Questions documentation 14-year Questionnaire (Q-14aar) when the child is 14 years old

The Norwegian Mother and Child Cohort Study (MoBa)

Mother questionnaire

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MODEL STRUCTURE OF WHAT IS PRESENTED PER INSTRUMENT / SECTION

Instrument

1. Name of original instrument/question:

Original name of scale (*no name* if only single question)

List wording of questions included in the section (with number from questionnaire in front) and write response categories (with values used in the dataset)

2. Description of original scale or selection of items used

Description of analytical approaches for selecting just a sample of items from a scale If single question. NOT RELEVANT

If selection of established short version, make referral to literature and/or use

Where does the Q/scale come from, what is it meant to measure. Description of number of items, subscales. Where the Q/scale has been used and any information that give insight into what instrument this is.

Primary references of the instrument as well as important secondary publications if relevant.

3. Rationale for choosing the instrument:

What is it meant to measure and IF RELEVANT: Why this is a good measure.

4. Modifications:

Describe modifications during the study from one version to another.

Write if omitted or added from one version to another

NOTE 1: There are two versions of this questionnaire (A and B). This instrument documentation is based on version B.

NOTE 2:

This instrument documentation was written based on the version of the questionnaire per 06.01.2020. The questionnaire may be subject to further changes. Where there was no official English version of a question, Semantix has translated from Norwegian to English.

If you have any comments that may improve this document please contact mobaadm@fhi.no

1-4. Child's grade, physical activities, leisure time and friends

1. Name of original questions: Questions about the child's friends and leisure time

Q		Response options	Variable name
1	What grade is your child in?		
		1) 7 th grade	
		2) 8 th grade	UM10
		3) 9 th grade	
		4) 10 th grade	
2	Outside school hours: Approximately how many hours per		sically active /
_	takes part in sports (football, handball, skiing, gymnastics / da		
		1) Less than 1 hour	
		2) 1-2 hours	
		3) 3-4 hours	UM11
		4) 5-7 hours	OWITT
		5) 8-10 hours	
		6) 11 hours or more	
3	How many hours on a typical weekday (outside school hou	urs)	
	does the child watch a film, series/TV?	1) Never / seldom	UM12
		2) Less than 1 hour	OWITZ
	does the child play games (on TV/computer/tablet /mobile)?	3) 1-2 hours	UM13
		4) 3-4 hours	OWITO
	does the child spend time with friends?	5) 5 hours or more	UM14
		o) o ficulty of filero	OIVI 14
4	Approximately how many close friends does your child have	ve (not including siblings)?	
		1) None	
		2) 1 friend	
		3) 2-3 friends	UM15
		4) 4 + friends	

2. Description of original scale: MoBa specific single questions. Question 2 about physical activity is based on Sagatun et al. (2007).

Psychometric Information:

Not relevant.

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Sagatun A. Søgaard AJ. Bjertness, E. Selmer, R. Heyerdahl, S. The association between weekly hours of physical activity and mental health: A three-year follow-up study of 15-16-year-old students in the city of Oslo, Norway. BMC Public Health 2007, 7:155.

3. Rationale for choosing the instrument:

These questions were developed to get information about the child's grade, physical activities, leisure time and friends.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

Questions 2 was revised in version B adding the word "usually".

5-6. The project child's academic performance and special need education

1. Name of original questions: questions about the project child's academic performance and special need education

Q		Response options	Variable name			
5	How is the child coping in the following subjects?					
	Norwegian	1- Very well 2- Quite well	UM16			
	Mathematics	3- Struggling with the subject	UM17			
	English	4- Has severe problems 5- Don't know	UM18			
6	Is an administrative decision made about your child be	ing eligible for special educa	tion at school?			
		1- No 2- Yes	UM19			
	If yes, in which subject?					
	Norwegian		UM20			
	Mathematics		UM21			
	Other subjects		UM22			
	Other kinds of special education		UM23			

2. Description of original scale: MoBa specific single questions

Psychometric Information:

Not relevant.

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Not relevant.

3. Rationale for choosing the instrument:

These questions were developed to get information about the project child's academic performance and special need education.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

7. Sleeping at night

1. Name of original questions: One question about time the child spent sleeping per night on weekdays.

Q		Response options	Variable name
7	Approximately how many hours does the holidays)?	luding weekends and	
		1) 6 hours or less 2) 7 hours 3) 8 hours 4) 9 hours 5) 10 hours	UM24
		6) 11 hours or more	

2. **Description of original instrument**: MoBa specific questions

Psychometric Information (sample, reliability, validity): Not relevant.

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Not relevant.

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

The question was developed to get information about the child's sleeping habit at night.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

8-21. Health problems

1. Name of original questions: Questions about the child's illness or health problems

Q	Response Categories/ Variable name					
	Has the child now, or has s/he ever had any of the following diseases or health problems?					
			If yes:			
			When:		Has the condition been	
		1-no 2-yes	now	earlier	Confirmed by physician? 1-no 2-yes	
8	Rheumatoid arthritis/chronic joint inflammation	UM25	UM26	UM27	UM28	
9	Epilepsy	UM29	UM30	UM31	UM32	
10	Migraine	UM33	UM34	UM35	UM36	
11	Cancer	UM37	UM38	UM39	UM40	
12	Asthma	UM41	UM42	UM43	UM44	
13	Accidental injury	UM45	UM46	UM47	UM48	
14	Diabetes	UM49	UM513	* UM514*	UM50	
15	Chronic fatigue syndrome/ ME	UM51	UM52	UM53	UM54	
16	Reduced hearing	UM55	UM56	UM57	UM58	
17	Coeliac disease	UM59	UM60	UM61	UM62	
18	Anorexia nervosa	UM63	UM64	UM65	UM66	
19	Bulimia	UM67	UM68	UM69	UM70	
20	An anxiety disorder	UM71	UM72	UM73	UM74	
21	ADHD	UM75	UM76	UM77	UM78	
22	Other serious illnesses	UM79	UM80	UM81	UM83	
	Other serious illnesses, describe:					
23	Has the child					
	1. had/contracted a respiratory infection during the past year infection)?	1- no	UM84			
	2. had/contracted influenza during the past year?			2- yes 3- don't know	UM85	
	3. ever been vaccinated against influenza?			3- don t know	UM86	

^{*}Items only available in version A

2. Description of original questions: MoBa specific single questions

Psychometric Information:

Not relevant.

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Not relevant.

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

Questions were developed for MoBa to survey the occurrence of illness, health problems, and traumas among 14-year-old children.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

In version B, the question about when the child had diabetes is removed.

24-31. Developmental problems

1. Name of original questions: Questions about the child's developmental problems

Q		Response options Variable name		e name		
	Has the child now, or has s/he ever had an	y of the following developmental problems?				
			If yes:			
			When:			
		1- No 2- Yes	Now	In the p	ast	Has your child been referred to a specialist? 1-No 2-Yes
24	General learning disabilities	UM87	UM88	U	M89	UM90
25	Delayed or abnormal language development	UM95	UM96	U	M97	UM98
26	Reading/writing difficulties	UM103	UM104	UI	И105	UM106
27	Concentration- or attention difficulties	UM111	UM112	UI	И113	UM114
28	Autistic traits /autism/Asperger's Syndrome	UM119	UM120	UN	И121	UM122
29	Behavioural problems	UM127	UM128	UI	И129	UM130
30	Emotional difficulties (sad or anxious)	UM135	UM136	UN	И137	UM138
31	Other developmental difficulties	UM143	UM144	U	И145	UM147
	Other, describe:					
		If now:				
		Do the difficultie			daily life in	
		any of the follow	ving areas	?		disturbed by the
		At home/ in the	With frie	ends/	Learning	at difficulties?
		family	peers		school	1 20
		1- no	1- no		1- no	1- no 2- yes a bit
		2- yes a bit	2- yes a		2- yes a b	"" ^ ' ' '
		3- yes a lot	3- yes a	101	3- yes a lo	
24	General learning disabilities	UM91	UN	192	UM93	UM94
25	Delayed or abnormal language development	UM99	UM	100	UM101	UM102
26	Reading/writing difficulties	UM107	UM	108	UM109	UM110
27	Concentration- or attention difficulties	UM115	UM	116	UM117	UM118
28	Autistic traits /autism/Asperger's Syndrome	UM123	UM	124	UM125	UM126
29	Behavioural problems	UM131	UM	132	UM133	UM134
30	Emotional difficulties (sad or anxious)	UM139		140	UM141	
31	Other developmental difficulties	UM148	UM	149	UM150	UM151

2. Description of original questions: MoBa specific single questions

Psychometric Information:

Not relevant.

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Not relevant.

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

Questions were developed for MoBa to survey the occurrence of developmental problems among 14-year-old children. Whether the child has been referred to a specialist is meant as an indicator of reliability of the mothers' response.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

32. Parent/Teacher Rating Scale for Disruptive Behaviour Disorders (RS-DBD)

1. Name of original scale: Parent/Teacher Rating Scale for Disruptive Behaviour Disorders (RS-DBD)

Q		Response options	Variable name
32	Choose the alternative that best describes your child's behaviour over the pa	ist 6 months.	
	Fails to give close attention to details or makes careless mistakes in schoolwork		UM152
	Has difficulty sustaining attention in tasks or play activities		UM153
	3. Does not seem to listen when spoken to directly		UM154
	4. Does not follow through on instructions and fails to finish school work, chores or duties (not due to oppositional behaviour or failure to understand instructions)		UM155
	5. Has difficulty organizing tasks and activities		UM156
	6. Avoids, dislikes or is reluctant to engage in tasks that require sustained mental effort (such as schoolwork or homework)		UM157
	7. Loses things necessary for tasks or activities (pencils, books, toys)		UM158
	8. Is easily distracted	1-never/rarely	UM159
	9. Is forgetful in daily activities		UM160
	10. Fidgets with hands or feet or squirms in seat (sits uneasily)	2-Sometimes	UM161
	11. Leaves seat in classroom or in other situations in which remaining seated is expected (e.g. at the table or in group gathering)	3-often	UM162
	12. Runs about or climbs excessively in situations in which it is inappropriate		UM163
	13. Has difficulty playing or engaging in leisure activities quietly	4-very often	UM164
	14. Is "on the go" or acts as if "driven by a motor"	•	UM165
	15. Talks excessively	•	UM166
	16. Blurts out answers before questions have been completed		UM167
	17. Has difficulty awaiting turn		UM168
	18. Interrupts or intrudes on others, such as in conversation or play		UM169
	19. Loses temper (tantrums)		UM170
	20. Argues with adults		UM171
	21. Actively defies or refuses to comply with adults' requests or rules		UM172
	22. Deliberately annoys people		UM173
	23. Blames others for his/her mistakes or misbehaviour		UM174
	24. Is touchy or easily annoyed by others		UM175
	25. Is angry and resentful		UM176
	26. Is spiteful or vindictive		UM177

2. **Description of original scale**: Parent/Teacher Rating Scale for Disruptive Behaviour Disorders (RS-DBD)

Parent/Teacher Rating Scale for Disruptive Behavior Disorders (RS-DBD; Silva et al., 2005) consists of 41 DSM-IV items; with 18 items related to ADHD, 8 items related to Oppositional Defiant (OD), and 15 items to Conduct Disorder (CD). The 18 items (items 1-18) related to ADHD, and the 8 items related to OD (items 19-26) were selected into use in Q-14aar. Each item is rated on a four-point scale (1 = Never/rarely, 2 = Sometimes, 3 = often, 4 = very often)

Psychometric Information/Base Reference/Primary Citation:

There was a significant correlation between parent and teacher ratings for each of the two subscales (ADHD, OD), though the magnitude of these correlations is not large: ADHD: r=.33, OD: r=.34. The alphas were excellent for both subscales for both parent- and teacher ratings (.93-.96). The RS-DBD shows construct and instrument validity when compared to the relevant factors of the parent and teachers Conners' scale (Silva et al., 2005).

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Silva, R. R., Alpert, M., Pouget, E., Silva, V., Trosper, S., Reyes, K., et al. (2005). A rating scale for disruptive behaviour disorders, based on the DSM-IV item pool. *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 76, 327-339.

3. Rationale for choosing the instrument:

The RS-DBD is one of the few rating scales that is keyed from the DSM.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

No revisions have been made.

33. Adolescent depression

1. Name of original scale: Selective questions from the Short Mood and Feelings Questionnaire (SMFQ)

Q		Response options	Variable name			
33	The questions below concern how your child has felt or behaved recently the past 2 weeks.					
	1. Felt miserable or unhappy	1-Not true	UM178			
	2. Felt so tired that s/he just sat around and did nothing		UM179			
	3. Felt s/he was no good anymore	2- Sometimes true	UM180			
	4. Thought s/he could never be as good as other kids		UM181			
	5. Thought nobody really loved him/her	3-True	UM182			
	6. Felt s/he did everything wrong		UM183			

2. **Description of original scale**: Short Mood and Feelings Questionnaire (SMFQ): Parent Version The Mood and Feelings Questionnaire (MFQ; Angold & Costello, 1987) is a 32-item questionnaire based on DSM-III-R criteria for depression. The MFQ consists of a series of descriptive phrases regarding how the subject has been feeling or acting recently. Codings reflect whether the phrase was descriptive of the subject most of the time, sometimes, or not at all in the past two weeks. A 13-item subscale, based on the discriminating ability between the depressed and non-depressed, was developed as a short form alternative (Angold, et al., 1995). Both parent and child-report forms are available. 6 items from the parent version of the SMFQ is used in the MoBa 14-year mother questionnaire.

Psychometric Information/Base Reference/Primary Citation:

The internal reliability coefficient for the parent version of SMFQ is α =0.87. The correlation between the short and the long version was high (r= .91), indicating the short version adapted from the long version is sufficient. The child-reported SMFQ was found to be a better predictor of depression than the parent-reported SMFQ. However, the combination of both the parent and child versions of the SMFQ was a better predictor than was either measure when used alone (Angold, et al., 1995).

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Angold A, Costello EJ. 1987. Mood and feelings questionnaire (MFQ). Durham Duke University Developmental Epidemiology Program.

Angold, A., Costello, E. J., Messer, S. C., Pickles, A., Winder, F., & Silver, D. (1995) The development of a short questionnaire for use in epidemiological studies of depression in children and adolescents. *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research*, 5, 237 - 249.

3. Rationale for choosing the instrument:

The SMFQ is a brief, easy-to-administer measure of childhood and adolescent depression, designed for the rapid evaluation of core depressive symptomatology or for use in epidemiological studies.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

34. Screen for Child Anxiety Related Disorders (SCARED)

1. Name of original scale: Screen for Child Anxiety Related Disorders (SCARED)

Q		Response options	Variable name				
34	Following are several questions concerning how your child has felt or behaved the past months.						
	My child gets really frightened for no reason at all		UM184				
	2. My child is afraid to be alone in the house	1- Not true	UM185				
	3. People tell my child that he/she worries too much 2- Sometimes true		UM186				
	4. My child is scared to go to school	3- Very true	UM187				
	5. My child is shy		UM188				

2. **Description of original scale**: Screen for Child Anxiety Related Disorders (SCARED): Parent Version

The Screen for Child Anxiety Related Emotional Disorders (SCARED; Birmaher et al., 1997) is a multidimensional questionnaire that purports to measure DSM-defined anxiety symptoms. It contains 41 items which can be allocated to five separate anxiety subscales. Four of these subscales represent anxiety disorders that correspond with DSM categories, namely panic disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, social phobia, and separation anxiety. The fifth subscale is school phobia. The SCARED comes in two versions; one asks questions to parents about their child and the other asks these same questions to the child directly. The 5-item version, as used in the MoBa, was developed in Birmaher et al. (1999). Mothers rate how true the statements describe their children using a 3-point scale (i.e. 1= Not true, 2=Sometimes true, 3=Often true).

Psychometric Information/Base Reference/Primary Citation:

The SCARED has good internal consistency, assessed by means of Cronbach's Alpha (.70-.90), as well as good test—retest reliability (p=0.6-0.9). It has shown good discriminant validity, differentiating between youths with and without anxiety disorders, and good convergent validity. The 5-item version of the SCARED showed similar psychometrics to the full scale (Birmaher et al., 1997, 1999).

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Birmaher, B., Brent, D. A., Chiappetta, L., Bridge, J., Monga, S., & Baugher, M. (1999) Psychometric properties of the Screen for Child Anxiety Related Emotional Disorders (SCARED): A replication study. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 38(10), 1230–6.

Birmaher, B., Khetarpal, S., Brent, D., Cully, M., Balach, L., Kaufman, J., et al. (1997). The Screen for Child Anxiety Related Emotional Disorders (SCARED): Scale construction and psychometric characteristics. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 36, 545–553.

3. Rationale for choosing the instrument:

The SCARED is a valid screening instrument to rate anxiety symptoms of children and adolescents.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

35. Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) – Prosocial Subscale

1. Name of original scale: Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ)

Q		Response options	Variable name			
35	Give answers on the basis of your child's behaviour over the past 6 months.					
	Is considerate to other people's feelings		UM189			
	Shares readily with other youths (treats, games, other things)	4 Nettwie	UM190			
	Is helpful if someone is hurt, upset or feeling ill	1- Not true 2- Somewhat true	UM191			
	Is kind to younger children/youths	3- Certainly true	UM192			
	Often volunteers to help others (parents, teachers, other children/youths)	5- Certainly lide	UM193			

2. Description of original scale: Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ)-Prosocial Subscale The SDQ (Goodman, 1997) is a brief behavioural screening questionnaire about 3-16 year olds. The original scale is composed of 25 questions. Five subdomains are covered: Prosocial, hyperactivity-inattention, emotional, conduct, and peer. The five items from SDQ covering prosocial behavior are used in MoBa. Questions are answered on a 3-point likert scale marked 'not true', 'somewhat true', and 'certainly true'

Psychometric Information:

A nationwide epidemiological sample of 10,438 British 5–15-year-olds obtained SDQs from 96% of parents, 70% of teachers, and 91% of 11–15-year-olds. Cronbach's α was .73, cross-informant correlation was .34, and retest stability after 4 to 6 months was .62. SDQ scores above the 90th percentile predicted a substantially raised probability of independently diagnosed psychiatric disorders (mean odds ratio: 15.7 for parent scales, 15.2 for teacher scales, 6.2 for youth scales). The specificity and negative predictive value was .95, whereas the sensitivity and positive predictive value was .35 (Goodman, 2001).

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Goodman, R. (1997). The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire: A Research Note. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry 38*: 581-586.

Goodman, R. (2001). Psychometric properties of the strengths and difficulties questionnaire. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 40*: 1337-1345.

3. Rationale for choosing the instrument:

The SDQ is well suited for epidemiological research. It is short, but still gives an accurate survey of some of the most important dimensions in children's mental health. The SDQ is used in several large Norwegian epidemiological surveys (cf. Heyerdahl, 2003) in addition to the MoBa. The Prosocial Subscale was included as this dimension is not covered in other scales.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

This scale was included only in version B

Added reference: Heyerdahl, S. (2003). SDQ – Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire: En orientering om et nytt spørreskjema for kartlegging av mental helse hos barn og unge, brukt i UNGHUBRO, OPPHED og TROFINN. Norsk Epidemiologi 13 (1): 127-135.

About you

36. Mother's Work

1. Name of original questions: question about the mother's current employment status and work environment

Q		Response options	Variable name
36	Are you currently in paid employment?		
		 1- Yes, full time work 2- Yes, part time 3- Yes, but am currently on sick leave 4- No 	UM194
	If yes (1-3):		
	About your workplace: Please decide how much you workplace and your job:	agree with the following claims/qu	estions about your
			UM506
	workplace and your job:	1 agree with the following claims/quals 1- Very rarely or never 2- Rarely	
	workplace and your job: 1. There is a good team spirit at my workplace	1- Very rarely or never	UM506
	workplace and your job:1. There is a good team spirit at my workplace2. My colleagues are there for me (give me support)	1- Very rarely or never 2- Rarely	UM506 UM507

2. **Description of original instrument**: The work related well being was measured with five items about work environment: four items (1, 2, 3 and 5) focus on Social Support at Work and were based on the Demand-Control-Support Questionnaire (DCSQ). One item (4) captures bullying at work.

Psychometric Information (sample, reliability, validity):

In the MoBa pilot-sample, the four items from the DCSQ show a clear uni-dimensional factor structure (eigenvalue 2.89, with the next of 0.63), and have a Cronbach's alpha of 0.84.

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Sanne, B., Torp, S., Mykletun, A., & Dahl, A. A. (2005). The Swedish Demand—Control—Support Questionnaire (DCSQ): Factor structure, item analyses, and internal consistency in a large population. *Scandinavian journal of public health*, *33*(3), 166-174.

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

The questions were included to get information about the mother's current employment status, and work environment.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

37-41. The family household

1. Name of original scale: questions about the family household

Q			Response options	Variable name
37	Does the child's bid	ological father live with you?		
			1- Yes2- No, we have separated3- No, we have never lived together4- No, he is no longer alive	UM195
	1.If 'no, he is no long			
		d when the father died?	Years of age	UM196
		ed together' or 'no, we have separat		
	Version B	How much of the time does your child live with you?	 1- More than half the time 2- About half the time 3- About 1/3 of the time (equivalent to every other weekend, one day a week 	UM197
	Version B	How much of the time does your child live with his/her biological father	and half the time during holidays) 4- At least once a week 5- At least once a month 6- Less than once a month 7- Never	UM198
	Version A	If no, how much of the time does the child live with you?	1- Always, or close to always 2- 50 %, or more 3- Less than 50 %	UM515
	Which agreement do living arrangements?	you have concerning the child's	 1- Joint physical custody 2- Mother is the primary resident parent 3- Father is the primary resident parent 	UM199
	3.If 'no, we have sep	arated'		
	How old was the child separated?	d when you and the father	Years of age	UM200
38	How many children	(below 20 years of age) in total li		
			No. of children	UM201
39	Do you share house	ehold with others, other than you		
			1- No 2- yes	UM202
	if 'yes'	and all with the UPC	0	LIMOSS
	Who do you share ho own children?	ousehold with, in addition to your	Spouse	UM203
	own children?		Partner Other shildren	UM204
			Other children Others	UM205 UM206
40	How many children	do vou have?	Outers	UIVIZUO
40	Tiow many ciliuren	do you nave!	No. of children	UM207
	new variable for first, relevant)	child born? (one year per child, second, third child etc. when	Year of birth	UM208 – UM262
41	Respond to each qu			
	fungal/mould growth, during the past year?		1- No	UM263
	heating the home?	ove/fireplace often used for	2- yes	UM264
	Do you have any pet	s with fur (dog, cat etc.)?		UM265

2. **Description of original scale**: MoBa-spesific questions

Psychometric Information/Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Not relevant

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Not relevant

- **3.** Rationale for choosing the instrument: to get information about the family household, who the child lives with, how the house is heated, and whether there are pets.
- 4. Revision during the data collection period:

Question 37.2 was changed in version B

42-43. Physical activity

1. Name of original questions: Questions about frequency of physical activity leading the mother to get out of breath or sweat.

Q		Response options	Variable name		
42	How physically active are you? Here we ask about how long you do activities in which you become short of breath or sweat. Include activities both at home and at work.				
	1. How often do you exercise for up to 30 minutes *	1) Never	UM266		
	2. How often do you exercise for 30-60 minutes	2) Less than once per week 3) Once per week 4) 2 times per week	UM267		
	How often do you exercise for more than 60 minutes	5) 3-4 times per week 6) 5 times or more per week	UM268		
43	Respond to each question				
	4. About how many hours do you spend sitting during a normal day when you work/study? (if you do not work or study, how many hours per day do you spend sitting between 8am and 5pm?)	1) Less than 1 hour 2) 1-2 hours 3) 3-4 hours	UM269		
	5. About how many hours do you spend sitting during a normal day in your leisure time (after 5pm)? Include transport, TV, reading, etc.)	4) 5-8 hours 5) Over 8 hours	UM270		

^{*} Item phrased "less than 30 minutes" in version A

2. **Description of original instrument**: MoBa specific questions, adapted from Sagatun, et al. (2007)

Psychometric Information (sample, reliability, validity): Not relevant.

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Sagatun A. Søgaard AJ. Bjertness, E. Selmer, R. Heyerdahl, S. The association between weekly hours of physical activity and mental health: A three-year follow-up study of 15-16-year-old students in the city of Oslo, Norway. BMC Public Health 2007, 7:155.

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

The questions were developed for MoBa to survey the mother's physical activities when the child was 14 years old.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

44-49. The mother's height, weight and eating disorder

1. Name of original scale: Selective questions from the Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire (EDE-Q).

Q			Response options	Variable name
44	What is your current height in centimetres (cm)?			
			No. of cm	UM271
45	What is your current weight in kilograms (kg)?			
			No. of kg	UM272
46	Do you still menstruate?			1
			1- No 2- Yes	UM273
	If no How old were you when you stopped menstruating?		No. of years	UM274
47	Respond to each question: over the past 4 weeks			
	1how often have you been deliberately trying to limit the amount of f to influence your shape or weight?			UM275
	2how often have you tried to follow definite rules regarding what you can eat, in order to influence your shape or weight (for example a limited amount of calories)?		1-Never/rarely 2-Sometimes	UM276
	3how often have you had a definite fear of losing control over eating	?	3-Often	UM277
	4how often has thinking about weight or body made it very difficult to on things you are interested in (for example, working, following a conversating)?		4-Very often	UM278
	5how often have you been eating secretly?			UM279
48	Respond to each question:			
	How dissatisfied are you with your body shape (what you see in the mirror)?	1- Not	at all	UM280
	How uncomfortable do you feel seeing your body, for instance in the mirror when you undress, or when showering or taking a bath?	2- A liti 3- Muc		UM281
	How uncomfortable do you feel when others see your body, for instance when bathing or wearing tight clothing?	4- Very	/ much	UM282
49	How do you rate your own weight?			
		3- Oka 4- Little	e too thin	UM283

2. **Description of original scale**: The Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire (EDE-Q)

The EDE-Q (Fairburn and Beglin, 1994; 2008) is a 22-item self-report version of the Eating Disorder Examination (EDE), the well-established investigator-based interview (Fairburn and Cooper, 1993). The EDE was designed to measure the broad range of the specific psychopathology of eating disorders. The 22 items of EDE-Q comprise 4 subscales assessing Restraint (5 items), Eating Concern (5 items), Shape Concern (8 items), and Weight Concern (5 items) over the previous 28 days. The 8 items chosen for the Q14aar in MoBa stem from the Restraint and Shape concern subscales.

Psychometric Information:

According to Berg, et al. (2012), who systematically reviewed research on the psychometric properties of the EDE-Q, the test–retest correlations ranged from 0.66 to 0.94 for scores on the four subscales. The internal consistency coefficients ranged from 0.70 to 0.93. The EDE-Q has also been shown to demonstrate good criterion-oriented and construct validity.

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Berg KC, Peterson CB, Frazier P, Crow SJ: Psychometric evaluation of the eating disorder examination and eating disorder examination-questionnaire: a systematic review of the literature. Int J Eat Disord 2012, 45:428-438.

Fairburn C, Beglin S: Eating Disorder Examination. In Cognitive Behavior Therapy and Eating Disorders. Edited by Fairburn C. New York: Guilford Press; 2008:265-308.

Fairburn CG, Cooper Z. The eating disorder examination. In: Fairburn CG, Wilson GT, editors. Binge Eating: Nature, Assessment, and Treatment. 12. New York: Guilford Press; 1993. pp. 317–360.

Fairburn CG, Beglin SJ. Assessment of eating disorders: Interview or self-report questionnaire? Int J Eat Disord. 1994;16:363–370.

Modifications

Items from question 48 were, in the original scale, rated on a 7-point scale (from 'no days' to 'every day'), instead of the 4-point scale used in MoBa.

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

The EDE-Q, together with the interview version (EDE), is widely considered the preeminent eating disorder assessment.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

Question 46 only appears in version B.

50. Cosmetic surgery

1. Name of original questions: One question about history of the mother's cosmetic surgery

Q			Response options	Variable name
50	Have you eve	er had cosmetic surgery?		
			1-No 2-Yes	UM284
If yes	How many cos	metic operations have you had?		
			No. of operations	UM285
	How old were	you when you had your first operation?		
			No. of years	UM300
		osmetic surgery have you had?		
	Breast enlarge	ment		UM286
	Breast reduction	on		UM287
	Liposuction			UM288
	Nose surgery	Rhinoplasty)		UM289
	Eyelid surgery	(Blepharoplasty)		UM290
	Tummy tuck (A	Abdominoplasty)		UM291
	Facelift (Rhytic	dectomy)		UM292
	Other			UM293
	If Liposuction	Which body part		
		Stomack		UM294
		Hips		UM295
		Buttocks		UM296
		Thighs		UM297
		Other		UM298
	If other:	State the type of cosmetic surgery you have type of surgery concerned.	e had. (include body part if it is not appa	arent from the
			Text response	

2. Description of original questions: MoBa specific questions

Psychometric Information:

Not relevant.

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Not relevant

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

The questions are used to get information about the mother's history of cosmetic surgery.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

51-52. Pregnancy and birth

1. Name of original questions: questions about pregnancy and giving birth

Q		Response options	Variable name
51	Are you pregnant now?		
		1-No	1111204
		2-Yes	UM301
52	Have you given birth in the past year?		
		1-No	LIMAGO
		2-Yes	UM302

2. Description of original questions: MoBa specific questions

Psychometric Information:

Not relevant.

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Not relevant

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

The questions are used to get information about the mother's pregnancy status and whether she has given birth last year.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

More about how you are doing now

53-61. The mother's sleep and sleep problems

1. Name of original scale: questions about the mother's sleep pattern the past month.

Q		Response options	Variable name
	Questions about sleeping and sleep problems over the pas		
	How often do you find it difficult to get to sleep at night?		
53		1- Never	UM303
	Llaurattan harra var variana un nancatado de divisio esta a ministr	2- Less than once a week	
54	How often have you woken up repeatedly during the night?	3- Once per week4- Twice per week	UM305
34		5- Three times per week	OWIGOG
	How often do you feel tired or sleepy during the day?	6- 4 times or more per	
55		week	UM307
	If q53 = 2-6: for how long have you found it difficult to get to	1- Less than 1 month	
	sleep at night?	2- 1-2 months	UM304
	If $q54 = 2-6$: for how long have you woken up repeatedly	3- 3-6 months	UM306
	during the night?	4- 7-11 months	Olvisoo
	If q55 = 2-6: for how long have you felt tired or sleepy during the day?	5- 1-3 years 6- More than 3 years	UM308
	line day?	o word than o years	UIVISUO
56	What time do you normally go to bed to sleep on weekdays	s?	
		Choose time point	UM309
	How long time does it normally take you from going to bed	l to <u>sleep,</u> until you actually fall a	sleep on
57	weekdays?	Choose time	UM310
58	For how long are you awake during the night (after you ha		
30	For now long are you awake during the hight (after you ha	Choose time	UM311
59	What time do you normally get up in the morning on week	1	OWOTT
	goodp management	Choose time point	UM312
60	How often do you use electronic devices (e.g. mobile pho	ne, tablet, pc/mac, tv, etc.) in the	bedroom during
00	the last hour before you go to sleep?	1- Never	
		2- 1-2 evenings a week	
		3- 3-6 evenings a week	UM313
		4- Every evening	
61	How often do you receive or send messages during the nig		?
		1- Never	
		2- 1-2 nights a week	UM314
		3- 3-6 nights a week	
		4- Every night	

2. **Description of original scale**: questions adapted from the Karolinska Sleep Questionnaire (Kecklund and Åkerstedt, 1992), Bergen Insomnia scale (BIS; Pallesen et al., 2008), and standard clinical sleep diary.

Psychometric Information/Base Reference/Primary Citation: Not relevant

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Kecklund G, Åkerstedt T (1992). The psychometric properties of the Karolinska Sleep Questionnaire. J Sleep Res 1:113

Pallesen, S., Bjorvatn, B., Nordhus, I. H., Sivertsen, B., Hjørnevik, M., & Morin, C. M. (2008). A new scale for measuring insomnia: the Bergen Insomnia Scale. *Perceptual and motor skills*, 107(3), 691-706.

3. Rationale for choosing the instrument:

The first 3 items are core symptoms of insomnia, the most common sleep disorder in adolescents and adults. Virtually all insomnia instruments in the literature on sleep uses these three components, with slight variations in wording. Using the question about duration, one gets a well validated operationalization regarding 'Insomnia Disorder' in both DSM-IV and DSM-V.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

Question 58 is only included in version B

62. Social phobia

1. Name of original scale: Mini Social Phobia Inventory (miniSPIN)

Q		Response options	Variable name			
62	How much have the following problems bothered you during the past week?					
	Fear of embarrassment cause me to avoid doing things or speaking to people	1-Not at all 2-A little bit	UM315			
-	2. I avoid activities in which I am the centre of attention	3-Somewhat 4-Very much	UM316			
	3. Being embarrassed or looking stupid are among my worst fears	5-Extremely	UM317			

2. Description of original instrument: Mini Social Phobia Inventory (miniSPIN)

The Mini-SPIN (Connor, et al., 2001) is 3-item self-rated scale derived from the Social Phobia Inventory (SPIN; Connor, et al., 2000). The questions are constructed to measure the level of fear, embarrassment and avoidance in the context of social situations. Each item is evaluated on a 5-point Likert scale (1-5 points for replies from "not at all" to "extremely").

Psychometric Information:

With a cutoff of 6 or more points, its sensitivity and specificity reaches 88.7% and 90.0% respectively (Connor et al. 2001). The miniSPIN showed good test-retest reliability, r = 0.70. and excellent internal consistency, $\alpha = .91$ (Seeley-Wait, et al., 2009). The miniSPIN also demonstrated adequate concurrent, convergent and divergent validity, and satisfactory discriminative validity in a Swedish sample (Ek & Ostlund, 2013).

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Connor et al., 2000K.M. Connor, J.R.T. Davidson, L.E. Churchill, A. Sherwood, E. Foa, R.H. Weisler Psychometric properties of the Social Phobia Inventory (SPIN): New self-rating scale British Journal of Psychiatry, 176 (2000), pp. 379–386.

Connor KM, Kobak KA, Churchill LE, Katzelnick D, Davidson JR. Mini-SPIN: a brief screening assessment for generalized social anxiety disorder. Depression and Anxiety 2001; 14:137-140.

Ek, A. & Ostland, P. 2013. Internet validation and psychometric evaluation of the Mini Social Phobia Inventory applied to one clinical and two nonclinical samples. Retrieved on 25. 04.2014 from http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:632130/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

Seeley-Wait E, Abbott MJ, Rapee RM. Psychometric properties of the Mini-Social Phobia Inventory. Prim Care Companion J Clin Psychiatry. 2009;11(5):231-236.

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

Mini-SPIN is a compact screening instrument for social anxiety disorder.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

63. Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS)

1. Name of original scale: The Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS)

Q		Response options	Variable name
63	How much do you agree with these descriptions?		
	1. In most ways my life is close to my ideal		UM318
	ne conditions of my life are excellent 1 - Disagree completely 2 - Disagree	UM319	
	3. I am satisfied with my life	3- Slightly agree 4- Don't agree or disagree 5- Slightly agree 6- Agree 7- Agree completely	UM320
	4. So far I have gotten the important things I want in life		UM321
	5. If I could live my life over, I would change almost nothing		UM322

2. **Description of original instrument**: Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS)

The SWLS (Diener et al., 1985) is a 5-item instrument designed to measure global cognitive judgments of satisfaction with one's life. All answers are scored on a 7-point scale from 'disagree completely' (1) to 'agree completely' (7).

Psychometric Information (sample, reliability, validity):

Internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha) for the SWLS is between .79 and .89. Test-retest coefficients are between .84 and .54, with the decline of stability of the scale over longer periods. The SWLS demonstrates adequate convergence with related measures (r=.28~.82), and it has been shown to have potential as a cross-cultural index of life satisfaction (Diener et al., 1985; Pavot & Diener, 1993; Pavot, et al., 1993; Shigehiro, 2006; Vittersø, Røysamb & Diener, 2002).

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Diener, E., Emmons, R. A., Larsen, R. J., & Griffin, S. (1985). The Satisfaction With Life Scale. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 49, 71-75.

Pavot, W., & Diener, E. (1993). Review of the Satisfaction With Life Scale. *Psychological Assessment*, 5, 164-172.

Pavot, W., Diener, E., Colvin, R., & Sandvik, E. (1991). Further validation of the Satisfaction with Life Scale: Evidence for the cross-method convergence of self-report well-being measures. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 57, 149-161.

Shigehiro, O. (2006). The concept of life satisfaction across culture: An IRT analysis. *Journal of Research in Personality* 40(4): 411-423.

Vittersø, J., Røysamb, E., & Diener, E. (2002). The concept of life satisfaction across cultures: Exploring its diverse meaning and relation to economic wealth. In E. Gullone & R. Cummins (Eds.), *The universality of subjective wellbeing indicators. A multidisciplinary and multi-national perspective* (pp. 81–103). Dordrecht, the Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

The Satisfaction With Life Scale is a well-established measure of life satisfaction.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

64. Differential Emotional Scale (DES), Enjoyment and Anger Subscales

1. Name of original scale: Differential Emotional Scale (DES), Enjoyment and Anger Subscales

Q		Response options	Variable name			
64	Think about the past 2 weeks: how often do you experience the following in your daily life?					
	1. Feel glad about something	4.5	UM323			
	2. Feel happy	1-Rarely or never 2-Hardly ever 3-Sometimes 4-Often 5-Very often	UM324			
	3. Feel joyful, like everything is going your way, everything is rosy		UM325			
	4. Feel like screaming at somebody or banging on something		UM326			
	5. Feel angry, irritated, annoyed		UM327			
	6. Feel mad at somebody	3-very often	UM328			

2. Description of original instrument: The Differential Emotional Scale (DES)

The Differential Emotional Scale (DES) derives from Izard's (1971) differential emotions theory. The DES consists of a series of subscales that capture various emotions. It is formulated around a thirty/forty-two-item adjective checklist, with three adjectives of each of the emotions. The DES has been developed through cross-cultural research and is thus considered to be emotion-specific. The scale comes in four forms. The items in this section were selected from Enjoyment and Anger subscales from DES-IV, which consists of 12 discrete subscales (Interest, Enjoyment, Surprise, Sadness, Anger, Disgust, Contempt, Fear, Shame, Shyness, and Guilt, Hostility Inward). Each item is administered on a 5-point (rarely/never to very often) scale.

Psychometric Information:

Construct validity of the DES has been documented for the different versions, including DES-IV (see e.g. Blumber & Izard, 1985; Kotsch, *et al.*,1982). For DES-IV, Alpha coefficients range from .56 to .85 (mean = .74). Internal reliability is .83 for Enjoyment and .85 for Anger (Izard *et al.*, 1993).

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Blumberg, S. H., & Izard, C. E. 1985. Affective and cognitive characteristics of depression in 10- and 11-year-old children. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 49,194-202.

Izard, C. E. (1971). The Face of Emotion. New York, NY: Appleton-Century-Crofts.

Izard, CE, Libero, DZ, Putnam, P, & Haynes, O. (1993). Stability of emotion experiences and their relations to traits of personality. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 64(5): 847-860.

Kotsch, W.E., Gerbing, D.W., and Schwartz, L.E. (1982). The construct validity of the Differential Emotional Scale as adapted for children and adolescents. In C.E. Izard (Ed.), *Measuring emotions in infants and children* (Vol. 1, pp. 251-278). Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

Enjoyment and anger represent basic emotional tendencies, typically not covered in symptom scales of mental health problems. Both emotions are theoretically and empirically important with regard to mental disorders, well-being, social adjustment, relationships and physical health. The DES-subscales were considered well-established measures of emotional tendencies.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

No revisions have been made in the questions.

65-66. Panic/anxiety disorder

1. Name of original scale: Selective questions from the Autonomic Nervous System Questionnaire (ANS)

Q			Response options	Variable name
	In the past 6	months have you experienced the following?		
65	1. A spell or a uneasy?	attack when all of sudden you felt frightened, anxious or very		UM329
	If yes:	Did any of these attacks happen in a situation where you were not in danger or not the center of attention?	1-Yes 2-No	UM330
66		attack when for no reason your heart suddenly began to race, or you couldn't catch your breath?		UM331
	If yes:	Did any of these attacks happen in a situation where you were not in danger or not the center of attention?		UM332

2. Description of original instrument: The Autonomic Nervous System Questionnaire (ANS)

The Autonomic Nervous System Questionnaire (ANS; Stein, et al., 1999) is a self-report questionnaire with two "gating" and three subsequent questions, specially developed to screen for panic disorder. The two gating questions ask about the occurrence of anxiety attacks or unexplained paroxysms of physical symptoms (tachycardia, dizziness or shortness of breath) in the prior 6 months. The three subsequent questions ask about the occurrence of attacks outside dangerous or performance situations, the frequency of attacks in the prior month and the extent of worry in the prior month about the recurrence of attacks.

The two gating questions and one of the three subsequent questions were selected for use in the MoBa. All the items are administered in a yes/no response format.

Psychometric Information:

The ANS had sensitivity of 0.94 and specificity of 0.76, when tested in primary care in the USA (Stein, et al., 1999). It had the sensitivity of 0.88 and specificity of 0.77, when tested in Finnish primary care (Tilli, et al., 2013)

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

M.B. Stein, P.P. Roy-Byrne, J.R. McQuaid, C. Laffaye, J. Russo, M.E. McCahill et al. Development of a brief diagnostic screen for panic disorder in primary care. *Psychosom Med*, 61 (1999), pp. 359–364.

Tilli, V. Suominen, K. & Karlsson, H. 2013. The autonomic Nervous System Questionnaire and the Brief Patient Health Questionnaire as screening instruments for panic disorder in Finnish primary care. *European Psychiatry*, 28 (7):442-447.

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

The ANS is a brief screening tool for panic disorders.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

67. Depression/anxiety

1. Name of original scale: Selective items from the (Hopkins) Symptoms Checklist-25 (HSCL-25)

Q		Response options	Variable name			
67	Have you been bothered by any of the following during the last two weeks?					
	1. Feeling fearful		UM333			
	2. Nervousness or shakiness inside		UM334			
	3. Feeling hopeless about the future		UM335			
	4. Felling blue		UM336			
	5. Worrying too much about things		UM337			
	6. Feeling everything is an effort 7. Feeling tense or keyed up 2-A little bothered	UM338				
		UM339				
	8. Suddenly scared for no reason	3-Quite bothered	UM340			
	9. Anxiety or panic attack	4-Very bothered	UM341			
	10. Feelings of worthlessness	1 voly boulered	UM342			
	11. Feeling low in energy, slowed down		UM343			
	12. Crying easily		UM344			
	13. Feelings of uselessness		UM345			
	14. Blaming yourself for things		UM346			

2. Description of original instrument: The Hopkins Symptoms Checklist-25 (HSCL-25/SCL-25) The Hopkins Symptoms Checklist (HSCL) with 90 items was originally designed by Parloff, Kelman, and Frank (1954) at Johns Hopkins University and measures several types of symptoms of mental disorders, two of which are anxiety and depression. It was later described and validated by Derogatis *et al.* (1973). Hesbacher, *et al.*, (1980) demonstrated the usefulness of a 25-item version of the HSCL-90 consisting of 10 items for anxiety symptoms and 15 items for depression symptoms. Twelve of the selected items constitute the short version SCL-12 (Tambs, 2014). Two items were also included from the original SCL-25 (i.e. 9 and 10). Five items (i.e. 1, 2, 7, 8 and 9) capture symptoms of anxiety and nine items (i.e. 3-6 & 10-14) tap symptoms of depression. The scale for each question includes four categories of response ("not bothered," "a little bothered," "quite bothered," "very bothered," rated 1 to 4, respectively).

Psychometric Information:

The correlation between the SCL-12 and the full SCL-25, based on the original data used to select the items, was .97. The correlation between the 8-item depression score from the SCL-12 and the full SCL depression score was .97. The Alpha reliability was .90 for SCL-12, .86 for the 8-item depression score, and .78 for the 4-item anxiety score (Tambs & Røysamb, 2014).

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Derogatis, L.R., Lipman, R.S. & Covi L. 1973. The SCL-90: an outpatient psychiatric rating scale. Psychopharmacology Bulletin 9: 13-28.

Hesbacher, P.T., Rickels, R., Morris, R.J., Newman, H., and Rosenfeld, M.D. 1980. Psychiatric illness in family practice. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 41: 6-10.

Parloff, M.B., Kelman, H. C., and Frank, J. D. 1954. Comfort, effectiveness, and self-awareness as criteria for improvement in psychotherapy. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 3:343-351.

Tambs, K. & Røysamb, E. (2014). Selection of questions to short-form versions of original psychometric instruments in MoBa. *Norsk Epidemiology (Special issue for MoBa)*.

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

Items in SCL-12 are designed to tap anxiety and depression, and has proven to be a brief, valid and reliable measure of mental distress (Tambs & Røysamb, 2014).

4. Revision during the data collection period:

Items 9 and 10 is only included in version B. Item 13 'feelings of uselessness' is not originally in the SCL, but was kept due to compatibility with version A, and with the fathers- questionnaire 2015.

68-69. Social support

1. Name of original questions: Two questions about social relations and social support

Q		Response options	Variable name
68	Do you have anyone other than your husban situation?	d/partner you can ask for advic	ce in a difficult
		1- No 2-Yes, 1 or 2 people 3-Yes, more than 2 people	UM347
69	How often do you see or talk on the telephone with your family (other than your husband/partne and children) or close friends?		
		Several times per week 1-4 times per month Less often	UM348

2. Description of original questions: MoBa specific questions

Psychometric Information (sample, reliability, validity): Not relevant

Primary citation/ base reference:

Not relevant

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

Social support and social relations are related to personal health and happiness (see Reblin & Uchino, 2008 for a review).

4. Revision during the data collection period:

No revisions have been made in the questions.

Added reference:

Reblin, MA & Uchino BN. 2008. Social and emotional support and its implication for health. Curr Opin Psychiatry, 21(2): 201–205

70.1 Relationship Satisfaction

1. Name of original scale: Relationship Satisfaction Scale (RSS), and questions about conflict with the child's father

Q		Response options	Variable name
70.1	If you have a husband/boyfriend/partner, to what descriptions?	extent do you agree with	the following
	My partner and I have problems in our relationship	4 Diagrams and the last	UM349
	2. I am very happy with our relationship	1-Disagree completely 2-Disagree	UM350
	3. My partner is generally understanding	3-Disagree somewhat 4-Agree somewhat	UM351
	4. I am satisfied with my relationship with my partner 5-Agree 6-Agree comp	6-Agree completely	UM352
	5. We agree on how our child should be raised		UM353

2. Description of original instrument: The Relationship Satisfaction Scale (RSS)

The RSS is a 10-item scale developed originally in Norwegian for the MoBa. The scale is based on core items used in previously developed measures of marital satisfaction and relationship quality (e.g. Blum & Mehrabian, 1999; Henrick, 1988; Snyder, 1997). Also included was an item concerning partner agreement on child-rearing. All answers are scored on a 6-point scale from 'disagree completely' (1) to 'agree completely' (6). The 5 items selected into use in this section constitute the short version of the RSS.

Psychometric Information:

Internal reliability of the RS10 is high (alpha: .85-.90). Confirmatory factor analyses provide evidence for a unidimensional structure, high loadings and good fit. The RSS correlates .92 with the Quality of Marriage Index (QMI: Norton, 1983). Predictive validity is evidenced by ability to predict future break-up/divorce and life satisfaction (Dyrdal et al., 2011; Røsand, et al., 2013; Røysamb, Vittersø & Tambs, 2010). The 5-item short version (RS5) was empirically derived by identifying the best items in terms of accounting for variance in the full sum-score index. Multiple regression and factor analyses were used (Røysamb, Vittersø & Tambs, submitted 2010). The short version correlates .97 with the full scale.

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Blum, J. & Mehrabian, A. (1999). Personality and temperament correlates of marital satisfaction. *Journal of Personality*, 67 (1) 93-125.

Dyrdal, Gunvor Marie; Røysamb, Espen; Nes, Ragnhild Bang & Vittersø, Joar (2011). Can a happy relationship predict a happy life? A population-based study of maternal well-being during the life transition of pregnancy, infancy, and toddlerhood. *Journal of Happiness Studies*, 12(6), 947-962.

Henrick, S. S. (1988). A generic measure of relationship satisfaction. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 50, 93-98.

Norton, R. (1983). Measuring marital quality: A critical look at the dependent variable. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 45, 141-151.

Røsand, G-M. B., Slinning, K., Røysamb, E. & Tambs, K. (2013). Relationship dissatisfaction and other risk factors for future relationship dissolution: a population-based study of 18,523 couples. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*, 49(1), 109-119.

Røysamb, E., Vittersø, J., & Tambs, K. (2014). The Relationship Satisfaction Scale. Reliability, validity, and goodness of fit (submitted for review).

Snyder, D. K. (1997). *Marital Satisfaction Inventory–Revised (MSI-R) manual*. Los Angeles: Western Psychological Services.

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

Partner relationship is considered a central aspect of family life. Relationship satisfaction is both an outcome *per se* and a potentially important predictor of mental health, well-being, divorce, and child-rearing.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

70.2 The mother's conflict with the child's biological father

1. Name of original scale: questions about the mother's conflict with the child's biological father

Q		Response options	Variable name			
70.2						
	How often would you say you and the biological father of your child					
	have unpleasant conversations	1- Never	UM354			
	argue	2- Rarely 3- Sometimes	UM355			
	are angry with each other	4- Often	UM356			

2. **Description of original scale**: MoBa-specific single questions

Psychometric Information:

Not relevant

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Johnson, D. D., White, L. K., Edwards, J. N., & Booth, A. (1986). Dimensions of marital quality: Toward methodological and conceptual refinement. Journal of Family Issues, 7, 31–49.

Dush, C. M. K., Cohan, C. L. and Amato, P. R. (2003), The Relationship Between Cohabitation and Marital Quality and Stability: Change Across Cohorts?. Journal of Marriage and Family, 65: 539–549.

3. Rationale for choosing the instrument:

MoBa-specific questions based on the Johnson's conflict scale used in the TOPP-questionnaires. The scale is abbreviated

4. Revision during the data collection period:

No revisions have been made

71. Child-Parent Relationship Scale

1. Name of original scale: the Child-Parent Relationship Scale

Q		Response options	Variable name
71	Currently, how is your relationship with your child		
	My child openly shares his/her feelings and experiences with me.	1- Not true	UM357
	It is easy to understand what my child is feeling	2- Rarely true 3- Sometimes true	UM358
	If upset, my child will seek comfort from me	4- Often true 5- Always true	UM359

2. Description of original scale:

The Child-Parent Relationship Scale (CPRS), assesses parents' perceptions of their relationship with their child. The original scale includes 15 items concerning conflict (8items) and closeness (7items) in the relationship. The CPRS was adapted from the Student-Teacher Relationship Scale (STRS) (Pianta, 2001) to enable the parent to report the child's attachment behaviors in the home. The items are rated on a 5-point scale from 'not true' to 'always true'. The three selected items in this section are from the closeness scale.

Psychometric Information/Base Reference/Primary Citation: The closeness scale of the Child-Parent Relationship Scale shows good reliability when children were 4-6 years olds (Cronbach's alpha range from .64 to .74 for bother mothers and fathers ratings). Validity of the scale was found through correlations between the closeness scale and observed ratings of the parent-child interactions concerning sensitivity, supportive presence and positive caregiving (Driscoll & Pianta, 2011).

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Driscoll, K., & Pianta, R. C. (2011). Mothers' and fathers' perceptions of conflict and closeness in parent-child relationships during early childhood. Journal of Early Childhood and Infant Psychology, (7), 1-24.

Pianta, R. C. (2001). Student-teacher relationship scale. Lutz, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources, Inc.

3. Rationale for choosing the instrument:

The questions address the mother's perceived relationship with their child.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

No revisions have been made

72. The mother's conflict with the child

1. Name of original scale: questions about the mother's conflict with the child

Q		Response options	Variable name
72	How often would you say you and your child		
	have unpleasant conversations	1- Never	UM360
	argue	2- Rarely 3- Sometimes	UM361
	are angry with each other	4- Often	UM362

2. **Description of original scale**: MoBa-specific single questions

Psychometric Information:

Not relevant

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Johnson, D. D., White, L. K., Edwards, J. N., & Booth, A. (1986). Dimensions of marital quality: Toward methodological and conceptual refinement. Journal of Family Issues, 7, 31–49.

Dush, C. M. K., Cohan, C. L. and Amato, P. R. (2003), The Relationship Between Cohabitation and Marital Quality and Stability: Change Across Cohorts?. Journal of Marriage and Family, 65: 539–549.

3. Rationale for choosing the instrument:

MoBa-specific questions based on the Johnson's conflict scale used in the TOPP-questionnaires. The scale is abbreviated.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

73-75. Smoking/snusing

1. Name of original questions: Questions about maternal smoking habits

Q			Response options	Variable name
73	Do you smoke now? If yes, how many cigarettes?		<u> </u>	
			1-Do not smoke 2- Smoke sometimes 3- Smoke daily	UM363
	If smoke sometimes	number of cigarettes per week	Number 0-99	UM364
	If smoke daily	number of cigarettes daily	Number 0-99	UM365
74	Do you use 'snus' no	ow? If yes, how much?		
			1- Don't use snus 2- Use snus now and then 3- Use snus daily	UM366
	If use 'snus' now and then, or daily	How many boxes do you use per month?		UM367
75	Do you use any of th	e following?		
	e-cigarettes with nicoti	ine	1- Never	UM368
	Nicotine chewing gum		2- Have tried	UM369
	Other nicotine prepara	ations	3- Occasionally 4- Daily	UM370

2. Description of original questions: MoBa specific single questions

By 'Snus', we refer to the moist snuff usually placed between you lip and cheek or gum.

Psychometric Information:

Not relevant.

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Not relevant.

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

Questions were developed to get information about maternal smoking/snusing habits.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

76-79. Alcohol use

1. Name of original scale: Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT)

Q			Response options	Variable name	
76	How of	How often do you drink alcohol now?			
			1-About 6-7 times per week 2-About 4-5 times per week 3-About 2-3 times per week 4-About once per week 5-About 1-3 times per month 6-Less than once a month 7-Never	UM371	
	If Q76 I	esponse '1-6':			
	How ma	any alcohol units do you have on a typical day when you are 1?	1) 10 or more 2) 7-9 3) 5-6 4) 3-4 5) 1-2 6) Less than 1	UM372	
77	How of	How often during the last year			
		ve you had 6 or more drinks on one occasion?		UM373	
	you had	ve you found that you were not able to stop drinking once distarted?		UM374	
		ve you failed to do what was normally expected from you e of drinking?	1-Never 2-Less than monthly	UM375	
	going a	ve you needed a first drink in the morning to get yourself fter a heavy drinking session?	3-Monthly 4-Weekly	UM376	
	alcohol	-	5-Daily/almost daily	UM377	
	before I	we you been unable to remember what happened the night because you had been drinking alcohol?		UM378	
78	Have you	ou or someone else been injured as a result of your g?	1-No 2-Yes	UM379	
	If yes	When was this?	Earlier than the past year	UM380	
			During the past year	UM381	
79		elative, friend or doctor (or other health worker) been ned about your drinking or suggested that you cut down?	1-No 2-Yes	UM382	
	If yes	When was this?	Earlier than the past year	UM383	
			During the past year	UM384	

2. **Description of original instrument**: Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT)

The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT; Saunders, et al., 1993) has been developed from a six-country WHO collaborative project as a screening instrument for hazardous and harmful alcohol consumption. It is a 10-item questionnaire which covers the domains of alcohol consumption, drinking behaviour, and alcohol-related problems.

Psychometric Information:

The average reliability across the AUDIT scales is .65. Using the lower cut-off point of 8, the overall sensitivity for hazardous and harmful alcohol use was 87% to 96%, with an overall value of 94%. The corresponding specificity was 81% to 98%, with an overall value of 94%. When the cut-off point of 10 was taken, the overall value of sensitivity was 80%, and the corresponding specificity was 98%. The AUDIT also has the ability to discriminate between alcoholics and non-drinkers (Saunders, et al., 1993).

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Saunders JB, Aasland OG, Babor TF, DE La Fuente JR, and Grant M (1993) Development of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT): WHO Collaborative Project on Early Detection of Persons with Harmful Alcohol Consumption-II. Addiction, 88, 791-804.

Modifications:

The response categories for the question 'How often do you drink alcohol now?' have been altered. The original response categories are: four or more times a week, two to three times a week, two to four times a month, monthly or less, never.

The second question was rephrased as 'How many alcohol units do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?'; the original questions is 'How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?'

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

The AUDIT provides a simple method of early detection of hazardous and harmful alcohol use in primary health care settings and is the first instrument of its type to be derived on the basis of a crossnational study.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

No revisions have been made.

80-81. Life events

1. Name of original questions: Questions about life events

Q		Response options & variable name				
80	Have you experienced any of the following situations?					
	Tick one or two boxes per question	No	Yes, during the last year	Yes, 1-5 years ago		
	1. Have you had problems at work or where you study?	UM385	UM386	UM387		
	2. Have you had financial problems?	UM388	UM389	UM390		
	3. Have you been divorced, separated or ended the relationship with your partner?	UM391	UM392	UM393		
	4. Have you had conflicts in your partnership?	UM394	UM395	UM396		
	5. Have you had any problems or conflicts with your family, friends or neighbors?	UM397	UM398	UM399		
	6. Have you been seriously worried that there is something wrong with your child?	UM400	UM401	UM402		
	7. Have you been seriously ill or injured?	UM403	UM404	UM405		
	8. Has anyone close to you been seriously ill or injured?	UM406	UM407	UM408		
	9. Have you been involved in a serious traffic accident, fire or robbery?	UM409	UM410	UM411		
	10. Have you been a victim of physical violence?	UM412	UM413	UM414		
	11. Have you been a victim of maltreatment or abuse?	UM415	UM416	UM417		
	12. Have you lost someone close to you?	UM418	UM419	UM420		
	13. Has your child been a victim of bullying?	UM421	UM422	UM423		
	14. Have any of your children been seriously ill?	UM424	UM425	UM426		
	15. Have you been in despair over insufficient help with one of your children's illness, disorder or disability?	UM427	UM428	UM429		
	16. Have you experienced mental health problems in the family?	UM430	UM431	UM432		
	17. Have you experienced suicide or suicide attempts in the family?	UM433	UM434	UM435		
81	Have you had other dramatic events/experiences the past years?					
		UM436	UM437	UM438		
	Other events/experiences, describe:					

2. Description of original questions: MoBa specific single questions, inspired by the life event list in Coddington (1972)

The questions are inspired by the list in Coddington (1972), which was directed at children from preschool to senior high school. The questions in this section were adapted to adult respondents.

Psychometric Information:

No relevant psychometric information has been found.

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Coddington, R.D. 1972. The significance of life events as etiologic factors in the diseases of children. II. A study of a normal population. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 16:205-213.

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

The selected items were chosen because they were believed to address life events that supposedly affect the mother.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

Item 16 and 17 is only included in version B.

82-96. Maternal health problems

1. Name of original questions: Questions about maternal illness or health problems

Q			Response options /Variable name			
	Have you ever had	any of the following diseases or co				
				If yes		
			1- no	When:		Confirmed by doctor
			2- yes	Now	Earlier	1- no 2- yes
82	Rheumatoid arthritis		UM440	UM441	UM442	UM443
83	Cancer		UM444	UM445	UM446	UM447
84	Asthma		UM448	UM449	UM450	UM451
85	Injury		UM452	UM453	UM454	UM455
86	Impaired hearing		UM456	UM457	UM458	UM459
87	Diabetes		UM460	UM516*	UM517*	UM461
88	Hypothyroid		UM462	UM463	UM464	UM465
89	Chronic fatigue sync	drome/ME	UM466	UM467	UM468	UM469
90	Migraine		UM470	UM471	UM472	UM473
91	Anxiety disorder		UM474	UM475	UM476	UM477
92	Depressive disorder		UM478	UM479	UM480	UM481
93	Other mental health	difficulties	UM482	UM483	UM484	UM485
94	Chronic back pain		UM486	UM487	UM488	UM489
95	Chronic neck/should	der pain	UM490	UM491 UM492 UM493		UM493
96	Other serious illness	ious illnesses UM494 UM496 UM497		UM498		
	If yes: describe	9				
Versi A	on Replaced by 91, 92 and 93	Mental health problems you have sought help for	UM518	UM519	UM520	UM521

^{*} Items only available in version A

2. Description of original questions: MoBa specific single questions

Psychometric Information:

Not relevant.

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Not relevant.

3. Rationale for choosing the questions:

Questions were developed for MoBa to survey the occurrence of illness or health problems among the mothers.

4. Revision during the data collection period:

In version B, the question about when the mother had Diabetes was removed, and the question about

hypothyroid was added. The question 'mental health problems you have sought help for' was removed in version B, and replaced by three questions about anxiety disorder (91), depressive disorder (92), and other mental health difficulties (93).

97-98. Non-prescriptive medication and treatment

1. Name of original scale: Questions about the use of non-prescriptive medications and treatment

Q		Response options	Variable name			
97	How often have you used the following medicines the past four weeks?					
	Paracetamol (Paracet, Panodil, Pamol, Pinex, Therimin)	1- Never 2- 1 day per week or	UM499			
	Ibuprofen (Ibux, Ibumetin, Burana)	fewer 3- 2-3 days per week	UM500			
	Acetylsalicylic acid (Asprin, Globoid, Dispril)	4- 4 days per week or more	UM501			
98	Have you in the past 12 months visited					
	General Practitioner		UM502			
	Psychologist/ psychiatrist	1- No	UM503			
	Physiotherapist	2- Yes	UM504			
	Homeopath, acupuncturist, reflexologist, healer, or other provider of alternative therapy	2- 165	UM505			

2. **Description of original scale**: MoBa specific single questions

Psychometric Information/Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Not relevant

Base Reference/Primary Citation:

Not relevant

- **3.** Rationale for choosing the instrument: questions were included for information about the use of non-prescriptive medications, treatment and therapists.
- 4. Revision during the data collection period: