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Wave 2 weighting and non-response

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Contents

About The Authors

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Acknowledgements

Glossary of Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CBC	Centre-Based Carer Questionnaire
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
HBC	Home-Based Carer Questionnaire
LSAC	Longitudinal Study of Australian Children
P1D	Parent 1 During-Interview Questionnaire
P1L	Parent 1 Leave-Behind Questionnaire
P1SC	Parent 1 Self-Complete Questionnaire
P2SC	Parent 2 Self-Complete Questionnaire
PLE	Parent Living Elsewhere Questionnaire
Teach	Teacher Questionnaire
TUD	Time Use Diary

Introduction

This paper details the methodology used to calculate the weights for the Wave 2 sample of *Growing Up in Australia*, the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC). This study is funded by the Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs as part of the Australian Government's *Stronger Families and Communities Strategy*, and is Australia's first national longitudinal study of children.

During 2004, the study recruited a nationally representative sample of 5,107 0-1 year olds (B-cohort) and 4,983 children aged 4-5 years (K-Cohort) selected from the Medicare enrolments database.

A two-stage design was employed, first selecting postcodes then children, allowing analysis of children within communities and better utilising the resources available to the study. This implies that the data will be clustered by postcode. Children in both cohorts were selected from the same postcodes. In the larger states 40 children per postcode invited to participate in the study wherever this was possible, while in the smaller states and territories 20 children per postcode were asked where possible. Fewer children were selected in the smaller states to diminish the effects of clustering in state-based analyses.

The method of postcode selection accounted for the number of children in the postcode so all potential participants in the study Australia-wide had an approximately equal chance of selection (about one in 25). However, some remote postcodes were excluded from the design, and the population estimates have been adjusted accordingly. Since children from both cohorts were selected from the same postcodes, the total number of in-scope children for both age groups was used as the population. Stratification was used to ensure proportional geographic representation for states/territories and capital city statistical division ('met') /rest of state ('exmet') areas.

Weights in the LSAC data set in Wave 1 were used to provide some measure of correction unequal probability of selection and non-response of potential respondents. The final weights on the data file were based on design weights, calculated from the inverse of the chance of selection to be invited to participate in the study. These design weights were then adjusted to correct for the most important sources of non-response bias that could be identified, the mother's educational level, and the mother's use of a language other than English at home.

Two weights were published on the data file as a result of these calculations:

- A population weight that adjusted estimates of frequencies produced by the data to population totals (e.g. x number of children in Australia had characteristic y)
- A sample weight that adjusted estimates of percentages produced by the data to the proportions given when using the population weight, but kept the frequency estimates reflective of the number of children in the sample (e.g. x number of children in the LSAC sample had characteristic y). This second weight should be used when tests of significance are to be generated.

While it would have been possible to provide separate weights to adjust for forms non-response (e.g. to adjust for non-response bias in estimates produced by the Parent 1 Self-Complete Questionnaire), this was not attempted

More information on the calculation of weights in Wave 1 interested readers are referred to LSAC Technical Paper No. 3 "Wave 1 Weighting and Non-response" (Soloff, Lawrence, Misson & Johnstone, 2006). More information on the study design can be found in LSAC Technical Paper No. 2 "Sample Design" (Solof, Lawrence & Johnstone, 2005)

Calculation of Wave 2 Weights

In June 2007 LSAC Discussion Paper No. 5 "Wave 2 Data Management Issues" was distributed to stakeholders containing the following proposal for adjusting the weights for Wave 2 non-response:

- Perform a logistic regression to estimate the probability of each family from Wave 1 completing the interview in Wave 2.
- Divide each case's Wave 1 weight by this probability for all cases that had responded to Wave 2 (so that high probability cases have relatively lower weight and low probability cases have relatively higher weight) and re-adjust so they average sample weight is 1.
- Adjust total weights for each strata so that the proportion for each selection stratum is what it was following Wave 1 weighting.
- (If necessary) Topcode and bottom code extreme weights and recalibrate stratum to have correct proportions. In the case of low weights, this prevents the problem of collecting cases which have little effect on study estimates. For high weights it decreases the influence of particular cases on any estimate, producing more stable results, particularly when working with sub-populations.
- Adjust all weights so that average values are appropriate, ie mean value of 1 for the sample weights, mean value of (population size/sample size) for population weights.

This approach to adjusting initial weights for non-response using logistic regression is similar to those used in other longitudinal studies such as the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey (Watson, 2004), the Panel Study of Income Dynamics in the US (Gouskova, 2001), and to a slightly lesser extent the National Longitudinal Study of Children and Youth in Canada (Statistics Canada, 2006).

The first step in the above process involves the selection of variables to predict non-response in the logistic regression. These variables were chosen on the basis of the following criteria:

1) **Little missing data.** Missing values on cases need to be imputed so a probability of response can be obtained for every responding case, potentially introducing sources of error.

2) **Likelihood of explanation of non-response.** In Wave 1 response rate was shown to be strongly related to social class and cultural background (Soloff et al., 2005). Other factors which might predict non-response might be those that predict whether a child is likely to move home (e.g. housing tenure) and those that show dedication to the study (e.g. completion of self-complete questionnaires). Preference was given to

variable likely to persist over time, meaning they would still be relevant and influential at Wave 2.

3) **Coverage of topics included in the survey.** It is important that response bias be tested for and corrected in the major areas covered by the study, meaning that a good mix of variables from the main topic areas of the study (ie family functioning, child functioning, sociodemographics, education, childcare and health) should be included.

Appendix A shows the descriptive statistics of those variables chosen to enter the logistic regression. Missing values were replaced with median values (or modal values for categorical variables).

Table 1 shows the results of the logistic regression of the predictors on wave 2 response. The final model achieved an R-square of .10, and a max-rescaled R-square of .21. While some of the unexplained variance is likely to be due to factors intervening in the two years between Waves, low R-square can be indicative of data missing at random. Higher R-square would be a troubling indication of bias.

Response was more likely to occur where a Parent 1 self-complete or Time-Use Diary was returned, Parent 1 was female, Parent 1 was older, the study child had a higher birthweight, Parent 1 had higher school completion, where the home the study child was living in was being paid off than being rented, where the family lived in a more liveable neighbourhood, fewer people in their postcode spoke English only at home and where more residents of their postcode was born in Australia.

Table 1. Results of regression modelling Wave 2 response for the B-cohort

Wave 1 Characteristic	Odds ratio	95% Wald confidence limits	
Parent 1 Self-complete returned	1.85*	1.31	2.61
Time-Use Dairy returned	2.19*	1.60	2.99
Parent 2 Self-complete returned	1.31	0.94	1.81
Parent 2 present	0.98	0.65	1.48
Parent 1 male	0.38	0.19	0.78
Parent 1 age	1.20*	1.06	1.36
Parent 1 born overseas	0.89	0.64	1.22
Parrent 1 speaks only English at home	1.16	0.73	1.83
Study Child Indigenous	0.76	0.51	1.14
Study Child weight at birth	1.19*	1.07	1.31
Study Child multiple birth	1.85	0.91	3.73
Parent 1 rating of Study Child health	1.00	0.90	1.11
Special Health Care needs	0.86	0.58	1.30
Parent rating of own sleep quality	0.93	0.84	1.03
Study Child attends child care	1.16	0.90	1.49
Parent 1 has children living elsewhere	0.90	0.63	1.28
Parent 1 rating of parent self-efficacy	1.00	0.90	1.12
Parent 1 self-efficacy scale	0.94	0.84	1.05
Parent 1 parental warmth scale	1.00	0.89	1.12
Parent 1 hostile parenting scale	1.10	0.99	1.23

Wave 1 Characteristic	Odds ratio	95% Wald confidence limits	
School completion			
Year 11 v Year 12	0.74	0.54	1.02
Year 10 v Year 12	0.76	0.57	1.00
Year 9 or below/still at school v Year 12	0.58*	0.40	0.85
Parent 1 has bachelor degree	1.07	0.80	1.44
Parent 1 currently studying	1.02	0.72	1.47
Parent 1 first language was English	1.29	0.81	2.06
Parent 1 has a parent that was born overseas	0.83	0.65	1.08
Parent 1 regularly attends religious services	1.13	0.86	1.49
Parent 1 work status			
Part-time work v full-time work	0.84	0.56	1.25
Maternity leave v full-time work	1.41	0.79	2.53
Unemployed v full-time work	1.04	0.56	1.94
Not in the labour force v full-time work	0.92	0.61	1.39
Highest occupational prestige rating of parent	0.94	0.83	1.06
Parent receives income from wages	1.08	0.79	1.47
Parent receives income from profit from business	1.12	0.80	1.55
Parent receives income from rent	1.07	0.69	1.67
Parent receives income from dividends or interest	0.98	0.68	1.41
Parent receives income from Government pension/allowance	1.01	0.77	1.34
Log combined parental income	1.06	0.95	1.19
Rating of family prosperity	1.07	0.96	1.20
Family hardship scale	0.97	0.87	1.07
Length of time in lived in current home	1.10	0.97	1.26
Number of homes Study Child has lived in since birth	0.94	0.86	1.04
Housing tenure			
Owned outright v being paid off	0.73	0.46	1.15
Rented v being paid off	0.64*	0.50	0.83
Other v being paid off	0.86*	0.54	1.36
Neighbourhood liveability	0.89*	0.80	0.99
Neighbourhood facilities	0.99	0.88	1.11
Number of people living in household	1.00	0.85	1.18
Number of siblings living with Study Child	1.01	0.84	1.20
SEIFA disadvantage/advantage	0.81*	0.62	1.05
Proportion of residents of postcode aged 0 to 4	0.99	0.86	1.14
Proportion of residents of postcode of ATSI background	1.07	0.95	1.22
Proportion of residents of postcode completed year 12	1.23	0.97	1.55
Proportion of residents of postcode employed	1.17	0.96	1.42
Proportion of residents of postcode in families with incomes higher than $1,000/week	1.02	0.79	1.31
Proportion of residents of postcode speak only English at home	0.77*	0.63	0.95
Proportion of residents of postcode born in Australia	1.51*	1.20	1.90

* p <.05

Note: For dichotomous comparison the odds ratio represents the ratio of probabilities of a change from 'no' to 'yes'. For example, if Parent 1 of the family returned a self-complete questionnaire the family was 1.85 times more likely to respond to Wave 2 when adjusting for all other factors entered into the equation. For continuous predictors the odds ratio represents a change from the mean value to one standard deviation above the mean. An odds ratio of 1 effectively means that the predictor is having no effect on the outcome, so if the upper and lower band of the confidence intervals are both higher or both lower than 1, the predictor can be said to be significant at the .05 level.

Table 2 shows the results of the logistic regression of the predictors on wave 2 response for the K-cohort. The final model achieved an R-square of .09, and a max-rescaled R-square of .18. Response was more likely to occur where a Time-Use Diary or Parent 2 self-complete was returned, Parent 1 was female, the study child had a higher health rating and greater enjoyment physical activity, Parent 1 employed more consistent parenting, Parent 1 had higher school completion, Parent 1 had a bachelor degree, where the home the study child was living in was being paid off v being rented and the study child scored higher on the 'Who Am I?' test.

Table 2. Results of regression modelling Wave 2 response for the K-cohort

Characteristic	Odds ratio	95% Wald confidence limits	
Parent 1 Self-complete returned	1.336	0.97	1.84
Time-Use Dairy returned	2.187*	1.639	2.92
Parent 2 Self-complete returned	1.583*	1.156	2.167
Parent 2 present	0.893	0.599	1.331
Parent 1 male	0.575*	0.346	0.956
Parent 1 age	1.102	0.988	1.228
Parent 1 born overseas	0.746	0.541	1.029
Parrent 1 speaks only English at home	1.223	0.797	1.878
Study Child Indigenous	1.123	0.704	1.793
Study Child weight at birth	1.022	0.925	1.13
Study Child multiple birth	0.83	0.454	1.518
Parent 1 rating of Study Child health	0.879*	0.793	0.974
Number of serves of fruit and vegetables	0.915	0.827	1.012
Special Health Care needs	1.312	0.955	1.803
Parental impact (of worry over child) scale	1.003	0.9	1.117
Study child's enjoyment of physical activity	0.855*	0.762	0.959
Study Child attends child care other than main school/pre-school/daycare	1.009	0.808	1.26
Hours in main school, pre-school or day care	1.053	0.948	1.169
Home activities index	0.951	0.855	1.058
Out of home activities index	0.927	0.833	1.032
Parent 1 has children living elsewhere	1.211	0.867	1.691
Parent 1 rating of parent self-efficacy	0.916	0.825	1.017
Parent 1 parental warmth scale	0.987	0.877	1.111
Parent 1 inductive reasoning scale	1.086	0.971	1.214

Characteristic	Odds ratio	95% Wald confidence limits	
Parent 1 angry parenting scale	1.014	0.902	1.141
Parent 1 consistent parenting scale	1.149	1.036	1.274
Parent 1 SDQ prosocial	0.962	0.857	1.079
Parent 1 SDQ hyperactivity	1.009	0.895	1.138
Parent 1 SDQ emotional symptoms	0.975	0.876	1.086
Parent 1 SDQ conduct problems	0.969	0.856	1.096
Parent 1 SDQ peer problems	1.024	0.915	1.146
Parent 1 School completion			
Year 11 v Year 12	1.138	0.83	1.559
Year 10 v Year 12	0.89	0.681	1.164
Year 9 or below/still at school v Year 12	0.593*	0.419	0.841
Parent 1 has bachelor degree	1.418	1.052	1.912
Parent 1 currently studying	1.221	0.903	1.652
Parent 1 first language was English	0.898	0.58	1.389
Parent 1 has a parent that was born overseas	1.037	0.798	1.348
Parent 1 regularly attends religious services	1.036	0.803	1.337
Parent 1 work status			
Part-time work v full-time work	1.175	0.867	1.592
Unemployed v full-time work	0.959	0.574	1.602
Not in the labour force v full-time work	0.961	0.696	1.328
Highest occupational prestige rating of parent	1.01	0.896	1.138
Parent receives income from wages	1.159	0.858	1.567
Parent receives income from profit from business	1.187	0.872	1.615
Parent receives income from rent	0.939	0.633	1.393
Parent receives income from dividends or interest	1.338	0.957	1.872
Parent receives income from Government pension/allowance	1.071	0.813	1.411
Log combined parental income	1.078	0.962	1.207
Rating of family prosperity	1.048	0.935	1.175
Family hardship scale	1.086	0.976	1.209
Length of time in lived in current home	1.135	0.976	1.321
Number of homes Study Child has lived in since birth	0.945	0.822	1.086
Housing tenure			
Owned outright v being paid off	0.699	0.483	1.013
Rented v being paid off	0.648*	0.504	0.833
Other v being paid off	0.789	0.471	1.323
Neighbourhood liveability	0.982	0.881	1.095
Neighbourhood facilities	1.01	0.899	1.134
Who Am I? test	1.139	1.025	1.266
Number of people living in household	0.893	0.742	1.076
Number of siblings living with Study Child	1.115	0.928	1.338
SEIFA disadvantage/advantage	0.987	0.768	1.268
Proportion of residents of postcode aged 0 to 4	0.945	0.83	1.076
Proportion of residents of postcode of ATSI background	1.063	0.942	1.198

Characteristic	Odds ratio	95% Wald confidence limits	
Proportion of residents of postcode completed Year 12	0.943	0.759	1.173
Proportion of residents of postcode employed	1.061	0.88	1.279
Proportion of residents of postcode in families with incomes higher than $1,000/week	1.122	0.877	1.434
Proportion of residents of postcode speak only English at home	1.017	0.826	1.254
Proportion of residents of postcode born in Australia	0.891	0.704	1.127

*p<.05

The Wave 1 weights were then adjusted by dividing by the probability of response generated by the above logistic regression including all significant and non-significant variables. At this point the average weight of responding cases for the B-cohort was 1.11 (as probability was less than one for all cases) and for the K-cohort it was 1.12, so all weights were divided by these figures so the weighting wouldn't artificially inflate the sample size.

Table 3. Adjustment factors for strata totals

	Met		Xmet	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
B-cohort				
NSW	0.94	0.94	1.13	1.12
VIC	0.94	0.95	1.09	1.13
QLD	1.08	0.98	1.06	1.07
SA	0.91	0.84	1.15	1.13
WA	1.02	0.96	1.06	1.05
TAS	1.00	0.98	1.23	0.95
NT	0.83	0.84	0.94	0.95
ACT	0.87	0.93		
K-cohort				
NSW	1.05	1.04	0.86	0.87
VIC	1.10	1.15	1.00	0.96
QLD	1.03	1.02	0.91	0.98
SA	0.95	0.93	0.92	0.98
WA	1.05	0.99	0.89	0.88
TAS	1.06	0.99	0.86	0.88
NT	1.12	1.04	1.14	1.13
ACT	0.98	1.00		

The weights were then readjusted so that the state x gender x met/xmet totals were calibrated to the population benchmarks used for the Wave 1 weights. These benchmarks were calculated from the ABS Estimated Resident Population for March 2004, with proportions for part of state from the June 2003 ERP. The number of out-of scope children was calculated using the HIC sampling frame. The multiplication factor for all

the strata can be seen in Table 3. These factors ranged from 0.83 (NT met males) to 1.23 (TAS xmet males) for the B-cohort, and from .86 (NSW and TAS Xmet males) to 1.15 (VIC met females).

The above adjustments resulted in a weighting variable with a range of 0.22 to 4.14 for the B-cohort and from .08 to 3.89 for the K-cohort. It was decided to bottom code any weight below 0.33 and top code any weight above 2.5 so that no case would have too little or too much influence on any analysis. The bottom-coding effected 0.7% of cases for the B-cohort and 0.6% of cases for the K-cohort, while the top-coding effected 0.9% of cases for the B-cohort and 0.4% of cases for the K-cohort. The average weight was adjusted slightly down by this process to .996 for the B-cohort and .999 for the K-cohort, although this was subsequently re-corrected to make the average weight 1. The final distribution of weights can be seen in Figure 1.
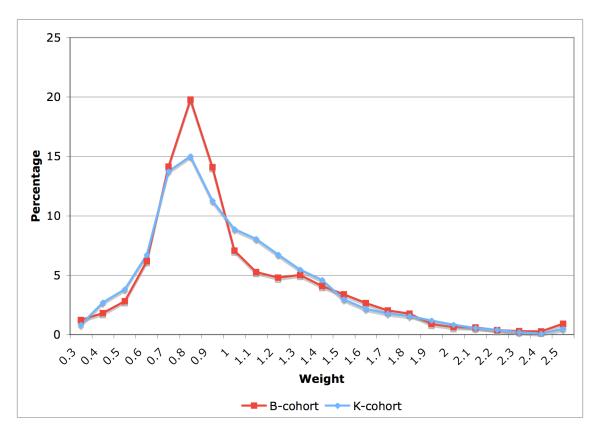
Figure 1. Distribution of final weights

Non-response to forms

Table 4 shows the response rates to the various Wave 2 forms as compared to Wave 1. In Wave 2, interviewers spent less time in the home, so less often encouraged Parent 1 to fill-in their leave-behind questionnaire while they were present. There was also less opportunity for the interviewer to collect the forms in person at a time after the interview. Hence, the Parent 1 Leave-Behind showed lower response rates in wave 2 than the Parent 1 Self-complete in Wave 1. Response rates to the Parent 2 self-complete and the TUD were broadly comparable, while the carer and teacher questionnaire response rates were much improved. Interviewers were under instruction to get Parent 1 to fill out the In-Home questionnaire filled out while they were present for the interview, so the response rates for this were expectedly high. Finally, the PLE questionnaire had two significant stages where non-response occurred: a) obtaining contact details from Parent 1 (given for only 69% of cases for the B-cohort and 70% of cases for the K-cohort), b) receiving a response from the PLE (obtained from 35% of PLEs sent forms for the B-cohort and 47% for the K-cohort).

Table 4. Non-response to forms

	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview Sample	Response rate
B-cohort				
Wave 1				
(Issued sample=8921)				
Interview	5107	5107	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	5107	4341	85.0%	85.0%
P2SC	4630	3696	72.4%	79.8%
HBC	788	342	6.7%	43.4%
CBC	436	233	4.6%	53.4%
TUD	5107	4031	78.9%	78.9%
Wave 2				
(Issued sample=5045)				
Interview	4606	4606	90.2%	100.0%
P1D	4606	4504	88.2%	97.8%
P1L	4606	3536	69.2%	76.8%
P2SC	4099	3128	61.2%	76.3%
PLE	400	96	1.9%	24.0%
HBC	767	533	10.4%	69.5%
CBC	1713	1143	22.4%	66.7%
TUD	4606	3512	68.8%	76.2%

	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview Sample	Response rate
K-cohort				
Wave 1				
(Issued sample=9893)				
Interview	4983	4983	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	4983	4229	84.9%	84.9%
P2SC	4286	3388	68.0%	79.0%
Teach	4761	3276	65.7%	68.8%
TUD	4983	3867	77.6%	77.6%
Wave 2				
(Issued sample=4915)				
Interview	4464	4464	89.6%	100.0%
P1D	4464	4358	87.5%	97.6%
P1L	4464	3495	70.1%	78.3%
P2SC	3804	2949	59.2%	77.5%
PLE	612	199	4.0%	32.5%
Teach	4447	3632	72.9%	81.7%
TUD	4464	3487	70.0%	78.1%

Response Rates for Sub-populations

ATSI

Table 5 shows the response to forms for ATSI children. The response rates for the questionnaires were down when compared with those for the full sample for all except the Wave 2 Centre-Based Carer Questionnaire. Response rates for the Parent 1 During Interview Questionnaire at Wave 2 for both cohorts and the Teacher Questionnaire at Wave 2 for the K-cohort were only slightly lower than the full sample figures.

Table 5 Response to forms for ATSI study children

	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate
B-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	230	230	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	230	160	69.6%	69.6%
P2SC	148	88	38.3%	59.5%
HBC	18	4	1.7%	22.2%
CBC	15	7	3.0%	46.7%
TUD	230	114	49.6%	49.6%
Wave 2				
Interview	180	180	78.3%	100.0%
P1D	180	173	75.2%	96.1%
P1L	180	88	38.3%	48.9%
P2SC	119	58	25.2%	48.7%
PLE	42	4	1.7%	9.5%
HBC	22	14	6.1%	63.6%
CBC	59	40	17.4%	67.8%
TUD	180	80	34.8%	44.0%
K-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	187	187	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	187	134	71.7%	71.7%
P2SC	125	73	39.0%	58.4%
Teach	168	92	49.2%	54.8%
TUD	187	97	51.9%	51.9%
Wave 2				
Interview	153	153	81.8%	100.0%
P1D	153	148	79.1%	96.7%
P1L	153	87	46.5%	56.9%
P2SC	101	54	28.9%	53.5%
PLE	48	9	4.8%	18.8%
Teach	153	123	65.8%	80.4%
TUD	153	79	42.2%	51.6%

Language

Table 6 shows the response to study instruments for families where Parent 1 speaks a language other than English in the home. For the B-cohort response rates were lower than for the full sample for all forms except the Centre-Based Carer Questionnaire for which they were substantially higher. For the K-cohort, response rates for all forms were lower than those for the full sample.

Table 6 Response to forms for children with a Parent 1 who speaks a Language Other Than English (LOTE) in the home

	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate
B-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	737	737	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	737	562	76.3%	76.3%
P2SC	670	454	61.6%	67.8%
HBC	123	33	4.5%	26.8%
CBC	36	23	3.1%	63.9%
TUD	737	438	59.4%	59.4%
Wave 2				
Interview	620	620	84.1%	100.0%
P1D	620	590	80.1%	95.2%
P1L	620	431	58.5%	69.5%
P2SC	563	387	52.5%	68.7%
PLE	42	7	0.9%	16.7%
HBC	116	57	7.7%	49.1%
CBC	167	122	16.6%	73.1%
TUD	620	384	52.1%	62.0%
K-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	777	777	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	777	583	75.0%	75.0%
P2SC	689	474	61.0%	68.8%
Teach	710	450	57.9%	63.4%
TUD	777	466	60.0%	60.0%
Wave 2				
Interview	651	651	83.8%	100.0%
P1D	651	623	80.2%	95.7%
P1L	651	468	60.2%	71.9%
P2SC	574	407	52.4%	70.9%
PLE	57	12	1.5%	21.1%
Teach	648	487	62.7%	75.2%
TUD	651	430	55.3%	66.1%

Employment Status

Table 7 shows the response to the different study instruments by whether Parent 1 was employed (ie working or on leave from a job) at the time of Wave 1. Response rates were uniformly higher when the parent was employed.

Table 7. Response to forms by Wave 1 Employment Status

	Employed				Not Employed			
	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate
B-cohort								
Wave 1								
Interview	2531	2531	100.0%	100.0%	2565	2565	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	2531	2186	86.4%	86.4%	2565	2145	83.6%	83.6%
P2SC	2419	1962	77.5%	81.1%	2201	1727	67.3%	78.5%
HBC	692	310	12.2%	44.8%	96	32	1.2%	33.3%
CBC	370	198	7.8%	53.5%	65	34	1.3%	52.3%
TUD	2531	2034	80%	80.4%	2565	1879	73.3%	73.3%
Wave 2								
Interview	2350	2350	92.8%	100.0%	2248	2248	87.6%	100.0%
P1D	2350	2318	91.6%	98.6%	2248	2178	84.9%	96.9%
P1L	2350	1883	74.4%	80.1%	2248	1645	64.1%	73.2%
P2SC	2179	1720	68.0%	78.9%	1912	1400	54.6%	73.2%
PLE	146	42	1.7%	28.8%	253	54	2.1%	21.3%
HBC	508	381	15.1%	75.0%	228	152	5.9%	66.7%
CBC	948	733	29.0%	77.3%	573	409	15.9%	71.4%
TUD	2350	1849	73.1%	78.7%	2248	1564	61.0%	69.6%
K-cohort								
Wave 1								
Interview	2852	2852	100.0%	100.0%	2120	2120	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	2852	2446	85.8%	85.8%	2120	1776	83.8%	83.8%
P2SC	2558	2051	71.9%	80.2%	1721	1334	62.9%	77.5%
Teach	2782	1940	68.0%	69.7%	1961	1312	61.9%	66.9%
TUD	2852	2191	77.0%	76.8%	2120	1532	72.3%	72.3%
Wave 2								
Interview	2625	2625	92.0%	100.0%	1833	1833	86.5%	100.0%
P1D	2625	2580	90.5%	98.3%	1833	1772	83.6%	96.7%
P1L	2625	2121	74.4%	80.8%	1833	1370	64.6%	74.7%
P2SC	2291	1826	64.0%	79.7%	1511	1122	52.9%	74.3%
PLE	327	113	4.0%	34.6%	282	85	4.0%	30.1%
Teach	2614	2169	76.1%	83.0%	1827	1459	68.8%	79.9%
TUD	2625	2076	72.8%	79.1%	1833	1303	61.5%	71.1%

Parental Income

Table 8 shows the response to the different study instruments by whether the combined parental pre-tax income at Wave 1 was higher than $1,000 per week. Response rates were uniformly higher when the parent was employed.

Table 8. Response to forms by Wave 1 combined parental pre-tax income

	Less than $1,000 per week at Wave 1				Greater than or equal to $1,000 per week at Wave 1			
	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate
B-cohort								
Wave 1								
Interview	2771	2771	100.0%	100.0	2336	2336	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	2771	2255	81.4%	81.4	2336	2086	89.3%	89.3%
P2SC	2304	1746	63.0%	75.8	2326	1950	83.5%	83.8%
HBC	293	103	3.7%	35.2	495	239	10.2%	48.3%
CBC	139	71	2.6%	51.1	297	162	6.9%	54.5%
TUD	2771	1972	71%	71.2	2336	1950	83.5%	83.5%
Wave 2								
Interview	2419	2419	87.3%	100.0	2187	2187	93.6%	100.0%
P1D	2419	2356	85.0%	97.4	2187	2148	92.0%	98.2%
P1L	2419	1762	63.6%	72.8	2187	1774	75.9%	81.1%
P2SC	1991	1443	52.1%	72.5	2108	1685	72.1%	79.9%
PLE	326	68	2.5%	20.9	74	28	1.2%	37.8%
HBC	364	253	9.1%	69.5	372	280	12.0%	75.3%
CBC	758	535	19.3%	70.6	767	608	26.0%	79.3%
TUD	2419	1680	60.6%	69.5	2187	1740	74.5%	79.6%
K-cohort								
Wave 1								
Interview	2527	2527	100.0%	100.0	2456	2456	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	2527	2064	81.7%	81.7	2456	2165	88.2%	88.2%
P2SC	1860	1380	54.6%	74.2	2426	2008	81.8%	82.8%
Teach	2363	1558	61.7%	65.9	2390	1700	69.2%	71.1%
TUD	2527	1732	69.0%	68.5	2456	1996	81.3%	81.3%
Wave 2								
Interview	2179	2179	86.2%	100.0	2285	2285	93.0%	100.0%
P1D	2179	2110	83.5%	96.8	2285	2248	91.5%	98.4%
P1L	2179	1600	63.3%	73.4	2285	1895	77.2%	82.9%
P2SC	1635	1191	47.1%	72.8	2169	1758	71.6%	81.1%
PLE	474	143	5.7%	30.2	138	56	2.3%	40.6%
Teach	2170	1758	69.6%	81.0	2277	1874	76.3%	82.3%
TUD	2179	1516	60.0%	69.6	2285	1866	76.0%	81.7%

State

New South Wales

Table 9 shows the response to the study instruments for respondents resident in NSW at the time of Wave 1. Response rates were slightly lower for all of the instruments with the exception of the Wave 2 carer questionnaires for the B-cohort.

Table 9. Non-response to forms for respondents resident in NSW at Wave 1

	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate
B-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	1615	1615	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	1615	1335	82.7%	82.7%
P2SC	1459	1131	70.0%	77.5%
HBC	304	122	7.6%	40.1%
CBC	110	54	3.3%	49.1%
TUD	1615	1185	73.0%	73.0%
Wave 2				
Interview	1458	1458	90.3%	100.0%
P1D	1458	1417	87.7%	97.2%
P1L	1458	1109	68.7%	76.1%
P2SC	1304	978	60.6%	75.0%
PLE	124	27	1.7%	21.8%
HBC	262	191	11.8%	72.9%
CBC	480	349	21.6%	72.7%
TUD	1458	1074	66.5%	73.7%
K-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	1573	1573	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	1573	1325	84.2%	84.2%
P2SC	1366	1052	66.9%	77.0%
Teach	1447	971	61.7%	67.1%
TUD	1573	1153	73.3%	73.3%
Wave 2				
Interview	1418	1418	90.1%	100.0%
P1D	1418	1383	87.9%	97.5%
P1L	1418	1089	69.2%	76.8%
P2SC	1226	940	59.8%	76.7%
PLE	176	54	3.4%	30.7%
Teach	1412	1129	71.8%	80.0%
TUD	1418	1063	67.6%	75.0%

Victoria

Table 10 shows the response to the study instruments for respondents resident in Victoria at the time of Wave 1. Response rates were generally similar to those for the full sample, however the Wave 2 Home-Based Carer Questionnaire for the B-cohort had a somewhat lower response rate, while the Wave 2 Centre-Based Carer Questionnaire had a somewhat higher response rate.

Table 10. Non-response to forms for respondents resident in Victoria at Wave 1

	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate
B-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	1251	1251	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	1251	1060	84.7%	84.7%
P2SC	1138	908	72.6%	79.8%
HBC	202	89	7.1%	44.1%
CBC	105	57	4.6%	54.3%
TUD	1251	958	77%	76.6%
Wave 2				
Interview	1106	1106	88.4%	100.0%
P1D	1106	1080	86.3%	97.6%
P1L	1106	855	68.3%	77.3%
P2SC	996	753	60.2%	75.6%
PLE	90	23	1.8%	25.6%
HBC	198	126	10.1%	63.6%
CBC	292	222	17.7%	76.0%
TUD	1106	824	65.9%	74.5%
K-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	1245	1245	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	1245	1045	83.9%	83.9%
P2SC	1078	842	67.6%	78.1%
Teach	1209	852	68.4%	70.5%
TUD	1245	925	74.3%	74.3%
Wave 2				
Interview	1074	1074	86.3%	100.0%
P1D	1074	1037	83.3%	96.6%
P1L	1074	869	69.8%	80.9%
P2SC	918	726	58.3%	79.1%
PLE	139	41	3.3%	29.5%
Teach	1070	854	68.6%	79.8%
TUD	1074	830	66.7%	77.3%

Queensland

Table 11 shows the response to the study instruments for respondents resident in Queensland at the time of Wave 1. Response rates were generally similar to those for the full sample, however Home-Based Carer Questionnaires at both waves for the B-cohort had a somewhat higher response rate, while for the K-cohort the Parent 1 During Interview Questionnaire at Wave 2 had a nearly perfect response rate and the Teacher Questionnaire at Wave 2 was also a little higher than for the full sample.

Table 11. Non-response to forms for respondents resident in Queensland at Wave 1

	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate
B-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	1054	1054	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	1054	916	86.9%	86.9%
P2SC	936	762	72.3%	81.4%
HBC	139	76	7.2%	54.7%
CBC	118	62	5.9%	52.5%
TUD	1054	832	79%	78.9%
Wave 2				
Interview	963	963	91.4%	100.0%
P1D	963	956	90.7%	99.3%
P1L	963	734	69.6%	76.2%
P2SC	825	636	60.3%	77.1%
PLE	108	20	1.9%	18.5%
HBC	137	103	9.8%	75.2%
CBC	430	289	27.4%	67.2%
TUD	963	708	67.2%	73.5%
K-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	988	988	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	988	867	87.8%	87.8%
P2SC	830	689	69.7%	83.0%
Teach	942	631	63.9%	67.0%
TUD	988	764	77.3%	77.3%
Wave 2				
Interview	897	897	90.8%	100.0%
P1D	897	893	90.4%	99.6%
P1L	897	689	69.7%	76.8%
P2SC	753	574	58.1%	76.2%
PLE	142	46	4.7%	32.4%
Teach	893	761	77.0%	85.2%
TUD	897	680	68.8%	75.8%

Western Australia

Table 12 shows the response to the study instruments for respondents resident in Western Australia at the time of Wave 1. Response rates were generally similar to those for the full sample, however the Wave 1 B-cohort Centre-Based Carer Questionnaire and the Wave 2 K-cohort Time Use Diaries had a somewhat lower response rate.

Table 12. Non-response to forms for respondents resident in Western Australia at Wave 1

	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate
B-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	533	533	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	533	472	88.6%	88.6%
P2SC	493	403	75.6%	81.7%
HBC	48	14	2.6%	29.2%
CBC	33	17	3.2%	51.5%
TUD	533	435	81.6%	81.6%
Wave 2				
Interview	478	478	89.7%	100.0%
P1D	478	463	86.9%	96.9%
P1L	478	364	68.3%	76.2%
P2SC	430	336	63.0%	78.1%
PLE	35	10	1.9%	28.6%
HBC	54	44	8.3%	81.5%
CBC	115	108	20.3%	93.9%
TUD	478	356	66.8%	74.5%
K-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	507	507	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	507	437	86.2%	86.2%
P2SC	439	350	69.0%	79.7%
Teach	501	351	69.2%	70.1%
TUD	501	397	78.3%	79.2%
Wave 2				
Interview	464	464	91.5%	100.0%
P1D	464	445	87.8%	95.9%
P1L	464	357	70.4%	76.9%
P2SC	395	301	59.4%	76.2%
PLE	63	21	4.1%	33.3%
Teach	463	382	75.3%	82.5%
TUD	464	343	67.7%	73.9%

South Australia

Table 13 shows the response to the study instruments for respondents resident in South Australia at the time of Wave 1. Response rates were generally similar to those for the full sample, although given the smaller number of possible responses there was a little more variation.

Table 13. Non-response to forms for respondents resident in South Australia at Wave 1

	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate
B-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	347	347	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	347	283	81.6%	81.6%
P2SC	319	249	71.8%	78.1%
HBC	51	23	6.6%	45.1%
CBC	29	22	6.3%	75.9%
TUD	347	254	73%	73.2%
Wave 2				
Interview	316	316	91.1%	100.0%
P1D	316	304	87.6%	96.2%
P1L	316	244	70.3%	77.2%
P2SC	285	215	62.0%	75.4%
PLE	22	8	2.3%	36.4%
HBC	54	45	13.0%	83.3%
CBC	103	84	24.2%	81.6%
TUD	316	238	68.6%	75.3%
K-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	339	339	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	339	275	81.1%	81.1%
P2SC	287	222	65.5%	77.4%
Teach	336	222	65.5%	66.1%
TUD	339	236	69.6%	69.6%
Wave 2				
Interview	303	303	89.4%	100.0%
P1D	303	295	87.0%	97.4%
P1L	303	241	71.1%	79.5%
P2SC	250	198	58.4%	79.2%
PLE	53	23	6.8%	43.4%
Teach	303	249	73.5%	82.2%
TUD	303	223	65.8%	73.6%

Tasmania

Table 14 shows the response to the study instruments for respondents resident in Tasmania at the time of Wave 1. Small sample numbers would make any meaningful analysis of Tasmanian data impossible for Wave 1 B-cohort Carer Questionnaires, Wave 2 B-cohort Home-Based Carer Questionnaires and Parent Living Elsewhere Questionnaires for both cohorts at Wave 2.

Table 14. Non-response to forms for respondents resident in Tasmania at Wave 1

	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate
B-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	113	113	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	113	101	89.4%	89.4%
P2SC	102	89	78.8%	87.3%
HBC	17	11	9.7%	64.7%
CBC	9	5	4.4%	55.6%
TUD	113	94	83%	83.2%
Wave 2				
Interview	102	102	90.3%	100.0%
P1D	102	101	89.4%	99.0%
P1L	102	83	73.5%	81.4%
P2SC	94	75	66.4%	79.8%
PLE	7	2	1.8%	28.6%
HBC	11	8	7.1%	72.7%
CBC	34	34	30.1%	100.0%
TUD	102	80	70.8%	78.4%
K-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	136	136	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	136	126	92.6%	92.6%
P2SC	117	105	77.2%	89.7%
Teach	128	105	77.2%	82.0%
TUD	136	109	80.1%	80.1%
Wave 2				
Interview	128	128	94.1%	100.0%
P1D	128	126	92.6%	98.4%
P1L	128	114	83.8%	89.1%
P2SC	113	99	72.8%	87.6%
PLE	13	5	3.7%	38.5%
Teach	127	104	76.5%	81.9%
TUD	128	108	79.4%	84.4%

Australian Capital Territory

Table 16 shows the response to the study instruments for respondents resident in the Australian Capital Territory at the time of Wave 1. As for the other smaller states or territories, small sample numbers would make any meaningful analysis of Australian Territory data impossible for Wave 1 B-cohort Carer Questionnaires, Wave 2 B-cohort Home-Based Carer Questionnaires and Parent Living Elsewhere Questionnaires for both cohorts at Wave 2.

Table 15. Non-response to forms for respondents resident in the Australian Capital Territory at Wave 1.

	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate
B-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	107	107	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	107	102	95.3%	95.3%
P2SC	100	92	86.0%	92.0%
HBC	13	5	4.7%	38.5%
CBC	18	9	8.4%	50.0%
TUD	107	95	89%	88.8%
Wave 2				
Interview	104	104	97.2%	100.0%
P1D	104	104	97.2%	100.0%
P1L	104	84	78.5%	80.8%
P2SC	97	79	73.8%	81.4%
PLE	6	3	2.8%	50.0%
HBC	9	6	5.6%	66.7%
CBC	40	32	29.9%	80.0%
TUD	104	80	74.8%	76.9%
K-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	113	113	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	113	95	84.1%	84.1%
P2SC	101	82	72.6%	81.2%
Teach	110	70	61.9%	63.6%
TUD	113	88	77.9%	77.9%
Wave 2				
Interview	107	107	94.7%	100.0%
P1D	107	107	94.7%	100.0%
P1L	107	85	75.2%	79.4%
P2SC	95	72	63.7%	75.8%
PLE	9	4	3.5%	44.4%
Teach	106	88	77.9%	83.0%
TUD	107	85	75.2%	79.4%

Northern Territory

Table 16 shows the response to the study instruments for respondents resident in the Northern Territory at the time of Wave 1. As for Tasmania, small sample numbers would make any meaningful analysis of Northern Territory data impossible for Wave 1 B-cohort Carer Questionnaires, Wave 2 B-cohort Home-Based Carer Questionnaires and Parent Living Elsewhere Questionnaires for both cohorts at Wave 2.

Table 16. Non-response to forms for respondents resident in the Northern Territory at Wave 1.

	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate
B-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	87	87	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	87	72	82.8%	82.8%
P2SC	83	62	71.3%	74.7%
HBC	14	2	2.3%	14.3%
CBC	14	7	8.0%	50.0%
TUD	87	69	79%	79.3%
Wave 2				
Interview	79	79	90.8%	100.0%
P1D	79	79	90.8%	100.0%
P1L	79	63	72.4%	79.7%
P2SC	68	56	64.4%	82.4%
PLE	8	3	3.4%	37.5%
HBC	11	10	11.5%	90.9%
CBC	31	25	28.7%	80.6%
TUD	79	60	69.0%	75.9%
K-cohort				
Wave 1				
Interview	82	82	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	82	59	72.0%	72.0%
P2SC	68	46	56.1%	67.6%
Teach	80	56	68.3%	70.0%
TUD	82	56	68.3%	68.3%
Wave 2				
Interview	73	73	89.0%	100.0%
P1D	73	72	87.8%	98.6%
P1L	73	51	62.2%	69.9%
P2SC	54	39	47.6%	72.2%
PLE	17	5	6.1%	29.4%
Teach	73	65	79.3%	89.0%
TUD	73	50	61.0%	68.5%

Region

Table 17 shows the response to the different study instruments by whether the study child was living in an urban or regional area at Wave 1. Response rates were generally similar, although carer questionnaires generally had higher response rate in rural areas.

Table 17. Response to forms by capital city versus rest of state residence at Wave 1

	Capital city				Rest of state			
	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate
B-cohort								
Wave 1								
Interview	3194	3194	100.0%	100.0%	1913	1913	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	3194	2724	85.3%	85.3%	1913	1617	84.5%	84.5%
P2SC	2930	2341	73.3%	79.9%	1700	1355	70.8%	79.7%
HBC	490	204	6.4%	41.6%	298	138	7.2%	46.3%
CBC	307	157	4.9%	51.1%	129	76	4.0%	58.9%
TUD	3194	2464	77%	77.1%	1913	1458	76.2%	76.2%
Wave 2								
Interview	2893	2893	90.6%	100.0%	1713	1713	89.5%	100.0%
P1D	2893	2821	88.3%	97.5%	1713	1683	88.0%	98.2%
P1L	2893	2244	70.3%	77.6%	1713	1292	67.5%	75.4%
P2SC	2595	1992	62.4%	76.8%	1504	1136	59.4%	75.5%
PLE	237	60	1.9%	25.3%	163	36	1.9%	22.1%
HBC	450	315	9.9%	70.0%	286	218	11.4%	76.2%
CBC	1021	760	23.8%	74.4%	504	383	20.0%	76.0%
TUD	2893	2161	67.7%	74.7%	1713	1259	65.8%	73.5%
K-cohort								
Wave 1								
Interview	3095	3095	100.0%	100.0%	1888	1888	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	3095	2604	84.1%	84.1%	1888	1625	86.1%	86.1%
P2SC	2730	2125	68.7%	77.8%	1556	1263	66.9%	81.2%
Teach	2967	2053	66.3%	69.2%	1786	1205	63.8%	67.5%
TUD	3095	2293	74.0%	74.1%	1888	1435	76.0%	76.0%
Wave 2								
Interview	2765	2765	89.3%	100.0%	90.0	100.0	90.0%	100.0%
P1D	2765	2693	87.0%	97.4%	88.2	98.0	88.2%	98.0%
P1L	2765	2157	69.7%	78.0%	70.9	78.8	70.9%	78.8%
P2SC	2400	1849	59.7%	77.0%	58.3	78.3	58.3%	78.3%
PLE	340	112	3.6%	32.9%	4.6	32.0	4.6%	32.0%
Teach	2760	2232	72.1%	80.9%	74.2	83.0	74.2%	83.0%
TUD	2765	2090	67.5%	75.6%	68.4	76.0	68.4%	76.0%

Gender

Table 18 shows the response to the different study instruments by the gender of the Study Child. Response rates were generally similar for most instruments, however the Wave 1 B-cohort Home-Based Carer Questionnaire and the Wave 2 B-cohort Centre-Based Carer Questionnaire were somewhat more likely to be returned for male Study Children.

Table 18. Response to forms by Study Child gender

	Male				Female			
	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate	Possible	Responding	% of Wave 1 Interview sample	Response rate
B-cohort								
Wave 1								
Interview	2614	2614	100.0%	100.0%	2493	2493	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	2614	2234	85.5%	85.5%	2493	2107	84.5%	84.5%
P2SC	2369	1899	72.6%	80.2%	2261	1797	72.1%	79.5%
HBC	420	193	7.4%	46.0%	368	149	6.0%	40.5%
CBC	214	117	4.5%	54.7%	222	116	4.7%	52.3%
TUD	2614	2023	77%	77.4%	2493	1899	76.2%	76.2%
Wave 2								
Interview	2354	2354	90.1%	100.0%	2252	2252	90.3%	100.0%
P1D	2354	2306	88.2%	98.0%	2252	2198	88.2%	97.6%
P1L	2354	1815	69.4%	77.1%	2252	1721	69.0%	76.4%
P2SC	2103	1606	61.4%	76.4%	1996	1522	61.1%	76.3%
PLE	208	48	1.8%	23.1%	192	48	1.9%	25.0%
HBC	379	273	10.4%	72.0%	357	260	10.4%	72.8%
CBC	767	593	22.7%	77.3%	758	550	22.1%	72.6%
TUD	2354	1751	67.0%	74.4%	2252	1669	66.9%	74.1%
K-cohort								
Wave 1								
Interview	2537	2537	100.0%	100.0%	2446	2446	100.0%	100.0%
P1SC	2537	2163	85.3%	85.3%	2446	2066	84.5%	84.5%
P2SC	2170	1721	67.8%	79.3%	2116	1667	68.2%	78.8%
Teach	2418	1655	65.2%	68.4%	2335	1603	65.5%	68.7%
TUD	2537	1910	75.0%	75.3%	2446	1818	74.3%	74.3%
Wave 2								
Interview	2277	2277	89.8%	100.0%	2187	2187	89.4%	100.0%
P1D	2277	2227	87.8%	97.8%	2187	2131	87.1%	97.4%
P1L	2277	1795	70.8%	78.8%	2187	1700	69.5%	77.7%
P2SC	1946	1508	59.4%	77.5%	1858	1411	57.7%	75.9%
PLE	306	104	4.1%	34.0%	306	95	3.9%	31.0%
Teach	2267	1834	72.3%	80.9%	2180	1798	73.5%	82.5%

	Male				Female			
	Possible	**Responding**	**% of Wave 1 Interview sample**	**Response rate**	**Possible**	**Responding**	**% of Wave 1 Interview sample**	**Response rate**
TUD	2277	1757	69.3%	77.2%	2187	1625	66.4%	74.3%

Appendix A: Descriptive statistics for predictor variables of non-response by response status and cohort

	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Non-respondents	Respondents	Non-respondents	Respondents
	(N=501)	(N=4606)	(N=519)	(N=4464)
Parent 1 Self-complete returned				
Yes	58.3%	87.9%	63.0%	87.4%
No	41.7%	12.1%	37.0%	12.6%
N	501	4606	519	4464
Time-Use Dairy returned				
Yes	47.1%	82.4%	49.7%	80.9%
No	52.9%	17.6%	50.3%	19.2%
N	501	4606	519	4464
Parent 2 Self-complete returned				
Yes	41.5%	75.7%	39.1%	71.4%
No	38.1%	16.1%	35.8%	15.9%
No parent 2	20.4%	8.1%	25.1%	12.7%
N	501	4606	519	4464
Parent 1 gender				
Female	97.4%	98.7%	95.4%	97.3%
Male	2.6%	1.3%	4.6%	2.7%
N	501	4606	519	4464
Parent 1 age				
Mean	28.9	31.2	33.4	34.9
SD	6.1	5.4	6.0	5.4
N	501	4605	519	4462
Parent 1 country of birth				
Australia	71.9%	78.9%	67.4%	76.1%
Other	28.1%	21.1%	32.6%	23.9%
N	501	4606	519	4463
Parent 1 LOTE spoken at home				
English	76.7%	86.5%	75.7%	85.4%
Other	22.3%	13.5%	24.3%	14.6%
N	501	4606	519	4464
Study Child indigenous status				
ATSI	90.0%	96.1%	6.6%	3.4%
Not ATSI	10.0%	3.9%	93.5%	96.6%
N	501	4606	519	4462

	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Non-respondents	Respondents	Non-respondents	Respondents
	(N=501)	(N=4606)	(N=519)	(N=4464)
Study Child birthweight				
Mean	3284.5	3423.7	3347.4	3405.3
SD	575.0	566.6	589.1	589.0
N	494	4578	498	4399
Study Child multiple birth				
No	98.0%	96.6%	97.1%	97.2%
Yes	2.0%	3.4%	2.9%	2.8%
N	501	4604	519	4463
Parent 1 rating of Study Child health				
Mean	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
SD	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
N	501	4605	518	4464
Number of serves of fruit and vegetables				
Mean	na	na	3.0	3.0
SD	na	na	1.5	1.4
N	na	na	507	4404
Special Health Care needs				
Yes	7.3%	5.9%	12.3%	13.3%
No	92.7%	94.1%	87.7%	86.7%
N	495	4534	511	4423
Parental impact (of worry over child) scale				
Mean	na	na	1.8	1.7
SD	na	na	0.9	0.8
N	na	na	519	4464
Study child's enjoyment of physical activity				
Mean	na	na	1.8	1.7
SD	na	na	0.9	0.8
N	na	na	519	4464
Parent rating of own sleep quality				
Mean	2.3	2.2	na	na
SD	0.8	0.8	na	na
N	501	4601	na	na
Study Child attends child care (apart from main school, pre-school or day care for K-cohort)				
Yes	30.3%	36.5%	36.7%	40.8%

	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Non-respondents	Respondents	Non-respondents	Respondents
	(N=501)	(N=4606)	(N=519)	(N=4464)
No	69.7%	63.5%	63.3%	59.2%
N	501	4605	518	4464
Hours in main school, pre-school or day care (if attend none of these hours=0)				
Mean	na	na	15.8	16.8
SD	na	na	10.0	9.5
N	na	na	518	4462
Home activities index				
Mean	na	na	1.7	1.7
SD	na	na	0.6	0.5
N	na	na	518	4462
Out of home activities index				
Mean	na	na	3.4	3.5
SD	na	na	1.5	1.5
N	na	na	518	4463
Parent 1 has children living elsewhere				
Yes	10.0%	7.4%	11.2%	9.9%
No	90.0%	92.6%	88.8%	90.1%
N	500	4606	518	4463
Parent 1 rating of parent self-efficacy				
Mean	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9
SD	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
N	494	4596	516	4452
Parent 1 self-efficacy scale				
Mean	8.5	8.5	na	na
SD	1.3	1.2	na	na
N	497	4596	na	na
Parent 1 parental warmth scale				
Mean	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4
SD	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
N	497	4596	517	4455
Parent 1 inductive reasoning scale				
Mean	na	na	4.2	4.3
SD	na	na	0.7	0.6
N	na	na	517	4454
Parent 1 angry parenting scale				
Mean	na	na	2.2	2.2
SD	na	na	0.6	0.6

	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Non-respondents	Respondents	Non-respondents	Respondents
	(N=501)	(N=4606)	(N=519)	(N=4464)
N	na	na	517	4454
Parent 1 consistent parenting scale				
Mean	na	na	3.8	4.1
SD	na	na	0.7	0.7
N	na	na	517	4452
Parent 1 hostile parenting scale				
Mean	1.9	1.9	na	na
SD	1.0	1.1	na	na
N	496	4593	na	na
Parent 1 SDQ prosocial				
Mean	na	na	7.7	7.7
SD	na	na	1.9	1.8
N	na	na	516	4453
Parent 1 SDQ hyperactivity				
Mean	na	na	3.9	3.5
SD	na	na	2.4	2.3
N	na	na	516	4453
Parent 1 SDQ emotional symptoms				
Mean	na	na	1.9	1.7
SD	na	na	1.8	1.7
N	na	na	516	4452
Parent 1 SDQ conduct problems				
Mean	na	na	2.9	2.5
SD	na	na	2.2	2.0
N	na	na	516	4453
Parent 1 SDQ peer problems				
Mean	na	na	1.9	1.6
SD	na	na	1.6	1.5
N	na	na	516	4453
Parent 1 school completion				
Year 12	48.1%	68.7%	45.2%	59.7%
Year 11	14.8%	10.9%	14.2%	13.5%
Year 10	23.5%	16.3%	24.8%	21.0%
Year 9 or below/not completed	13.6%	4.1%	15.9%	5.9%
N	499	4604	516	4462
Parent 1 has bachelors degree				
Yes	19.1%	34.4%	16.5%	29.5%
No	80.9%	65.6%	83.5%	70.5%

	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Non-respondents	Respondents	Non-respondents	Respondents
	(N=501)	(N=4606)	(N=519)	(N=4464)
N	498	4602	516	4455
Parent 1 currently studying				
Yes	9.0%	9.4%	12.6%	12.9%
No	91.0%	90.6%	87.4%	87.1%
N	499	4603	516	4462
Language first spoken by P1				
English	76.4%	85.8%	75.0%	17.0%
Other	23.6%	14.2%	25.1%	83.1%
N	499	4604	515	4459
Parent 1 has parent born overseas				
Yes	52.3%	43.5%	52.6%	45.9%
No	47.7%	56.5%	47.4%	54.1%
N	499	4600	515	4459
Parent 1 regularly attends religious services				
Yes	18.0%	20.4%	24.3%	24.0%
No	82.0%	79.6%	75.7%	76.0%
N	499	4598	514	4448
Parent 1 work status				
Employed, full-time	9.0%	10.8%	18.9%	20.7%
Employed, part-time	22.9%	30.4%	25.3%	38.2%
Employed, maternity leave	4.4%	9.9%	na*	na*
Unemployed	4.4%	3.1%	5.8%	3.5%
Not in the labour force	59.2%	45.8%	50.0%	37.6%
N	498	4598	514	4458
Highest occupational prestige rating (1st digit of ASCO code) of parent				
Mean	4.7	3.5	4.5	3.6
SD	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.2
N	497	4583	513	4446
Parent receives income from wages				
Yes	66.0%	80.8%	66.5%	81.1%
No	34.0%	19.2%	33.5%	18.9%
N	491	4509	508	4387
Parent receives income from profit from business				
Yes	14.3%	20.1%	15.4%	22.6%
No	85.7%	80.0%	84.7%	77.4%
N	491	4509	508	4387

	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Non-respondents	Respondents	Non-respondents	Respondents
	(N=501)	(N=4606)	(N=519)	(N=4464)
Parent receives income from rent				
Yes	5.3%	10.3%	7.1%	11.8%
No	94.7%	89.8%	92.9%	88.2%
N	491	4509	508	4387
Parent receives income from dividends or interest				
Yes	9.4%	20.7%	10.6%	23.2%
No	90.6%	79.3%	89.4%	76.8%
N	491	4509	508	4387
Parent receives income from Government pension/allowance				
Yes	82.7%	73.2%	80.5%	73.6%
No	17.3%	26.8%	19.5%	26.4%
N	491	4509	508	4387
Log combined parental income				
Mean	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.9
SD	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
N	447	4220	453	4035
Family hardship scale				
Mean	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.9
SD	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.2
N	498	4604	514	4460
Rating of family prosperity				
Mean	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2
SD	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
N	498	4601	516	4458
Length of time in lived in current home				
Mean	33.1	43.2	44.1	56.5
SD	39.3	46.0	42.3	54.5
N	498	4601	516	4461
Number of homes Study Child has lived in since birth				
Mean	1.3	1.2	2.2	1.9
SD	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8
N	498	4605	514	4460
Housing tenure				
Being paid off	35.7%	59.2%	40.8%	60.5%
Owned outright	5.4%	7.5%	8.9%	11.3%
Rented	49.8%	26.6%	45.1%	24.6%

	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Non-respondents	Respondents	Non-respondents	Respondents
	(N=501)	(N=4606)	(N=519)	(N=4464)
Other	9.0%	6.7%	5.2%	3.7%
N	498	4602	515	4459
Neighbourhood liveability				
Mean	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
SD	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
N	498	4605	514	4462
Neighbourhood facilities				
Mean	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
SD	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
N	498	4605	514	4461
Who Am I? test				
Mean	na	na	62.2	64.2
SD	na	na	8.2	8.0
N	na	na	484	4396
Number of people living in household				
Mean	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.5
SD	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2
N	501	4606	519	4464
Number of siblings living with Study Child				
Mean	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.5
SD	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0
N	501	4606	519	4464
SEIFA disadvantage				
Mean	983.9	1005.6	989.6	1004.8
SD	71.1	69.4	79.4	68.9
N	501	4606	519	4464
Proportion of residents of postcode aged 0 to 4				
Mean	6.9	6.8	7.1	6.9
SD	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6
N	501	4606	519	4464
Proportion of residents of postcode of ATSI background				
Mean	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1
SD	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.6
N	501	4606	519	4464
Proportion of residents of postcode completed year 12				
Mean	38.0	40.2	38.7	39.9
SD	12.3	12.8	12.5	12.9

	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Non-respondents	Respondents	Non-respondents	Respondents
	(N=501)	(N=4606)	(N=519)	(N=4464)
N	501	4606	519	4464
Proportion of residents of postcode employed				
Mean	56.8	59.0	57.9	58.8
SD	8.3	8.1	8.5	8.2
N	501	4606	519	4464
Proportion of residents of postcode in families with incomes higher than $1,000/week				
Mean	55.6	52.3	54.1	52.5
SD	14.4	14.4	14.9	14.5
N	501	4606	519	4464
Proportion of residents of postcode speak only English at home				
Mean	82.3	85.5	83.5	85.6
SD	19.4	15.5	16.9	15.4
N	501	4606	519	4464
Proportion of residents of postcode born in Australia				
Mean	75.2	77.4	76.7	77.6
SD	13.9	12.0	12.2	12.0
N	501	4606	519	4464

*Insufficient numbers meant maternity leave was collapsed with other 'employed' categories on the basis of usual hours worked.