

Table 1. Specific aims of the PIF study partitioned into major health, psychosocial, and behavioural domains

PIF study aims	
<i>Sociodemographic, cultural, and environmental</i>	Identification of sociodemographic, cultural, financial, and environmental factors salient to the cohort and determination of how such factors individually and interactively influence positive and negative outcomes for infants and parents.
<i>Infant psychosocial and developmental</i>	Identification of the status and stability of infant psychosocial development and determination of how such factors individually and interactively influence positive and negative outcomes for infants and parents.
<i>Family and household dynamics</i>	Identification of the status and stability of partner relationships and social support. Determination of the effects of such factors on parenting competence and infant development within the context of the family.
<i>Psychosocial aspects of parenting</i>	Identification of the status and stability of psychosocial aspects of parenting and determination of how such factors individually and interactively influence positive and negative outcomes for infants and parents.
<i>Parenting behaviours</i>	Identification of the status and stability of behavioural aspects of parenting and determination how such factors individually and interactively influence positive and negative outcomes for infants and parents.
<i>Lifestyle factors</i>	Identification of parental lifestyle factors and determination of how these factors individually and interactively predict positive and negative outcomes for infants, parents, and families.
<i>Health issues</i>	Identification of health-related factors surrounding childbirth, including utilisation and satisfaction with antenatal and postnatal services. Determination of how such factors individually and interactively influence positive and negative outcomes for infants, parents, and families.

Table 2. Dimensions and measurement instruments employed (indicated by a ‘•’) for the elicitation or acquisition of information from the mother (M), father (F) and child (C) over the three measurement points: 6-weeks (6-wk), 12-months (12-mth), and 24-months (24-mth) postpartum

Variable	6-wk	12-mth	24-mth
	M	M F	M F C
Sociodemographic, cultural, and environmental factors			
<i>Infant</i> : gender, date of birth, ethnic group(s)	•		
<i>Parental demographic profile</i> : gender, age, marital status, ethnicity, country of origin, years in NZ, religion, church involvement, education, employment, income, economic problems	•	• •	• •
<i>Household composition</i> : family composition and relationships (e.g. other children parents/parents, extended family, pets)	•	• •	•
<i>Housing</i> : type, facilities, appliances, heating, quality, cost, satisfaction, privacy, and perceived crowding. Adapted Housing Issues Scale ³⁵	•	•	•
<i>Neighbourhood problems</i> : Neighbourhood Problem Scale ³⁶			•
<i>Transport</i> : mode, ownership, use of car seat in private vehicle	•	•	•

<i>Cultural orientation</i> : adapted General Ethnicity Questionnaire ³⁷	•	•	
<i>Traditional gift giving</i> : type and amount of traditional gifts		•	• •
Child development			
<i>Temperament</i> :			
(1) subset of Revised Infant Temperament Questionnaire (RITQ) ³⁸ and infant state ¹⁵	•		
(2) Toddler Temperament Scale ³⁹		• •	
<i>Child behaviour</i> :			
(1) Parents as First Teachers (PAFT) Evaluation Study ⁴⁰		•	• •
(2) Child behaviour checklist ⁴¹ , attitudes and beliefs about child behaviour ⁴²			•
<i>Childhood activities and experiences</i> :			
(1) Activities Scale and the Experiences Scale ⁴³		•	•
(2) child involvement in Pacific cultural activities		•	
<i>Cognitive, motor, psychosocial and language child development</i> :			
(1) American Academy of Pediatrics's development milestones ⁴⁴	•	•	•
(2) Bayley Toddler Neurodevelopment Screener, ⁴⁵ Personal/Social subscale from the Australasian Development Screening Test ^{46 #}		•	•
(3) Child Development Inventory-language (CDI) subscale ⁴⁷			•
Variable (continued)	6-wk	12-mth	24-mth
	M	M F	M F C
(4) the Australasian Development Screening Test ⁴⁶			•
<i>Child anthropometric measures</i> : weight, height, head circumference		•	•
<i>Language</i> : Reynell Developmental Language Scales III ⁴⁸			•
Family and household dynamics			
<i>Sharing/support</i> : support from family/others, sharing of baby care	•	•	•
<i>Social support and recent life events</i> : Accessibility and effectiveness of important relationships ⁴⁹			• •
<i>Partner relationships</i> : the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS) ⁵⁰	•		• •
<i>Parent childhood history</i> : Exposure to Abusive and Supportive Environments Parenting Inventory (EASE-PI) ⁵¹	•	•	
<i>Fathering roles</i> : attitudes to parenting, list of general tasks performed or not performed by father in the family, expectations and protectiveness of the child, perceptions of parenting			•
Childcare			
<i>Parent participation in childcare</i> : Child Care Activities Scale (CCAS), ⁵² childcare activities, direct/indirect care activities and play	•	• •	• •

<i>Parental investment</i> : Parental Investment in Children (PIC) ⁵³				•
<i>Childcare arrangements</i> : main caregiver, regular non-parental childcare arrangements, extended family and/or other arrangements	•	•		•
<i>Discipline and nurturing</i> :				
(1) Parent Behaviour Checklist ³¹		• •	• •	
(2) attitudes towards physical discipline				•
<i>Care-giving environment</i> :				
(1) Short form of Home Observation Measurement of the Environment (HOME-SF) ⁵⁴		•	•	
(2) Home Observation Measurement of the Environment: Infant Toddler (HOME-IT) ⁵⁴				•
<i>Sleeping</i> : child's arrangements (adopted from Plunket National study)	•	•		•
<i>Feeding</i> : child nutrition, feeding methods, problems and advice	•	•		•
<i>Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)</i> : awareness of risk factors	•			
Lifestyle factors				
<i>Family nutrition</i> : food choice, provision, financial constraints	•	•		•
<i>Alcohol consumption</i> : adapted from Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) ⁵⁵ eliciting amount and frequency	•	• •		• •
<i>Smoking</i> : cigarette numbers smoked daily, other household smokers ⁵⁶	•	• •		• •
Variable (continued)	6-wk	12-mth	24-mth	
	M	M F	M F	C
<i>Illicit drug use</i> : frequency of illicit drug use in last 12-months	•	• •	• •	
<i>Gambling</i> :				
(1) frequency, financial expenditure, and attitudes towards gambling	•	• •	•	
(2) South Oaks Gambling Screen – Revised (SOGS-R) ⁵⁷				•
<i>Parental cultural activities</i> : participation in Pacific events/activities		•		•
Parent and child health issues				
<i>Maternal contraceptive practices</i> : knowledge, planning, utilisation	•			
<i>Utilisation of antenatal and postnatal maternity services</i> : classes, services, satisfaction with services/care, access, culturally appropriate	•			
<i>Preparation and decisions made for childbirth</i> : involvement in decision-making, support, culturally appropriate, mode of delivery	•			
<i>Maternal mental health</i> : Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale ⁵⁸ and Maternal General Health, major illnesses suffered and medication taken	•			
<i>Parental mental health</i> : General Health Questionnaire-12 ^{59, 60}		• •	• •	
<i>Life events in past 6-months</i> : modified from a NIH study, USA ⁶¹				•
<i>Parental spiritual health</i> : adapted from Multidimensional		• •		

Measurement of Religiousness/Spirituality⁶²

Child immunisation: immunisations received, reasons and attitudes

Child illness episodes: frequency and reason, from whom advice was sought (e.g. doctor, traditional healer) and treatment satisfaction

Otitis media with effusion (OME) screening and ear health assessment: Tympanometry assessment, number of coughs/colds/ear infections in past year, from whom advice was sought and action taken

•	•	•	
•	•	•	
			•

[#]The child was assessed using these tests at 12-months.

Figure 1. Recruitment characteristics of the PIF study

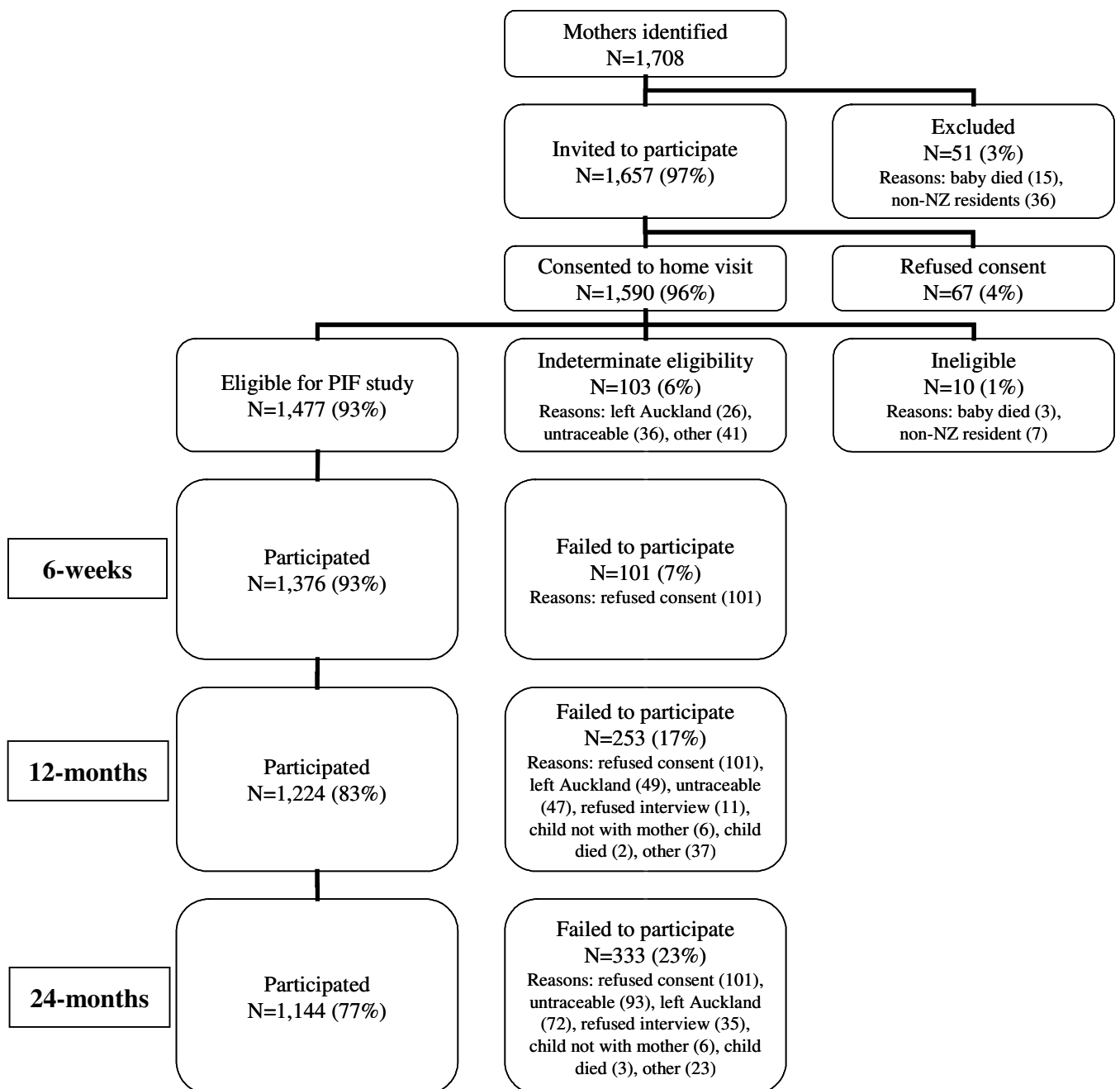


Table 3. Frequencies (percentage) of basic sociodemographic variables measured at 6-weeks for participating mothers at 6-weeks, 12-months, and 24-months postpartum

Variable	6-weeks (N=1376)		12-months (N=1224)		24-months (N=1144)	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
<i>Age (years)^c</i>						
<20	111	(8)	91	(7)	84	(7)
20-24	354	(26)	314	(26)	282	(25)
25-29	366	(27)	325	(27)	306	(27)
30-34	324	(24)	291	(24)	275	(24)
35-39	176	(13)	161	(13)	158	(14)
≥40	44	(3)	41	(3)	38	(3)
<i>Marital status</i>						
Married/de facto	1107	(80)	992	(81)	927	(81)
Single	269	(20)	232	(19)	217	(19)
<i>Smoking status^d</i>						
Non-smoker	1029	(75)	921	(75)	867	(76)
Current smoker	343	(25)	299	(25)	273	(24)
<i>Highest educational qualification</i>						
No formal qualifications	535	(39)	467	(38)	429	(38)
Secondary	464	(34)	415	(34)	391	(34)
Post-secondary	377	(27)	342	(28)	324	(28)
<i>Ethnicity</i>						
Samoan	650	(47)	589	(48)	545	(48)
Tongan	289	(21)	242	(20)	242	(21)
Cook Island Maori	232	(17)	214	(17)	190	(17)
Niuean	59	(4)	57	(5)	52	(5)
Other Pacific ^a	47	(3)	37	(3)	33	(3)
Non-Pacific ^b	99	(7)	85	(7)	82	(7)
<i>Years lived in New Zealand^e</i>						
0-5	273	(20)	228	(19)	217	(19)
6-10	147	(11)	135	(11)	127	(11)
>10	953	(69)	858	(70)	797	(70)
<i>English fluency</i>						
Proficient	851	(62)	765	(63)	714	(62)
Otherwise	525	(38)	459	(38)	430	(38)

<i>Parity^f</i>			
1	374 (28)	331 (27)	306 (27)
2-4	768 (57)	684 (57)	634 (56)
≥5	215 (16)	191 (16)	186 (17)
<i>Household income (NZD)</i>			
≤\$20,000	457 (33)	398 (33)	364 (32)
\$20,001-\$40,000	710 (52)	639 (52)	600 (52)
>\$40,000	161 (12)	146 (12)	143 (13)
Unknown	48 (3)	41 (3)	37 (3)

^aincludes mothers identifying equally with two or more ethnic groups.

^bincludes non-Pacific mothers who were eligible through the Pacific ethnicity of the father.

^c1 observation invalid.

^d4 observations missing.

^e3 observations missing.

^f19 observations missing.