



# Department of Children and Youth Affairs

## Inventory of Data Sources on Children's Lives

### L9 Growing Up in Ireland: Child Cohort – Wave 1 Primary Caregiver Supplementary Questionnaire

<b>Title of overall study</b>	Growing Up in Ireland (GUI): National Longitudinal Study of Children ( <a href="http://www.growingup.ie">www.growingup.ie</a> )
<b>Data creator</b>	Consortium of researchers led by the Economic and Social Research Institute ( <a href="http://www.esri.ie">www.esri.ie</a> ) and Trinity College, Dublin ( <a href="http://www.tcd.ie">www.tcd.ie</a> )
<b>Data funder</b>	Funded by the Department of Children and Youth Affairs ( <a href="http://www.dcy.a.ie">www.dcy.a.ie</a> ), in association with the Department of Social Protection ( <a href="http://www.welfare.ie">www.welfare.ie</a> ) and the Central Statistics Office ( <a href="http://www.cso.ie">www.cso.ie</a> )
<b>Data publisher</b>	Department of Children and Youth Affairs ( <a href="http://www.dcy.a.ie">www.dcy.a.ie</a> )
<b>Brief description</b>	<p><i>Growing Up in Ireland</i> (GUI) is a national longitudinal study of children being conducted with the aim of improving understanding of all aspects of children's lives and their development in the current social, economic and cultural environment. The principal objective of the GUI study is to describe the lives of children in order to establish what is typical and normal, as well as what is atypical and problematic. This information will be used to assist in policy formation and in the provision of services that will ensure all children will have the best possible start in life. The study focuses on a broad range of outcomes. Being longitudinal, it examines developmental trajectories over time, tracking the development of two cohorts: approx. 11,000 infants (9 months old) tracking them into early childhood and approx. 8,500 children (9 years old) tracking them into early adolescence.</p> <p>The <b>Primary Caregiver Supplementary Questionnaire</b> for the Child Cohort recorded information on a range of sensitive issues, including marital relationships, marital conflict, experience of depression, feelings, drug use and any non-resident parents.</p>
<b>Key classificatory variables</b>	ID Other; DOB; Marital Status; Family Status
<b>Themes/domains</b>	Social/Emotional/Behavioural; Relationships
<b>Unit of observation</b>	Study child, primary caregiver and the household
<b>Start date</b>	August 2007 (Wave 1, children at 9 years)
<b>Completion date</b>	September 2011 (Wave 2, same children at 13 years)
<b>Coverage</b>	<p>8,568 children, born between 1st November 1997 and 31st October 1998, were recruited to the Child Cohort for Wave 1 data collection. The following relates to the Primary Caregiver Supplementary Questionnaire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» <b>Target population:</b> Primary caregiver of the Study child.</li> <li>» <b>Number of completed questionnaires:</b> 8,445 primary caregivers in respect of 8,568 Study children.</li> </ul>

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<b>Method of data collection</b>	The Primary Caregiver Supplementary Questionnaire was completed in respondent's home on a PAPI (Paper and Pencil Personal Interviewing) basis. Questionnaire was sealed by the respondent, handed to interviewer and returned to the GUI study team unopened.
<b>Date of last publication</b>	2012. See:  Nixon, E. (2012) <i>Growing Up in Ireland: How Families Matter for Social and Emotional Outcomes of 9-Year-Old Children. Report 4</i> , Department of Children and Youth Affairs. Dublin: Government Publications. Available at: <a href="http://www.growingup.ie/fileadmin/user_upload/documents/Second_Child_Cohort_Reports/Growing_Up_in_Ireland_-_How_Families_Matter_for_Social_and_Emotional_Outcomes_of_9-Year-Old_Children.pdf">www.growingup.ie/fileadmin/user_upload/documents/Second_Child_Cohort_Reports/Growing_Up_in_Ireland_-_How_Families_Matter_for_Social_and_Emotional_Outcomes_of_9-Year-Old_Children.pdf</a>
<b>Internationally comparable data</b>	A British national longitudinal birth cohort study, conducted by the Centre for Longitudinal Studies and called <i>The Millennium Cohort Study</i> , has traced some 19,000 children born in the UK in 2000-01 throughout early childhood, with plans to continue tracing into adulthood. Publications available at:  <a href="http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/Publications.aspx?siteid=70&amp;siteid=70">www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/Publications.aspx?siteid=70&amp;siteid=70</a> Similar longitudinal studies have been carried out in the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.
<b>Access/further information</b>	<a href="http://www.growingup.ie">www.growingup.ie</a>
<b>Notes</b>	The Primary Caregiver Supplementary Questionnaire included the following standardised scales or measures: Seven-Item Short Form of the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS-7) and the Centre for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (8-item).  In households where the Study child was a twin or triplet, the primary caregiver completed a 'Twin Module' questionnaire for the second and subsequent children, where only the child-related questions from the Primary Caregiver Main Questionnaire (see L8) were asked. These 'Twin Module' questionnaires were completed on a PAPI (Paper and Pencil Personal Interviewing) basis.