 1999 and 2000¹

<i>Variable name²</i>	<i>Source(s)</i>	<i>Categories</i>	<i>Construction and remarks³</i>
<i>Characteristics related to the target child</i>			
Sociodemographic variables			
ARGED01 <i>Child's birth rank</i>	Live births file	1 to 5 +	This variable was also collected using the medical records in the 1998 round (for later distribution).
AGTED01 <i>Gestational age</i>	Live births file	56 to 65 weeks	Corresponds to the sum of the duration of the pregnancy and the chronological age of the child. Variable calculated in the first round only.
APEED01 <i>Prematurity</i>	Live births file	1) yes 2) no	Duration of pregnancy under 37 weeks. This variable was also collected using the medical records in the 1998 round (for later distribution).
AMDED13 <i>Low birth weight (< 2500 gr.)</i>	ICCQ amdeq13	1) yes 2) no	This variable was also collected using the medical records in the 1998 round (for later distribution).
AREED01, BREED01, CREED01 <i>Number of brothers/sisters</i>	ICCQ (section REL)	0 to 4 +	Includes siblings, biological or not, of the target child living in the household (full-time or part-time). This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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- Variables beginning with an "A" cover data collected in the 1998 round (file INDI101); those beginning with a "B" the data from the 1999 round (file INDI201); and those beginning with a "C" the data from the 2000 round (file INDI301), when the children were aged approximately 5 months, 17 months and 29 months, respectively. The variables are grouped according to whether they relate to the target child, the resident mother/spouse, the resident father/spouse or the entire household.
- To facilitate longitudinal follow-up, the results obtained in a number of scales used in more than one round were standardized (scores of between 0 and 10). This operation is intended to facilitate analysis of the results in the case of scales with a variable number of items from one year of the study to another (e.g., abridged versions introduced after the 1998 round). These variables are distinguished with a "T" in the fifth letter position in the variable name. In other cases, the scores obtained at an earlier time have been recalculated to include the same items as those in a more recent round (e.g., PPBS, neighbourhood safety). These variables are distinguished by an "L" in the fifth letter position in the variable name.
- Unless otherwise indicated, all derivative variables in the 1998 round (beginning with an "A") have already been described in detail in Desrosiers *et al.* (2001).

Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remark
CC2ED01 <i>Age in months at separation of biological parents</i>	ICCQ (sections CUS of the round 1998 and CU2 of the 2000 round) (E1: acseq02, 05a, 05b, 10a, 10b) (E3: cc2eq05a, 10a, 10b, 11a)	0 to 29; other/DK; not living together since birth; not separated	<p>This variable was constructed from information supplied retrospectively in sections CUS (1998 round) and CU2 (2000 round) of the QLSCD. The detailed programming of this index is not presented here because of the many filters that these sections contain. The procedure followed for construction of the variable is as follows:</p> <p>For children whose biological parents lived together prior to their birth, the age of the child at separation of the parents, as declared in the 1998 round or the 2000 round, as appropriate, has been retained.</p> <p>For the other children, it was verified whether the parents began (or began again) to live together after their birth and, if appropriate, if there was a break in this union. If there was, the age of the child at separation of the parents was retained.</p> <p>Children whose parents never lived together and those whose parents were not separated were placed in two separate categories.</p>
ASDED4AA <i>Ethnic origin: Canadian</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04b)	0) no 1) yes	
ASDED4AB <i>Ethnic origin: French</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04b)	0) no 1) yes	
ASDED4AA <i>Ethnic origin: Canadian</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04b)	0) no 1) yes	

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remark
ASDED4AB <i>Ethnic origin: French</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04b)	0) no 1) yes	
ASDED4AC <i>Ethnic origin: British</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04c, 04e, 04f)	0) no 1) yes	Includes people of English, Scottish, and Irish origin.
ASDED4AD <i>Ethnic origin: Other European origin</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04d, 04g, 04h, 04i, 04k, 04l, 04m, 04s)	0) no 1) yes	Includes people of Dutch, German, Italian, Jewish, Polish, Portugese, Ukrainian, and Spanish origin.
ASDED4AE <i>Ethnic origin: Aboriginal</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04p)	0) no 1) yes	
ASDED4AF <i>Ethnic origin: African/Haitian</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04o, 04t)	0) no 1) yes	
ASDED4AG <i>Ethnic origin: Other</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04j, 04n, 04q, 04r, 04u, 04v, 04w)	0) no 1) yes	The following origins have been grouped together due to small numbers: Chinese or South Asian, Metis, Inuit, and people who declared that they were "Arab-speaking from the Maghreb and the Middle East," "American Hispanics," and other unspecified origins.
Temperament			
ATMES01 <i>Perception of a difficult temperament by the mother/spouse</i>	ICCQ (E1: atmeq05, 06, 07, 08, 19, 20, 33)	Scale from 0 to 36	Non-standardized scale. Variable calculated for the first round only.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remark
ATMET01, BTMET01 <i>Perception of a difficult temperament by the mother/spouse (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E1: atmeq05, 06, 07, 08, 19, 20, 33) (E2: btmeq01, 05, 06, 07, 17, 33)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>Variables available for the 1998 and 1999 rounds only. For the variable from the 1998 round, the value of the non-standardized variable (ATMES01) was recalculated to a score of between 0 and 10. For the variable from the 1999 round, we proceeded as follows:</p> <p>We subtracted 1 from the value of each of the 6 items so that this value varies from 0 to 6.</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 6 items retained is equal to or greater than 5, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">BTMES01 = Average of items * 6 then the score is rounded to a whole value (0 to 36).</p> <p>If not, BTMES01 is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of BTMES01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BTMET01).</p> <p>Note: The variable BTMET01 was not derived when the respondent to the ICCQ-child was the father, since he had already answered these questions in the SAQF (see BTMET03).</p>
ATMES03 <i>Perception of a difficult temperament by the father/spouse</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 08, 12)	Scale from 0 to 35	Non-standardized scale. Variable calculated for the first round only. The convention used here is that for the ICCQ (section TMP), but the data are taken from the SAQF.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remark
ATMET03, BTMET03 <i>Perception of a difficult temperament by the father/spouse (standardized scale)</i>	SAQF (E1: aqpiq02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 08, 12) (E2: bqpiq02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 12)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables available for the 1998 and 1999 rounds only. The convention used here is that for the ICCQ (section TMP), but the data are drawn from the SAQF. For the variable from the 1998 round, we recalculated the value of the non-standardized variable (ATMES03) to a score between 0 and 10. For the variable from the 1999 round, we proceeded in the same way as for variable BTMET01 except that the number of valid responses must be equal to or greater than 4.
BTMET01A <i>Perception of an unpredictable temperament by the mother/spouse (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: btmeq25, 26, 27, 27a)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 1999 round only and constructed as follows: We subtracted 1 from the value of each of the 4 items so that this value varies from 0 to 6. If the number of valid responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then: BTMES01 = Average of items * 4 then the score is rounded to a whole value (0 to 24). If not, BTMES01A is undefined. If the value of BTMES01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BTMET01A). Note: The variable BTMET01A was not derived when the respondent to the ICCQ-child was the father, since he had already answered these questions in the SAQF (see BTMET03A).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remark
BTMET03A <i>Perception of an unpredictable temperament by the father/spouse (standardized scale)</i>	SAQF (E2: bqpjq08, 09, 10, 11)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 1999 round only. The convention used here is that for the ICCQ (section TMP), but the data are drawn from the SAQF. This variable was constructed in the same way as variable BTMET01A.
Parenting practices			
APRES01 <i>Positive parenting practices (as reported by the PMK)⁴</i>	ICCQ (E1: apre01, 02, 03, 06, 07a)	Scale varying from 7 to 20	Non-standardized scale. Variable calculated for the first round only.
APRET01, BPRET01 <i>Positive parenting practices (as reported by the PMK) (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E1: apre01, 02, 03, 06, 07a) (E2: bpre01, 02, 03, 06, 07a)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>Variables available for the 1998 and 1999 rounds only. For the variable from the 1998 round, the value of the non-standardized variable (APRES01) was recalculated to a score of between 0 and 10. For the variable from the 1999 round, we proceeded as follows:</p> <p>We subtracted 1 from the value of each of the 5 items so that this value varies from 0 to 4.</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 5 items retained is equal to or greater than 4, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">BPRES01 = Average of items * 5 then the score is rounded to a whole value (0 to 20).</p> <p>If not, BPRET01 is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of BPRET01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BPRET01).</p> <p>Note: The variable BPRET01 was not derived when the respondent to the ICCQ-child was the father, since he had already answered these questions in the SAQF (see BPRET03).</p>

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4. No derivative variable was retained for hostile parenting practices (2 items only).

Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remark
BPRET03 <i>Positive parenting practices (as reported by the father/spouse)⁴ (standardized scale)</i>	SAQF (E2: bqpiq61, 62, 63, 66, 67)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 1999 round only. The convention used here is that of the ICCQ (section PR), but the data are drawn from the SAQF. This variable was constructed in the same way as the variable BPRET01.
Behaviour BBEET01A <i>Hyperactivity (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbee8b, 8i1, 8n, 8p, 8s, 8w, 8hh1)	Score of 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1999 round only as follows: If the number of valid responses to the 7 items retained is equal to or greater than 5, then: BBEES01A = Average of items * 7 then the score is rounded to a whole value (7 to 21). If not, BBEES01A is undefined. If the value of BBEES01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BBEET01A).
BBEET01B <i>Inattention (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbee8p, 8ee, 8qq)	Score of 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1999 round only as follows: If the number of valid responses to the 3 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then: BBEES01B = Average of items * 3 then the score is rounded to a whole value (3 to 9). IF not, BBEES01B is undefined. If the value of BBEES01B is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BBEET01B).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remark
BBEET01C <i>Emotional problems (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbee8f, 8k, 8q, 8v, 8cc, 8mm, 8rr)	Score of 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1999 round only and in the same manner as BBEET01A.
BBEET01D <i>Anxiety (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbee8f, 8q, 8v, 8cc)		Variable calculated for the 1999 round only as follows: If the number of valid responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then: BBEES01D = Average of items * 4 then the score is rounded to a whole value (4 to 12). If not, BBEES01D is undefined. If the value of BBEES01D is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BBEET01D).
BBEET01E <i>Separation anxiety (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbee8dd1, 8ll1, 8pp1, 8tt1)	Score from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1999 round only in the same way as for BBEET01D.
BBEET01F <i>Physical aggression (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbee8ea, 8ga, 8ia, 8na, 8ua, 8xc, 8z1a, 8cca, 8eea, 8hhc, 8nna, 8uuc)	Score from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1999 round only as follows: If the number of valid responses to the 12 items retained is equal to or greater than 9, then: BBEES01F = Average of items * 12 then the score is rounded to a whole value (12 to 36). If not, BBEES01F is undefined. If the value of BBEES01F is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BBEET01F).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remark
BBEET01G <i>Pro-social behaviour (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbeeq8d, 8u, 8bb, 8ss, 8uu1)	Score from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1999 round only as follows: If the number of valid responses to the 5 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then: BBEES01G = Average of items * 5 then the score is rounded to a whole value (5 to 15). If not, BBEES01G is undefined. If the value of BBEES01G is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BBEET01G).
BBEET01H <i>Opposition (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbeeq8e1, 8j1, 8r1, 8t1, 8z1)	Score from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1999 round only in the same way as for BBEET01G.
BBEET01I <i>Timidity (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbeeq8d1, 8k1, 8r2, 8u1, 8qq1, 8ss1)	Score from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1999 round only as follows: The values of the items BBEEQ8K1 and 8QQ1 are inverted (that is, 1 = 3 and 3 = 1) ⁵ If the number of valid responses to the 6 items retained is equal to or greater than 4, then: BBEES01I = Average of items * 6 then the score is rounded to a whole value (8 to 18). If not, BBEES01I is undefined. If the value of BBEES01I is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BBEET01I).

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5. For construction of the variable BBEET1I included in the file INDI201, however, this step was omitted. The corrected unweighted frequency of this variable can be found in Table A.1 of Annex 4. Until the next microdata file (2002 round) is distributed, users who wish to obtain the corrected variable may contact the *Direction Santé Québec* of the *ISQ*.

Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
Characteristics related to the resident biological mother/spouse			
Sociodemographic variables			
AAGMD01, BAGMD01, CAGMD01 <i>Age group of the mother/spouse at time of study</i>	ICCQ (E1: aage_1) (E2: bage_x where x is the person identification number of the mother/spouse) (E3: cage_x where x is the person identification number of the mother/spouse)	1) Under 20 years 2) 20-24 years 3) 25-29 years 4) 30-34 years 5) 35-39 years 6) 40 years +	This variable is updated for each wave according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
AEDMD01, BEDMD01, CEDMD01 <i>Highest level of education attained by the mother/spouse</i>	ICCQ (E1: aedmq01 to 04) (E2 and E3: update for new spouses only)	1) No high school diploma 2) High school diploma 3) Some post-secondary study (not including university) 4) Vocational/technical school diploma 5) College diploma 6) Some university 7) University degree	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001). It should be noted that in the case of people who did not complete high school but did complete post-secondary studies, priority is given to the highest level of education attained.
AEDMD02, BEDMD02, CEDMD02 <i>Highest level of education attained by the mother/spouse</i>	ICCQ (E1: aedmq01 to 04) (E2 and E3: update for new spouses only)	1) No high school diploma 2) High school diploma 3) Post-secondary diploma (not including university) 4) University degree	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ALFMD1A, BLFMD1A, CLFMD1A <i>Paid work at time of the study</i>	ICCQ (E1: alfmd01, 08) (E2: blfmq01, 08) (E3: clfmq01, 08)	0) no 1) yes	Variable that indicates if the person was working at the time of the study. This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ALFMD1B, BLFMD1B, CLFMD1B <i>Paid work – last 12 months</i>	ICCQ (E1: alfmd01, 02) (E2: blfmq01, 02) (E3: clfmq01, 02)	0) no 1) yes	Variable that indicates if the person worked (full- or part-time) at any time in the 12 months preceding the study. This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ALFMD1C, BLFMD1C, CLFMD1C <i>Employment status – last 12 months</i>	ICCQ (E1: alfmd04) (E2: blfmq04) (E3: clfmq04)	-4) Not applicable (not employed) 1) Part-time (< 30 h) 2) Full-time	This variable refers to the number of hours usually worked in the year preceding the study, all jobs together . It is updated for each wave according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001). It should be noted that the label for this variable (previously “main employment status”) has been changed to better reflect the content.
ACSED04 <i>Previous union of biological mother</i>	ICCQ (section CUS) (E1: acseq6aa, 6ab, 6ac, 6ad; acseq6ca, 6cb, 6cc, 6cd)	0) No union 1) Yes, union(s)	This information relates solely to the biological mother of the target child. Fixed variable created after Volume 1 was published. For children born to a household comprising both biological parents, we verify whether the mother had had a previous union before living with the father. For children born into a single-parent family, we verify whether the mother had previously lived with a person other than the father before the birth. More precisely: ACSED04 = 0 if ACSEQ6AD = 4 or ACSEQ6CD = 4 ACSED04 = 1 if ACSEQ6AA = 1 or ACSEQ6AB = 2 or ACSEQ6AC = 3 or ACSEQ6CA = 1 or ACSEQ6CB = 2 or ACSEQ6CC = 3 ACSED04 has a missing value if one of the variables ACSEQ6AA to ACSEQ6AD or ACSEQ6CA to ACSEQ6CD is missing.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ASDMD1A, BSDMD1A, CSDMD1A <i>Immigrant status</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq01, 2aa) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) Is not an immigrant 2) Immigrant from Europe 3) Immigrant not from Europe	The first category refers to people born in Canada without regard to ethnic origin. The second category includes people born in the United States, Australia, New Zealand or Europe. The third category refers to people born in all other countries. For members already present in the 1998 round, the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in a later round, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD3A, BSDMD3A, CSDMD3A <i>Number of years since first immigration</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq03) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	-4) Is not an immigrant 1) Less than 5 years 2) 5-9 years 3) 10 years or more	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD4AA, BSDMD4AA, CSDMD4AA, DSDMD4AA <i>Ethnic origin: Canadian</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq04a) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD4AB, BSDMD4AB, CSDMD4AB <i>Ethnic origin: French</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq04b) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD4AC, BSDMD4AC, CSDMD4AC <i>Ethnic origin: British</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq04c, 04e, 04f) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	Includes people of English, Scottish or Irish origin. For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ASDMD4AD, BSDMD4AD, CSDMD4AD <i>Ethnic origin: Other European</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq04d, 04g, 04h, 04i, 04k, 04l, 04m, 04s) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	Includes people of Dutch, German, Italian, Jewish, Polish, Portuguese, Ukrainian, and Spanish origin. For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD4AE, BSDMD4AE, CSDMD4AE <i>Ethnic origin: Aboriginal</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq04p) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD4AF, BSDMD4AF, CSDMD4AF <i>Ethnic origin: African/Haitian (female)</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq04o, 04t) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD4AG, BSDMD4AG, CSDMD4AG <i>Ethnic origin: Other</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq04j, 04n, 04q, 04r, 04u, 04v, 04w) (E2 et E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	The following origins have been grouped together due to small numbers: Chinese or South Asian, Metis, Inuit, and people who declared that they were "Arab-speaking from the Maghreb and the Middle East," "American Hispanics," and other unspecified origins. For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ASDMD05, BSDMD05, CSDMD05 <i>Language(s) spoken by the mother</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq05a to 05s) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) French or English only 2) French and English only 3) French and English + other language(s) 4) French or English + other language(s)	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD06, BSDMD06, CSDMD06 <i>First language(s) learned</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq06a to 06s) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) French 2) English (not French) 3) Neither French nor English	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD6A, BSDMD6A, CSDMD6A <i>Language(s) most often spoken at home</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq6aa, 6ab, 6ac) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) French only 2) English only 3) Neither French nor English 4) French and English only 5) French or English + other language(s)	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
Satisfaction at work			
CQMMD01 <i>Satisfaction at work</i>	SAQM (E3: cqmmq32a, 32b, 32c, 32d, 32e)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 2000 round only. If the number of responses to the 5 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then: CQMMD01 = Average of items * 5 then the score is rounded to a whole value (5 to 25). If not, CQMMD01 is undefined. If the value of CQMMD01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (CQMMD01).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
<p>Conjugal satisfaction</p> <p>CQMMS01 <i>Conjugal satisfaction</i></p>	<p>SAQM (E3: cqmmq22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29)</p>	<p>Scale from 2 to 41</p>	<p>For biological mothers in a union, whether or not they live with their spouse, and spouse of the father. Variable available for the 2000 round only.</p> <p>If the value of the items is not missing, then:</p> <p>The values of the items CQMMQ22, 24 and 25 are inverted (That is 1 = 6; 2 = 5; 3 = 4; 4 = 3; 5 = 2; 6 = 1).</p> <p>We subtract 1 from each item to obtain a minimal value of 0 for each of them.</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 8 items retained is equal to or greater than 6, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">CQMMS01 = Average of items * 8 then the score is rounded to a whole value (2 to 41).</p> <p>If not, CQMMS01 is undefined.</p> <p>Note: This scale, administered for the first time in the 2000 round, was not included in a standardized form in microdata file INDI301. Users who wish to standardize it should rename the variable rather than simply changing the fifth letter to a "T" in order to avoid "overwriting" the variable relating to satisfaction at work (CQMMT01).</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
Conjugal support ASOMS01 <i>Perceived conjugal support</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq49 to 53)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 1998 round only.
Support and overprotection by the family of origin CQMMT02A <i>Support by the mother during childhood and adolescence</i>	SAQM (E3: cqmmq19a, 19c, 19e)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>If the number of valid responses to the 3 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then one calculates the average score obtained then inverts this score so that a higher score corresponds to more support, that is:</p> $CQMS02A = ((5 - \text{average of items}) * 3)$ <p>then round the score to a whole value (3 to 12).</p> <p>If not, CQMS02A is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CQMS02A is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying from 1 to 10 (CQMMT02A).</p>
CQMMT02B <i>Overprotection by the mother during childhood and adolescence</i>	SAQM (E3: cqmmq19b, 19d, 19f, 19g)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>If the number of valid responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then:</p> $CQMS02B = \text{Average of items} * 4$ <p>then round the score to a whole value (4 to 16).</p> <p>If not, CQMS02B is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CQMS02B is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying from 1 to 10 (CQMMT02B).</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
CQMMT03A <i>Support by the father during childhood and adolescence</i>	SAQM (E3: cqmmq20a, 20c, 20e)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>If the number of valid responses to the 3 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then one calculates the average score obtained then inverts this score so that a higher score corresponds to more support, that is:</p> $\text{CQMMS03A} = ((5 - \text{average of items}) * 3)$ <p>then round the score to a whole value (3 to 12).</p> <p>If not, CQMMS03A is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CQMMS03A is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying from 1 to 10 (CQMMT02A).</p>
CQMMT03B <i>Overprotection by the father during childhood and adolescence</i>	SAQM (E3: cqmmq20b, 20d, 20f, 20g)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>If the number of valid responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then:</p> $\text{CQMMS03B} = \text{average of items} * 4$ <p>then round the score to a whole value (4 to 16).</p> <p>If not, CQMMS03B is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CQMMS03B is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying from 1 to 10 (CQMMT03B).</p>
Depression			
ADPMS01 <i>Level of symptoms of depression reported</i>	ICCQ (E1: ahlmq12a to 12m)	Scale from 0 to 36	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
<p>ADPMT01, BDPMT01 <i>Level of symptoms of depression reported (standardized scale)</i></p>	<p>ICCQ (E1: ahlmq12a to 12m) (E2: bhlfq12a to 12l)</p>	<p>Scale from 0 to 10</p>	<p>Variables available for the 1998 and 1999 rounds only. For the variable in the 1998 round, the value of the non-standardized variable (adpms01) was recalculated to a score of between 0 and 10. For the variable in the 1999 round, we proceeded as follows:</p> <p>If the PMK is the biological mother or the spouse of the father and the value of each item is not missing, then:</p> <p>We subtract 1 from each of these items to obtain a value varying between 0 and 3 for each of the items.</p> <p>We invert the value of the items BHLFQ12F, 12H and 12J (that is, 1 = 3; 2 = 2; 3 = 1).</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 12 items retained is equal to or greater than 8, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">BDPMS01 = average of items * 12 then round the score to a whole value (0 to 36).</p> <p>If not, BDPMS01 is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of BDPMS01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying from 1 to 10 (BDPMT01).</p> <p>Note: In calculation of the variable for the 1999 round, one item on anxiety was omitted (HLA-Q12M of the ICCQ; question not asked in the 1999 round).</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
Mother's perceptions and cognitions			
APAMS01 <i>Parental self-efficacy</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq23, 25, 27, 29, 32, 47)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
APAML01, BPAML01, CPAML01 <i>Parental self-efficacy</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq23, 25, 27, 29) (E2: bqmmq27, 29, 32, 33) (E3: cqmmq34, 35, 37, 38)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables calculated from the items common to all three rounds. We therefore recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For each round, we proceeded as follows: If the number of valid responses to the items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then the value of the derivative variable is equal to the average of the items.
APAMS02 <i>Perception of parent's impact</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq22, 31, 37, 42, 45)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
APAML02, BPAML02, CPAML02 <i>Parental of parent's impact</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq22, 31, 37, 42, 45) (E2: bqmmq25, 35, 40, 44, 46) (E3: cqmmq33, 40, 44, 47, 49)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables calculated from the items common to all three rounds. We therefore recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For each round, we proceeded as follows: If the number of valid responses to the items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then the value of the derivative variable is equal to: 10 –the average of the items. In this way, a higher score corresponds to a greater perception of impact.
APAMS03 <i>Parental coercion</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq26, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 43)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
APAML03, BPAML03, CPAML03 <i>Parental coercion</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq26, 30, 33) (E2: bqmmq31, 34, 37) (E3: cqmmq36, 39, 41)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables calculated from the items common to all three rounds. We therefore recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For each round, we proceeded as follows: If the number of valid responses to the items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then the value of the derivative variable is equal to the average of the items.
APAMS04 <i>Parental affection/pleasure</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq22a, 22b, 46a, 46b, 46c)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only
APAMS05 <i>Parental overprotection</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq34, 38, 39, 41, 44)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only
APAML05, BPAML05, CPAML05 <i>Parental overprotection</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq34, 38, 41, 44) (E2: bqmmq38, 42, 43, 45) (E3: cqmmq42, 45, 46, 48)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables calculated from the items common to all three rounds. We therefore recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For each round, we proceeded as follows: If the number of valid responses to the items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then the value of the derivative variable is equal to the average of the items.
APAMS06 <i>Perception of the child's qualities</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq21, 24, 35, 46)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
BFNFT01 <i>Family functioning (as reported by the mother/spouse) (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bfnfq01d, 01f, 01g, 01h, 01j, 01k, 01l)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>Variable available for the 1999 round only.</p> <p>If the PMK is the biological mother or the father's spouse and the value of each of the items is not missing, then:</p> <p>We subtract 1 from each of the items in order to obtain a value of between 0 and 3 for each of the items.</p> <p>We invert the value of the items BFNQ01G and 01K (that is, 1 = 3; 2 = 2; 3 = 1).</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 7 items retained is equal to or greater than 5, then:</p> <p>$BFNFS01 = \text{Average of items} * 7$ then round the score to a whole value (0 to 21).</p> <p>If not, BFNFS01 is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of BFNFS01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying between 0 and 10 (BFNFT01).</p> <p>A low score indicates that a family is functional.</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
Characteristics relating to the resident father/spouse			
Sociodemographic variables			
AAGJD01, BAGJD01, CAGJD01 <i>Age group of father/spouse at the time of the study</i>	ICCQ (E1: aage_1) (E2: bage_x where x is the person identification number of the father/spouse) (E3: cage_x where x is the person identification number of the father/spouse)	1) Under 25 years 2) 25-29 years 3) 30-34 years 4) 35-39 years 5) 40 years +	This variable is updated in each round according to the method described by Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001). It should be noted that the categories "under 20 years" and "20–24 years" were grouped together because of the small numbers in the category under 20 years.
AEDJD01, BEDJD01, CEDJD01 <i>Highest education level attained by the father/spouse</i>	ICCQ (E1: aedjq01 to 04) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) No high school diploma 2) High school diploma 3) Some post-secondary study (not including university) 4) Vocational/technical school diploma 5) College diploma 6) Some university 7) University degree	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001). It should be noted that in the case of people who did not complete high school but did complete post-secondary studies, priority is given to the highest level of education attained.
AEDJD02, BEDJD02, CEDJD02 <i>Highest diploma/degree obtained by the father/spouse</i>	ICCQ (E1: aedjq01 to 04) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) No high school diploma 2) High school diploma 3) Post-secondary diploma (not including university) 4) University degree	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ALFJD1A, BLFJD1A, CLFJD1A <i>Paid work at the time of the study</i>	ICCQ (E1: alfjd01, 08) (E2 : blfq01, 08) (E3: clfq01, 08)	0) no 1) yes	Variable that indicates if the person was working at the time of the study. This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ALFJD1B, BLFJD1B, CLFJD1B <i>Paid work – last 12 months</i>	ICCQ (E1: alfjd01, 02) (E2 : blfq01, 02) (E3: clfq01, 02)	0) no 1) yes	Variable that indicates if the person worked (full- or part-time) at a given time in the 12 months preceding the study. This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ALFJD1C, BLFJD1C, CLFJD1C <i>Employment status – last 12 months</i>	ICCQ (E1: alfjq04) (E2: blfjq04) (E3: clfjq04)	-4) Not applicable (not employed) 1) Part-time (< 30 h) 2) Full-time	This variable refers to the number of hours usually worked in the year preceding the study, all jobs together . It is updated for each wave according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001). It should be noted that the label for this variable (previously “Main employment status”) has been changed to better reflect the content.
ACSED05 <i>Previous union of biological father</i>	ICCQ (section CUS) (E1: acseq7aa, 7ab, 7ac, 7ad; acseq7ca, 7cb, 7cc, 7cd)	0) No union 1) Yes, union(s)	This information deals solely with the biological father of the target child. Fixed variable created after Volume 1 was published. For children born into a household comprising both biological parents, we verify whether the father had a previous union before living with the mother. For children born into a single-parent family, we verify whether the father had previously lived with a person other than the mother before the birth. More precisely: ACSED05 = 0 if ACSEQ7AD = 4 or ACSEQ7CD = 4 ACSED05 = 1 if ACSEQ7AA = 1 or ACSEQ7AB = 2 or ACSEQ7AC = 3 or ACSEQ7CA = 1 or ACSEQ7CB = 2 or ACSEQ7CC = 3 ACSED05 has a missing value if one of the variables ACSEQ7AA to ACSEQ7AD or ACSEQ7CA to ACSEQ7CD is missing.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ASDJD1A, BSDJD1A, CSDJD1A <i>Immigrant status</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq01, 2aa) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) Is not an immigrant 2) Immigrant from Europe 3) Immigrant not from Europe	The first category refers to people born in Canada without regard to ethnic origin. The second category includes people born in the United States, Australia, New Zealand or Europe. The third category refers to people born in all other countries. For members already present in the 1998 round, the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in a later round, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD3A, BSDJD3A, CSDJD3A <i>Number of years since first immigration</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	-4) Is not an immigrant 1) Less than 5 years 2) 5-9 years 3) 10 years or more	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD4AA, BSDJD4AA, CSDJD4AA <i>Ethnic origin: Canadian</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD4AB, BSDJD4AB, CSDJD4AB <i>Ethnic origin: French</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD4AC, BSDJD4AC, CSDJD4AC <i>Ethnic origin: British</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	Includes people of English, Scottish, or Irish origin. For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ASDJD4AD, BSDJD4AD, CSDJD4AD <i>Ethnic origin: European</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	Includes people of Dutch, German, Italian, Jewish, Polish, Portuguese, Ukrainian, or Spanish origin. For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD4AE, BSDJD4AE, CSDJD4AE <i>Ethnic origin: Aboriginal</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD4AF, BSDJD4AF, CSDJD4AF <i>Ethnic origin: African/Haitian</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD4AG, BSDJD4AG, CSDJD4AG <i>Ethnic origin: Other</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	The following origins have been grouped together due to small numbers: Chinese or South Asian, Metis, Inuit, and people who declared that they were "Arab-speaking from the Maghreb and the Middle East," "American Hispanics," and other unspecified origins. For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD05, BSDJD05, CSDJD05 <i>Language(s) spoken by the father/spouse</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) French or English only 2) French and English only 3) French and English + other language(s) 4) French or English + other language(s)	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ASDJD06, BSDJD06, CSDJD06 <i>First language(s) learned</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) French 2) English (not French) 3) Neither French nor English	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD6A, BSDJD6A, CSDJD6A <i>Language(s) most often spoken at home</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) French only 2) English only 3) Neither French nor English 4) French and English only 5) French or English + other language(s)	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
Satisfaction at work CQPJT01 <i>Satisfaction at work</i>	SAQF (E3: cqjq45a, 45b, 45c, 45d, 45e)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 2000 round only. If the number of responses to the 5 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then: CQPJD01 = Average of items * 5 then the score is rounded to a whole value (5 to 25). If not, CQPJD01 is undefined. If the value of CQPJD01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (CQPJT01).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
<p>Conjugal satisfaction</p> <p>CQPJS01 <i>Conjugal satisfaction</i></p>	<p>SAQF (E3: cqjq24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31)</p>	<p>Scale from 6 to 40</p>	<p>For biological fathers in a union, whether or not they live with their spouse, and spouse of the mother. Variable available for the 2000 round only.</p> <p>If the value of the items is not missing, then:</p> <p>The values of the items CQPJQ25, 27 and 28 are inverted (that is, 1 = 6; 2 = 5; 3 = 4; 4 = 3; 5 = 2; 6 = 1).</p> <p>We subtract 1 from each item to obtain a minimal value of 0 for each of them.</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 8 items retained is equal to or greater than 6, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">CQPJS01 = Average of items * 8 then the score is rounded to a whole value (6 to 40).</p> <p>If not, CQPJS01 is undefined.</p> <p>Note: This scale, administered for the first time in the 2000 round, was not included in a standardized form in microdata file INDI301. Users who wish to standardize it should rename the variable rather than simply changing the fifth letter to a "T" in order to avoid "overwriting" the variable dealing with satisfaction at work (CQPJT01).</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
<p>Support and overprotection of the family of origin</p> <p>CQPJT02A <i>Support by the mother during childhood and adolescence</i></p>	<p>SAQF (E3: cqjq22a, 22c, 22e)</p>	<p>Scale from 0 to 10</p>	<p>If the number of valid responses to the 3 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then one calculates the average score obtained then inverts this score so that a higher score corresponds to more support, that is:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$CQMMS02A = ((5 - \text{average of items}) * 3)$ then round the score to a whole value (3 to 12).</p> <p>If not, CQMMS02A is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CQMMS02A is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying from 1 to 10 (CQMMT02A).</p>
<p>CQPJT02B <i>Overprotection by the mother during childhood and adolescence</i></p>	<p>SAQF (E3: cqjq22b, 22d, 22f, 22g)</p>	<p>Scale from 0 to 10</p>	<p>If the number of valid responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$CQPJS02B = \text{Average of items} * 4$ then round the score to a whole value (4 to 16).</p> <p>If not, CQPJS02B is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CQPJS02B is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying from 1 to 10 (CQPJT02B).</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
CQPJT03A <i>Support by the father during childhood and adolescence</i>	SAQF (E3: cqjq23a, 23c, 23e)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>If the number of valid responses to the 3 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then one calculates the average score obtained then inverts this score so that a higher score corresponds to more support, that is:</p> $\text{CQPJS03A} = (5 - \text{average of items}) * 3$ <p>then round the score to a whole value (3 to 12).</p> <p>If not, CQPJS03A is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CQPJS03A is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (CQPJT03A).</p>
CQPJT03B <i>Overprotection by the father during childhood and adolescence</i>	SAQF (E3: cqjq23b, 23d, 23f, 23g)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>If the number of valid responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then:</p> $\text{CQPJS03B} = \text{average of items} * 4$ <p>then round the score to a whole value (4 to 16).</p> <p>If not, CQPJS03B is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CQPJS03B is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (CQPJT03B).</p>
Depression			
ADPJS01 <i>Level of symptoms of depression reported</i>	SAQF (aqjq40 to q51a)	Scale from 0 to 36	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
ADPJT01 <i>Level of symptoms of depression reported (standardized scale)</i>	SAQF (aqjq40 to q51a)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 1998 round only. The value of the non-standardized variable (adpjs01) was recalculated to a score of between 0 and 10.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
Father's perceptions and cognitions			
APAJS01 <i>Parental self-efficacy</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 39)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
APAJL01, BPAJL01, CPAJL01 <i>Parental self-efficacy</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq15, 17, 19, 21) (E2: bqjq16, 18, 21, 22) (E3: cqjq47, 48, 50, 51)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables calculated from the items common to all three rounds. We therefore recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For each round, we proceeded as follows: If the number of valid responses to the items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then the value of the derivative variable is equal to the average of the items.
APAJS02 <i>Parental perception of impact</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq14, 23, 29, 34, 37)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
APAJL02, BPAJL02, CPAJL02 <i>Parental perception of impact</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq14, 23, 29, 34, 37) (E2: bqjq14, 24, 29, 33, 35) (E3: cqjq46, 53, 57, 60, 62)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables calculated from the items common to the three rounds. We therefore recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For each round, we proceeded as follows: If the number of valid responses to the items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then the value of the derivative variable is equal to: 10 –the average of the items. In this way, a higher score corresponds to a greater perception of impact.
APAJS03 <i>Parental coercion</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 32, 35)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
APAJL03, BPAJL03, CPAJL03 <i>Parental coercion</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq18, 22, 25) (E2: bqjq20, 23, 26) (E3: cqjq49, 52, 54)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables calculated from the items common to the three rounds. We therefore recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For each round, we proceeded as follows: If the number of valid responses to the items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then the value of the derivative variable is equal to the average of the items.
APAJS04 <i>Parental affection/pleasure</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq14a, 14b, 38a, 38b, 38c)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
APAJS05 <i>Parental overprotection</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq26, 30, 31, 33, 36)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
APAJL05, BPAJL05, CPAJL05 <i>Parental overprotection</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq26, 30, 33, 36) (E2: bqjq27, 31, 32, 34) (E3: cqjq55, 58, 59, 61)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables calculated from the items common to the three rounds. We therefore recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For each round, we proceeded as follows: If the number of valid responses to the items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then the value of the derivative variable is equal to the average of the items.
APAJS06 <i>Perception of the child's qualities</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq13, 16, 27, 36)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
BFNFT03 <i>Family functioning (as reported by the father/spouse) (standardized scale)</i>	SAQF (E2: bqpjq84 to q90)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>Variable available for the 1999 round only.</p> <p>If the value of each of the items is not missing, then:</p> <p>We subtract 1 from each of the items in order to obtain a value varying between 0 and 3 for each of the items.</p> <p>We invert the values of the items BQPJQ86 and 89 (that is, 1 = 3; 2 = 2; 3 = 1).</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 7 items retained is equal to or greater than 5, then:</p> <p>BFNFS03 = Average of items * 7 then round the score to a whole value (0 to 21).</p> <p>If not, BFNFS03 is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of BFNFS03 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying between 0 and 10 (BFNFT03).</p> <p>A low score indicates that a family is functional.</p>

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<i>Variable name</i>	<i>Source(s)</i>	<i>Categories</i>	<i>Construction and remarks</i>
Characteristics related to the household			
Sociodemographic variables			
AREFD01, BREFD01, CREFD01 <i>Household size</i>	ICCQ (section REL)	2 to 7 +	This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
AINFD2A, BINFD2A, CINFD2A <i>Main source of household income</i>	ICCQ (E1: ainfd02) (E2: binfd02) (E3: cinfd02)	1) Wages and salaries 2) Self-employment 3) Social assistance 4) Employment insurance 5) Other	This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
AINFD3A, BINFD3A, CINFD3A <i>Income sufficient level</i>	ICCQ Income (E1: ainfq03, ainfd03) (E2: binfq03, binfd03) (E3: cinfq03, cinfd03) Household size (E1: arefd01) (E2: brefd01) (E3: crefd01) Size of urban or rural population (Postal code conversion file updated)	1) yes 2) no	This variable is updated in each round in relation to the low-income cut-offs established by Statistics Canada for the reference year, that is, 1997 for the 1998 round (see Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> , 2001), 1998 for the 1999 round and 1999 for the 2000 round (see Tables A.1 and A.2). These cut-offs take into account household size and household area of residence.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
AINFD3B, BINFD3B, CINFD3B <i>Income sufficient level</i> (3 categories)	ICCQ Income (E1: ainfq03, ainfd03) (E2: binfq03, binfd03) (E3: cinfq03, cinfd03) Household size (E1: arefd01) (E2: brefd01) (E3: crefd01) Size of urban or rural population (Postal code conversion file updated)	1) Sufficient income 2) Moderately inadequate income 3) Very inadequate income	<p>This variable was constructed for the first round after Volume 1 Number 12 was published. It was then updated for each round in relation to the low-income cut-offs established by Statistics Canada for the reference year, that is, 1998 for the 1999 round and 1999 for the 2000 round (see Tables A.1 and A.2). These cut-offs take into account of household size and household area of residence.</p> <p>For construction of this index, we followed the same approach as for the variable "income sufficient level" with two categories (Desrosiers <i>et al.</i>, 2001); however, we broke down the second category according to household income located between 60% and 100% of the low-income cut-off (moderately inadequate income) or below 60% of the cut-off (very inadequate income). The income of households belonging to this last category would correspond roughly to the categories for income security (social assistance payments).</p>
CQIFS01 <i>Insufficient funds index</i>	ICPQ (E3: cqifq20, 21, 22, 23)	Scale from 0 to 12	<p>Variable available for the 2000 round only.</p> <p>If none of the items has a missing value, then:</p> <p>We subtract 1 from the value of each of the items to obtain a score varying between 0 and 3 for each of them.</p> <p>CQIFS01 = sum of the 4 items.</p> <p>If not, CQIFS01 has a missing value.</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
AINFD08, BINFD08, CINFD08 <i>Socioeconomic status</i>	ICCQ- Mother (E1: aedmq01, aedmq04, apimd01) (E2: bedmq01, bedmq04, bpimd01) (E3: cedmq01, cedmq04, cpimd01) Father/partner (E1: aedjq01, aedjq04, apijd01) (E2: bedjq01, bedjq04, bpijd01) (E3: cedjq01, cedjq04, cpijd01) PMK (E1: ainfq03 and ainfd03) (E2: binfq03 and binfd03) (E3: cinfq03 and cinfd03)	E1: Scores varying from - 2.8 (lowest SES) to 3.7 (highest SES) E2: Scores varying from - 3.0 (lowest SES) to 3.7 (highest SES) E3: Scores varying from - 3.0 (lowest SES) to 3.7 (highest SES) E4: Scores varying from - 2.7 (lowest SES) to 3.5 (highest SES)	Combination of measures describing the occupational prestige, the education level and the economic position of the child's parents. This measure is calculated from five sources: the PMK's education level, the spouse's education level, the prestige of the PMK's occupation, the prestige of the spouse's occupation and the household income. ⁶ This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
AFAFD01, BFAFD01, CFAFD01 <i>Family type at time of survey (6 categories)</i>	E1: ICCQ (sections REL and CUS) and SAQM (aqmmq48) E2: ICCQ (sections REL and CONT) and SAQM (bqmmq65) E3: ICCQ (sections REL and CONT) and SAQM (cqmmq21)	1) Intact two-parent 2) Reconstituted (mother) 3) Reconstituted (father) 4) Reconstituted (mother + father) 5) Reconstituted (new spouse of bio. parent) 6) Single-parent	The second category includes families with children from a previous union of the mother only, the third includes children from a previous union of the father only and the fourth category includes children from a previous union of the mother and the father. The few biological parents living with a spouse who is not the biological parent of the target child form the fifth category. Foster families and other families in which neither biological parent of the target child lives are not included in this typology. ⁷ This variable is updated in each round according to the approach described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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6. For more details on the calculation and interpretation of this variable, see Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada (1995) and Wilms & Shields (1996).

7. It should be noted, however, that some categories contain very low numbers. It is therefore strongly recommended that certain categories (e.g., 2 and 4) be grouped as a function of the type of analysis conducted.

Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
AFAFD02, BFAFD02, CFAFD02 <i>Family type at time of survey (3 categories)</i>	E1: afafd01 E2: bfafd01 E3: cfafd01	1) Intact two-parent 2) Reconstituted 3) Single-parent	This variable comprises a grouping of the variables AFAFD01, BFAFD01 or CFAFD01, depending on the round concerned. The second category includes families in which at least one of the children is from a previous union of one or the other of the parents.
AREFD02, BREFD02, CREFD02 <i>Both biological parents in the household (at time of the study)</i>	ICCQ (section REL and sex of each household member)	1) Yes 2) No	This variable is updated in each round. Starting with the 1999 round, we use an approach slightly different from that used in the first round (Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> , 2001), since the biological parents may have a different identification number than that reserved for resident parents in the 1998 round (that is, "1" for the mother and "3" for the father). Starting from the matrix of relationships, we first identify the children for whom the biological father lives in the household (see the variable " <i>Biological father present in the household</i> " below). To identify children for whom the biological mother lives in the household, we proceed the same way or by exclusion of certain household numbers, since the number of children not living with their biological mother is very low in the study. The variable " <i>Two biological parents present in the household (at time of the study)</i> " is therefore derived by combining the two variables thus created.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
AREFD2A, BREFD2A, CREFD2A <i>Biological father present in the household</i>	ICCQ (section REL and sex of each household member)	1) Yes 2) No	This variable is updated in each round. Starting with the 1999 round, we use an approach slightly different from that used in the first round (Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> , 2001), since the biological father may have a different identification number than that reserved for resident fathers in the 1998 round (that is, "3"). We must therefore verify, starting from the variables in the ICCQ matrix of relationships, whether the target child is the biological child (response code = "E1") of a man living in the household. For the 2000 round, for example, we verify if (CRE2Q3 = "E1" and CSEXE_3 = "M") or (CRE2Q4 = "E1" and CSEXE_4 = "M") and similarly for all people in the household.
AREFD03, BREFD03, CREFD03 <i>Biological father present in the household (if biological mother present)</i>	ICCQ (section REL)	1) Yes 2) No	This variable is used to identify, among responding biological mothers, those who are not living with the biological father at the time of the study. This variable can be used to identify, among the resident mothers, those who are eligible to respond to questions on the non-resident biological father. Updated in each round, this variable is equivalent to the variable " <i>Two biological parents present in the household (at the time of the study)</i> " except that families in which the biological mother is absent (e.g., single-parent families headed by a father and foster families in which neither the biological mother nor the biological father are present) are excluded.
ACSED01 <i>Conjugal situation of the parents at the birth of the child</i>	ICCQ (section CUS)	1) Married 2) Married preceded by common-law union 3) Common-law 4) Separated 5) Never lived together	

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ACSED02 <i>Family type at the birth of the child</i>	ICCQ (section CUS)	1) Intact two-parent (no child from prior union) 2) Intact two-parent (with children from previous union not living in household) 3) Reconstituted (mother or m + f) 4) Reconstituted (father only) 6) Single-parent	
ACSED03 <i>Time between beginning of union and birth of target child</i>	ICCQ (section CUS: acseq02, acseqa3a, acseqa3b, acsem03c, acsea03c, acsem03d, acsea03d) Month and year of child's birth: adnem01, adnema01	0 to 250; born in single-parent family	Fixed variable constructed after Volume 1 Number 12 was published. For children born with both biological parents present, the time (in months) between the beginning of the union and the birth of the child is calculated. Children born into a single-parent family form a separate category.
ALFFD01, BLFFD01, CLFFD01 <i>Parents' employment activity (last 12 months)</i>	ICCQ (E1: aflmd1b, alfjd1b, are1q3) (E2: blfmd1b, blfjd1b, bfafd02) (E3: clfmd1b, clfjd1b, cfafd02)	1) Two-p. fam. 2 parents working 2) Two-p. fam. 1 parent working 3) Two-p. fam. no parent working 4) One-p. fam. parent working 5) One-p. fam. no parent working	This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDFD6A, BSDFD6A, CSDFD6A <i>Language(s) most often spoken at home – household (two-parent or single-parent family)</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmd6a, asdjd6a, are1q3) (E2: bsdmd6a, bsdjd6a) (E3: csdmd6a, csdjd6a) Updated for new members only (PMK or PMK's spouse)	1) French only 2) English only 3) Neither French nor English 4) French and English only 5) French or English + other language(s)	This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
Support by grandparents CQIFT01 <i>Support by maternal grandparents</i>	ICPQ (E3: cqif15b1, 15b2, 15b3, 15b4)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 2000 round only. If the number of responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then we calculate the average score obtained and then invert this score so that a higher score corresponds to greater support: $\text{CQIFS01} = ((7 - \text{average of items}) * 4)$ then we round the score to a whole value (4 to 24). If not, CQIFS01 is undefined. If the value of CQIFS01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (CQIFT01).
CQIFT02 <i>Support by paternal grandparents</i>	ICPQ (E3: cqif16b1, 16b2, 16b3, 16b4)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 2000 round only. If the number of responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then we calculate the average score obtained and then invert this score so that a higher score corresponds to greater support: $\text{CQIFS02} = ((7 - \text{average of items}) * 4)$ then we round the score to a whole value (4 to 24). If not, CQIFS02 is undefined. If the value of CQIFS02 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (CQIFT02).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
Social support			
CSUFT01 <i>Social support</i>	ICCQ (E3: csufq01b, 01c, 01f)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 2000 round only. If the number of responses to the 3 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then we calculate the average score obtained and then invert this score so that a higher score corresponds to greater support: $\text{CQUFS01} = ((5 - \text{average of items}) * 3)$ then we round the score to a whole value (3 to 12). If not, CQUFS01 is undefined. If the value of CQUFS01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (CQUFT01).
Family functioning			
AFNFS01 (<i>as reported by the PMK</i>)	ICCQ (E1: afnfq01a to 01l)	Scale from 0 to 27	Variable available for the 1998 round only. A low score indicates that the family is functional.
AFNFT01 (<i>as reported by the PMK</i>) (<i>standardized scale</i>)	ICCQ (E1: afnfq01a à 01l)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable constructed after Volume 1 Number 12 was published. The value of the non-standardized variable (aiffs01) was recalculated to a score varying between 0 and 10. A low score indicates that the family is functional.
Neighbourhood			
ASFFS01A <i>Perception of unsafe neighbourhood/people don't help each other (according to the PMK)</i>	ICCQ (asffq05a, 05b, 06a to 06e)	Scale from 1 to 4	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ASFFL01A, CSFFL01A <i>Perception of unsafe neighbourhood/people don't help each other (according to the PMK)</i>	ICCQ (E1: asffq06a, 06b, 06c, 06d, 06e) (E3: csffq06a, 06b, 06c, 06d, 06e)	Scale from 1 to 4	Variables calculated from items common to the two rounds for which information was gathered. We thus recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 2000 round. Therefore, for the 2000 round, for example: If the number of valid responses to the 5 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then: CSFFL01A = Average of items. If not, CSFFL01A is undefined.
ASFFS01B <i>Perception that the neighbourhood has few social problems (according to the PMK)</i>	ICCQ (asffq07a to asffq07f)	Scale from 1 to 3	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
ASFFL01B, CSFFL01B <i>Perception that the neighbourhood has few social problems (according to the PMK)</i>	ICCQ (E1 : asffq07a, 07b, 07c, 07d) (E3 : csffq07a, 07b, 07c, 07d)	Scale from 1 to 3	Variables calculated from items common to the two rounds for which information was gathered. We thus recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 2000 round. Therefore, for the 2000 round, for example: If the number of valid responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then: CSFFL01BB = Average of items. If not, CSFFL01B is undefined.
Observations of Family Life			
AIFFS01A <i>Level of verbalization of the mother during the visit (according to the interviewer)</i>	OFL (aiffq01, 02, 04 to 11)	Scale with scores varying from 11 to 49	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
<p>AIFFT01A, BIFFT01A, CIFFT01A</p> <p><i>Level of verbalization of the mother during the visit (according to the interviewer) (standardized scale)</i></p>	<p>IMFO</p> <p>(E1: aiffq01, 02, 04 to 11)</p> <p>(E2: biffq01, 02, 04 to 11)</p> <p>(E3: ciffq01, 02, 04 to 11)</p>	<p>Scale from 0 to 10</p>	<p>For the variable from the 1998 round, we recalculated the value of the non-standardized variable (aiffs01a) to a score of between 0 and 10. For the variables from the 1999 and 2000 rounds, we proceeded the same way. For example, for the 2000 round:</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 10 items retained is equal to or greater than 7, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">CIFFS01A = Average of items * 10 then we round the score to a whole value (10 to 49).</p> <p>If not, CIFFS01A is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CIFFS01A is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying between 0 and 10 (CIFFT01A).</p>
<p>BIFFT01B, CIFFT01B</p> <p><i>Level of coercion during the visit (according to the interviewer) (standardized scale)</i></p>	<p>OFL</p> <p>(E2: biffq12, 13, 14, 15)</p> <p>(E3: ciffq12, 13, 14, 15)</p>	<p>Scale from 0 to 10</p>	<p>Variables available for the 1999 and 2000 rounds only. For example, for the 2000 round, we proceeded as follows:</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">CIFFS01B = Average of items * 4 then we round the score to a whole value (4 to 20).</p> <p>If not, CIFFS01B is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CIFFS01B is not missing, then scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (CIFFT01B).</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
AIFFS01C <i>Level of stimulation of the child during the visit (according to the interviewer)</i>	OFL (aiffq26 to 30)	Scale with scores varying from 5 to 25	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
AIFFT01C, BIFFT01C, CIFFT01C <i>Level of stimulation of the child during the visit (according to the interviewer) (standardized scale)</i>	OFL (E1: aiffq26 to 30) (E2: biffq26 to 30) (E3: ciffq24, 26 to 30)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>For the variable from the 1998 round, we recalculated the value of the non-standardized variable (aiffs01c) to a score of between 0 and 10. For the variables in the 1999 and 2000 rounds, we proceeded the same way, except that we considered an extra item in the calculation of the variable from the 2000 round (ciffq24). Thus:</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 6 items retained is equal to or greater than 4, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">CIFFS01C = Average of items * 10 then we round the score to a whole value (6 to 30).</p> <p>If not, CIFFS01C is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CIFFS01C is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying between 0 and 10 (CIFFT01C).</p>

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<i>Variable name</i>	<i>Source(s)</i>	<i>Categories</i>	<i>Construction and remarks</i>
Characteristics related to siblings (E2 only)			
Parenting practices BPRRT01 <i>Positive parenting practices (as reported by the PMK) (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bprrq01, 02, 03, 06, 07a)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 1999 round only. We subtracted 1 from the value of each of the 5 items retained so that the value varies between 0 and 4. For example, for the 2000 round: If the number of valid responses to the 5 items retained is equal to or greater than 4, then: $\text{BPRRS01} = \text{Average of items} * 5 \text{ then we round the score to a whole value (0 to 20).}$ If not, BPRRS01 is undefined. If the value of BPRRS01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying between 0 and 10 (BPRRT01).

Annexe 1

Volets 1998 à 2000 – Enfants de 5 mois, 17 mois et 29 mois

Thèmes et variables

AVANT-PROPOS

Cette liste de thèmes et variables permet d'avoir une vue générale des thématiques couvertes par l'Étude longitudinale du développement des enfants du Québec (ÉLDEQ 1998-2002) pour les 3 volets de la phase 1 de l'étude, soit ceux des années 1998, 1999 et 2000 : E1, E2 et E3. Les thèmes et les variables sont regroupés par ordre alphabétique et selon qu'ils concernent l'enfant cible, la fratrie sélectionnée, le ménage, la famille et le couple, la mère, le père ou le conjoint ou encore les parents biologiques absents du ménage. On y retrouve également l'instrument et le nombre de variables mesurées pour chaque thème.

SIGLES (ÉLDEQ 1998-2002)

- DM :** DOSSIER MÉDICAL
- E:** ENQUÊTE, SOIT :
- E1 : ENQUÊTE AUPRÈS DES NOURRISSONS DE 5 MOIS (VOLET 1998)
 - E2 : ENQUÊTE AUPRÈS DES ENFANTS DE 17 MOIS (VOLET 1999)
 - E3 : ENQUÊTE AUPRÈS DES ENFANTS DE 29 MOIS (VOLET 2000)
- IMF :** INVENTAIRE DU MILIEU FAMILIAL (complété par l'intervieweuse)
- IPO :** IMITATION DE PLACEMENT D'OBJETS
- JDB :** JOURNAL DE BÉBÉ/ENFANT
- N.M. :** NOUVEAU MEMBRE (du ménage)
- PCM :** PERSONNE QUI CONNAÎT LE MIEUX L'ENFANT
- QAAM :** QUESTIONNAIRE AUTOADMINISTRÉ DE LA MÈRE
- QAAP :** QUESTIONNAIRE AUTOADMINISTRÉ DU PÈRE
- QIRI :** QUESTIONNAIRE INFORMATIQUE REMPLI PAR L'INTERVIEWEURE (RÉPONDANT/E = PCM)
- QPRI :** QUESTIONNAIRE PAPIER REMPLI PAR L'INTERVIEWEURE (RÉPONDANT/E = PCM)

L'enfant cible

Thème	Catégorie de variables	Instruments	Nombre de variables mesurées		
			E1 (5 mois)	E2 (17 mois)	E3 (29 mois)
Activités	Activités éducatives	QIRI (ACT)	3	3	6
Activités	Émissions tv (et vidéo) et jeux vidéos et informatiques préférés	QIRI (VID)	-	-	27
Alimentation	Allaitement maternel (E1 et E2), alimentation et suppléments vitaminiques	QPRI	42	34	30
Alphabétisation	Lecture	QIRI (LIT)	3	10	7
Alphabétisation	Vocabulaire compris et dit	QPRI	-	-	54
Comportement	Journal de bébé 48h - observation des comportements	JDB	12	12	-
Comportement	Attachement envers les parents	QPRI	-	6	-
Comportement	Évalué par la PCM	QIRI (BEH)	-	63	54
Comportement	Évalué par le père	QAAP	-	25	20
Comportement	Évalué par l'intervieweuse	IMF	1	1	1
Développement cognitif	Tâche « Imitation de placement d'objets »	1,2,3 MAINS (IPO)	IPO	IPO	IPO
Développement et socialisation	Développement moteur et social	QIRI (MSD)	26	27	3
Données sociodémographiques	Date de naissance, âge et sexe	QIRI (DEM)	3	2 (confirmation)	2 (confirmation)
Données sociodémographiques	Origine ethnique, race, religion, langue	QIRI (SOC)	4	-	1
Environnement familial	Interactions mère / enfant durant l'entrevue, évalué par l'intervieweuse	IMF	23	23	22
Grossesses / fécondité	Désir de grossesse de la mère biologique (alors qu'elle était enceinte de l'enfant cible)	QAAM	-	1	-
Milieu de garde	Modalités de garde	QIRI (CAR)	23	39	45
Milieu familial	Relations <i>mère - enfant</i> (Écopan)	QAAM	32	26	17
Milieu familial	Relations <i>père - enfant</i> (Écopan)	QAAP	32	26	17
Lien familial	Lien <i>enfant cible - PCM</i>	QIRI (DVS)	1	1	1
Rens. médic. et bio. - période périnatale	Conditions de naissance et état physique à la naissance	DM	14	-	-
Rens. médic. et bio. - période périnatale	État de santé à la naissance	QIRI (MED)	-	1	-
Rens. médic. et bio. - période périnatale	Poids à la naissance	QIRI (MED)	1	-	-
Rens. médic. et bio. - période périnatale	Soins médicaux spéciaux reçus par l'enfant à la naissance	QIRI (MED)	-	3	-

L'enfant cible

Thème	Catégorie de variables	Instruments	Nombre de variables mesurées		
			E1 (5 mois)	E2 (17 mois)	E3 (29 mois)
Rôle parental	Pratiques parentales envers enfant - PCM (interactions positives / négatives)	QIRI (PAR)	7	7	22
Rôle parental	Pratiques parentales envers enfant - père (interactions positives / négatives)	QAAP	-	7	-
Santé	Activité physique (degré d')	QIRI (HLT)	-	-	1
Santé	Asthme	QIRI (HLT)	-	2	2
Santé	Blessure (nature, partie du corps atteinte, type, lieu)	QIRI (HLT)	6	8	8
Santé	Consultation de professionnels de la santé (nombre de consultations par type de professionnel)	QIRI (HLT)	7	8	8
Santé	Hospitalisation et motif(s) d'hospitalisation	QIRI (HLT)	2	3	3
Santé	Médicaments (prise de)	QIRI (HLT)	-	-	2
Santé	Problème(s) chronique(s) diagnostiqué(s)	QIRI (HLT)	1	2	-
Santé	Santé buccodentaire (hygiène des dents, collations sucrées, biberon, suppléments de fluor)	QPRI	6	15	18
Santé	Santé buccodentaire (habitudes de succion)	QAAM	-	3	3
Santé	Santé physique (état de santé général)	QIRI (HLT)	2	1	2
Santé	Infections et recours aux antibiotiques	QPRI	-	-	5
Santé	Taille, poids actuel	QIRI (HLT)	2	2	2
Sommeil	Comportements parentaux autour du coucher	QAAM	7	4	3
Sommeil	Habitudes de sommeil	QAAM	8	12	18
Tempérament	Échelle de tempérament évaluée par la PCM	QIRI (TMP)	10	11	-
Tempérament	Échelle de tempérament évaluée par le père	QAAP	11	11	-

La fratrie (le frère ou la sœur le/la plus rapproché/e en âge de l'enfant cible)

Thème	Catégorie de variables	Instruments	Nombre de variables mesurées		
			E1 (5 mois)	E2 (17 mois)	E3 (29 mois)
Alphabétisation	Lecture	QIRI (LIT)	-	9 (0-4 ans: 9 5 ans: 8 6 ans: 4)	-
Comportement	Évalué par la PCM	QIRI (BEH)	-	53 (0-11 mois: 5 1 an: 53 2-3 ans: 48 4-11 ans: 46)	-
Données sociodémographiques	Date de naissance, âge et sexe	QIRI (DEM)	-	3 (0-13 ans)	-
Données sociodémographiques	Origine ethnique, race, religion, langue	QIRI (SOC)	-	11 (0-13 ans)	-
Données sociodémographiques	Scolarité	QIRI (EDU)	-	2 (4-13 ans)	-
Rôle parental	Pratiques parentales envers enfant - PCM (interactions positives / négatives)	QIRI (PAR)	-	17 (0-1 an: 7 2-11 ans: 17 12-13 ans: 4)	-
Lien familial	Lien enfant cible - fratrie sélectionnée	QIRI (DVS)	-	1 (0-13 ans)	-
Lien familial	Lien fratrie - PCM	QIRI (DVS)	-	1 (0-13 ans)	-
Relations familiales	Relations avec sa famille, ses amis et d'autres personnes	QIRI (REL)	-	6 (4-5 et 8-9 ans: 5 6-7 ans: 6)	-
Rens. médic. et bio. - pér. périnatale	Conditions de naissance et état physique à la naissance	DM	-	14	-
Rens. médic. et bio. - pér. périnatale	État de santé à la naissance	QIRI (MED)	-	1 (0-3 ans)	-
Rens. médic. et bio. - pér. périnatale	Habitudes de vie de la mère avant ou durant la grossesse (tabagisme, alcool, médicaments et drogues)	QIRI (MED)	-	8 (0-3 ans)	-
Rens. médic. et bio. - pér. périnatale	Hospitalisation de la mère pour soins médicaux spéciaux après l'accouchement (oui/non; nb jours)	QIRI (MED)	-	2 (0-3 ans)	-
Santé	Blessure (nature, partie du corps atteinte, type, lieu)	QIRI (HLT)	-	8 (0-13 ans)	-
Santé	Consultation de professionnels de la santé (nombre de consultations par type de professionnel)	QIRI (HLT)	-	9 (0-1 an: 7 2-13 ans: 9)	-
Santé	Hospitalisation et motif(s) d'hospitalisation	QIRI (HLT)	-	3 (0-13 ans)	-

La fratrie (le frère ou la sœur le/la plus rapproché/e en âge de l'enfant cible)

Thème	Catégorie de variables	Instruments	Nombre de variables mesurées		
			E1 (5 mois)	E2 (17 mois)	E3 (29 mois)
Santé	Médicaments (prise de)	QIRI (HLT)	-	5 (2-13 ans)	-
Santé	Problème(s) chronique(s) diagnostiqué(s)	QIRI (HLT)	-	2 (0-13 ans)	-
Santé	Santé physique (état de santé général)	QIRI (HLT)	-	1 (0-13 ans)	-
Santé	Taille, poids	QIRI (HLT)	-	2 (0-13 ans)	-

Le ménage

Thème	Catégorie de variables	Instruments	Nombre de variables mesurées		
			E1 (5 mois)	E2 (17 mois)	E3 (29 mois)
Composition	Coordonnées et composition du ménage	QIRI (CONT)	21	21	21
Composition	Liens entre les membres du ménage	QIRI (REL)	3	4	4
Conditions socioéconomiques	Insécurité alimentaire perçue par la PCM	QAAM	-	3	-
Conditions socioéconomiques	Manque d'argent pour les besoins essentiels perçu par la PCM	QPRI	-	-	4
Conditions socioéconomiques	Perception de la situation socioéconomique (par la PCM)	QPRI	4	-	-
Conditions socioéconomiques	Revenu durant l'année précédant le congé de maternité	QPRI	1	-	-
Conditions socioéconomiques	Revenu et sources de revenu déclarés par la PCM	QIRI (INC)	10	18	18
Données sociodémographiques	Date de naissance, âge et état matrimonial de tous les membres	QIRI (DEM)	3	3	3
Environnement physique	Conditions de logement	QIRI (HHLD)	11	7	3
Environnement physique et temporel	Organisation de l'environnement (évaluée par l'intervieweuse)	IMF	9	9	9
Environnement social	Sécurité du quartier, vie communautaire perçus par la PCM	QIRI (SAF)	17	-	11

La famille et le couple

Thème	Catégorie de variables	Instruments	Nombre de variables mesurées		
			E1 (5 mois)	E2 (17 mois)	E3 (29 mois)
Antécédents familiaux	Changements familiaux et garde légale de l'enfant cible	QIRI (CUS-CU2)	92	-	103
Fonctionnement du couple	Bonheur perçu dans le couple (degré de) (père)	QAAP	-	1	1
Fonctionnement du couple	Bonheur perçu dans le couple (degré de) (mère)	QAAM	-	1	1
Fonctionnement du couple	Partage des tâches	QAAM	-	5	-
Fonctionnement du couple	Satisfaction conjugale (mère)	QAAM	-	-	7
Fonctionnement du couple	Satisfaction conjugale (père)	QAAP	-	-	7
Fonctionnement du couple	Soutien conjugal perçu (mère)	QAAM	5	-	-
Fonctionnement familial	Relations familiales perçues (père)	QAAP	-	7	-
Fonctionnement familial	Relations familiales perçues (PCM)	QIRI (FNC)	13	7	-
Soutien social	Soutien de la famille et de l'entourage	QIRI (SUP)	-	4	4
Soutien social	Soutien des grands-parents	QPRI	-	-	10

La mère

Thème	Catégorie de variables	Instruments	Nombre de variables mesurées		
			E1 (5 mois)	E2 (17 mois)	E3 (29 mois)
Activités	Loisirs	QAAM	5	-	-
Alphabétisation	Lecture, écriture	QIRI	-	-	2
Antécédents comportementaux	Comportements antisociaux durant l'enfance et la vie adulte	QAAM	13	-	-
Antécédents familiaux	Âge des parents de la mère de l'enfant cible	QPRI	4	-	-
Antécédents familiaux	Âge du frère/soeur le plus vieux/vieille de la mère de l'enfant cible	QPRI	1	-	-
Antécédents familiaux	Décès des parents de la mère de l'enfant cible	QPRI	4	-	-
Antécédents familiaux	Relations de la mère de l'enfant cible avec ses parents respectifs	QAAM	-	-	14
Données sociodémographiques	Langue(s) maternelle(s), langue(s) parlée(s), langue(s) usage à la maison	QIRI (SOC)	3	3 (nouveau membre)	3 (nouveau membre)
Données sociodémographiques	Origine ethnique (lieu nais., citoy., stat. immigr., année immigr., ethnique, race)	QIRI (SOC)	6	6 (nouveau membre)	6 (nouveau membre)
Données sociodémographiques	Religion et pratique religieuse	QIRI (SOC)	2	2 (nouveau membre)	1 (nouveau membre)
Données sociodémographiques	Scolarité	QIRI (EDA)	6	1	3
Grossesses / fécondité	Histoire reproductive (âge 1 ^{ères} menstruations, nb de gros., âge 1 ^e gros, âge 1 ^{er} enfant, nb d'avortements, âge 1 ^{er} avortement)	QAAM + DM	6 (+ celles dans DM)	-	-
Grossesses / fécondité	Grossesse actuelle et intentions de fécondité	QAAM	-	2	-
Relations familiales	Lien <i>mère / conjointe actuelle - enfant cible</i>	QAAM	1	1	1
Relations de couple	Situation conjugale actuelle de la mère	QAAM	-	-	-
Santé et habitudes de vie	Accouchement et suite de l'accouchement (enfant cible et fratrie sélectionnée)	DM	15 (enfant cible)	15 (fratrie)	-
Santé et habitudes de vie	Dépression postnatale de la mère (oui/non, durée) (enfant cible et fratrie sélectionnée)	QIRI (MED)	3 (enfant cible)	3 (fratrie 0-3 ans)	-
Santé et habitudes de vie	Hospitalisation de la mère pour soins médicaux spéciaux après l'accouchement de l'enfant cible et de la fratrie (oui/non, nb de jours)	QIRI (MED)	2 (enfant-cible)	2 (fratrie 0-3 ans)	-
Santé et habitudes de vie	Habitudes de vie de la mère durant la grossesse de l'enfant cible et de la fratrie sélectionnée (tabagisme, alcool, médicaments et drogues)	QIRI (MED)	12 (enfant cible)	8 (fratrie 0-3 ans)	-
Santé et habitudes de vie	Consommation d'alcool	QIRI (HLA)	4	4	4
Santé et habitudes de vie	Consommation d'alcool	QAAM	-	10	-
Santé et habitudes de vie	Consommation de drogues et de médicaments sans prescription	QIRI (HLA)	3	3	3

La mère

Thème	Catégorie de variables	Instruments	Nombre de variables mesurées		
			E1 (5 mois)	E2 (17 mois)	E3 (29 mois)
Santé et habitudes de vie	Consommation de drogues et de médicaments sans prescription	QAAM	-	12	-
Santé et habitudes de vie	Limitations soins apportés aux enfants	QIRI (HLA)	-	-	1
Santé et habitudes de vie	Poids et taille	QIRI (HLA)	-	2	-
Santé et habitudes de vie	Problème(s) chronique(s)	QIRI (HLA)	1	-	1
Santé et habitudes de vie	Rythme de vie quotidien (conciliation travail/ famille)	QAAM	-	4	3
Santé et habitudes de vie	Santé mentale (échelle de dépression) [pour la PCM soit la mère dans 99 % des cas]	QIRI (HLA)	13	12	17
Santé et habitudes de vie	Santé physique (état de santé général)	QIRI (HLA)	1	1	1
Santé et habitudes de vie	Tabagisme	QIRI (HLA)	2	3	3
Travail	Activité sur le marché du travail (12 dern. mois)	QIRI (LFS)	13	16	17
Travail	Arrangements de travail	QAAM	-	1	3
Travail	Satisfaction au travail	QAAM	-	4	5
Travail	Travail de la mère après naissance (âge de l'enfant cible au début)	QIRI (WAB)	4	4 (si non répondu en E1)	4 (si non répondu en E1 et E2)

Le père/conjoint

Thème	Catégorie de variables	Instruments	Nombre de variables mesurées		
			E1 (5 mois)	E2 (17 mois)	E3 (29 mois)
Activités	Loisirs	QAAP	5	-	-
Alphabétisation	Lecture, écriture	QIRI	-	-	2
Antécédents comportementaux	Comportements antisociaux durant l'enfance et la vie adulte	QAAP	12	-	-
Antécédents familiaux	Âge des parents du père de l'enfant cible	QPRI	4	-	-
Antécédents familiaux	Âge du frère/soeur le plus vieux/vieille du père de l'enfant cible	QPRI	1	-	-
Antécédents familiaux	Décès des parents du père de l'enfant cible	QPRI	4	-	-
Antécédents familiaux	Relations du père de l'enfant cible avec ses parents respectifs	QAAP	-	-	14
Données sociodémographiques	Langue(s) maternelle(s), langue(s) parlée(s), langue(s) usage à la maison	QIRI (SOC)	3	3 (nouveau membre)	3 (nouveau membre)
Données sociodémographiques	Origine ethnique (lieu nais., citoy., stat. imig., année imig., ethnique, race)	QIRI (SOC)	6	6 (nouveau membre)	6 (nouveau membre)
Données sociodémographiques	Religion et pratique religieuse	QIRI (SOC)	2	2 (nouveau membre)	1 (nouveau membre)
Données sociodémographiques	Scolarité	QIRI (EDA)	6	1	3
Lien familial	Lien <i>père / conjoint actuel - enfant cible</i>	QAAP	1	1	1
Santé et habitudes de vie	Consommation d'alcool	QIRI (HLA)	4	4	4
Santé et habitudes de vie	Consommation d'alcool	QAAP	-	10	-
Santé et habitudes de vie	Consommation de drogues et de médicaments sans prescription	QIRI (HLA)	3	3	3
Santé et habitudes de vie	Consommation de drogues et de médicaments sans prescription	QAAP	-	12	-
Santé et habitudes de vie	Limitations soins apportés aux enfants	QIRI (HLA)	-	-	1
Santé et habitudes de vie	Poids et taille	QIRI (HLA)	-	2	-
Santé et habitudes de vie	Problème(s) chronique(s)	QIRI (HLA)	1	-	1
Santé et habitudes de vie	Rythme de vie quotidien (conciliation travail/famille)	QAAP	-	4	3
Santé et habitudes de vie	Santé mentale (échelle de dépression)	QAAP	13	-	17
Santé et habitudes de vie	Santé physique (état de santé général)	QIRI (HLA)	1	1	1
Santé et habitudes de vie	Tabagisme	QIRI (HLA)	2	2	2
Travail	Activité sur le marché du travail (12 derniers mois)	QIRI (LFS)	13	16	17
Travail	Arrangements de travail	QAAP	-	1	2

Le père/conjoint

Thème	Catégorie de variables	Instruments	Nombre de variables mesurées		
			E1 (5 mois)	E2 (17 mois)	E3 (29 mois)
Travail	Satisfaction au travail	QAAP	-	4	5

Les parents biologiques absents

Thème	Catégorie de variables	Instruments	Nombre de variables mesurées		
			E1 (5 mois)	E2 (17 mois)	E3 (29 mois)
Antécédents comportementaux	Comportements antisociaux du père bio absent durant l'enfance et la vie adulte (décrit par la mère)	QAAM	8	-	-
Conditions socioéconomiques	Soutien financier de la part du père bio absent (décrit par la mère)	QAAM	1	2	2
Données sociodémographiques	Activité du parent absent sur le marché du travail (derniers 12 mois)	QIRI (LFS - par. abs.)	6	8	7
Données sociodémographiques	Date de naissance et âge du parent absent	QIRI (par. abs.)	3	3	3
Données sociodémographiques	Scolarité du parent absent	QIRI (EDA - par. abs.)	3	-	-
Milieu familial	Contacts du parent absent avec l'enfant cible	QIRI (CU2 - par. abs.)	1	3	1
Milieu familial	Contacts entre le père bio absent et l'enfant cible (décrit par la mère)	QAAM	1	2	2
Milieu familial	Relations <i>père bio absent - enfant cible</i> (décrit par le père)	QAAP	-	2	2
Milieu familial	Relations <i>père bio absent - mère bio</i> (décrit par la mère)	QAAM	-	3	3
Milieu familial	Relations <i>père bio absent - mère bio</i> (décrit par le père)	QAAP	-	1	3
Santé et habitudes de vie	Consommation d'alcool par le père bio absent (décrit par la mère)	QAAM	-	8	-
Santé et habitudes de vie	Consommation de drogues et de médicaments sans prescription par le père bio absent (décrit par la mère)	QAAM	-	12	-

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COMPARAISON DE LA SECTION CU2 (VOLET 2000) AVEC LA SECTION CUS (UTILISÉE AU VOLET 1998 DE L'ÉLDEQ) DU CYCLE 2 DE L'ELNEJ

Les questions suivantes sont conservées dans CU2 et sont identiques à celles de CUS (volet 1998) :

- CU2-Q1e, f, g
- CU2-Q3c
- CU2-Q5d
- CU2-Q8e
- CU2-Q9c, d
- CU2-Q10a
- CU2-Q11a, b, c
- CU2-Q12, 13, 14, 14a
- CU2-Q15a
- CU2-Q17, 17a
- CU2-Q18b
- CU2-Q19c
- CU2-Q20b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i (la mère)
- CU2-Q21b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i (le père)

- CU2-Q1d : en ce qui concerne la fratrie ne résidant pas dans le ménage, on modifie le terme « régulièrement » pour « habituellement » et on spécifie : « sans compter les frères ou sœurs par alliance ni les demi-frères ou les demi-sœurs » plutôt que seulement « en excluant les demi-frères ou demi-sœurs ». Ces modifications ne changent pas la version anglaise.

La liste suivante présente les questions, posées dans la section CUS au volet 1998 et répétées dans la section CU2, où 1) une référence au temps est ajoutée; et/ou 2) quelques modifications sont effectuées :

- CU2-Q5a, 5c : (référence au temps)
- CU2-Q9a, b : (référence au temps)
- CU2-Q10b : (référence au temps)

- CU2-Q11d, Q11d2 : ces questions sont identiques à la question CUS-Q11d de CUS, sauf que le choix de réponse 2 « Oui, ordonnance en cour » a été modifié par « Oui, en instance ». Cette modification ne change pas la version anglaise.

- CU2-Q11e, 11f, 11g et 11h : la première question (11e) est modifiée uniquement en français pour en améliorer la compréhension : on spécifie à qui la cour a ordonné la garde de l'enfant et les modifications dans les choix de réponse en découlent. De même que les questions 11f et 11g où « le genre d'entente » est remplacé dans la formulation de la question par « genre d'accord de soutien financier » (Q11f) et par « Accord » (Q11g); les choix de réponse sont modifiés en conséquence : à la question Q11f, 2 « accord privé entre les conjoints », 3 et 4 « accord en instance et accord ordonné par la cour » et à la question Q11g, 3 « le soutien de l'enfant et du conjoint ».

Quant à la question 11h, on modifie, en français seulement, les choix de réponse 4, 5, 6 en remplaçant « au cours » par « depuis » (les six derniers mois, la dernière année ou les quelques dernières années). On modifie aussi le choix de réponse 7 : « aucun paiement n'a été reçu » et on remplace le terme « par suite » par « à cause » au choix de réponse 8 : « paiements interrompus à cause de circonstances ».

- CU2-Q15b et 18a : le choix de réponse 3 est modifié en français seulement : « un soir sur deux » plutôt que « tous les 2 soirs » et à 8, on ajoute à « certains jours de congé », le terme « seulement ».

- CU2-Q16 : la question est reformulée en français seulement de la façon suivante : « À ce moment, combien de temps est-ce que (...) habitait chez son autre parent » plutôt que « À ce moment, est-ce que le partage du temps d'habitation voulait dire que (...) vivait avec son autre parent : » et les choix de réponse 3 et 8 sont modifiés comme à la Q15b.

- CU2-Q19a : la formulation de cette question est modifiée en français seulement: en plus d'y ajouter une référence au temps, elle est reformulée pour en faciliter la compréhension.

- CU2-Q19b : en français, les choix de réponse sont modifiés pour être formulés sous forme de

question : « (1) Est-ce exclusivement la mère?; (2) Est-ce exclusivement le père?; (3) Est-ce que la garde est partagée entre ses deux parents? ».

- CU2-Q20a et 21a : ces questions sont identiques (sauf que la première concerne la mère et la seconde, le père) et sont légèrement modifiées également en français, en plus d'ajouter la référence au temps. Ainsi on ajoute, à la formulation de la question et au choix de réponse 2, le terme « partenaire » lorsqu'on demande si la mère et le père ont vécu en union libre¹.

Les questions suivantes sont ajoutées dans la section CU2 :

- CU2-Q3 : afin de déterminer si les parents, qui vivaient ensemble lors de la dernière entrevue, se sont mariés depuis cette date.
- CU2-Q19f : pour résumer et confirmer la situation conjugale au moment de la première entrevue (cycle 1), c'est-à-dire, si les parents vivaient ensemble en couple à cette date.
- CU2-Q19h, j : pour confirmer si le père (Q19h) et si la mère (Q19j) vivaient avec un/e autre partenaire lors de la première entrevue (cycle 1).
- CU2-Q20a1 et 21a1 : pour déterminer s'il s'agissait d'un mariage, d'une union libre ou d'une union qui a abouti à un mariage, tant pour la mère (20a1) que pour le père (21a1).
- CU2-Q20g1 et 21g1 : pour confirmer si les enfants du nouveau partenaire de la mère (20g1) et de la nouvelle partenaire du père (21g1) vivent présentement dans le ménage.
- CU2-20 (la mère) et 21 (le père) : j1, j2, j3, j4, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, s1, t, u, v, w, x, y, afin de déterminer :

- s'il y a eu rupture de cette union, la date de cette rupture, avec qui l'enfant a vécu après cette rupture,
- s'il y a eu un autre mariage après cette rupture ou si la mère/père a vécu en union libre avec un/e partenaire qu'il/elle aurait marié/e plus tard, la date du début de la vie commune avec le nouveau/la nouvelle partenaire, la date du mariage, si, au début de la vie commune, l'enfant a vécu avec le/la nouveau/nouvelle partenaire, si ce nouveau/nouvelle partenaire avait des enfants à lui/elle, leur nombre, s'ils ont vécu avec leur mère/père, s'ils vivent présentement dans le ménage, si la mère/père a eu des enfants avec son nouveau ou sa nouvelle conjoint/e, leur nombre, s'il y a eu rupture de cette union, la date de cette rupture, avec qui l'enfant a vécu après cette rupture.

Les questions suivantes de CUS sont retranchées dans CU2 parce que les informations recueillies sont ponctuelles et concernent des événements liés à la reconstitution familiale lesquels se sont produits avant ou à la naissance de l'enfant :

- CUS-Q1a, 1b, 1b2,1c
- CUS-Q3a, 3b, 3d
- CUS-Q4
- CUS-Q5b, 5e, 5f
- CUS-Q6a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i
- CUS-Q7a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i
- CUS-Q8a, b, c, d
- CUS-22a, b, c
- CUS-Q23.

1. Afin d'améliorer la compréhension des questions et de les rendre conformes à la formulation anglaise, des modifications sont apportées uniquement à la formulation française des questions suivantes : questions 11d, 11d2, 11e, 11f, 11g, 11h, 15b, 16, 18a, 19b, 20a et 21a.

Annexe 4

Tableau A.1

Fréquence non pondérée de la variable BBEETO1I (échelle de timidité standardisée) incluse dans le fichier de microdonnées INDI201 et fréquence non pondérée corrigée, Québec, 1999¹

Score standardisé (fichier INDI201)	Fréquence non pondérée (fichier INDI201)	Score standardisé corrigé	Fréquence non pondérée corrigée
0,00	4	0,00	271
0,83	11	0,83	178
1,67	67	1,67	245
2,50	235	2,50	273
3,33	695	3,33	288
4,17	543	4,17	254
5,00	332	5,00	186
5,83	107	5,83	121
6,67	44	6,67	97
7,50	5	7,50	55
8,33	1	8,33	39
		9,17	21
		10,00	16
Total	2 044	Total	2 044
Inconnu	1	Inconnu	1

1. Voir la note 5 du tableau 7.1.

Source : Institut de la statistique du Québec, *ÉLDEQ 1998-2002*.

Tableau A.2

Seuils de faible revenu (base de 1992) définis par Statistique Canada pour l'année de référence 1998 selon la taille de l'unité familiale et la taille de la région de résidence

Taille de l'unité familiale	Taille de la région de résidence				
	Régions urbaines				Régions rurales
	500 000 habitants et plus	100 000 à 499 999	30 000 à 99 999	Moins de 30 000 habitants ¹	
1 personne	...	...	...	...	...
2 personnes	21 962	18 837	18 706	17 405	15 178
3 personnes	27 315	23 429	23 264	21 647	18 877
4 personnes	33 063	28 359	28 162	26 205	22 849
5 personnes	36 958	31 701	31 481	29 293	25 542
6 personnes	40 855	35 043	34 798	32 379	28 235
7 personnes ou plus	44 751	38 385	38 117	35 467	30 928

1. Comprend les villes dont la population se chiffre entre 15 000 et 30 000 habitants et les petites régions urbaines (moins de 15 000 habitants).

Source : Statistique Canada (2001).

Tableau A.3

Seuils de faible revenu (base de 1992) définis par Statistique Canada pour l'année de référence 1999 selon la taille de l'unité familiale et la taille de la région de résidence

Taille de l'unité familiale	Taille de la région de résidence				
	Régions urbaines				Régions rurales
	500 000 habitants et plus	100 000 à 499 999	30 000 à 99 999	Moins de 30 000 habitants ¹	
1 personne	...	...	...	...	...
2 personnes	22 357	19 176	19 044	17 720	15 450
3 personnes	27 805	23 849	23 683	22 037	19 216
4 personnes	33 658	28 869	28 669	26 677	23 260
5 personnes	37 624	32 272	32 047	29 820	26 002
6 personnes	41 590	35 674	35 425	32 962	28 743
7 personnes ou plus	45 556	39 076	38 803	36 105	31 485

1. Comprend les villes dont la population se chiffre entre 15 000 et 30 000 habitants et les petites régions urbaines (moins de 15 000 habitants).

Source : Statistique Canada (2001).

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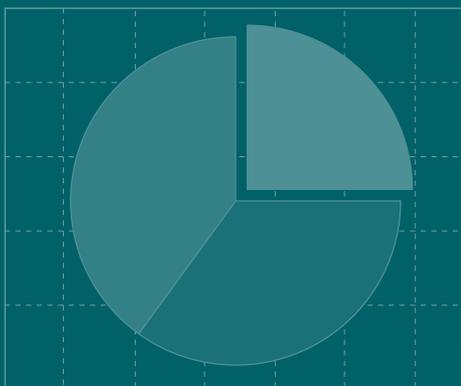
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« L'Institut a pour mission de fournir des informations statistiques qui soient fiables et objectives sur la situation du Québec quant à tous les aspects de la société québécoise pour lesquels de telles informations sont pertinentes. L'Institut constitue le lieu privilégié de production et de diffusion de l'information statistique pour les ministères et organismes du gouvernement, sauf à l'égard d'une telle information que ceux-ci produisent à des fins administratives. Il est le responsable de la réalisation de toutes les enquêtes statistiques d'intérêt général. »

Loi sur l'Institut de la statistique du Québec (L.R.Q., c. I-13.011) adoptée par l'Assemblée nationale du Québec le 19 juin 1998.

Ce numéro constitue une suite du numéro 12 déjà paru en 2001 dans la collection ÉLDEQ 1998-2002. Complémentaire au numéro 1 du présent volume, il comprend deux sections. La première présente un bref rappel du déroulement de l'ÉLDEQ 1998-2002 et des instruments administratifs et de collecte utilisés aux trois premiers volets de l'étude. Les sources et les justifications des questions introduites aux volets 1999 et 2000 y sont également présentées. Destinée aux utilisateurs de la banque de données de l'ÉLDEQ, la seconde section décrit de façon détaillée le contenu des fichiers de microdonnées des volets 1999 et 2000. Certaines considérations méthodologiques pour l'utilisation et l'analyse des données de même que la définition des variables dérivées y sont également présentées.



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ISBN : 2-551-21777-6

7,95 \$

Site Web : www.stat.gouv.qc.ca

Imprimé au Québec, Canada

3. Construction of the Databank from the 1999 and 2000 Rounds of the QLSCD

As for the first round of the study, construction of the databanks for the 1999 and 2000 rounds of the QLSCD is based on two main criteria: the logic of the collection, on the one hand, and the response rate to the different instruments or questionnaire sections, on the other hand. Thus, 10 files were constructed from information gathered from the 2,045 children in the 1999 round of the QLSCD. These are the nine following files: SOCIO201, MERE201, PERE201, ENFAN201, BIO201, PCM201, QAAP201, QPABS201 and INDI201; added to these is file FRAT201 containing data on a brother or sister of the target child gathered biennially. In the 2000 round, nine files were constructed from information gathered from 1,997 households.³ These have the extension 301.

The files QAAP201 and QAAP301 contain variables generated by the SAQF (Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Father) for the *biological father or the spouse of the mother living in the household*, while the files QPABS201 and QPABS301 include the variables generated by the SAQF answered by the biological father of the target child *not living in the survey household*. Since the response rate obtained for the SAQF (resident biological father or spouse) is lower, a special weighting had to be produced, and the variables for the SAQF are included in a file separate from PERE. Variables concerning non-resident biological fathers drawn from the SAQF, the ICCQ (ICCQ-Absent Biological Father) or the SAQM are not weighted, given the low response rates obtained. As a consequence, data obtained cannot be inferred to all non-resident fathers, and variables from the files QPABS and BIO101 may be used only on a descriptive basis. Table 3.1 presents the numbers of respondents to the different instruments for which data are included in the databanks from the 1998 to 2000 rounds released to date. Information on the response rates is given in the Number 1 of this series (Plante *et al.*, 2002).

The databanks from the 1999 and 2000 rounds also contain a file of derivative variables developed by the DSQ and the partners in the QLSCD (INDI201 or INDI301) to facilitate analysis. In it are different sociodemographic indicators and scale scores supplied by the research groups. These variables are described in section 7.

Here, Tables 3.2a and 3.2b describe the file composition for the 1999 and 2000 rounds of the QLSCD. All of these files were constructed using the SAS software package. These files are available in SAS format (versions 6.12 and 8) and in SPSS for Windows format.

3.1 Description of the Microdata Files for the 1999 and 2000 Rounds

Each file contains a variable called IDME (household number) to be used when two or more files are merged. All files contain one line per household. Most files also include a variable that indicates the number of the person who responded to the questionnaire or to each section of the questionnaire in the ICCQ. These variables have the values "mother," "father" or a number between 4 and 14.⁴ Tables 3.3a and 3.3b present, for each instrument or for each component, in the case of the ICCQ, the corresponding data file and the variable designating the respondent.

3. It should be noted that at the conclusion, the data taken from the Baby Diaries, from the medical records of the mother and child and from the Imitation Sorting Task (IST or 1, 2, 3 Hands Game) will be added to the QLSCD microdata files.

4. To know the relationship between the target child and a respondent whose number is between 4 and 14, consult the variables in the REL section of the ICCQ in the files SOCIO201 or SOCIO301, either BRE2Qn or CRE2Qn, with the number 2 assigned to the target child and "n" designating the respondent number (see section 3.3).

Table 3.1

Summary of number of respondents per instrument or instrument section included in the QLSCD databank, Québec, 1998, 1999 and 2000

	Round 1998	Round 1999	Round 2000	Round 1998 to 2000
	n			
ICCQ (sections SOCIODEMO/PMK and CHILD) and ICPQ	2,120	2,045	1,997	1,985
ICCQ – RESIDENT BIO. MOTHER/SPOUSE ¹	2,119	2,042	1,990	1,977
ICCQ – RESIDENT BIO. FATHER/SPOUSE ²	1,949	1,855	1,773	1,694
ICCQ – SIBLING ³	...	1,196	...	...
ICCQ – ABSENT BIO. FATHER	129 ⁴	165 ⁵	233 ⁶	64
SAQM – RESIDENT BIO. MOTHER/SPOUSE	2,051	1,966	1,934	1,839
SAQF – RESIDENT BIO. FATHER/SPOUSE	1,775	1,673	1,616	1,431
SAQF – ABSENT BIO. FATHER (SAQFABS)	44 ⁷	69 ⁸	91 ⁹	11
OFL (Observations of Family Life)	2,118	2,033	1,971	1,957

1. The number of respondents is equal to the number of mothers/spouses resident in the household, excluding several cases for which this section of the questionnaire could not be generated due to a technical problem.
2. The number of respondents is equal to the number of fathers/spouses resident in the household, excluding several cases for which this section of the questionnaire could not be generated due to a technical problem.
3. The number of respondents is equal to the number of children with eligible siblings.
4. Out of a total of 177 households in which the biological father does not live in the household. To start with, we had available information drawn from the ICCQ for two of the three absent biological mothers in this round. These data were not retained because the number of non-resident biological mothers in the study was too small.
5. Out of a total of 222 households in which the biological father does not live in the household. To start with, we had available information on seven absent biological mothers, of whom four had returned an SAQM. These data were not retained because the number of non-resident biological mothers in the study was too small.
6. Out of a total of 271 households in which the biological father is non-resident. To start with, we had available information on eight absent biological mothers, of whom four had returned an SAQM. These data were not retained because the number of non-resident biological mothers in the study was too small.
7. Out of 96 non-resident biological fathers eligible to receive this questionnaire – that is, having contact with the target child at least once a month (see question "COMPS-START0" in ICCQ-absent bio. father); three more non-resident biological fathers who returned their questionnaire must be added, for an estimated response rate of 44%.
8. Out of 129 non-resident biological fathers eligible to receive this questionnaire – that is, having contact with the target child at least once a month (see question "COMPS-START0" in ICCQ-absent bio. father); four more non-resident biological fathers who returned their questionnaire must be added, for an estimated response rate of 52%.
9. Out of 167 non-resident biological fathers eligible to receive this questionnaire – that is, having contact with the target child at least once a month (see question "COMPS-START0" in ICCQ-absent bio. father); 12 more non-resident biological fathers who returned their questionnaire must be added, for an estimated response rate of 51%.

Source: *Institut de la statistique du Québec, QLSCD 1998-2002.*

Table 3.2a

Composition of files in the databank for the 1999 round of the QLSCD, children 17 months old¹

QUESTIONNAIRE AND SECTION²	SOCIO201	MERE201	ENFAN201	PERE201	PCM201	QAAP201	QPABS201	BIO201	INDI201	FRAT201
ICCQ – SOCIODEMO										
<i>CONT</i>										
<i>DEM</i>										
<i>REL</i>										
<i>HHLD</i>										
ICCQ – PARENT										
<i>SOC (new members only)³</i>										
<i>EDA</i>										
<i>LFS</i>										
<i>INC</i>										
<i>HLA⁴</i>										
<i>FNC</i>										
<i>SUP</i>										
ICCQ – ABSENT BIO. PARENT										
<i>COMPS</i>										
<i>CU2 (Q8e and Q16)</i>										
<i>LFS</i>										

Continued on the next page...

QUESTIONNAIRE AND SECTION²	SOCIO201	MERE201	ENFAN201	PERE201	PCM201	QAAP201	QPABS201	BIO201	INDI201	FRAT201
ICCQ – CHILD										
<i>DVS, HLT, MED, TMP, LIT, ACT, BEH, MSD, WAB, PAR, CAR</i>										
ICCQ – SIBLING										
ICPQ										
SAQM (except questions 77 to 88 of section 9)										
SAQM (questions 77 to 88 of section 9 “About Your Child’s Biological Father”)										
SAQF (bio. fathers/spouses)										
SAQF (absent bio. fathers)										
OFL										
DERIVATIVE VARIABLES										

1. Except for the weightings file POIDS201 (see sub-section 3.3.1, below).
2. The names of sections of the ICCQ are those used in the original (English) version of the NLSCY questionnaire.
3. The sociodemographic information from section SOC of the ICCQ (e.g., country of birth, ethnic origin, etc.) was gathered only for new members (biological parents or new spouses not living in the household in the previous round). For reasons of confidentiality, the information was omitted from the MERE and PERE files and was used only for updating the derived variables in the second round (file INDI201).
4. HLA-Q1 to HLA-Q7c: files MERE201 and PERE201.
HLA-Q2a, HLA-Q12a to HLA-Q12l: file PCM201 only.

Source: *Institut de la statistique du Québec, QLSCD 1998-2002.*

Table 3.2b

Composition of files in the databank for the 2000 round of the QLSCD, children 29 months old¹

QUESTIONNAIRE SECTION²	AND	SOCIO301	MERE301	ENFAN301	PERE301	PCM301	QAAP301	QPABS301	BIO301	INDI301
ICCQ – SOCIODEMO										
<i>CONT</i>										
<i>DEM</i>										
<i>REL</i>										
<i>HHLD</i>										
ICCQ – PARENT										
<i>SOC (new members only)³</i>										
<i>EDA</i>										
<i>LFS</i>										
<i>INC</i>										
<i>HLA⁴</i>										
<i>SAF</i>										
<i>SUP</i>										
ICCQ – ABSENT BIO. PARENT										
<i>COMPS</i>										
<i>LFS</i>										

Continued on the next page...

QUESTIONNAIRE AND SECTION²	SOCIO301	MERE301	ENFAN301	PERE301	PCM301	QAAP301	QPABS301	BIO301	INDI301
ICCQ – CHILD									
<i>DVS, VID, HLT, WAB, LIT, ACT, BEH, MSD, PAR, CU2, CAR, SOC</i>									
ICPQ									
SAQM									
SAQF (bio. fathers/spouses)									
SAQF (absent bio. fathers)									
OFL									
DERIVATIVE VARIABLES									

1. Except for the weightings file POIDS301 (see section 3.3.1, below).
2. The names of sections of the ICCQ are those used in the original (English) version of the NLSCY questionnaire.
3. The sociodemographic data from section SOC of the ICCQ (e.g., country of birth, ethnic origin, etc.) were gathered only for new members (biological parents or new spouses not living in the household in previous rounds). For reasons of confidentiality, the information was omitted from the MERE and PERE files and was used only for updating the derivative variables in the third round (file INDI301).
4. HLA-Q1 to HLA-Q7c: files MERE301 and PERE301.
HLA-Q13aa, HLA-Q13a to HLA-Q13p: file MERE301 only.

Source: *Institut de la statistique du Québec, QLSCD 1998-2002.*

Table 3.3a

Variable identifying the person responding to the 1999 round of the QLSCD by instrument, questionnaire or questionnaire section included in the microdata databank

INSTRUMENT AND QUESTIONNAIRE	FILE	VARIABLE DESIGNATING THE RESPONDENT
ICCQ – SOCIODEMO	SOCIO201	BPCMPID (in file PCM201)
ICCQ – BIO. MOTHER/SPOUSE	MERE201	BRPMQ01
ICCQ – BIO. FATHER/SPOUSE	PERE201	BRPQ01
ICCQ – PMK sections	PCM201	BPCMPID
ICCQ – ABSENT BIO. FATHER	BIO201	BPCMPID (in file PCM201)
ICCQ – CHILD	ENFAN201	BRPEQ01
ICCQ – SIBLING	FRAT201	BRPRQ01
ICPQ	PCM201	BQIEQ01 ¹
SAQM	MERE201	BQMMQ01
SAQM (questions 77 to 88 of section 9 "About Your Child's Biological Father")	BIO201	BQMMQ01 (in file MERE201)
SAQF – BIO. FATHER/SPOUSE	QAAP201	BQPQ01
SAQF – ABSENT BIO. FATHER	QPABS201	BQPAQ01
OFL	SOCIO201	... (filled out by interviewer)

1. It should be noted that we used a slightly different convention to identify this variable in each of the rounds: AQIFQ00 in the 1998 round and CQIFQ01 in the 2000 round.

Source: *Institut de la statistique du Québec, QLSCD 1998-2002.*

Table 3.3b

Variable identifying the person responding to the 2000 round of the QLSCD by instrument, questionnaire or questionnaire section included in the microdata databank

INSTRUMENT AND QUESTIONNAIRE	FILE	VARIABLE DESIGNATING THE RESPONDENT
ICCQ – SOCIODEMO	SOCIO301	CPCMPID (in file PCM301)
ICCQ – MOTHER	MERE301	CRPMQ01
ICCQ – BIO. FATHER/SPOUSE	PERE301	CRPJQ01
ICCQ – PMK sections	PCM301	CPCMPID
ICCQ – ABSENT BIO. FATHER	BIO301	CPCMPID (in file PCM301)
ICCQ – CHILD	ENFAN301	CRPEQ01
ICPQ	PCM301	CQIFQ01 ¹
SAQM	MERE301	CQMMQ01
SAQF – BIO. FATHER/SPOUSE	QAAP301	CQPJQ01
SAQF – ABSENT BIO. FATHER	QPABS301	CQPAQ01
OFL	SOCIO301	... (filled out by the interviewer)

1. It should be noted that we used a slightly different convention to identify this variable in each of the rounds: AQIFQ00 in the 1998 round and CQIFQ01 in the 1999 round.

Source: *Institut de la statistique du Québec, QLSCD 1998-2002.*

3.2 Convention for Designating Variables

The master instrument for the QLSCD 1998-2002, the Interviewer Completed Computerized Questionnaire (ICCQ), draws in large part on the National Longitudinal Study of Children and Youth (NLSCY) conducted by Statistics Canada since 1994 among more than 20,000 children. For this reason, the convention for designating variables in the QLSCD duplicates that used for the NLSCY.

Here are the names of the variables:

X SE C Q nnx

where:

X: relates to the study round:

"A" corresponds to the 1998 round (5 months);

"B" corresponds to the 1999 round (17 months);

"C" corresponds to the 2000 round (29 months).

SE: relates to a section of the ICCQ or a paper instrument (see Table 3.4).

C: corresponds to the person signified by the variable:

"E" signifies that the variable relates to the child;

"R" signifies that the variable relates to the selected brother or sister (1999 round);

"M" signifies that the variable relates to the mother;

"J" signifies that the variable relates to the resident father/spouse;

"F" signifies that the variable relates to the household;

"A" signifies that the variable relates to the absent biological father.

In the Sociodemographic Questionnaire (for questions in the REL section only), the PMK is asked about the relationships among all members of the household. These details are required in order to identify the variable for each person. The following notation is used:

"1" if the variable relates to the biological mother/spouse in the 1998 round;

"2" if the variable relates to the target child;

"3" if the variable relates to the biological father/spouse in the 1998 round;

"4" if the variable relates to the 4th person;

"5" if the variable relates to the 5th person;

and so on.

Q: relates to the type of variable where:

"Q" signifies that the variable relates to a question that was asked directly in one of the questionnaires;

"S" signifies that the variable represents a score calculated from a scale used in a questionnaire;

"T" signifies that the score calculated for a scale used in the questionnaire has been standardized, that is, recalculated to a value of between 0 and 10;

"L" signifies that the score calculated for a scale in a given round is based only on longitudinal items, that is, items common to all rounds;

"D" signifies that the variable was calculated on the basis of other questions asked in the questionnaire;

"M" signifies information related to a date (by month);

"A" signifies information related to a date (by year).

nnx: relates to identification of the question (or of the person in the REL section). In general, nn is a sequential number assigned to the variable and x is a sequential alphabetic indicator for a series of similar variables.

PLEASE NOTE: In some cases, the last three characters in the variable are not sufficient to identify a question correctly (e.g., questions comprising more than one response item). In such cases, the last four characters were used to identify the variable (most often by replacing the letter "Q").

Example: section CU2 question 15B
(11 possible responses) = > CC2E**15BA** to
CC2E**15BK**.

We thus replaced the "Q" in the fifth place.

Table 3.4

Content of the sections of the ICCQ and paper questionnaires in the 1999 and 2000 rounds of the QLSCD

QUESTIONNAIRE AND SECTION	LETTER INDICATING THE SECTION (2 nd AND 3 rd VARIABLE'S COLUMN) ¹	CONTENT ²
ICCQ (Interviewer Completed Computerized Questionnaire):		
• ICCQ – SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC		
CONT	CO	Contact (language of interview, members of the household)
DEM	XAGE_n, XSEXE_n, XSTAT_n	Basic sociodemographic data (for all household members)
REL	RE	Relationships among household members
HHLD	HH	Housing conditions
• ICCQ – PARENT		
EDA	ED	Highest education level (information gathered in the 1999 and 2000 rounds for new members only), school attendance and literacy
LFS	LF	Occupation and employment
INC	IN	Sources of income, total household income and income of the PMK
HLA	HL	Health (general status, smoking, consumption of drugs, medications and alcohol). Information gathered in one round only: height, weight and feelings of depression (scale of questions asking about the week preceding the study) (1999 round); chronic health problems and limitations of activities, feelings of depression or sadness (1 q. for the week preceding the study) and lifetime episodes of depression (2000 round)
FNC (1999 round only)	FN	Family Functioning
SAF (2000 round only)	SF	Neighbourhood safety
SUP	SU	Social support
SOC	SD	Sociodemographic information (new members only)

Continued on the next page...

QUESTIONNAIRE AND SECTION	LETTER INDICATING THE SECTION (2 nd AND 3 rd VARIABLE'S COLUMN) ¹	CONTENT ²
ICCQ (Interviewer Completed Computerized Questionnaire):		
• ICCQ – ABSENT BIOLOGICAL PARENT		
COMPS	CS	Contact with target child
CU2 (1999 round only)	C2	Childcare arrangements
LFS	LF	Occupation and employment
HLT	HL	Health (general health, height, weight, injuries, asthma, visits to health professionals and hospitalizations). Other information gathered in one round only: chronic conditions (1999 round); degree of physical activity and taking of medications (2000 round).
MED (1999 round only)	MD	General health status and special medical care received at birth
WAB	WA	Mother's employment after the birth
TMP (1999 round only)	TM	Temperament
LIT	LT	Reading to the child, activities for learning to read and write
ACT	AC	Educational activities (with a distinction between regular and occasional activities in the 2000 round)
BEH	BE	Behaviour
MSD	MS	Motor and social development
PAR	PR	Parenting practices
CU2 (2000 round only)	C2	Family history and legal custody
CAR	CR	Childcare arrangements
SOC (2000 round only)	SD	Language(s) spoken by child

Continued on the next page...

QUESTIONNAIRE AND SECTION	LETTER INDICATING THE SECTION (2 nd AND 3 rd VARIABLE'S COLUMN) ¹	CONTENT ²
ICCQ (Interviewer Completed Computerized Questionnaire):		
• ICCQ – SIBLING (1999 round only)		
DVS	DS	Relationship with the respondent
HLT	HL	Health (general health, height, weight, injuries, chronic conditions, visits to health professionals, taking medications)
MED	MD	Mother's lifestyle habits during the pregnancy, general health status of child at birth, postnatal depression and hospitalization of the mother
EDU	ED	School attendance
LIT	LT	Reading to the child, activities for learning to read and write and visits to libraries
BEH	BE	Behaviour
REL	RE	Relationships with peers, parents, siblings and teacher(s)
PAR	PR	Parenting practices
SOC	SD	Sociodemographic information
ICPQ (Interviewer Completed Paper Questionnaire):		
	QI	Relationship with target child, diet, infections, taking of antibiotics and oral and dental hygiene habits (including taking a fluoride supplement). Other information gathered in one round only: behaviour (1999 round), support by grandparents, vocabulary ³ and perception of socioeconomic situation (2000 round).

Continued on the next page...

QUESTIONNAIRE AND SECTION	LETTER INDICATING THE SECTION (2 nd AND 3 rd VARIABLE'S COLUMN) ¹	CONTENT ²
SAQM (Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Biological Mother or spouse residing in the household):		
	QM	Relationship with target child, child's sleep habits, mother/child relationship, work/family balance (section "Pace of Day-to-Day Life"), conjugal satisfaction, satisfaction at work and data on the absent biological father (atmosphere at time of separation, contacts and financial support). Other information gathered in one round only: planning for births and food insecurity, consumption of drugs, medications and alcohol, sharing of household tasks and consumption of medications, alcohol and drugs by the non-resident biological father (1999 round); mother's relationship with her parents during childhood (2000 round).
SAQF (Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Biological Father or spouse residing in the household):		
	QP	Relationship with target child, perception of child's behaviour, father/child relationship, work/family balance (section "Pace of Day-to-Day Life"), conjugal satisfaction and satisfaction at work. Other information gathered in one round only: perception of child's temperament, parenting practices, consumption of alcohol, drugs and medications and family functioning (1999 round); lifetime episodes of depression, level of conjugal satisfaction, father's relationship with his parents during childhood (2000 round).

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QUESTIONNAIRE AND SECTION	LETTER INDICATING THE SECTION (2 nd AND 3 rd VARIABLE'S COLUMN) ¹	CONTENT ²
SAQFABS (Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Absent Biological Father):		
	QP	Relationship with target child, perception of child's behaviour, father/child relationship, work/family balance (section "Pace of Day-to-Day Life"), conjugal satisfaction, satisfaction at work, atmosphere at time of separation and satisfaction with contact with the child. Other information gathered in one round only: perception of the child's temperament, parenting practices, consumption of alcohol, drugs and medications and family functioning (1999 round); lifetime episodes of depression, conjugal satisfaction and relationship between the father and his parents during childhood (2000 round).
OFL (Observations of Family Life):		
	IF	Child's behaviour, mother/child relationship, housing conditions and physical environment

1. Excludes certain variables for which the information is drawn from other sources (e.g., *Master Birth Register*) and certain derived variables for which a convention specific to the QLSCD was developed.
2. Refers to the general content of the questionnaires administered in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For a given questionnaire section or theme, the questions might vary from one round to another (for more details on the content of each round, see Part I of this paper).
3. For reasons mentioned in section 4.2, data on vocabulary have not been integrated into the microdata files of the 1999 round.

Source: *Institut de la statistique du Québec, QLSCD 1998-2002.*

3.3 Content of the Data Files

Files SOCIO201 and 301

These files contain the variables resulting from the Observations of Family Life questionnaire and the ICCQ (sections CONT, DEM, REL and HHL), notably age, sex and civil status of household members, relationships between household members and some information about the dwelling (tables 3.2a and b).

The section REL (relationships between household members) was not recoded according to the convention due to its complex structure. To represent these relationships, the variables are defined as: XREIQJ

where

- X = study round (B for 1999 and C for 2000);
- RE = indicates the section RELATION;
- I = indicates the first person defined by this relationship I = 1, 2, ..., 12;
- Q = (as per the convention);
- J = indicates the second person defined by this relationship J = I, ..., 12.

For example, BRE1Q2 indicates the relationship between the 1st person (mother) and the 2nd person (target child) in the household.

Note: In this section, we ask about interpersonal relationships only for $I < J$. For example, we are interested in the relationship (BRE1Q2) between the mother ($I = 1$) and the target child ($J = 2$), but we do not ask about the relationship (BRE2Q1) between the target child ($I = 2$) and the mother ($J = 1$); the computer automatically applies only the inverse relationship. Variables in which I is larger than J are thus of no use and are not included in the databank.

Note that the 1st person is almost always the biological mother,⁵ the 2nd person is **always** the target child and the 3rd person is the biological father/spouse.⁶ Persons numbered 4 to 14 are others living in the household.

5. In just a few cases, these are foster mothers.

6. All spouses (stepfather of target child) having joined the household after the 1998 round hold a position whose number may range from 4 to 12.

Files MERE201 and 301

These files contain the SAQM questions (except for questions 77 to 88 in the 1999 round on the absent biological father; see BIO201) and the questions in the ICCQ concerning the mother.⁷ It should be noted that sections INC, FNC, SAF and SUP are included in the PMK file because they concern the household and not the mother directly.

Files ENFAN201 and 301

These files contain all the sections from the Child's Questionnaire of the ICCQ covering the target child when he/she was aged about 17 months (ENFAN201) or 29 months (ENFAN301).

File FRAT201

This file contains data from the sections of the Child's Questionnaire of the ICCQ covering the sibling selected in the 1999 round (0 to 13 years of age) ($n = 1,197$). If the target child has more than one brother or sister, this information was collected for the brother or sister (including half-brothers or half-sisters by marriage or foster family) the closest in age. Since the age of the brother or sister varies from one target child to another, questions about siblings may differ from one household to another.

Files PERE201 and 301

These files contain the data from the Parents' Questionnaire (resident father/spouse) of the ICCQ.⁸

7. It should be noted that for technical reasons one ICCQ-Mother (idme = 6,186) was not generated in the 2000 round.

8. Due to technical problems, two ICCQs addressed to the resident father/spouse were not generated in the 2000 round (idme 7,280 and 7,872).

Files BIO201 and 301

These files contain sociodemographic information on the non-resident biological father, if applicable, gathered from the respondent. The data were collected with the Absent Biological Parent Questionnaire of the ICCQ developed specifically for the present study. Also included in file BIO201 is information on the family history of the absent biological father gathered by proxy from the mother in the SAQM in the 1999 round (n = 198 out of 222 non-resident biological fathers).⁹ Due to the low response rates obtained for a number of variables, the data in this file are not weighted and may be used for descriptive purposes only.

Files PCM201 and 301

These files contain variables extracted from the ICPQ¹⁰ (Interviewer Completed Paper Questionnaire) and the sections of the Parents' Questionnaire (ICCQ) addressed specifically to the PMK – that is, in almost all cases, the biological mother of the target child.

Files QAAP201 and 301

These files contain the data from the SAQF (Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Father) for fathers (biological or not) living in the household – that is, whose primary residence is the target household.

Thus, fathers *temporarily* absent for work-related reasons (e.g., business trip), for studies or for another reason are considered to be living in the household.

Fichiers QPABS201 and 301

These files contain the variables from the SAQF (Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Father) for biological fathers not living in the household – that is, whose primary residence is not the household. Because too few of these questionnaires were returned, the variables in this file cannot be weighted

and the variables must be used only for descriptive purposes.

Files INDI201 and 301

These files contain a number of derivative variables (sociodemographic indicators, scale scores, etc.) developed by the *DSQ* and the research groups. These variables are presented in detail in section 7.

3.3.1 Content of Weighted Variables Files

Files POIDS201 and 301

These files contain the weighted variables to be used for analyses involving the data for the first three rounds for the questionnaires ICCQ, ICPQ, SAQM, SAQF and OFL presented above, in order to be able to infer results from the target population. Unlike in the first round, these variables are contained in a separate file rather than being integrated into the corresponding files. Among the reasons for this is the growing number of weights due to the longitudinal nature of the study and the fact that the choice of weights to be used must be made based on the type of analysis sought, that is, by taking account of both the instruments from which the retained variables are drawn and the rounds under consideration.

It is important to recall here that among the 2,223 households taking part in the first round of the study and on which the data presented in Volume 1 of this series were presented, only 2,120 were retained for longitudinal follow-up. In addition, new sample weights had to be calculated by the *Direction de la méthodologie, de la démographie et des enquêtes spéciales, ISQ* for the 1998 round, and these are included in the file POIDS201 (PEPCM1M and PEQAAP1M).

9. It should be noted, however, that file BIO201 contains 214 entries. This number corresponds to the number of non-resident fathers for whom we have some information, issuing either from the ICCQ- absent biological parent or from the SAQM. Therefore, eight biological fathers for whom we have no information are excluded from the file.

10. Except for questions on vocabulary (see section 4).

Tables 3.5a and 3.5b show the content of files POIDS201 and POIDS301. For the 1998 round, a single weight was created for all instruments except the SAQF for resident fathers/spouses, for which a particular weight was assigned, and data on absent biological fathers (files BIO101 and QPABS101), for which no weight was calculated. For the 1999 and 2000 rounds, the weights were designed essentially in a longitudinal perspective as a function of the analyses presented in this volume or planned by the research groups associated with the QLSCD; they therefore do not cover all hypothetical situations. In general, in analyses involving data from the 1998 and 1999 rounds, if we look at the entire target population (children whose biological father or mother's spouse is or is not living in the household) and no other variable from the SAQF in any round is involved, the weight PEPCM2 is used. For analyses restricted to children whose father lives in the household, the sample weight PEPERE2 or PEQAAP2 is used, depending on whether the variables from the ICCQ-Father or the SAQF are used. For analyses based on data from all three rounds taken simultaneously, three weights have been calculated depending on whether the variables from the SAQM or the SAQF are involved. Section 5.1 contains supplementary information to be used depending on the cross-tabulation desired.

Table 3.5a

Composition of file POIDS201 including the weighted variables to be used with the data in microdata files SOCIO, PCM, MERE, PERE, ENFAN, QAAP and INDI in the 1998¹ and 1999 rounds of the QLSCD²

Variable	Variable name in the file	Description
IDME	<i>Numéro de ménage</i> (Household number)	Number of the household to which the target child belongs, to be used when merging files.
PEPCM1M (n = 2,120)	<i>Pds échantillonnal PCM E1 modifié</i> (Sample wt PMK E1 modified)	Cross-sectional sample weights from the 1998 round for all instruments except the SAQF (weight PEQAAP1M). This weight can thus be used for all analyses in which data from the file QAAP101 are not included.
PEQAAP1M (n = 1,855)	<i>Pds échantillonnal QAAP E1 modifié et E1-E2</i> (Sample wt SAQF E1 modified and E1-E2)	Cross-sectional sample weights for analyses involving data from the SAQF of the 1998 round (QAAP101) with or without other data from this round. The weight PEQAAP1M can also be used for longitudinal analyses using one variable from the SAQF from the 1998 round and any other variable from the 1999 round except for those from the SAQF (weight PEQAAP2).
PEPCM2 (n = 2,045)	<i>Pds échantillonnal PCM E1-E2</i> (Sample wt PMK E1-E2)	Longitudinal sample weights for analyses involving most data from the SAQM (except for section 9 of the 1999 round included in file BIO201) or from the ICCQ for both rounds, except for those from the ICCQ-Father from the 1999 round (weight PEPERE2). This weight may thus be used for all analyses in which data from file PERE201 or files QAAP101 and 201 are not involved.
PEPERE2 ³ (n = 1,855)	<i>Pds échantillonnal PERE E1-E2</i> (Sample wt PERE E1-E2)	Longitudinal sample weights for analyses involving data from file ICCQ-Father (file PERE201) and any other data from either round except for those from files QAAP101 and 201.
PEQAAP2 (n = 1,673)	<i>Pds échantillonnal QAAP E1-E2</i> (Sample wt SAQF E1-E2)	Longitudinal sample weights for analyses involving a variable from the 1999 round and any other data from either round.

1. Excluding the over-sample of 103 respondent households.

2. Not considered here are data on absent biological fathers included in the BIO and QPABS of either round. These data, as we recall, are not weighted and may be used only in descriptive analyses, even if variables that could be weighted are involved. Also excluded here are data on siblings (file FRAT201), which are not analyzed in the present volume. It is possible, however, to use these variables as characteristics of the target child in the same way as those included in file ENFAN by grouping children with no siblings in a separate category (see section 4). To restrict the analyses to the sub-group of children without siblings, however, an adjustment of weights may be required (Desgroseilliers *et al.*, 2000).

3. In the 1999 round, specific longitudinal sample weights were created for the data in the ICCQ-Father so that the sum of these weights is equal to the total number of resident fathers/spouses. In the 1998 round, such an adjustment was not made since the number of resident fathers/spouses was very similar to the sum of the sample weights (Desgroseilliers *et al.*, 2000).

Source: *Institut de la statistique du Québec, QLSCD 1998-2002.*

Table 3.5b

Composition of file POIDS301 including the weighted variables to be used with the data from microdata files SOCIO, PCM, MERE, PERE, ENFAN, QAAP and INDI for rounds 1998 to 2000 of QLSCD¹

Variable	Variable name in the file	Description
IDME	<i>Numéro de ménage</i> (Household number)	Number of the household to which the target child belongs, to be used when merging files.
PEPCM3 (n = 1,997)	<i>Pds échantillonnal PCM E3 ou longit.</i> (Sample wt PMK E3 or longit.)	Sample weights for cross-sectional analyses involving any data in the 2000 round except for those from the SAQF and for longitudinal analyses excluding those involving data from the SAQF of one or another round or data from the SAQM from the three rounds.
PEQAAML (n = 1,839)	<i>Pds échantillonnal QAAM longitudinale</i> (Sample wt SAQM longitudinale)	Longitudinal sample weights for analyses involving data from the SAQM from all three rounds (MERE files) alone or with data from other files excluding those from the SAQF from any round.
PEQAAPL (n = 1,431)	<i>Pds échantillonnal QAAP longitudinale</i> (Sample wt SAQF longitudinale)	Longitudinal sample weights for analyses involving data from the SAQF of the three rounds alone or with data from the SAQM from any round or data from other files.

1. See notes 1 and 2 of the preceding table.

Source: *Institut de la statistique du Québec, QLSCD 1998-2002.*

4. Comments and Cautions on Some Variables and Scales

4.1 1999 Round Only

Scale on family functioning (ICCQ) – File PCM201

Unlike in the first run, the scale questions administered in the 1999 round were addressed only to parents in a two-parent family or to those in a single-parent family with children aged 4 years and over. Indeed, we noted in the previous round that the questions on this scale were not relevant for single parents living only with very young children.

Task sharing (SAQM: bqmmq67a to e) – File MERE201

This series of questions on task sharing is addressed to mothers, regardless of the type of family in which they live and the presence or absence of a spouse. For example, a mother in a single-parent family may consider sharing tasks with a future spouse, with whom she does not live, when he visits. She may also benefit from the support of other people, such as her mother, her father, etc. It is recommended that these variables be analyzed in combination with the variable bqmmq65 (relationship between the spouse/partner and the target child).

Pace of day-to-day life (SAQF: bq paj68c) – Files QAAP201 and QPABS201

The question “I feel that I have enough time for myself” is not asked to fathers in the English version of the SAQF. For this reason, the variable bq paj68c has been omitted from the E2 databank.

Variables concerning the sibling – File FRAT201

It is important to remember that given the way in which siblings were sampled (non-random selection), the data concerning them must be considered characteristics of the target child. If one wants to take this aspect of the child’s environment into account in the analysis, it is suggested that a variable be created for each of the respondent households corresponding either to a characteristic of the sibling or to the absence of a sibling.

4.2 2000 Round only

Family and custody history of the child (ICCQ – CU2) – File ENFAN301

Section CU2 is administered only when the PMK is the biological parent of the target child. Thus, in the 2000 round, five cases were coded “not applicable” for this entire section because the PMK is not one of the child’s two biological parents. For technical reasons, a CU2 questionnaire was not administered to one biological parent (idme 6,866), although it should have been.

In addition, certain problems likely to create inconsistencies from the longitudinal perspective should be mentioned here:

- According to the interviewers, it seems that, in some cases, the data in the 1998 round were not imported such that the order of questions asked in E3 may be incorrect (several idme were identified: 5,102, 6,166, 5,910, 8,243).
- Possible interpretation problems in the questions relating to dated events. For example, parents who did not live together at the first interview (1998 round) were asked the question: “Since the first interview, have the parents of [...] lived together as a couple?” and, if yes, “When did they start to live together?” (cc2eq05a and cc2eq5a1). Some respondents who had lived with the other biological parent before the child’s birth (as established in E1) indicated the date on which their union began (that is, a date prior to that of the first interview), although the aim was, rather, to determine the date when they began to live together again. The same is true for other dated information in which the respondent refers to an event before the date of the first interview rather than to events that took place after that date.

Given the complexity of this section and the many filters that it contains, these data were not invalidated and users are invited to process them depending on the type of analysis they wish to perform.

Variables concerning mother's or father's depression (ICCQ and SAQF) – Files MERE301 and QAAP301

Because of the low number of PMK fathers and because the same questions were asked to the fathers in the SAQF, the variables from the ICCQ on episodes of depression among PMK-fathers were omitted from the databank. For PMK-mothers, these variables were integrated into the file MERE301, while for fathers they are found in the file QAAP301. During data validation, we verified that the child's age at the most recent episode of depression was not higher than that child's age at the time of the study, and we made corrections where necessary. Similarly, when the father's or mother's age at the last episode was higher than that parent's age at the time of the study, we invalidated the age at the last episode. In a case of inconsistency between the child's age at the most recent episode and the father's or mother's age at the last episode, we retained the child's age and invalidated the parent's age at the last episode.

Vocabulary (words understood and spoken) (ICPQ)

The variables related to vocabulary (words understood and spoken) drawn from the ICPQ (section 4) were not distributed because of problems encountered during data collection.

The question is addressed to the PMK, who must indicate whether or not the child understands and says the word. However, the instructions were changed during the course of collection, leading to changes in the response choices. Specifically, the following problems arose during the collection:

- Quite frequently, the mother did not know whether the child knows the word. Some interviewers coded "No," while others coded "Don't know." The interviewers were instructed to add "Don't know" in this case, but starting only in the second half of the fieldwork (waves 4, 5 and 6). For the first three waves, the "No" responses cannot be distinguished from the "Don't know" responses.

- Ambiguity of the word "dump," which means "to throw away" but also "to have a bowel movement" (slang form). Some mothers indicated that their child did not know this word. To clarify the meaning of the word, in waves 4, 5 and 6, examples of expressions containing the word were given if the mother asked.

- Cases in which the child's first language is other than French or English. Since there was no specific instruction in this regard in waves 1, 2 and 3, the responses given for the children who understand the word in their first language were probably coded "No." In waves 4, 5 and 6, instructions were given to code these responses "Yes."

Users will also note that the following variables were excluded from the files in the 2000 round:

- Variables on the location of babysitters or childcare centres attended by the children;
- Variables in the section DEN dealing with a future clinical round on nutrition and oral-dental hygiene;
- Variables relating to the questions VID-Q1D (favourite television program), VID-Q2D (favourite video), VID-Q3D (favourite computer game) and VID-Q4D (favourite video game). The responses to these questions must be examined and coded by the respective research group.

4.3 Rounds 1999 and 2000

Children living in the household (ICCQ – CONT) – Files SOCIO201 or 301

Question Q19a of the section CONT relates to children who stay in the household at least once a month, whether or not they are related to the target child (e.g., children of the fellow tenant, sister's children). In the vast majority of cases, the value of the variable Q19a is equivalent to the value of the derivative variable BREED01 or CREED01 (number of brothers or sisters of the target child + 1) established from the matrix of relationships (REL-Q2). For the other cases, the value of the variable Q19a is higher than that of BREED01 or CREED01 + 1. In effect, some children resulting from a previous union of one of the parents are not considered to be living in the household but stay there at least once a month. In other, rarer cases, children who are not siblings (e.g., cousins, children of the fellow tenant) live under the same roof.

Education and diploma/degree attained (ICCQ) – Files INDI201 and INDI301

The value of variables concerning the education of individuals (mother, father or spouse) in the 2000 round (cedmd01, 02; cedjd01, 02) is equal to that observed in E1 for all those who were present at the time (1998 round), since the majority of variables relating to education, with the exception of school attendance, were deleted from the 1999 and 2000 rounds. They were later updated for new members who arrived either in E2 (variables bedmd01, 02; bedjd01, 02 of file INDI201) or in E3 (variables cedmd01, 02; cedjd01, 02 of file INDI301). Depending on the type of analysis conducted, it may thus prove necessary to ensure that the information deals with the same person over the years.¹¹

It should be noted that information relating to education has been updated in the 2001 round (E4) for all individuals in the household at that time.

Employment at the time of the study (ICCQ, SAQM and SAQF) – Files MERE201 or 301, PERE201 or 301, QAAP201 or 301 and INDI201 or 301

The variables concerning "principal activity at the time of the study" (blfmq01 and blfqj01 for the 1999 round, and clfmq01 and clfqj01 for the 2000 round) must be used with caution since they arise from the individual's perception of his/her role. In the case of women, for example, many declared "caring for the family" to be their principal activity, although they were working full-time at the time of the study. To ascertain the employment status of the parents, the variables bldmd1a/bldjd1a should be used for the 1999 round and the variables cldmd1a/cldjd1a for the 2000 round (paid work at time of study) and blfmd1b/blfjd1b for the 1999 round or clfmd1b/clfjd1b for the 2000 round (paid work over the last 12 months) (files INDI201 and INDI301).

However, it should be noted that the variable "paid work at time of study" derived from the questions LFS-Q1 and LFS-Q8 of the ICCQ can lead to an over-estimation of the proportion of those classified as working at the time of the study, since the question "Are you currently working?" (LFS-Q8) was not asked of those who declared "paid work" or "caring for family and paid work" as the current principal activity (LFS-Q1). This could be the case for a person on temporary lay-off who answered "paid work" as his/her main activity.

Questions in the SAQM and the SAQF regarding current principal employment are aimed more at recording the employment status of the parents. Thus, individuals on unpaid leave for more than one year might declare that they have a job in the SAQM or SAQF (bqmmq68 and bqppq91 for the 1999 round, and cqmmq30 and cqppq43 for the 2000 round), while answering that they were not working in the ICCQ. Similarly, those who had remunerated small jobs (childcare, for example) might declare that they did not have a job in the SAQM or the SAQF but indicate that they were working at the time of the study in the ICCQ. These nuances between the concepts of work and jobs must be taken into account in the analysis.

11. To do this, one must use the person's identification number for which information in the corresponding base file (MERE201 or 301 and PERE201 or 301) is given.

Occupation and income (ICCQ – LFS and INC) – Files MERE201 and 301, PERE201 and 301 and PCM201 and 301

As in E1, data regarding type of business, service, or industry (LFS-Q10a) have been coded in 13 categories according to the codes in the *Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations* (1981) (BLFMD10 and CLFMD10, for the mother; BLFJD10 and CLFJD10, for the father/spouse). The type of job held by the individual (LFS-Q11a) has been coded according to the Canadian classification of occupations, and these codes were then grouped into 16 categories according to the *Pineo Socioeconomic Classification of Occupations for the Census* (1985) (BPIMD01 or CPIMD01, for the mother; BPIJD01 or CPIJD01, for the father/spouse). Finally, these 16 groups were placed in 5 categories proposed by the researchers of the *Enquête sociale et de santé* (Health and Social Survey) conducted by *Santé Québec* in 1992 (BPIMD02 or CPIMD02 and BPIJD02 or CPIJD02). The detailed income of households was withdrawn from the released data file for confidentiality reasons. Only household income by category is included in the released file.

Mother's employment after the birth (ICCQ – WAB) – Files ENFAN201 and 301

The WAB section of the ICCQ, which deals with the return to work of women after the birth of the target child and work interruptions since returning to work, concerns only women who had declared that they had not worked since the birth of the baby in E1 or E2.

Modalities of daycare for the child (ICCQ) – Files ENFAN201 and 301

The series of questions regarding use of various daycare services is addressed in principle only to families in which a single parent or both parents work. Each year, a certain number of PMKs answer the questions in this section in spite of the fact that one or the other of the two parents in the household is neither in school nor working at the time of the study. These responses have been retained, but it is recommended that this variable be used in conjunction with the variables in the file concerning employment of the parents and school attendance.

It should also be mentioned that because of some ambiguities observed in the 1999 wave with regard to childcare by a brother or sister (bcreq1d¹²), a “not applicable” category was added *a posteriori* to the variable ccreq1d in the 2000 wave. This category includes children who have “no brother or sister habitually living in the household” (including half-brothers or -sisters, stepbrothers or -sisters, etc.) as established in the matrix of relationships (variable creed01 of file INDI301).¹³

Alcohol consumption (ICCQ – HLA) – Files MERE201 and 301 and PERE201 and 301

The first part of question HLA-Q5a, “On these occasions,” seems to have led to confusion, and for this reason the variable referring to it has been omitted from the files MERE and PERE in both the 1999 and 2000 rounds.

Variables regarding sleep (SAQM) – Files MERE201 and 301

As for E1, a number of responses given in the 1999 or 2000 rounds may seem inconsistent for non-specialized users in the field. Indeed, this section uses various notions, such as “sleeping through the night,” “being woken up” vs. “waking up” and references such as “in general” and “on average,” which may have led to confusion or to different interpretations by the respondents.

12. These relate to the distinction between the choice of response “no” (that is, not having the child taken care of regularly by a brother or sister) and “not applicable (no brother or sister).” Thus, some PMKs (n = 13) answered “not applicable” rather than “no” to this question, although the child had a brother or sister living in the household, while, on the contrary, an equivalent number of PMKs with no other children answered “no” rather than “not applicable (no brother or sister).” These responses may be attributable to interpretation of the notion of brother/sister, with some respondents excluding half-brothers or -sisters, others referring to a non-resident sibling, etc.

13. After data validation, two cases remain in the “not applicable” category for the variable ccreq1d, which relates to children with a single brother or sister present in the household aged 6 years or less. These cases could be placed in the “no” category.

For example, in E2, the concept of sleeping through the night (BQMMQ05) seems to have been understood differently by mothers. For some, it seems that this concept refers essentially to the fact that the baby wasn't fed at night, since many children sleep through the night, according to their mothers, but generally sleep less than six hours in a row (BQMMQ06) or else wake up several times a night (BQMMQ14). For these reasons, it is recommended that experts in the field be consulted (see, among others, *Petit et al.*, 2002) when data regarding sleep are processed and interpreted.

Variables involving the Observations of Family Life (OFL) – Files SOCIO201 and 301

Questions from the Observations of Family Life questionnaire call upon interviewers to notice what takes place during the interview. In a certain number of cases, the absence of the child throughout the interview meant that the interviewer could not answer questions regarding, notably, mother/child interaction (category "child absent/sleeping" or "DK/absent"). For children temporarily absent (asleep) or in another room (playing with the father), effects vary such that the total number of cases for this category varies according to the question.

In comparison to the question "The mother expresses positive feelings" (biffq09 or ciffq09), the total number of cases for the category "child absent/asleep" is lower than that observed for other questions. In fact, the absence of the child should not have existed as a response item since this question does not require the child's presence.

Socioeconomic status (BINFD08 and CINFD08) – Files INDI201 and 301

According to the NLSCY microdata guide (Cycle 1), the method for calculating socioeconomic status means that the SES of single-parent families tends to be lower than that observed for other families because the household income is lower on average. However, the SES takes into account the educational level and prestige of the single parent occupation. In this guide, it is nevertheless suggested that, in most of the regression analyses for which the SES is used,

a dichotomous variable be included to indicate whether it is a single- or two-parent family.

Date-type variables

As in E1, two variables have been created for the date-type data. They contain the month and the year, respectively. These variables are signified by the letter "M" (for month) or "A" (for *année* [year]) in the fifth position of the variable name.

"About Your Child's Biological Father" SAQM – Files MERE201 and 301

Only eligible mothers were assigned a value in the variables bqmmq70, q71 and q73 to q76 of the 1999 round and cqmmq50, q51 and q53 to q56 of the 2000 round. To be eligible, the respondent must be the biological mother of the target child and separated from the biological father. The following cases are considered ineligible and are assigned the value "missing": 1) the respondent is not the biological mother, 2) the biological father is dead,¹⁴ 3) the respondent is the biological mother and lives with the biological father. In addition, only mothers who answered "Yes" to question q51 of the 1999 round or q70 of the 2000 round were eligible to answer questions q52 and q71, respectively.

Variables with possible multiple responses (ICCQ)

Particular attention must be paid to questions in the ICCQ allowing more than one response per respondent, such as question HLA-Q45 on chronic health problems (2000 round) or question LFS-Q5, "Which of the following best described the hours you usually worked during those weeks?" For example, this last question alone generated eight variables in the 1999 round and nine in the 2000 round for each of the parents or spouses questioned. These variables tell us whether, yes or no, the person has worked according to each of the works shifts listed. Attention must therefore always be paid when indices are created or analyses made from these questions, as a single respondent may give a positive response to more than one variable.

14. Four biological fathers died between E1 and E3 in the following households: 5,573, 5,673, 7,200 and 7,357.

5. Data Analysis for the QLSCD, Rounds 1999 and 2000: Methodological Considerations

5.1 Use of Weighting and Sample Design in the Analysis¹⁵

As noted previously, 1,985 children participated in the first three rounds of the study. Among these longitudinal respondents, 1,977 had an ICCQ-Mother (biological mother or father's spouse) in all three rounds and 1,839 had a mother (or father's spouse) living in the household who answered the SAQM in all three rounds. Similarly there was an ICCQ-Father in all three rounds for 1,694 children and an SAQF (biological father or resident spouse) in all three rounds for 1,431 children (see Table 3.1). It must be specified that these numbers refer to parents or spouses for whom we have information regardless of whether it is the same person over the years.

As mentioned in the Number 1 of this series, each responding unit must be assigned a weight if we are to proceed with an inference of the data of the sample to the target population. This weight is equivalent to the number of children targeted by the study and "represented" by the respondent.

We should recall here that the weights for the 1999 and 2000 rounds were designed essentially in a longitudinal perspective and do not cover all hypothetical situations. For the purposes of the present report dealing with Rounds 1998 to 2000 of the QLSCD, four series of longitudinal weights have been calculated by the *Direction de la méthodologie, de la démographie et des enquêtes spéciales, ISQ*: one for data from the ICCQ, the ICPQ and the OFL; one for data from the SAQM; one for data from the SAQF for resident biological fathers or spouses; and one for analysis of data from the 1, 2, 3 Hands Game for the 1999 and 2000 rounds (Plante *et al.*, 2002). These longitudinal weights must be used in the analyses involving variables from all three rounds. In the first case (variables from the ICCQ, the ICPQ and the OFL), weighted estimations allow for inference to the population as a whole targeted by the 1998 to

2000 rounds of the study, that is, children born in Québec in 1997–1998 (singleton births only)¹⁶ and that have lived in Québec up to the age of 29 months or who have not left the province for good.¹⁷ As for longitudinal weights for respondents to the SAQM, they must be used in analyses involving variables from the SAQM in all three rounds (alone or with variables from the ICCQ, the ICPQ or the OFL). The weighted estimations thus allow for inferences to all children living with their mother (or their father's spouse) in each of the three rounds, regardless of whether it is the same person from one year to the next. It must be emphasized that the population to which we infer from this weighting represents more than 99% of the total population targeted by the study; the population to which the longitudinal weights allow us to infer is thus very close to the population targeted by the study. With regard to analyses involving variables from the SAQF for resident fathers/spouses in all three rounds, the longitudinal weighting for the SAQF must be used, regardless of whether variables from the ICCQ, the ICPQ, the OFL or the SAQM are included. The population to which we infer thus represents 85% of the population targeted by the study in all three rounds, that is, children living with their father (or their mother's spouse). Finally, we must note that the weights created for the 1,795 children who participated in the Imitation Sorting Task in the 1999 and 2000 rounds (IST; data not distributed), that is, 89% of longitudinal respondents were used in the analyses presented in the Number 8 of this series and allow us to infer to all of the children targeted by the study. These situations cover most longitudinal analyses presented in this volume.

15. This sub-section is based on the following documents: Desgroseilliers *et al.*, 2000; Plante and Courtemanche, 2001; Plante *et al.*, 2002.

16. Excluding mothers living in *régions sociosantitaires* (administrative regions of the health ministry) 10 (*Nord-du-Québec*), 17 (Cree territory) and 18 (Inuit territory) and mothers living on Native reserves.

17. It is important to remember here that we cannot interpret the results of analyses as being representative of all children of a given age living in Québec, since the sample does not include children who arrived in Québec after they were born (Plante *et al.*, 2002).

However, because of insufficient overall or partial response rates, on the one hand, and the particular characteristics of non-respondents to these instruments, on the other hand, the data from the SAQF for absent biological fathers and the data included in the file BIO (ICCQ-Absent Biological Father and section 9 of the SAQM from the 1999 round) are not weighted.¹⁸ As a consequence, only certain descriptive analyses can be made from these data, which deal solely with children in the sample whose parent responded.

Tables 5.1 and 5.2 diagram how to use the sample weights for cross-tabulation of variables from the various data files. In general, when all children are of interest and only variables from the ICCQ are involved, the weights associated with that instrument are used (1998 and 1999 rounds: PEPCM2; 1998, 1999 and 2000 rounds: PEPCM3). Similarly, with no exceptions, for analyses involving variables from the ICCQ and the SAQM (1 or 2 rounds only), the weights associated with the ICCQ are used (PEPCM2 and PEPCM3), but account is taken of the partial non-response for each variable used.¹⁹ For analyses restricted to the sub-group of children whose biological father or mother's spouse lives in the household, the weight attached to the ICCQ-Father (1998 and 1999 rounds: PEPERE2; 1998, 1999 and 2000 rounds: PEPCM3) or the SAQF (1998 and 1999 rounds: PEQAAP2; 1998, 1999 and 2000 rounds: PEQAAPL) are used, depending on the variables retained. It must be noted that when variables from the SAQF are used (alone or with variables from other

instruments), the weight associated with that questionnaire is always used. Finally, if a variable with no weight is used (files BIO or QPABS), only certain descriptive analyses can be made from these data, which deal solely with children in the sample whose parent answered, even if variables that could be weighted are involved.

An appropriate weighting²⁰ will enable point estimations to be obtained with a minimal bias. Aside from the weighting, however, the effect due to the composite sampling plan must be taken into account in analyses to estimate correctly the variance associated with these estimations. THE QLSCD has a sampling plan stratified to three degrees. During data analysis, if one uses the hypothesis that the sampling is simply random, there is the risk of generating a bias in the estimations by underestimating their variance. When one does not have the detailed parameters of the sampling plan, for some tests, such as the chi-square test, one can use an estimation of the mean design effect, which is evaluated at 1.3 in the present study. The operation then consists of dividing the sampling weight (weight at average 1) by the mean design effect. This procedure enables current software such as SAS and SPSS to be used.

However, when the threshold observed for the test is close to the threshold set for the chi-square test and for other types of analysis, it is suggested that a software package that calculates estimations of variance taking account of the composite sampling scheme, such as SUDAAN (Survey Data Analysis), be used. For the present volume, we used SUDAAN to estimate prevalences, chi-square tests, analyses of variance to repeated measures, linear regression analyses, logistical regression and Cox regression. For analyses not yet integrated into SUDAAN (e.g., McNemar test), use of a more conservative threshold, accompanied by a caution about estimation of the variance, is suggested.

18. It should be recalled, for example, that in the 1998 round non-resident biological fathers who returned the SAQF tended to have more education and more contact with the child than their non-responding counterparts (Desrosiers, 2000). In a longitudinal perspective, we observe that non-resident biological fathers in the 2000 round only who had contact at least once a month with the child at that time could nevertheless be analyzed jointly with the resident fathers/spouses in the three rounds, as the respondents in these two sub-groups share more or less the same characteristics. Thus, the analysis sample included 1,754 fathers rather than 1,694. However, given the low proportion of respondents observed for the sub-group of non-resident biological fathers in 2000 only (50% of families answering the ICCQ), as well as important differences noted between respondents and non-respondents, we could not obtain an inference of such high quality (Plante *et al.*, 2002).

19. Except for analyses involving variables from the SAQM of the 1998, 1999 and 2000 rounds, there is no particular weighting associated with this instrument. Using the weights associated with the ICCQ, overall non-response to the SAQM is considered a partial non-response that must be taken into account in the analysis (see section 5.2).

20. It should be noted that cross-sectional analyses may be conducted with the variables resulting from the ICCQ, the ICPQ or the OFL of the 2000 round by using the weight PEPCM3.

Finally, it is possible to quantify the accuracy of the proportional estimation by using the coefficient of variation (CV). In the present report, all data that are affected by a coefficient of variation of more than 15% are accompanied by one or two asterisks to indicate to readers that the variability of the

estimations presented is moderate (CV between 15% and 25%) or low (CV above 25%) (for further details, see Number 1 in this series).

Table 5.1

Weighted variables to be used for the cross-tabulation of variables from the data files of the 1998 (E1)¹ and 1999 (E2) rounds of the QLSCD²

INSTRUMENT (File)	ICCQ/ICPQ (SOCIO201, PCM201, ENFAN201 and MERE201)	SAQM (MERE201)	ICPQ (PERE201)	SAQF (QAAP201)
ICCQ/ICPQ (SOCIO101, PCM101, ENFAN101, PERE101 and MERE101)	PEPCM2	PEPCM2 3.7 % ³	PEPERE2	PEQAAP2
SAQM (MERE101)	PEPCM2 2.7% ³	PEPCM2 5.7% ³	PEPERE2 2.5% ³	PEQAAP2 1.2% ³
SAQF (QAAP101)	PEQAAP1M	PEQAAP1M 4.4% ³	PEQAAP1M	PEQAAP2 5.5% ³

1. Excluding the over-sample of 103 responding households (n = 2,120).

2. These weighted variables are included in the file POIDS201 (see section 3.3.1). Not considered here are the files of derivative variables (files INDI101 and 201), which include variables from different instruments, since the weighting attached to each of them depends on the instrument from which they were constructed.

3. Minimal partial non-response rate for the cross-tabulation of variables in the 1998 and 1999 rounds. This was the non-response for which no adjustment was made in the weighting plan.

Source: Adapted from Desgroseilliers *et al.*, 2000.

Table 5.2

Weighted variables to be used for the cross-tabulation of variables from the data files for the 1998 (E1), 1999 (E2) and 2000 (E3) rounds of the QLSCD¹

INSTRUMENT (File)	Weight	Population targeted	Minimal partial non-response rate²
ICCQ E1, E2 and E3 only (SOCIO, PCM, ENFAN, MERE (variables from the ICCQ) and PERE)	PEPCM3	All children targeted by the study	nil
SAQM E1, E2 and E3 only or with ICCQ (MERE (variables from the SAQM) alone or with SOCIO, PCM, ENFAN, MERE (variables from the ICCQ) and PERE)	PEQAAML	Children whose "mother" is living in the household in all three rounds ³ (99% of total population)	nil
SAQF E1, E2 and E3 only or with ICCQ (SAQF alone or with SOCIO, PCM, ENFAN, MERE (variables from the ICCQ) and PERE)	PEQAAPL	Children whose "father" is living in the household in all three rounds (85% of total population)	nil
SAQM (1 or 2 rounds) with ICCQ (MERE (variables from the SAQM), SOCIO, PCM, ENFAN, MERE (variables from the ICCQ) and PERE)	PEPCM3	All children targeted by the study ⁴	SAQM, 1 round: 3.1% to 4.3% ⁵ SAQM, 2 rounds: 6.2% to 7.3%
SAQM E1, E2 and E3 and SAQF E1, E2 and E3 only or with ICCQ (MERE (variables from SAQM) and SAQF alone or with SOCIO, PCM, ENFAN, MERE (variables from the ICCQ) and PERE)	PEQAAPL	Children whose "father" and "mother" are living in the household in all three rounds (85% of total population)	0.8%

1. The weighted variables for analysis of the 1998 to 2000 rounds are included in the file POIDS301 (see sub-section 3.3.1). Not considered here are the files of derivative variables (files INDI101, 201 and 301), which include variables from different instruments, since the weighting attached to each of them depends on the instrument on which it was constructed.
2. Proportion of missing data (overall non-response to an instrument) for which the weighting has not been adjusted, in addition to the partial non-response to each of the questions.
3. In this case, it is taken for granted that the data obtained from the SAQM characterize the mother (perception regarding her child, relationship with her spouse, etc.). For these analyses, we thus consider ineligible children whose mother is absent in one of the rounds. More precisely, this involves characterizing the mothers of target children when they are living in the household in all three rounds.
4. In this case, it is taken for granted that the data obtained from the SAQM characterize the child rather than the mother. For example, the variable of analysis may be a variable from the ICCQ dealing with the child and the goal is to study the relationship between it and a variable from the SAQM. A datum on the child may be missing because the non-resident mother was not able to respond to the SAQM. The non-response to the SAQM and the missing data due to the mother being absent from the household are considered here to be a partial non-response.
5. Proportion of longitudinal non-respondents to the SAQM among longitudinal respondents to the ICCQ.

Source: Adapted from Plante and Courtemanche, 2001.

5.2 Partial Non-Response and Imputation

Most of the questionnaires were properly answered in both the 1999 and 2000 rounds. Partial non-response therefore does not represent a major problem with regard to the presence of potential bias; that is why no imputation was made for either variable in the 1999 and 2000 rounds of the QLSCD.

A few questions from the SAQM, the ICCQ and the ICPQ, however, present a partial non-response exceeding 5% (Plante *et al.*, 2002). For example, for the 1999 and 2000 rounds, special attention must be paid to the question on the perception of the father/spouse of the degree of happiness in the couple (question 83 of the SAQF in the 1999 round and 24 of the SAQF in the 2000 round), for which the rates of non-response are 12% in the 1999 round and 22% in the 2000 round. Among the other answers with very high partial non-response rates (10% or more) in either of these rounds are the height of the child (variable bhleq03 of the 1999 round: 10%), question 75 on grandparents' problems with alcohol included in the SAQF in the 1999 round (bqpjq75: 12%) and certain questions on the absent biological father answered by the mother, included in files BIO201 and 301.²¹

It is important to emphasize that when the estimations are based on several variables with partial non-response, they may be subject to higher bias. In this report, estimations affected by a non-response of over 5% are accompanied by a note specifying for which sub-group of the population they are less reliable.

For a detailed analysis of partial non-response among the longitudinal respondents in the 1998, 1999 and 2000 rounds, the reader may consult Part 2 of the Number 1 in this series (Plante *et al.*, 2002). In cases where the non-response is not negligible (over 5%), it is recommended that the characteristics of the respondents and the partial non-respondents be compared in order to evaluate the possible direction of the bias, if necessary, and then to consider these characteristics in the analyses or qualify the results obtained as a function of the identified biases.

21. Over and above overall non-response. However, it must be kept in mind that the data in these files are not weighted because of the overall too-high non-response rates obtained.

6. Distribution

The denormalized databank for Rounds 1998 to 2000 of the QLSCD, excluding detailed data on income and employment and several other variables identified in section 4, were released to the research groups, which conducted the analyses made for the present report.²² These groups associated with the QLSCD are composed mainly of university researchers and professionals in the health and social services sector and from different ministries.

The files making up the complete databank for the 1998 to 2000 rounds were released in July 2001, about one year before publication of the first series of papers in this Volume. Unless otherwise stated, all the data published in this report have been verified by the *Direction Santé Québec* and the *Direction de la méthodologie, de la démographie et des enquêtes spéciales de l'Institut de la statistique du Québec*.

22. All members of the research groups had to fill out, beforehand, a confidentiality form in which they agreed, in particular, not to distribute or copy the databank. Another form, foreseeing an embargo on the data before their publication in the ISQ report, also had to be signed and returned.

7. Derivative Variables

This section describes the variables derived from the data in the 1998 to 2000 rounds of the QLSCD. The sociodemographic variables were developed by the *Direction Santé Québec*. Many of them are based on the Cycle 1 report of the National Longitudinal Study of Children and Youth (Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada, 1995). Most of the scales were proposed by the research groups associated with the QLSCD.

Table 7.1 lists the derivative variables included in the microdata files of the first three rounds of the QLSCD. To facilitate consultation, the indices and groupings are presented according to whether they cover the target child, the resident biological mother/spouse, the resident biological father/spouse, or the entire household. This list includes the variable name, the sources, the categories for each variable and information on how they were constructed.

Specifically, there are the following headings:

VARIABLE NAME: The names used to designate the variables are those found in the databank, which conform to the description presented in section 3.2 (part 2), "Conventions for Designating Variables." Thus, all variables beginning with an "A" concern data gathered in the 1998 round (file INDI101); those beginning with a "B" the data from the second round (file INDI201); and those beginning with a "C" the data from the third round (file INDI301).

SOURCE(S): Instruments and questions used to construct the index or grouping. The instruments are indicated as follows:

OFL Observations of Family Life

SAQM Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Biological Mother/Spouse

SAQF Self-Administered Questionnaire for the Biological Father/Spouse

ICCQ Interviewer Completed Computerized Questionnaire

ICPQ Interviewer Completed Paper Questionnaire

CATEGORIES: Categories of the variable as they appear in the microdata files. For continuous variables, only the minimum and maximum values observed are presented.²³

CONSTRUCTION: Instructions for understanding the construction of the index without necessarily knowing a programming language.

23. It should be noted that certain variables or categories of variables present low prevalences (below 3%). We have chosen not to group the information when it could prove pertinent in providing direction for analyses. However, caution must be exercised in the use of these variables.

It must be noted that a number of the derivative variables from the 1999 and 2000 rounds consist essentially of an updating of those already described in Volume 1 Number 12 (Desrosiers *et al.*, 2001).²⁴ Therefore, they are not described in detail here.

Finally, it is important to mention that when comparing the value of a derivative variable from one round to another, special attention must be paid to the respondent or the person concerned by the information. For example, a scale administered only to the PMK (person who knows the child best) in the first round may have been administered separately to the mother and the biological father in another round, and vice versa. If one wants to analyze changes observed among mothers, one must be sure that only the PMK mothers are retained. To ensure that one is referring to the same person from year to year, one must check the identification number of the person to whom the information pertains in the corresponding files.

24 . It must be noted, however, that the frequencies presented here deal with 2,223 children and not the 2,120 children retained for the longitudinal study. The adjusted frequencies (excluding the over-sample) for this cross-sectional round may be obtained by applying the weight PEPCM1M (instead of APOIPCMM) or PEQAAP1M (instead of APOIQAPM) included in the file POIDS201 (see sub-section 3.3.1). The choice of weights to use with the derivative variables of the 1999 and 2000 rounds depends on the type of analysis planned (see section 5).

Table 7.1

Summary table of derivative variables from the QLSCD included in microdata files INDI101, INDI201 and INDI301, Québec, 1998, 1999 and 2000¹

<i>Variable name²</i>	<i>Source(s)</i>	<i>Categories</i>	<i>Construction and remarks³</i>
<i>Characteristics related to the target child</i>			
Sociodemographic variables			
ARGED01 <i>Child's birth rank</i>	Live births file	1 to 5 +	This variable was also collected using the medical records in the 1998 round (for later distribution).
AGTED01 <i>Gestational age</i>	Live births file	56 to 65 weeks	Corresponds to the sum of the duration of the pregnancy and the chronological age of the child. Variable calculated in the first round only.
APEED01 <i>Prematurity</i>	Live births file	1) yes 2) no	Duration of pregnancy under 37 weeks. This variable was also collected using the medical records in the 1998 round (for later distribution).
AMDED13 <i>Low birth weight (< 2500 gr.)</i>	ICCQ amdeq13	1) yes 2) no	This variable was also collected using the medical records in the 1998 round (for later distribution).
AREED01, BREED01, CREED01 <i>Number of brothers/sisters</i>	ICCQ (section REL)	0 to 4 +	Includes siblings, biological or not, of the target child living in the household (full-time or part-time). This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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- Variables beginning with an "A" cover data collected in the 1998 round (file INDI101); those beginning with a "B" the data from the 1999 round (file INDI201); and those beginning with a "C" the data from the 2000 round (file INDI301), when the children were aged approximately 5 months, 17 months and 29 months, respectively. The variables are grouped according to whether they relate to the target child, the resident mother/spouse, the resident father/spouse or the entire household.
- To facilitate longitudinal follow-up, the results obtained in a number of scales used in more than one round were standardized (scores of between 0 and 10). This operation is intended to facilitate analysis of the results in the case of scales with a variable number of items from one year of the study to another (e.g., abridged versions introduced after the 1998 round). These variables are distinguished with a "T" in the fifth letter position in the variable name. In other cases, the scores obtained at an earlier time have been recalculated to include the same items as those in a more recent round (e.g., PPBS, neighbourhood safety). These variables are distinguished by an "L" in the fifth letter position in the variable name.
- Unless otherwise indicated, all derivative variables in the 1998 round (beginning with an "A") have already been described in detail in Desrosiers *et al.* (2001).

Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remark
CC2ED01 <i>Age in months at separation of biological parents</i>	ICCQ (sections CUS of the round 1998 and CU2 of the 2000 round) (E1: acseq02, 05a, 05b, 10a, 10b) (E3: cc2eq05a, 10a, 10b, 11a)	0 to 29; other/DK; not living together since birth; not separated	<p>This variable was constructed from information supplied retrospectively in sections CUS (1998 round) and CU2 (2000 round) of the QLSCD. The detailed programming of this index is not presented here because of the many filters that these sections contain. The procedure followed for construction of the variable is as follows:</p> <p>For children whose biological parents lived together prior to their birth, the age of the child at separation of the parents, as declared in the 1998 round or the 2000 round, as appropriate, has been retained.</p> <p>For the other children, it was verified whether the parents began (or began again) to live together after their birth and, if appropriate, if there was a break in this union. If there was, the age of the child at separation of the parents was retained.</p> <p>Children whose parents never lived together and those whose parents were not separated were placed in two separate categories.</p>
ASDED4AA <i>Ethnic origin: Canadian</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04b)	0) no 1) yes	
ASDED4AB <i>Ethnic origin: French</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04b)	0) no 1) yes	
ASDED4AA <i>Ethnic origin: Canadian</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04b)	0) no 1) yes	

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remark
ASDED4AB <i>Ethnic origin: French</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04b)	0) no 1) yes	
ASDED4AC <i>Ethnic origin: British</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04c, 04e, 04f)	0) no 1) yes	Includes people of English, Scottish, and Irish origin.
ASDED4AD <i>Ethnic origin: Other European origin</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04d, 04g, 04h, 04i, 04k, 04l, 04m, 04s)	0) no 1) yes	Includes people of Dutch, German, Italian, Jewish, Polish, Portugese, Ukrainian, and Spanish origin.
ASDED4AE <i>Ethnic origin: Aboriginal</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04p)	0) no 1) yes	
ASDED4AF <i>Ethnic origin: African/Haitian</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04o, 04t)	0) no 1) yes	
ASDED4AG <i>Ethnic origin: Other</i>	ICCQ (asdeq04j, 04n, 04q, 04r, 04u, 04v, 04w)	0) no 1) yes	The following origins have been grouped together due to small numbers: Chinese or South Asian, Metis, Inuit, and people who declared that they were "Arab-speaking from the Maghreb and the Middle East," "American Hispanics," and other unspecified origins.
Temperament			
ATMES01 <i>Perception of a difficult temperament by the mother/spouse</i>	ICCQ (E1: atmeq05, 06, 07, 08, 19, 20, 33)	Scale from 0 to 36	Non-standardized scale. Variable calculated for the first round only.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remark
ATMET01, BTMET01 <i>Perception of a difficult temperament by the mother/spouse (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E1: atmeq05, 06, 07, 08, 19, 20, 33) (E2: btmeq01, 05, 06, 07, 17, 33)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>Variables available for the 1998 and 1999 rounds only. For the variable from the 1998 round, the value of the non-standardized variable (ATMES01) was recalculated to a score of between 0 and 10. For the variable from the 1999 round, we proceeded as follows:</p> <p>We subtracted 1 from the value of each of the 6 items so that this value varies from 0 to 6.</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 6 items retained is equal to or greater than 5, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">BTMES01 = Average of items * 6 then the score is rounded to a whole value (0 to 36).</p> <p>If not, BTMES01 is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of BTMES01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BTMET01).</p> <p>Note: The variable BTMET01 was not derived when the respondent to the ICCQ-child was the father, since he had already answered these questions in the SAQF (see BTMET03).</p>
ATMES03 <i>Perception of a difficult temperament by the father/spouse</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 08, 12)	Scale from 0 to 35	Non-standardized scale. Variable calculated for the first round only. The convention used here is that for the ICCQ (section TMP), but the data are taken from the SAQF.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remark
ATMET03, BTMET03 <i>Perception of a difficult temperament by the father/spouse (standardized scale)</i>	SAQF (E1: aqpiq02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 08, 12) (E2: bqpiq02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 12)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables available for the 1998 and 1999 rounds only. The convention used here is that for the ICCQ (section TMP), but the data are drawn from the SAQF. For the variable from the 1998 round, we recalculated the value of the non-standardized variable (ATMES03) to a score between 0 and 10. For the variable from the 1999 round, we proceeded in the same way as for variable BTMET01 except that the number of valid responses must be equal to or greater than 4.
BTMET01A <i>Perception of an unpredictable temperament by the mother/spouse (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: btmeq25, 26, 27, 27a)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>Variable available for the 1999 round only and constructed as follows:</p> <p>We subtracted 1 from the value of each of the 4 items so that this value varies from 0 to 6.</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">BTMES01 = Average of items * 4 then the score is rounded to a whole value (0 to 24).</p> <p>If not, BTMES01A is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of BTMES01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BTMET01A).</p> <p>Note: The variable BTMET01A was not derived when the respondent to the ICCQ-child was the father, since he had already answered these questions in the SAQF (see BTMET03A).</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remark
BTMET03A <i>Perception of an unpredictable temperament by the father/spouse (standardized scale)</i>	SAQF (E2: bqpjq08, 09, 10, 11)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 1999 round only. The convention used here is that for the ICCQ (section TMP), but the data are drawn from the SAQF. This variable was constructed in the same way as variable BTMET01A.
Parenting practices			
APRES01 <i>Positive parenting practices (as reported by the PMK)⁴</i>	ICCQ (E1: apre01, 02, 03, 06, 07a)	Scale varying from 7 to 20	Non-standardized scale. Variable calculated for the first round only.
APRET01, BPRET01 <i>Positive parenting practices (as reported by the PMK) (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E1: apre01, 02, 03, 06, 07a) (E2: bpre01, 02, 03, 06, 07a)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>Variables available for the 1998 and 1999 rounds only. For the variable from the 1998 round, the value of the non-standardized variable (APRES01) was recalculated to a score of between 0 and 10. For the variable from the 1999 round, we proceeded as follows:</p> <p>We subtracted 1 from the value of each of the 5 items so that this value varies from 0 to 4.</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 5 items retained is equal to or greater than 4, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">BPRES01 = Average of items * 5 then the score is rounded to a whole value (0 to 20).</p> <p>If not, BPRET01 is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of BPRET01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BPRET01).</p> <p>Note: The variable BPRET01 was not derived when the respondent to the ICCQ-child was the father, since he had already answered these questions in the SAQF (see BPRET03).</p>

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4. No derivative variable was retained for hostile parenting practices (2 items only).

Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remark
BPRET03 <i>Positive parenting practices (as reported by the father/spouse)⁴ (standardized scale)</i>	SAQF (E2: bqpjq61, 62, 63, 66, 67)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 1999 round only. The convention used here is that of the ICCQ (section PR), but the data are drawn from the SAQF. This variable was constructed in the same way as the variable BPRET01.
Behaviour BBEET01A <i>Hyperactivity (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbeeq8b, 8i1, 8n, 8p, 8s, 8w, 8hh1)	Score of 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1999 round only as follows: If the number of valid responses to the 7 items retained is equal to or greater than 5, then: BBEES01A = Average of items * 7 then the score is rounded to a whole value (7 to 21). If not, BBEES01A is undefined. If the value of BBEES01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BBEET01A).
BBEET01B <i>Inattention (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbeeq8p, 8ee, 8qq)	Score of 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1999 round only as follows: If the number of valid responses to the 3 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then: BBEES01B = Average of items * 3 then the score is rounded to a whole value (3 to 9). IF not, BBEES01B is undefined. If the value of BBEES01B is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BBEET01B).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remark
BBEET01C <i>Emotional problems (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbee8f, 8k, 8q, 8v, 8cc, 8mm, 8rr)	Score of 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1999 round only and in the same manner as BBEET01A.
BBEET01D <i>Anxiety (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbee8f, 8q, 8v, 8cc)		Variable calculated for the 1999 round only as follows: If the number of valid responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then: BBEES01D = Average of items * 4 then the score is rounded to a whole value (4 to 12). If not, BBEES01D is undefined. If the value of BBEES01D is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BBEET01D).
BBEET01E <i>Separation anxiety (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbee8dd1, 8ll1, 8pp1, 8tt1)	Score from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1999 round only in the same way as for BBEET01D.
BBEET01F <i>Physical aggression (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbee8ea, 8ga, 8ia, 8na, 8ua, 8xc, 8z1a, 8cca, 8eea, 8hhc, 8nna, 8uuc)	Score from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1999 round only as follows: If the number of valid responses to the 12 items retained is equal to or greater than 9, then: BBEES01F = Average of items * 12 then the score is rounded to a whole value (12 to 36). If not, BBEES01F is undefined. If the value of BBEES01F is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BBEET01F).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remark
BBEET01G <i>Pro-social behaviour (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbeeq8d, 8u, 8bb, 8ss, 8uu1)	Score from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1999 round only as follows: If the number of valid responses to the 5 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then: BBEES01G = Average of items * 5 then the score is rounded to a whole value (5 to 15). If not, BBEES01G is undefined. If the value of BBEES01G is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BBEET01G).
BBEET01H <i>Opposition (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbeeq8e1, 8j1, 8r1, 8t1, 8z1)	Score from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1999 round only in the same way as for BBEET01G.
BBEET01I <i>Timidity (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bbeeq8d1, 8k1, 8r2, 8u1, 8qq1, 8ss1)	Score from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1999 round only as follows: The values of the items BBEEQ8K1 and 8QQ1 are inverted (that is, 1 = 3 and 3 = 1) ⁵ If the number of valid responses to the 6 items retained is equal to or greater than 4, then: BBEES01I = Average of items * 6 then the score is rounded to a whole value (8 to 18). If not, BBEES01I is undefined. If the value of BBEES01I is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (BBEET01I).

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5. For construction of the variable BBEET1I included in the file INDI201, however, this step was omitted. The corrected unweighted frequency of this variable can be found in Table A.1 of Annex 4. Until the next microdata file (2002 round) is distributed, users who wish to obtain the corrected variable may contact the *Direction Santé Québec* of the *ISQ*.

<i>Variable name</i>	<i>Source(s)</i>	<i>Categories</i>	<i>Construction and remarks</i>
Characteristics related to the resident biological mother/spouse			
Sociodemographic variables			
AAGMD01, BAGMD01, CAGMD01 <i>Age group of the mother/spouse at time of study</i>	ICCQ (E1: aage_1) (E2: bage_x where x is the person identification number of the mother/spouse) (E3: cage_x where x is the person identification number of the mother/spouse)	1) Under 20 years 2) 20-24 years 3) 25-29 years 4) 30-34 years 5) 35-39 years 6) 40 years +	This variable is updated for each wave according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
AEDMD01, BEDMD01, CEDMD01 <i>Highest level of education attained by the mother/spouse</i>	ICCQ (E1: aedmq01 to 04) (E2 and E3: update for new spouses only)	1) No high school diploma 2) High school diploma 3) Some post-secondary study (not including university) 4) Vocational/technical school diploma 5) College diploma 6) Some university 7) University degree	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001). It should be noted that in the case of people who did not complete high school but did complete post-secondary studies, priority is given to the highest level of education attained.
AEDMD02, BEDMD02, CEDMD02 <i>Highest level of education attained by the mother/spouse</i>	ICCQ (E1: aedmq01 to 04) (E2 and E3: update for new spouses only)	1) No high school diploma 2) High school diploma 3) Post-secondary diploma (not including university) 4) University degree	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ALFMD1A, BLFMD1A, CLFMD1A <i>Paid work at time of the study</i>	ICCQ (E1: alfmd01, 08) (E2: blfmq01, 08) (E3: clfmq01, 08)	0) no 1) yes	Variable that indicates if the person was working at the time of the study. This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ALFMD1B, BLFMD1B, CLFMD1B <i>Paid work – last 12 months</i>	ICCQ (E1: alfmd01, 02) (E2: blfmq01, 02) (E3: clfmq01, 02)	0) no 1) yes	Variable that indicates if the person worked (full- or part-time) at any time in the 12 months preceding the study. This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ALFMD1C, BLFMD1C, CLFMD1C <i>Employment status – last 12 months</i>	ICCQ (E1: alfmd04) (E2: blfmq04) (E3: clfmq04)	-4) Not applicable (not employed) 1) Part-time (< 30 h) 2) Full-time	This variable refers to the number of hours usually worked in the year preceding the study, all jobs together . It is updated for each wave according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001). It should be noted that the label for this variable (previously “main employment status”) has been changed to better reflect the content.
ACSED04 <i>Previous union of biological mother</i>	ICCQ (section CUS) (E1: acseq6aa, 6ab, 6ac, 6ad; acseq6ca, 6cb, 6cc, 6cd)	0) No union 1) Yes, union(s)	This information relates solely to the biological mother of the target child. Fixed variable created after Volume 1 was published. For children born to a household comprising both biological parents, we verify whether the mother had had a previous union before living with the father. For children born into a single-parent family, we verify whether the mother had previously lived with a person other than the father before the birth. More precisely: ACSED04 = 0 if ACSEQ6AD = 4 or ACSEQ6CD = 4 ACSED04 = 1 if ACSEQ6AA = 1 or ACSEQ6AB = 2 or ACSEQ6AC = 3 or ACSEQ6CA = 1 or ACSEQ6CB = 2 or ACSEQ6CC = 3 ACSED04 has a missing value if one of the variables ACSEQ6AA to ACSEQ6AD or ACSEQ6CA to ACSEQ6CD is missing.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ASDMD1A, BSDMD1A, CSDMD1A <i>Immigrant status</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq01, 2aa) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) Is not an immigrant 2) Immigrant from Europe 3) Immigrant not from Europe	The first category refers to people born in Canada without regard to ethnic origin. The second category includes people born in the United States, Australia, New Zealand or Europe. The third category refers to people born in all other countries. For members already present in the 1998 round, the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in a later round, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD3A, BSDMD3A, CSDMD3A <i>Number of years since first immigration</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq03) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	-4) Is not an immigrant 1) Less than 5 years 2) 5-9 years 3) 10 years or more	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD4AA, BSDMD4AA, CSDMD4AA, DSDMD4AA <i>Ethnic origin: Canadian</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq04a) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD4AB, BSDMD4AB, CSDMD4AB <i>Ethnic origin: French</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq04b) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD4AC, BSDMD4AC, CSDMD4AC <i>Ethnic origin: British</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq04c, 04e, 04f) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	Includes people of English, Scottish or Irish origin. For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ASDMD4AD, BSDMD4AD, CSDMD4AD <i>Ethnic origin: Other European</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq04d, 04g, 04h, 04i, 04k, 04l, 04m, 04s) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	Includes people of Dutch, German, Italian, Jewish, Polish, Portuguese, Ukrainian, and Spanish origin. For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD4AE, BSDMD4AE, CSDMD4AE <i>Ethnic origin: Aboriginal</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq04p) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD4AF, BSDMD4AF, CSDMD4AF <i>Ethnic origin: African/Haitian (female)</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq04o, 04t) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD4AG, BSDMD4AG, CSDMD4AG <i>Ethnic origin: Other</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq04j, 04n, 04q, 04r, 04u, 04v, 04w) (E2 et E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	The following origins have been grouped together due to small numbers: Chinese or South Asian, Metis, Inuit, and people who declared that they were "Arab-speaking from the Maghreb and the Middle East," "American Hispanics," and other unspecified origins. For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ASDMD05, BSDMD05, CSDMD05 <i>Language(s) spoken by the mother</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq05a to 05s) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) French or English only 2) French and English only 3) French and English + other language(s) 4) French or English + other language(s)	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD06, BSDMD06, CSDMD06 <i>First language(s) learned</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq06a to 06s) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) French 2) English (not French) 3) Neither French nor English	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDMD6A, BSDMD6A, CSDMD6A <i>Language(s) most often spoken at home</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq6aa, 6ab, 6ac) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) French only 2) English only 3) Neither French nor English 4) French and English only 5) French or English + other language(s)	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
Satisfaction at work			
CQMMD01 <i>Satisfaction at work</i>	SAQM (E3: cqmmq32a, 32b, 32c, 32d, 32e)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 2000 round only. If the number of responses to the 5 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then: CQMMD01 = Average of items * 5 then the score is rounded to a whole value (5 to 25). If not, CQMMD01 is undefined. If the value of CQMMD01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (CQMMD01).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
<p>Conjugal satisfaction</p> <p>CQMMS01 <i>Conjugal satisfaction</i></p>	<p>SAQM (E3: cqmmq22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29)</p>	<p>Scale from 2 to 41</p>	<p>For biological mothers in a union, whether or not they live with their spouse, and spouse of the father. Variable available for the 2000 round only.</p> <p>If the value of the items is not missing, then:</p> <p>The values of the items CQMMQ22, 24 and 25 are inverted (That is 1 = 6; 2 = 5; 3 = 4; 4 = 3; 5 = 2; 6 = 1).</p> <p>We subtract 1 from each item to obtain a minimal value of 0 for each of them.</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 8 items retained is equal to or greater than 6, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">CQMMS01 = Average of items * 8 then the score is rounded to a whole value (2 to 41).</p> <p>If not, CQMMS01 is undefined.</p> <p>Note: This scale, administered for the first time in the 2000 round, was not included in a standardized form in microdata file INDI301. Users who wish to standardize it should rename the variable rather than simply changing the fifth letter to a "T" in order to avoid "overwriting" the variable relating to satisfaction at work (CQMMT01).</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
Conjugal support ASOMS01 <i>Perceived conjugal support</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq49 to 53)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 1998 round only.
Support and overprotection by the family of origin CQMMT02A <i>Support by the mother during childhood and adolescence</i>	SAQM (E3: cqmmq19a, 19c, 19e)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>If the number of valid responses to the 3 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then one calculates the average score obtained then inverts this score so that a higher score corresponds to more support, that is:</p> $CQMS02A = ((5 - \text{average of items}) * 3)$ <p>then round the score to a whole value (3 to 12).</p> <p>If not, CQMS02A is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CQMS02A is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying from 1 to 10 (CQMMT02A).</p>
CQMMT02B <i>Overprotection by the mother during childhood and adolescence</i>	SAQM (E3: cqmmq19b, 19d, 19f, 19g)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>If the number of valid responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then:</p> $CQMS02B = \text{Average of items} * 4$ <p>then round the score to a whole value (4 to 16).</p> <p>If not, CQMS02B is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CQMS02B is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying from 1 to 10 (CQMMT02B).</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
CQMMT03A <i>Support by the father during childhood and adolescence</i>	SAQM (E3: cqmmq20a, 20c, 20e)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>If the number of valid responses to the 3 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then one calculates the average score obtained then inverts this score so that a higher score corresponds to more support, that is:</p> $\text{CQMMS03A} = ((5 - \text{average of items}) * 3)$ <p>then round the score to a whole value (3 to 12).</p> <p>If not, CQMMS03A is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CQMMS03A is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying from 1 to 10 (CQMMT02A).</p>
CQMMT03B <i>Overprotection by the father during childhood and adolescence</i>	SAQM (E3: cqmmq20b, 20d, 20f, 20g)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>If the number of valid responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then:</p> $\text{CQMMS03B} = \text{average of items} * 4$ <p>then round the score to a whole value (4 to 16).</p> <p>If not, CQMMS03B is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CQMMS03B is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying from 1 to 10 (CQMMT03B).</p>
Depression			
ADPMS01 <i>Level of symptoms of depression reported</i>	ICCQ (E1: ahlmq12a to 12m)	Scale from 0 to 36	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ADPMT01, BDPMT01 <i>Level of symptoms of depression reported (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E1: ahlmq12a to 12m) (E2: bhlfq12a to 12l)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>Variables available for the 1998 and 1999 rounds only. For the variable in the 1998 round, the value of the non-standardized variable (adpms01) was recalculated to a score of between 0 and 10. For the variable in the 1999 round, we proceeded as follows:</p> <p>If the PMK is the biological mother or the spouse of the father and the value of each item is not missing, then:</p> <p>We subtract 1 from each of these items to obtain a value varying between 0 and 3 for each of the items.</p> <p>We invert the value of the items BHLFQ12F, 12H and 12J (that is, 1 = 3; 2 = 2; 3 = 1).</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 12 items retained is equal to or greater than 8, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">BDPMS01 = average of items * 12 then round the score to a whole value (0 to 36).</p> <p>If not, BDPMS01 is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of BDPMS01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying from 1 to 10 (BDPMT01).</p> <p>Note: In calculation of the variable for the 1999 round, one item on anxiety was omitted (HLA-Q12M of the ICCQ; question not asked in the 1999 round).</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
Mother's perceptions and cognitions			
APAMS01 <i>Parental self-efficacy</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq23, 25, 27, 29, 32, 47)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
APAML01, BPAML01, CPAML01 <i>Parental self-efficacy</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq23, 25, 27, 29) (E2: bqmmq27, 29, 32, 33) (E3: cqmmq34, 35, 37, 38)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables calculated from the items common to all three rounds. We therefore recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For each round, we proceeded as follows: If the number of valid responses to the items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then the value of the derivative variable is equal to the average of the items.
APAMS02 <i>Perception of parent's impact</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq22, 31, 37, 42, 45)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
APAML02, BPAML02, CPAML02 <i>Parental of parent's impact</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq22, 31, 37, 42, 45) (E2: bqmmq25, 35, 40, 44, 46) (E3: cqmmq33, 40, 44, 47, 49)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables calculated from the items common to all three rounds. We therefore recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For each round, we proceeded as follows: If the number of valid responses to the items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then the value of the derivative variable is equal to: 10 –the average of the items. In this way, a higher score corresponds to a greater perception of impact.
APAMS03 <i>Parental coercion</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq26, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 43)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
APAML03, BPAML03, CPAML03 <i>Parental coercion</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq26, 30, 33) (E2: bqmmq31, 34, 37) (E3: cqmmq36, 39, 41)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables calculated from the items common to all three rounds. We therefore recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For each round, we proceeded as follows: If the number of valid responses to the items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then the value of the derivative variable is equal to the average of the items.
APAMS04 <i>Parental affection/pleasure</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq22a, 22b, 46a, 46b, 46c)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only
APAMS05 <i>Parental overprotection</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq34, 38, 39, 41, 44)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only
APAML05, BPAML05, CPAML05 <i>Parental overprotection</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq34, 38, 41, 44) (E2: bqmmq38, 42, 43, 45) (E3: cqmmq42, 45, 46, 48)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables calculated from the items common to all three rounds. We therefore recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For each round, we proceeded as follows: If the number of valid responses to the items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then the value of the derivative variable is equal to the average of the items.
APAMS06 <i>Perception of the child's qualities</i>	SAQM (E1: aqmmq21, 24, 35, 46)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
BFNFT01 <i>Family functioning (as reported by the mother/spouse) (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bfnfq01d, 01f, 01g, 01h, 01j, 01k, 01l)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>Variable available for the 1999 round only.</p> <p>If the PMK is the biological mother or the father's spouse and the value of each of the items is not missing, then:</p> <p>We subtract 1 from each of the items in order to obtain a value of between 0 and 3 for each of the items.</p> <p>We invert the value of the items BFNQ01G and 01K (that is, 1 = 3; 2 = 2; 3 = 1).</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 7 items retained is equal to or greater than 5, then:</p> <p>$BFNFS01 = \text{Average of items} * 7$ then round the score to a whole value (0 to 21).</p> <p>If not, BFNFS01 is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of BFNFS01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying between 0 and 10 (BFNFT01).</p> <p>A low score indicates that a family is functional.</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
Characteristics relating to the resident father/spouse			
Sociodemographic variables			
AAGJD01, BAGJD01, CAGJD01 <i>Age group of father/spouse at the time of the study</i>	ICCQ (E1: aage_1) (E2: bage_x where x is the person identification number of the father/spouse) (E3: cage_x where x is the person identification number of the father/spouse)	1) Under 25 years 2) 25-29 years 3) 30-34 years 4) 35-39 years 5) 40 years +	This variable is updated in each round according to the method described by Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001). It should be noted that the categories "under 20 years" and "20–24 years" were grouped together because of the small numbers in the category under 20 years.
AEDJD01, BEDJD01, CEDJD01 <i>Highest education level attained by the father/spouse</i>	ICCQ (E1: aedjq01 to 04) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) No high school diploma 2) High school diploma 3) Some post-secondary study (not including university) 4) Vocational/technical school diploma 5) College diploma 6) Some university 7) University degree	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001). It should be noted that in the case of people who did not complete high school but did complete post-secondary studies, priority is given to the highest level of education attained.
AEDJD02, BEDJD02, CEDJD02 <i>Highest diploma/degree obtained by the father/spouse</i>	ICCQ (E1: aedjq01 to 04) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) No high school diploma 2) High school diploma 3) Post-secondary diploma (not including university) 4) University degree	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ALFJD1A, BLFJD1A, CLFJD1A <i>Paid work at the time of the study</i>	ICCQ (E1: alfjd01, 08) (E2 : blfq01, 08) (E3: clfq01, 08)	0) no 1) yes	Variable that indicates if the person was working at the time of the study. This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ALFJD1B, BLFJD1B, CLFJD1B <i>Paid work – last 12 months</i>	ICCQ (E1: alfjd01, 02) (E2 : blfq01, 02) (E3: clfq01, 02)	0) no 1) yes	Variable that indicates if the person worked (full- or part-time) at a given time in the 12 months preceding the study. This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ALFJD1C, BLFJD1C, CLFJD1C <i>Employment status – last 12 months</i>	ICCQ (E1: alfjq04) (E2: blfjq04) (E3: clfjq04)	-4) Not applicable (not employed) 1) Part-time (< 30 h) 2) Full-time	This variable refers to the number of hours usually worked in the year preceding the study, all jobs together . It is updated for each wave according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001). It should be noted that the label for this variable (previously “Main employment status”) has been changed to better reflect the content.
ACSED05 <i>Previous union of biological father</i>	ICCQ (section CUS) (E1: acseq7aa, 7ab, 7ac, 7ad; acseq7ca, 7cb, 7cc, 7cd)	0) No union 1) Yes, union(s)	This information deals solely with the biological father of the target child. Fixed variable created after Volume 1 was published. For children born into a household comprising both biological parents, we verify whether the father had a previous union before living with the mother. For children born into a single-parent family, we verify whether the father had previously lived with a person other than the mother before the birth. More precisely: ACSED05 = 0 if ACSEQ7AD = 4 or ACSEQ7CD = 4 ACSED05 = 1 if ACSEQ7AA = 1 or ACSEQ7AB = 2 or ACSEQ7AC = 3 or ACSEQ7CA = 1 or ACSEQ7CB = 2 or ACSEQ7CC = 3 ACSED05 has a missing value if one of the variables ACSEQ7AA to ACSEQ7AD or ACSEQ7CA to ACSEQ7CD is missing.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ASDJD1A, BSDJD1A, CSDJD1A <i>Immigrant status</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmq01, 2aa) (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) Is not an immigrant 2) Immigrant from Europe 3) Immigrant not from Europe	The first category refers to people born in Canada without regard to ethnic origin. The second category includes people born in the United States, Australia, New Zealand or Europe. The third category refers to people born in all other countries. For members already present in the 1998 round, the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in a later round, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD3A, BSDJD3A, CSDJD3A <i>Number of years since first immigration</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	-4) Is not an immigrant 1) Less than 5 years 2) 5-9 years 3) 10 years or more	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD4AA, BSDJD4AA, CSDJD4AA <i>Ethnic origin: Canadian</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD4AB, BSDJD4AB, CSDJD4AB <i>Ethnic origin: French</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD4AC, BSDJD4AC, CSDJD4AC <i>Ethnic origin: British</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	Includes people of English, Scottish, or Irish origin. For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ASDJD4AD, BSDJD4AD, CSDJD4AD <i>Ethnic origin: European</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	Includes people of Dutch, German, Italian, Jewish, Polish, Portuguese, Ukrainian, or Spanish origin. For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD4AE, BSDJD4AE, CSDJD4AE <i>Ethnic origin: Aboriginal</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD4AF, BSDJD4AF, CSDJD4AF <i>Ethnic origin: African/Haitian</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD4AG, BSDJD4AG, CSDJD4AG <i>Ethnic origin: Other</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	0) no 1) yes	The following origins have been grouped together due to small numbers: Chinese or South Asian, Metis, Inuit, and people who declared that they were "Arab-speaking from the Maghreb and the Middle East," "American Hispanics," and other unspecified origins. For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD05, BSDJD05, CSDJD05 <i>Language(s) spoken by the father/spouse</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) French or English only 2) French and English only 3) French and English + other language(s) 4) French or English + other language(s)	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ASDJD06, BSDJD06, CSDJD06 <i>First language(s) learned</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) French 2) English (not French) 3) Neither French nor English	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDJD6A, BSDJD6A, CSDJD6A <i>Language(s) most often spoken at home</i>	ICCQ (E2 and E3: updated for new spouses only)	1) French only 2) English only 3) Neither French nor English 4) French and English only 5) French or English + other language(s)	For members already present in the 1998 round, the value of the derivative variable created in this round was used. For new members in one or another of the later rounds, the variables were constructed as described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
Satisfaction at work CQPJT01 <i>Satisfaction at work</i>	SAQF (E3: cqjq45a, 45b, 45c, 45d, 45e)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 2000 round only. If the number of responses to the 5 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then: CQPJD01 = Average of items * 5 then the score is rounded to a whole value (5 to 25). If not, CQPJD01 is undefined. If the value of CQPJD01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (CQPJT01).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
<p>Conjugal satisfaction</p> <p>CQPJS01 <i>Conjugal satisfaction</i></p>	<p>SAQF (E3: cqjq24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31)</p>	<p>Scale from 6 to 40</p>	<p>For biological fathers in a union, whether or not they live with their spouse, and spouse of the mother. Variable available for the 2000 round only.</p> <p>If the value of the items is not missing, then:</p> <p>The values of the items CQPJQ25, 27 and 28 are inverted (that is, 1 = 6; 2 = 5; 3 = 4; 4 = 3; 5 = 2; 6 = 1).</p> <p>We subtract 1 from each item to obtain a minimal value of 0 for each of them.</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 8 items retained is equal to or greater than 6, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">CQPJS01 = Average of items * 8 then the score is rounded to a whole value (6 to 40).</p> <p>If not, CQPJS01 is undefined.</p> <p>Note: This scale, administered for the first time in the 2000 round, was not included in a standardized form in microdata file INDI301. Users who wish to standardize it should rename the variable rather than simply changing the fifth letter to a "T" in order to avoid "overwriting" the variable dealing with satisfaction at work (CQPJT01).</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
<p>Support and overprotection of the family of origin</p> <p>CQPJT02A <i>Support by the mother during childhood and adolescence</i></p>	<p>SAQF (E3: cqjq22a, 22c, 22e)</p>	<p>Scale from 0 to 10</p>	<p>If the number of valid responses to the 3 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then one calculates the average score obtained then inverts this score so that a higher score corresponds to more support, that is:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$CQMMS02A = ((5 - \text{average of items}) * 3)$ then round the score to a whole value (3 to 12).</p> <p>If not, CQMMS02A is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CQMMS02A is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying from 1 to 10 (CQMMT02A).</p>
<p>CQPJT02B <i>Overprotection by the mother during childhood and adolescence</i></p>	<p>SAQF (E3: cqjq22b, 22d, 22f, 22g)</p>	<p>Scale from 0 to 10</p>	<p>If the number of valid responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$CQPJS02B = \text{Average of items} * 4$ then round the score to a whole value (4 to 16).</p> <p>If not, CQPJS02B is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CQPJS02B is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying from 1 to 10 (CQPJT02B).</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
CQPJT03A <i>Support by the father during childhood and adolescence</i>	SAQF (E3: cqjq23a, 23c, 23e)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>If the number of valid responses to the 3 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then one calculates the average score obtained then inverts this score so that a higher score corresponds to more support, that is:</p> $\text{CQPJS03A} = (5 - \text{average of items}) * 3$ <p>then round the score to a whole value (3 to 12).</p> <p>If not, CQPJS03A is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CQPJS03A is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (CQPJT03A).</p>
CQPJT03B <i>Overprotection by the father during childhood and adolescence</i>	SAQF (E3: cqjq23b, 23d, 23f, 23g)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>If the number of valid responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then:</p> $\text{CQPJS03B} = \text{average of items} * 4$ <p>then round the score to a whole value (4 to 16).</p> <p>If not, CQPJS03B is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CQPJS03B is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (CQPJT03B).</p>
Depression			
ADPJS01 <i>Level of symptoms of depression reported</i>	SAQF (aqjq40 to q51a)	Scale from 0 to 36	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
ADPJT01 <i>Level of symptoms of depression reported (standardized scale)</i>	SAQF (aqjq40 to q51a)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 1998 round only. The value of the non-standardized variable (adpjs01) was recalculated to a score of between 0 and 10.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
Father's perceptions and cognitions			
APAJS01 <i>Parental self-efficacy</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 39)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
APAJL01, BPAJL01, CPAJL01 <i>Parental self-efficacy</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq15, 17, 19, 21) (E2: bqjq16, 18, 21, 22) (E3: cqjq47, 48, 50, 51)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables calculated from the items common to all three rounds. We therefore recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For each round, we proceeded as follows: If the number of valid responses to the items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then the value of the derivative variable is equal to the average of the items.
APAJS02 <i>Parental perception of impact</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq14, 23, 29, 34, 37)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
APAJL02, BPAJL02, CPAJL02 <i>Parental perception of impact</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq14, 23, 29, 34, 37) (E2: bqjq14, 24, 29, 33, 35) (E3: cqjq46, 53, 57, 60, 62)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables calculated from the items common to the three rounds. We therefore recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For each round, we proceeded as follows: If the number of valid responses to the items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then the value of the derivative variable is equal to: 10 –the average of the items. In this way, a higher score corresponds to a greater perception of impact.
APAJS03 <i>Parental coercion</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 32, 35)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
APAJL03, BPAJL03, CPAJL03 <i>Parental coercion</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq18, 22, 25) (E2: bqjq20, 23, 26) (E3: cqjq49, 52, 54)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables calculated from the items common to the three rounds. We therefore recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For each round, we proceeded as follows: If the number of valid responses to the items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then the value of the derivative variable is equal to the average of the items.
APAJS04 <i>Parental affection/pleasure</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq14a, 14b, 38a, 38b, 38c)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
APAJS05 <i>Parental overprotection</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq26, 30, 31, 33, 36)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
APAJL05, BPAJL05, CPAJL05 <i>Parental overprotection</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq26, 30, 33, 36) (E2: bqjq27, 31, 32, 34) (E3: cqjq55, 58, 59, 61)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variables calculated from the items common to the three rounds. We therefore recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 1999 and 2000 rounds. For each round, we proceeded as follows: If the number of valid responses to the items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then the value of the derivative variable is equal to the average of the items.
APAJS06 <i>Perception of the child's qualities</i>	SAQF (E1: aqjq13, 16, 27, 36)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
BFNFT03 <i>Family functioning (as reported by the father/spouse) (standardized scale)</i>	SAQF (E2: bqpjq84 to q90)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>Variable available for the 1999 round only.</p> <p>If the value of each of the items is not missing, then:</p> <p>We subtract 1 from each of the items in order to obtain a value varying between 0 and 3 for each of the items.</p> <p>We invert the values of the items BQPJQ86 and 89 (that is, 1 = 3; 2 = 2; 3 = 1).</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 7 items retained is equal to or greater than 5, then:</p> <p>BFNFS03 = Average of items * 7 then round the score to a whole value (0 to 21).</p> <p>If not, BFNFS03 is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of BFNFS03 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying between 0 and 10 (BFNFT03).</p> <p>A low score indicates that a family is functional.</p>

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<i>Variable name</i>	<i>Source(s)</i>	<i>Categories</i>	<i>Construction and remarks</i>
Characteristics related to the household			
Sociodemographic variables			
AREFD01, BREFD01, CREFD01 <i>Household size</i>	ICCQ (section REL)	2 to 7 +	This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
AINFD2A, BINFD2A, CINFD2A <i>Main source of household income</i>	ICCQ (E1: ainfd02) (E2: binfd02) (E3: cinfd02)	1) Wages and salaries 2) Self-employment 3) Social assistance 4) Employment insurance 5) Other	This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
AINFD3A, BINFD3A, CINFD3A <i>Income sufficient level</i>	ICCQ Income (E1: ainfq03, ainfd03) (E2: binfq03, binfd03) (E3: cinfq03, cinfd03) Household size (E1: arefd01) (E2: brefd01) (E3: crefd01) Size of urban or rural population (Postal code conversion file updated)	1) yes 2) no	This variable is updated in each round in relation to the low-income cut-offs established by Statistics Canada for the reference year, that is, 1997 for the 1998 round (see Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> , 2001), 1998 for the 1999 round and 1999 for the 2000 round (see Tables A.1 and A.2). These cut-offs take into account household size and household area of residence.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
AINFD3B, BINFD3B, CINFD3B <i>Income sufficient level</i> (3 categories)	ICCQ Income (E1: ainfq03, ainfd03) (E2: binfq03, binfd03) (E3: cinfq03, cinfd03) Household size (E1: arefd01) (E2: brefd01) (E3: crefd01) Size of urban or rural population (Postal code conversion file updated)	1) Sufficient income 2) Moderately inadequate income 3) Very inadequate income	<p>This variable was constructed for the first round after Volume 1 Number 12 was published. It was then updated for each round in relation to the low-income cut-offs established by Statistics Canada for the reference year, that is, 1998 for the 1999 round and 1999 for the 2000 round (see Tables A.1 and A.2). These cut-offs take into account of household size and household area of residence.</p> <p>For construction of this index, we followed the same approach as for the variable "income sufficient level" with two categories (Desrosiers <i>et al.</i>, 2001); however, we broke down the second category according to household income located between 60% and 100% of the low-income cut-off (moderately inadequate income) or below 60% of the cut-off (very inadequate income). The income of households belonging to this last category would correspond roughly to the categories for income security (social assistance payments).</p>
CQIFS01 <i>Insufficient funds index</i>	ICPQ (E3: cqifq20, 21, 22, 23)	Scale from 0 to 12	<p>Variable available for the 2000 round only.</p> <p>If none of the items has a missing value, then:</p> <p>We subtract 1 from the value of each of the items to obtain a score varying between 0 and 3 for each of them.</p> <p>CQIFS01 = sum of the 4 items.</p> <p>If not, CQIFS01 has a missing value.</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
AINFD08, BINFD08, CINFD08 <i>Socioeconomic status</i>	ICCQ- Mother (E1: aedmq01, aedmq04, apimd01) (E2: bedmq01, bedmq04, bpimd01) (E3: cedmq01, cedmq04, cpimd01) Father/partner (E1: aedjq01, aedjq04, apijd01) (E2: bedjq01, bedjq04, bpijd01) (E3: cedjq01, cedjq04, cpijd01) PMK (E1: ainfq03 and ainfd03) (E2: binfq03 and binfd03) (E3: cinfq03 and cinfd03)	E1: Scores varying from - 2.8 (lowest SES) to 3.7 (highest SES) E2: Scores varying from - 3.0 (lowest SES) to 3.7 (highest SES) E3: Scores varying from - 3.0 (lowest SES) to 3.7 (highest SES) E4: Scores varying from - 2.7 (lowest SES) to 3.5 (highest SES)	Combination of measures describing the occupational prestige, the education level and the economic position of the child's parents. This measure is calculated from five sources: the PMK's education level, the spouse's education level, the prestige of the PMK's occupation, the prestige of the spouse's occupation and the household income. ⁶ This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
AFAFD01, BFAFD01, CFAFD01 <i>Family type at time of survey (6 categories)</i>	E1: ICCQ (sections REL and CUS) and SAQM (aqmmq48) E2: ICCQ (sections REL and CONT) and SAQM (bqmmq65) E3: ICCQ (sections REL and CONT) and SAQM (cqmmq21)	1) Intact two-parent 2) Reconstituted (mother) 3) Reconstituted (father) 4) Reconstituted (mother + father) 5) Reconstituted (new spouse of bio. parent) 6) Single-parent	The second category includes families with children from a previous union of the mother only, the third includes children from a previous union of the father only and the fourth category includes children from a previous union of the mother and the father. The few biological parents living with a spouse who is not the biological parent of the target child form the fifth category. Foster families and other families in which neither biological parent of the target child lives are not included in this typology. ⁷ This variable is updated in each round according to the approach described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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6. For more details on the calculation and interpretation of this variable, see Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada (1995) and Wilms & Shields (1996).

7. It should be noted, however, that some categories contain very low numbers. It is therefore strongly recommended that certain categories (e.g., 2 and 4) be grouped as a function of the type of analysis conducted.

Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
AFAFD02, BFAFD02, CFAFD02 <i>Family type at time of survey (3 categories)</i>	E1: afafd01 E2: bfafd01 E3: cfafd01	1) Intact two-parent 2) Reconstituted 3) Single-parent	This variable comprises a grouping of the variables AFAFD01, BFAFD01 or CFAFD01, depending on the round concerned. The second category includes families in which at least one of the children is from a previous union of one or the other of the parents.
AREFD02, BREFD02, CREFD02 <i>Both biological parents in the household (at time of the study)</i>	ICCQ (section REL and sex of each household member)	1) Yes 2) No	This variable is updated in each round. Starting with the 1999 round, we use an approach slightly different from that used in the first round (Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> , 2001), since the biological parents may have a different identification number than that reserved for resident parents in the 1998 round (that is, "1" for the mother and "3" for the father). Starting from the matrix of relationships, we first identify the children for whom the biological father lives in the household (see the variable " <i>Biological father present in the household</i> " below). To identify children for whom the biological mother lives in the household, we proceed the same way or by exclusion of certain household numbers, since the number of children not living with their biological mother is very low in the study. The variable " <i>Two biological parents present in the household (at time of the study)</i> " is therefore derived by combining the two variables thus created.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
AREFD2A, BREFD2A, CREFD2A <i>Biological father present in the household</i>	ICCQ (section REL and sex of each household member)	1) Yes 2) No	This variable is updated in each round. Starting with the 1999 round, we use an approach slightly different from that used in the first round (Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> , 2001), since the biological father may have a different identification number than that reserved for resident fathers in the 1998 round (that is, "3"). We must therefore verify, starting from the variables in the ICCQ matrix of relationships, whether the target child is the biological child (response code = "E1") of a man living in the household. For the 2000 round, for example, we verify if (CRE2Q3 = "E1" and CSEXE_3 = "M") or (CRE2Q4 = "E1" and CSEXE_4 = "M") and similarly for all people in the household.
AREFD03, BREFD03, CREFD03 <i>Biological father present in the household (if biological mother present)</i>	ICCQ (section REL)	1) Yes 2) No	This variable is used to identify, among responding biological mothers, those who are not living with the biological father at the time of the study. This variable can be used to identify, among the resident mothers, those who are eligible to respond to questions on the non-resident biological father. Updated in each round, this variable is equivalent to the variable " <i>Two biological parents present in the household (at the time of the study)</i> " except that families in which the biological mother is absent (e.g., single-parent families headed by a father and foster families in which neither the biological mother nor the biological father are present) are excluded.
ACSED01 <i>Conjugal situation of the parents at the birth of the child</i>	ICCQ (section CUS)	1) Married 2) Married preceded by common-law union 3) Common-law 4) Separated 5) Never lived together	

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ACSED02 <i>Family type at the birth of the child</i>	ICCQ (section CUS)	1) Intact two-parent (no child from prior union) 2) Intact two-parent (with children from previous union not living in household) 3) Reconstituted (mother or m + f) 4) Reconstituted (father only) 6) Single-parent	
ACSED03 <i>Time between beginning of union and birth of target child</i>	ICCQ (section CUS: acseq02, acseqa3a, acseqa3b, acsem03c, acsea03c, acsem03d, acsea03d) Month and year of child's birth: adnem01, adnema01	0 to 250; born in single-parent family	Fixed variable constructed after Volume 1 Number 12 was published. For children born with both biological parents present, the time (in months) between the beginning of the union and the birth of the child is calculated. Children born into a single-parent family form a separate category.
ALFFD01, BLFFD01, CLFFD01 <i>Parents' employment activity (last 12 months)</i>	ICCQ (E1: aflmd1b, alfjd1b, are1q3) (E2: blfmd1b, blfjd1b, bfafd02) (E3: clfmd1b, clfjd1b, cfafd02)	1) Two-p. fam. 2 parents working 2) Two-p. fam. 1 parent working 3) Two-p. fam. no parent working 4) One-p. fam. parent working 5) One-p. fam. no parent working	This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).
ASDFD6A, BSDFD6A, CSDFD6A <i>Language(s) most often spoken at home – household (two-parent or single-parent family)</i>	ICCQ (E1: asdmd6a, asdjd6a, are1q3) (E2: bsdmd6a, bsdjd6a) (E3: csdmd6a, csdjd6a) Updated for new members only (PMK or PMK's spouse)	1) French only 2) English only 3) Neither French nor English 4) French and English only 5) French or English + other language(s)	This variable is updated in each round according to the method described in Desrosiers <i>et al.</i> (2001).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
Support by grandparents CQIFT01 <i>Support by maternal grandparents</i>	ICPQ (E3: cqif15b1, 15b2, 15b3, 15b4)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 2000 round only. If the number of responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then we calculate the average score obtained and then invert this score so that a higher score corresponds to greater support: $\text{CQIFS01} = ((7 - \text{average of items}) * 4)$ then we round the score to a whole value (4 to 24). If not, CQIFS01 is undefined. If the value of CQIFS01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (CQIFT01).
CQIFT02 <i>Support by paternal grandparents</i>	ICPQ (E3: cqif16b1, 16b2, 16b3, 16b4)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 2000 round only. If the number of responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then we calculate the average score obtained and then invert this score so that a higher score corresponds to greater support: $\text{CQIFS02} = ((7 - \text{average of items}) * 4)$ then we round the score to a whole value (4 to 24). If not, CQIFS02 is undefined. If the value of CQIFS02 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (CQIFT02).

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
Social support			
CSUFT01 <i>Social support</i>	ICCQ (E3: csufq01b, 01c, 01f)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 2000 round only. If the number of responses to the 3 items retained is equal to or greater than 2, then we calculate the average score obtained and then invert this score so that a higher score corresponds to greater support: $\text{CQUFS01} = ((5 - \text{average of items}) * 3)$ then we round the score to a whole value (3 to 12). If not, CQUFS01 is undefined. If the value of CQUFS01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (CQUFT01).
Family functioning			
AFNFS01 (<i>as reported by the PMK</i>)	ICCQ (E1: afnfq01a to 01l)	Scale from 0 to 27	Variable available for the 1998 round only. A low score indicates that the family is functional.
AFNFT01 (<i>as reported by the PMK</i>) (<i>standardized scale</i>)	ICCQ (E1: afnfq01a à 01l)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable constructed after Volume 1 Number 12 was published. The value of the non-standardized variable (aiffs01) was recalculated to a score varying between 0 and 10. A low score indicates that the family is functional.
Neighbourhood			
ASFFS01A <i>Perception of unsafe neighbourhood/people don't help each other (according to the PMK)</i>	ICCQ (asffq05a, 05b, 06a to 06e)	Scale from 1 to 4	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
ASFFL01A, CSFFL01A <i>Perception of unsafe neighbourhood/people don't help each other (according to the PMK)</i>	ICCQ (E1: asffq06a, 06b, 06c, 06d, 06e) (E3: csffq06a, 06b, 06c, 06d, 06e)	Scale from 1 to 4	Variables calculated from items common to the two rounds for which information was gathered. We thus recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 2000 round. Therefore, for the 2000 round, for example: If the number of valid responses to the 5 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then: CSFFL01A = Average of items. If not, CSFFL01A is undefined.
ASFFS01B <i>Perception that the neighbourhood has few social problems (according to the PMK)</i>	ICCQ (asffq07a to asffq07f)	Scale from 1 to 3	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
ASFFL01B, CSFFL01B <i>Perception that the neighbourhood has few social problems (according to the PMK)</i>	ICCQ (E1 : asffq07a, 07b, 07c, 07d) (E3 : csffq07a, 07b, 07c, 07d)	Scale from 1 to 3	Variables calculated from items common to the two rounds for which information was gathered. We thus recalculated the variable from the 1998 round retaining only the items also included in the 2000 round. Therefore, for the 2000 round, for example: If the number of valid responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then: CSFFL01BB = Average of items. If not, CSFFL01B is undefined.
Observations of Family Life			
AIFFS01A <i>Level of verbalization of the mother during the visit (according to the interviewer)</i>	OFL (aiffq01, 02, 04 to 11)	Scale with scores varying from 11 to 49	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
<p>AIFFT01A, BIFFT01A, CIFFT01A</p> <p><i>Level of verbalization of the mother during the visit (according to the interviewer) (standardized scale)</i></p>	<p>IMFO</p> <p>(E1: aiffq01, 02, 04 to 11)</p> <p>(E2: biffq01, 02, 04 to 11)</p> <p>(E3: ciffq01, 02, 04 to 11)</p>	<p>Scale from 0 to 10</p>	<p>For the variable from the 1998 round, we recalculated the value of the non-standardized variable (aiffs01a) to a score of between 0 and 10. For the variables from the 1999 and 2000 rounds, we proceeded the same way. For example, for the 2000 round:</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 10 items retained is equal to or greater than 7, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">CIFFS01A = Average of items * 10 then we round the score to a whole value (10 to 49).</p> <p>If not, CIFFS01A is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CIFFS01A is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying between 0 and 10 (CIFFT01A).</p>
<p>BIFFT01B, CIFFT01B</p> <p><i>Level of coercion during the visit (according to the interviewer) (standardized scale)</i></p>	<p>OFL</p> <p>(E2: biffq12, 13, 14, 15)</p> <p>(E3: ciffq12, 13, 14, 15)</p>	<p>Scale from 0 to 10</p>	<p>Variables available for the 1999 and 2000 rounds only. For example, for the 2000 round, we proceeded as follows:</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 4 items retained is equal to or greater than 3, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">CIFFS01B = Average of items * 4 then we round the score to a whole value (4 to 20).</p> <p>If not, CIFFS01B is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CIFFS01B is not missing, then scores are recalculated to a scale of between 0 and 10 (CIFFT01B).</p>

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Variable name	Source(s)	Categories	Construction and remarks
AIFFS01C <i>Level of stimulation of the child during the visit (according to the interviewer)</i>	OFL (aiffq26 to 30)	Scale with scores varying from 5 to 25	Variable calculated for the 1998 round only.
AIFFT01C, BIFFT01C, CIFFT01C <i>Level of stimulation of the child during the visit (according to the interviewer) (standardized scale)</i>	OFL (E1: aiffq26 to 30) (E2: biffq26 to 30) (E3: ciffq24, 26 to 30)	Scale from 0 to 10	<p>For the variable from the 1998 round, we recalculated the value of the non-standardized variable (aiffs01c) to a score of between 0 and 10. For the variables in the 1999 and 2000 rounds, we proceeded the same way, except that we considered an extra item in the calculation of the variable from the 2000 round (ciffq24). Thus:</p> <p>If the number of valid responses to the 6 items retained is equal to or greater than 4, then:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">CIFFS01C = Average of items * 10 then we round the score to a whole value (6 to 30).</p> <p>If not, CIFFS01C is undefined.</p> <p>If the value of CIFFS01C is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying between 0 and 10 (CIFFT01C).</p>

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<i>Variable name</i>	<i>Source(s)</i>	<i>Categories</i>	<i>Construction and remarks</i>
Characteristics related to siblings (E2 only)			
Parenting practices BPRRT01 <i>Positive parenting practices (as reported by the PMK) (standardized scale)</i>	ICCQ (E2: bprrq01, 02, 03, 06, 07a)	Scale from 0 to 10	Variable available for the 1999 round only. We subtracted 1 from the value of each of the 5 items retained so that the value varies between 0 and 4. For example, for the 2000 round: If the number of valid responses to the 5 items retained is equal to or greater than 4, then: $\text{BPRRS01} = \text{Average of items} * 5 \text{ then we round the score to a whole value (0 to 20).}$ If not, BPRRS01 is undefined. If the value of BPRRS01 is not missing, then the scores are recalculated to a scale varying between 0 and 10 (BPRRT01).

Annex 1

1998 to 2000 Rounds – Children 5 months, 17 months and 29 months Survey Topics and Variables

FORWARD

This list of survey topics and variables provides an overview of the five years, 1998 (E1), 1999 (E2) and 2000 (E3) of phase 1 of the *Québec Longitudinal Study of Child Development (QLSCD 1998-2002)*. The topics and variables are presented here by focus, namely the target child, selected sibling, household, family and couple, mother, father or spouse, and biological parents not living in the household. The table includes the survey instrument and number of variables measured for each topic.

ABBREVIATIONS (QLSCD 1998-2002)

MR:	MEDICAL RECORD
E:	SURVEY, NAMELY :
E1:	SURVEY OF 5-MONTH-OLD INFANTS (ROUND 1998)
E2:	SURVEY OF 17-MONTH-OLD CHILDREN (ROUND 1999)
E3:	SURVEY OF 29-MONTH-OLD CHILDREN (ROUND 2000)
OFL:	OBSERVATIONS OF FAMILY LIFE (completed by the interviewer)
IST:	IMITATION SORTING TASK
BD:	BABY DIARY
NM:	NEW MEMBER (of the household)
PMK:	PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE (person who best knows the child)
SAQM:	SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE MOTHER
SAQF:	SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE FATHER
ICCQ:	INTERVIEWER COMPLETED COMPUTERIZED QUESTIONNAIRE (RESPONDENT = PMK)
ICPQ:	INTERVIEWER COMPLETED PAPER QUESTIONNAIRE (RESPONDENT = PMK)

Target child

Topic	Category of variables	Instrument	Number of variables measured		
			E1 (5 months)	E2 (17 months)	E3 (29 months)
Activities	Educational activities	ICCQ (ACT)	3	3	6
Activities	Favourite television programs, videos, video and computer games	ICCQ (VID)	-	-	27
Diet	Breastfeeding (E1 and E2), diet and vitamin supplements	ICPQ	42	34	30
Literacy	Reading	ICCQ (LIT)	3	10	7
Literacy	Vocabulary understood and spoken	ICPQ	-	-	54
Behaviour	Baby Diary (48-hour observation of behaviours)	BD	12	12	-
Behaviour	Attachment to the parents	ICPQ	-	6	-
Behaviour	Evaluated by the PMK	ICCQ (BEH)	-	63	54
Behaviour	Evaluated by the father	SAQF	-	25	20
Behaviour	Evaluated by the interviewer	OFL	1	1	1
Cognitive development	Imitation Sorting Task	IST (1, 2, 3 Hands Game)	IST	IST	IST
Development and socialization	Motor and social development	ICCQ (MSD)	26	27	3
Sociodemographic data	Date of birth, age and sex	ICCQ (DEM)	3	2 (confirmation)	2 (confirmation)
Sociodemographic data	Ethnic origin, race, religion	ICCQ (SOC)	4	-	1
Family environment	Mother/child interaction during the interview (evaluated by the interviewer)	OFL	23	23	22
Pregnancies/Fertility	Wanted/Unwanted pregnancy of the biological mother (while she was pregnant with the target child)	SAQM	-	1	-
Child care	Child care arrangements	ICCQ (CAR)	23	39	45
Family environment	Mother/child relationship (PPBS)	SAQM	32	26	17
Family environment	Father/child relationship (PPBS)	SAQF	32	26	17
Family relationships	Child/PMK relationship	ICCQ (DVS)	1	1	1
Med. and biol. info. - perinatal period	Conditions at birth and physical status at birth	MR	14	-	-
Med. and biol. info. - perinatal period	Health status at birth	ICCQ (MED)	-	1	-
Med. and biol. info. - perinatal period	Birth weight	ICCQ (MED)	1	-	-
Med. and biol. info. - perinatal period	Specialized medical care received by the child at birth	ICCQ (MED)	-	3	-
Parenting	Parenting practices with the child – PMK (positive/negative interactions)	ICCQ (PAR)	7	7	22
Parenting	Parenting practices with the child - father (positive/negative	SAQF	-	7	-

Target child

Topic	Category of variables	Instrument	Number of variables measured		
			E1 (5 months)	E2 (17 months)	E3 (29 months)
	interactions)				
Health	Physical activity (degree of)	ICCQ (HLT)	-	-	1
Health	Asthma	ICCQ (HLT)	-	2	2
Health	Injury (nature, body part affected, cause, place where it occurred)	ICCQ (HLT)	6	8	8
Health	Visits to health professionals (+ number of visits by type of professional)	ICCQ (HLT)	7	8	8
Health	Hospitalization and reasons	ICCQ (HLT)	2	3	3
Health	Medications (taking of)	ICCQ (HLT)	-	-	2
Health	Chronic health problem (s) diagnosed	ICCQ (HLT)	1	2	-
Health	Oral and dental health (oral hygiene, bottle drinking, fluoride supplements, sweet snacks)	ICPQ	6	15	18
Health	Dental health (sucking habits)	SAQM	-	3	3
Health	Physical health (general health status)	ICCQ (HLT)	2	1	2
Health	Infections and antibiotics	ICPQ	-	-	5
Health	Current height, weight	ICCQ (HLT)	2	2	2
Sleep	Parental behaviours at bedtime	SAQM	7	4	3
Sleep	Sleep habits	SAQM	8	12	18
Temperament	Temperament (scale) perceived by the PMK	ICCQ (TMP)	10	11	-
Temperament	Temperament (scale) perceived by the father	SAQF	11	11	-

Sibling (brother/sister closest in age to the target child)

Topic	Category of variables	Instrument	Number of variables measured		
			E1 (5 months)	E2 (17 months)	E3 (29 months)
Literacy	Reading	ICCQ (LIT)	-	9 (0-4 years: 9 5 years: 8 6 years: 4)	-
Behaviour	Evaluated by the mother	ICCQ (BEH)	-	53 (0-11 months: 5 1 year: 53 2-3 years: 48 4-11 years: 46)	-
Sociodemographic data	Date of birth, age and sex	ICCQ (DEM)	-	3 (0-13 years)	-
Sociodemographic data	Ethnic origin, race, religion, language	ICCQ (SOC)	-	11 (0-13 years)	-
Sociodemographic data	Education	ICCQ (EDU)	-	2 (4-13 years)	-
Parenting	Parenting practices with the child - PMK (positive/negative interactions)	ICCQ (PAR)	-	17 (0-1 year: 7 2-11 years: 17 12-13 years: 4)	-
Family relationships	Child/sibling relationship	ICCQ (DVS)	-	1 (0-13 years)	-
Family relationships	Sibling/PMK relationship	ICCQ (DVS)	-	1 (0-13 years)	-
Family relationships	Relationships with family, friends and others	ICCQ (REL)	-	6 (4-5 and 8-9 years: 5 6-7 years: 6)	-
Med. and biol. info. - perinatal period	Other perinatal information	MR	-	14	-
Med. and biol. info. - perinatal period	Health status at birth	ICCQ (MED)	-	1 (0-3 years)	-
Med. and biol. info. - perinatal period	Lifestyle habits of the mother before or during the pregnancy (smoking, alcohol, drugs and medications)	ICCQ (MED)	-	8 (0-3 years)	-
Med. and biol. info. - perinatal period	Mother hospitalized for specialized medical care after the birth (yes/no, no. of days)	ICCQ (MED)	-	2 (0-3 years)	-
Health	Injury (nature, body part affected, cause, place where it occurred)	ICCQ (HLT)	-	8 (0-13 years)	-

Sibling (brother/sister closest in age to the target child)

Topic	Category of variables	Instrument	Number of variables measured		
			E1 (5 months)	E2 (17 months)	E3 (29 months)
Health	Visits to health professionals (+ number of visits by type of professional)	ICCQ (HLT)	-	9 (0-1 year: 7 2-13 years: 9)	-
Health	Hospitalization and reason(s)	ICCQ (HLT)	-	3 (0-13 years)	-
Health	Medications (taking of)	ICCQ (HLT)	-	5 (2-13 years)	-
Health	Chronic health problem (s) diagnosed	ICCQ (HLT)	-	2 (0-13 years)	-
Health	Physical health (general health status)	ICCQ (HLT)	-	1 (0-13 years)	-
Health	Height, weight	ICCQ (HLT)	-	2 (0-13 years)	-

Household

Topic	Category of variables	Instrument	Number of variables measured		
			E1 (5 months)	E2 (17 months)	E3 (29 months)
Composition	Address and composition of the household	ICCQ (CONT)	21	21	21
Composition	Relationships among household members	ICCQ (REL)	3	4	4
Financial situation	Hunger and food insecurity perceived by PMK	SAQM	-	3	-
Financial situation	Insufficient funds to meet basic needs perceived by PMK	ICPQ	-	-	4
Financial situation	Perception of socioeconomic situation (by PMK)	ICPQ	4	-	-
Financial situation	Income in year preceding maternity leave	ICPQ	1	-	-
Financial situation	Income and sources declared by PMK	ICCQ (INC)	10	18	18
Sociodemographic data	Date of birth, age and marital status of all members	ICCQ (DEM)	3	3	3
Physical environment	Housing conditions	ICCQ (HHLD)	11	7	3
Physical and temporal environment	Household organization (evaluated by the interviewer)	OFL	9	9	9
Physical and social environment	Neighbourhood safety, community life perceived by PMK	ICCQ (SAF)	17	-	11

Family and couple

Topic	Category of variables	Instrument	Number of variables measured		
			E1 (5 months)	E2 (17 months)	E3 (29 months)
Family history	Changes in family structure/type and custody of the child	ICCQ (CUS-CU2)	92	-	103
Couple	Perceived happiness in the couple (degree of) (father)	SAQF	-	1	1
Couple	Perceive happiness in the couple (degree of) (mother)	SAQM	-	1	1
Couple	Task sharing	SAQM	-	5	-
Couple	Conjugal satisfaction (mother)	SAQM	-	-	7
Couple	Conjugal satisfaction (father)	SAQF	-	-	7
Couple	Perceived conjugal support (mother)	SAQM	5	-	-
Family functioning	Perceived family relationships (father)	SAQF	-	7	-
Family functioning	Perceived family relationships (PMK)	ICCQ (FNC)	13	7	-
Social support	Support of family, friends and others	ICCQ (SUP)	-	4	4
Social support	Support of the grandparents	ICPQ	-	-	10

Mother

Topic	Category of variables	Instrument	Number of variables measured		
			E1 (5 months)	E2 (17 months)	E3 (29 months)
Activities	Leisure/Recreation	SAQM	5	-	-
Literacy	Reading, writing	ICCQ	-	-	2
Behavioural history	Antisocial behaviours during childhood and adulthood	SAQM	13	-	-
Family history	Age of mother's parents	ICPQ	4	-	-
Family history	Age of child's oldest maternal aunt/uncle	ICPQ	1	-	-
Family history	Mother's parents living/deceased	ICPQ	4	-	-
Family history	Mother's relationship with her parents	SAQM	-	-	14
Sociodemographic data	Mother tongue (s), language (s) spoken, language (s) used at home	ICCQ (SOC)	3	3 (new member)	3 (new member)
Sociodemographic data	Ethnic origin (birthplace, citiz, immig. stat., yr. immig., ethnic belonging, race)	ICCQ (SOC)	6	6 (new member)	6 (new member)
Sociodemographic data	Religion and practice	ICCQ (SOC)	2	2 (new member)	1 (new member)
Sociodemographic data	Education	ICCQ (EDA)	6	1	3
Pregnancies/ Fertility	Reproductive history (age at 1 st menstruation, no. of preg., age at 1 st preg., age at 1 st child, no. of abort., age at 1 st abort.)	SAQM + MR	6 (+ those in the MR)	-	-
Pregnancies/ Fertility	Current pregnancy status and intentions to have more children	SAQM	-	2	-
Family relationships	Mother or current spouse/target child relationship	SAQM	1	1	1
Health & Lifestyle habits	Birth and follow-up (target child and selected sibling)	MR	15 (target child)	15 (sibling 0-3 years)	-
Health & Lifestyle habits	Postnatal depression of the mother (yes/no, duration) (target child and selected sibling)	ICCQ (MED)	3 (target child)	3 (sibling 0-3 years)	-
Health & Lifestyle habits	Mother hospitalized for specialized medical care after the birth (yes/no, no. of days) (target child and selected sibling)	ICCQ (MED)	2 (target child)	2 (sibling 0-3 years)	-
Health & Lifestyle habits	Lifestyle habits of the mother during the pregnancy (smoking, alcohol, drugs and medications) (target child and selected sibling)	ICCQ (MED)	12 (target child)	8 (sibling 0-3 years)	-
Health & Lifestyle habits	Alcohol consumption	ICCQ (HLA)	4	4	4
Health & Lifestyle habits	Alcohol consumption	SAQM	-	10	-
Health & Lifestyle habits	Drug and medications consumption (non-prescr.)	ICCQ (HLA)	3	3	3
Health & Lifestyle habits	Drug and medications consumption (non-prescr.)	SAQM	-	12	-
Health & Lifestyle habits	Limitations in caring for children	ICCQ (HLA)	-	-	1

Mother

Topic	Category of variables	Instrument	Number of variables measured		
			E1 (5 months)	E2 (17 months)	E3 (29 months)
Health & Lifestyle habits	Height and weight	ICCQ (HLA)	-	2	-
Health & Lifestyle habits	Chronic health problem (s)	ICCQ (HLA)	1	-	1
Health & Lifestyle habits	Daily schedule (work/family balance)	SAQM	-	4	3
Health & Lifestyle habits	Mental health (depression scale) (of the PMK, in 99 % of cases the mother)	ICCQ (HLA)	13	12	17
Health & Lifestyle habits	Physical health (general health status)	ICCQ (HLA)	1	1	1
Health & Lifestyle habits	Smoking	ICCQ (HLA)	2	3	3
Employment/Work	Employment activity (last 12 months)	ICCQ (LFS)	13	16	17
Employment/Work	Work arrangements	SAQM	-	1	3
Employment/Work	Satisfaction at work	SAQM	-	4	5
Employment/Work	Mother's employment after the birth (age of target child when started work)	ICCQ (WAB)	4	4 (if not answered in E1)	4 (if not answered in E1 and E2)

Father/spouse

Topic	Category of variables	Instrument	Number of variables measured		
			E1 (5 months)	E2 (17 months)	E3 (29 months)
Activities	Leisure/Recreation	SAQF	5	-	-
Literacy	Reading, writing	ICCQ	-	-	2
Behavioural history	Antisocial behaviours during childhood and adulthood	SAQF	12	-	-
Family history	Age of father's parents	ICPQ	4	-	-
Family history	Age of child's oldest paternal aunt/uncle	ICPQ	1	-	-
Family history	Father's parents living/deceased	ICPQ	4	-	-
Family history	Father's relationship with his parents	SAQF	-	-	14
Sociodemographic data	Mother tongue (s), language (s) spoken, language (s) used at home	ICCQ (SOC)	3	3 (new member)	3 (new member)
Sociodemographic data	Ethnic origin (birthplace, citiz, immig. stat., yr. immig., ethnic belonging, race)	ICCQ (SOC)	6	6 (new member)	6 (new member)
Sociodemographic data	Religion and practice	ICCQ (SOC)	2	2 (new member)	1 (new member)
Sociodemographic data	Education	ICCQ (EDA)	6	1	3
Family relationships	Father or Current spouse/child relationship	SAQF	1	1	1
Health & Lifestyle habits	Alcohol consumption	ICCQ (HLA)	4	4	4
Health & Lifestyle habits	Alcohol consumption	SAQF	-	10	-
Health & Lifestyle habits	Drug and medications consumption (non-prescr.)	ICCQ (HLA)	3	3	3
Health & Lifestyle habits	Drug and medications consumption (non-prescr.)	SAQF	-	12	-
Health & Lifestyle habits	Limitations in caring for children	ICCQ (HLA)	-	-	1
Health & Lifestyle habits	Height and weight	ICCQ (HLA)	-	2	-
Health & Lifestyle habits	Chronic health problem (s)	ICCQ (HLA)	1	-	1
Health & Lifestyle habits	Daily schedule (work/family balance)	SAQF	-	4	3
Health & Lifestyle habits	Mental health (depression scale)	SAQF	13	-	17
Health & Lifestyle habits	Physical health (general health status)	ICCQ (HLA)	1	1	1
Health & Lifestyle habits	Smoking	ICCQ (HLA)	2	2	2
Employment/Work	Employment activity (last 12 months)	ICCQ (LFS)	13	16	17
Employment/Work	Work arrangements	SAQF	-	1	2
Employment/Work	Satisfaction at work	SAQF	-	4	5

Absent biological parent(s)

Topic	Category of variables	Instrument	Number of variables measured		
			E1 (5 months)	E2 (17 months)	E3 (29 months)
Behavioural history	Antisocial behaviours of abs. biol. father during childhood and adulthood (descr. by the mother)	SAQM	8	-	-
Financial situation	Financial support from abs. biol. father (descr. by the mother)	SAQM	1	2	2
Sociodemographic data	Absent parent's employment history (last 12 months)	ICCQ (LFS abs. par.)	6	8	7
Sociodemographic data	Date of birth and age of absent parent	ICCQ (abs. par.)	3	3	3
Sociodemographic data	Education of absent parent	ICCQ (EDA abs. par.)	3	-	-
Family environment	Absent parent's contact with the target child	ICCQ (CU2 abs. par.)	1	3	1
Family environment	Absent biological father's contact with the child (descr. by the mother)	SAQM	1	2	2
Family environment	Absent biol. father/child relationship (descr. by the father)	SAQF	-	2	2
Family environment	Absent biol. father/biol. mother relationship (descr. by the mother)	SAQM	-	3	3
Family environment	Absent biol. father/biol. mother relationship (descr. by the father)	SAQF	-	1	3
Health and lifestyle habits	Alcohol consumption of abs. biol. father (descr. by the mother)	SAQM	-	8	-
Health and lifestyle habits	Drug and medications consumption (non-prescr.) of abs. biol. father (descr. by the mother)	SAQM	-	12	-

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COMPARISON OF THE CU2 SECTION (2000 ROUND) AND THE CUS SECTION (USED IN THE 1998 ROUND OF THE QLSCD) OF CYCLE 2 OF THE NLSCY

The following questions retained in CU2 are identical to those in CUS (the 1998 round):

- CU2-Q1e, f, g
- CU2-Q3c
- CU2-Q5d
- CU2-Q8e
- CU2-Q9c, d
- CU2-Q10a
- CU2-Q11a, b, c
- CU2-Q12, 13, 14, 14a
- CU2-Q15a
- CU2-Q17, 17a
- CU2-Q18b
- CU2-Q19c
- CU2-Q20b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i (mother)
- CU2-Q21b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i (father)

- CU2-Q1d: with respect to the sibling not living in the household, the word "régulièrement" was changed to "habituellement" and the specification: "sans compter les frères et sœurs par alliance ni les demi-frères ou les demi-sœurs" replaced the wording "en excluant des demi-frères ou demi-sœurs." These changes were made only to the French version of the question.

The following is a list of questions asked in the CUS section of the 1998 round and repeated in the CU2 section, in which 1) a time reference was added; and/or 2) minor changes were made:

- CU2-Q5a, 5c: (time reference)
- CU2-Q9a, b: (time reference)
- CU2-Q10b: (time reference)

- CU2-Q11d, Q11d2: these questions are identical to question CUS-Q11d in CUS, except that answer item 2 "Oui, ordonnance en cours" was changed

to "Oui, en instance". This change was made only to the French version.

- CU2-Q11e, 11f, 11g and 11h: changes were made to the first question (11e), French version only, to make it easier to understand: the person to whom the court awarded custody of the child was specified, resulting in changes to the answer items. In addition, in questions 11f and 11g the wording "le genre d'entente" was replaced by "genre d'accord de soutien financier" (Q11f) and by "Accord" (Q11g). The following answer items changed as a result: in question Q11f, item 2 "accord privé entre les conjoints" 3, and 4 "accord en instance et accord ordonné par la cour" and question Q11g, 3 "le soutien de l'enfant et du conjoint".

In the case of question 11h, we changed, for the French version only, answer items 4, 5, 6 by replacing "au cours" by "depuis" (the six past months; the past year or the past few years). We also changed answer item 7: "aucun paiements n'a été reçu" and replaced in item 8 the words "par suite de " by "à cause de": "paiements interrompus à cause de circonstances."

- CU2-Q15b and 18a: answer item 2 was changed only in French: "un soir sur deux" replaced "tous les deux soirs" and in item 8 the word "seulement" was added to the wording "certains jours de congé".

- CU2-Q16: the question was reworded in the French to read: "À ce moment, combien de temps est-ce (...) habitait chez son autre parent" replaced "À ce moment, est-ce que le partage du temps d'habitation voulait dire que (...) vivait avec son autre parent" and answer items 3 and 8 were changed as in Q15b.

- CU2-Q19a: this question was changed: in addition to adding a time reference, it was reworded (only in French version) to make it easier to understand.

- CU2-Q19b: in French, the answer items were reworded as questions: "(1) Est-ce exclusivement la mère?; (2) Est-ce exclusivement le père?; (3) Est-ce que la garde est partagée entre ses deux parents?"
- CU2-Q20a and 21a: these questions are identical (except that the first deals with the mother and the second with the father). In addition to adding the time reference, other minor changes were made to the French versions: the term "partenaire" was added to the wording of the question as well as to answer item 2, when asking if the mother and father have lived in a common-law relationship.¹

The following questions were added to the CU2 section:

- CU2-Q3: to determine if the parents, who were living together at the time of the previous interview, have since been married.
- CU2-Q19f: to review and confirm the conjugal situation of the couple at the time of the first interview (Cycle 1), that is, if the parents lived together as a couple at that time.
- CU2-Q19h, j: to determine if the father (Q19h) and if the mother (Q19j) lived with another partner at the time of the first interview (Cycle 1).
- CU2-Q20a1 and 21a1: to determine if the parents are married, live in a common-law relationship or a relationship that resulted in marriage, both for the mother (20a1) and for the father (21a1).
- CU2-Q20g1 and 21g1: to confirm if the children of the mother's new partner (20g1) and of the father's new partner (21g1) are currently living in the household.
- CU2-20 (mother) and 21 (father): j1, j2, j3, j4, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, s1, t, u, v, w, x, y, to determine:

- if the relationship broke up, the date of the breakup and with whom the children have lived since the breakup;
- if there was another marriage after the breakup or if the mother/father lived in a common-law relationship with a partner that she/he later married, the date when the new partner and the mother/father started living together as a couple, the date of the marriage, if, at the beginning of this relationship, the child lived with the new partner, if this new partner had her/his own children, the number of children, if they lived with the mother/father, if they are currently living in the household, if the mother/father had children with the new spouse, the number of children, if this relationship broke up, the date of the breakup, with whom the child has been living since the breakup.

The following questions from CUS are not included in CU2 because the data they collect are time sensitive and deal with changes in the family configuration that took place before or around the time of the birth of the child:

- CUS-Q1a, 1b, 1b2,1c
- CUS-Q3a, 3b, 3d
- CUS-Q4
- CUS-Q5b, 5e, 5f
- CUS-Q6a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i
- CUS-Q7a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i
- CUS-Q8a, b, c, d
- CUS-22a, b, c
- CUS-Q23.

¹ Changes were made to the French versions of the following questions to make them easier to understand and to bring them closer into line with the English versions: questions 11d, 11d2, 11e, 11f, 11g, 11h, 15b, 16, 18a, 19b, 20a and 21a.

Annex 4

Table A.1

Unweighted frequency of the variable BBEETO1I (standardized timidity scale) included in microdata file INDI201 and corrected unweighted frequency, Québec, 1999¹

Standardized score (file INDI201)	Unweighted frequency (file INDI201)	Corrected standardized score	Corrected unweighted frequency
0.00	4	0.00	271
0.83	11	0.83	178
1.67	67	1.67	245
2.50	235	2.50	273
3.33	695	3.33	288
4.17	543	4.17	254
5.00	332	5.00	186
5.83	107	5.83	121
6.67	44	6.67	97
7.50	5	7.50	55
8.33	1	8.33	39
		9.17	21
		10.00	16
Total	2 044	Total	2 044
Unknown	1	Unknown	1

1. See note 5 in Table 7.1.

Source: *Institut de la statistique du Québec, QLSCD 1998-2002.*

Table A.2

Low-income cut-offs (base 1992) defined by Statistics Canada for the reference year 1998 by size of family unit and size of area of residence

Size of family unit	Size of area of residence				
	Urban area				Rural area
	500,000 or more inhabitants	100,000 to 499,999	30,000 to 99,999	Less than 30,000 inhabitants ¹	
1 person	...	...	...	...	...
2 persons	21,962	18,837	18,706	17,405	15,178
3 persons	27,315	23,429	23,264	21,647	18,877
4 persons	33,063	28,359	28,162	26,205	22,849
5 persons	36,958	31,701	31,481	29,293	25,542
6 persons	40,855	35,043	34,798	32,379	28,235
7 or more people	44,751	38,385	38,117	35,467	30,928

1. Includes cities with a population of between 15,000 and 30,000 inhabitants and small urban areas (fewer than 15,000 inhabitants).

Source: Statistics Canada (2001).

Table A.3

Low-income cut-offs (base 1992) defined by Statistics Canada for the reference year 1999 by size of family unit and size of area of residence

Size of family unit	Size of area of residence				
	Urban area				Rural area
	500,000 or more inhabitants	100,000 to 499,999	30,000 to 99,999	Less than 30,000 inhabitants ¹	
1 person	...	...	...	...	...
2 persons	22,357	19,176	19,044	17,720	15,450
3 persons	27,805	23,849	23,683	22,037	19,216
4 persons	33,658	28,869	28,669	26,677	23,260
5 persons	37,624	32,272	32,047	29,820	26,002
6 persons	41,590	35,674	35,425	32,962	28,743
7 or more people	45,556	39,076	38,803	36,105	31,485

1. Includes cities with a population of between 15,000 and 30,000 inhabitants and small urban areas (fewer than 15,000 inhabitants).

Source: Statistics Canada (2001).

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Glossary

<i>Centre d'étude du sommeil et des rythmes biologiques, Hôpital Sacré-Cœur de Montréal</i>	Centre for the Study of Sleep and Biological Rhythms, Sacré Cœur Hospital, Montréal
<i>Département de médecine sociale et préventive, Université de Montréal</i>	Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, Université de Montréal
<i>Direction de la méthodologie, de la démographie et des enquêtes spéciales, ISQ</i>	Methodology, Demography and Special Surveys Division, ISQ
<i>Direction de la santé publique de la Régie régionale de la Santé et des Services sociaux de Montréal-Centre</i>	Public Health Department, Montréal-Centre Region
<i>Département des services des aliments et de nutrition</i>	Department of Food Services and Nutrition
<i>Direction Santé Québec, ISQ</i>	Health Québec Division, ISQ
<i>École de psychologie, Université Laval</i>	School of Psychology, Université Laval
<i>Institut de la statistique du Québec</i>	Québec Institute of Statistics
<i>ministère de la Famille et de l'Enfance</i>	Ministry of Child and Family Welfare
<i>ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux (MSSS)</i>	Ministry of Health and Social Services
<i>Unité de recherches épidémiologiques en santé périnatale et en santé des femmes</i>	Research Unit on Epidemiology and Perinatal and Women's Health

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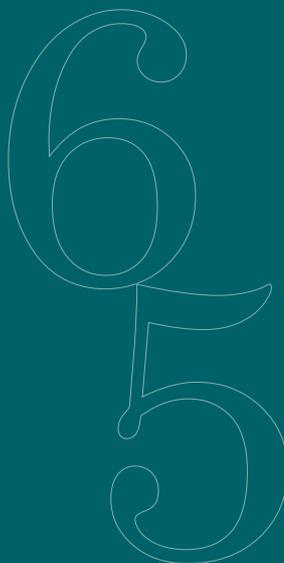
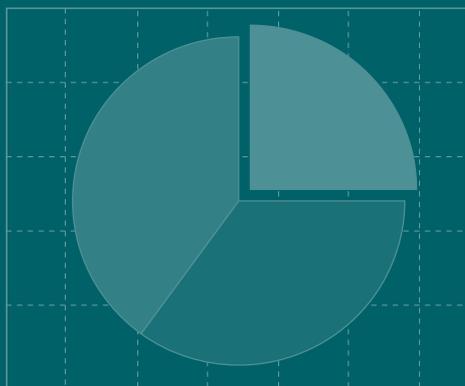
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This paper is a follow-up to Number 12 (2001) of the first series of papers in the QLSCD 1998-2002 and is also complementary to Number 1 in the current series. It is made up of two parts: the first provides a brief review of the QLSCD 1998-2002 and of the administrative and data collection instruments used in the first three rounds of the survey. The sources and justifications of the questions introduced in the 1999 and 2000 rounds are also presented. The second part, aimed at users of the QLSCD databank, provides a detailed description of the contents of the microdata files of the 1999 and 2000 rounds. Some methodological considerations on the use and analyses of the data as well as the definitions of the derivative variables are also examined.



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ISBN : 2-551-21780-6

\$ 7,95
Website : www.stat.gouv.qc.ca
Printed in Québec, Canada