The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children:

Wave 4 weights

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Table of Contents

About the authors

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Glossary of abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
LSAC	Longitudinal Study of Australian Children
P1	Parent 1, the parent with whom the LSAC face-to-face interview is conducted, generally the child's mother
P2	Parent 2, the child's other parent who lives with Parent 1

Introduction

This paper details the methodology used to calculate the weights for the Wave 4 responding sample of *Growing Up in Australia*, the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC).

The methodology for the Wave 4 weighting has been based on the approach taken in Waves 1, 2 and 3. Summary details of this approach are provided below.

Wave 1

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 Australia enrolments database.

A two-stage design was employed, first selecting postcodes then children, with children in both cohorts selected from the same postcodes. Stratification was used to ensure proportional geographic representation for states/territories and capital city statistical division ("met") /rest of state ("exmet") areas. Some remote postcodes were excluded from the design.

The method of postcode selection took into account the number of children in the postcode so all potential participants in the study Australia-wide ideally would have an approximately equal chance of selection (about one in 25).

Cluster size was determined by balancing statistical and fieldwork requirements. In the larger states, families of about 40 children per postcode were invited to participate, and in the smaller states and territories, families of about 20 children and families per postcode were invited, where postcodes had at least this many children. Different selection processes were used for postcodes with smaller numbers of children. Full details of the sample design and selection process are provided in the LSAC Technical Paper No. 2 "Sample Design" (Soloff, Lawrence & Johnstone, 2005).

In reality, it was not possible to ensure that all children had an equal chance of selection; therefore, weights were used to provide some measure of correction for the unequal probability of selection (as reflected in design weights). The weights on the Wave 1 data set also included an adjustment 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. Table 1 describes weights available for Wave 1.

Table 1. Wave 1 weights

Variable name	Cohort	Type	Waves cases responded to	Used for
aweight	B	Population	1	Wave 1 cross-sectional analyses
aweights	B	Sample	1	Wave 1 cross-sectional analyses
cweight	K	Population	1	Wave 1 cross-sectional analyses
cweights	K	Sample	1	Wave 1 cross-sectional analyses

Therefore, for each cohort two weights were included on the data file:

- A population weight (aweight and cweight) 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 (aweights and cweights) 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 non-response to other instruments apart from the main interview (e.g. to adjust for non-response bias in estimates produced by the Parent 1 Self-Complete Questionnaire), this was not attempted.

For 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).

Wave 2

In Wave 2 weights had to be calculated not only to adjust for population proportions and sample design but also to adjust for attrition between waves. The following procedure was applied to calculate Wave 2 weights:

- A logistic regression was performed to estimate the probability of each family from Wave 1 completing the interview in Wave 2.

- Each case's Wave 1 weight was divided by this probability for all cases that had responded to Wave 2 (so that high probability cases had relatively lower weight and low probability cases had relatively higher weight) then weights were re-adjusted so that the average sample weight was 1.

- Total weights were adjusted for each strata so that the proportion for each selection stratum was the same as in Wave 1 weighting.

- Extreme weights were top and bottom coded and stratum was recalibrated to have correct proportions. All weights below 0.33 were bottom coded to 0.33 and all weights above 2.5 were top-coded to 2.5 to prevent cases having either too great or too small an influence over estimates.

- All weights were adjusted so that average values were appropriate, i.e. mean value of 1 for the sample weights, mean value of population size/sample size for population weights.

Wave 2 weighting approach, i.e. adjusting initial weights for non-response using logistic regression, was 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).

Table 2 describes Wave 2 weights. Given that all respondents who participated at Wave 2 also participated at Wave 1, Wave 2 cross-sectional weights can be also used to perform Waves 1 and 2 longitudinal analyses.

Table 2. Wave 2 weights

Variable name	Cohort	Type	Waves cases responded to	Used for
bweight	B	Population	1 & 2	Wave 2 cross-sectional analyses Waves 1 & 2 longitudinal analyses
bweights	B	Sample	1 & 2	Wave 2 cross-sectional analyses Waves 1 & 2 longitudinal analyses
dweight	B	Population	1 & 2	Wave 2 cross-sectional analyses Waves 1 & 2 longitudinal analyses
dweights	B	Sample	1 & 2	Wave 2 cross-sectional analyses Waves 1 & 2 longitudinal analyses

Wave 3

In Wave 3 both longitudinal and cross-sectional weights were calculated. Cross-sectional weights were calculated to adjust the sample attained at Wave 3 to be representative of the population at the time of selection, while longitudinal weights were calculated to adjust the sample that participated at all three waves to be representative of the population at the time of selection. While at Wave 3 the difference between these two samples was small (about 3 per cent of the Wave 3 sample did not responded in Wave 2), however the difference will become larger as further waves proceed.

The following procedure was applied to calculate Wave 3 weights:

- A logistic regression was performed to estimate the probability of each family from Wave 2 completing the interview in Wave 3.

- A logistic regression was performed to estimate the probability of each family from Wave 1 completing the interview in Wave 3.

- For the longitudinal weight, each case's Wave 2 weight was divided by the probability of Wave 3 response, given a response in Wave 2, for all cases that had responded to Wave 3 (so that high probability cases had relatively lower weight and low probability cases had relatively higher weight) and then weights were re-adjusted so the average sample weight is 1.

- For the cross sectional weight, if the family responded to Wave 2, each case's Wave 2 weight was divided by the probability of Wave 3 response, given a response in Wave 2. If the family did not respond to Wave 2, each case's Wave 1 weight was divided by the probability of Wave 3 response, given a response at Wave 1, and then weights were re-adjusted so the average sample weight is 1.

- Total weights were adjusted for each strata so that the proportion for each selection stratum was the same as it was following Wave 1 weighting.

- Extreme weights were top and bottom coded and stratum was recalibrated to have correct proportions. All weights below 0.33 were bottom coded to 0.33 and all weights above 2.5 were top-coded to 2.5 to prevent cases having either too great or too small an influence over estimates.

- All weights were adjusted so that average values were appropriate, i.e. mean value of 1 – for the sample weights, mean value of population size/sample size – for population weights.

It can be seen that Wave 3 weights were calculated by adjusting the Wave 2 weights for the probability of non-response in Wave 3 in much the same way as Wave 1 weights were adjusted to make the Wave 2 weights. Although the process is identical for the cross-sectional and longitudinal weights for Wave 2 respondents, weights for each case are relative to the rest of the sample. Therefore, Wave 3 cross-sectional weights were the same as Waves 1 and 3 longitudinal weights, as all Wave 3 respondents by definition participated in Wave 1. Waves 2 and 3 longitudinal weights were the same as Waves 1, 2 and 3 longitudinal weights as the sample of respondents who participated at both Waves 2 and 3 was the same as the sample of respondents who participated at all three waves. Waves 1 and 3 weights were not the same as Waves 2 and 3 weights as the sample of respondents who participated at Waves 1 and 3 was different from the sample of respondents who participated at both Waves 2 and 3. Table 3 describes Wave 3 weights.

Table 3. Wave 3 weights

Variable name	Cohort	Type	Waves cases responded to	Used for
cweight	B	Population	1 & 3	Wave 3 cross-sectional analyses Waves 1 & 3 longitudinal analyses
cweights	B	Sample	1 & 3	Wave 3 cross-sectional analyses Waves 1 & 3 longitudinal analyses
bcwt	B	Population	1, 2 & 3	Waves 2 & 3 longitudinal analyses Waves 1, 2 & 3 longitudinal analyses
bcwts	B	Sample	1, 2 & 3	Waves 2 & 3 longitudinal analyses Waves 1, 2 & 3 longitudinal analyses
eweight	B	Population	1 & 3	Wave 3 cross-sectional analyses Waves 1 & 3 longitudinal analyses
eweights	B	Sample	1 & 3	Wave 3 cross-sectional analyses Waves 1 & 3 longitudinal analyses
dewt	B	Population	1, 2 & 3	Waves 2 & 3 longitudinal analyses Waves 1, 2 & 3 longitudinal analyses
dewts	B	Sample	1, 2 & 3	Waves 2 & 3 longitudinal analyses Waves 1, 2 & 3 longitudinal analyses

General approach to Wave 4 weighting

For weighting at Wave 4, both longitudinal and cross-sectional weights were produced. As for Wave 3, cross-sectional weights were calculated to adjust the sample attained at Wave 4 to be representative of the population at the time of selection, while different longitudinal weights were calculated to adjust the sample that participated at different waves to be representative of the population at the time of selection.

The process was as follows:

- A logistic regression was performed to estimate the probability of each family from Wave 1 completing the interview in Wave 4.
- A logistic regression was performed to estimate the probability of each family from Wave 2 completing the interview in Wave 4.
- A logistic regression was performed to estimate the probability of each family from Wave 3 completing the interview in Wave 4.
- A logistic regression was performed to estimate the probability of each family who participated at both Waves 2 and 3 completing the interview in Wave 4.

Longitudinal weights:

- For the Waves 2 and 4 longitudinal weight, for each case Wave 2 weight was divided by the probability of Wave 4 response, given a response in Wave 2, for all cases that had responded to Wave 4 (so that high probability cases have relatively lower weight and low probability cases have relatively higher weight) and then re-adjusted so the average sample weight is 1.
- For the Waves 3 and 4 longitudinal weight, for each case Wave 3 weight was divided by the probability of Wave 4 response, given a response in Wave 3, for all cases that had responded to Wave 4 (so that high probability cases have relatively lower weight and low probability cases have relatively higher weight) and then re-adjusted so the average sample weight is 1.
- For the Waves 2, 3 and 4 longitudinal weight, for each case Waves 2 and 3 longitudinal weight was divided by the probability of Wave 4 response, given a response in Wave 3, for all cases that had responded to Wave 4 (so that high probability cases have relatively lower weight and low probability cases have relatively higher weight) and then re-adjusted so the average sample weight is 1.

Cross-sectional weights:

- For the cross sectional weight, if the family responded to Wave 3, each case's Wave 3 weight was divided by the probability of Wave 4 response, given a response in Wave 3. If the family did not respond to Wave 3 but responded to Wave 2, each case's Wave 2 weight was divided by the probability of Wave 4 response, given a response at Wave 2. If the family did not respond to Waves 3 and 2, each case's Wave 1 weight was divided by the probability of Wave 4 response, given a response at Wave 1. Then cross-sectional weights were re-adjusted so the average sample weight was 1.

- Total cross-sectional and longitudinal weights were adjusted for each strata so that the proportion for each selection stratum was the same as it was following Wave 1 weighting.

- Extreme weights were top and bottom coded and stratum was recalibrated to have correct proportions. All weights below 0.3 were bottom coded to 0.3 and all weights above 2.5 were top-coded to 2.5 to prevent cases having either too great or too small an influence over estimates.

- All weights were adjusted so that average values were appropriate, i.e. mean value of 1 for the sample weights, mean value of (population size/sample size) for population weights.

A list of all Wave 4 weights is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Wave 4 weights

Variable name	Cohort	Type	Waves cases responded to	Used for
dweight	B	Population	1 & 4	Wave 4 cross-sectional analyses Waves 1 & 4 longitudinal analyses
dweights	B	Sample	1 & 4	Wave 4 cross-sectional analyses Waves 1 & 4 longitudinal analyses
bdwt	B	Population	1, 2 & 4	Waves 2 & 4 Longitudinal analyses Waves 1, 2 & 4 Longitudinal analyses
bdwts	B	Sample	1, 2 & 4	Waves 2 & 4 Longitudinal analyses Waves 1, 2 & 4 Longitudinal analyses
cdwt	B	Population	1, 3 & 4	Waves 3 & 4 Longitudinal analyses Waves 1, 3 & 4 Longitudinal analyses
cdwts	B	Sample	1, 3 & 4	Waves 3 & 4 Longitudinal analyses Waves 1, 3 & 4 Longitudinal analyses
bcdwt	B	Population	1, 2, 3 & 4	Waves 2, 3 & 4 Longitudinal analyses Waves 1, 2, 3 & 4 Longitudinal analyses
bcdwts	B	Sample	1, 2, 3 & 4	Waves 2, 3 & 4 Longitudinal analyses Waves 1, 2, 3 & 4 Longitudinal analyses
fweight	K	Population	1 & 4	Wave 4 cross-sectional analyses Waves 1 & 4 longitudinal analyses
fweights	K	Sample	1 & 4	Wave 4 cross-sectional analyses Waves 1 & 4 longitudinal analyses
dfwt	K	Population	1, 2 & 4	Waves 2 & 4 Longitudinal analyses Waves 1, 2 & 4 Longitudinal analyses
dfwts	K	Sample	1, 2 & 4	Waves 2 & 4 Longitudinal analyses Waves 1, 2 & 4 Longitudinal analyses
efwt	K	Population	1, 3 & 4	Waves 3 & 4 Longitudinal analyses Waves 1, 3 & 4 Longitudinal analyses
efwts	K	Sample	1, 3 & 4	Waves 3 & 4 Longitudinal analyses Waves 1, 3 & 4 Longitudinal analyses
defwt	K	Population	1, 2, 3 & 4	Waves 2, 3 & 4 Longitudinal analyses Waves 1, 2, 3 & 4 Longitudinal analyses
defwts	K	Sample	1, 2, 3 & 4	Waves 2, 3 & 4 Longitudinal analyses Waves 1, 2, 3 & 4 Longitudinal analyses

Estimating Wave 4 response probabilities

The first step in determining the Wave 4 weights was the selection of variables to be included in the logistic regression. These variables were chosen on the basis of the following criteria (the same logic was used in previous waves):

1) **Little missing data.** Logistic regression can only be used for variables with no missing data, hence any missing data has to be imputed. If a large amount of data is missing, then this imputation will introduce further sources of error.

2) **Likelihood of explanation of non-response.** Different factors like child's health, housing tenure, completion of self-complete questionnaire by Parent 1 or/and Parent 2 and etc. might predict non-response at subsequent waves. For example, in Wave 1 response rate was strongly related to social class and cultural background (Soloff et al., 2005). Preference is generally given to variables likely to persist over time, meaning they will still be relevant and influential at subsequent waves.

3) **Coverage of topics included in the survey.** To ensure the results of the study across topics are reliable, it is important that response bias be tested for and corrected in the major areas covered by the study. This means that a mix of variables from the main topic areas of the study (i.e. family functioning, child functioning, socio-demographics, education, childcare and health) were included.

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

Wave 4 response given Wave 1 (B cohort)

Table 5 shows the results of the logistic regression results predicting Wave 4 response given a response to Wave 1 for the B cohort. The final model achieved an R-square of .12, and a max-rescaled R-square of .20. While some of the unexplained variance is likely to be due to factors intervening in the six 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 questionnaire was returned;
- a Parent 2 self-complete questionnaire was returned;
- Parent 1 was older;
- Parent 1 was born in Australia;
- Parent 1 had completed year 12;
- the family had a higher rating of prosperity;
- the family lived in current home longer;
- living in less advantaged neighbourhoods;
- more residents in the postcode were Australian born;
- more residents in the postcode completed Year 12;

Table 5. Results of regression modelling Wave 4 response for Wave 1 respondents for the B-cohort

Wave 1 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
Parent 1 Self-complete returned	2.15*	1.67	2.76
Parent 2 Self-complete returned	1.60*	1.24	2.07
Parent 2 present	0.97	0.69	1.37
Parent 1 male	0.64	0.34	1.22
Parent 1 age	1.19*	1.08	1.31
Parent 1 born overseas	0.75*	0.59	0.97
Parent 1 speaks only English at home	1.22	0.85	1.74
Study Child Indigenous	0.71	0.51	1.00
Study Child weight at birth	1.06	0.97	1.15
Study Child multiple birth	1.35	0.80	2.28
Parent 1 rating of Study Child health	1.02	0.94	1.11
Special Health Care needs	0.97	0.69	1.36
Parent rating of own sleep quality	0.98	0.91	1.07
Study Child attends child care	1.10	0.90	1.34
Parent 1 has children living elsewhere	0.76	0.57	1.00
Parent 1 rating of parent self-efficacy	0.97	0.89	1.06
Parent 1 self-efficacy scale	1.01	0.92	1.10
Parent 1 parental warmth scale	0.92	0.84	1.01
Parent 1 hostile parenting scale	1.03	0.94	1.11
School completion			
Year 11 v Year 12	0.74	0.57	0.96
Year 10 v Year 12	0.70	0.56	0.88
Year 9 or below/still at school v Year 12	0.58*	0.42	0.80
Parent 1 has bachelor degree	1.17	0.93	1.47
Parent 1 currently studying	0.92	0.70	1.22
Parent 1 first language was English	1.24	0.86	1.80
Parent 1 has a parent that was born overseas	0.82	0.67	1.01
Parent 1 regularly attends religious services	1.08	0.88	1.34
Parent 1 work status			
Part-time work v full-time work	0.95	0.69	1.30
Maternity leave v full-time work	1.25	0.81	1.93
Unemployed v full-time work	0.80	0.49	1.31
Not in the labour force v full-time work	0.88	0.64	1.21
Highest occupational prestige rating of parent	0.91	0.83	1.00
Parent receives income from wages	1.18	0.92	1.51
Parent receives income from profit from business	1.14	0.88	1.47
Parent receives income from Government pension/allowance	1.04	0.84	1.29
Log combined parental income	1.01	0.92	1.11
Rating of family prosperity	1.11*	1.01	1.22
Family hardship scale	0.93	0.85	1.02
Length of time lived in current home	1.12*	1.01	1.23

Wave 1 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
Number of homes Study Child has lived in since birth	0.93	0.86	1.01
Housing tenure			
Owned outright v being paid off	0.91	0.63	1.30
Rented v being paid off	0.73	0.59	0.89
Other v being paid off	0.81	0.57	1.16
Neighbourhood livability	0.97	0.89	1.06
Neighbourhood facilities	1.04	0.95	1.15
Number of people living in household	0.93	0.81	1.06
Number of siblings living with Study Child	1.00	0.87	1.15
SEIFA disadvantage/advantage	0.76*	0.62	0.94
Proportion of residents of postcode aged 0 to 4	0.98	0.87	1.11
Proportion of residents of postcode of Indigenous background	0.94	0.85	1.03
Proportion of residents of postcode completed year 12	1.39*	1.12	1.74
Proportion of residents of postcode employed	1.13	0.97	1.32
Proportion of residents of postcode in families with incomes higher than $1,000/week	1.10	0.88	1.37
Proportion of residents of postcode speak only English at home	1.01	0.86	1.17
Proportion of residents of postcode born in Australia	1.27*	1.06	1.52

* $p < .05$

Note: (a) For dichotomous variables the odds ratio represents the ratio of probabilities of a change from 'no' to 'yes'. For example, if Parent 1 returned a self-complete questionnaire at Wave 1, the family was 2.15 times more likely to respond to Wave 4 when adjusting for all other factors entered into the equation.

(b) For continuous variables the odds ratio represents a change from the mean value to one standard deviation above the mean.

(c) 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 either both higher or both lower than 1, the predictor can be said to be significant at the .05 level.

Wave 4 response given Wave 2 (B cohort)

Table 6 shows the results of the logistic regression predicting Wave 4 response given a response to Wave 2 for the B cohort. The final model achieved an R-square of .09, and a max-rescaled R-square of .19.

Response was more likely to occur where:
- a Parent 1 self-complete questionnaire was returned;
- a Parent 2 self-complete questionnaire was returned;
- Parent 1 was born in Australia;
- a residential property was being paid off;

Table 6. Results of regression modelling Wave 4 response for Wave 2 respondents for the B-cohort

Wave 2 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
Parent 1 Self-complete returned	2.17*	1.55	3.04
Parent 2 Self-complete returned	1.70*	1.17	2.47
Parent 2 present	1.35	0.92	1.97
Parent 1 male	0.82	0.42	1.60
Parent 1 age	1.11	1.00	1.24
Parent 1 born overseas	0.71*	0.52	0.97
Parent 1 speaks only English at home	1.04	0.65	1.65
Study Child Indigenous	0.94	0.61	1.44
Study Child weight at birth	0.97	0.87	1.07
Study Child multiple birth	1.27	0.66	2.45
Parent 1 rating of Study Child health	1.05	0.95	1.17
Number of serves of fruit and vegetables	1.02	0.92	1.13
Special Health Care needs	1.07	0.77	1.49
Study child looked regularly by others	1.10	0.87	1.40
Parent 1's rating of own sleep quality	1.10	0.99	1.22
Home activities index	0.97	0.87	1.08
Out of home activities index	1.04	0.93	1.16
Parent 1 rating of parent self-efficacy	0.95	0.86	1.05
Parent 1 parental warmth scale	1.08	0.96	1.21
Parent 1 inductive reasoning scale	1.06	0.95	1.18
Parent 1 hostile parenting scale	0.98	0.88	1.11
Parent 1 BITSEA Problems	1.00	0.89	1.11
Parent 1 BITSEA Competencies	1.04	0.93	1.16
P1 K6	0.99	0.89	1.10
Parent 1 School completion			
Year 11 v Year 12	0.67	0.49	0.92
Year 10 v Year 12	0.74	0.56	0.97
Year 9 or below/still at school v Year 12	0.69	0.46	1.05
Parent 1 has bachelor degree	1.09	0.82	1.45
Parent 1 currently studying	1.08	0.79	1.48
Parent 1 first language was English	1.36	0.86	2.17
Parent 1 has a parent that was born overseas	0.86	0.67	1.11
Parent 1 work status			
Part-time work v full-time work	1.23	0.91	1.67
Maternity leave v full-time work	1.16	0.60	2.25
Unemployed v full-time work	1.40	0.76	2.57
Not in the labour force v full-time work	1.08	0.77	1.51
Highest occupational prestige rating of parent	0.90	0.80	1.01
Parent receives income from wages	1.03	0.74	1.42
Parent receives income from profit from business	1.05	0.76	1.46
Parent receives income from Government pension/allowance	0.99	0.75	1.30

Wave 2 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
Log household income	1.04	0.92	1.17
Rating of family prosperity	1.01	0.90	1.13
Family hardship scale	1.02	0.93	1.12
Length of time lived in current home	0.97	0.85	1.12
Number of homes Study Child has lived in since birth	0.90	0.79	1.02
Housing tenure			
Owned outright v being paid off	1.06	0.70	1.61
Rented v being paid off	0.66*	0.51	0.85
Other v being paid off	0.70	0.43	1.15
BMI z-score	0.97	0.89	1.06
Number of people living in household	0.99	0.83	1.18
Number of siblings living with Study Child	1.01	0.85	1.21
SEIFA disadvantage/advantage	1.16	0.88	1.52
Proportion of residents of postcode aged 0 to 4	0.98	0.86	1.12
Proportion of residents of postcode of Indigenous background	0.96	0.86	1.08
Proportion of residents of postcode completed Year 12	0.90	0.71	1.15
Proportion of residents of postcode employed	1.14	0.92	1.42
Proportion of residents of postcode in families with incomes higher than $1,000/week	1.23	0.88	1.72
Proportion of residents of postcode speak only English at home	1.01	0.81	1.26
Proportion of residents of postcode born in Australia	0.95	0.76	1.19

* $p < .05$

Note: (a) For dichotomous variables the odds ratio represents the ratio of probabilities of a change from 'no' to 'yes'. For example, if Parent 1 returned a self-complete questionnaire at Wave 2, the family was 2.17 times more likely to respond to Wave 4 when adjusting for all other factors entered into the equation.

(b) For continuous variables the odds ratio represents a change from the mean value to one standard deviation above the mean.

(c) 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 either both higher or both lower than 1, the predictor can be said to be significant at the .05 level.

Wave 4 response given Wave 3 (B cohort)

Table 7 shows the results of the logistic regression predicting Wave 3 response given a response to Wave 2 for the B cohort. The final model achieved an R-square of .06, and a max-rescaled R-square of .16.

Response was more likely to occur where:
- a Parent 2 self-complete questionnaire was returned;
- high Parent 1 rating of Study Child health;
- Parent 1 completed Year 12;
- low occupational prestige rating of Parent 1;
- small number of homes study child lived;
- a residential property being paid off;
- Parent 1 has no parent that was born overseas.

Table 7. Results of regression modelling Wave 4 response for Wave 3 respondents for the B-cohort

Wave 3 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
Parent 2 Self-complete returned	2.77*	2.06	3.74
Parent 2 present	0.67	0.42	1.07
Parent 1 male	1.01	0.41	2.53
Parent 1 age	1.14	1.00	1.31
Parent 1 born overseas	0.89	0.59	1.35
Parrent 1 speaks only English at home	0.86	0.47	1.61
Study Child Indigenous	0.90	0.52	1.55
Study Child weight at birth	1.03	0.90	1.18
Study Child multiple birth	0.97	0.46	2.07
Parent 1 rating of Study Child health	1.19*	1.03	1.36
Number of serves of fruit and vegetables	0.98	0.86	1.12
Special Health Care needs	0.86	0.60	1.24
Parent 1's rating of own sleep quality	0.98	0.86	1.12
Parent 1 hostile parenting scale 1	0.71	0.43	1.16
Parent 1 hostile parenting scale 2	1.56	0.94	2.58
Home activities index 2	0.91	0.72	1.14
Home activities index 3	1.23	0.98	1.55
Out of home activities index	0.94	0.82	1.08
Amount of TV watched by SC each week	0.96	0.85	1.09
Parent 1 rating of parent self-efficacy	0.91	0.79	1.05
P1 K6	1.05	0.92	1.19
Parent 1 School completion			
Year 11 v Year 12	0.70	0.47	1.04
Year 10 v Year 12	0.69	0.49	0.98
Year 9 or below/still at school v Year 12	0.63	0.38	1.06
Parent 1 has bachelor degree	1.26	0.87	1.84
Parent 1 currently studying	1.12	0.76	1.67
Parent 1 first language was English	1.23	0.66	2.28
Parent 1 has a parent that was born overseas	0.72*	0.52	0.99
Parent 1 work status			
Part-time work v full-time work	1.26	0.87	1.82
Maternity leave v full-time work	2.07	0.48	8.90
Unemployed v full-time work	0.87	0.39	1.94
Not in the labour force v full-time work	1.04	0.70	1.56
Highest occupational prestige rating of parent	0.78*	0.68	0.91
Parent receives income from wages	1.38	0.91	2.08
Parent receives income from profit from business	1.03	0.69	1.53
Parent receives income from Government pension/allowance	1.24	0.89	1.74
Log household income	0.89	0.74	1.07
Rating of family prosperity	0.99	0.86	1.15
Family hardship scale	0.95	0.85	1.07
Length of time lived in current home	0.92	0.77	1.11

Wave 3 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
Number of homes Study Child has lived in since birth	0.82*	0.71	0.95
Housing tenure			
Owned outright v being paid off	1.06	0.63	1.81
Rented v being paid off	0.57*	0.41	0.80
Other v being paid off	0.59	0.31	1.10
BMI z-score	1.05	0.95	1.17
Number of people living in household	0.93	0.72	1.19
Number of siblings living with Study Child	1.03	0.81	1.31
SEIFA disadvantage/advantage	1.21	0.85	1.73
Proportion of residents of postcode aged 0 to 4	1.08	0.92	1.28
Proportion of residents of postcode of Indigenous background	1.02	0.88	1.18
Proportion of residents of postcode completed Year 12	1.02	0.77	1.35
Proportion of residents of postcode employed	0.82	0.61	1.11
Proportion of residents of postcode in families with incomes higher than $1,000/week	0.97	0.61	1.53
Proportion of residents of postcode speak only English at home	0.99	0.76	1.28
Proportion of residents of postcode born in Australia	1.04	0.83	1.31

* $p < .05$

Note: (a) For dichotomous variables the odds ratio represents the ratio of probabilities of a change from 'no' to 'yes'. For example, if Parent 2 returned a self-complete questionnaire at Wave 3, the family was 2.77 times more likely to respond to Wave 4 when adjusting for all other factors entered into the equation.

(b) For continuous variables the odds ratio represents a change from the mean value to one standard deviation above the mean.

(c) 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 either both higher or both lower than 1, the predictor can be said to be significant at the .05 level.

Wave 4 response given Waves 2 and 3 (B cohort)

Table 8 shows the results of the logistic regression predicting Wave 4 response given a response to Wave 2 for the B cohort. The final model achieved an R-square of .07, and a max-rescaled R-square of .16.

Response was more likely to occur where:
- a Parent 2 self-complete questionnaire was returned;
- high rating of Study Child health by a Parent 1;
- Parent 1 completed Year 12;
- low occupational prestige rating of Parent 1;
- a residential property being paid off (relative to a residential property being rented);
- small number of people in the household;
- living in advantaged neighbourhood;
- small number of homes study child lived;
- a Parent 1 has no parent that was born overseas.

Table 8. Results of regression modelling Wave 4 response for Wave 3 respondents for the B-cohort

Wave 2 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
Parent 2 Self-complete returned	2.49*	1.93	3.22
Parent 2 present	0.66	0.44	1.00
Parent 1 male	1.29	0.55	3.02
Parent 1 age	1.12	0.99	1.26
Parent 1 born overseas	0.93	0.65	1.34
Parent 1 speaks only English at home	0.93	0.54	1.59
Study Child Indigenous	0.91	0.56	1.49
Study Child weight at birth	1.08	0.97	1.26
Study Child multiple birth	1.21	0.61	2.39
Parent 1 rating of Study Child health	1.23*	1.09	1.39
Number of serves of fruit and vegetables	0.98	0.87	1.10
Special Health Care needs	0.78	0.57	1.06
Parent 1's rating of own sleep quality	1.01	0.89	1.13
Parent 1 hostile parenting scale 1	0.86	0.57	1.32
Parent 1 hostile parenting scale 2	1.17	0.77	1.79
Home activities index 2	1.02	0.84	1.25
Home activities index 3	1.09	0.89	1.32
Out of home activities index	0.93	0.83	1.05
Amount of TV watched by SC each week	0.97	0.87	1.08
Parent 1 rating of parent self-efficacy	0.94	0.84	1.07
P1 K6	1.02	0.91	1.15
Parent 1 School completion			
Year 11 v Year 12	0.60*	0.43	0.84
Year 10 v Year 12	0.69*	0.51	0.93
Year 9 or below/still at school v Year 12	0.49*	0.31	0.76
Parent 1 has bachelor degree	1.11	0.81	1.53
Parent 1 currently studying	1.16	0.82	1.63
Parent 1 first language was English	1.31	0.77	2.25
Parent 1 has a parent that was born overseas	0.76*	0.57	0.99
Parent 1 work status			
Part-time work v full-time work	1.34	0.98	1.84
Maternity leave v full-time work	0.98	0.39	2.41
Unemployed v full-time work	0.89	0.45	1.79
Not in the labour force v full-time work	1.14	0.81	1.61
Highest occupational prestige rating of parent	0.83*	0.73	0.94
Parent receives income from wages	1.39	0.97	2.00
Parent receives income from profit from business	1.16	0.82	1.65
Parent receives income from Government pension/allowance	1.09	0.81	1.45
Log household income	0.96	0.84	1.11
Rating of family prosperity	1.03	0.91	1.17
Family hardship scale	0.95	0.85	1.05
Length of time lived in current home	1.07	0.91	1.24

Wave 2 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
Number of homes Study Child has lived in since birth	0.84*	0.74	0.96
Housing tenure			
Owned outright v being paid off	0.97	0.63	1.50
Rented v being paid off	0.60*	0.45	0.80
Other v being paid off	0.68	0.39	1.18
BMI z-score	1.04	0.94	1.14
Number of people living in household	0.79*	0.64	0.98
Number of siblings living with Study Child	1.23	0.99	1.53
SEIFA disadvantage/advantage	1.48*	1.08	2.01
Proportion of residents of postcode aged 0 to 4	1.09	0.95	1.26
Proportion of residents of postcode of Indigenous background	1.11	0.97	1.28
Proportion of residents of postcode completed Year 12	0.96	0.76	1.23
Proportion of residents of postcode employed	0.84	0.65	1.08
Proportion of residents of postcode in families with incomes higher than $1,000/week	1.09	0.74	1.63
Proportion of residents of postcode speak only English at home	0.92	0.73	1.15
Proportion of residents of postcode born in Australia	1.08	0.89	1.32

* $p < .05$

Note: (a) For dichotomous variables the odds ratio represents the ratio of probabilities of a change from 'no' to 'yes'. For example, if Parent 2 returned a self-complete questionnaire at Wave 3, the family was 2.49 times more likely to respond to Wave 4 when adjusting for all other factors entered into the equation.

(b) For continuous variables the odds ratio represents a change from the mean value to one standard deviation above the mean.

(c) 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 either both higher or both lower than 1, the predictor can be said to be significant at the .05 level.

Wave 4 response given Wave 1 (K cohort)

Table 9 shows the results of the logistic regression predicting Wave 4 response given a response to Wave 1 for the K-cohort. The final model achieved an R-square of .12, and a max-rescaled R-square of .22.

Response was more likely to occur where:
- a Parent 1 self-complete questionnaire was returned;
- a Parent 2 self-complete questionnaire was returned;
- Parent 1 was female;
- Parent 1 is older;
- Parent 1 speaks English at home;
- the study child is not Indigenous;
- Parent 1 worries over the study child;
- Study child has emotional symptoms as indicted by Parent 1;
- Study child has peer problems as indicted by Parent 1;
- Parent 1 employs more consistent parenting;
- Parent 1 has a bachelor degree;

- Parent 1 completed Year 12 (relative to those who completed Year 10 or below);
- family has low level of hardship;
- Study child in a current home for a long time;

Table 9. Results of regression modelling Wave 4 response for Wave 1 respondents for the K-cohort

Wave 1 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
Parent 1 Self-complete returned	1.74*	1.35	2.23
Parent 2 present	0.95*	0.67	1.35
Parent 1 male	0.67	0.43	1.06
Parent 1 age	1.23*	1.13	1.35
Parent 1 born overseas	0.73*	0.56	0.95
Parent 1 speaks only English at home	1.74*	1.23	2.48
Study Child Indigenous	0.53*	0.36	0.76
Study Child weight at birth	0.98	0.90	1.06
Study Child multiple birth	0.67	0.41	1.10
Parent 1 rating of Study Child health	0.96	0.88	1.04
Number of serves of fruit and vegetables	0.98	0.90	1.06
Special Health Care needs	0.93	0.72	1.20
Parental impact (of worry over child) scale	1.13*	1.03	1.24
Study child's enjoyment of physical activity	1.00	0.93	1.09
Study Child attends child care other than main school/pre-school/daycare	1.14	0.94	1.37
Hours in main school, pre-school or day care	0.99	0.91	1.08
Home activities index	1.00	0.91	1.09
Out of home activities index	1.00	0.91	1.09
Parent 1 has children living elsewhere	0.99	0.75	1.30
Parent 1 rating of parent self-efficacy	0.96	0.88	1.05
Parent 1 parental warmth scale	0.93	0.84	1.03
Parent 1 inductive reasoning scale	0.99	0.90	1.09
Parent 1 angry parenting scale	0.97	0.88	1.07
Parent 1 consistent parenting scale	1.22*	1.11	1.33
Parent 1 SDQ prosocial	1.01	0.92	1.11
Parent 1 SDQ hyperactivity	0.95	0.86	1.05
Parent 1 SDQ emotional symptoms	1.10*	1.00	1.21
Parent 1 SDQ conduct problems	1.08	0.97	1.20
Parent 1 SDQ peer problems	0.90*	0.82	0.99
School completion			
Year 11 v Year 12	0.87	0.67	1.12
Year 10 v Year 12	0.74*	0.60	0.93
Year 9 or below/still at school v Year 12	0.56*	0.42	0.76
Parent 1 has bachelor degree	1.54*	1.20	1.97
Parent 1 currently studying	0.97	0.76	1.24
Parent 1 first language was English	0.87	0.60	1.25
Parent 1 has a parent that was born overseas	0.94	0.76	1.17

Wave 1 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
Parent 1 regularly attends religious services	0.84	0.68	1.03
Parent 1 work status			
Part-time work v full-time work	0.96	0.74	1.24
Unemployed v full-time work	0.80	0.52	1.24
Not in the labour force v full-time work	0.88	0.67	1.16
Highest occupational prestige rating of parent	1.01	0.91	1.11
Parent receives income from wages	1.16	0.90	1.50
Parent receives income from profit from business	1.14	0.88	1.47
Parent receives income from Government pension/allowance	1.00	0.79	1.25
Log combined parental income	1.05	0.94	1.17
Rating of family prosperity	1.04	0.95	1.15
Family hardship scale	0.90*	0.82	0.99
Length of time in lived in current home	1.15*	1.01	1.31
Number of homes Study Child has lived in since birth	1.00	0.89	1.13
Housing tenure			
Owned outright v being paid off	0.87	0.64	1.18
Rented v being paid off	0.86	0.70	1.07
Other v being paid off	1.14	0.72	1.80
Neighbourhood livability	0.97	0.88	1.06
Neighbourhood facilities	1.07	0.97	1.18
Who Am I? test	1.05	0.96	1.15
Number of people living in household	1.02	0.86	1.21
Number of siblings living with Study Child	0.99	0.84	1.16
SEIFA disadvantage/advantage	0.98	0.79	1.21
Proportion of residents of postcode aged 0 to 4	0.89	0.79	1.00
Proportion of residents of postcode of Indigenous background	1.11	1.00	1.24
Proportion of residents of postcode completed Year 12	0.88	0.70	1.10
Proportion of residents of postcode employed	1.02	0.88	1.20
Proportion of residents of postcode in families with incomes higher than $1,000/week	0.95	0.76	1.19
Proportion of residents of postcode speak only English at home	1.07	0.92	1.25
Proportion of residents of postcode born in Australia	0.94	0.79	1.13

*p<.05

Note: (a) For dichotomous variables the odds ratio represents the ratio of probabilities of a change from 'no' to 'yes'. For example, if Parent 1 returned a self-complete questionnaire at Wave 1, the family was 1.74 times more likely to respond to Wave 4 when adjusting for all other factors entered into the equation.

(b) For continuous variables the odds ratio represents a change from the mean value to one standard deviation above the mean.

(c) 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 either both higher or both lower than 1, the predictor can be said to be significant at the .05 level.

Wave 4 response given Wave 2 (K cohort)

Table 10 shows the results of the logistic regression predicting Wave 4 response given a response to Wave 2 for the K-cohort. The final model achieved an R-square of .10, and a max-rescaled R-square of .21.

Response was more likely to occur where:
- a Parent 1 self-complete or Parent 2 self -complete questionnaire was returned;
- Parent 2 is present;
- Parent 1 was older;
- Parent 1 speaks only English at home;
- Parent 1 was born in Australia;
- Study child is not Indigenous;
- Parent 1 employs more consistent and less hostile parenting;
- Parent 1 has a bachelor degree;
- Parent 1 completed Year 12 (relative to those who completed Year 9 or below);
- more Indigenous residents in the postcode;
- more residents in the postcode speak English at home;

Table 10. Results of regression modelling Wave 4 response for Wave 2 respondents for the K-cohort

Wave 2 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
Parent 1 Self-complete returned	2.40*	1.71	3.36
Parent 2 Self-complete returned	1.59*	1.09	2.33
Parent 2 present	1.59*	1.05	2.40
Parent 1 male	0.79	0.45	1.38
Parent 1 age	1.21*	1.08	1.36
Parent 1 born overseas	0.68*	0.49	0.96
Parent 1 speaks only English at home	1.88**	1.18	3.01
Study Child Indigenous	0.38	0.24	0.60
Study Child weight at birth	0.98	0.88	1.10
Study Child multiple birth	0.68	0.36	1.27
Parent 1 rating of Study Child health	1.08	0.97	1.21
Number of serves of fruit and vegetables	1.02	0.91	1.14
Special Health Care needs	0.96	0.69	1.33
Parent 1's rating of own sleep quality	1.03	0.92	1.15
Gross motor coordination scale	0.96	0.86	1.07
Study Child attends child care other than main school/pre-school or day care	1.14	0.88	1.49
School Grade			
Grade 1 v Other[1]	1.25	0.79	1.98
Grade 2 v Other	0.94	0.58	1.54
Parent 1's education expectation for child	1.11	0.99	1.24

[1] Other – refers to children not in school or in Pre Year 1 or Grade 3.

Wave 2 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
School social capital scale	0.97	0.87	1.09
Home activities index	0.95	0.84	1.06
Out of home activities index	1.03	0.92	1.16
Amount of TV watched by SC each week	1.11	0.99	1.24
Parent 1 rating of parent self-efficacy	1.02	0.91	1.14
Parent 1 parental warmth scale	0.97	0.85	1.10
Parent 1 inductive reasoning scale	0.99	0.88	1.12
Parent 1 angry parenting scale	1.10	0.96	1.26
Parent 1 consistent parenting scale	1.14*	1.02	1.28
Parent 1 hostile parenting scale	0.87*	0.76	0.99
Parent 1 SDQ prosocial	1.09	0.97	1.23
Parent 1 SDQ hyperactivity	1.03	0.90	1.17
Parent 1 SDQ emotional symptoms	1.04	0.92	1.17
Parent 1 consistent parenting scale	1.13	0.98	1.30
Parent 1 SDQ peer problems	0.89	0.79	1.01
P1 K6	0.91	0.81	1.01
School completion			
Year 11 v Year 12	0.93	0.67	1.29
Year 10 v Year 12	0.79	0.59	1.05
Year 9 or below/still at school v Year 12	0.66*	0.44	0.98
Parent 1 has bachelor degree	1.65*	1.20	2.28
Parent 1 currently studying	0.93	0.69	1.25
Parent 1 first language was English	0.97	0.60	1.56
Parent 1 has a parent that was born overseas	0.88	0.66	1.17
Part-time work v full-time work	1.06	0.77	1.44
Maternity leave v full-time work	1.02	0.33	3.18
Unemployed v full-time work	1.01	0.53	1.93
Not in the labour force v full-time work	0.84	0.59	1.22
Highest occupational prestige rating of parent	1.03	0.91	1.16
Parent receives income from wages	0.80	0.56	1.13
Parent receives income from profit from business	0.89	0.64	1.23
Parent receives income from Government pension/allowance	1.03	0.77	1.38
Log household income	1.13	0.98	1.30
Rating of family prosperity	1.04	0.92	1.17
Family hardship scale	1.02	0.92	1.13
Length of time lived in current home	1.07	0.89	1.28
Number of homes Study Child has lived in since birth	1.00	0.84	1.19
Housing tenure			
Owned outright v being paid off	1.12	0.74	1.69
Rented v being paid off	0.89	0.68	1.18
Other v being paid off	1.44	0.76	2.71
BMI z-score	1.09	0.98	1.22
PPVT	1.07	0.95	1.20

Wave 2 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
Matrix Reasoning	0.99	0.88	1.11
Child self- report of school adjustment	0.97	0.87	1.08
Number of people living in household	1.16	0.92	1.48
Number of siblings living with Study Child	0.89	0.70	1.11
SEIFA disadvantage/advantage	1.08	0.80	1.47
Proportion of residents of postcode aged 0 to 4	0.84	0.73	0.97
Proportion of residents of postcode of Indigenous background	1.18*	1.02	1.37
Proportion of residents of postcode completed Year 12	0.93	0.71	1.21
Proportion of residents of postcode employed	1.37	1.07	1.76
Proportion of residents of postcode in families with incomes higher than $1,000/week	1.31	0.90	1.91
Proportion of residents of postcode speak only English at home	1.24*	1.00	1.55
Proportion of residents of postcode born in Australia	0.83	0.66	1.05

*p<.05

Note: (a) For dichotomous variables the odds ratio represents the ratio of probabilities of a change from 'no' to 'yes'. For example, if Parent 1 returned a self-complete questionnaire at Wave 2, the family was 2.40 times more likely to respond to Wave 4 when adjusting for all other factors entered into the equation.

(b) For continuous variables the odds ratio represents a change from the mean value to one standard deviation above the mean.

(c) 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 either both higher or both lower than 1, the predictor can be said to be significant at the .05 level.

Wave 4 response given Wave 3 (K cohort)

Table 11 shows the results of the logistic regression predicting Wave 4 response given a response to Wave 3 for the K-cohort. The final model achieved an R-square of .07, and a max-rescaled R-square of .17.

Response was more likely to occur where:
- Parent 2 self -complete questionnaire was returned;
- Parent 1 was older;
- Parent 1 speaks only English at home;
- Study child is not Indigenous;
- Study child enrolled in Grade 4 (relative to others);
- Study child enrolled in Government school (relative to those children who enrolled in Independent);
- Parent 1 had a bachelor degree;
- Property is being paid off (relative to other arrangements different from renting or owning outright);
- Study child has higher PPVT score;
- more people living in a household but small number of siblings;
- more residents in postcode completed Year 12.

Table 11. Results of regression modelling Wave 4 response for Wave 3 respondents for the K-cohort

Wave 3 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
Parent 2 Self-complete returned	2.61*	1.91	3.56
Parent 2 present	0.71	0.44	1.17
Parent 1 male	0.71	0.39	1.30
Parent 1 age	1.04*	1.01	1.07
Parent 1 born overseas	0.76	0.51	1.14
Parent 1 speaks only English at home	1.93*	1.08	3.44
Study Child Indigenous	0.51*	0.28	0.93
Study Child weight at birth	1.06	0.93	1.21
Study Child multiple birth	0.73	0.35	1.52
Parent 1 rating of Study Child health	1.02	0.89	1.16
Number of serves of fruit and vegetables	0.96	0.83	1.10
Special Health Care needs	1.25	0.84	1.84
Parent 1's rating of own sleep quality	0.95	0.83	1.08
Gross motor coordination scale	1.02	0.89	1.17
Study Child attends child care other than main school/pre-school or day care	0.9	0.7	1.2
School Grade			
Other[2] v Grade 4	0.28*	0.08	0.93
Grade 2 v Grade 4	0.65	0.36	1.16
Grade 3 v Grade 4	1.03	0.75	1.41
School type			
Catholic v Government	1.18	0.81	1.72
Independent v Government	0.62*	0.42	0.93
Not in school v Government	0.27	0.06	1.26
Parent 1's education expectation for child	1.02	0.89	1.17
School social capital scale	1.01	0.88	1.16
Home activities index	1.10	0.95	1.27
Out of home activities index	1.02	0.88	1.18
Amount of TV watched by SC each week	1.04	0.91	1.19
Parent 1 rating of parent self-efficacy	1.02	0.88	1.18
Parent 1 parental warmth scale	0.89	0.75	1.05
Parent 1 inductive reasoning scale	1.06	0.91	1.24
Parent 1 angry parenting scale	1.01	0.83	1.22
Parent 1 consistent parenting scale	1.18	1.03	1.36
Parent 1 hostile parenting scale	1.02	0.86	1.20
Parent 1 SDQ prosocial	0.99	0.85	1.15
Parent 1 SDQ hyperactivity	1.13	0.95	1.34
Parent 1 SDQ emotional symptoms	1.18	1.00	1.38
Parent 1 consistent parenting scale	0.92	0.77	1.09

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[2] Other – refers to children who are not in school or in any Grade but not Grade 2 or Grade 3

Wave 3 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
Parent 1 SDQ peer problems	0.92	0.79	1.08
P1 K6	1.08	0.94	1.23
School completion			
Year 11 v Year 12	1.08	0.73	1.61
Year 10 v Year 12	0.96	0.68	1.36
Year 9 or below/still at school v Year 12	1.30	0.77	2.20
Parent 1 has bachelor degree	1.50*	1.03	2.20
Parent 1 currently studying	1.12	0.75	1.66
Parent 1 first language was English	0.74	0.41	1.33
Parent 1 has a parent that was born overseas	0.85	0.61	1.20
Part-time work v full-time work	1.08	0.77	1.53
Maternity leave v full-time work	0.94	0.12	7.74
Unemployed v full-time work	0.96	0.44	2.10
Not in the labour force v full-time work	0.90	0.59	1.38
Highest occupational prestige rating of parent	0.93	0.81	1.08
Parent receives income from wages	1.23	0.80	1.89
Parent receives income from profit from business	1.15	0.76	1.72
Parent receives income from Government pension/allowance	0.93	0.67	1.30
Log household income	0.92	0.79	1.08
Rating of family prosperity	0.99	0.86	1.16
Family hardship scale	0.97	0.86	1.09
Length of time lived in current home	1.10	0.90	1.34
Number of homes Study Child has lived in since birth	1.03	0.85	1.25
Housing tenure			
Owned outright v being paid off	1.08	0.67	1.74
Rented v being paid off	0.73	0.53	1.03
Other v being paid off	0.39*	0.21	0.73
BMI z-score	1.04	0.91	1.18
PPVT	1.15*	1.00	1.33
Matrix Reasoning	1.15	0.99	1.32
Number of people living in household	1.54*	1.09	2.18
Number of siblings living with Study Child	0.67*	0.48	0.93
SEIFA disadvantage/advantage	1.00	0.68	1.48
Proportion of residents of postcode aged 0 to 4	0.86	0.73	1.00
Proportion of residents of postcode of Indigenous background	1.11	0.91	1.34
Proportion of residents of postcode completed Year 12	0.73*	0.54	0.97
Proportion of residents of postcode employed	1.03	0.77	1.39
Proportion of residents of postcode in families with incomes higher than $1,000/week	0.80	0.50	1.28
Proportion of residents of postcode speak only English at home	1.12	0.88	1.42
Proportion of residents of postcode born in Australia	0.85	0.69	1.06

*p<.05

Note: (a) For dichotomous variables the odds ratio represents the ratio of probabilities of a change from 'no' to 'yes'. For example, if Parent 2 returned a self-complete questionnaire at Wave 2, the family was 2.62 times more likely to respond to Wave 4 when adjusting for all other factors entered into the equation.

(b) For continuous variables the odds ratio represents a change from the mean value to one standard deviation above the mean.

(c) 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 either both higher or both lower than 1, the predictor can be said to be significant at the .05 level.

Wave 4 response given Waves 2 and 3 (K cohort)

Table 12 shows the results of the logistic regression predicting Wave 4 response given a response to Wave 3 for the K-cohort. The final model achieved an R-square of .06, and a max-rescaled R-square of .16.

Response was more likely to occur where:
- Parent 2 self -complete questionnaire was returned;
- Parent 1 was older;
- Parent 1 speaks only English at home;
- Study child enrolled in Grade 4 (relative to others who are not in Grade 2 or 3);
- Study child enrolled in Government school (relative to those children who enrolled in Independent);
- Study child has emotional symptoms as indicated by Parent 1;
- Property is being paid off (relative to other arrangements different from renting or owning outright);
- Study child has higher PPVT and Matrix Reasoning score;
- more people living in a household but small number of siblings;
- Parent 1 had a bachelor degree;

Table 12. Results of regression modelling Wave 4 response for Wave 3 respondents for the K-cohort

Wave 3 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
Parent 2 Self-complete returned	2.36*	1.71	3.27
Parent 2 present	0.78	0.47	1.30
Parent 1 male	0.93	0.47	1.85
Parent 1 age	1.04*	1.01	1.06
Parent 1 born overseas	0.73	0.48	1.12
Parent 1 speaks only English at home	1.91*	1.05	3.51
Study Child Indigenous	0.54	0.29	1.01
Study Child weight at birth	1.05	0.92	1.21
Study Child multiple birth	0.70	0.32	1.53
Parent 1 rating of Study Child health	1.00	0.87	1.15
Number of serves of fruit and vegetables	0.96	0.84	1.11
Special Health Care needs	1.27	0.85	1.91
Parent 1's rating of own sleep quality	0.95	0.82	1.09
Gross motor coordination scale	1.00	0.87	1.16
Study Child attends child care other than main school/pre-school or day care	0.89	0.65	1.21
School Grade			
Other v Grade 4	0.27*	0.08	0.94
Grade 2 v Grade 4	0.77	0.41	1.43
Grade 3v Grade 4	1.05	0.76	1.45
School type			
Catholic v Government	1.16	0.78	1.70
Independent v Government	0.59*	0.39	0.90
Not in school v Government	0.26	0.05	1.20
Parent 1's education expectation for child	1.05	0.90	1.21
School social capital scale	1.02	0.88	1.17
Home activities index	1.15	0.99	1.33
Out of home activities index	1.05	0.90	1.22
Amount of TV watched by SC each week	1.02	0.89	1.17
Parent 1 rating of parent self-efficacy	1.04	0.89	1.21
Parent 1 parental warmth scale	0.88	0.74	1.05
Parent 1 inductive reasoning scale	1.06	0.90	1.23
Parent 1 angry parenting scale	1.01	0.83	1.23
Parent 1 consistent parenting scale	1.16	1.00	1.35
Parent 1 hostile parenting scale	1.05	0.88	1.25
Parent 1 SDQ prosocial	0.96	0.81	1.12
Parent 1 SDQ hyperactivity	1.11	0.93	1.33
Parent 1 SDQ emotional symptoms	1.21*	1.02	1.43
Parent 1 consistent parenting scale	0.92	0.76	1.11
Parent 1 SDQ peer problems	0.92	0.77	1.08
P1 K6	1.10	0.96	1.26

Wave 3 characteristic	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Confidence Limits	
School completion			
Year 11 v Year 12	0.98	0.65	1.47
Year 10 v Year 12	0.92	0.64	1.32
Year 9 or below/still at school v Year 12	1.29	0.74	2.26
Parent 1 has bachelor degree	1.49*	1.00	2.23
Parent 1 currently studying	1.08	0.72	1.63
Parent 1 first language was English	0.78	0.42	1.44
Parent 1 has a parent that was born overseas	0.89	0.62	1.27
Part-time work v full-time work	1.04	0.73	1.49
Maternity leave v full-time work	0.86	0.11	7.07
Unemployed v full-time work	1.32	0.53	3.28
Not in the labour force v full-time work	0.83	0.53	1.29
Highest occupational prestige rating of parent	0.95	0.82	1.11
Parent receives income from wages	1.14	0.73	1.78
Parent receives income from profit from business	1.02	0.67	1.55
Parent receives income from Government pension/allowance	0.88	0.62	1.25
Log household income	0.93	0.79	1.10
Rating of family prosperity	1.02	0.87	1.19
Family hardship scale	0.96	0.85	1.08
Length of time lived in current home	1.09	0.88	1.34
Number of homes Study Child has lived in since birth	1.01	0.83	1.22
Housing tenure			
Owned outright v being paid off	0.97	0.60	1.58
Rented v being paid off	0.78	0.55	1.11
Other v being paid off*	0.40	0.21	0.76
BMI z-score	1.05	0.92	1.21
PPVT	1.18*	1.01	1.37
Matrix Reasoning	1.16*	1.00	1.35
Number of people living in household	1.51*	1.06	2.15
Number of siblings living with Study Child	0.69*	0.50	0.97
SEIFA disadvantage/advantage	1.02	0.68	1.53
Proportion of residents of postcode aged 0 to 4	0.86	0.72	1.02
Proportion of residents of postcode of Indigenous background	1.11	0.91	1.36
Proportion of residents of postcode completed Year 12	0.74	0.55	1.00
Proportion of residents of postcode employed	1.06	0.77	1.44
Proportion of residents of postcode in families with incomes higher than $1,000/week	0.82	0.50	1.34
Proportion of residents of postcode speak only English at home	1.13	0.88	1.45
Proportion of residents of postcode born in Australia	0.83	0.67	1.04

*p<.05

Note: (a) For dichotomous variables the odds ratio represents the ratio of probabilities of a change from 'no' to 'yes'. For example, if Parent 2 returned a self-complete questionnaire at Wave 2, the family was 2.36 times more likely to respond to Wave 4 when adjusting for all other factors entered into the equation.

(b) For continuous variables the odds ratio represents a change from the mean value to one standard deviation above the mean.

(c) 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 either both higher or both lower than 1, the predictor can be said to be significant at the .05 level.

Calculating Wave 4 weights

The probability estimates obtained though the logistic regression process (as shown in Tables 5-13) were used to adjust the existing weights to create longitudinal and cross-sectional weights, using the process outlined on page 9. Table 13 presents non-adjusted cross-sectional and longitudinal weights. To prevent the sample size being artificially inflated by weights, all cross-sectional and longitudinal weights for each case were divided by the corresponding average weight.

Table 13. Average cross-sectional and longitudinal weights for Cohorts B and K before calibration.

Weight variable	Type of weight	Cohort	Estimate
dweights	Cross-sectional	B	1.09
bdwts	Waves 2 & 4 Longitudinal	B	1.13
cdwts	Waves 3 & 4 Longitudinal	B	1.07
bcdwts	Waves 2, 3 & 4 Longitudinal	B	1.11
fweights	Cross-sectional	K	1.08
dfwts	Waves 2 & 4 Longitudinal	K	1.11
efwts	Waves 3 & 4 Longitudinal	K	1.07
defwts	Waves 2, 3 & 4 Longitudinal	K	1.07

The weights were then readjusted so that the state by gender by 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 Medicare Australia sampling frame. The adjustment factors were calculated as the proportion obtained from the sample using the adjusted weights multiplied by the benchmark proportion. For example, if x% of children in the benchmark population were male residents in Brisbane, but when the adjusted weight was applied to the Wave 3 cross-sectional sample the proportion became y%, then to accurately maintain the benchmark proportions, the weight for each male case selected from the Brisbane stratum was multiple by x%/y%. The multiplication factors for all the strata for both cohorts can be seen in Table 14.

Table 14. Adjustment factors for strata totals

	B Cohort				K Cohort			
	Met		Xmet		Met		Xmet	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cross Sectional								
NSW	1.02	1.00	0.93	1.03	0.99	1.00	1.02	1.01
VIC	1.02	1.00	0.99	1.01	0.98	0.98	0.99	1.05
QLD	0.99	1.07	0.95	0.99	0.99	1.09	0.99	1.01
SA	1.03	0.98	1.00	0.98	1.01	0.95	0.93	1.02
WA	1.02	0.98	1.01	0.99	1.01	0.97	1.03	0.98
TAS	0.92	1.00	0.98	0.91	0.97	0.95	1.02	0.94
NT	1.11	1.13	0.96	1.03	1.06	1.10	0.93	1.00
ACT	0.93	1.04			0.86	1.01		
Longitudinal Waves 1, 2 and 4								
NSW	1.04	1.07	0.87	0.90	0.97	1.02	1.15	1.09
VIC	1.07	1.08	0.99	1.00	0.88	0.94	1.06	1.02
QLD	0.96	1.00	0.90	0.92	1.02	0.87	1.06	1.07
SA	1.09	1.13	0.84	0.92	1.08	1.12	0.99	1.08
WA	1.09	0.98	1.02	0.88	1.02	0.97	1.09	1.06
TAS	1.06	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.83	0.94	1.10	1.00
NT	1.36	1.29	1.17	1.31	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.67
ACT	0.90	1.05			0.86	0.95		
Longitudinal Waves 1, 3 and 4								
NSW	1.01	0.99	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.03	1.05	1.01
VIC	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.05	0.96	1.02	0.99	0.92
QLD	0.99	1.07	0.99	1.01	1.03	0.98	0.98	1.01
SA	1.02	0.99	0.97	1.01	1.05	1.04	0.97	1.01
WA	0.99	0.98	1.03	0.99	1.03	0.96	0.98	0.99
TAS	0.96	0.95	0.99	0.92	0.84	0.99	0.93	0.98
NT	1.06	1.07	0.91	0.98	0.94	0.96	0.89	0.97
ACT	0.89	1.00			0.96	0.98		
Longitudinal Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4								
NSW	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.04	1.04	1.01
VIC	0.98	0.98	0.99	1.05	0.95	1.02	0.99	0.92
QLD	0.99	1.09	0.99	1.01	1.03	0.97	0.98	1.02
SA	1.01	0.95	0.93	1.02	1.05	1.05	0.97	0.99
WA	1.01	0.97	1.03	0.98	1.02	0.96	0.99	0.99
TAS	0.97	0.95	1.02	0.94	0.83	1.00	0.94	0.99
NT	1.06	1.10	0.93	1.00	0.95	0.98	0.89	0.98
ACT	0.86	1.01			0.97	0.99		

For the B cohort, the above adjustments resulted in a weighting variable with a range of 0.30 to 5.54 for the cross sectional population and longitudinal weights ranged from 0.27 to 8.47 for different longitudinal populations. For the K cohort, the above adjustments resulted in a weighting variable with a range of 0.22 to 10.17 for the cross sectional population and longitudinal weights ranged from 0.21 to 11.6 for different longitudinal populations. Minimum and maximum weights are presented in Table 15.

Table 15. Descriptive statistics for weights.

Weight variable	Min	Max	<0.3, %	> 2.5, %
dweights	0.30	5.54	0.02	2.90
bdwts	0.27	6.54	0.29	2.20
cdwts	0.29	5.49	0.17	2.85
bcdwts	0.29	8.47	0.18	3.15
fweights	0.22	10.17	0.86	1.97
dfwts	0.21	7.46	0.77	1.67
efwts	0.25	10.25	0.79	1.83
defwts	0.25	11.16	0.76	1.83

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. For B cohort, the bottom-coding affected less than 0.3% of cases and the top-coding affected no more than 3.15% for all cross sectional and longitudinal populations. For K cohort, the bottom-coding affected less than 0.9% of cases and the top-coding affected less than 2% for all cross sectional and longitudinal populations (see Table 15 for details).

The average cross-sectional and longitudinal weights were adjusted slightly down by this process to .98 and .99 for Cohort B and Cohort K, respectively. This was subsequently re-corrected to make the average weight 1. The final distribution of weights can be seen in Figures 1 to 4.
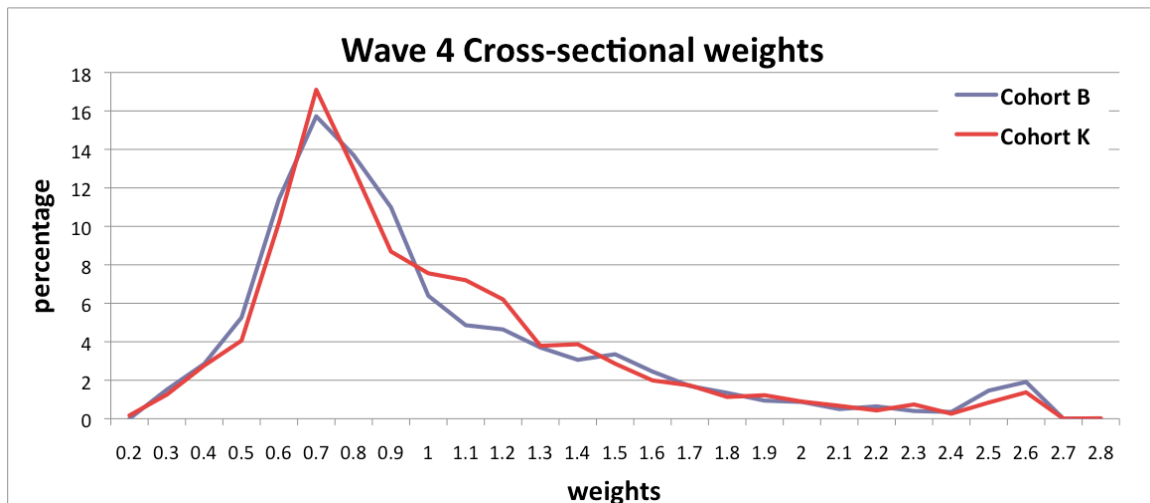
Figure 1. Distribution of final Wave 4 cross-sectional weights
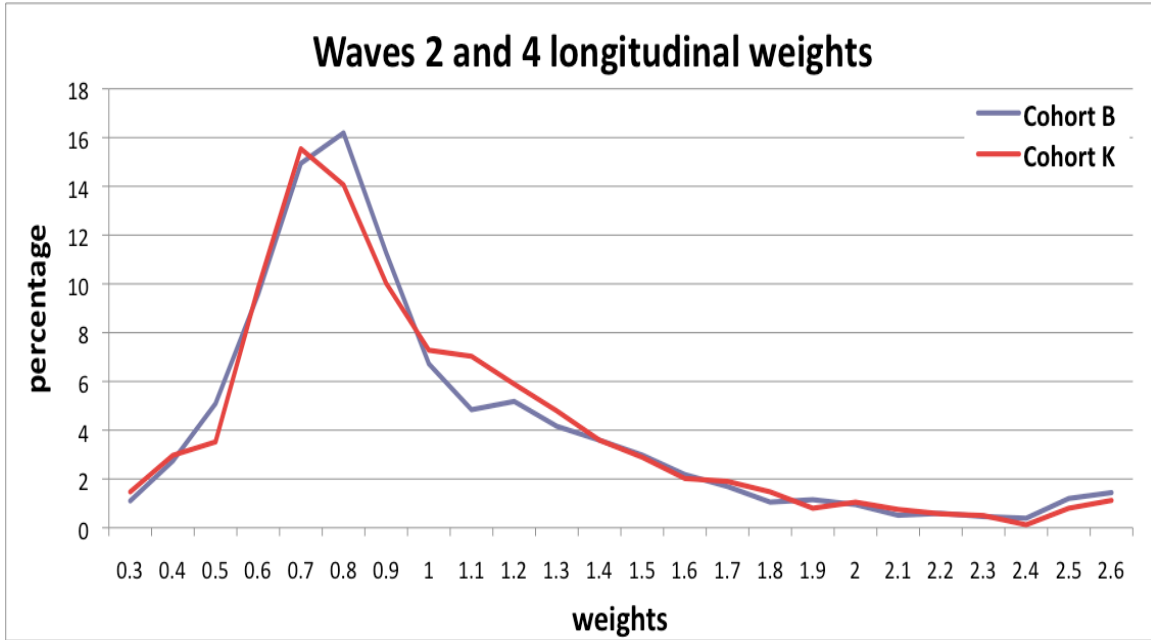
Figure 2. Distribution of final Wave 2 and 4 longitudinal weights
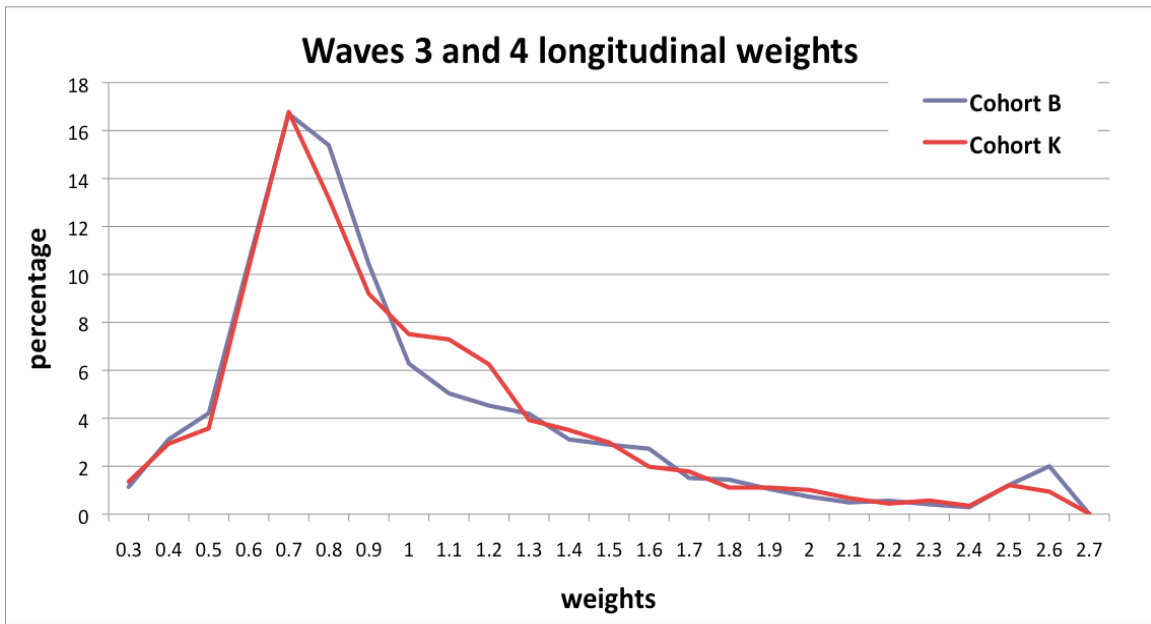
Figure 3. Distribution of final Wave 3 and 4 longitudinal weights
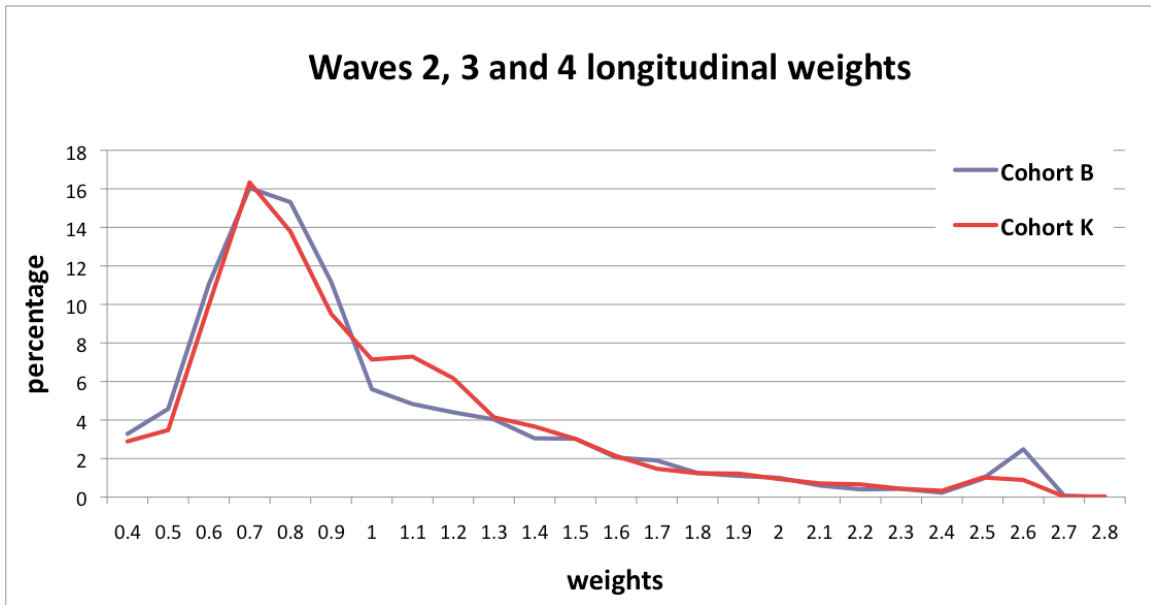
Figure 4. Distribution of final Wave 2, 3 and 4 longitudinal weights

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

Table A1: Wave 1 characteristics by Wave 4 participation

Population: Families interviewed Wave 1	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 1 characteristics	% (N=865)	% (N=4242)	% (N=819)	% (N=4164)
Parent 1 Self-complete returned				
Yes	576	3765	554	3675
No	289	477	265	489
N	865	4242	819	4164
Parent 2 Self-complete returned				
Yes	410	3286	338	3050
No	284	650	265	633
No parent 2	171	306	216	481
N	865	4242	819	4164
Parent 1 gender				
Female	850	4183	788	4051
Male	15	59	31	113
N	865	4242	819	4164
Parent 1 age				
Mean	29.22	31.37	33.26	35.04
SD	6.40	5.23	6.30	5.26
N	864	4242	819	4162
Parent 1 country of birth				
Australia	605	3391	534	3211
Other	260	851	285	952
N	865	4242	819	4163
Parent 1 LOTE spoken at home				
English	658	3712	593	3613
Other	207	530	226	551
N	865	4242	819	4164
Study Child indigenous status				
ATSI	85	4097	69	118
Not ATSI	780	145	750	4044
N	865	4242	819	4162
Study Child birth weight				
Mean	3346.03	3423.11	3354.23	3408.04

Population: Families interviewed Wave 1	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 1 characteristics	% (N=865)	% (N=4242)	% (N=819)	% (N=4164)
SD	562.78	569.23	608.60	585.08
N	853	4219	787	4110
Study Child multiple birth				
No	844	4096	793	4049
Yes	20	145	26	114
N	864	4242	819	4163
Parent 1 rating of Study Child health				
Mean	1.59	1.54	1.65	1.57
SD	0.82	0.80	0.82	0.77
N	864	4242	818	4164
Number of serves of fruit and vegetables				
Mean	na	na	2.91	2.98
SD	na	na	1.47	1.40
N	na	na	797	4114
Special Health Care needs				
Yes	55	250	115	535
No	793	3931	692	3592
N	848	4181	807	4127
Parental impact (of worry over child) scale				
Mean	na	na	1.70	1.71
SD	na	na	0.82	0.77
N	na	na	819	4164
Study child's enjoyment of physical activity				
Mean	na	na	4.64	4.64
SD	na	na	0.87	0.82
N	na	na	819	4163
Parent rating of own sleep quality				
Mean	2.22	2.21	na	na
SD	0.83	0.81	na	na
N	864	4238	na	na
Study Child attends child care (apart from main school, pre-school, day care for K-cohort)				
Yes	na	na	285	1725
No	na	na	533	2439
N	na	na	818	4164
Hours in main school, pre-school or day care (if attend none of these hours=0)				
Mean	na	na	16.47	16.79
SD	na	na	10.39	9.44
N	na	na	818	4162

Population: Families interviewed Wave 1	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 1 characteristics	% (N=865)	% (N=4242)	% (N=819)	% (N=4164)
Home activities index				
Mean	na	na	1.68	1.73
SD	na	na	0.68	0.54
N	na	na	818	4162
Out of home activities index				
Mean	na	na	3.35	3.57
SD	na	na	1.51	1.49
N	na	na	818	4163
Parent 1 has children living elsewhere				
Yes	91	298	101	397
No	773	3944	717	3766
N	864	4242	818	4163
Parent 1 rating of parent self-efficacy				
Mean	4.12	4.10	3.98	3.92
SD	0.92	0.86	0.94	0.87
N	854	4226	816	4152
Parent 1 self-efficacy scale				
Mean	8.52	8.47	na	na
SD	1.35	1.21	na	na
N	858	4235	na	na
Parent 1 parental warmth scale				
Mean	4.60	4.55	4.46	4.44
SD	0.41	0.41	0.49	0.45
N	858	4235	817	4155
Parent 1 inductive reasoning scale				
Mean	na	na	4.27	4.26
SD	na	na	0.67	0.59
N	na	na	817	4154
Parent 1 angry parenting scale				
Mean	na	na	2.23	2.17
SD	na	na	0.63	0.59
N	na	na	4154	4154
Parent 1 consistent parenting scale				
Mean	na	na	3.82	4.09
SD	na	na	0.77	0.65
N	na	na	816	4153

Population: Families interviewed Wave 1	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 1 characteristics	% (N=865)	% (N=4242)	% (N=819)	% (N=4164)
Parent 1 hostile parenting scale				
Mean	1.93	1.93	na	na
SD	1.19	1.13	na	na
N	857	4232	na	na
Parent 1 SDQ prosocial				
Mean	na	na	7.65	7.76
SD	na	na	1.84	1.78
N	na	na	814	4155
Parent 1 SDQ hyperactivity				
Mean	na	na	3.91	3.43
SD	na	na	2.38	2.26
N	na	na	814	4155
Parent 1 SDQ emotional symptoms				
Mean	na	na	1.88	1.67
SD	na	na	1.76	1.66
N	na	na	814	4154
Parent 1 SDQ conduct problems				
Mean	na	na	2.78	2.44
SD	na	na	2.01	2.01
N	na	na	814	4155
Parent 1 SDQ peer problems				
Mean	na	na	2.00	1.60
SD	na	na	1.70	1.52
N	na	na	814	4155
Parent 1 school completion				
Year 12	431	2973	352	2543
Year 11	123	451	130	546
Year 10	205	664	211	852
Year 9 or below/not completed	103	153	122	222
N	862	4241	815	4163
Parent 1 has bachelors degree				
Yes	170	1507	121	1280
No	691	2732	692	2878
N	861	4239	813	4158

Population: Families interviewed Wave 1	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 1 characteristics	% (N=865)	% (N=4242)	% (N=819)	% (N=4164)

Parent 1 currently studying				
Yes	779	395	116	525
No	84	3844	698	3639
N	863	4239	814	4164
Language first spoken by P1				
English	655	3677	584	3530
Other	208	563	229	656
N	863	4240	813	4161
Parent 1 has parent born overseas				
Yes	457	1803	451	1866
No	404	2435	363	2294
N	861	4238	814	4160
Parent 1 regularly attends religious services				
Yes	171	856	216	975
No	692	3378	597	3174
N	863	4234	813	4149
Parent 1 work status				
Employed, full-time	75	466	140	880
Employed, part-time	185	1326	212	1620
Employed, maternity leave	44	435	0	0
Unemployed	43	122	52	136
Not in the labour force	515	1885	408	1524
N	862	4234	812	4160
Highest occupational prestige rating (1st digit of ASCO code) of parent				
Mean	4.65	3.43	4.59	3.49
SD	2.52	2.18	2.67	2.20
N	858	4222	812	4147
Parent receives income from wages				
Yes	555	3413	534	3362
No	286	746	269	730
N	841	4159	803	4092
Parent receives income from profit from business				
Yes	120	854	119	952
No	721	3305	684	3140
N	841	4159	803	4092

Population: Families interviewed Wave 1	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 1 characteristics	% (N=865)	% (N=4242)	% (N=819)	% (N=4164)

Parent receives income from Government pension/allowance

Yes	693	3013	657	2979
No	148	1146	146	1113
N	841	4159	803	4092

Log combined parental income

Mean	6.56	6.83	6.68	7.01
SD	0.83	0.86	0.72	0.68
N	785	3883	661	3467

Financial hardship scale

Mean	1.25	0.82	1.34	0.83
SD	1.52	1.22	1.54	1.24
N	861	4241	808	4161

Rating of family prosperity

Mean	3.29	3.21	3.37	3.17
SD	0.88	0.80	0.88	0.83
N	861	4238	814	4161

Length of time in lived in current home

Mean	34.73	43.68	45.14	57.15
SD	43.92	45.66	42.64	55.17
N	859	4240	814	4163

Number of homes Study Child has lived in since birth

Mean	1.28	1.17	2.11	1.91
SD	0.53	0.43	0.85	0.84
N	861	4242	811	4163

Housing tenure

Being paid off	333	2567	360	2547
Owned outright	44	329	69	479
Rented	394	1079	349	980
Other	89	265	35	155
N	860	4240	813	4161

Neighbourhood liveability

Mean	2.08	2.02	2.04	1.99
SD	0.52	0.48	0.50	0.48
N	861	4242	812	4164

Population: Families interviewed Wave 1	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 1 characteristics	% (N=865)	% (N=4242)	% (N=819)	% (N=4164)
Neighbourhood facilities				
Mean	1.99	1.99	1.98	1.99
SD	0.67	0.68	0.65	0.69
N	861	4242	812	4163
Who Am I? test				
Mean	na	na	62.83	64.25
SD	na	na	8.36	8.00
N	na	na	773	4107
Number of people living in household				
Mean	4.23	4.03	4.53	4.46
SD	1.46	1.15	1.46	1.15
N	865	4242	819	4164
Number of siblings living with Study Child				
Mean	1.04	0.95	1.59	1.47
SD	1.22	1.03	1.26	1.00
N	865	4242	819	4164
SEIFA disadvantage				
Mean	998.99	1010.73	1002.63	1012.79
SD	61.20	60.04	62.26	58.11
N	865	4242	819	4164
Proportion of residents of postcode aged 0 to 4				
Mean	6.94	6.83	7.03	6.82
SD	1.32	1.38	1.29	1.38
N	865	4242	819	4164
Proportion of residents of postcode of ATSI background				
Mean	2.32	2.05	2.13	2.06
SD	4.37	3.52	3.64	3.54
N	865	4242	819	4164
Proportion of residents of postcode completed year 12				
Mean	38.99	40.60	39.59	40.59
SD	12.29	13.39	12.57	13.41
N	865	4242	819	4164
Proportion of residents of postcode employed				
Mean	58.86	59.72	59.55	59.94
SD	7.26	7.34	7.24	7.46
N	865	4242	819	4164

Population: Families interviewed Wave 1	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 1 characteristics	% (N=865)	% (N=4242)	% (N=819)	% (N=4164)

Proportion of residents of postcode in families with incomes higher than $1,000/week					
	Mean	54.05	52.58	53.26	52.29
	SD	13.59	14.21	13.69	14.24
	N	865	4242	819	4164
Proportion of residents of postcode speak only English at home					
	Mean	85.65	87.45	85.94	87.72
	SD	14.12	12.13	13.76	11.57
	N	865	4242	819	4164
Proportion of residents of postcode born in Australia					
	Mean	77.76	79.08	78.17	79.25
	SD	11.62	10.81	11.27	10.64
	N	865	4242	819	4164

Table A2: Wave 2 characteristics by Wave 4 participation

Population: Families interviewed Wave 2	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 2 characteristics	(N=516)	(N=4090)	(N=454)	(N=4010)
Parent 1 Self-complete returned				
Yes	250	3286	228	3267
No	266	804	226	743
N	516	4090	454	4010
Parent 2 Self-complete returned				
Yes	182	2946	158	2791
No	202	769	163	692
No parent 2	132	375	133	527
N	516	4090	454	4010
Parent 1 gender				
Female	504	4018	435	3878
Male	12	92	19	132
N	516	4090	454	4010
Parent 1 age				
Mean	31.62	33.57	35.37	37.21
SD	6.62	5.19	6.47	5.30
N	515	4090	454	4008
Parent 1 country of birth				
Australia	364	3268	289	3113
Other	152	822	165	897
N	516	4090	454	4009
Parent 1 LOTE spoken at home				
English	401	3584	323	3492
Other	114	506	131	518
N	516	4090	454	4010
Study Child indigenous status				
ATSI	43	137	40	133
Not ATSI	473	3953	414	3895
N	516	4090	454	4008
Study Child birth weight				
Mean	3399.69	3426.72	3352.45	3411.17
SD	548.85	568.73	616.41	585.75
N	510	4068	441	3958
Study Child multiple birth				
No	503	3946	438	3900
Yes	12	143	16	572

Population: Families interviewed Wave 2	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 2 characteristics	(N=516)	(N=4090)	(N=454)	(N=4010)
N	515	4089	454	4009
Parent 1 rating of Study Child health				
Mean	1.69	1.66	1.67	1.59
SD	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.76
N	516	4090	454	4010
Number of serves of fruit and vegetables				
Mean	3.05	3.16	3.02	3.08
SD	1.49	1.37	1.48	1.44
N	515	4089	453	4009
Special Health Care needs				
Yes	53	443	63	572
No	440	3447	377	3303
N	493	3890	440	3875
Gross motor coordinaton				
Mean	na	na	1.85	1.83
SD	na	na	0.44	0.40
N	na	na	454	4008
Parent rating of own sleep quality				
Mean	2.69	2.78	2.66	2.58
SD	1.14	1.07	1.14	1.10
N	516	4090	454	4009
Study Child looked regularly by other (B-cohort only)				
Yes	328	2916	na	na
No	188	1174	na	na
N	516	4090	na	na
Study Child attends child care (apart from main school, pre-school, day care for K-cohort)				
Yes	na	na	146	1444
No	na	na	308	2566
N	na	na	454	4010
School grade				
Grade 1/Year 1	na	na	293	2804
Grade 2/Year 2	na	na	133	988
Other	na	na	28	201
N	na	na	454	3993

Population: Families interviewed Wave 2	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 2 characteristics	(N=516)	(N=4090)	(N=454)	(N=4010)
Parent 1's education expectation for child				
Leave before finishing secondary school	na	na	8	51
Complete secondary school	na	na	104	538
Complete a trade or vocational training course	na	na	59	620
Go to university and complete a degree	na	na	219	2272
Obtain post-graduate qualifications at university	na	na	42	406
N	na	na	432	3887
School social capital				
Mean	na	na	3.50	3.80
SD	na	na	1.28	1.15
N	na	na	454	3993
Home activities index				
Mean	1.85	1.96	1.33	1.36
SD	0.61	0.55	0.59	0.53
N	516	4090	454	4010
Out of home activities index				
Mean	2.09	2.34	2.49	2.77
SD	1.12	1.10	1.20	1.20
N	516	4090	454	4010
Amount of TV watched by the study child each week				
Mean	15.03	15.88	13.70	16.21
SD	21.81	22.81	21.13	21.63
N	516	4090	454	4010
Parent 1 rating of parent self-efficacy				
Mean	4.12	4.09	4.09	4.07
SD	0.84	0.80	0.87	0.82
N	485	3999	430	3918
Parent 1 parental warmth scale				
Mean	4.55	4.61	4.47	4.44
SD	0.50	0.42	0.51	0.48
N	487	4008	430	3920

Population: Families interviewed Wave 2	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 2 characteristics	(N=516)	(N=4090)	(N=454)	(N=4010)
Parent 1 inductive reasoning scale				
Mean	4.13	4.25	4.25	4.24
SD	0.74	0.65	0.69	0.64
N	487	4008	429	3916
Parent 1 angry parenting scale				
Mean	na	na	2.19	2.17
SD	na	na	0.63	0.58
N	na	na	430	3919
Parent 1 consistent parenting scale				
Mean	na	na	3.96	4.17
SD	na	na	0.69	0.61
N	na	na	430	3918
Parent 1 hostile parenting scale				
Mean	3.14	3.09	3.29	3.12
SD	1.40	1.30	1.56	1.34
N	246	3268	225	3246
Parent 1 SDQ prosocial				
Mean	na	na	7.99	8.22
SD	na	na	1.98	1.70
N	na	na	429	3913
Parent 1 SDQ hyperactivity				
Mean	na	na	3.56	3.28
SD	na	na	2.33	2.30
N	na	na	427	3914
Parent 1 SDQ emotional symptoms				
Mean	na	na	1.76	1.58
SD	na	na	1.82	1.67
N	na	na	429	3912
Parent 1 SDQ conduct problems				
Mean	na	na	1.61	1.44
SD	na	na	1.49	1.47
N	na	na	428	3913
Parent 1 SDQ peer problems				
Mean	na	na	1.91	4.47
SD	na	na	1.75	0.58
N	na	na	429	3921

Population: Families interviewed Wave 2	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 2 characteristics	(N=516)	(N=4090)	(N=454)	(N=4010)
Parent 1 BITSEA problems				
Mean	31.18	30.21	na	na
SD	4.93	4.46	na	na
N	484	3998	na	na
Parent 1 BITSEA competencies				
Mean	28.21	28.70	na	na
SD	2.75	2.63	na	na
N	484	3993	na	na
Parent 1 K6				
Mean	4.43	4.53	4.38	4.47
SD	0.66	0.53	0.72	0.58
N	487	4006	429	3921
Parent 1 school completion				
Year 12	268	2899	204	2455
Year 11	76	423	70	526
Year 10	119	633	120	823
Year 9 or below/not completed	51	133	59	204
N	514	4088	453	4008
Parent 1 has bachelors degree				
Yes	107	1456	67	1239
No	408	2631	386	2764
N	515	4087	453	4003
Parent 1 currently studying				
Yes	60	429	69	537
No	456	3661	384	3473
N	516	4090	453	4010
Language first spoken by P1				
English	398	3551	321	3390
Other	118	537	131	617
N	516	4088	452	4007
Parent 1 has parent born overseas				
Yes	266	1743	254	1782
No	248	2342	199	2223
N	514	4085	453	4005

Population: Families interviewed Wave 2	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 2 characteristics	(N=516)	(N=4090)	(N=454)	(N=4010)
Parent 1 work status				
Employed, full-time	92	695	102	1031
Employed, part-time	138	1591	144	1685
Employed, maternity leave	12	173	4	41
Unemployed	20	106	17	123
Not in the labour force	254	1525	186	1130
N	516	4090	453	4010
Highest occupational prestige rating (1st digit of ASCO code) of parent				
Mean	4.59	3.34	4.55	3.46
SD	2.59	2.14	2.73	2.20
N	514	4082	453	4000
Parent receives income from wages				
Yes	359	3410	334	3392
No	155	678	119	616
N	514	4088	453	4008
Parent receives income from profit from business				
Yes	73	845	74	887
No	441	3243	379	1492
N	514	4088	453	4008
Parent receives income from Government pension/allowance				
Yes	407	2797	345	2516
No	107	1291	108	1492
N	514	4088	453	4008
Log combined parental income				
Mean	6.95	7.21	6.94	7.24
SD	0.75	0.70	0.69	0.69
N	451	3781	400	3687
Financial hardship scale				
Mean	0.47	0.27	0.45	0.27
SD	0.92	0.80	0.89	0.70
N	511	4088	449	3991
Rating of family prosperity				
Mean	3.12	2.96	3.12	2.95
SD	0.88	0.80	0.86	0.82
N	515	4088	453	4010

Population: Families interviewed Wave 2	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 2 characteristics	(N=516)	(N=4090)	(N=454)	(N=4010)
Length of time in lived in current home				
Mean	22.98	25.63	44.79	50.47
SD	12.71	11.44	29.63	29.08
N	516	4090	453	4010
Number of homes Study Child has lived in since birth				
Mean	1.88	1.60	2.48	2.23
SD	1.06	0.89	1.21	1.13
N	515	4090	450	4009
Housing tenure				
Being paid off	209	2557	226	2535
Owned outright	31	404	33	508
Rented	237	960	180	841
Other	39	167	15	126
N	516	4088	454	4010
BMI z-score				
Mean	0.60	0.51	0.41	0.37
SD	1.15	1.11	0.98	0.97
N	501	4021	444	3979
PPVT				
Mean	na	na	72.29	74.02
SD	na	na	5.20	5.03
N	na	na	430	3887
Matrix Reasoning				
Mean	na	na	9.85	10.40
SD	na	na	3.05	2.97
N	na	na	442	3971
School adjustment				
Mean	na	na	1.53	1.52
SD	na	na	0.35	0.35
N	na	na	438	3959
Number of people living in household				
Mean	4.37	4.32	4.60	4.56
SD	1.48	1.12	1.46	1.16
N	516	4090	454	4010
Number of siblings living with Study Child				
Mean	1.32	1.26	1.71	1.57
SD	1.26	0.99	1.22	1.01
N	516	4090	454	4010

Population: Families interviewed Wave 2	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 2 characteristics	(N=516)	(N=4090)	(N=454)	(N=4010)
SEIFA disadvantage				
Mean	991.96	1012.08	991.46	1012.27
SD	68.08	59.64	69.46	61.71
N	516	4090	454	4010
Proportion of residents of postcode aged 0 to 4				
Mean	6.73	6.56	6.80	6.52
SD	1.23	1.21	1.23	1.27
N	516	4090	454	4010
Proportion of residents of postcode of Indigenous background				
Mean	3.13	2.32	2.71	2.49
SD	6.31	3.94	5.86	5.31
N	516	4090	454	4010
Proportion of residents of postcode completed year 12				
Mean	44.24	45.66	44.30	45.58
SD	12.04	13.22	12.11	13.33
N	516	4090	454	4010
Proportion of residents of postcode employed				
Mean	60.70	61.99	60.48	62.03
SD	7.50	7.15	7.31	7.29
N	516	4090	454	4010
Proportion of residents of postcode in families with incomes higher than $1,000/week				
Mean	39.95	37.71	40.09	37.69
SD	11.41	11.42	11.20	11.78
N	516	4090	454	4010
Proportion of residents of postcode speak only English at home				
Mean	83/76	86.28	81.94	86.63
SD	15.90	13.93	17.80	13.42
N	516	4090	454	4010
Proportion of residents of postcode born in Australia				
Mean	90.40	91.21	89.77	91.39
SD	8.83	8.14	9.33	8.02
N	516	4090	454	4010

Table A3: Wave 3 characteristics by Wave 4 participation

Population: Families interviewed Wave 3	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 3 characteristics	(N=279)	(N=4107)	(N=285)	(N=4046)
Parent 2 Self-complete returned				
Yes	88	2665	91	2589
No	127	1020	109	919
No parent 2	64	422	85	538
N	279	4107	285	4046
Parent 1 gender				
Female	273	4022	269	3878
Male	6	85	16	168
N	279	4107	285	4046
Parent 1 age				
Mean	33.38	35.59	37.45	39.22
SD	6.57	5.21	6.20	5.33
N	279	4107	285	4042
Parent 1 country of birth				
Australia	206	3291	191	3124
Other	73	816	94	918
N	279	4107	285	4042
Parent 1 LOTE spoken at home				
English	227	3606	213	3525
Other	52	501	72	518
N	279	4107	285	4043
Study Child indigenous status				
ATSI	22	127	19	105
Not ATSI	257	3980	266	3939
N	279	4107	285	4044
Study Child birthweight				
Mean	3360.12	3426.84	3320.64	3410.58
SD	575.15	566.45	625.06	586.10
N	277	4086	279	3998
Study Child multiple birth				
No	270	3966	275	3933
Yes	9	140	10	112
N	279	4106	285	4045
Parent 1 rating of Study Child health				
Mean	1.58	1.58	1.63	1.54
SD	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.73

Population: Families interviewed Wave 3	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 3 characteristics	(N=279)	(N=4107)	(N=285)	(N=4046)
N	278	4107	285	4046
Number of serves of fruit and vegetables				
Mean	3.17	3.27	2.98	3.07
SD	1.37	1.30	1.40	1.36
N	278	4105	285	4041
Special Health Care needs				
Yes	44	590	41	649
No	234	3516	244	3397
N	278	4106	285	4046
Gross motor coordinaton				
Mean	na	na	1.85	1.83
SD	na	na	0.46	0.43
N	na	na	285	4037
Parent rating of own sleep quality				
Mean	2.77	2.65	2.78	2.51
SD	1.15	1.07	1.24	1.09
N	278	4107	285	4046
Study Child attends child care (apart from main school, pre-school, day care for K-cohort)				
Yes	na	na	117	1618
No	na	na	168	2428
N	na	na	285	4046
School grade				
Grade 2/Year 1	na	na	19	196
Grade 3/Year 3	na	na	193	2855
Grade 4/Year 2	na	na	66	957
Other	na	na	5	16
N	na	na	283	4024
School Type				
Government	na	na	201	2657
Catholic	na	na	43	882
Independent	na	na	39	485
Not in school	na	na	2	22
N	na	na	285	4046

Population: Families interviewed Wave 3	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 3 characteristics	(N=279)	(N=4107)	(N=285)	(N=4046)
Parent 1's education expectation for child				
Leave before finishing secondary school	na	na	9	71
Complete secondary school	na	na	64	505
Complete a trade or vocational training course	na	na	46	731
Go to university and complete a degree	na	na	137	2274
Obtain post-graduate qualifications at university	na	na	25	356
N	na	na	271	3937
School social capital				
Mean	na	na	2.91	3.35
SD	na	na	1.45	1.37
N	na	na	283	4024
Home activities index				
Mean	1.79	1.99	1.30	1.45
SD	0.71	0.65	0.64	0.65
N	278	4107	284	4046
Out of home activities index				
Mean	2.44	2.68	2.33	2.58
SD	1.17	1.15	1.26	1.22
N	278	4107	284	4046
Amount of TV watched by the study child each week				
Mean	14.48	14.48	12.71	14.05
SD	21.68	21.13	19.26	19.80
N	251	3719	245	3653
Parent 1 rating of parent self-efficacy				
Mean	3.88	3.85	4.09	3.85
SD	0.91	0.84	0.73	0.85
N	187	3644	212	3535
Parent 1 parental warmth scale				
Mean	na	na	4.34	4.32
SD	na	na	0.54	0.55
N	na	na	213	3587

Population: Families interviewed Wave 3	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 3 characteristics	(N=279)	(N=4107)	(N=285)	(N=4046)
Parent 1 inductive reasoning scale				
Mean	na	na	4.09	4.14
SD	na	na	0.73	0.67
N	na	na	212	3585
Parent 1 angry parenting scale				
Mean	na	na	2.19	2.14
SD	na	na	0.61	0.60
N	na	na	213	3583
Parent 1 consistent parenting scale				
Mean	na	na	3.96	4.20
SD	na	na	0.68	0.60
N	na	na	213	3583
Parent 1 hostile parenting scale				
Mean	3.14	3.18	3.37	3.28
SD	1.29	1.28	1.55	1.40
N	186	3639	211	3570
Parent 1 SDQ prosocial				
Mean	na	na	8.07	8.25
SD	na	na	1.95	1.72
N	na	na	213	213
Parent 1 SDQ hyperactivity				
Mean	na	na	3.33	3.14
SD	na	na	2.44	2.32
N	na	na	213	3586
Parent 1 SDQ emotional symptoms				
Mean	na	na	1.72	1.56
SD	na	na	1.76	1.75
N	na	na	213	3589
Parent 1 SDQ conduct problems				
Mean	na	na	1.62	1.29
SD	na	na	1.73	1.45
N	na	na	213	3589
Parent 1 SDQ peer problems				
Mean	na	na	1.87	1.45
SD	na	na	1.66	1.63
N	na	na	213	3588

Population: Families interviewed Wave 3	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 3 characteristics	(N=279)	(N=4107)	(N=285)	(N=4046)
Parent 1 K6				
Mean	4.32	4.47	4.18	4.43
SD	0.74	0.55	1.66	0.59
N	186	3632	213	3579
Parent 1 school completion				
Year 12	139	2907	142	2492
Year 11	44	430	44	525
Year 10	67	632	72	820
Year 9 or below/not completed	29	135	25	205
N	279	4104	283	4042
Parent 1 has bachelor degree				
Yes	52	1507	49	1306
No	227	2597	234	2733
N	279	4104	283	4039
Parent 1 currently studying				
Yes	34	492	36	527
No	242	3615	248	3519
N	276	4107	284	4046
Language first spoken by P1				
English	226	3569	210	3423
Other	53	536	72	620
N	279	4105	282	4043
Parent 1 has parent born overseas				
Yes	140	1741	156	1803
No	137	2361	128	2239
N	277	4102	284	4042
Parent 1 work status				
Employed, full-time	62	895	84	1316
Employed, part-time	78	1726	90	1743
Employed, maternity leave	2	86	1	20
Unemployed	10	72	11	90
Not in the labour force	124	1328	98	877
N	276	4107	284	4046

Population: Families interviewed Wave 3	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 3 characteristics	(N=279)	(N=4107)	(N=285)	(N=4046)

Highest occupational prestige rating (1st digit of ASCO code) of parent

Mean	4.74	3.30	4.46	3.38
SD	2.71	2.13	2.62	2.17
N	275	4095	284	4037

Parent receives income from wages

Yes	193	3497	207	3510
No	82	607	75	530
N	275	4104	282	4040

Parent receives income from profit from business

Yes	49	866	44	871
No	226	3238	238	3169
N	275	4104	282	4040

Parent receives income from Government pension/allowance

Yes	193	2467	194	2133
No	82	1637	88	1907
N	275	4104	282	4040

Log combined parental income

Mean	7.13	7.35	7.08	7.37
SD	0.79	0.72	0.87	0.72
N	238	3766	249	3669

Financial hardship scale

Mean	0.51	0.27	0.53	0.26
SD	0.90	0.67	0.99	0.70
N	276	4090	281	4038

Rating of family prosperity

Mean	3.17	2.99	3.26	2.99
SD	0.90	0.84	0.87	0.84
N	276	4104	283	4046

Length of time in lived in current home

Mean	32.26	38.27	51.78	61.53
SD	22.21	20.76	38.12	2.51
N	276	4106	283	1.38

Number of homes Study Child has lived in since birth

Mean	2.57	1.98	2.88	2.51
SD	1.66	1.23	1.46	1.38
N	276	4106	282	4045

Population: Families interviewed Wave 3	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 3 characteristics	(N=279)	(N=4107)	(N=285)	(N=4046)
Housing tenure				
Being paid off	112	2548	127	2419
Owned outright	18	481	24	583
Rented	128	927	116	824
Other	21	151	18	120
N	279	4107	285	4046
BMI z-score				
Mean	0.48	0.54	0.35	0.39
SD	1.37	1.12	1.12	0.99
N	270	4054	280	4009
PPVT				
Mean	na	na	76.53	78.45
SD	na	na	5.31	4.85
N	na	na	276	3997
Matrix Reasoning				
Mean	na	na	9.88	10.77
SD	na	na	2.97	3.10
N	na	na	275	3995
Number of people living in household				
Mean	4.67	4.49	4.68	4.60
SD	1.40	1.11	1.52	1.20
N	279	4107	285	4046
Number of siblings living with Study Child				
Mean	1.64	1.49	1.84	1.62
SD	1.24	0.98	1.29	1.05
N	279	4107	285	4046
SEIFA disadvantage				
Mean	994.85	1015.19	996.60	1013.70
SD	64.05	62.44	75.58	64.75
N	279	4107	285	4046
Proportion of residents of postcode aged 0 to 4				
Mean	6.60	6.44	6.65	6.38
SD	1.35	1.30	1.46	1.30
N	279	4107	285	4046

Population: Families interviewed Wave 3	B-cohort		K-cohort	
	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents	Wave 4 non-respondents	Wave 4 Respondents
Wave 3 characteristics	(N=279)	(N=4107)	(N=285)	(N=4046)
Proportion of residents of postcode of Indigenous background				
Mean	3.14	2.34	2.28	2.55
SD	5.71	4.25	6.74	5.50
N	279	4107	285	4046
Proportion of residents of postcode completed year 12				
Mean	45.07	47.44	46.31	47.20
SD	11.93	13.43	12.35	13.62
N	279	4107	285	4046
Proportion of residents of postcode employed				
Mean	62.23	63.14	61.62	63.00
SD	7.67	7.54	7.78	7.54
N	279	4107	285	4046
Proportion of residents of postcode in families with incomes higher than $1,000/week				
Mean	34.01	31.56	34.29	31.83
SD	10.84	11.08	16.92	11.30
N	279	4107	285	4046
Proportion of residents of postcode speak only English at home				
Mean	84.92	86.67	83.11	87.08
SD	15.09	14.08	16.92	13.37
N	279	4107	285	4046
Proportion of residents of postcode born in Australia				
Mean	95.18	95.74	95.06	95.94
SD	8.08	7.10	8.23	6.91
N	279	4107	285	4046