

Directory of Public Use Data on Tobacco Use in Canada

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Policy Research Group.

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INTRODUCTION

Accessing and using high quality Canadian data collected through surveys has been a challenge for researchers and graduate students. Purchasing data sets can be very expensive and is an unrealistic option for some. As a result, this directory has been prepared to help researchers and students locate data on smoking and tobacco use by providing a comprehensive list of public use survey data.

The directory is organized into two sections. The first section of this directory contains general information about obtaining data sets. The second section contains detailed information on the surveys listed in this directory.

Hopefully, this directory will be useful to those who want to access microdata files for their research or work. It is anticipated that this directory will be updated periodically. It would be appreciated if users would provide updates that can be incorporated in later versions.

Questions, comments, and updates may be directed to:

Ontario Tobacco Research Unit
33 Russell Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2S1
Phone:(416) 595-6888
Fax:(416) 595-6068
E-mail: info@otru.org
Website: <http://www.otru.org/>

Population Health Research Group
University of Waterloo
200 University Avenue West, HN 2704
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1
Phone: (519) 888-4567 ext. 35219
Fax: (519) 746-8171
E-mail: kpieters@healthy.uwaterloo.ca
Website: <http://www.phr.uwaterloo.ca/>

DATA SOURCES

STATISTICS CANADA

“Statistics Canada produces statistics that help Canadians better understand their country—its population, resources, economy, society and culture.”

Statistics Canada Website

Statistics Canada information can be accessed through their website ([www.statcan](http://www.statcan.ca)) This website is filled with up-to-date information. The information below is available to the public through the website.

The Daily

The Daily is Statistics Canada’s official news release and is published each working day.

<http://www.statcan.ca/english/dai-quo/>

Statistics Canada—Summary Tables

This selection of summary tables was formerly called Canadian Statistics. These tables can be searched by entering keywords into the search window to obtain an overview of statistical information on Canada’s people, economy and governments. Unless specified, information is provided at the national level.

<http://www40.statcan.ca/101/cst01/>

Community Profiles

Community Profiles present community-level information from the Census. Users can search for an area of interest by entering a "place name" or choosing a province or territory from the search window.

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/profil01/CP01/Index.cfm?Lang=E>

The Census

The Census provides information about the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the Canadian population.

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census/index.cfm>

CANSIM Database

“CANSIM is Statistics Canada's key socio-economic database. Updated daily, CANSIM provides fast and easy access to a large range of the latest and most up-to-date statistics available in Canada.” CANSIM can be searched at: <http://cansim2.statcan.ca/>. Charges apply to accessing the information through the website. Some institutions provide free access to this information to its current students, staff and faculty.

Down-loadable Publications and Research Documents

A wide variety of publications are available at no charge to the public at:
<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/freepub.cgi>

Health Indicators Database

The Health Indicators database (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Dli/Data/Ftp/hlthind.htm>) provides a set of core data for the examination of the health situation in Canada. The aggregated data is organized into the following 4 categories: determinants of health, health status, health resources indicators and health utilizations indicators.

E-STAT

“E-STAT is Statistics Canada's interactive learning tool designed with the needs and interests of the education community in mind. E-STAT offers an enormous warehouse of reliable and timely statistics about Canada and its ever-changing people.” E-STAT is updated once a year during the summer months and is free to educational institutions. E-STAT can be accessed at (<http://estat.statcan.ca>)

Depository Services Program (DSP)

“The Depository Services Program provides depository libraries with free access to printed and electronic documents and other information products of the federal government, in partnership with Government of Canada departments and agencies.” For more information on this program visit the DSP website: <http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/index-e.html>. The “Quick Reference Guide” available as a pdf document on this site provides additional information on this program.

Statistics Canada Online Catalogue

Searching the online Statistics Canada Catalogue enables users to find print publications that are currently available as well as access to publications that that are available in another medium (CDROM, diskette, fax, internet, etc.). The catalogue can be accessed at <http://www.statcan.ca/english/search/ips.htm>

Data Liberation Initiative (DLI)

The DLI “provides Canadian academic institutions with affordable access to Statistics Canada data files and databases for teaching and research”. “With the advent of the DLI, Canadian postsecondary institutions need no longer purchase Statistics Canada's electronic data products on an individual basis. Instead, participating institutions pay an annual subscription fee that allows them unlimited access to a wide range of public use microdata files and large databases, including the census and geography files. Use of these data is limited to students and faculty members of participating institutions; the data are for teaching, academic research and education planning purposes only.” For more information on the DLI: (www.statcan.ca/english/Dli/dli.htm)

To obtain data sets through the DLI, contact your university reference librarian (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Dli/contact.htm>). Each Canadian university DLI centre is different with regards to their establishment procedures for requesting and referral of data. Individuals who are not associated with a Canadian university are unable to access Statistics Canada data through the DLI system and must contact Statistics Canada directly and purchase the data sets.

Data Files

Public Use Microdata Files (PUMFs) may not contain all of the original data. To ensure participant confidentiality, Statistics Canada has removed all personal information, any links to personal information and any files that may cross tabulate with personal information. As a result, some data sets have been significantly reduced in size. These files may have suppressed observations and variables to protect confidentiality.

Synthetic Files resemble the master data files, but do not contain “real” observations. Data from these data sets may be used for testing analysis set ups only as the data is not publishable.

DLI License

Licensing restrictions apply when accessing data through the DLI. The data are to be used by faculty, staff and students of Canadian universities only. The data cannot be used for commercial purposes. More information about licensing can be found at:

<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Dli/caselaw/agreement.htm>. Contact your DLI representative <http://www.statcan.ca/english/Dli/contact.htm> if you have any questions.

Special Request Tabulations and Analyses

Statistics Canada will perform special request tabulations and analyses. Contact your provincial Regional Office of Advisory Services (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>) to discuss your request.

Research Data Centres (RDCs)

The RDC program is a secure Statistics Canada environment. Access is limited to researchers with approved projects who take an oath and sign a contract. In order for a project to be approved the researcher must demonstrate the need for detailed microdata rather than pumfs. Once the project has been approved, researchers are given access to master files. These master files contain all of the observations and have the most variables with the most details. Using master files, researchers are able to link variables across files within a study. Only a limited number of data sets are available through the RDCs. For a list of RDCs:

<http://www.statcan.ca/english/rdc/network.htm>. For more information on RDCs:

<http://www.statcan.ca/english/rdc/index.htm>. To view the listing of the data sets available through RDC: <http://www.statcan.ca/english/rdc/whatdata.htm>

Canadian Opinion Research Archive (CORA)

“The Canadian Opinion Research Archive makes available commercial and independent surveys to the academic, research, and journalistic communities.” As a public service, anyone is able to access recent reports and trends at <http://www.queensu.ca/cora/3trends.html>. Researchers are able to access public opinion survey data which has been collected by major survey research firms in Canada over the past 25 years by completing the request form at <http://jeff-lab.queensu.ca/poadata/forms/request.shtml>.

This site also contains many links to the sites of Canadian commercial survey research firms, Canadian public opinion research data, and global public opinion research data.

Canadian Opinion Research Archive (CORA)

School of Policy Studies

Queen’s University

Kingston, ON

K7L 3N6

Phone: (613) 533-3149

Email: cora@post.queensu.ca

Website: www.queensu.ca/cora

Institute for Social Research (ISR)

The Institute for Social Research (ISR) at York University has 40 years of experience in social science, public opinion, and policy research. More information on the ISR can be found on their website: <http://www.yorku.ca/isr/>.

The ISR has a data archive that houses data sets from research conducted at the Institute. Some of their research includes “major national election studies, quality of life surveys, studies of attitudes towards education, health, housing, multiculturalism, recreation and other social policy questions”. All faculty, staff and students associated with York University can access the data archive free of charge. Charges may apply to outside users. On a fee-for-service basis, ISR conducts research projects, provides consultation on research design, and undertakes data collection, processing and statistical analysis. These services are provided for researchers from other universities, government agencies, public organizations, and the private sector. For more information contact Anne Oram at oram@yorku.ca or 416-736-5061 ext. 77171.

Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)

The Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) contains a large collection of political, social and economic research data acquired from governmental agencies and individual researchers. ICPSR created an archive to house this vast collection of data. Members of ICPSR can access the data for their own use and learn from work done by other researchers in their field. Although most holdings contain U.S. data, there are some Canadian data. Several Canadian university libraries are members of ICPSR (refer to <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/membership/ors.html> for a list of members).

Searching ICPSR can be done through their website (<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/ICPSR/access/index.html#search>) by title, investigator, keyword or ICPSR study number. Searching the website using smoking or tobacco as keywords will find studies conducted by the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Department of Labour and several Euro-barometer studies.

ICPSR Direct

ICPSR Direct provides direct access to the ICPSR data holdings for all students, faculty and staff at ICPSR member institutions. Using ICPSR Direct, users with authorized IP addresses from member institutions may download data from ICPSR, without going through local campus representatives. More information about this service can be obtained at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/cocoon/ICPSR/FAQ/0104.xml> and from member institutions.

Nonmember Access to Data

For non-members, datasets are available on a fee basis. More information can be found at: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/ICPSR/membership/nonmember.html>.

Social Program Evaluation Group (SPEG)

The Social Program Evaluation Group “is a social policy and program evaluation unit that develops and coordinates innovative projects.” SPEG has some microdata available for public use on the following surveys which have some tobacco content: Health Behaviours in School-aged Children - Canadian and International Survey (1990, 1994, 1998, 2002) and the Canadian Youth Sexual Health & HIV/AIDS Study (2001).

Social Program Evaluation Group
Duncan McArthur Hall - Room B164
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario, Canada K7L 3N6
Phone: (613) 533-6255
Fax: (613) 533-2556
Email: spegmail@educ.queensu.ca
Website: <http://educ.queensu.ca/~speg/>

Other Websites

Some interesting Canadian, U.S. and international websites in which to conduct your own search for public use data are as follows:

Community of Science Database

“COS brings together the world's most prominent scientists and researchers at more than 1,600 universities, corporations and government agencies worldwide. Services include: COS Expertise[®], the database of detailed, first person profiles of more than 480,000 R&D professionals and scholars; COS Funding Opportunities[™], the largest source of information about available funding; COS Abstract Management System[™], an online publishing solution for

universities and professional societies; and customized access to a range of professional reference databases including U.S. Patents, MEDLINE, AGRICOLA, and GeoRef, among others.” For more information about COS: <http://www.cos.com/about/about>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

The National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about.htm>) is the principal health statistics agency in the US. Data are available to the public at (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh.htm>) in various forms (electronic media and on-line access). Most data are available for purchase and use.

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)

The National Technical Information Service (<http://www.ntis.gov/about/index.asp?loc=6-0-0>) serves the United States as the “largest central resource for government-funded scientific, technical, engineering, and business related information available today.”

Roper Center for Public Opinion Research

The Roper Center (http://www.ropercenter.uconn.edu/about_roper.html) at the University of Connecticut is “one of the world's leading archives of social science data, specializing in data from surveys of public opinion.” Their data archive contains datasets from the U.S., Canada, and numerous European and Latin American research data. An online database of the Roper Center holdings is available to search for survey data.

Social Sciences Data Collection (SSDC)

The SSDC at the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) is a collection of large numeric data files and computer programs that provide easy access to the data files. Data collection titles can be searched on their website at <http://ssdc.ucsd.edu>.

Marketing and Survey Research Companies

The following is a list of marketing and research companies that specialize in telephone surveys. Each of the following companies have conducted surveys for several Canadian federal and/or provincial government departments. The data collected by these research companies are not owned by them but by their contractor. For more information on the types of services provided by these companies please contact them directly.

Ipsos Reid Group, Inc.

Phone: (888) 210-7425

Website: <http://www.ipsos.ca>

Email: inquiry@ipsos-na.com

Decima Research

Website: <http://www.decima.com/en/>

Hill and Knowlton

Phone: (416) 413-1218

Website: <http://www.hillandknowlton.com>

Gallup Canada Inc.

Phone: (416) 586-0808

Website: <http://www.gallup.com/>

PUBLIC USE DATA ON TOBACCO USE IN CANADA

This section of the directory contains an alphabetized listing of surveys which contain some tobacco content. Datasets from these surveys are available to researchers and students. Detailed information about each survey has been presented in the following manner:

- 1) the **LOCATION** of the data set,
- 2) a brief **DESCRIPTION** of the survey,
- 3) a bibliography of tobacco related **REPORTS/PUBLICATIONS** associated with the survey or data,
- 4) any **TECHNICAL INFORMATION** of the survey,
- 5) any **COSTS** to obtain the data and/or reports,
- 6) **CONTACT INFORMATION**,
- 7) any **RESTRICTIONS** on use of the data (such as licensing agreements).

Refer to Table 1 for a summary of the location(s) of the datasets of the surveys contained in this directory.

Terms used throughout this section include:

DLI: Data Liberation Initiative (Statistics Canada) (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Dli/dli.htm>)

ISR: Institute for Social Research (York University) (<http://www.isr.yorku.ca/>)

OLC: On-line Catalogue (Statistics Canada) (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/services/>)

Pumf: public use microdata file

RDC: Research Data Centre (Statistics Canada) (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/rdc/>)

SPEG: Social Policy Evaluation Program (Queen's University) (<http://educ.queensu.ca/~speg/>)

Table 1: Location of Survey Datasets

Survey	Location of Dataset												
	Statistics Canada			CAMH	CCSA ¹	CFLRI ²	Health Canada	ISR	Memorial University of Nfld.	McMaster University	ON Ministry of Health	Santé Québec	SPEG
DLI	OLC	RDC											
Aboriginal Peoples Survey	•	•	•										
Attitudes Toward Restrictions on Smoking								•					
Attitudes Toward Smoking in Brant County								•					
CAMH Monitor								•					
Campbell's Survey on Well-being						•							
Canada Fitness Survey						•							
Canada Health Monitor							•						
Canada Health Survey	•												
Canada's Alcohol & Other Drugs Survey	•	•											
Canadian Addiction Survey	•				•								
Canadian Blood Pressure Survey							•						
Canadian Community Health Survey	•	•	•										
Canadian Heart Health Databases								•					
Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey	•	•											
Community Intervention Survey								•					
Cultural Factors in Tobacco Use Among Ethnic Groups in Toronto								•					

¹Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse/Carleton University partnership

²Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute

Survey	Location of Dataset												
	Statistics Canada			CAMH	CCSA ¹	CFLRI ²	Health Canada	ISR	Memorial University of Nfld.	McMaster University	ON Ministry of Health	Santé Québec	SPEG
DLI	OLC	RDC											
Evaluation of the Workplace Smoking Bylaw in the City of Toronto								•					
General Social Survey (cycle 1: Health and Social Support)	•	•											
General Social Survey (cycle 6: Health)	•	•	•										
General Social Survey (cycle 10: Families)	•	•											
General Social Survey (cycle 11: Social Support)	•	•											
Health Behaviours in School-Aged Children	•												•
Health Promotion Survey	•	•											
Joint Canada/United States Survey of Health	•	•											
National Alcohol and Drug Survey	•												
National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth	•	•	•										
National Population Health Survey	•	•	•										
Northwest Territories School Tobacco Survey							•						
Ontario Alcohol and Other Drug Opinion Survey								•					
Ontario Child Health Survey									•				
Ontario Health Survey	•									•			

¹Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse/Carleton University partnership

²Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute

Survey	Location of Dataset												
	Statistics Canada			CAMH	CCSA ¹	CFLRI ²	Health Canada	ISR	Memorial University of Nfld.	McMaster University	ON Ministry of Health	Santé Québec	SPEG
DLI	OLC	RDC											
Ontario Student Drug Use Survey								•					
Plain Packaging of Cigarettes								•					
Quebec Health Survey												•	
Quebec Health Survey Among the Inuit of Nunavik												•	
Quebec Health Survey of the James Bay Cree												•	
Quebec Survey on Heart Health												•	
Quebec Survey on Tobacco Use in Secondary School Students												•	
Smoking and Harm Reduction Survey				•									
Smoking, Smoking Cessation, Tobacco Control and Programming								•					
Social and Health Survey												•	
Social and Health Survey on Quebec Children and Adolescents												•	
Survey of Family Expenditures (FAMEX)	•	•											
Survey of Smoking Habits	•	•											
Survey of Household Spending	•												
Survey on Smoking in Canada	•	•											

¹Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse/Carleton University partnership

²Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute

Survey	Location of Dataset												
	Statistics Canada												
	DLI	OLC	RDC	CAMH	CCSA ¹	CFLRI ²	Health Canada	ISR	Memorial University of Nfld.	McMaster University	ON Ministry of Health	Santé Québec	SPEG
Trends in Smoking in the Workplace in Metro Toronto								•					
Youth Smoking Survey	•	•											

¹Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse/Carleton University partnership

²Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (1991, 2001)

Location

- Statistics Canada:
 - DLI
 - RDC
 - OLC (2001 pumf: product # 89M0020XCB)

Description

- the Post Censal Surveys Program, Institutions and Social Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada sponsored and collected the data
- data are linked to the Census
- ongoing occasional survey
- survey provides comprehensive data on the employment, education, language, mobility, health, lifestyle, and housing characteristics of Canada's Aboriginal population
- survey was designed in consultation with approximately 500 national and provincial representatives of Aboriginal organizations and government departments
- topics surveyed include:
 - self-identification of Aboriginal origins
 - disability—seeing, cognitive, mobility, hearing
 - language and tradition
 - health—self-perceived health status, health problems, utilization of health care
 - lifestyle—eating, smoking habits, physical condition, drinking, physical activities
 - social issues—social support, personal safety, problems facing Aboriginal people
 - mobility and tenure
 - schooling—elementary, high school, post-secondary
 - work and related activities
 - expenditures and sources of income
- more details can be found at <http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3250&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2>

Reports/Publications

Bentley, C. & Laroche, S. (1994). *Health Profile of Aboriginal Children (under 15 years of age) Canada, Provinces and Territories*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. (Product #89535SPE).

Newbold, K. B. (1998). Problems in search of solutions: health and Canadian aboriginals. *Journal of Community Health, 23*(1), 59-73.

- Statistics Canada. (1993). *Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. (Product #89533XPB).
- Statistics Canada. (1993). *Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. (Product 89534XPB).
- Statistics Canada. (1994). Canada's Aboriginal Population by Census Subdivision and Census Metropolitan Areas (Aboriginal Peoples Products: 1991 Census of Population). Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. (Product #94326XPB)
- Statistics Canada. (1995). *Aboriginal Peoples Survey - General Information and Data Highlights*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. (Product #89F0030XPB).
- Statistics Canada. (1995). Profile of Canada's Aboriginal Population (Aboriginal Peoples Products: 1991 Census of Population). Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. (Product #94325XPB).
- Statistics Canada. (1995). *User's Guide to 1991 Aboriginal Data*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. (Product #89F0028GPE).
- Statistics Canada. (1996). *A Profile of the Métis*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. (Product #89547PE).
- Statistics Canada. (2006). Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), 2001: Public Use Microdata File and Documentation (Adults Off Reserve). (Product # 89M0020XCB)
- Statistics Canada (2006). Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), 2001: User's Guide to the Public Use Microdata File (Adults Off Reserve). (Product# 89M0020GPE)

Note: Search Stats Canada's online catalogue for additional publications and products (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/search/ips.htm>).

Technical Information

- participants were classified according to whether or not they identified with their Aboriginal origin(s)
- for persons who identified with their Aboriginal origin(s) (i.e. North American Indian, Metis, Cree or Inuit):
- data file contains almost 700 variables
 - variables included: group with which they identify, language proficiency, disability, chronic health conditions, schooling, work experience
 - other variables included the 1991 Census variables: income levels, marital status, fertility
 - selected census variables were provided for the population who did not identify with their Aboriginal origin(s)

- microdata file provides unaggregated data on the Aboriginal adult population
- sample size = 36,635
- adult population aged 15 years and over

Costs

- free if obtained through DLI
- \$2,500 to purchase the microdata from Statistics Canada (product #89M0013XTB)

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- RDC
- Statistics Canada <http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>

Restrictions

- DLI: as per DLI conditions and restrictions
- RDC: as per RDC conditions and restrictions
- proper accreditation must be given to Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses based on the data

Attitudes Toward Restrictions on Smoking, Ontario (1983, 1991)

Location

- Institute for Social Research, York University
 - Attitudes Toward Smoking Legislation Survey, 1983 – 1984 (ISR-P649)
 - Ontario Attitudes Toward Smoking Survey, 1991 (ISR-P739)

Description

- related to other surveys conducted in 1988 (2 surveys), 1991, 1992 - 1993 and 1996 surveys (series of 6 surveys)
- survey collected information concerning attitudes toward smoking by-law legislation plus other related issues
- objectives:
 - assess the level of knowledge and attitudes toward smoking restrictions (1983, 1991)
 - determine the proportion of smoking in the population (1983)
 - compare differences in the above attitudes and knowledge between smokers and non-smokers, and between residents of urban and rural areas (1983)
 - determine predicted compliance with more restrictions on smoking (1983, 1991)
 - determine smoking behaviour, reasons for smoking, reasons for quitting and aids to quitting (1991)
 - determine awareness of health risks associated with smoking (1991)

Reports/Publications

Ashley, M.J., Bull, S.B. & Pederson, L.L. (1994). Restrictive Measures on Smoking in Ontario: Similarities and Differences Between Smokers and Nonsmokers in Knowledge, Attitudes, and Predicted Behaviour and Implications for Tobacco Programs and Policies. Toronto: Ontario Tobacco Research Unit. Working Papers Series, No. 1.

Ashley, M.J., Bull, S.B. & Pederson, L.L. (1995). Support among smokers and nonsmokers for restrictions on smoking. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 11, 283-287.

Ashley, M.J., Bull, S.B., Pederson, L.L. & Johnson, I. (1994). *Trends in Knowledge, Attitudes and Predicted Behaviour with Regard to Restrictive Measures on Smoking*. City of North York, 1983 - 1991. North York Community Health Promotion Research Unit. Report 94-101.

Ashley, M.J., Cohen, J., Bull, S., Ferrence, R., Poland, B., Pederson, L., Gao, J. (2000). Knowledge about tobacco and attitudes toward tobacco control: how different are smokers and nonsmokers? *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 91(5), 376-380.

- Bull, S.B., Pederson, L.L. & Ashley, M.J. (1994). Restrictions on smoking: growth in population support between 1983 and 1991 in Ontario, Canada. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 15, 310-328.
- Bull, S.B., Pederson, L.L., Ashley, M.J. & Lefcoe, N.M. (1988). Intensity of follow-up: effects on estimates in a population telephone survey with an extension of Kish's (1965) approach. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 127, 552-561.
- Northrup, D. (1991). *The 1991 Ontario Attitudes Toward Smoking Survey. Technical Documentation*. Toronto: York University, Institute for Social Research.
- Pederson, L.L., Bull, S.B., Ashley, M.J. & Lefcoe, N.M. (1986). A population survey of legislative measures to restrict smoking in Ontario: 1. Design, methodology, and sample representativeness. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 2(6), 307-315.
- Pederson, L.L., Bull, S.B., Ashley, M.J. & Lefcoe, N.M. (1986). A population survey of legislative measures to restrict smoking in Ontario: 2. Knowledge, attitudes, and predicted behaviour. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 2(6), 316-323.
- Pederson, L.L., Bull, S.B., Ashley, M.J. & Lefcoe, N.M. (1987). A population survey in Ontario regarding restrictive measures on smoking: relationship of smoking status to knowledge, attitudes, and predicted behaviour. *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 16(3), 383-391.
- Pederson, L.L., Bull, S.B., Ashley, M.J. & Lefcoe, N.M. (1989). A population survey on legislative measures to restrict smoking in Ontario: 3. Variables related to attitudes in smokers and non-smokers. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 5(6), 313-322.
- Pederson, L.L., Bull, S.B., Ashley, M.J. & Lefcoe, N.M. (1989). A population survey on legislative measures to restrict smoking in Ontario: 4. Variables related to knowledge of active and passive smoking health effects and to predicted behaviour in smokers and non-smokers. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 5(6), 323-329.
- Pederson, L.L., Bull, S.B., Ashley, M.J. & MacDonald, J. (1996). Quitting smoking: why, how and what might help. *Tobacco Control*, 5, 209-214.
- Pederson, L.L., Wanklin, J.M., Bull, S.B. & Ashley, M.J. (1991). A conceptual framework for the roles of legislation and education in reducing exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 6, 105-111.

Technical Information

- sample size = 1,393
- adults only

- Ontario residents

Costs

- no charge

Contact Person(s)

- Anne Oram, Data Archivist, York University e-mail: oram@yorku.ca

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to ISR in all publications using the data and acknowledgement must be given to the data source
- conditions of data release are as follows:
 - all manuscripts which incorporate analyses or tabulations based upon ISR data must acknowledge the source (an acknowledgement statement can be obtained from ISR)
 - data purchased from ISR may not be disseminated outside the recipient institution
 - ISR must be notified in writing of all publications based upon ISR data
- contact ISR at York University for more information on the restrictions that apply to ISR data

Attitudes Toward Smoking in Brant County (1994)

Location

- Institute for Social Research, York University (survey # ISR-P775)

Description

- sponsored by COMMIT to a Healthier Brant (an agency funded by the Ontario Ministry of Health, Health Promotion Branch)
- survey was conducted to determine:
 - prevalence of smoking in Brant County
 - attitudinal information on issues related to smoking (potential health problems related to smoking, regulation of smoking within their community)
- telephone survey
- survey gathered data in areas of Brant county that had not been sampled the previous year (e.g. Paris, Scotland, St. George, Burford)

Reports/Publications

Pollard, J. (1994). Attitudes Toward Smoking in Brant County - Spring 1994. Technical Documentation. Toronto: York University, Institute for Social Research.

Technical Information

- sample size = 635
- adult population only
- conducted in Brant County, Ontario
- data formatted in SPSS or card image

Costs

- no charge

Contact Person(s)

- Anne Oram, Data Archivist, York University e-mail: oram@yorku.ca

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to ISR in all publications using the data and acknowledgement must be given to the data source
- conditions of data release are as follows:
 - all manuscripts which incorporate analyses or tabulations based upon ISR data must acknowledge the source (an acknowledgement statement can be obtained from ISR)
 - data purchased from ISR may not be disseminated outside the recipient institution
 - ISR must be notified in writing of all publications based upon ISR data

- contact ISR at York University for more information on the restrictions that apply to ISR data

CAMH Monitor (1977-2006)

Location

- Institute for Social Research at York University
 - CAMH 1996 (ISR-P799)
 - CAMH 1997 (ISR-P820)
 - CAMH 1998 (ISR-P820)
 - CAMH 1999 (ISR-P846)
 - CAMH 2000 (ISR-P875)
 - CAMH 2001 (ISR-P032)
 - CAMH 2002 (ISR-P048)
 - CAMH 2003 (ISR-P083)
 - CAMH 2004 (ISR-P098)
 - CAMH 2005 (ISR-P109)
 - CAMH 2006 (ISR-P158)

Description

- ongoing survey
- based on telephone interviews with adults
- objectives:
 - monitor addiction and mental health indicators
 - build knowledge and increase understanding of processes that bring about population change in addiction/mental health
 - inform social policy
 - provide a tool for evaluating health programs and objectives set by government advisory bodies
- topics:
 - alcohol (incl. prevalence, bingeing, driving)
 - smoking
 - illicit drugs (incl. cannabis)
 - mental health (incl. distress, medications)
 - gambling (incl. behaviour and problems)
- data sorted by gender of participants
- survey conducted by York University's Institute for Social Research, on behalf of the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health
- funded by the Government of Ontario

Reports/Publications

- Adlaff, E.M., & Ialomiteanu, A. (2001). *CAMH Monitor eReport: Addiction and mental health indicators among Ontario adults, 1977-2000*. (CAMH Research Doc. Series No. 10). Toronto: Centre For Addiction and Mental Health.
www.camh.net/research/population_life_course.html

- Ashley, M., Cohen, J., Ferrence, R., Bull, S., Bondy, S., Poland, B., & Pederson, L. (1998). Smoking in the home: changing attitudes and current practices. *American Journal of Public Health*, 88, 797-800.
- Bondy, S.J., & Ialomiteanu, A. (1997). Smoking in Ontario in 1996 and changes since 1991: surveys from the Addiction Research Foundation. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 88(4), 225-231.
- Bondy, S.J., & Ialomiteanu, A. (1999). Smoking in Ontario in 1998: data from the Ontario Drug Monitor. *Cancer Prevention and Control*.
- Cunningham, J.A., Ferrence, R., Cohen, J., & Adlaf, E. (2003). Interest in self-help materials among a general population sample of smokers. *Addictive Behaviours*, 28(4), 811-816.
- Cunningham, J.A., Koski-Jannes, A., & Toneatto, T. (1999). Why do people stop their drug use? Results from a general population sample. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 26, 695-710.
- MacDonald, S. (2000). The temporal impact of the age distribution on per adult consumption in Ontario, Canada. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 27, 335-348.
- Paglia, A., & Room, R. (1998). How unthinkable and at what age?: adult opinions about the 'social clock' of contested behaviour by teenagers. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 1(3), 295-314.
- Room, R., & Paglia, A. (1999). Explaining attitudes about public policy on drug availability: the role of expectations about drinking and drug effects. In M. Glantz & C. Hartel (Eds.), *Drug Abuse: Origins and Interventions*, 79-96. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Single, E., Rehm, J., Robson, L., & Van Truong, M. (2000). The relative risks and aetiologic fractions of different causes of death and disease attributable to alcohol, tobacco and illicit drug use in Canada. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 162(23), 1669-1675.
- Wild, T.C., Graham, K., & Rehm, J. (1998). Blame and punishment for intoxicated aggression: When is the perpetrator culpable? *Addiction*, 93(5), 677-687.
- Wild, T.C., Newton-Taylor, B., Ogborne, A., Erickson, P., Mann, R., & Macdonald, S. (2001). Attitudes toward compulsory substance abuse treatment: a comparison of the public, counsellors, probationers, and judges' views. *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*, 8, 33-46.
- Note: Visit <http://www.camh.net/Publications/index.html> to view additional CAMH publications.

Technical Information

- gathers monthly data from rolling cross-section of 200 Ontario residents on their consumption of alcohol and tobacco, and their attitudes toward various alcohol and tobacco policy issues
- based on aggregation of independent monthly surveys and repeated cross-sectional telephone surveys
- conducted with Ontarians age 18 and older
- used “Random Digit Dialing (RDD) methods via Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)
 - within selected households, one respondent age 18 or older who could complete the interview in English or French was selected according to the most recent birthday of household members
 - interviews lasted approx. 25 minutes
 - the sample is regionally stratified
- Prevalence of Smoking/Tobacco Use Definitions Used:
 - **Daily Smoker:** at the present time smokes daily
 - **Occasional Smoker:** someone who has smoked 100 cigarettes in his or her life and has smoked in the past month
 - **Former Smoker:** smoked at least one month or more ago and at least 100 cigarettes in his or her life (coded as former even if respondent indicated that they presently smoke occasionally, previous conditions applying)
 - **Never Smoker:** someone who has not smoked at least 100 cigarettes in his or her life, including respondents who do not recall whether they smoked 100 cigarettes in his or her life
 - **Non Smoker:** former and never smokers combined
- percentage reporting smoking remained stable between 2000 and 2001 (26% and 25%)
- since 1995 rates of current smoking have been slowly moving downward weakly among the total sample (28.5% in 1995 to 24.5% in 2001), more noticeable among women (26.7% to 21.5%)

Costs

- CAMH Monitor eReport: Addiction and Mental Health Indicators Among Ontario Adults, 1977-2000
 - report is free and permission is given for school or health organizations to make copies
- additional charges to outside users will vary depending upon the type of data set

Contact Person(s)

- The Population & Life Course Studies Unit at the CAMH is responsible for publications related to survey results, phone: 416-595-6059, 1-800-661-1111, email: marketing@camh.net, website: www.camh.net
- Anca_Ialomiteanu@camh.net for access to the data

- Data set is housed at: Institute for Social Research, oram@yorku.ca

Campbell's Survey on Well-Being in Canada (1988)

Location

- Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute

Description

- survey was an update up to the 1981 Canada Fitness Survey
- survey looked at the association of exercise in health and the ability to adhere to a regular exercise routine
- objectives were:
 - to describe changes in the patterns of physical recreation and physical fitness in the Canadian population between 1981 and 1988
 - to identify the demographic profile of those who increased, maintained, or decreased their level of physical activity during this period
 - to analyze the relationship between health status in 1988 and activity patterns during the period 1981 - 1988, and in particular to examine the impact of low-intensity exercise
 - to examine the relationship between 1981 - 1988 activity patterns and motivation, incentives, barriers, and social circumstances
- several questionnaire items in this survey are comparable to the Canada Health Survey, 1978 and the Canada Fitness Survey, 1981
- sponsored by Fitness and Amateur Sport, Health and Welfare Canada and the Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute
- data collected by the Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute
- additional information can be found on the website:
http://www.cflri.ca/eng/provincial_data/campbell1988/index.php

Reports/Publications

Campbell's Survey on Well-Being in Canada, 1988 - Data User's Guide.

Campbell's Survey Results for Canadians with Various Education Levels (unbound report).

Campbell's Survey Results for Older Canadians (unbound report).

Campbell's Survey Results for Person with Activity Limitation (unbound report).

Campbell's Survey Results for Workplace Fitness (unbound report).

Campbell's Survey Results for Youth (unbound report).

Fitness Results from the Campbell Survey (tables).

Hirdes, J. P., & Maxwell, C. J. (1994). Smoking cessation and quality of life outcomes among older adults in the Campbell's Survey on Well-Being. *Canadian Journal of Public Health. Revue Canadienne De Sante Publique*, 85(2), 99-102.

Stephens, T. & Craig, C.L. (1990). *The Well-Being of Canadians: Highlights of the 1988 Campbell's Survey*. Ottawa: Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute. (ISBN 1-895724-11-2)

The Well-Being of Canadians: Highlights of the 1988 Campbell Survey. (1990)

Technical Information

- same underlying design as the 1981 Canada Fitness Survey which was a complex, stratified multi-stage cluster design
 - families selected in the 1981 survey acted as clusters in the follow-up survey
- sample size = 4,345 persons (one-fifth of the 1981 sample)
 - aged 7 years and older
 - excluded residents of institutions and remote areas
 - residents of 10 Canadian provinces
 - family units can be reconstructed from the data
 - data were collected in March/April 1988
 - 70.6% response rate (3,068 responded)
 - respondents completed a questionnaire and a series of fitness tests (Canadian Standardized Test of Fitness)
- questionnaire collected information on:
 - physical activities
 - other health practices
 - determinants of activity
 - other health variables
- fitness test had 4 components:
 - anthropometry (height, weight, skinfold, girth)
 - step test (Canadian Aerobic Test of Fitness)
 - tests of muscular strength and endurance (sit-ups, push-ups, grip strength, etc.)
 - flexibility test
- 3% of the sample selected for the follow up were lost due to attrition (i.e. death, emigration or currently living in an institution)
- records were kept on these persons for further study

Costs

- \$350 plus taxes and shipping (6% and 10%)

Contact Information

- Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute, 201-185 Somerset Street West, Ottawa, Ontario, K2P 0J2, Phone: 613 233-5528, Fax: 613 233-5536, Email: info@clfri.ca, Website: <http://www.cflri.ca/>

Restrictions

- before data is released an agreement and license must be signed

Canada Fitness Survey (1981)

Location

- Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute

Description

- data on the fitness of Canadians provides a 'detailed portrait of the physical recreation habits, physical fitness, and health status of the Canadian population'
- comparisons can be made to the Fitness, Physical Recreation and Sport survey, 1976, and the Canada Health Survey, 1978/1979
- topics include:
 - exercise
 - sports and recreation
 - leisure activity
 - blood pressure
 - health conditions
 - physical measurements
 - pulse rates
 - nutritional intake
 - results of a standard fitness test (SFT)
 - demographic and household characteristics
- sponsored by Fitness and Amateur Sport, Health and Welfare Canada, and Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute
- data were collected by the Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute, Ottawa, Ontario
- 2 microdata tapes are available
 - household-based population
 - youth population from the school supplement

Reports/Publications

Changing Times: Women and Physical Activity. (1984) (ISBN 1-895724-07-4).

Fitness and Aging. (1982) (ISBN 1-895724-00-7).

Physical Activity Among Activity-Limited and Disabled Adults in Canada. (1986) (ISBN 1-895724-10-4).

Physical Fitness of Canadian Youth. (1985) (ISBN 1-895724-08-2).

Regional and Community-Type Differences in the Physical Activity Patterns of Canadian Adults. (1986) (ISBN 1-895724-09-0).

Statistics Canada, Household Surveys, Special Surveys Group. (1983). Canada Fitness Survey - Household Survey Microdata Tape Documentation. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services.

Stephens, T. (1983). *Canadian Youth and Physical Activity*. Ottawa: Fitness and Amateur Sport (ISBN 1-895724-06-6).

Stephens, T. (1983). *Fitness and Lifestyle in Canada*. Ottawa: Fitness and Amateur Sport (ISBN 1-895724-03-1).

Stephens, T., Craig, C. & Ferris, B. (1986). Adult physical activity in Canada: findings from the Canada Fitness Survey. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 77, 285-290.

Technical Information

- sample = 23,400 persons
 - residents of 10 Canadian provinces
 - aged 7 + years
 - excluded residents of institutions
 - stratified, multiple stage, cluster sample
- household survey conducted from February to July 1981
 - members of each household completed a questionnaire and a fitness test (Canadian Standardized Test of Fitness)
- school survey supplement conducted in April/May 1982
 - participants completed the standard fitness test (SFT)

Costs

- \$350 plus taxes and shipping (6% and 10%)

Contact Information

- Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute, 201-185 Somerset Street West, Ottawa, Ontario, K2P 0J2, Phone: 613 233-5528, Fax: 613 233-5536, Email: info@clfri.ca, Website: <http://www.cflri.ca/>

Restrictions

- before data is released an agreement and license must be signed

Canada Health Monitor (1988 – 2004)

Location

- Health Canada

Description

- collects information on the health of Canadians
- after 1999 renamed the Berger Population Health Monitor
- data from the Monitor provides information on:
 - public policy issues
 - evaluation of programs and policies
 - social marketing
 - public information and education
 - planning
 - service utilization
 - context
 - continuity (trends over time)
- survey is conducted semi-annually (summer and winter)
- time-series database
- core set of demographic and health condition/behaviour questions are present in each survey and data set
- common themes in each survey include topics such as:
 - lifestyle
 - health promotion
 - health risk factors
 - health-related policy issues
 - utilization of health services
 - health status
 - health-related policy issues (federal and provincial responsibilities, health care funding)
- additional topics for some surveys include:
 - Winter 1988
 - injury and associated factors resulting in health care
 - medication use
 - Summer 1990
 - access and barriers to health services
 - health problems/conditions
 - incidence of smoking/drinking
 - Winter 1990
 - activity limitation
 - concern about drug, alcohol and AIDS problems
 - Summer 1991

- assisted reproductive technologies
- information on breast implants
- care-giving activities
- working conditions
- workplace sexual harassment
- diagnostic screening
- long-term chronic conditions
- Winter 1991
 - reproductive technologies
 - smoking
 - dealing with family violence
 - drinking
 - physical and sexual abuse
 - preventive health practices
- Summer 1992
 - theme “healthy communities” and “community affiliations”
 - health-related policy issues
 - spending priorities
 - community
 - workplace
- Spring 1993
 - preventive health practices
 - community items related to stress and health
 - workplace items related to stress and health
- Winter 1993
 - preventive health practices
 - health-related policy issues
 - Canada’s health care system (funding, accessibility, administration)
- Summer 1994
 - allergies
 - diagnostic screening
 - sexual practices
 - public policy
 - health related policy issues (government performance, hospital restructuring, service satisfaction, spending priorities)
 - hospital and medical services
- Spring 1995
 - Canada Health Act principles
 - misuse and funding health care
 - incidence of smoking/drinking
 - hospital restructuring
 - injuries
 - preventive health testing

- Winter 1995 (Main Survey)
 - tobacco use and views
 - health care insurance (supplementary or extended)
 - extra payment for health care
 - health care budget
 - pharmacy and prescription drugs
 - workplace injury, illness or stress and causes
 - contact during work absences and change upon return
 - blood donation through the Red Cross and risk factors
 - HIV/AIDS testing and reasons for testing
 - sexual contact since 1978
 - risk factors of sexual partner
- Winter 1995 (Supplementary survey)
 - blood donation through the Red Cross
 - HIV/AIDS testing
 - reasons for last HIV/AIDS test
 - sexual contact since 1978
 - risk factors of sexual partner
 - HIV/AIDS risk factors

Special Note

- Canada Health Monitor semi-annual surveys were designed in conjunction with its subscribers to meet their needs for data
- specifics of questionnaire design, including priorities, core tracking, special themes and topics were defined in collaboration with subscribers
- services offered to subscribers include:
 - commissioning proprietary questions
 - supplementary samples of geographic, gender and other subgroups
 - special analyses of the data
 - special presentations and reports
 - special analyses and reports on proprietary questions
- subscribers included:
 - federal ministries
 - provincial ministries
 - professional associations
 - public sector institutions
 - private sector institutions

Reports/Publications

- Top-of-Line Results (2-3 page report of the major highlights of each survey)
- Highlights Report (4-8 page report of selected highlights of each topic in the survey)
- Overview Report (major findings of each topic in the survey is presented in chart form with explanatory text)

- Statistical Tables Report (results of all questions in the survey are presented in this report and all findings are analysed against key variables)
 - geographic and demographic variables include: region, community size, gender, education, age, income, marital status, employment status, occupational status, income, ethnicity
 - health-related variables include: health status, presence of chronic conditions, smoking behaviour, use of health services, family physician, physical check ups and extended health insurance
 - additional variables may be used for the analyses of special topics (e.g. sexual abuse and determinants of health)
 - not all variables are used in every survey

Berger, E. (1994). *Canada Health Monitor, Survey #11, Overview Report*. Toronto: Price Waterhouse Inc.

Millar, W. J., & Wigle, D. T. (1986). Socioeconomic disparities in risk factors for cardiovascular disease. *CMAJ : Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 134(2), 127-132.

Price Waterhouse & Berger, E. (1989). *Canada Health Monitor. Annual Report, Surveys #1 and #2, 1988 - 1989*. Toronto.

Price Waterhouse & Berger, E. (1990). *Canada Health Monitor. Highlight Report, Survey #3, December 1989 - January 1990*. Toronto.

Technical Information

- base sample = approximately 2,000 persons (sample varies between surveys)
 - aged 15 years and older
 - living in 10 Canadian provinces
 - excluded persons living in institutions, armed forces barracks, hospitals, prisons, and chronic and long-term care facilities
 - oversampling of 500 in Ontario often occurred for a total base sample of 2,500
- specific target groups often oversampled (e.g. teenagers regarding smoking behaviour)
- sampling model included stratification of the Canadian population by 13 regions and 4 community sizes
- regions
 - Atlantic Canada
 - Montreal Census Metropolitan Area
 - Ontario
 - rest of Ontario
 - Quebec
 - rest of Quebec
 - Toronto Census Metropolitan Area

- Manitoba
- Alberta
- Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area
- Saskatchewan
- British Columbia
- rest of British Columbia
- community Sizes
 - 1,000,000 and greater
 - 100,000 to 1,000,000
 - 5,000 to 100,000
 - under 5,000
- samples in some regions are supplemented in order to obtain sufficient number of cases to support the regional analyses
- results are re-weighted so that each region has its proper weight in the national results
- detailed description of the methodology used in each survey, including questionnaire design, sample distribution, weighting and results are provided to all subscribers as part of the Statistical Tables Report
- questionnaires are administered in English and French by trained interviewers through Price Waterhouse National Survey Centre in Ottawa using computer-assisted telephone interviewing procedures

Costs

- no charge in instances where the data is to be used for research/academic purposes

Contact Person(s)

- Earl Berger, Managing Director, Berger Health Monitor, phone: 416-815-6405, E-mail: Earl_Berger@yahoo.com

Restrictions

- contact Earl Berger on the restrictions that apply to use of the data

Canada Health Survey (1978)

Location

- Statistics Canada—DLI

Description

- survey was discontinued and replaced by the National Population Health Survey (1994, 1996)
- provided data on the lifestyle and health of Canadians (no data on health knowledge, beliefs, attitudes or intentions)
- variables measured:
 - health risks
 - health status
 - health problems and consequences
- topics included:
 - household and demographic characteristics
 - geographic area
 - life events
 - mobility
 - immigration
 - physical, social and economic characteristics
 - lifestyle
 - alcohol and tobacco use
 - physical activities
 - seat belt use
 - preventive behaviour
 - reported health
 - activity limitations
 - short-term conditions
 - accidents and injuries
 - chronic conditions
 - impairments
 - psychological well-being
 - alcohol-related problems
 - hearing, vision and dental status
 - health problems
 - service utilization and impact
 - professional services used and location
 - drug use
 - disability days
 - medical devices used
 - physical measures component

- blood pressure
- cardio-respiratory fitness
- height
- weight
- immune status
- glucose
- blood cholesterol
- body fat (on persons aged 2+ years)
- uric acid and trace metal levels (on persons aged 3+ years)
- sponsored by Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada
- data were collected by Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Health Information

Reports/Publications

- Chen, J., & Millar, W.J. (2000). *Are recent cohorts healthier than their predecessors?* Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Health Information.
- D'Arcy, C., & Siddique, C.M. (1985). Unemployment and health: an analysis of "Canada Health Survey" data. *International Journal of Health Services*, 15(4), 609-635.
- Ferrence, R.G. (1988). Sex differences in cigarette smoking in Canada, 1900-1978: a reconstructed cohort study. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 79(3), 160-165.
- Gaudette, L.A., Richardson, A., & Huang, S. (1998). *Which workers smoke?* Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Health Information.
- Grant, K.R. (1989). Lifestyle, gender and health: an examination of the Canada Health Survey. Dissertation Abstracts International, A: *The Humanities and Social Sciences*, 50(1), 264-A.
- Health and Welfare Canada & Statistics Canada. (1981). *The Health of Canadians: Report of the Canada Health Survey*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada & Minister of National Health and Welfare. (Product #82538E)
- Millar, W. J., & Wigle, D. T. (1986). Socioeconomic disparities in risk factors for cardiovascular disease. *CMAJ : Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 134(2), 127-132.
- Muiznieks, V. E. (1978). A review of the Canada health survey. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 69(3), 204-207.
- Statistics Canada. *Canada Health Survey - Data Users' Guide*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada.
- Stephens, Thomas. (1979). The Canada Health Survey: a source of data on the well-being of Canadians. *Canadian Psychological Review*, 20(2), 88-91.

The health of Canadians: report of the Canada Health Survey.(1981). *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 72(4), 230-232.

Technical Information

- persons in households was the basic sampling unit
 - 12,000 homes
 - 31,668 persons
 - excluded residents of institutions
 - excluded Yukon, Northwest Territories, Indian Reserves, and remote areas
- personal interview, self-completed questionnaire and physical measures were taken from each participant
 - personal interviews involved 2 questionnaires:
 - Household Record Card (HRC)--collected information on membership and dwelling
 - Interviewer Administered Questionnaire (IAQ)--collected information demographics, reported health status and health problems and consequences for each household member
 - self-completed questionnaire (for those aged 15+ years)
 - Lifestyle and your Health Questionnaire (LHQ)--collected information on lifestyle, family disease history and the emotional health for each household member
 - physical measures were conducted with about 28% of the households who responded to the IAQ
 - PMQ (Physical Measures Questionnaire)--for those aged 2+ years collected various physical measures
 - blood sample from those who completed PMQ (for those aged 3+ years)
- data were collected from July 1978 to March 1979
- target annual sample was 12,000 interviews and 4,200 physical measures

Costs

- free if obtained through DLI

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>)

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to Health Canada and Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses based on the data

Canada's Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (CADS) (1994)

Location

- Statistics Canada
 - DLI
 - OLC (product #89M0007XCB)
 - custom tabulations (product #89C0014)

Description

- CADS collected data on the use of alcohol and other drugs by Canadians
- topics included:
 - feelings about laws concerning alcohol and other drugs
 - general state of health
 - stress and ability to handle personal problems
 - tobacco consumption
 - drinking behaviours
 - use of medications and illegal drugs
 - employment activities
 - height and weight
 - socio-demographics
- data were used to make decisions and plan programs by policy makers, health practitioners and researchers
- sponsored by Health Canada, Health Promotion and Programs Branch, Population Health and Issues Directorate
- data were collected by Statistics Canada, Special Surveys Division
- CADS updated and expanded the National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (NADS), 1989
- both surveys collected data on the negative consequences of drug and alcohol use but, CADS included an at-risk population, as defined by Canada's Drug Strategy, phase 2
- CADS detailed the following that NADS did not:
 - use of solvents
 - emerging policy issues
 - temporal patterns of alcohol use
 - dosage and patterns of illicit drug use
 - problems associated with alcohol and other drug use and situations of use
 - processes by which people seek help for drug problems

Special Note

- Canada's Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (CADS) and the National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (NADS) have the same Statistics Canada product number

Reports/Publications

Statistics Canada, Special Surveys Division. (1994). *Canada's Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 1994 Microdata Documentation and User's Guide*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services.

Technical Information

- not administered regularly
- sample = 16,082 households
 - aged 15 and over
 - excluded the Yukon and Northwest Territories, residents of institutions and households without telephones
 - sample was selected using the Elimination of Non-Working Banks technique of RDD (random digit dialing)
 - response rate of 75.6% (12,155 households)
- data were collected using the CATI (computer assisted telephone interviewing) method

Costs

- free if obtained through DLI
- \$2000 to purchase the microdata from Statistics Canada (product #89M0007XDB)
- custom tabulations are available by special request (product #89C0014)

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>)

Restrictions

- licence agreement is required before purchase and delivery of the microdata
- proper accreditation must be given to Health Canada and Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses based on the data

Canadian Addiction Survey (CAS) (2004)

Location

- Statistics Canada—DLI
- Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse/Carleton University partnership
(http://www.ccsa.ca/CCSA/EN/Research/Research_Activities/CanadianAddictionSurvey.htm)

Description

- “first national survey dedicated to alcohol, cannabis and other drug use since Canada's Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (CADS) in 1994”
- designed to provide a detailed assessment of how Canadians use alcohol and other drugs, and the impact of their use on their physical and mental health
- polls Canadians on their attitudes toward measures to control drug use and on their beliefs about the availability of drugs and risks associated with their use
- Health Canada is a major sponsor of this survey

Reports/Publications

Adlaf, E.M., Begin, P., & Sawka, E. (Eds.). (2005). *Canadian Addiction Survey (CAS): A national survey of Canadians' use of alcohol and other drugs: Prevalence of use and related harms: Detailed report*. Ottawa: Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse.

Canadian Addiction Survey (CAS). (2004). *Prevalence of Use and Related Harms: Highlights*. Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse (CCSA). Ottawa.

Canadian Addiction Survey (2005). Microdata eGuide can be accessed at:
<http://www.ccsa.ca/NR/rdonlyres/04A63D69-B263-4841-BEDF-B6C79E9FFFD9/0/ccsa0053632004.pdf>

Technical Information

- data collected using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)
- surveyed individuals aged 15 years and over living in Canada

Costs

- free through DLI

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- non-DLI access is available by completing a request form from the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse
(<http://www.ccsa.ca/CCSA/EN/Search/?sc=request%20&lp=english&t=1&p=&lp=english&t=1&p=>)

Canadian Blood Pressure Survey (1985)

Location

- Health Canada

Description

- survey collected data on:
 - knowledge of hypertension (causes, experience, symptoms, treatment regimens)
 - risk factors for hypertension (diet, obesity, smoking habits) demographics (marital status, educational status)
- sponsored by Health Promotion Studies Unit, Program Resources Division, Health Promotion Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch, Health and Welfare Canada
- data were collected by Statistics Canada, Special Surveys Division, Labour and Household Surveys Branch

Reports/Publications

Health and Welfare. (1986). Report on the National Survey of Blood Pressure Awareness and Knowledge. Ottawa.

Health and Welfare. (1989). Main Findings Report of the Canadian Blood Pressure Survey. Ottawa.

Technical Information

- sample = 3,092 persons
 - residents of the 10 Canadian provinces
 - adult population aged 18 years and older
 - 30-45 minute personal interview with blood pressure measure
 - stratified 3-stage area sample from about 40,000 enumeration areas (EA)
- data were collected from May 1985 to April 1986

Contact Person(s)

- Prem Khosla, Health Canada, Email: dais@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) (2000-2005)

Location

- Statistics Canada:
 - DLI
 - RDC
 - OLC (pumf: product # 82M0013XCB)

Description

- survey is a cross-sectional estimate of health determinants, health status and health system utilization for health regions across the country
- continuation of cross-sectional aspect of National Population Health Survey
- includes information on a wide range of topics including:
 - alcohol consumption and dependence
 - chronic health conditions
 - fruit and vegetable consumption
 - general health
 - use of health services
 - height and weight
 - injuries
 - physical activity
 - restriction of activities
 - smoking
- provides information on:
 - socio-demographic characteristics
 - income and labour force characteristics of the population
- funding provided under the *Health Information Roadmap* initiative: a plan to modernize and standardize health information across the country
- data collected by Statistics Canada
- objective was to provide timely cross-sectional estimates of health determinants, health status and health system utilization at a sub-provincial level (health region or combination of health regions)
- goal was to create a flexible survey instrument that addresses specific health region data gaps, develops focused survey content for key data and responds to emerging health issues and health care concerns

Reports/Publications

Afifi, T. O. , Enns, M. W., Cox, B. J. & Martens, P. J. (2005). Investigating health correlates of adolescent depression in Canada. *Can. J. Public Health*, 96(6), 427-431.

Boulet, LP, Des Cormiers, A. (2007). The link between obesity and asthma: a Canadian perspective. *Can Respir J*, 14(4), 217-220.

- Carriere, G. (2003). Parent and child factors associated with youth obesity. *Health reports / Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Health Information, 14 Suppl, 29-39.*
- Chen, J. (2003). Age at diagnosis of smoking-related disease. *Health reports / Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Health Information, 14(2), 9-19.*
- Ferrence, R., & Stephens, T. Commentary. (2000). Monitoring tobacco use in Canada: the need for a surveillance strategy. *Chronic Diseases in Canada, 21(2), 50-53.*
- Filate, W. A., Johansen, H. L., Kennedy, C. C., & Tu, J. V. (2003). Regional variations in cardiovascular mortality in Canada. *The Canadian Journal of Cardiology, 19(11), 1241-1248.*
- Millar, W. J., & Locker, D. (2007). Smoking and oral health status. *J Can Dent Assoc. 73(2), 155.*
- Mo, F., Pogany, L. M., Li, F. C., & Morrison, H. (2006). Prevalence of diabetes and cardiovascular comorbidity in the Canadian Community Health Survey 2002-2003. *Scientific World Journal, 6, 96-105.*
- Mo, F., Turner, M.C., Krewski, D., & Merrick, J. (2006). Adolescent injuries in Canada: Findings from the Canadian community health survey, 2000-2001. *Int J Inj Contr Saf Promot., 13(4), 235-44.*
- Nykiforuk, C., Campbell, S., Cameron, R., Brown, S. & Eyles, J. (2006). Relationships between community characteristics and municipal smoke-free bylaw status and strength. *Health Policy, May 5.*
- Perez, C. E. (2004). Second-hand smoke exposure--who's at risk? *Health reports / Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Health, 16(1), 9-17.*
- Ramage-Morin, P. L. (2004). Panic disorder and coping. *Health reports / Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Health Information, 15 Suppl, 31-43.*
- Shields, M. (2005). The journey to quitting smoking. *Health reports / Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Health Information, 16(3), 19-36.*
- Statistics Canada. (2005). Your community, your health: Findings from the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). (Product # 82-621-XWE)
- Tanuseputro, P., Manuel, D. G., Leung, M., Nguyen, K., Johansen, H., & Canadian Cardiovascular Outcomes Research Team. (2003). Risk factors for

cardiovascular disease in Canada. *The Canadian Journal of Cardiology*, 19(11), 1249-1259.

Tanuseputro, P., Manuel, D. G., Schultz, S. E., Johansen, H., & Mustard, C. A. (2005). Improving population attributable fraction methods: examining smoking-attributable mortality for 87 geographic regions in Canada. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 161(8), 787-798.

Tremblay, S., Dahinten, S., & Kohen, D. (2003). Factors related to adolescents' self-perceived health. Health reports / Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Health Information, 14 Suppl, 7-16.

Viehbeck, S. M., & McDonald, P. W. (2005). An examination of the relationship between municipal smoke-free bylaw strength and the odds of being a former smoker. *Canadian journal of public health*, 96(1), 42-44.

Ward, H., Tarasuk, V., & Mendelson, R. (2007). Socioeconomic patterns of obesity in Canada: modelling the role of health behaviour. *Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and Metabolism*, 32(6), 206-216.

Note: Numerous other reports are available from Statistics Canada Online Catalogue (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/search/ips.htm>)

Technical Information

- the CCHS targeted those aged 12 years or older, living in private dwellings in the 10 provinces and 3 territories
- persons living on Indian Reserves or Crown lands, clientele of institutions, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and residents of certain remote regions are excluded from this survey
- the CCHS covers approx. 98% of the Canadian population aged 12 or older
- one randomly selected respondent per household, although planned oversampling of youths resulted in a second member of certain households being interviewed
- common content included:
 - alcohol
 - blood pressure check
 - breastfeeding
 - contact with mental health professionals
 - exposure to second hand smoke
 - food insecurity
 - fruit and vegetable consumption
 - general health
 - health care utilization
 - mammography

- PAP smear test
- physical activities
- PSA test
- restriction of activities
- smoking and tobacco alternatives
- two-week disability
- patient satisfaction
- administration
- household record variables
- income
- labour force
- socio-demographic characteristics
- health utility index (HUI)
- height/weight
- injuries
- optional content included:
 - breast examinations
 - changes made to improve health
 - depression
 - distress
 - driving under the influence
 - drug use
 - eye examinations
 - physical check-up
 - sedentary activities
 - self-esteem
 - sexual behaviours
 - smoking cessation aids
 - social support
 - spirituality
 - flu shots
 - suicidal thoughts and attempts
 - home care
 - use of protective equipment
 - work stress
- each 2 year collection cycle is composed of 2 distinct surveys:
 - a health region-level survey in the first year with total sample = 130,000
 - a provincial-level survey in the second year with total sample = 30,000
- sample sizes in any particular month or year may increase due to provincial or health region-level sample buy-ins
- both computer-assisted personal and telephone interviews are planned

Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) (2000-2005)

- for the first collection cycle only those 12 years of age and over are eligible for selection, although it is expected that in future cycles child-specific content will be included
- the provincial-level survey will be 60 min. and will consist of some common content and one focus content topic per cycle
 - focus content is intended to be an in-depth treatment of topical issues (e.g. mental health, nutrition, social support)
 - expected that a set of physical measures be taken for a sample of respondents at some point
- public use microdata file from the 2000-2001 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) provides data for 106 health regions or combined health regions across Canada
- data collected over 130,000 respondents, aged 12 or older, residing in households across all provinces and territories
 - the health region-level survey will consist of a 45 min. interview
 - 30 min. of common content to be asked of all sample units to meet basic health data requirements on an on-going basis
 - 10 min. of optional content determined by each health region from predefined list of questionnaire modules
 - socio-economic and demographic content will complete the interview

Costs

- free through DLI
- OLC: numerous products available at varying costs
(<http://www.statcan.ca/english/clf/query.html?style=englisholc&ql=a&la=en=englisholc&ql=a&la=en>)

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>)

Canadian Heart Health Databases

Location

- Canadian Heart Health Database Centre, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Description

- contains data from the first national survey on heart health awareness and clinical measurements in Canada
- holds a sample of 23,129 persons
- the database has been provided by the Health Services and Promotion Branch of Health Canada and the provincial health departments across Canada
- the database holds information concerning each respondent's experience and knowledge of the following risk factors for heart disease
 - alcohol use
 - smoking habits
 - diabetes
 - salt and fat consumption
 - plasma cholesterol level
 - physical activity, anthropometric measurements, blood pressure, plasma cholesterol and lipoprotein levels are also included in the database as well as demographic information
- "The underlying information and data -- as well as related surveys and their data -- and the means to search and manipulate this data are available by installing DAIS on your computer"
- for more information see: <http://www.med.mun.ca/chhdbc/resources.htm>

Technical Information

- the Family History Database (1989-1992) has a sample of 9,286 persons focusing on family history as it relates to heart disease
- demographic information such as age, gender and residing province are linked to the data
- detailed information can be found at:
<http://www.med.mun.ca/chhdbc/pdf/hd8992fc.pdf>

Contact Person(s)

- to obtain the database complete the request form at
<http://www.med.mun.ca/chhdbc/cdreques.htm>

Costs

- \$50 handling fee for the CD ROM

Restrictions

- licensing agreement must be signed before the CD ROM is mailed

Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey (CTUMS) (1999-2006)

Location

- Statistics Canada
 - DLI
 - OLC (Product#: 82M0020XCB)

Description

- national survey
- conducted semi-annually (cycle 1: Feb-June and cycle 2: July-Dec)
- provides statistics on tobacco use and related issues
 - continuation of *Smoking in Canada* survey
 - questionnaire design borrows heavily from the 1994 Survey on Smoking in Canada
 - some questions have been added for consistency with international surveys which use the concept of smoking behaviour “in the last 30 days”
- data collected using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI)
- funded by Health Canada (data collected by Statistics Canada –Special Surveys Division, in collaboration with Health Canada)
- primary objective:
 - to track changes in smoking status, especially for populations most at risk, such as 15-24 year olds
 - survey allows Health Canada to estimate smoking prevalence for the 15-24 year olds and the 25 year and older groups by province and by gender on a semi-annual basis
- data will continue to be collected on an on-going basis depending on availability of funds and priorities within Health Canada

Reports/Publications

Ferrence, R., & Stephens, T. (2000). Commentary. Monitoring tobacco use in Canada: the need for a surveillance strategy. *Chronic Diseases in Canada*, 21(2), 50-53.

Hammond, D. (2005). Smoking behaviour among young adults: beyond youth prevention. *Tobacco Control*, 14(3), 181-185.

Smoking Cessation Advice From Health Care Providers—Canada, 2005. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 56(28), 708-712.

Umphrey, G.J., Kendall, O., & MacNeill, I.B. (2001). Assessing the surveillance capability of Canada’s national health surveys. *Chronic Diseases in Canada*, 22(2), 50-56.

The CTUMS website (http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hl-vs/tobac-tabac/research-recherche/stat/ctums-esutc/2006/index_e.html) has the latest results.

Technical Information

- all participants are persons 15 years and older in 10 Canadian provinces, excluding residents of the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut and full-time residents of institutions
- stratification:
 - Sampling strategy: in order to ensure that people from all parts of Canada were represented in the sample, each of the 10 provinces were divided into strata or geographic areas
 - Generally, within each province, a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) stratum and a non-CMA stratum was defined: CMAs are areas defined by the census and correspond roughly to the cities with populations of 100,000 or more
 - In P.E.I., there was only one stratum for the province
 - In Ontario, there was a 3rd stratum for Toronto
 - In Quebec, there was a 3rd stratum for Montreal
 - As part of the two-phase design, households are selected first and then, based on household composition, 1, 2, or no respondents are selected
 - The purpose of this design is to over-sample individuals in the 15-24 year age range
- survey is conducted using a sample of telephone numbers, households (and thus persons living in households) that do not have telephones are excluded from the sample population
 - people without telephones account for less than 3% of the target population
 - the survey estimates have been weighted to include persons without telephones
- Survey Year: 1999
 - sample size: 22,013
 - overall response rate: 82%
 - smoking prevalence: 25%
- Survey Year: 2000
 - sample size: 20,415
 - overall response rate: 81%
 - smoking prevalence: 24%
- Survey Year: 2001
 - sample size: 21,788
 - overall response rate: 77%
 - smoking prevalence: 22%
- Survey Year: 2002
 - sample size: 23,341
 - overall response rate: 82%
 - smoking prevalence: 21%
- Survey Year: 2003
 - sample size: 21,300

Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey (CTUMS) (1999-2006)

- overall response rate: 76%
- smoking prevalence: 21%
- Survey Year: 2004
 - sample size: 25,925
 - smoking prevalence: 20% daily smokers
- Prevalence of Smoking/Tobacco Use Definitions:
 - **Daily Smoker:** a person who currently smokes cigarettes every day
 - **Non-Daily Smoker:** a person who currently smokes cigarettes, but not every day
 - **Non-Smoker:** a person who does not smoke cigarettes
 - **Current Smoker:** a person who currently smokes cigarettes daily or occasionally
- age groups
 - 15-19
 - 20-24
 - 25-34
 - 35-44
 - 45+

Special Note

- When comparing results across different data releases of CTUMS, Health Canada advises that it is more accurate and reliable to compare results from one wave with those of other waves and to compare annual results with other annual results. For this reason, time series results are presented in 2 separate formats: by wave/cycle and by year.

Costs

- free through DLI
- \$2140 for the Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey microdata file (product # 82M0020XCB); shipping charges apply for delivery outside of Canada
- costs vary, minimum charge \$40 for Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey-- Custom tabulations (product #82C0020)

Contact Person(s)

- for general information on CTUMS: TCP-PLT-questions@hc-sc.gc.ca
- DLI representative

Community Intervention Survey (1994)

Location

- Institute for Social Research, York University (survey #ISR-P777)

Description

- sponsored by the Addiction Research Foundation
- interviews were conducted in 3 Ontario communities (Peterborough, Kingston and Sudbury) in both French and English
- topics included:
 - smoking restrictions (workplace, restaurants, etc.)
 - current policy issues surrounding the use and availability of alcohol and tobacco products (e.g. workplace bans on smoking taxation levels on alcohol, selling beer and wine in corner stores, etc.)
 - respondents' attitudes about the amount of alcohol and tobacco use that is acceptable to them in various circumstances (at a bar, in someone else's home, when children are present, etc.)
 - respondent smoking and alcohol consumption and how other people's drinking affected them
 - operation of a motorized vehicle while/after drinking
 - community activities
 - workplace-related activities

Reports/Publications

- none available

Technical Information

- sample sizes:
 - Peterborough = 1,051
 - Kingston = 1,017
 - Sudbury = 1,050
- CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) technique was used to collect the data
- data formatted in SPSS

Costs

- no charge

Contact Person(s)

- Anne Oram, Data Archivist, York University e-mail: oram@yorku.ca

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to ISR in all publications using the data and acknowledgement must be given to the data source
- conditions of data release are as follows:
 - all manuscripts which incorporate analyses or tabulations based upon ISR data must acknowledge the source (an acknowledgement statement can be obtained from ISR)
 - data purchased from ISR may not be disseminated outside the recipient institution
 - ISR must be notified in writing of all publications based upon ISR data
- contact ISR at York University for more information on the restrictions that apply to ISR data

Cultural Factors in Tobacco Use Among Ethnic Groups in Toronto (1996)

Location

- Institute for Social Research, York University (survey #ISR-P794)

Description

- purpose of survey:
 - acquire an understanding of variations in patterns of smoking/non-smoking and the role smoking plays in different immigrant cultures
 - identify areas where information and intervention programs need to be focused for different immigrant cultures
 - provide insight into appropriate and effective prevention and cessation messages for different immigrant cultures
- focus group interviews with immigrant population of 5 ethnic communities (Arab, Chinese, Polish, Portuguese and South Asian)
- telephone survey with immigrant population of a sample from the Arab and Chinese Communities
- topics included in telephone survey:
 - current smoking status
 - stages of change
 - perceived reasons for quitting
 - household tobacco exposure
 - immigration and smoking
 - smoking and ethnicity
 - tobacco information
 - reasons for smoking
 - general questions about quitting
 - environmental tobacco smoke
 - opinions regarding smoking
 - acceptability of smoking within ethnic group
 - health
 - interventions
 - alcohol use
 - migrant's acculturation
- sponsored by the National Health Research and Development Program (NHRDP), Health Canada
- designed and implemented by the Ontario Tobacco Research Unit (OTRU), Addiction Research Foundation (ARF) and the Institute for Social Research (ISR)

Reports/Publications

Chi, T., Costa, A., Joseph, J., Rhyne, D., Salem, G. & Walczak, M. (1995). Cultural Factors in Tobacco Use Among Ethnic Groups in Canada. Findings from Focus

Cultural Factors in Tobacco use Among Ethnic Groups in Toronto (1996)

Groups with Arabic, Chinese, Polish, Portuguese and South Asian Immigrants to Canada. Toronto: York University, Institute for Social Research.

Technical Information

- sample size = 932
- immigrants from Chinese and Arabic countries
- data formatted in SPSS

Costs

- no charge

Contact Person(s)

- Anne Oram, Data Archivist, York University e-mail: oram@yorku.ca

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to ISR in all publications using the data and acknowledgement must be given to the data source
- conditions of data release are as follows:
 - all manuscripts which incorporate analyses or tabulations based upon ISR data must acknowledge the source (an acknowledgement statement can be obtained from ISR)
 - data purchased from ISR may not be disseminated outside the recipient institution
 - ISR must be notified in writing of all publications based upon ISR data
- contact ISR at York University for more information on the restrictions that apply to ISR data

Evaluation of the Workplace Smoking Bylaw in the City of Toronto (1988)

Location

- Institute for Social Research, York University
 - survey # ISR-P698 (Attitudes Toward Smoking Legislation Survey, 1988 (March and November))

Description

- related to other surveys conducted in 1983, 1991, 1992 - 1993 and 1996 surveys (2nd and 3rd in a series of 6 surveys)
- survey was conducted regarding the by-law on workplace smoking (implemented March 1, 1988) for the City of Toronto
- 2-stage survey was conducted to determine:
 - attitudes toward smoking
 - awareness of health risks associated with smoking
 - impact of the by-law on residents of Metropolitan Toronto
- survey 1 (January/February 1988) was conducted before the by-law was implemented
- survey 2 (November/December 1988) was conducted 8 to 9 months later after the by-law was in effect
- interviews were conducted in English and Italian

Reports/Publications

Bull, S.B., Pederson, L.L., & Ashley, M.J. (1994). Relationship of smoking status to changes in knowledge and attitudes concerning restrictions on smoking. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 85, 103-105.

Northrup, D. (1989). Attitudes Towards Smoking Legislation: A Survey of *Residents of Metropolitan Toronto*. Technical Documentation. Toronto: York University, Institute for Social Research.

Pederson, L.L., Bull, S.B., Ashley, M.J., Garcia, J.M., & Lefcoe, N.M. (1993). Evaluation of the workplace smoking bylaw in the city of Toronto. *American Journal of Public Health*, 83, 1342-1345.

Pederson, L.L., Bull, S.B., Ashley, M.J., & Kozma, D. (1992). Restrictions on smoking: changes in knowledge, attitudes and predicted behaviour in metropolitan Toronto between 1983 and 1988. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 83, 408-412.

Technical Information

- sample size for phase 1 = 1,543
- sample size for phase 2 = 1,430

Evaluation of the Workplace Smoking Bylaw in the City of Toronto (1988)

- adult population of Metropolitan Toronto
- data formatted in SPSS or card image

Costs

- no charge

Contact Person(s)

- Anne Oram, Data Archivist, York University e-mail: oram@yorku.ca

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to ISR in all publications using the data and acknowledgement must be given to the data source
- conditions of data release are as follows:
 - all manuscripts which incorporate analyses or tabulations based upon ISR data must acknowledge the source (an acknowledgement statement can be obtained from ISR)
 - data purchased from ISR may not be disseminated outside the recipient institution
 - ISR must be notified in writing of all publications based upon ISR data
- contact ISR at York University for more information on the restrictions that apply to ISR data

General Social Survey, Cycle 1 (Health and Social Support) (1985)

Location

- Statistics Canada:
 - DLI
 - OLC (custom tabulations product #12C0005)

Description

- survey was “designed to monitor trends in Canadian society and to provide information on specific policy issues of current or emerging interest”
- information collected:
 - classification information (age, gender, income, education)
 - core content monitors changes in the health of Canadians (repeated to monitor trends)--barriers and bridges to improving health status, current health status (i.e. short and long-term disability, well-being, health problems, height and weight, smoking and alcohol use, sleep, use of health care services, physical activity)
 - focus content (not repeated; specific policy issues)—(i.e. support networks for persons aged 55 years and older, social participation of the elderly)
- many questions were taken from the Canada Health Survey and the Health Promotion Survey
 - data from these 3 surveys are comparable
 - cycle 1 did not collect data on health knowledge, attitudes, beliefs or intentions
- topics specifically related to smoking consisted of:
 - smoking status (daily, occasionally, not at all)
 - use of pipes, cigars or cigarillos daily
 - number of smokers in household
 - age at start of daily smoking
 - brand smoked
 - tar content of brand smoked
 - nicotine content of brand smoked
 - age stopped smoking daily
- to view a list of topics within each cycle of the survey:
<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Dli/Data/Ftp/gss.htm>

Reports/Publications

Basavaraj, S. (1993). Smoking and loss of longevity in Canada. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 84(5), 341-345.

Chen, J., & Millar, W. J. (2000). Are recent cohorts healthier than their predecessors? *Health Reports / Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Health*, 11(4), 9-23.

Illing, E. M., & Kaiserman, M. J. (1995). Mortality attributable to tobacco use in Canada and its regions, 1991. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 86(4), 257-265.

Statistics Canada. (1986). General Social Survey, Health and Social Support - 1985, Pubic Use Microdata File Documentation and User's Guide. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada.

Statistics Canada. (1987). *General Social Survey Analysis Series 1, Health and Social Support, 1985*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada. (Product No. 11-612-MPE, No.1)

Wolfinger, N.H. (1998). The effects of parental divorce on adult tobacco and alcohol consumption. *Journal of Health and Social Behaviour*, 39(3), 254-269.

Technical Information

- cross-sectional survey
- sample = 11,200 persons:
 - response rate of 86.5%
 - non-institutionalized persons
 - aged 15 years and older
 - residents of the 10 Canadian provinces
 - 8,070 persons aged 15 to 64
 - 3,130 persons aged 65 and older
- RDD (random digit dialing) methods was used to collect data from persons aged 15 to 64 years
- personal interviews were conducted with persons aged 65 and older (sampled from the LFS (Labour Force Survey))
- data were collected during the months of September and October 1985

Costs

- free if obtained through DLI
- cost recovery for custom tabulations (product #12C0005)

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>)

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses using the data

General Social Survey, Cycle 6 (Health) (1991)

Location

- Statistics Canada:
 - DLI
 - RDC
 - OLC (custom tabulations product #12C0014)

Description

- cycle 6 collected data on a range of measures of health status, health care utilization, and lifestyle risk factors focusing on health and disability
- cycle 6 repeated Cycle 1 (first update of the health cycle)
- most of the content was similar to the Canada Health Survey
- all 3 surveys (cycle 1, 6 and Canada Health Survey) measure change in health status
- core content section included (repeated to monitor trends):
 - short and long term disability
 - height and weight
 - sleep
 - use of health care services
 - prevalence of health problems
 - smoking and alcohol use
- physical activity focus content section included (not repeated; specific policy issues):
 - Bradburn emotional health measure
 - occupation and health
 - flu vaccinations
 - health status classification
- classification content included demographic and household information
- with the advent of the National Population Health Survey in 1994, the health cycles of the General Social Survey are no longer being conducted
- to view a list of topics within each cycle of the survey:
<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Dli/Data/Ftp/gss.htm>

Reports/Publications

- Basavaraj, S. (1993). Smoking and loss of longevity in Canada. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 84(5), 341-345.
- Chen, J., & Millar, W.J. (2000). *Are recent cohorts healthier than their predecessors?* Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Health Information.
- Gillis, K.J., & Hirdes, J.P. (1996). The quality of life implications of health practices among older adults: evidence from the 1991 Canadian General Social Survey. *Canadian Journal on Aging*, 15(2), 299-314.

Illing, E.M.M., & Kaiserman, M.J. (1995). Mortality attributable to tobacco use in Canada and its regions, 1991. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 86(4), 257-268.

Statistics Canada. (1992). The General Social Survey - Cycle 6: Health - 1991, Public Use Microdata File Documentation and User's Guide.

Statistics Canada. (1994). *General Social Survey Analysis Series: Health Status of Canadians*. Ottawa: Minister of Industry, Science and Technology. (Product #11612MPE, No. 8.)

Wolfinger, N.H. (1998). The effects of parental divorce on adult tobacco and alcohol consumption. *Journal of Health and Social Behaviour*, 39(3), 254-269.

Technical Information

- ongoing quinquennial survey
- cross-sectional survey
- sample = 14,875 persons
 - response rate of 80% (11,924 respondents)
 - aged 15 years and older
 - residents of the 10 provinces
 - non-institutionalized settings
- 2 separate sampling methodologies were used:
 - stratified RDD (random digit dialing) method to sample households within each stratum in each province, within each household 1 person was randomly selected and interviewed
 - persons aged 65+ were a supplementary sample randomly selected from households that had participated in the LFS (Labour Force Survey)
 - sample included an oversampling of 1,500 respondents by the Senior Secretariat of Health and Welfare Canada
- survey was conducted through telephone interviews using RDD (random digit dialing)
- survey was conducted monthly from January to December 1991

Costs

- free if obtained through DLI
- cost recovery for custom tabulations (product #12C0014)

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>)

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses using the data

General Social Survey, Cycle 10 (Families) (1995)

Location

- Statistics Canada:
 - DLI
 - OLC

Description

- cycle 10 repeated cycle 5
- focused on Canadian families, social support and social networks
- topics included:
 - family and marital history (marriage and common-law relationships)
 - values and attitudes towards certain areas of family life
 - joint custody arrangements
 - family origins
 - work interruptions
 - child leaving
 - fertility intentions
- 2 themes focused on:
 - effects of ETS
 - wartime service for those aged 55 and over
- to view a list of topics within each cycle of the survey:
<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Dli/Data/Ftp/gss.htm>

Reports/Publications

Statistics Canada. (1996). *Canadian Families: Diversity and Change Factsheet*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Service Canada. (Product # 12F0061XPE)

Technical Information

- CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) was used to conduct the survey
- sample size = 11,250
- additional sample of 1,250 respondents was sponsored by the province of Quebec
- data was collected from January to December 1995

Costs

- free if obtained through DLI
- OLC: \$1500 to purchase public use microdata file (product #12M0010XDB)

Contact Information

- DLI representative
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>)

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses based on the data

General Social Survey, Cycle 11 (Social Support) (1996)

Location

- Statistics Canada
- DLI
- OLC--product #12M0011XCB

Description

- core subject area for cycle 11 was social support
- focus issue for cycle 11 was tobacco use
- objectives and scope of cycle 11 are:
 - understand the dynamic between an individual's social network and help received and provided
 - determine the nature of the help received and provided
- collection of information for cycle 11 involved a screening section to establish a help roster (help roster is comprised of type of help providers available to the respondent, instrumental activities of daily living, and the provision of emotional support)
- to view a list of topics within each cycle of the survey:
<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Dli/Data/Ftp/gss.htm>

Technical Information

- CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) was used to conduct the survey
- sample size = 10,000 including an additional sample of 1,250 seniors aged 65 and over
- data was collected from February to December 1996

Costs

- free if obtained through DLI
- OLC : pumf--\$1600 (product #12M0011XCB)
- OLC: custom tabulations—Price varies depending upon client requirements; a minimum charge of \$40 applies.

Contact information

- DLI representative
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>)

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses based on the data

Health Behaviours in School-Aged Children (HBSC) (1989/1990, 1993/1994, 1997/1998, 2001/2002, 2005/2006)

Location

- Statistics Canada
 - DLI (1997/1998)
 - E-STAT (data for the survey from all countries are available through the E-STAT program)
- Social Program Evaluation Group (SPEG)

Description

- HBSC was a WHO (World Health Organization) Euro Region cooperative cross-national longitudinal study of 11 countries
 - youth aged 11, 13 and 15 were surveyed anonymously at school in classrooms through a self-administered questionnaire
 - core set of questions are administered by each country
 - country specific questions are administered as additional questions
- objective of study: to promote activities of health promotion and health education in schools and among youth
- core questions were based on the following:
 - demographics
 - physical activity
 - nutrition
 - social isolation
 - health status
 - addictive behaviours
 - oral hygiene
 - injury related behaviours
 - integrations
- specifically, the core topics include health attitudes and behaviours related to:
 - tobacco
 - alcohol
 - other drugs
 - dental care
 - self-esteem
 - injuries
 - violence
 - aggression
 - relationships with peers
 - exercise (leisure activities)
 - fitness level (physical activity)
 - nutrition (food consumption patterns)

- school as a healthy workplace
- risk taking behaviours
- minor physical ailments
- use of non-prescription medication
- relationships with parents
- relationships with teachers
- demographics (age, gender, parent occupation, community size)
- focus questions vary between surveys depending on the current issues
- sponsored by Health Canada as one part of a World Health Organization (WHO) collaborative study
- data were collected and analyzed and the survey was designed by the Social Program Evaluation Group, Queen's University
- more information about this survey is available on its website:
<http://www.hbsc.org/index.html>.

Reports/Publications

- Granado Alcon, M. C., & Pedersen, J. M. (2001). Family as a child development context and smoking behaviour among schoolchildren in Greenland. *International Journal of Circumpolar Health*, 60(1), 52-63.
- Hublet, A., De Bacquer, D., Valimaa, R., Godeau, E., Schmid, H., & Maes, L. (2006). Smoking trends among adolescents from 1990 to 2002 in ten European countries and Canada. *BMC Public Health*, 6, 280-286.
- King, A.J.C., Coles, B. & Health and Welfare Canada. (1992). *The Health of Canada's Youth*. Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada. (Product #H39239/1992E)
- King, A.J.C., Robertson, A.S. & Warren, W.K. (1985). *Canada Health Attitudes and Behaviours Survey: 9, 12 and 15 Year Olds - Summary Report*. Kingston: Queen's University, Social Program Evaluation Group.
- King, A., Wold, B., Tudor-Smith, C. & Harel, Y. (1996). *The Health of Youth: A Cross-National Survey. A report of the 1993 - 1994 survey results of Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children: A WHO Cross-National Study*. WHO Regional Publications, European Series No. 69.
- Macedo, M., & Precioso, J. (2006). Smoking Trends in Portuguese school-aged children and approaches for a control—an analysis based on the Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children (HBSC) data. *Rev Port Pneumol*, 12(5), 525-38.
- Pickett, W., Garner, M.J., Boyce, W.F., & King, M.A. (2002). Gradients in risk for youth injury associated with multiple-risk behaviours: a study of 11,329 Canadian adolescents. *Social Science and Medicine*, 55(6), 1055-1068.

- Rasmussen, M., Damsgaard, M. T., Due, P., & Holstein, B. E. (2002). Boys and girls smoking within the Danish elementary school classes: a group-level analysis. *Scandinavian Journal of Public Health*, 30(1), 62-69.
- Rasmussen, M., Damsgaard, M. T., Holstein, B. E., Poulsen, L. H., & Due, P. (2005). School connectedness and daily smoking among boys and girls: the influence of parental smoking norms. *Eur J Public Health*, Dec: 15(6): 607-612.
- Wold, B., Aaro, L. & Tudor-Smith, C. (1994). Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children: A WHO Cross-National Survey (HBSC), Research Protocol for the 1993 - 1994 Study. HEMIL Report 1994 - No. 4.

Technical Information

- 1989/1990 survey
 - sample = 5,565 individuals in Canada
 - residents of all 10 provinces and 2 territories (Yukon and Northwest Territories) in Canada
- 1993/1994 survey
 - sample = 7,492 individuals in Canada
 - 2,400 grade 6 students
 - 2,659 grade 8 students
 - 2,433 grade 10 students
 - aged 11 to 15 years (plus or minus 6 months)
 - residents of all 10 provinces and 2 territories (Yukon and Northwest Territories) in Canada
- sampling protocol gives a representative sample for each country that allows for valid cross-country comparisons and longitudinal analyses
- Canadian sample was a cluster by school

Costs

- free through DLI
- refer to the Statistics Canada information on E-STAT (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/ads/estat/index.htm>)

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- Public Health Agency, Division of Childhood and Adolescence, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0K9, Phone: 613-952-1220, Email: DCA_public_inquiries@phac-aspc.gc.ca
- E-STAT at email e-stat@statcan.ca
- Social Program Evaluation Group, Queen's University spegmail@educ.queensu.ca
- HBSC website to submit a data request form (http://www.hbsc.org/survey_data.html)

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to World Health Organization, Health Canada, Statistics Canada and the supporting partners such as the Social Program Evaluation Group at Queen's University in all publications or analyses based on the data

Health Promotion Survey (HPS) (1985, 1990) (Montreal and NWT, 1986)

Location

- Statistics Canada / Health Canada
 - DLI (1990)
 - OLC (custom tabulations: product # 82C0010)

Description

- extension of Canada Health survey
- in 1985, the survey collected information on general health status and on the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour of health
- survey intended to:
 - “provide information that would be useful in planning and evaluating health promotion programs in Canada”
 - “serve as a baseline for the evaluation of future promotion programs”
 - “be used to establish norms that would facilitate the comparison of local estimates with those at the national and provincial levels”
- survey was designed to collect information on the “prevalence, distribution, correlates of, and the relationships between health knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, intentions, behaviours and status in the Canadian adult population”
- Montreal and Northwest Territories component conducted in 1986
- intention of 1985 HPS: to establish a national database on health practices and conditions closely related to the health and well-being of our adult population
- it established both national and provincial baseline data on the knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, intentions and behaviours of adult Canadians on a wide range of health promotion issues (e.g. fitness, nutrition, safety and use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs)
- in order to update the HPS database, a 2nd cycle of the survey was conducted in June 1990
- the survey collected information on health risks, practices and status and included topics:
 - self-rated health
 - health improvement goals
 - lifestyle factors (physical activity, nutrition, use of alcohol, drugs, tobacco)
 - health risks and safety precautions
 - health concerns for government
- additions to the 1990 survey included:
 - home and environmental issues
 - sexual health
 - dental health
- sponsored by Health Promotion Studies Unit, Program Resources Division, Health Promotion Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch, Health and Welfare Canada

Health Promotion Survey (HPS) (1985, 1990) (Montreal and NWT, 1986)

- data were collected by the Special Surveys Division, Labour and Household Surveys Branch, Statistics Canada
- data collected from these surveys assisted in the planning of programs promoting healthy lifestyles

Reports/Publications

Buehler, S.K. (1987). *The Active Health Report: The Health Promotion Survey in Newfoundland*. St. John's: Newfoundland Department of Health.

Catlin, G. (1988). *Guidelines for Community-Based Health Promotion Surveys*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Survey Technical Report Series.

Charette, A. (1988). *Special Study on Adults with an Activity Limitation*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Survey Technical Report Series.

Corlett, S. (1989). *Evaluation of Canada's Health Promotion Survey (1985)*. Corlett and Associates Inc., Toronto.

DSC Hôpital Sacré -Coeur, Montréal, DSC Hôpital général de Montréal et DSC Hôpital Saint-Luc. (1988). *Enquête promotion de la santé à Montréal, 1986*. Montréal.

Health and Welfare Canada. (1987). *The Active Health Report: Perspectives on Canada's Health Promotion Survey 1985*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Health and Welfare Canada.

Health and Welfare Canada. (1989). *The Active Health Report on Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Health and Welfare Canada.

Health and Welfare Canada. (1989). *The Active Health Report on Seniors*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Health and Welfare Canada.

Health and Welfare Canada. (1990). *The Active Health Report on Women*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Health and Welfare Canada.

Health and Welfare Canada. (1991). *Canada's Health Promotion Survey Technical Report: Terms of Reference*. Ottawa.

Health and Welfare Canada. (1988). Rootman, I., Warren, R., Stephens, T. & Peters, L. (editors). *Canada's Health Promotion Survey 1988: Technical Report*. Ottawa: Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Health and Welfare Canada. (Product #H39119/21988E)

Health Promotion Survey (HPS) (1985, 1990) (Montreal and NWT, 1986)

- Health and Welfare Canada. (1993). Stephens, T. & Fowler Graham, D. (editors). *Canada's Health Promotion Survey 1990: Technical Report*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Health and Welfare Canada. (Product #H30263/21990E)
- Imrie, R., & Warren, R. (1988). Health promotion survey in the Northwest Territories. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 79(Supp. 1), 16-20.
- Jean, Q., & Wister, A.V. (1992). Intentions and changes in exercise and behaviour: a life-style perspective look. *Health Promotion International*, 7(3), 195-208.
- Jeffery, B.L. (2000). Social determinants of self-rated health: the interaction of gender with socio-economic status and social relationships in the Yukon. Dissertation Abstracts International, A: *The Humanities and Social Sciences*, 60(7), 2679-A.
- Konu, A.I., Lintonen, T.P., & Rimpelae, M.K. (2002). Factors associated with schoolchildren's general subjective well-being. *Health Education Research*, 17(2), 155-165.
- Lock, J.Q., & Wister, A.V. (1992). Intentions and changes in exercise and behaviour: a life-style perspective. *Health Promotion International*, 7(3), 195-208.
- Macdonald, J. & Thomson, M. (1987). *Canada's Health Promotion Survey in British Columbia*. Victoria: British Columbia Health.
- Macdonald, P. & Kurhi, K.H. (1986). *Health Practices of Edmontonians: A Preliminary Report*. Edmonton: Edmonton Board of Health.
- Malmgren, J.A., Koepsell, T.D., Martin D.P., Diehr, P., & LaCroix, A.Z. (1999). Mortality, health services use, and health behaviour in a cohort of well older adults. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 47(1), 51-9.
- Manitoba Health, Health Promotion. (1987). *Towards Achieving Health for Manitobans, Report of a Federal Provincial Workshop on Health Promotion*. Winnipeg: Manitoba Health.
- Norman, R.M.G. (1988). *Special Study on the Relationship between Social Networks and Health Promoting Behaviours and Attitudes*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Survey Technical Report Series.
- Ostbye, T., Pomerleau, J., Speechley, M., Pederson, L.L., & Speechely, K.N. (1995). *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 152(11), 1811-1817.
- Parakulam, G. (1987). *Promoting the Health of Albertans: A Study of Practices, Attitudes and Beliefs Impinging on Chronic Disease Prevention*. Edmonton: Alberta Community and Occupational Health.

Rosenbaum, P.D. & Bursten, J. (1988). *Special Study on Labour Force Groups*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Survey Technical Report Series.

Siggner, A.J. (1988). *Special Study on Youth*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Survey Technical Report Series.

Statistics Canada, Household Surveys, Special Surveys Group. (1986). *Health Promotion Survey 1985 - Microdata Documentation and User's Guide*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. (Product #82M0007GPE)

Statistics Canada, Household Surveys, Special Surveys Group. (1991). *Health Promotion Survey 1990 - Microdata Documentation and User's Guide*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. (Product #82M0007GPE)

Stephens, T., & Graham, D. F. (Eds.) Canada's Health Promotion Survey, 1990: technical report.

Wilkins, R. (1988). *Special Study on the Socially and Economically Disadvantaged*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Survey Technical Report Series.

Wister, A.V. (1996). The effects of socio-economic status on exercise and smoking: age-related differences. *Journal of aging and health*, 8(4), 467-88.

Technical Information

- conducted over the telephone
- some terms were defined to standardize answers (see Section 4.0 of the Microdata User's Guide)
- RDD was based on 2 methods of generating telephone numbers: the Waksberg Method and the Elimination of Non-Working Banks Method (see Section 5.3 of the User's Guide) (the control form was used to select a respondent within the household)
 - a table of Sample Allocation by Province can be found in Section 5.4 of the User's Guide
- the HPS survey was conducted at the initial time of contact, if possible all interviews had to be conducted with the selected respondent only; no proxy reporting was accepted
 - interviewers were rigorously trained
 - datachecks were performed by StatsCan
- target population was all persons 15 years of age or older living in Canada, excluding full time residents of institutions, and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories (1990 only)

Health Promotion Survey (HPS) (1985, 1990) (Montreal and NWT, 1986)

- StatsCan estimates 3% of Canadians do not have a telephone and weighted survey estimates accordingly
- the 1990 microdata contains 13,792 records (of an expected 13,941)
- StatsCan estimates the overall survey response rate to be 78%
- 1985 Survey
 - sample = 11, 181
 - included all 10 provinces and Yukon
 - non-institutionalized persons (excluded hospitals and prisons)
 - aged 15 and over
- Montreal 1986 Survey
 - sample = 3600
 - sample was from a catchment-area of 3 community health departments
- Northwest Territories 1986 Survey
 - sample = 872
 - residents of Northwest Territories only
 - 14 communities were selected for the survey
 - sample of households was selected in each area
 - one member of each household was randomly selected for a face-to-face interview
 - aged 15 years and older
 - excluded residents of institutions
 - restriction on use of alcohol in 3 communities surveyed may have impacted the results on alcohol use
- 1990 Survey
 - sample = 13, 941
 - response rate of 78%
 - non-institutionalized persons (excluded hospitals and prisons)
 - aged 15 and over
 - excluded Yukon and Northwest Territories
 - province of Alberta sponsored a larger sample size
- sample was “proportionally distributed among provinces based on their population”
- random digit dialing method was used to obtain a sample of telephone numbers and then one randomly selected member of each household was interviewed by telephone

Costs

- free through DLI
- price varies according to client requests for custom tabulations (product #82C0010)

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>)

Restrictions

- licence agreement is required before purchase and delivery of the microdata
- proper accreditation must be given to Health Canada and Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses based on the data

Joint Canada/United States Survey of Health (JCUSH) (2004)

Location

- Statistics Canada
 - DLI
 - OLC (product # 82M0022XIE) (This product is available online at: <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/82M0022XIE/2003001/pumf.htm>)

Description

- collaborative project undertaken by the Health Statistics Division of Statistics Canada and the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- one-time telephone survey conducted in Canada and US
- topics
 - chronic conditions
 - function status
 - determinants of health
 - health care utilization

Reports/Publications

- Sanmartin, C. & White, K. (2004). Joint Canada/United States Survey of Health 2002-2003.

Technical Information

- questionnaire administered to approximately 3,500 Canadians and 5,000 Americans living in households
- random digit dialing
- Statistics Canada interviewers collected data for both the United States and Canadian respondents.
- data collected for one adult aged 18 years or older per household from persons living in private occupied dwellings
- individuals living in health care institutions, nursing homes, full-time members of the Canadian or United States Armed Forces, and residents of the three Canadian Territories were excluded from the sampling frame

Costs

- free if obtained through DLI
- free online at <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/82M0022XIE/2003001/pumf.htm>

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/reference/refcentre/index.htm>)

Restrictions

- DLI: as per DLI conditions and restrictions
- The following accreditation which is found on product #82M0022X13, is to be used in any publication of any information based on the microdata file: “This analysis is based on the Joint Canada /United States Survey of Health’s public-use microdata file, sponsored by Statistics Canada and the National Center for Health Statistics, which contains anonymized data. All computations on these microdata were prepared by (name of user organization) and the responsibility for the use and interpretation of these data is entirely that of the author(s).”

National Alcohol and Drug Survey (NADS) (1989)

Location

- Statistics Canada
- DLI

Description

- NADS was the first Canadian survey to focus on the use of alcohol and other drugs (frequency and volume of use)
- additional topics included:
 - perceived consequences of substance use
 - action taken in response to or in anticipation of consequences of use
 - attitudes and beliefs related to use of substances
 - opinions concerning public policy to stem the use of alcohol and drugs
 - demographic, socio-economic, occupational, ethnic and household information
- provided information on:
 - attitudes and beliefs concerning the consequences of drug and alcohol use
 - individuals' experiences and behaviour in relation to their own use of alcohol, medications and illegal drugs
 - others' use of the above substances and effect on the respondent
 - demographic characteristics
- NADS was an initiative of Canada's National Drug Strategy - "Action on Drug Abuse"
- sponsored by Health Promotion Studies Unit, Program Resources Division, Health Promotion Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch, Health and Welfare Canada
- data were collected by Special Surveys Division, Labour and Household Surveys Branch, Statistics Canada
- survey has been discontinued

Reports/Publications

Burton, T.L., & Williamson, D.L. (1995). Harmful effects of drinking and the use and perceived effectiveness of treatment. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 56(6), 611-615.

Graham, K., Carver, V., & Brett, P.J. (1995). Alcohol and drug use by older women: results of a national survey. *Canadian Journal of Aging*, 14(4), 769-791.

Haining, A. (1990). *National Alcohol and Drug Survey Microdata Documentation and User's Guide*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Special Surveys Programs.

Health and Welfare Canada. (1989). *Smoking Behaviour of Canadians: A National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (1989): Report*. Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada.

Health and Welfare Canada. (1990). Éliany, M., Giesbrecht, N., Nelson, M., Wellman, B. & Wortley, S. (editors). *National Alcohol and Other Drug Survey (1989): Highlights Report*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Health and Welfare Canada. (Product # H39-251/2-1992E)

Health and Welfare Canada. (1992). Éliany, M., Wortley, S. & Adlaf, E. (editors). *Alcohol and Other Drugs Use by Canadian Youth: A National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (1989): Report*. Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada.

Technical Information

- survey was conducted in March 1989
- sample = 11,634 persons
 - response rate of 79%
 - aged 15 and over
 - residents of the 10 Canadian provinces
 - excluded Yukon and Northwest Territories
 - excluded residents in dwellings with > 15 persons
- stratified multi-stage sample of households
 - Waksberg method of random digit dialing was used in British Columbia, Prairie provinces and Prince Edward Island
 - elimination of non-working banks of telephone numbers method was used in the other 5 provinces and the 2 census metropolitan areas (Montreal and Toronto)
 - one person was randomly selected from each household to participate in a telephone interview

Costs

- free if obtained through DLI

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>)

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to Health Canada and Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses based on the data

National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) (1994-2005)

Location

- Statistics Canada:
 - DLI
 - RDC
 - OLC (custom tabulations—product # 89C0024)

Description

- first Canadian survey of children ‘examining a variety of important factors thought to influence child development’
 - data collected will provide a ‘rich source of issues related to education and child development’
- longitudinal survey
 - collects data on a cohort of children; follows the cohort over time
- collects information on the cohort children and their:
 - families
 - education
 - development
 - friends
 - health
 - behaviour
 - activities
 - life experiences
- components of the survey include:
 - school component
 - household interview
 - mathematics computation test
 - vocabulary test
 - self-completed questionnaire (for the older children)
 - measure of socio-economic status (SES) (combination of family income, parents’ occupation and education)
- developed jointly and conducted in collaboration with Human Resources Development Canada and Statistics Canada

Reports/Publications

- Connor, S.K., & McIntyre, L. (1999). The sociodemographic predictors of smoking cessation among pregnant women in Canada. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 90(5), 352-355.

Flynn, R.J., & Biro, C. (1998). Comparing developmental outcomes for children in care with those for other children in Canada. *Children and Society*, 12(3), 228-233.

Michaud, S. (2001), The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and youth-overview and changes after three cycles. *Canadian Studies in Population*, 28(2), 391-405.

Millar, W.J., & Chen J. (1998). *Maternal education and risk factors for small-for-gestational- age births*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Health Information.

NLSC Project Team. Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada. (1996). *National Longitudinal Survey of Children: Overview of Survey Instruments for 1994 - 1995 Data Collection, Cycle 1*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. (Product #89F0077XPE or Product #89F0078XPE)

NLSC Project Team. Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada. (1996). *National Longitudinal Survey of Children: Survey Instruments for 1994 - 1995 Data Collection, Cycle 1*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. (Product #89F0077XPE or Product #89F0078XPE)

Onyskiw, J.E. (2002). Health and use of health services of children exposed to violence in their families. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 93(6), 416-420.

Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada. (1996). *Growing Up in Canada (National Longitudinal Survey of Children Analysis Series)*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. (Product #89550MPE)

To, T., Cadarette, S.M., & Liu, Y. (2001). Biological, social, and environmental correlates of preschool development. *Child: Care, Health, and Development*, 27(2), 187-200.

Wade, T.J., Pevalin, D.J., & Brannigan, A. (1999). The clustering of severe behavioural, health and educational deficits in Canadian children: preliminary evidence from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 90(4), 253-259.

Technical Information

- based on Labour Force sampling frame
- conducted biennially (every 2 years) as the cohort progresses through adolescence and into adulthood
- 1994 - 1995 survey
 - cohort = 23,000 children (approximately)
 - across Canada (all provinces were represented)
 - aged birth to 11 years
- school component

National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) (1994-2005)

- aged 4 to 11 years
- data were collected through questionnaires completed by teachers and principals for the present school year
- school aged cohort = 12,500 children
- 1994 - 1995 school survey data were collected for about 7,000 children from the teachers and for 6,900 from the principals
- instruments included:
 - household record docket
 - background questionnaire (parent response)
 - age-specific questionnaire (parent response)
 - child self-completed questionnaire (age 10-11)
 - teacher/principal questionnaire
 - Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test-R (children aged 4-5)
 - Math Skills Test (children in grade 2)

Costs

- free if obtained through DLI
- custom tabulations: costs vary depending upon requirements
- \$2000 to purchase the pumf from Statistics Canada (product # 89M0015XCB)

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>)

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses based on the data

National Population Health Survey (NPHS) (1994 – 2006)

Location

- Statistics Canada:
 - DLI
 - RDC
 - OLC (pumf 1998-1999—product # 82M0009XCB)
 - remote access (nphs-ensp@statcan.ca)

Description

- in 2000-2001 it became a strictly longitudinal survey
 - cross-sectional and North components have been taken over by Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS)
 - NPHS is now composed of 2 components: the survey of households (survey ID# 3225) and the survey of health care institutions (survey ID# 5003)
- main survey collected information related to:
 - health status (self-perception of health, chronic conditions, health status index, activity restrictions)
 - use of health services (visits to traditional and non-traditional health care providers, use of drugs and other medications)
 - determinants of health (smoking, alcohol use, physical activity, stress, self-esteem, social support)
 - range of demographic information (age, education, gender, ethnicity)
 - range of economic information (household income, labour force status)
- supplements to the survey were sponsored by Health Canada
 - data were collected quarterly (4 times over one year)
 - topics included: nutrition, injury prevention and safety, sexual health, smoking, breastfeeding, health care services, consumption of alcohol and other drugs during pregnancy
- data were collected by Statistics Canada

Reports/Publications

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Technical Information

- used the Labour Force survey sampling frame
- sample = 22,000 households
 - all 10 provinces were represented in the sample
 - administered over four quarterly collection periods
 - some limited information was collected from all household members, aged 12 years and over
 - 1 household member was randomly selected to participate in an in-depth interview
- supplements collected data on:
 - selected NPHS participants aged 12+
 - data were not collected in all provinces or Yukon and Northwest Territories
- data provides longitudinal and cross-sectional analyses

Costs

- free if obtained through DLI
- \$600 to purchase the pumf from Statistics Canada (product #82M0009XCB)
- custom tabulations available by special request (product #82C0015, #82C0018) (price varies according to client requirements, minimum charge of \$350)

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- RDC
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>)

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses based on the data

Northwest Territories School Tobacco Survey (1982, 1987)

Location

- Health Canada

Description

- survey collected data on:
 - smoking
 - snuff and chewing tobacco usage
 - knowledge of smoking-related health risks
 - socio-demographic characteristics
- sponsored by Health Promotion Studies Unit, Program Resources Division, Health Promotion Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch, Health and Welfare Canada

Technical Information

- 1982 sample = 7,327 students
 - grades 3 to 12
 - school population in the Northwest Territories
- 1987 sample = 4,959 students
 - school population of the Northwest Territories
 - grades 4 to 12

Contact Person(s)

- Health Canada, Prem Khosla, dais@hc-sc.gc.ca

Ontario Alcohol and Other Drug Opinion Survey (OADOS) (1992 – 1995)

Location

- Institute for Social Research, York University (ISR-P790)

Description

- yearly survey conducted on smoking behaviour and attitudes and opinions about tobacco and tobacco control policies in Ontario
 - use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs
 - attitudes towards control policies
- 1992 survey focused on:
 - attitudes and opinions on public health policy measures which can reduce the severity of drug related problems for the population as a whole
- 1993 survey focused on:
 - feelings about addiction of the specified substances
 - perceived effectiveness of available treatments
 - people's experiences with trying to quit or cut down on their use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs
- 1994 survey focused on:
 - no detail available
- 1995 survey focused on:
 - accessibility to beer and liquor stores
 - bringing alcohol into Canada from other countries
 - enrolment in treatment centres for dependency problems
 - relationship between drinking and violence

Reports/Publications

Addiction Research Foundation. (1994). Ontario Tobacco Use and Policy Attitudes 1991 - 1994, Executive Summary.

- contains tabulations contains information from Ontario Health Survey, Ontario Opinions Survey and Ontario Alcohol and Other Drug Opinion Survey
- describes trends in current cigarette smoking throughout the province

Bates, D. (1991). *Opinions Ontario: Fall 1991. Technical Documentation*. Toronto: Institute for Social Research, York University.

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- Ferris, J., Templeton, L. & Wong, S. (1994). Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana: Use, Norms, Problems and Policy Attitudes Among Ontario Adults. A Report of the Ontario Alcohol and Other Drug Survey, 1992. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation.
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- Northrup, D.A. (1995). The 1995 Policy Survey: A Survey of Ontario Residents for the Addiction Research Foundation. Technical Documentation. Toronto: York University, Institute for Social Research.
- Paglia, A. (1995). Alcohol, Tobacco and Drugs: Dependence, Problems and Consequences of Use. A Report of the 1994 Ontario Alcohol and Other Drugs Opinion Survey. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation.

Technical Information

- 1993 results are based on a sample of 1,035 Ontario residents
- 1995 results are based on a sample of 994 interviews
 - aged 18 and over
 - Ontario residents
 - survey administered over the telephone
 - random digit dialing
- CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) technique was used to collect the data
- data formatted in SPSS

Costs

- no charge

Contact Person(s)

- Anne Oram, Data Archivist, York University e-mail: oram@yorku.ca

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to ISR in all publications using the data and acknowledgement must be given to the data source
- conditions of data release are as follows:

Ontario Alcohol and Other Drug Opinion Survey (OADOS) (1992-1995)

- all manuscripts which incorporate analyses or tabulations based upon ISR data must acknowledge the source (an acknowledgement statement can be obtained from ISR)
- data purchased from ISR may not be disseminated outside the recipient institution
- ISR must be notified in writing of all publications based upon ISR data
- contact ISR at York University for more information on the restrictions that apply to ISR data

Ontario Child Health Survey (1983, 1987, 2001)

Location

- McMaster University

Description

- the 1983 survey was:
 - designed to “obtain estimates of the prevalence of emotional and behavioural disorders among children aged 4 to 16 years”
 - surveyed the “use of mental health, social, correctional and special educational services, and medical care by Ontario’s children”
 - sponsored by the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services (MCSS)
- 1987 follow-up survey aimed to determine:
 - the percentage of children in Ontario who have physical, emotional, or behavioural problems
 - which geographical areas in Ontario seem to have a prevalence of children in poor health
 - if adequate facilities and services are available in these areas
- 2001 follow-up survey will “make it possible to examine the possible influences of early experiences on important life transitions, such as joining the workforce, entering into a relationship with someone or becoming a parent”
- more information can be found at <http://www.offordcentre.com/ochs/index.html>

Reports/Publications

Boyle, M.H. & Offord, D.R. (1986). Smoking, drinking and use of illicit drugs among adolescents in Ontario: prevalence, patterns of use and sociodemographic correlates. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 135, 1113-1121.

Boyle, M.H. & Offord, D.R. (1991). Psychiatric disorder and substance use in adolescence. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 36, 699-705.

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Boyle, M. H., Offord, D. R., Racine, Y. A., Szatmari, P., Fleming, J. E., & Links, P. S. (1992). Predicting substance use in late adolescence: results from the Ontario Child Health Study follow-up. *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, *149*(6), 761-767.

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Technical Information

- 1983 survey:
 - sampling units were household dwellings
 - sample = 2623 households
 - households were evenly distributed among the 4 MCSS regions (78.2% of households were eligible, 91.1% agreed to participate)
 - non-institutionalized population in Ontario
 - excluded residents of Indian Reserves and those living in dwellings constructed after June 1, 1981
 - stratified, clustered, and random sample from the census file of household dwellings
 - 1981 census was the sampling frame
 - information was collected from the female head of the household (parent) unless the father was a single parent
 - data collection took place from January 27 to February 18, 1983
 - call backs were conducted in March
 - personal interviews were the main method of data collection
 - self-administered questionnaires were used to collect sensitive information on relationships and family functioning
- 1987 follow-up survey:

Ontario Child Health Survey (1983, 1987, 2001)

- children aged 4 to 12 at the time of the 1983 survey
- sample = 1,172 (located for the follow-up survey)

Costs

- at this time, no costs are involved

Contact Person(s)

- Yvonne Racine, Hamilton Health Sciences Foundation, Chedoke Campus, Central Building 313, 1200 Main Street West, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3Z5, Phone: (905) 521-2100, ext. 74345, E-mail: raciney@mcmaster.ca
- information about data access: <http://www.offordcentre.com/ochs/access.html>

Restrictions

- data set is available only to researchers affiliated with a research institution who meet certain criteria

Ontario Health Survey (1990, 1996)

Location

- Ontario Ministry of Health
- Statistics Canada—DLI (through National Population Health Survey)

Description

- survey was developed by ‘several provincial advisory committees and task forces to collect more complete information on the health status and needs of Ontarians at the local, regional and provincial levels’
- objectives of the survey were to:
 - measure the health status of the Ontario population
 - collect data on the determinants (risk factors of the major causes of morbidity and mortality in Ontario
 - collect data related to social, economic, demographic and geographical variations in health
 - measure awareness of the risk of behaviours to smoking, drinking, nutrition and exercise
 - collect measures of the utilization of health services
 - provide descriptive data for health units/districts
 - collect data comparable to measures in the Canada and Québec Health Surveys
- survey collected data on:
 - lifestyle
 - health care utilization
 - health problems and consequences
 - eating habits
 - barriers to health care
 - health status
- factors included in the survey were:
 - alcohol use
 - physical activity
 - driving habits
 - nutrition
 - social support
 - smoking
 - legal and illicit drug use
 - women’s preventive health measures
 - weight
 - family relationships
 - both positive and negative risk factors affecting Ontario’s major causes of death
- data collected included:
 - demographic information

- education/literacy training
- ethno-cultural
- family-general
- labour
- dwellings/housing
- highest degree/certificate or diploma
- families
- health (smoking was one of many topics)
- time use
- sponsored by the Ontario Ministry of Health and the Premier's Council on Health Strategy
- framework for the survey came from a 'Vision of Health' and a series of 'Health Goals for Ontario' developed by the Premier's Council
- more information about this survey can be found at <http://www.camh.net/Research/osdus.html>

Reports/Publications

- Allison, K. (1995). *Physical Activity in Ontario: A Report on the Ontario Health Survey*. Ontario Ministry of Health and Premier's Council on Health, Well-Being, and Social Justice, Ontario Health Survey 1990 Working Paper No. 9.
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- Premier's Council on Health Strategy. (1989). *Ontario Health Survey: Information Manual*. Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Health.
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Sahai, V.S., Pitblado, J.R., Bota, G.W., & Rowe B.H. (1998). Factors associated with seat belt use: an evaluation from the Ontario Health Survey. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 89(5), 320-324.

Technical Information

- sample = 49,000 households (or 61,239 persons)
 - response rate of 87.5% for interviewer-administered questionnaire and 77% for self-completed questionnaire
 - aged 12 and over
 - residents of private dwellings in Ontario
 - non-institutionalized residents of Ontario
 - excluded residents of Indian reserves, prisons, remote areas and foreign service personnel
- covered a geographic region of 43 public health units
- interviewer questionnaire collected data on:
 - health care utilization
 - medical insurance
 - health status
 - chronic health problems
 - socio-demographic information
 - use of prescription and non-prescription drugs
 - two-week disability
 - accidents and injuries
 - restriction of activities
 - health problem probes
 - contact with health professionals
- self-completed questionnaires collected data on:
 - lifestyle
 - attitudes and habits that might have a positive or negative impact on health
 - health
 - smoking habits
 - family relationships
 - life in general
 - women's health
 - occupational health
 - height and weight
 - medicine and drug use
 - alcohol use
 - dental health
 - driving and safety
 - sexual health
 - physical activities
 - comprehensive component on eating habits (consumption levels of foods with cholesterol, calcium, fat, energy, iron, etc.)

- household record form collected data on:
 - household composition
 - gender
 - relationship of respondent to household head
 - age
 - marital status
- no validation used
- data were collected from January to December 1990
- methodological descriptions and user documentation are available from the Ontario Ministry of Health

Costs

- data from the Ontario Health Survey 1996 is part of the National Population Health Survey (1996) and is free if obtained through DLI

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative for 1996 data available from NPHS
- Mahroo Afrashteh, Ontario Ministry of Health, Toronto, Phone: 416-327-7724, Email: Mahroo.Afrashteh@moh.gov.on.ca

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to the Ontario Ministry of Health and Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses based on the data
- to receive data from the Ontario Ministry of Health an application must be submitted and reviewed
- data from the 1990 survey is not available for public use, the dataset is available to researchers for specific projects through an approved agreement with the Ministry of Health and Long Term Care
- to access data through the Ministry of Health, researchers must complete an application form

Ontario Student Drug Use Survey (1977-2007)

Location

- Institute for Social Research, York University
 - 1981 (ISR-P306)
 - 1983 (ISR-P480)
 - 1985 (ISR-P671)
 - 1987 (ISR-P684)
 - 1989 (ISR-P710)
 - 1991 (ISR-P728)
 - 1993 (ISR-P761)
 - 1995 (ISR-P782)
 - 1997 (ISR-P802)
 - 1999 (ISR-P835)
 - 2001 (ISR-P890)
 - 2003 (ISR-P053)
 - 2005 (ISR-P162)

Description

- in 2007, the survey was renamed to Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey to better reflect its expanded content
- website: <http://www.camh.net/Research/osdus.html>
- **Drug Use Among Students, Findings from the OSDUS, 1977-2001**
- the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health's Ontario Student Drug Use Survey is the longest ongoing school survey of adolescents in Canada
- study spans over 2 decades, is based on 13 surveys conducted every 2 years since 1977
- report focuses on the extent and patterns of alcohol and other drug use among Ontario students from 1977-2001
- grades 7, 9, 11, 13
- OSDUS contributes to our understanding of current and changing patterns of alcohol and other drug use, the problems associated with substance use, and the social and demographic correlates involved
- report compares the current data with those from surveys conducted biennially since 1977
- survey is administered by the Institute for Social Research at York University
- 2003 Ontario Student Drug Use Survey
 - survey administered in classrooms to more than 7000 students in grades 7-12 between January and May 2003
 - comprehensive strategy facilitates comparisons between Canadian and American studies, provides information on the critical age patterns associated with smoking, drinking and drug use, and allows for an analysis of the effects of classes and schools on student behaviour using multi-level models

- topics:
 - family and school
 - social health
 - physical health
 - internalizing indicators (mental health)
 - externalizing indicators (delinquency)
 - gambling
 - drug use
 - alcohol use
 - tobacco use

Reports/Publications

- Document: Drug use Among Students, Findings from the OSDUS, 1977-2001, Series No. 10

Adlaf, E.M., & Ivis F.J. (1996). Structure and relations: the influence of familial factors on adolescent substance use and delinquency. *Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse*, 5(3), 1-19.

Adlaf, E.M., & Ivis, F.J. (1998). Recent findings from the Ontario Student Drug Use Survey. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 159(5), 451-454.

Adlaf, E.M., Ivis, F.J., Smart, R.G. & Walsh, G.W. (1995). *The Ontario Student Drug Use Survey: 1977 - 1995*. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation.

- report is written every 2 years upon completion of this biennial survey
- similar reports are available for 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991 and 1993

Adlaf, E.M., Ivis, F.J., Smart, R.G., & Walsh, G.W. (1996). Enduring resurgence or statistical blip? Recent trends from the Ontario Student Drug Use Survey. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 87(3), 189-192.

Adlaf, E.M., Paglia, A., Evis, F.J., & Ialomiteanu, A. (2000). Nonmedical drug use among adolescent students: highlights from the 1999 Ontario Student Drug Use Survey. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 162(12), 1677-1680.

Adlaf, E.M., & Smart, R.G. (1997). Party subculture or dens of doom? An epidemiological study of rave attendance and drug use patterns among adolescent students. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 29(2), 193-198.

Adlaf, E.M., Smart, R.G., & Walsh, G.W. (1993). Trend highlights from the Ontario Student Drug Use Survey, 1997-1991. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 84(1), 64-65.

- Allison, K.R. (1992). Academic stream and tobacco, alcohol, and cannabis use among Ontario high school students. *International Journal of Addictions*, 27(5), 561-570.
- Ross, H.E., & Ivis, F.J. (1999). Binge eating and substance use among male and female adolescents. *International Journal of Eating Disorders*, 26(3), 245-260.
- Smart, R.G., Adlaf, E.M., & Walsh, G.W. (1992). Adolescent drug sellers: trends, characteristics and profiles. *British Journal of Addiction*, 87, 1561-1570.
- Smart, R.G., Mann, R.E., & Tyson, L.A. (1997). Drugs and violence among Ontario students. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 29(4), 369-373.
- Smart, R.G., & Walsh, G.W. (1995). Do some types of alcoholic beverages lead to more problems for adolescents? *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 56(1), 35-38.
- Waller, B. J., Cohen, J. E., Ferrence, R., Bull, S., & Adlaf, E. M. (2003). The early 1990s cigarette price decrease and trends in youth smoking in Ontario. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 94(1), 31-35.

Technical Information

- biennial study of student awareness and use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs was initiated in 1977
- sample population excludes those in private schools, CFB or Indian Reserve schools, and students in the Far North
- survey employs a two-stage cluster design (school, class), and is stratified by region and school type
- schools are the primary sampling unit, regardless of school board
- Northern Ontario was over-sampled
- the 2001 survey was partially longitudinal, including some schools sampled in 1999
 - consent forms were distributed to students, only those returned with parent signatures were allowed to participate (active consent)
 - participation was voluntary and anonymous
 - students completed a self-administered questionnaire in-class lasting 30-40 min.
 - there were 2 forms of the questionnaire
- in 2001: there were 4211 students from 41 Public and Catholic School Boards, 106 schools and 272 classes
 - the sampled students represented 916,200 students
 - student completion rate was 71% (13% lost to absenteeism, 16% lacked consent)
 - overall response rate was 31%
 - item non-response rate was less than 5%
- in 2003, the survey was administered in classrooms to more than 7000 students in grades 7 through 12
- Prevalence of Smoking/Tobacco Use Definitions:
 - **Daily Smoker:** someone who smokes one or more cigarettes per day

- **Current Smoker:** someone who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in his or her lifetime and smoked within the last month
- **Former Smoker:** smoked at least one month or more ago and at least 100 cigarettes in his or her life (coded as former even if respondent indicated that they presently smoke occasionally, previous conditions applying)
- **Non Smoker:** someone who has never smoked; tried only one cigarette in the past year; or has not smoked in the past year
- 1977-1995:
 - survey employs a full probability stratified clustered design which selects classrooms of students in a single stage
 - grade – 7, 9, 11, and 13 by region – Metro Toronto, Northern Ontario, Western Ontario and Eastern Ontario
- data resides in a separate SPSS system file (portable or windows.sav)

Costs

- microdata are free
- first copy of “Drug Use Among Students, Findings from the OSDUS, 1977-2001” is free, additional copies are \$12

Contact Person(s)

- CAMH publications can be ordered through their website at:
http://www.camh.net/Publications/CAMH_Publications/index.html/
- Dr. Edward Adlaf, CAMH lead researcher, Scientist and Head, Population and Life Course Studies, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2S1, phone: (416) 535-8501 ext. 4506, fax: (416) 595-6899, E-mail:edward_adlaf@camh.net
- data held at: Institute for Social Research (York University), Phone: (416) 736-5061, email:oram@yorku.ca

Restrictions

- data are available on a case by case basis; contact Dr. Edward Adlaf

Plain Packaging of Cigarettes Survey (1994)

Location

- Institute for Social Research, York University (ISR-P780)

Description

- goals:
 - explore grade 7 and 9 students' perceptions of the differences in "the look" of plain and regular cigarette packages
 - determine if students' ability to recall a health warning varies according to whether it is placed on a plain or regular cigarette package
 - ask students what effect plain packaging of cigarettes would have on the likelihood that people their age would start to smoke
 - determine the extent to which students associated event marketing advertisements with the cigarette manufacturer
 - young smokers were asked if the price cut in cigarettes affected the amount that they smoked
- questionnaires were administered in selected classrooms in selected schools and school boards in Ontario

Reports/Publications

Northrup, D.A., Pollard, J., et al. (1995). Plain Packaging of Cigarettes, Event Marketing to Advertise Smoking, and Other Tobacco Issues: A Survey of Grade Seven and Grade Nine Ontario Students. Toronto: York University, Institute for Social Research.

Technical Information

- sample size = 1,559
 - grade 7 and 9 students in Ontario schools
- data are formatted in SPSS

Costs

- no charge

Contact Person(s)

- Anne Oram, Data Archivist, York University e-mail: oram@yorku.ca

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to ISR in all publications using the data and acknowledgement must be given to the data source
- conditions of data release are as follows:

- all manuscripts which incorporate analyses or tabulations based upon ISR data must acknowledge the source (an acknowledgement statement can be obtained from ISR)
- data purchased from ISR may not be disseminated outside the recipient institution
- ISR must be notified in writing of all publications based upon ISR data
- contact ISR at York University for more information on the restrictions that apply to ISR data

Québec Health Survey (Santé Québec) (1987)

Location

- detailed microdata are located at Direction Santé Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec
- data is accessed through a research data access centre (CADRISQ) which is also part of the Quebec Inter-University Centre for Social Statistics (QICSS), located at the Université de Montréal (<http://www.ciqss.umontreal.ca/index.html>)
- CADRISQ: http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/cadrisq/acces_microdonnees_an.htm

Description

- first large-scale health survey conducted by Santé Québec
- predecessor to the Health and Social Survey (Enquête sociale et de santé), 1992-1993
- survey collected information to assist health planners in:
 - identifying health priorities
 - monitoring health status
 - developing health-related programs
 - evaluating various preventive measures
- survey focused on:
 - state of health
 - factors determining the state of health
 - consequences arising from the state of health
- topics included:
 - lifestyle (alcohol, physical activities, sleeping, drug abuse, tobacco use, use of motor vehicles, preventive measures for women)
 - family history (personal history, family history)
 - environment (occupation, age, education, stressful events, income, gender, social support)
 - health status (activity limitations, accidents and injuries, impairments, hearing and vision trouble, positive mental health, psychological mental health, short-term conditions, chronic conditions, general perception, social problems, suicide)
 - use of health services (professional services used, place of consultation, use of medication)
 - effect on ability to function (disability days, need for assistance, mobility, effect on roles)
- sponsored by Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux and Departements de santé communautaire

Reports/Publications

Available in English and/or French:

- Clarkson, M. (1989). Problèmes sociaux rapportés par un tiers: méthodologie et premiers résultats, Enquête Santé Québec 1987. Québec: Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Gouvernement du Québec.
- Courtemanche, R. & Tarte, F. (1987). *Plan de sondage de l'enquête Santé Québec*. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec. (Cahier technique 87-02)
- Émond, A. (1988). *L'enquête Santé Québec, sa signification, sa pertinence et son utilité*. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec. (Cahier technique 87-01)
- Émond, A. (1988). *Mode d'utilisation des instruments de l'enquête Santé Québec*. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec. (Cahier technique 87-04)
- Émond, A. & Clarkson, M. (1988). *Le processus de gestion de l'enquête*. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec. (Cahier technique 87-05)
- Émond, A. Lambert, M., Courtemanche, R. & Tarte, F. (1988). *Informatisation et programmation/Structure de pondération*. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec. (Cahier technique 87-08)
- Émond, A. & Trudel, G. (1988). *Validation, codification, et saisie des données de l'enquête Santé Québec*. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec. (Cahier technique 87-07)
- Lavasseur, M. (1987). *Sources et justifications des questions utilisées dans l'enquête Santé Québec*. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec. (Cahier technique 87-03)
- Legare, J., Marcil-gratton, N., & Huot, P.M. (1997). Changes in tobacco use among youth aged 15-24 since the 1987 Quebec Health Survey. *Cah Que Demogr*, 26(1), 109-128.
- Pampalon, R. (1990). La santé à la carte: une exploration géographique de l'enquête Santé Québec. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec.
- Pampalon, R. (1991). Health discrepancies in rural areas in Québec. *Social Science Medicine*, 33(4), 355-360.
- Perrault, C. (1987). *Les mesures de santé mentale. Possibilités et limites de la méthodologie utilisée*. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec. (Cahier technique 87-06)
- Pelletier, F., Marcil-Gratton, N., & Legare, J. (1996). A cohort approach to tobacco use and mortality: the case of Quebec. *Preventive Medicine*, 25(6), 730-740.
- Santé Québec, Émond, A. & Guyon L. (1988). La santé des Québécois et des Québécoises, faits saillants, Enquête Santé Québec 1987 (The Health of Quebecers,

Highlights of the 1987 Québec Health Survey). Québec: Ministère de la santé et des services sociaux, Gouvernement du Québec.

Sharpe, C.R. (1994). Smoking among oral contraceptive users in Quebec in 1987. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, 47(3), 313-323.

Available in French only:

Ayotte, V. & Ferland M. (1989). *Les jeunes adultes, Et la santé, ça va?* 2. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec.

Bellerose, C., Cadieux, E. & Johnson, E. (1989). *Les familles monoparentales, Et la santé, ça va?* 4. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec.

Bernier, L., Dufour, D. & Péron, Y. (1989). *Les personnes vivant seules, Et la santé, ça va?* 6. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec.

Guyon, L. (1990). *Quand les femmes parlent de leur santé*. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec.

Santé Québec, Colin, C., Lavoie, J-P. & Poulin, C. (1989). *Les personnes défavorisées, Et la santé, ça va?* 3. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec.

Santé Québec & Cousineau, D. (1989). *Les communautés culturelles, Et la santé, ça va?* 5. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec.

Santé Québec & Émond, A. (1988). *Et la santé, ça va?* Tome 1, Rapport de l'enquête, Santé Québec, 1987. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec.

Santé Québec & Émond, A. (1988). *Et la santé, ça va?* Tome 2, Rapport de l'enquête, Santé Québec, 1987. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec.

Santé Québec, Lapierre, L. & Adams, O.B. (1989). *Les Personnes âgées, Et la santé, ça va?* 1. Montréal: Gouvernement du Québec.

Note: Visit the website for a list of reports, monographs, and technical reports.
http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/publications/sante/sante_1.htm

Technical Information

- sample = 320 households were interviewed in each 32 Departments of community health (or 11,323 households or 32,003 individuals)
- response rate of 81%
- data were collected in 8 waves of 3 week periods spread over 1 year to minimize seasonal bias
- only respondents aged 15 or older completed the self-administered questionnaire

- all households in the provincial health regions in Québec
- excluded region 10 (Nouveau-Québec) and Indian reserves
- sample represented about 99% of the target population
- 2 stage stratified sample was chosen by socio-health region and by level of homogeneity
- 2 instruments collected data in the respondents' home:
 - closed questionnaire (personal interview) administered by an interviewer (key informant provided information for the household)
 - self-administered questionnaire completed by each member of the household aged 15 and over

Costs

- no cost to access microdata
- may be some costs for customized compilations

Contact Person(s)

- Direction Santé Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec, 1200 Avenue McGill College, 5e étage, Montréal, Québec, H3B 4J8, Phone: (514) 873-4749, Fax: (514) 864-9919
 - survey: Jacinthe Aubin, Email: jacinthe.aubin@stat.gouv.qc.ca
 - data bases: Nathalie Audet , Email: Nathalie.audet@stat.gouv.qc.ca
 - reports, monographs and publications: Lise Ménard-Godin (Phone: 1-800-463-4090, ext. 6022, email:lise.menard-godin@stat.gouv.qc.ca)

Restrictions

- In all publications or analyses based on the data, researchers must write the following: “The research and analysis are based on data from Institut de la statistique du Québec and the opinions expressed do not represent the views of Institut de la statistique du Québec.”
- For more information about restrictions that apply with respect to accessing statistics contact Jacinthe Aubin, Direction Santé Québec at jacinthe.aubin@sstat.gouv.qc.ca
- For more information about restrictions that apply with respect to accessing the microdata file, contact Lucie Gingras, CADRISQ (Lucie.gingras@stat.gouv.qc.ca) or visit the CADRISQ website at <http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/cadrisq/default.htm>

Québec Health Survey (Enquête Santé Québec) among the Inuit of Nunavik (1992)

Location

- detailed microdata are located at Direction Santé Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec
- data is accessed through a research data access centre (CADRISQ) which is also part of the Quebec Inter-University Centre for Social Statistics (QICSS), located at the Université de Montréal (<http://www.ciqss.umontreal.ca/index.html>)
- CADRISQ: http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/cadrisq/acces_microdonnees_an.htm

Description

- topics included:
 - determinants of health
 - lifestyle
 - cardiovascular risk factors
 - preventive practices (physical and mental health, consequences of ill-health)
- sponsored by Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux and Departements de santé communautaire

Reports/Publications

Jette, M. (1998). A health profile of the Inuit of Nunavik: report of the Sante Quebec Health Survey. *International Journal of Circumpolar Health*, 57, Suppl. 1, 630-635.

Pelletier, F., Marcil-Gratton, N., & Legare, J. (1996). A cohort approach to tobacco use and mortality: the case of Quebec. *Preventive Medicine*, 25(6), 730-740.

Santé Québec. (1994). Jetté, M. (editor). *A Health Profile of the Inuit; Report of the Santé Québec Health Survey among the Inuit of Nunavik, vol. 1, 2 and 3*. Montréal: ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Gouvernement du Québec.

Santé Québec, Jetté, M. et al. (1995). *Enquête Santé Québec auprès des Inuits du Nunavik, 1992; Cahier technique*. Montréal: ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Gouvernement du Québec.

Technical Information

- sample = 305 households (1,567 individuals)

Costs

- no cost to access microdata
- may be some costs for customized compilations

Contact Person(s)

- Direction Santé Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec, 1200 Avenue McGill College, 5e étage, Montréal, Québec, H3B 4J8, Phone: (514) 873-4749, Fax: (514) 864-9919
 - survey: Jacinthe Aubin, email: jacinthe.aubin@stat.gouv.qc.ca
 - data bases: Nathalie Audet , email: Nathalie.audet@stat.gouv.qc.ca
 - reports, monographs and publications: Lise Ménard-Godin (Phone: 1-800-463-4090, ext. 6022, email:lise.menard-godin@stat.gouv.qc.ca)

Restrictions

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- For more information about restrictions that apply with respect to accessing the microdata file, contact Lucie Gingras, CADRISQ (Lucie.gingras@stat.gouv.qc.ca) or visit the CADRISQ website at <http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/cadrisq/default.htm>

Québec Health Survey (Enquête Santé Québec) of the James Bay Cree (1991)

Location

- detailed microdata are located at Direction Santé Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec
- data is accessed through a research data access centre (CADRISQ) which is also part of the Quebec Inter-University Centre for Social Statistics (QICSS), located at the Université de Montréal (<http://www.ciqss.umontreal.ca/index.html>)
- CADRISQ: http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/cadrisq/acces_microdonnees_an.htm

Description

- topics included:
 - determinants of health
 - lifestyle
 - cardiovascular risk factors
 - preventive practices (physical and mental health, consequences of ill-health)
- sponsored by Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux and Departements de santé communautaire

Reports/Publications

Pelletier, F., Marcil-Gratton, N., & Legare, J. (1996). A cohort approach to tobacco use and mortality: the case of Quebec. *Preventive Medicine*, 25(6), 730-740.

Santé Québec, Clarkson, M., Lavallée, C., Légaré, G., & Jetté, M. (1992). *Santé Québec Health Survey among the Cree of James Bay; Features*. Montréal: ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Gouvernement du Québec.

Santé Québec. (1994). Daveluy, C., Lavallée, C., Clarkson, M., & Robinson, E. (editors). *A Health Profile of the Cree; Report of the Santé Québec Health Survey of the James Bay Cree 1991*. Montréal: ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Gouvernement du Québec.

Technical Information

- sample = 354 households (1,999 individuals)

Costs

- no cost to access microdata
- may be some costs for customized compilations

Contact Person(s)

- Direction Santé Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec, 1200 Avenue McGill College, 5e étage, Montréal, Québec, H3B 4J8, Phone: (514) 873-4749, Fax: (514) 864-9919
 - survey: Jacinthe Aubin, email: jacinthe.aubin@stat.gouv.qc.ca
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 - reports, monographs and publications: Lise Ménard-Godin (Phone: 1-800-463-4090, ext. 6022, email:lise.menard-godin@stat.gouv.qc.ca)

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- For more information about restrictions that apply with respect to accessing the microdata file, contact Lucie Gingras, CADRISQ (Lucie.gingras@stat.gouv.qc.ca) or visit the CADRISQ website at <http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/cadrisq/default.htm>

Québec Survey on Heart Health (Enquête québécoise sur la santé cardiovasculaire) (1990)

Location

- detailed microdata are located at Direction Santé Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec
- data is accessed through a research data access centre (CADRISQ) which is also part of the Quebec Inter-University Centre for Social Statistics (QICSS), located at the Université de Montréal (<http://www.ciqss.umontreal.ca/index.html>)
- CADRISQ: http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/cadrisq/acces_microdonnees_an.htm

Description

- topics included cardiovascular disease risk factors
 - knowledge
 - family history
 - treatment
 - health services use

Reports/Publications

Pelletier, F., Marcil-Gratton, N., & Legare, J. (1996). A cohort approach to tobacco use and mortality: the case of Quebec. *Preventive Medicine*, 25(6), 730-740.

Santé Québec. (1994). Daveluy, C., Chénard, L., Levasseur, M. and Émond, A. (editors). *Et votre coeur, ça va?: Rapport de l'Enquête québécoise sur la santé cardiovasculaire 1990*. Montréal: Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Gouvernement du Québec.

Santé Québec, Daveluy, C., et al. (1996). *Et votre coeur, ça va? Cahier Technique, Enquête québécoise sur la santé cardiovasculaire 1990*. Montréal: Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Gouvernement du Québec.

Technical Information

- sample = 2,354 individuals
 - aged 18 to 74 years
 - living in the province of Québec

Costs

- no cost to access microdata
- may be some costs for customized compilations

Contact Person(s)

- Direction Santé Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec, 1200 Avenue McGill College, 5e étage, Montréal, Québec, H3B 4J8, Phone: (514) 873-4749, Fax: (514) 864-9919

Québec Survey on Heart Health (Enquête québécoise sur la santé cardiovasculaire) (1990)

- survey: Jacinthe Aubin, Email: jacinthe.aubin@stat.gouv.qc.ca
- to access data bases: Lucie Gingras (phone: 514-343-2299, email: Lucie.gingras@stat.gouv.qc.ca)
- reports, monographs and publications: Lise Ménard-Godin (Phone: 1-800-463-4090, ext. 6022, email: lise.menard-godin@stat.gouv.qc.ca)

Restrictions

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- For more information about restrictions that apply with respect to accessing statistics contact Jacinthe Aubin, Direction Santé Québec at jacinthe.aubin@sstat.gouv.qc.ca
- For more information about restrictions that apply with respect to accessing the microdata file, contact Lucie Gingras, CADRISQ (Lucie.gingras@stat.gouv.qc.ca) or visit the CADRISQ website at <http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/cadrisq/default.htm>

Quebec Survey on Tobacco Use in Secondary School Students (Enquête québécois sur le tabagisme chez les élèves du secondaire) (1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006)

Location

- detailed microdata are located at Direction Santé Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec
- data is accessed through a research data access centre (CADRISQ) which is also part of the Quebec Inter-University Centre for Social Statistics (QICSS), located at the Université de Montréal (<http://www.ciqss.umontreal.ca/index.html>)
- CADRISQ: http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/cadrisq/acces_microdonnees_an.htm

Description

- biannual survey on tobacco, alcohol and drug use, and gambling in Quebec secondary school students
- topics included:
 - prevalence of tobacco use, frequency of use and quantity of tobacco consumed
 - social factors associated with the use of tobacco by young persons
 - accessibility of tobacco products
 - attitudes and beliefs regarding the harmful effects of smoking
 - exposure to tobacco smoke in the environment
 - attempts to stop smoking
- additional topics added starting in September 2000:
 - prevalence of alcohol and drug use
 - polyconsumption of psychoactive substances
 - prevalence of games of chance
 - factors related to playing games of chance

Reports/Publications

- A list of publications, monographs and technical reports can be found at: http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/publications/sante/rapport_tabagisme.htm

Technical Information

- 1998 sample = 4,238 young people
- 2000 sample = 4,730 young people
- 2002 sample = 4,771 young people
- 2004 sample = 4,726 young people

Costs

- no cost to access microdata
- may be some costs for customized compilations

Quebec Survey on Tobacco Use in Secondary School Students (Enquête québécois sur le tabagisme chez les élèves du secondaire) (1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006)

Contact Person(s)

- Direction Santé Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec, 1200 Avenue McGill College, 5e étage, Montréal, Québec, H3B 4J8, Phone: (514) 873-4749, Fax: (514) 864-9919
 - survey: Jacinthe Aubin, Email: jacinthe.aubin@stat.gouv.qc.ca
 - to access data bases: Lucie Gingras (phone: 514-343-2299, email: Lucie.gingras@stat.gouv.qc.ca)
 - reports, monographs and publications: Lise Ménard-Godin (Phone: 1-800-463-4090, ext. 6022, email: lise.menard-godin@stat.gouv.qc.ca)

Restrictions

- In all publications or analyses based on the data, researchers must write the following: “The research and analysis are based on data from Institut de la statistique du Québec and the opinions expressed do not represent the views of Institut de la statistique du Québec.”
- For more information about restrictions that apply with respect to accessing statistics contact Jacinthe Aubin, Direction Santé Québec at jacinthe.aubin@sstat.gouv.qc.ca
- For more information about restrictions that apply with respect to accessing the microdata file, contact Lucie Gingras, CADRISQ (Lucie.gingras@stat.gouv.qc.ca) or visit the CADRISQ website at <http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/cadrisq/default.htm>

Smoking and Harm Reduction – Survey 1 (2005)

Location

- Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH)

Description

- sponsored by OTRU as an Investigator award to John Cunningham
- survey was conducted to:
 - conduct an experimental trial to test whether safer smoking information results in an immediate increase in intentions to quit smoking.
 - address the questions of whether:
 - smokers' reactions to safer smoking information are moderated by stage of change (i.e. do smokers who are already thinking about change react differently to safer smoking information than smokers who are not considering change)
 - smokers' reactions to safer smoking information are mediated by increases in perceived choice (i.e. smokers who receive the information and experience a greater increase in perceived choice will display greater increases in intentions to quit as compared to smokers who receive the information and display a smaller increase in perceived choice).
 - assess the current level of knowledge regarding safer smoking techniques in Ontario smokers.

Reports/Publications

Cunningham, J.A., Selby, P., & Faulkner, G. (in press). Increasing perceived choice about change among smokers: Implications. *Addictive Behaviors*.

Cunningham, J.A., & Selby, P. (in press). The normative fallacy in young adult smokers, 19-24 years old. Implications. *American Journal of Public Health*, 97(8), 1399-1400.

Cunningham, J.A., Selby, P.L. (2007). Relighting cigarettes: How common is it and what is the harm? *Nicotine and Tobacco Research*, 9, 621-623.

Cunningham, J.A. (2006). Barriers to tobacco cessation. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 175(4), 388.

Technical Information

- telephone survey
- sample size = 434
- adult daily smoking population only
- conducted in Ontario
- data formatted in SPSS or card image

Costs

- no charge

Contact Person(s)

- John Cunningham, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Email:
John_Cunningham@camh.net

Restrictions

- none

Smoking and Harm Reduction – Survey 2 (2006)

Location

- Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

Description

- Sponsored by Johnson and Johnson Consumer Group of Companies
- survey was conducted to:
 - assess the level of knowledge about, and use of, harm reduction techniques in a representative sample of current smokers. Key issues examined included reduced smoking goals and the use of nicotine replacement therapy as a harm reduction goal

Reports/Publications

Cunningham, J.A., Selby, P.L. (under review). Past attempts and future intentions: Quitting and reducing cigarette use in a representative sample of Canadian daily smokers.

Technical Information

- telephone survey
- sample size = 889
- adult daily smoking population only
- conducted in Canada
- data formatted in SPSS or card image

Costs

- no charge

Contact Person(s)

- John Cunningham, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Email: John_Cunningham@camh.net

Restrictions

- available for release December 2008 onward

Smoking, Smoking Cessation, Tobacco Control and Programming: A Quantitative and Qualitative Study, Ontario (1996)

Location

- Institute for Social Research, York University (ISR-P797)

Description

- related to other surveys conducted in 1983, 1988 (2 surveys), 1991 and 1992 - 1993 (6th in a series of 6 surveys)
- quantitative and qualitative study on health and public policy issues in smoking and smoking cessation
- quantitative component (telephone questionnaire):
 - smoking history
 - reasons for smoking
 - type of cigarettes smoked and perceived benefits of smoking light cigarettes
 - reasons for quitting smoking
 - questions about second-hand smoke including compensating behaviour by non-smokers
 - health impacts of smoking
 - attitudes about restrictions on smoking in public places and other public policy issues around smoking
 - smokers and non-smokers views of each others' behaviour
- qualitative component
 - 5 focus groups with people who completed the telephone survey and lived in Metro Toronto)
 - groups consisted of smokers (2 groups), former smokers (1 group) and non-smokers (2 groups)
 - topics included:
 - where smokers felt comfortable smoking
 - smokers and non-smokers view on what was considerate and inconsiderate behaviour by smokers and non-smokers
 - views on tobacco restrictions and efforts to prevent young people from starting to smoke
 - in-depth face-to-face interviews with residents of Metro Toronto who completed the telephone interview (excluded participants of the focus groups)

Reports/Publications

Northrup, D., & Rhyne, D. (1996). *Smoking, Smoking Cessation, Tobacco Control and Programming: A Qualitative and Quantitative Study*. Technical Documentation. Toronto: York University, Institute for Social Research.

Smoking, Smoking Cessation, Tobacco Control and Programming: A Quantitative and Qualitative Study, Ontario (1996)

Technical Information

- quantitative component
 - sample obtained from random digit dialing
 - population base of 1,764 Ontario adults
- qualitative component
 - 5 focus groups of a total of 35 respondents who had participated in the quantitative survey and who lived in the Metro Toronto area
 - 20 in-depth interviews with individual respondents

Costs

- no charge

Contact Person(s)

- Anne Oram, Data Archivist, York University e-mail: oram@yorku.ca

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to ISR in all publications using the data and acknowledgement must be given to the data source
- conditions of data release are as follows:
 - all manuscripts which incorporate analyses or tabulations based upon ISR data must acknowledge the source (an acknowledgement statement can be obtained from ISR)
 - data purchased from ISR may not be disseminated outside the recipient institution
 - ISR must be notified in writing of all publications based upon ISR data
- contact ISR at York University for more information on the restrictions that apply to ISR data

Social and Health Survey (Enquête sociale et de santé) (1992 – 1993, 1998)

Location

- detailed microdata are located at Direction Santé Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec
- data is accessed through a research data access centre (CADRISQ) which is also part of the Quebec Inter-University Centre for Social Statistics (QICSS), located at the Université de Montréal (<http://www.ciqss.umontreal.ca/index.html>)
- CADRISQ: http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/cadrisq/acces_microdonnees_an.htm

Description

- follow-up to the Québec Health Survey (Enquête Santé Québec), 1987
- topics included:
 - lifestyles (alcohol consumption, drug use, smoking, weight problems, leisure-time physical activity)
 - social environment (social support, job attitude)
 - preventive behaviours (women's preventive health practices)
 - perceived health status (self-rated health status)
 - mental health (psychological distress, suicidal thoughts and attempts)
 - physical health (accidents with injuries, functional autonomy)
 - use of health and social services
 - use of medication
 - health and socio-economic status
 - health and alcohol abuse
 - health and the family
 - caregiving

Reports/Publications

- Aubin, J., Gratton, J. & Caouette, L. (1996). *L'usage de la cigarette au Québec 1985 - 1994; Analyse d'enquêtes multiples*. Montréal: ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Gouvernement du Québec.
- Audet, N. (1996). *Cahier technique et méthodologique; Enquête sociale et de santé 1992 - 1993, Vol. 2*. Montréal: ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Gouvernement du Québec.
- Bellerose, C., Lavallée, C. & Camirand, J. (1994). *1992 - 1993 Health and Social Survey; Highlights*. Montréal: ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Gouvernement du Québec.

Bellerose, C., Lavallée, C. & Tremblay, D. (1996). *Cahier technique et méthodologique; Enquête sociale et de santé 1992 - 1993, Vol. 1*. Montréal: ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Gouvernement du Québec.

Santé Québec. (1995). Bellerose, C., Lavallée, C., Chénard, L. & Levasseur, M. (editors). *Et la santé ça va en 1992 - 1993?; rapport de l'enquête sociale et de santé 1992 - 1993, volume 1*. Montréal: ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Gouvernement du Québec.

Santé Québec. (1995). Lavallée, C., Bellerose, C., Camirand, J. & Caris, P. (editors). *Aspects sociaux reliés à la santé; rapport de l'enquête sociale et de santé 1992 - 1993, volume 2*. Montréal: ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Gouvernement du Québec.

Santé Québec. (1995). Pampalon, R., Loslier, L., Raymond, G. & Provencher, P. (editors). *Variations géographiques de la santé, Rapport de l'Enquête sociale et de santé 1992-1993, volume 3*. Montréal: ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Gouvernement du Québec.

Technical Information

- sample = 13,266 households (34,848 individuals)
 - all private household in Québec
 - excluded the Cree and Inuit regions and Indian reservations
 - response rate = 87.2% for the household questionnaire
- 2-level sampling plan
- sample was stratified by:
 - health and social service region
 - homogeneous zone
- stratification allowed for analyses of each service region and representation of various geographical zones
- data were collected from November 1992 to November 1993
- 2 instruments collected data in the respondents' home:
 - closed questionnaire (personal interview) administered by an interviewer (key informant provided information for the household)
 - self-administered questionnaire completed by each member of the household aged 15 and over
- data were weighed by age, gender and health and social service region
- sample 1998=11,986 households (30,386 individuals)
- technical information for the 1998 is available in French only at <http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/methodologie/default.htm>

Costs

- no cost to access microdata
- may be some costs for customized compilations

Contact Person(s)

- Direction Santé Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec, 1200 Avenue McGill College, 5e étage, Montréal, Québec, H3B 4J8, Phone: (514) 873-4749, Fax: (514) 864-9919
 - survey: Jacinthe Aubin, Email: jacinthe.aubin@stat.gouv.qc.ca
 - to access data bases: Lucie Gingras (phone: 514-343-2299, email: Lucie.gingras@stat.gouv.qc.ca)
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Social and Health Survey on Québec Children and Adolescents (Enquête sociale et de santé auprès des enfants et adolescents québécois) (1999)

Location

- detailed microdata are located at Direction Santé Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec
- data is accessed through a research data access centre (CADRISQ) which is also part of the Quebec Inter-University Centre for Social Statistics (QICSS), located at the Université de Montréal (<http://www.ciqss.umontreal.ca/index.html>)
- CADRISQ: http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/cadrisq/acces_microdonnees_an.htm

Description

- survey on the physical and mental health and well-being of Quebec youth aged 9, 13 and 16
- topics:
 - asthma
 - risk factors for cardiovascular diseases
 - accidents with injuries
 - safe sexual practices
 - self-esteem
 - parental emotional support
 - scholastic expectations
 - violence at school
 - physical activity
 - TV viewing time
 - obesity

Reports/Publications

- report of results of this survey available for order at http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/publications/sante/enfant-ado_an.htm

Technical Information

- sample=3700 children and adolescents in 182 primary and secondary schools in Quebec
- excluded young people enrolled in an educational institution outside the Quebec school board network, an aboriginal school, in schools in outlying city or town, or in schools where 50% or more of the children were handicapped

Costs

- no cost to access microdata
- may be some costs for customized compilations

Social and Health Survey on Québec Children and Adolescents (Enquête sociale et de santé auprès des enfants et adolescents québécois) (1999)

Contact Person(s)

- Direction Santé Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec, 1200 Avenue McGill College, 5e étage, Montréal, Québec, H3B 4J8, Phone: (514) 873-4749, Fax: (514) 864-9919
 - survey: Jacinthe Aubin, Email: jacinthe.aubin@stat.gouv.qc.ca
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- For more information about restrictions that apply with respect to accessing the microdata file, contact Lucie Gingras, CADRISQ (Lucie.gingras@stat.gouv.qc.ca) or visit the CADRISQ website at <http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/cadrisq/default.htm>

Survey of Family Expenditures (FAMEX) (1978 – 1992, 1996)

Location

- Statistics Canada:
 - DLI
 - OLC (product #62M0001XCB—reference year 1996)

Description

- survey is discontinued, as of 1997 it has been integrated into the Survey of Household Spending
- expenditures surveys in Canada date back to 1937 - 1938
- questionnaire items on smoking began in 1978
- data through the years are available in electronic or print formats (microdata files, diskettes, cartridge, tapes, microfiche)
- survey provides estimates of expenditures by households (spending units) and yearly budgets including all expenditures, income and changes in assets and debts
- expenditure categories include:
 - food
 - household operation
 - travel and transportation
 - personal care
 - shelter
 - clothing
 - medical and health care
 - recreation and education
 - tobacco and alcohol products
 - security
 - gifts
 - furnishings and equipment
 - miscellaneous expenses
- additional topics include:
 - geographic location
 - housing and income
 - demographic characteristics
 - labour force characteristics
 - composition of households
 - characteristics of dwelling
- sponsored and data collected by the Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division, Labour and Household Surveys Branch, Statistics Canada

References

- Abizadeg, S., & Ghalam, N.Z. (1994). Immigrants and Canadian-Born: a consumption behaviour assessment. *Social Indicators Research*, 32(1), 49-72.

Barr-Telford, L. (1994). Spending patterns of couples without children. *Perspectives of Labour and Income*, 6(2), 9-16.

Statistics Canada. (1976). *Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey, 1976*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada. (Product #71526)

Statistics Canada. (1978, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1992, 1994). *Family Expenditure in Canada, 1978 - 1994*. Ottawa: Ministry of Industry, Science and Technology. (Product #62555XPB)

Statistics Canada. (1994). Family Expenditures Survey Standard Detailed Tables: Paper. (Product #62F0009XPB)

Technical Information

- cross-sectional biennial survey
 - conducted at two different scales within a 4 year cycle
 - samples varied from year to year
 - samples were selected from census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, urban strata, 30,000+, urban-rural population size groups
- unit of analyses for surveys 1978 through 1986 were “spending units” which meant a group of persons living in one dwelling and dependent on a common or pooled income for major expenses or one financially independent individual living alone or with a roommate
 - never married children living with their parents were considered part of the spending unit
- unit of analyses for the 1990 and 1992 surveys were “households” which meant a person or group of persons occupying one dwelling; number of households equals number of occupied dwellings
 - never married children living with their parents were considered part of their parents’ household
 - income and expenditures of part-year residents of households were reported only for the time period in which they were a member of the household
- surveys conducted in 1978, 1982 and 1984 involved 15 major cities in Canada
 - excluded full-time residents of institutions, military barracks, families of official representatives to foreign countries and part-year spending units
 - multi-stage, stratified clustered sample selected from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) sampling frame
 - 1978 survey: sample = 9,356 spending units
 - 1982 survey: sample = 10,938 spending units
 - 1984 survey (limited version of the 1982 Expenditures Survey): sample = 4,792 spending units
- surveys conducted in 1986, 1990 and 1992 involved all 10 Canadian provinces including Whitehorse, Northwest Territories and Yellowknife, Yukon

Survey of Family Expenditures (FAMEX) (1978-1992, 1996)

- excluded full-time residents of institutions, Indian reserves, Charlottetown and Summerside, families of official representatives to foreign countries and part-year spending units or households
- 1986 survey: sample = 10,356 spending units
- 1990 survey: sample = not available
- 1992 survey: sample = 9,492 households
- surveys were conducted through personal interviews

Costs

- free if obtained through DLI
- \$3000 to purchase the Survey of Family Expenditures, pumf (reference year 1996)—product #62M0001XCB

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>)

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses based on the data
- due to the complicated nature of household data, users of this data are requested to consult with Statistics Canada prior to publication of the data

Survey of Household Spending (1997-2005)

Location

- Statistics Canada
 - DLI
 - OLC (#62M0004XCB)

Description

- provides detailed information on household expenditures, dwelling characteristics and ownership of household equipment
- main purpose of the survey is to obtain detailed information about household spending during the previous calendar year
- tobacco products are included in expenditures
- replaces Survey of Family Expenditures (FAMEX)

Technical Information

- conducted annually in the 10 provinces
- data from the territories is available for 1998, 1999, and every second year thereafter
- sample size: over 21, 000 households
- sample is stratified, multi-stage sample that is selected from the Labour Force Survey sampling frame

Costs

- free if obtained through DLI
- \$3210 to purchase pumf from Statistics Canada (product # 62M0004XCB)

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>)

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to Health Canada and Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses based on the data

Survey of Smoking Habits, (1965 - 1974, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1986)

Location

- Statistics Canada
 - DLI (surveys prior to 1971 are not available)
 - OLC: product #82M0006XDB (diskette)
 - OLC: custom tabulations—product# 82C0008

Description

- conducted as supplements to the Labour Force Survey and related to the Survey on Smoking in Canada, 1994
- biennial survey examining trends in the smoking behaviour of the Canadian population since 1975
 - from 1965 to 1975 smoking prevalence was monitored yearly
 - related to the Survey on Smoking in Canada, 1994 (4 cycles)
- primary focus was on three specific groups:
 - non-smokers
 - regular cigarette smokers
 - occasional smokers
- 1975 survey updates the 1974 survey and included the following topics:
 - type of smoker
 - attempts to stop smoking
 - aids used to stop smoking
 - current cigarette consumption
 - reasons for stopping smoking
 - demographic characteristics (age, gender, education, labour force status, occupation, marital status)
 - successful quitters
 - reasons for stopping smoking
- 1977 survey collected follow up data from the 1975 survey and additional data on:
 - brand of cigarette smoked
 - tar and nicotine consumption
- 1979 survey collected follow up data from the 1977 survey; same variables
- 1981 survey collected data on similar variables as the previous surveys and additional data on:
 - current consumption of tobacco products
 - previous consumption for former smokers
 - type and brand of tobacco products used
 - number of attempts to stop smoking in past year
 - inhaling while smoking
 - age when started smoking

Survey of Smoking Habits (1965-1974, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1986)

- demographics (age, gender, education, marital status)
- 1983 survey updated the 1981 survey with additional variables on:
 - frequency and volume of tobacco products used
 - estimates of tar and nicotine content
- 1986 survey collected data on similar variables as the previous surveys and additional data on:
 - amount of tobacco products consumed
 - characteristics of the tobacco products consumed
 - frequency of use of tobacco products
 - opinions on permissible locations for public smoking areas
 - demographic and family characteristics
 - labour force status and activity
 - occupation
 - opinions on smoking restrictions
 - use of chewing tobacco or snuff
- sponsored by the Health Promotion Studies Unit, Program Resources Division, Health Promotion Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch, Health and Welfare Canada
- data collected by Special Surveys Division, Labour and Household Surveys Branch, Statistics Canada

Reports/Publications

Brown, K.S., Cherry, W.H., & Forbes, W.F. (1986). The 1978 national survey of smoking habits of Canadian school children. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 77(2), 139-146.

Hackland, S. (1976). *Smoking Habits of Canadians, 1965 - 1974. Technical Report Series No. 1.* Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Non-medical Use of Drugs Directorate.

Haining, A., Brooks, N. & Shields, M. (1987). *The Survey of Smoking Habits Microdata Documentation and User's Guide.* Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Special Surveys Programs.

Health and Welfare Canada, Research Bureau, Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate. (1977). *Smoking Habits of Canadians, 1975. Technical Report Series No. 7.* Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, Research Bureau, Non-Medical Use of Drugs.

Jossa, D. (1985). *Smoking Behaviour of Canadians 1983.* Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Health and Welfare Canada. (Product #H39-66/1985E)

Millar, W.J. (1983). *Smoking Behaviour of Canadians 1981.* Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Health and Welfare Canada. (Product #H39-66/1983E)

Millar, W.J. (1988). *Smoking Behaviour of Canadians 1986*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Health and Welfare Canada. (Product #H39-66/1988E)

Statistics Canada. (1976). *Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada. (Product #71-526)

Statistics Canada. (1976; yearly) *The Labour Force Information*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada. (Product #71-001)

Statistics Canada. (1979). *Guide to Labour Force Survey Data*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada. (Product #71-528, pp. 6-8)

Statistics Canada. (1986). *Survey of Smoking Habits (1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1986) - Microdata User's Guide*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. (Product #82-M0006-GPE)

Wheatley, G. (1980). *Smoking Habits of Canadians, 1965 - 1979. Technical Report Series No. 9*. Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate.

Technical Information

- sample was based on the Canadian Labour Force Survey (LFS) frame and sampling procedures
 - stratified, multi-stage area cluster sample of dwellings was selected within homogeneous economic regions of provinces
 - interviews were conducted by telephone (5% were conducted by personal interview)
- 1975 survey:
 - sample = 73,405 persons
 - conducted in December 1975
 - 14 years of age and older
 - residents of the 10 Canadian provinces
 - excluded residents of Indian reserves, full-time members of Armed Forces, institutions and foreign diplomats
- 1977 survey:
 - sample = 39,644 persons
 - conducted in December 1977
 - 15 years of age and older
 - residents of the 10 Canadian provinces
 - excluded residents of Indian reserves, full-time members of Armed Forces, institutions and foreign diplomats
 - excluded the Yukon and Northwest Territories
- 1979 survey:
 - sample = 38,982 persons; same sample characteristics as the 1977 survey (see above)

Survey of Smoking Habits (1965-1974, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1986)

- 1981 survey
 - sample = 39, 137 persons; same sample characteristics as previous surveys
- 1983 survey
 - sample = 38,249 persons; same sample characteristics as previous surveys
- 1986 survey
 - sample = 32,500 persons; same sample characteristics as previous surveys
 - telephone and personal interviews were conducted
 - not a regularly conducted survey

Costs

- free if obtained through DLI
- \$1,000 to purchase the microdata from Statistics Canada (product #82M0006XDB)
- custom tabulations are available by special request (product #82C0008)

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>)

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to Health Canada and Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses based on the data

Survey on Smoking in Canada (cycles 1, 2, 3, 4) (1994)

Location

- Statistics Canada
 - DLI
 - OLC: product #82M0008XDB

Description

- began in February 1994
- quarterly telephone interviews
- monitored the smoking behaviours of Canadians for 1 year
- each of the 4 cycles collected data on current smoking status, amount smoked and except for cycle 1, reasons for change from previous cycle
- also measured changes in smoking patterns resulting from the decrease in cigarette taxes in some Canadian provinces
- cycle 1 topics included:
 - current smoking status
 - smoking patterns
 - quitting behaviour
 - amount smoked
 - age started
 - smoking in January 1994 and 2 years previous
- cycle 2 additional topics included:
 - smoking restrictions at work
 - use of alternative forms of tobacco
 - exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS)
- cycle 3 additional topics included:
 - plans to quit smoking
 - methods to quit smoking
 - smoking and pregnancy
 - perceptions of health problems from smoking
- cycle 4 additional topics included:
 - attitudes toward smoking
 - amount smoked versus January 1994
 - medical advice received by smokers
 - meaning and use of “light” cigarettes
 - purchase of U.S./smuggled cigarettes
- related to Survey of Smoking Habits (product #82M0006)
- survey was sponsored by the Tobacco Demand Reduction Strategy, Health Canada
- data were collected by Statistics Canada for Health Canada

Reports/Publications

Hamilton, V.H., Levington, C., St.-Pierre, Y., & Grimard, F. (1997). *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 156(2), 187-191.

Statistics Canada. (1994). *Survey on Smoking in Canada (1994) – Microdata User's Guide*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. (Product #82M0008GPE)

Statistics Canada (1994). *Survey on Smoking in Canada (1994)* (Product #82M0008X).

Technical Information

- target sample was 20,000 with 1,000 respondents in each age category (15 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 64, and 65+) and in each of the 5 regions of Canada
- RDD (random digit dialing) method used to contact households
 - 1 person per household participated
 - non-proxy responses used
 - aged 15 years and older
 - residents of private households
 - non-institutionalized population
 - all 10 provinces were represented
- cycle 1 (April/May 1994)
 - 18,829 households contacted
 - response rate of 84% (15,804 respondents)
- cycle 2 (August/September, 1994)
 - 15,804 households contacted
 - response rate of 85% (13,398 respondents)
- cycle 3 (November/December, 1994)
 - 14,453 households contacted
 - response rate of 89% (12,808 respondents)
- cycle 4 (February/March, 1995)
 - 13,923 households contacted
 - response rate of 89% (12,404 respondents)
- overall from all 4 cycles = 11,119 respondents
- self-reports; no validations to assess validity of responses

Costs

- free if obtained through DLI
- \$2,000 to purchase the microdata from Statistics Canada (product #82M0008XDB)
- custom tabulations are available by special request (product #82C0012)

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>)

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to Health Canada and Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses based on the data

Trends in Smoking in the Workplace in Metro Toronto: Survey of Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviour (1992 – 1993)

Location

- Institute for Social Research, York University (ISR-P766--*Attitudes Toward Smoking Legislation Survey, 1992 - 1993*)

Description

- related to other surveys conducted in 1983, 1988 (2 surveys) and 1996 (5th in a series of 6 surveys)
- long-term evaluation of the City of Toronto Workplace Smoking Bylaw
- 2-stage survey was conducted in 1988
- topics included:
 - smoking
 - problems arising from second-hand smoke
 - health risks associated with smoking
 - participants understanding of the smoking by-law (who should make restrictions, who should enforce restrictions)
 - how the workplace by-law affected their smoking
 - smoking in their place of employment
- phase 1 conducted before the by-law was implemented
- phase 2 conducted 8 to 9 months later
- phase 3 was divided into two components (December 1992 and March 1993)

Reports/Publications

Ashley, M.J., Eakin, J., Bull, S.B., & Pederson, L.L. (in press). Smoking control in the workplace: is workplace size related to restrictions and programs? *Journal of Occupational Environmental Medicine*.

Northrup, D. (1992/93). Attitudes Towards Workplace Smoking Legislation: A Survey of Residents of Metropolitan Toronto. Phase III, 1992/93. Technical Documentation. Toronto: York University, Institute for Social Research.

Pederson, L.L., Bull, S.B., & Ashley, M.J. (1996). Smoking in the Workplace: Do Patterns and Attitudes Reflect the Legislative Environment? *Tobacco Control*, 5, 39-45.

Technical Information

- sample size for phase 3 = 1,429
- adult population of Metropolitan Toronto
- data formatted in SPSS or card image

Trends in Smoking in the Workplace in Metro Toronto: Survey of Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviour (1992 – 1993)

Costs

- no charge

Contact Person(s)

- Anne Oram, Data Archivist, York University e-mail: oram@yorku.ca

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to ISR in all publications using the data and acknowledgement must be given to the data source
- conditions of data release are as follows:
 - all manuscripts which incorporate analyses or tabulations based upon ISR data must acknowledge the source (an acknowledgement statement can be obtained from ISR)
 - data purchased from ISR may not be disseminated outside the recipient institution
 - ISR must be notified in writing of all publications based upon ISR data
- contact ISR at York University for more information on the restrictions that apply to ISR data

Youth Smoking Survey (1994, 2002)

Location

- Statistics Canada
 - DLI
 - OLC : 2002 microdata: product # 82M0011XCB
 - OLC : custom tabulations—product # 82C0014

Description

- first national survey to collect data on the smoking behaviour of young people living in Canada
- aimed to:
 - measure the prevalence, patterns of use and attitudes towards tobacco products among Canada's youth
 - assess the social and demographic factors associated with smoking behaviour
 - assess the awareness of health risks due to smoking among young people
- data were used to develop education programs for Canadian youth about the health risks of smoking
- youth aged 10 - 14 years were surveyed in schools across Canada
 - school component consisted of the youth questionnaire and parent questionnaire
- topics included:
 - prevalence of smoking
 - types of smoking behaviour
 - where and how youth buy cigarettes
 - attitudes and beliefs about smoking
 - awareness of health risks
 - impact of smoking policies
 - demographics of the household
 - social and demographic factors associated with smoking behaviour (motivations/influences)
 - perception of tobacco sponsored cultural and sporting events
- youth aged 15 - 19 years were surveyed by telephone as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey
- topics for both components included:
 - prevalence of smoking among 15 - 19 year olds
 - types of smoking behaviour
 - where and how youth buy cigarettes
 - attitudes and beliefs about smoking
 - perception of tobacco sponsored cultural and sporting events
 - awareness of health risks
 - social and demographic factors associated with smoking behaviour (motivations/influences)
 - impact of smoking policies

- basic household demographics (household composition, industry, labour force activity, occupation of parents)
- sponsored by Office of Tobacco Control, Health Canada
- data collected by Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada for Health Canada

Reports/Publications

Health Canada. (1996). Stephens, T., & Morin, M. (editors). *Youth Smoking Survey, 1994: Technical Report*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada. (Product #H4998/11994E)

Seguire, M., & Chalmers, K.L. (2000). Late adolescent female smoking. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 31(6), 1422-1429.

Statistics Canada, Special Surveys Division. (1995). *Youth Smoking Survey - Labour Force Survey (LFS) 15-19 years 1995 Public Use Microdata File Documentation and User's Guide*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada. (Product #82M0011GPE)

Statistics Canada, Special Surveys Division. (1995). *Youth Smoking Survey - School Component 1995 Public Use Microdata File Documentation and User's Guide*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada. (Product #82M0011GPE)

Technical Information

- microdata file contains data collected in 1994 for youth aged 10 to 19 years
- participants included 10-19 year olds in all 10 provinces
- youth aged 10 to 14 years
 - self-completed survey was administered through schools
 - parental telephone interview was also conducted for these individuals
 - data were collected from September to November 1994
- youth aged 15 to 19 years
 - interviewed by telephone as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey
 - data were collected in the fall of 1994
- sample:
 - 9,491 youth, aged 15 to 19 years (Labour Force Survey portion)
 - stratified, multi-stage design using probability sampling in all stages
 - 14,270 youth aged 10 to 14 years (school component)
 - participants were from each of the 10 Canadian provinces
 - excluded youth living on Indian reserves, Canadian Forces Bases or institutions
 - excluded the Yukon and Northwest Territories
 - 2 stage stratified clustered design

Costs

- free if obtained through DLI
- \$2,140 to purchase the microdata from Statistics Canada (product #82M0011XCB)
- price varies depending on client requirements for custom tabulations (product #82C0014)

Contact Person(s)

- DLI representative
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/statcomment.pl>)

Restrictions

- proper accreditation must be given to Health Canada and Statistics Canada in all publications or analyses based on the data

RESOURCES

Canadian Council for Tobacco Control

Website: <http://www.cctc.ca>

Health Canada

Website: <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/>

Ontario Ministry of Health and Long Term Care

Website: <http://www.health.gov.on.ca>

Ontario Prevention Clearinghouse

Website: <http://www.opc.on.ca/>

Statistics Canada - Ottawa

Email: infostats@statcan.ca

Website: <http://www.statcan.ca/>

Statistics Canada—Data Liberation Initiative

Website: <http://www.statcan.ca/english/Dli/dli.htm>

Statistics Canada—Online Catalogue

Website: <http://www.statcan.ca/english/clf/query.html?style=englisholc&ql=a&la=en>

Statistics Canada—Research Data Centres Program

Website: <http://www.statcan.ca/english/rdc/>