

Annex 1

Child Diary Specimen

Baby Codes

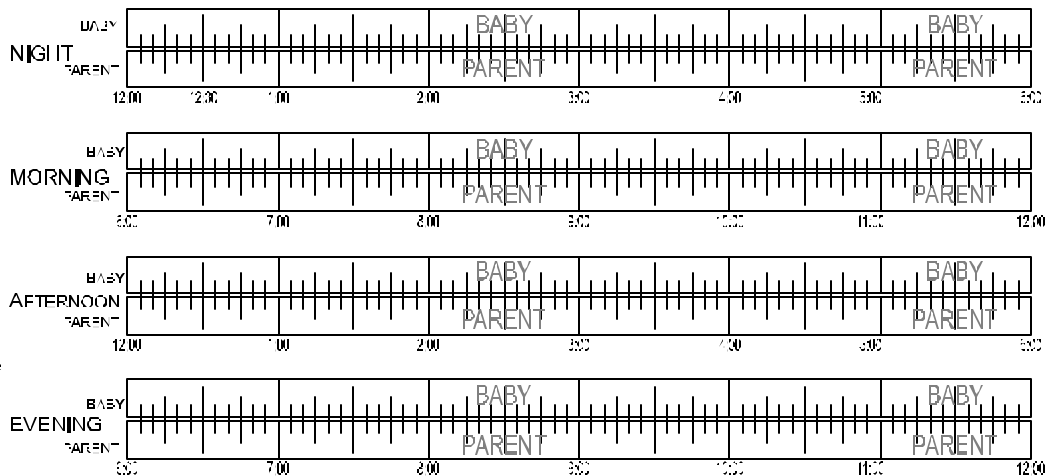
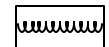
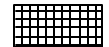
Child Welfare Services, 10000 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 1000, Los Angeles, CA 90024
Tel: 310.339.1234



Date :

Name :

Parent Codes



Thank you for completing the diary! Please check that the baby "ruler" is completed with baby codes throughout the day.

Was this a "typical" day?

☐ YES

☐ NO

→ Please explain : _____

★ Please indicate (with an arrow) each time you put the baby in bed (↓B) and when you take him out of bed (↑OB). For example:



Annex 2

Distribution of the Sample of Newborns by Region, Collection Wave and Sex, 1998

Region (<i>Région socio-sanitaire</i>)	Sex	Wave 1 Mar. 16	Wave 2 Apr. 13	Wave 3 May 11	Wave 4 Sept. 7	Wave 5 Oct. 5	Wave 6 Nov. 2	n
02	Male	9	9	8	7	10	10	53
	Female	8	8	9	10	7	7	49
03	Male	16	19	21	20	19	15	110
	Female	19	20	18	19	19	23	118
04	Male	15	18	12	13	12	15	85
	Female	12	10	16	15	17	13	83
05	Male	9	11	9	9	8	13	59
	Female	10	8	10	10	11	6	55
06	Male	68	65	63	64	68	69	397
	Female	59	62	64	63	59	58	365
07	Male	11	12	10	10	7	11	61
	Female	8	7	9	9	12	8	53
08 *	Male	8	9	15	13	12	7	64
	Female	8	13	7	10	10	14	62
11 *	Male	7	5	4	5	6	7	34
	Female	4	6	6	6	2	8	32
12	Male	13	15	12	10	12	14	76
	Female	11	10	13	15	14	11	74
13	Male	14	14	14	11	12	12	77
	Female	9	9	9	12	11	11	61
14	Male	15	17	18	16	13	15	94
	Female	13	11	10	12	15	13	74
15	Male	17	20	13	13	16	13	92
	Female	12	10	17	17	15	17	88
16	Male	20	48	71	55	62	60	316
	Female	21	44	63	64	57	59	308
Total		416	480	521	508	506	509	2,940

* Indicates the so-called "remote" regions that were selected.

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

Annex 3

Probability of Selection

The probability of selecting baby i belonging to SSU j from stratum k and PSU l is (Kish, 1965):

$$\pi(ijkl) = \pi(k|l) \cdot \pi(j|kl) \cdot \pi(i|jkl)$$

where

$p(l)$ is the probability of selecting PSU l ;

$p(k | l)$ is the probability of selecting stratum k given that it is included in PSU l ; this probability is equal to 1 for all strata k ;

$p(j | kl)$ is the probability of selecting SSU j , given that it is included in stratum k and PSU l ; this probability is proportionnal to the number of births in SSU j ;

$p(i | jkl)$ is the probability of selecting baby i given that he resides in SSU j from stratum k and PSU l ; this probability is equal for all babies residing in a given SSU j .

Let

$$p(l) = \frac{r(l)}{R(t)}$$

where

$r(l)$ is the number of births from the 1996 census in PSU l from stratum of size t ;

$R(t)$ is the number of births from the 1996 census from all PSU's belonging to the stratum of size t ; $r(l) = R(t)$ for all regions which are not remote.

Furthermore,

$$p(j | kl) = m(k) \frac{n(j)}{N(k)}$$

where

$m(k)$ is the number of SSU's in stratum k ;

$n(j)$ is the number of births from the 1996 census for SSU j ;

$N(k)$ is the number of births from the 1996 census for all SSU's in stratum k .

Finally,

$$p(i | jkl) = \frac{b(j)}{B(j)}$$

where

$b(j)$ is the number of babies selected in SSU j ;
 $B(j)$ is the number of babies in the target population for SSU j .

The probability of selecting baby i belonging to SSU j from stratum k and PSU l reduces to:

$$p(ijkl) = \frac{r(l)}{R(t)} m(k) \frac{n(j)}{N(k)} \frac{b(j)}{B(j)}$$

However, according to different situations, the selection probability becomes:

- $p(ijkl) = \frac{r(l)}{R(t)} \frac{b(j)}{B(j)}$ for remote regions;
- $p(ijkl) = \frac{b(j)}{B(j)}$ for strata k which have a high birth rate and belong to regions which are not remote;
- $p(ijkl) = m(k) \frac{b(j)}{N'(k)}$ for strata k which have a low birth rate, belong to regions which are not remote and the choice of SSU's j within each wave varies;
- $p(ijkl) = m(k) \frac{n(j)}{N(k)} \frac{b(j)}{B(j)}$ for strata k which have a low birth rate, belong to regions which are not remote and the choice of SSU's j within each wave is fixed;

where

$N'(k)$ is the number of births in the target population for all SSU's in stratum k .

Therefore, the initial weighting is the inverse of the probability of selection:

$$P_0(ijkl) = \frac{1}{p(ijkl)}.$$

Annex 4

Adjustment for Non-Response

The adjustment for non-response is expressed as a weighting factor, obtained by the inverse of the response rate for each homogeneous group c . The response rate is defined as the weighted sum of responding units over the weighted sum of eligible units:

$$T_c = \frac{\sum_{i,j,k,lec} P_0(ijkl) \cdot R(ijkl)}{\sum_{i,j,k,lec} P_0(ijkl) \cdot A(ijkl)}$$

where

$$R(ijkl) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if the unit is a respondent} \\ 0 & \text{if not} \end{cases}$$
$$A(ijkl) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if the unit is eligible} \\ 0 & \text{if not} \end{cases}$$

Therefore, each responding unit belonging to group c is attributed a weight as follows:

$$P_1(ijklc) = \frac{P_0(ijkl)}{T_c}.$$

Annex 5

Poststratification

The poststratification correction is represented by the following weighting factor:

$$T_p = \frac{W(p)}{\sum_{i,j,k,lcp} P_1(ijklc)}$$

where

$W(p)$ is the size of the target population for poststratum p, and

$\sum_{i,j,k,lcp} P_1(ijklc)$ is the weighted sum of responding units over each poststratum p, following adjustment for non-response.

Each responding unit belonging to group c and poststratum p is attributed a weight P_2 as follows:

$$P_2(ijklcp) = P_1(ijklc) \cdot T_p.$$

Annex 6

Partial Non-Response Exceeding 5% (SAQM, CQCI, AND PQCI)

Most questions in the survey had very low non-response rates, except for certain ones in the SAQM, CQCI and PQCI.

The majority of variables in the SAQM were characterized by very low non-response rates, except for those on putting the baby to bed (Q12B), temperature of the baby's room (Q17) and leisure-time activities (Q76B, Q76C, Q76D, Q76E). The non-response rates for these varied between 6% and 10%. Non-respondents to questions Q12B and Q17 tended to be less educated, and the language used at home was more frequently other than French or English. In addition, non-respondents to questions Q76B, Q76C, Q76D, Q76E were more likely to live in the Outaouais or Abitibi-Témiscamingue regions, have participated in Waves 1 and 2, and speak a language other than French or English at home. Therefore, the results for these variables should be viewed with great caution.

Certain variables in the CQCI had non-response rates varying between 6% and 14% - ages of paternal grandmother and grandfather, living/deceased status of paternal grandmother and grandfather, health status of maternal grandmother, and age of the eldest child in the father's family. In general, non-respondents tended to be older, less educated, and use neither English nor French at home. Therefore, the results for these variables should also be viewed with great caution.

Additional caution should be used with the SAQM and PQCI for some questions on sleep and diet, because the responses could be directly related to the age of the child. Given that the duration of pregnancies can vary, certain babies selected could have been 4, others, 6 months of age. Therefore, at data collection time, all the target babies were not the same age. Hence, the age of the target population likely played a role with regards to the percentage of babies who were sleeping through the night, since perhaps some were too young to be doing this (Question 1 of the SAQM). As a result, the percentages would tend to under-estimate the actual numbers if we specify that the mean age of the infants was 5 months. This also applies to the age at which they began to drink or eat a particular food.

Another particularity concerns information on absent biological fathers gathered indirectly from the PMK in the CQCI. These sociodemographic data, as well as the background and personal history of absent fathers collected from the mothers in the SAQM, have been put into a separate file to describe the characteristics of this sub-group. Since the partial non-response rate of the majority of these questions is particularly high, no weighting was done in this file. However, it is possible to conduct descriptive analyses, and the results do provide a portrait of this sample of absent fathers.

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Glossary

<i>Centre de la petite enfance</i>	Child-care centre
<i>Commission d'accès à l'information du Québec - CAI</i>	Québec Access to Information Commission
<i>Conseil québécois de la recherche sociale (CQRS)</i>	Social Research Council of Québec
<i>Direction de la méthodologie et des enquêtes spéciales, ISQ</i>	Methodology 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 Regional Health Board
<i>Direction de la technologie et des opérations statistiques, ISQ</i>	Technology and Statistical Operations Division, ISQ
<i>Direction des normes et de l'information, ISQ</i>	Standards and Information Division, ISQ
<i>Direction Santé Québec, ISQ</i>	Health Québec Division
<i>Étude des jumeaux nouveaux-nés au Québec - ÉJNQ</i>	Québec Study of Newborn Twins
<i>Fichier maître des naissances</i>	Master Birth Register
<i>Fonds de la recherche en santé du Québec (FRSQ)</i>	Health Research Fund of Québec
<i>Fonds pour la formation de chercheurs et l'aide à la recherche (FCAR)</i>	Researcher Education and Research Assistance Fund
<i>Groupe de recherche sur l'inadaptation psychosociale chez l'enfant - GRIP</i>	Research Unit on Children's Psychosocial Maladjustment
<i>Institut de la statistique du Québec, ISQ</i>	Québec Institute of Statistics
<i>La Politique Familiale</i>	Policy on Families
<i>Le Rapport Bouchard (1991) « Un Québec fou de ses enfants »</i>	The Bouchard Report, 1991: A Québec in Love with its Children
<i>Les Priorités nationales de santé publique</i>	Priorities for Public Health
<i>ministère de l'Éducation</i>	Ministry of Education
<i>ministère de la Famille et de l'Enfance</i>	Ministry of Family and Child Welfare
<i>ministère de la Justice</i>	Ministry of Justice
<i>ministère de la Recherche, Science et Technologie</i>	Ministry of Research, Science and Technology
<i>ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux du Québec (MSSS)</i>	Ministry of Health and Social Services of Québec
<i>ministère de la Sécurité publique</i>	Ministry of Public Security
<i>ministère de la Solidarité sociale</i>	Ministry of Social Solidarity - formerly Income Security (Welfare)
<i>Politique de la santé et du bien-être</i>	Policy on Health and Well-Being
<i>Service de la recherche</i>	Research services
<i>Service de support aux opérations de la Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec - RAMQ</i>	Operations Support Section of the Québec Health Insurance Board

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This paper is one of a series comprising Volume 1 of: JETTÉ, M., H. DESROSIERS, R. E. TREMBLAY and J. THIBAUT (2000). Longitudinal Study of Child Development in Québec (ÉLDEQ 1998-2002), Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec, Vol. 1.

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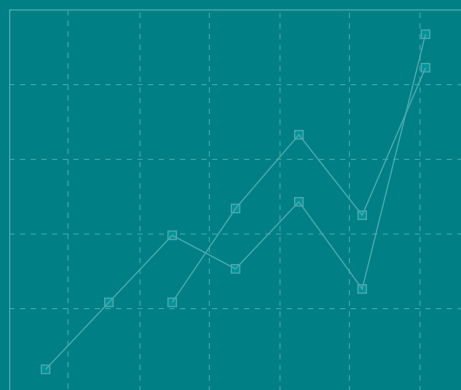
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This first paper comprises a detailed description of the survey - longitudinal monitoring, collection instruments, topics investigated and response rates. The first year of the study, 1998, is also described from a methodological and statistical perspective - target population and sample frame, sample design and stratification, sample size and distribution, response rates, weighting, poststratification and analytical methods.

Volume 1, Number 1 is an **indispensable tool** for a clear reading of the data presented in all subsequent papers in this series. It is designed to help the reader interpret the results and understand the process which generated them.



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