

**Canadian teens aged 14 to 17 experiencing
problems, and the marital status of their parents:
Smoking, drinking, sexual intercourse, marijuana smoking
and smoking friends, painful break-ups, and
serious school problems, 2001**

**(with details for Atlantic Canada, Québec, Ontario, and Western
Canada; working and non-working parents, major faith
communities – French and non-French Roman Catholics, liberal
Protestants, and conservative Christians – and worshipping and
non-worshipping parents; plus the results of preliminary analyses
of 28 teen and parent behaviours affecting teens)**

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Remaining errors and omissions are my own.

Abstract

Though some results are unexpected, most results portrayed in this study are in accord with our argument that teens are better off in terms of shunning high-risk behaviours and having personal or family problems if they are affiliated with conservative religious faiths, and if their main parent is married, better educated and works fewer weeks. The main results are as follows.

Teen problems tend to increase with the teen's age, and are unrelated to sex.

The importance of family setting for teens is revealed best in the analytical results. These reveal statistically significant factors associated with behaviours, after controlling for the effect of other factors: teen age, sex and religious affiliation, and parent's age, marital status, education, weeks worked, and region of residence.

Teens with married rather than unmarried parents are less likely to smoke, to use marijuana, to have had sexual intercourse, to have had major school problems, and to have a main parent who smokes, to have a chronic health problem, to have bad feelings in the home, to be in a welfare-receiving home, to have the parent worried over finances, to have parents who do not volunteer in the locality, or to worship frequently.

Compared with common-law parents, the married parents are less likely to smoke, the spouse of the main parent is less likely to smoke, and the main parent is happier with the marriage.

Teens are also better off, the higher the education of their main parent. They are less likely to smoke, to have friends who smoke or drink alcohol, to have had sexual intercourse, and to have girl or boy friend problems.

The more educated main parents are less likely to smoke (though they consume more alcohol and see drinking as a family problem). They are more able to talk of sadness (though tend to avoid discussing problems), and to plan family activities. They are less likely to receive welfare, and to worry over finances. The more educated parents are more likely to worship regularly and volunteer in the community.

Teens with a more educated main parent are less likely to have two parents who smoke, or their main parent's spouse smoking, though the spouse drinks more alcohol.

Teens with main parents who worked *fewer weeks* in the previous year are less likely to smoke, to drink alcohol, to have been drunk the previous year, to smoke marijuana, to have friends who smoke or use marijuana, and to have dieted.

Their main parent who works fewer weeks also drinks less alcohol (though is more likely to perceive a drinking problem in the home), is more likely to volunteer in the community, and to worship more frequently, though is more likely to have a chronic health problem and to have received welfare.

Teens in homes with two parents are less likely to have both parents smoking, the fewer the weeks worked, though the main parent is less happy with the marriage the fewer the weeks worked.

Conservative Christian teens are less likely than liberal Protestant teens to smoke, drink, use marijuana, have friends who smoke, drink or use marijuana, or to have been drunk in the past year. Also, their main parent is less likely to smoke, to drink, or to have a chronic health problem, and more likely to be happy with the marriage, and to worship regularly.

Many of these results apply to non-Christian teens as well, but not to Catholics.

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Introduction

How are teen problems and high-risk behaviours related to the marital status of their parents? Given marital status, what relationship does one find between teen problems and their parent's work situation, and worship frequency? Does faith community or region of residence matter? In this study these questions are answered in a preliminary way using the survey responses of teens themselves, on smoking, drinking, sexual intercourse, marijuana use, friends who use drugs, serious problems in school, and painful breakups with girl or boy friends. The question is also studied from the viewpoint of parental resources in the home, mother or father only, mother and father, and mother and step-father (father and step-mother is too infrequent in the sample to yield reliable estimates).

In the following teen problems are considered in order, then preliminary analytical results are briefly reviewed. Analytical results are also presented for parental behaviours such as smoking and drinking alcohol, which may indirectly affect their teen's problems, and behaviours. The survey results apply to teens aged 14 to 17 in January 2001 – the appendix provides details on survey questions and the survey, the Statistics Canada's *National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, Cycle 4*.

The basic argument is that teens with married parents should be less likely to have problems than their peers than teens with unmarried parents. The reason is related to the assumed greater commitment of their parents to one another, and the time and resources they can and do devote to the overall well-being of their children. Also, we expect the conservative Christians (Baptist, Pentecostal, and smaller Christian faiths) to be more inclined to shun high-risk behaviors than the teens in the other main faith communities – French Roman Catholic, non-French Roman Catholic, and liberal Protestant (United Church, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Lutheran). The reason has to do with both the nature of the teachings passed on in church and family, and the higher likelihood of close friendships with peers receiving similar teachings.

The analyses of 28 behaviours discussed in the last two sections involve the following hypothesis. Teen and parent behaviours are expected to be associated with the age, sex and religious affiliation of the teen, the age, marital status, education and weeks worked in the past year of the main parent, and the region of residence. Problems are expected to be lower the younger the teen, the more conservative the faith affiliation, and if the main parent married rather than unmarried, older, works fewer weeks per year, and is more highly educated. Non-Christian affiliations are expected to be associated with fewer problems, and similar to the conservative Christian affiliations.

A technical point to note is that the totals are not similar when tables are compared, and this is because the teens not answering the particular question are excluded. Another point is that data are suppressed whenever the sample of teens reporting the problem is below thirty, and occasionally when there is the possibility of residual disclosure – filling in a missing cell by subtraction. Finally, non-Christian faiths and the no religion group are included as variables in the regressions, but not in the tables, because of the relatively small samples.

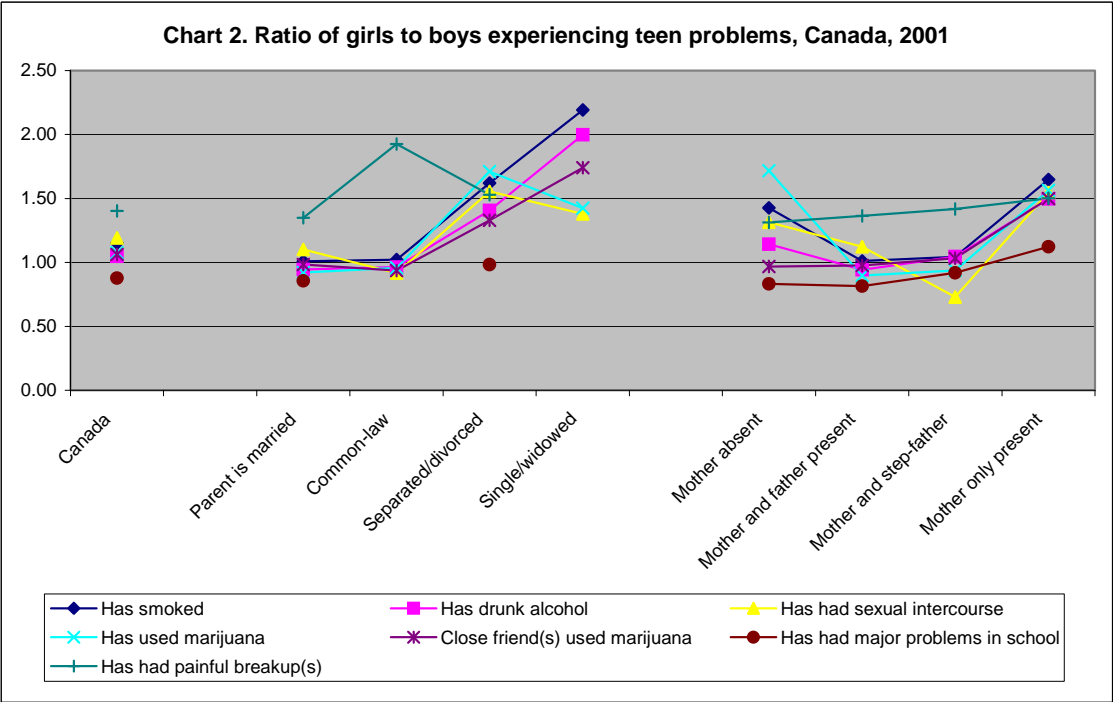
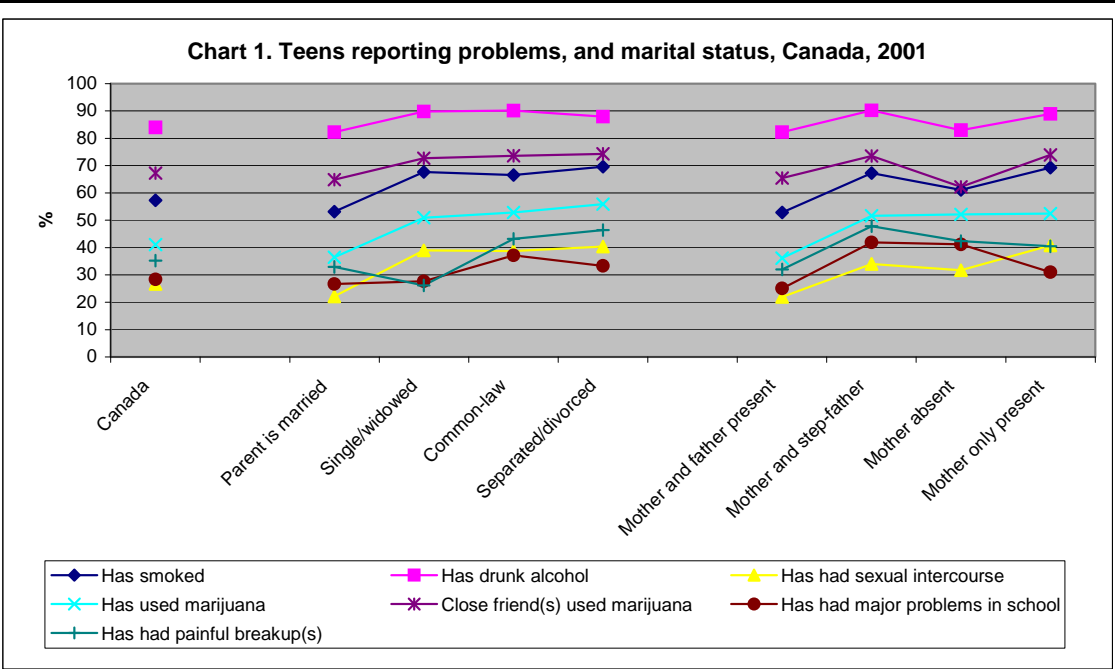
Charts 1 and 2, below, provide an overview of all of the teen problems explored in this study. In almost every case the teens with married parents are less likely to report the problem than those in other living arrangements. Also, the ratio of girls to boys is greater than one in almost all cases, except for the reporting of major problems in school. The ratio of girls to boys experiencing problems tends to be lower among teens with married parents than among teens in other living arrangements.

1. Smoking

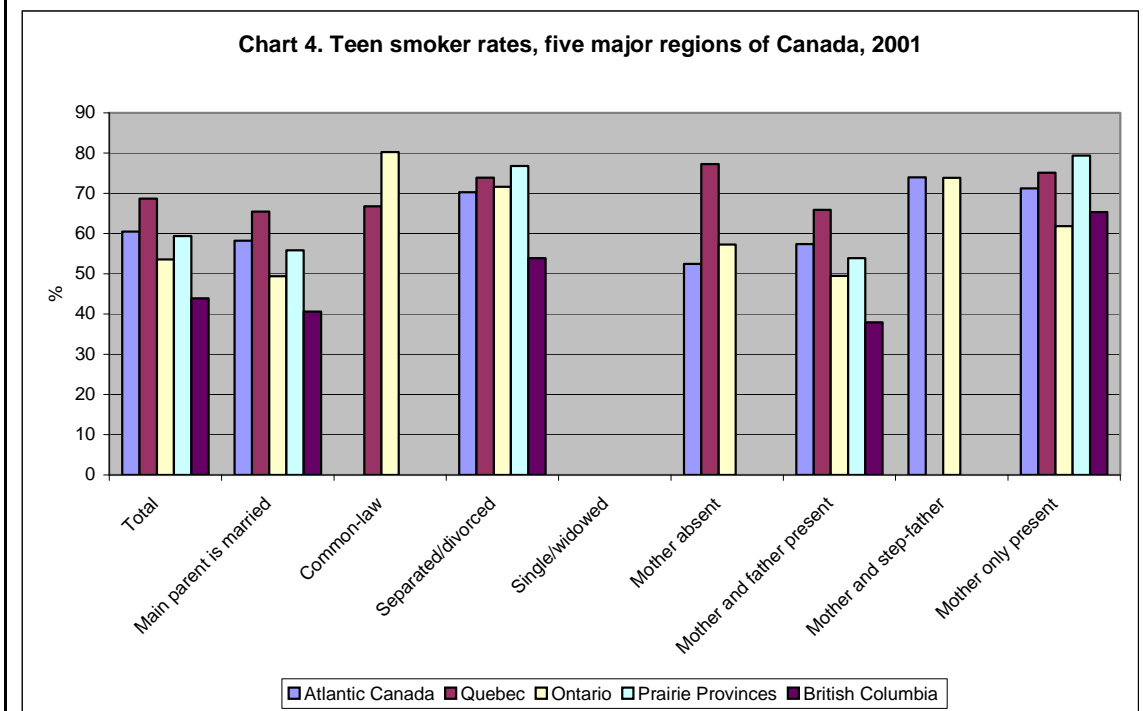
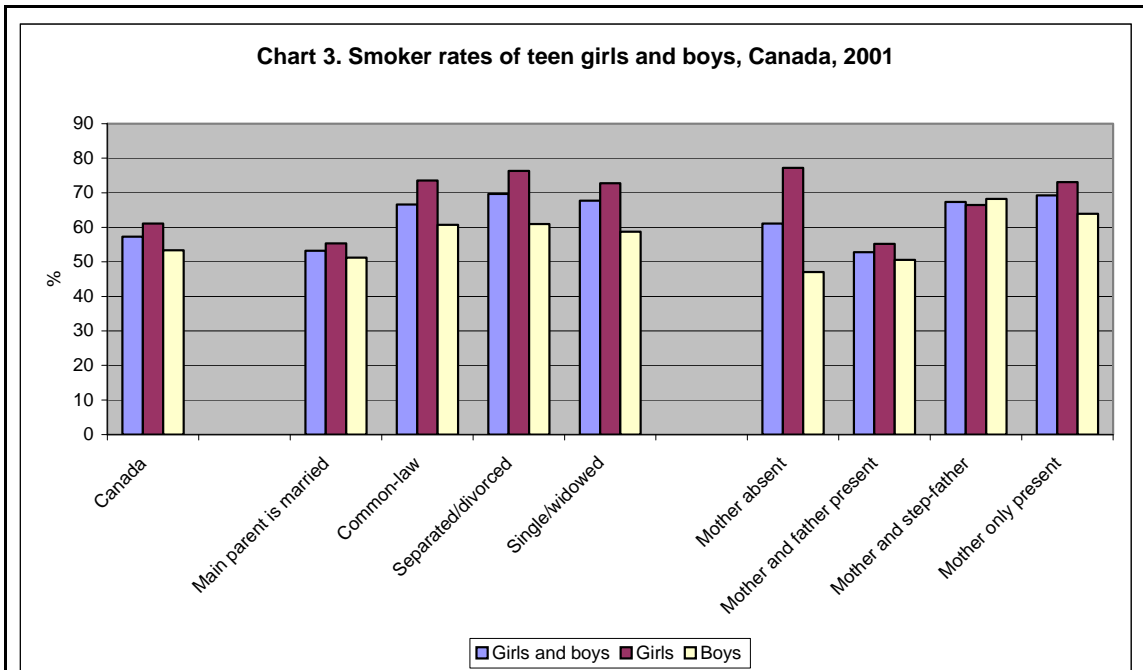
The basic data on teen smoking are portrayed in Tables 1a to 1c below. The most striking message in Table 1a is that teens with married parents, are much less prone to have smoked than their peers with unmarried parents. A less obvious fact is that the difference between girls with married and unmarried parents is wider than that for boys. Girls are more likely to have smoked than boys, but only those without both parents present – separated or divorced or single parents. Looking at the data arranged according to the presence or absence of the mother and father in the home, it is clear that the likelihood of teen smoking is less on average among teens with both parents present, compared with either the mother alone, the mother and step-father, or the mother absent. Note that among boys, however, the likelihood of smoking if the mother is absent is actually lower than if the mother and father are present, while it is much higher in the same family setting among the girls.

Table 1b presents the data for the five major regions of Canada. Because the sample is divided by region, many of the estimates in the table are unavailable. Also, no information is given for girls and boys separately. Regional variation is wide. The teen smoking rate is highest in Quebec, 69%, followed by Atlantic Canada, the Prairie Provinces, Ontario, and British Columbia, 44%. What is evident is that in almost every region the teens with married parents are less likely to have smoked than the teens with unmarried parents – the rate in Atlantic Canada whose mother is absent from the home is the only exception. Teens with married parents in Quebec are only slightly less likely to smoke than teens with common-law parents, while in Ontario this difference is substantial, 49% versus 80%. The difference between the smoking rate for teens with married parents and that for teens with separated or divorced parents is wide in four of the five regions for which we have data. The rate differences between teens with both parents at home, and a mother and step-father are very wide in the two regions for which there are estimates, Atlantic Canada and Ontario. The rate differences are also wide between teens with both parents at home and a single mother at home, in all regions.

Looking at teen smoking rates by major faith communities, Table 1c, it may be noted first that the rate is highest for French Roman Catholics, 69%, followed by other Catholics and liberal Protestants, 59% each, and conservative Christians, 44%. The rate is higher for teens with separated or divorced parents compared with those with married parents in all faith communities. The rate is also higher in all faith groups for teens with mothers only present in the home compared with teens with mothers and fathers present. Among



See Appendix 1 for more details on the variables and related survey questions. Teens aged 14 to 17.
 Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, cycle 4 (2000-2001), Statistics Canada.



Note: missing bars denote estimates unavailable as sample less than 30 or suppressed.
 The smoker rate is the percentage of teens aged 14 to 17 who have smoked.

non-French Catholic and liberal Protestant teens, the rate for those with a mother and step-father is higher than that for their peers with two parents in the home, especially among the Catholics. Comparisons are unavailable for the other two faith groups.

Charts 3 and 4, above, display teen smoker rates by living arrangement, sex and region.

2. Drinking

The basic data on teen drinking are portrayed in Tables 2a to 2b below. In Table 2a we note that most teens have drunk alcohol, 84%, but teens with married parents are less prone to have drunk than their peers with unmarried parents. Girls are slightly more likely to have drunk than boys, though this is only the case among girls with separated or divorced, or single parents, rather than married or common-law parents. And among the single parents, girls with a mother only present are more likely to drink, relative to boys, than those with a father only.

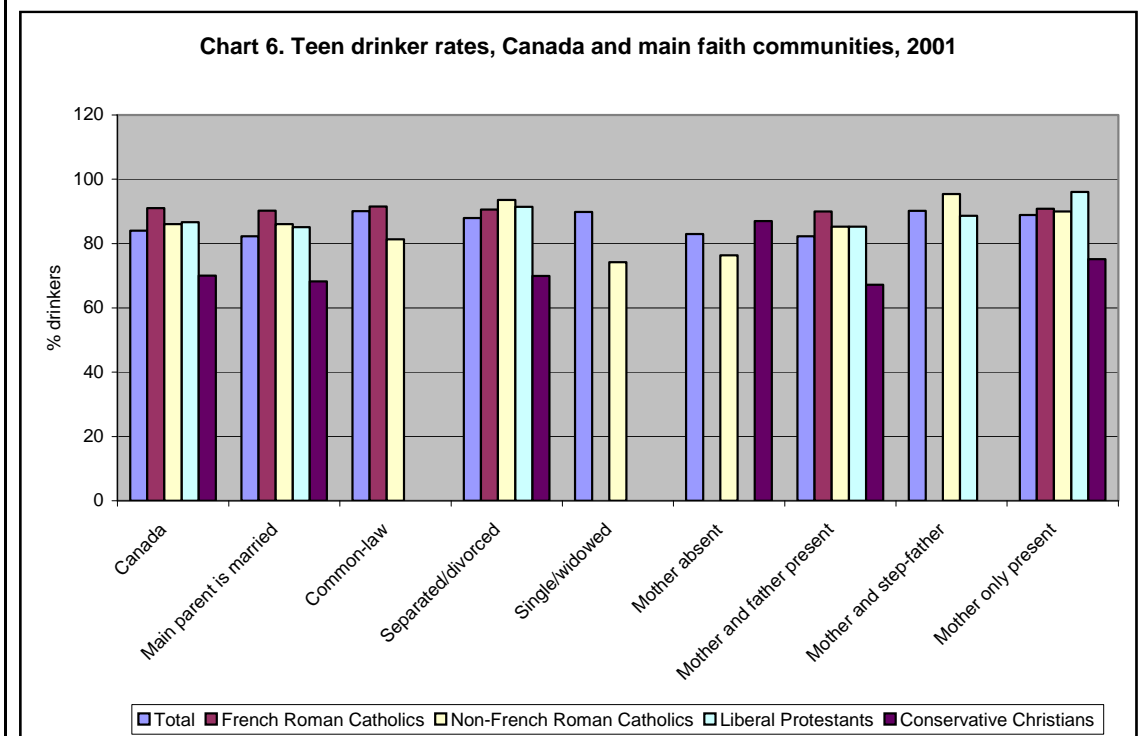
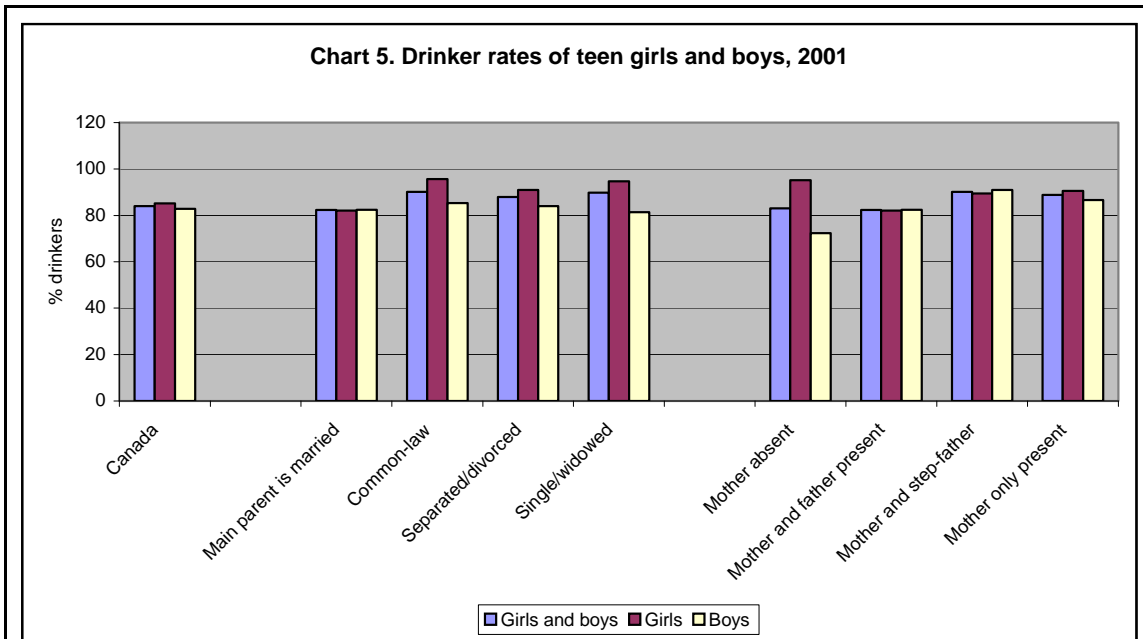
In Table 2b the drinking rates are portrayed by faith community. Marital status of the parent appears unrelated to the likelihood of teen drinking among French Catholics, who have higher drinking rate, 91%, than those in the other three faith communities. Among the non-French Catholics, the teens with single or widowed parents have a lower drinking rate than the teens with married parents. Also, the rate for those whose mother is absent is lower than the rate for those with married parents, while the rate for those with a mother and step-father is higher. The overall drinking rate for liberal Protestants is about the same as that for non-French Roman Catholics, 87% versus 86%. Liberal Protestant teens with single mothers have a higher drinking rate than those with married parents. The teen drinking rate of conservative Christians, 70%, is much below average, though that for teens whose mother is absent is much higher than that for teens with married parents, 87% versus 68%, while that for teens with single mothers is lower, 75%, but still much above that of their peers with married parents.

Charts 5 and 6, below, display teen drinker rates by living arrangement, sex and faith community.

3. Sexual intercourse

The basic data on teen sex are portrayed in Tables 3a to 3b below. The overall teen sex rate is 27%, though among teens with married parents the rate is much lower, 22%, than the rates for teens with common-law, separated or divorce, or single parents, 39% to 40% – Table 3a. Girls are much more likely to have had sex than boys, except for those with common-law parents, though the sexual intercourse rates of both girls and boys with common-law parents are 17 percentage points higher than their peers with married parents. The rate for girls with a mother and step-father is much lower than that of boys in the same kind of home, 28% versus 41%.

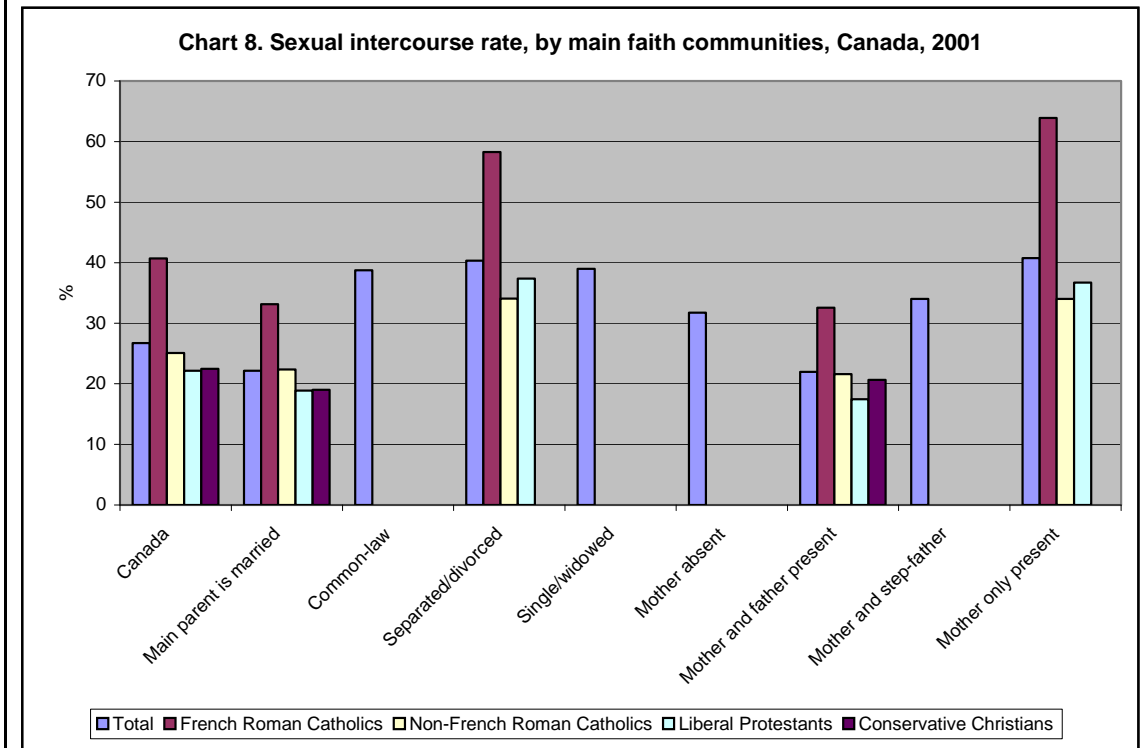
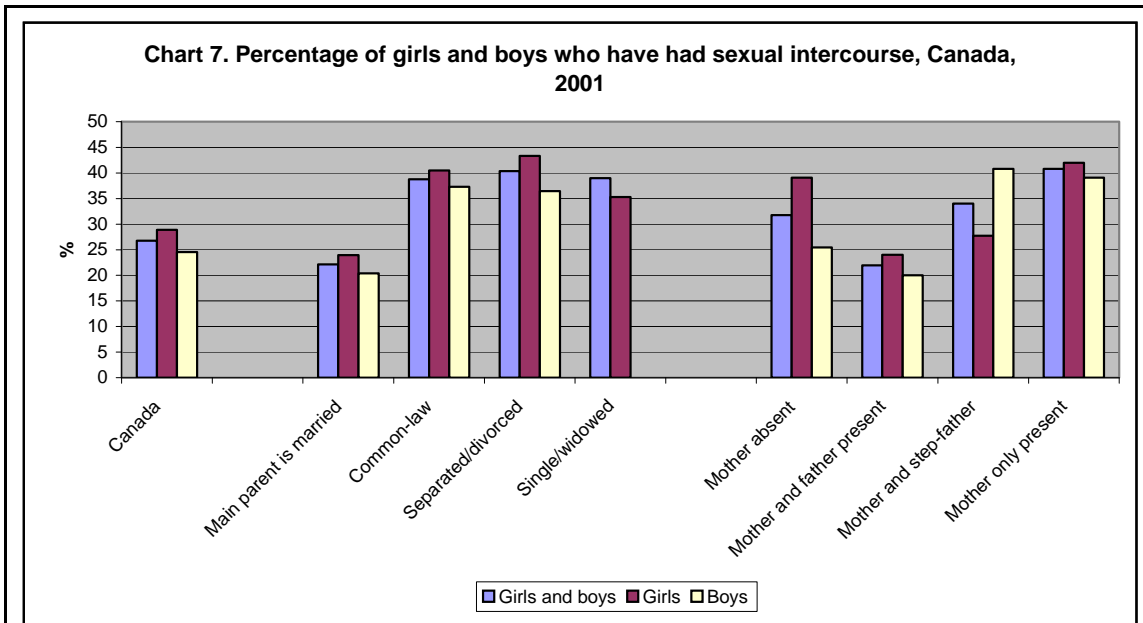
In Table 3b the rates of teen sexual intercourse are portrayed by faith community. Overall, the rates are much higher for French Roman Catholic teens, 41%, than non-French Catholics, 25%, and liberal Protestants and conservative Christians, who have the same rate, 22%. Because of the subdivision of the sample many of the rates by marital status are unavailable. Of those shown, the rates for the teens with married parents, given faith community, are much lower than the rates for teens with unmarried parents, in all cases. The biggest difference is with French Roman Catholics – 33% of teens with



Note: missing bars denote estimates unavailable as sample less than 30 or suppressed.
 The drinker rate is the percentage of teens aged 14 to 17 who have drunk alcoholic beverages.

married parents have had sex, compared with 64% of teens with only the mother present, and 58% of teens with separated or divorced parents. Among non-French Roman Catholics these differences are also wide, 22% (married parents) versus 34% (separated or divorced, and mother only present); and similarly among liberal Protestants, 19% (married parents) versus 37% (separated or divorced, and mother only present). Comparisons are unavailable for conservative Christians.

Charts 7 and 8, below, display teen drinker rates by living arrangement, sex and faith community.



Note: missing bars denote estimates unavailable as sample less than 30 or suppressed.
 The sexual intercourse rate is the percentage of teens aged 14 to 17 who have had sexual intercourse.

4. Marijuana users

Some 41% of teens admit to having used marijuana, though again there is a major difference between those with married and unmarried parents – Table 4a. For teens with married parents the use rate is 36%, compared with rates from 51% to 56% for teens with parents who live common-law, are separated or divorced, or single. Girls are somewhat more prone to admit to using marijuana than boys, especially girls with separated or divorced, or single parents. Girls and boys with married parents have about the same rate, 37% and 36%, respectively, while the rates for their peers with common-law parents are 55% and 51%; and with separated and divorced parents, 62% and 47%. Some 47% of girls with single or widowed parents have used marijuana. Of the teens with a mother and step-father, the use rate for girls is 47%, compared with 55% for boys.

The rates of teen marijuana use for the main faith communities show similar patterns – the rates for teens with married parents are lower than the rates for teens with unmarried parents, in all cases where estimates are available – Table 4b. Overall, the use rates are much higher for French Roman Catholic teens, 56%, than non-French Catholics and liberal Protestants, 38% and 40% respectively, and especially the conservative Christians, 30%. The use rate among French Roman Catholic teens with married parents is 52%, compared with 63% for their peers with common-law parents, and 61% of their peers with separated or divorced parents – it is 79% in homes without a mother present. Among non-French Roman Catholic teens with married parents the use rate is 33%, compared with 64% for their peers with separated or divorced parents – it is 55% in homes with only the mother present. Among liberal Protestant teens with married parents the use rate is 38%, compared with 57% for their peers with separated or divorced parents – it is 52% in homes with only the mother present. And among conservative Christian teens with married parents the use rate is much lower, 26%, compared with 49% for their peers with separated or divorced parents.

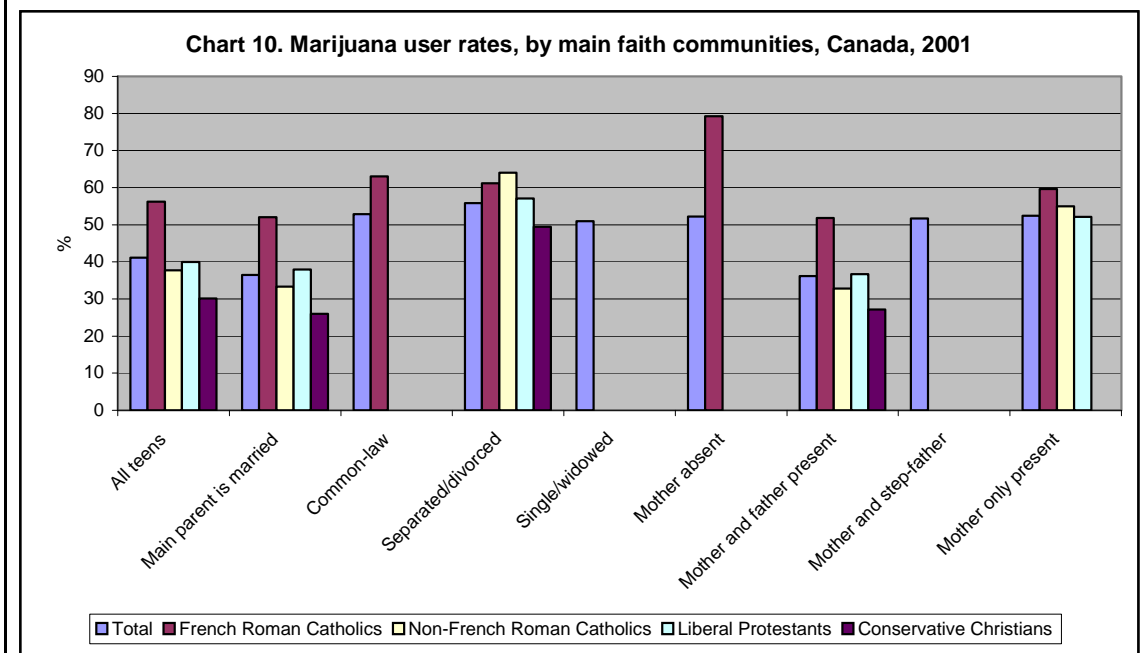
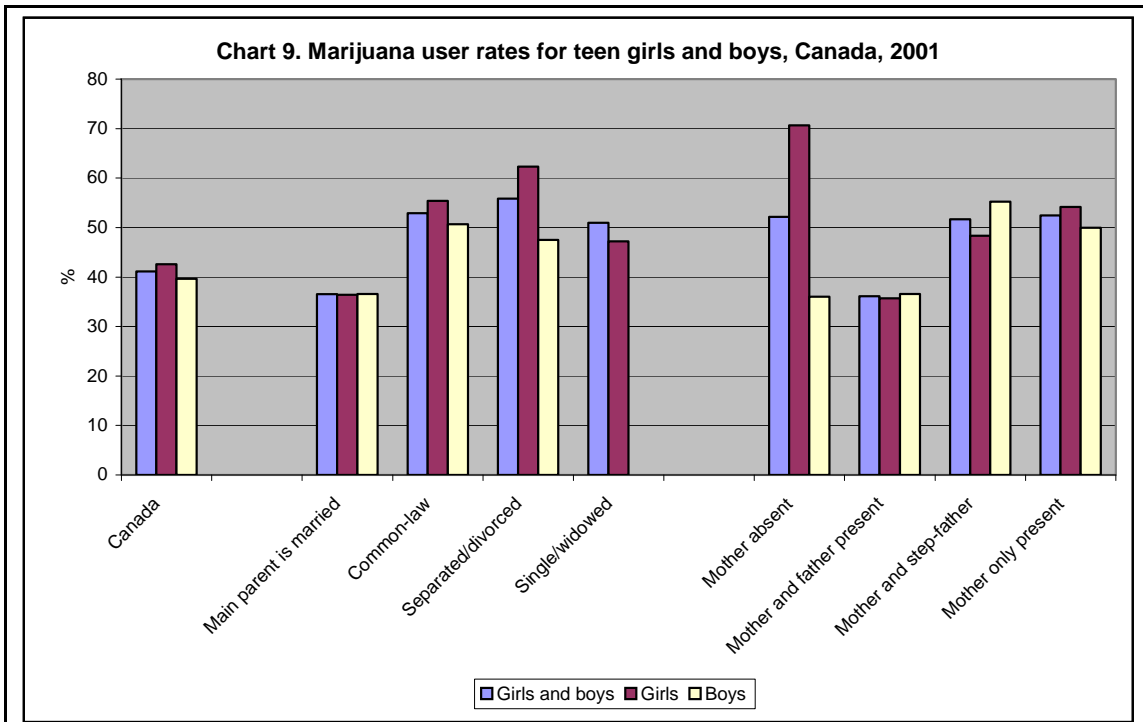
Charts 9 and 10, below, display teen marijuana use rates by living arrangement, sex and faith community.

5. Friends who use marijuana

Overall, two-thirds of teens have at least one friend who uses marijuana, though again there is a difference between those with married and unmarried parents – Table 5a. For teens with married parents the friendship rate is 65%, compared with rates from 73% to 74% for teens with parents who live common-law, are separated or divorced, or single. Girls are somewhat more prone than boys to have friends who use marijuana.

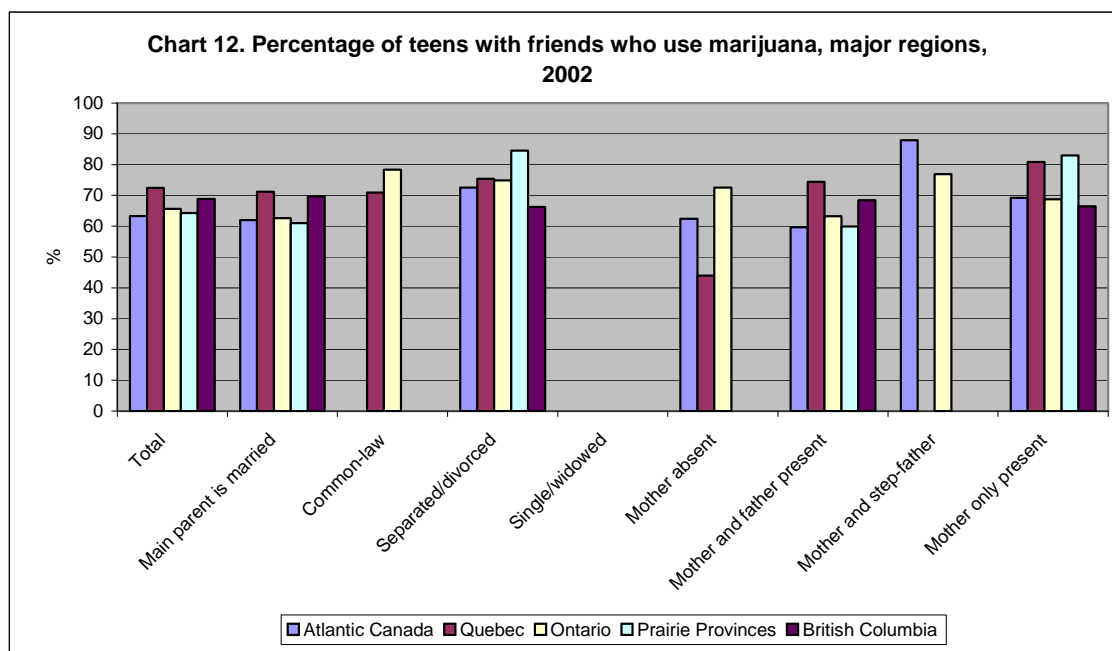
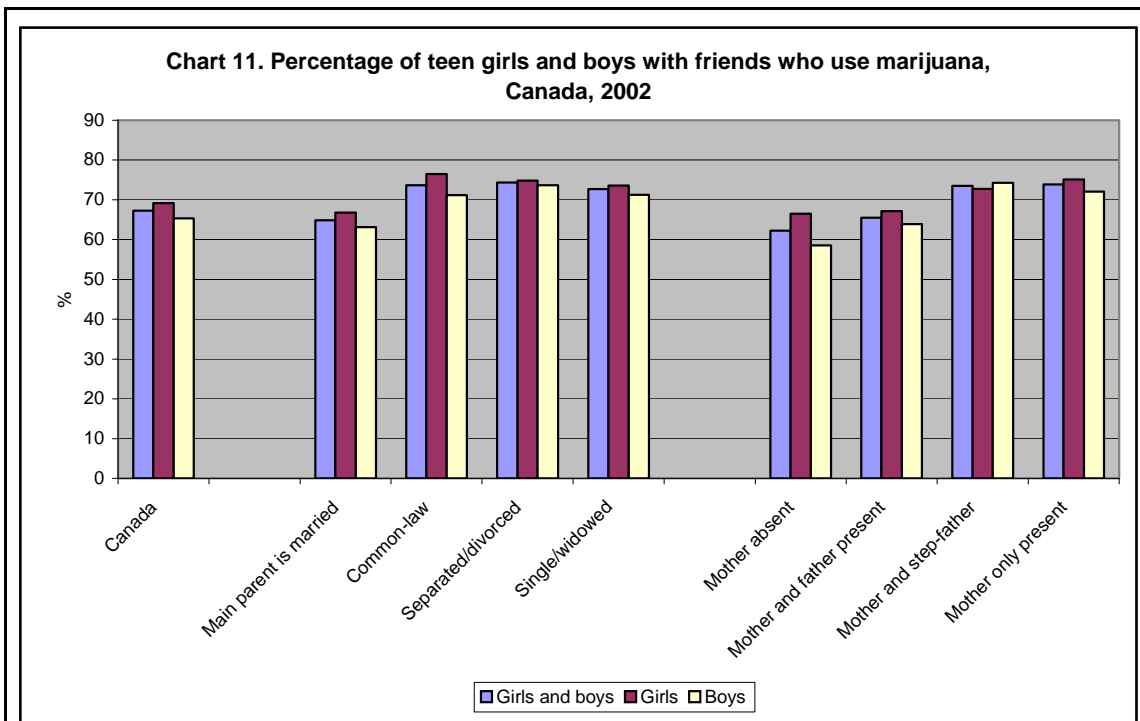
Regionally, there is not much variation in the friendship rates – Table 5b. The high is in Quebec, 72%; followed by British Columbia, 69%; Ontario, 66%; and the Prairie Provinces and Atlantic Canada, 64% and 63%, respectively. Within regions, however, the variation by marital status and presence of parents in the home is greater. In Quebec, for example, the rate for teens with married parents is 71%, compared with 44% if the

mother is absent from the home, and 81% if the mother only is present. In Ontario the rate for teens with married parents is 63%, compared with 78% if the parents live common-law, 77% if the mother and step-father is present, and 75% if the parent is



Note: missing bars denote estimates unavailable as sample less than 30 or suppressed.
 The marijuana use rate is the percentage of teens aged 14 to 17 who have smoked marijuana.

separated or divorced. In the Prairie Provinces the rate for teens with married parents is 61%, compared with 85% if the parent is separated or divorced, and 83% if the mother



Note: missing bars denote estimates unavailable as sample less than 30 or suppressed.
Teens aged 14 to 17 with a close friend or friends who have smoked marijuana.

only is present. And in Atlantic Canada the rate for teens with married parents is 62%, compared with 73% if the parent is separated or divorced, 88% if the mother and step-father is present, and 69% if the mother only is present. The rates vary little by marital status in British Columbia.

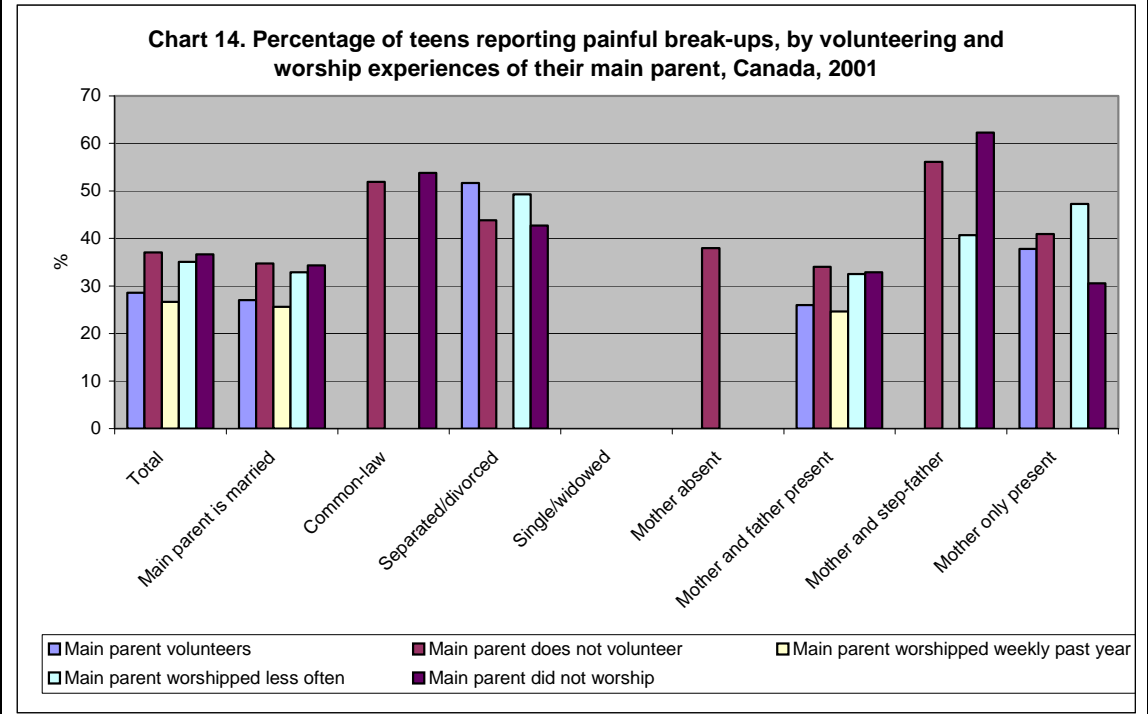
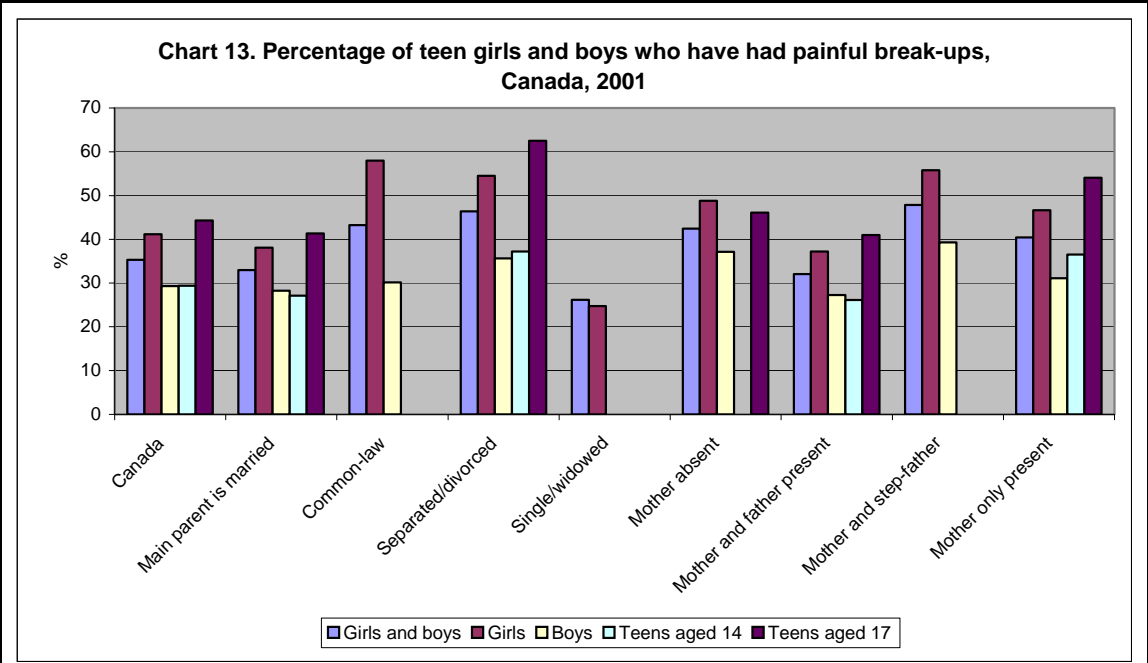
Friendship rates by major faith community are portrayed in Table 5c. The only big difference to note is the much lower friendship rate of conservative Christian teens, 53%, compared with French Roman Catholics, 74%, non-French Catholics, 68%, and liberal Protestants, 72%. In every case the rate for teens with married parents is lower than the overall rate for the faith community, though the differences are small. Noteworthy differences, however, are between the rates of teens with married parents and separated or divorced parents for non-French Catholics, 65% versus 85%; liberal Protestants, 69% versus 83%; and conservative Christians, 49% and 70%. The rates of teens with only their mother present in the home are also relatively high, compared with their peers in the same faith with married parents: Roman Catholics, 80% to 81%, liberal Protestants, 85%, and conservative Christians, 56%.

Charts 11 and 12, above, display friendship rates, the percentage of teens with one or more close friends who use marijuana, by living arrangement, sex and major region.

6. Painful break-ups with boy or girl friends

Over a third of teens have had painful break-ups with a boy or girl friend – Table 6a. Girls are more prone to have had a break-up than boys – 41% versus 29%. Marital status and parental presence in the home is especially important for girls – those with married parents are much less likely to have had a painful break-up than those with common-law, or separated or divorced – 38% versus 58% and 55%, respectively. Those with a single or widowed parent, however, are much less likely than those with married parents to have had a painful break-up, 25%. Among teen boys the only big difference in the likelihood of a break-up is between those with married parents, 28%, and those with a mother and step-father, 39%. There is a big difference between 14 and 17 year olds: the younger teens as one would expect are far less likely to have experienced a painful break-up – 29% versus 44%. The younger teens are less likely to have had a break-up if their parents are married, rather than separated or divorced, or if only the mother is at home. The same is the case for the older teens.

The chance of a teen experiencing a painful break-up declines as one goes west – Table 6b. In Atlantic Canada 44% experienced break-ups; Quebec, 39%; Ontario, 34%, and western Canada, 32%. In each region teens with married parents tend to fair better than teens in other home situations. In Atlantic teens 41% of teens with married parents have had a break-up, compared with 57% of teens with common-law parents, and 59% of teens with only their mother present. In Quebec 34% of teens with married parents have had a break-up, compared with 47% of teens with common-law parents, 55% of teens with separated or divorced parents, and 56% of teens with only their mother present. In Ontario 32% of teens with married parents have had a break-up, compared with 47% of teens with separated or divorced parents, and 55% of teens with a mother and step-father present – the rate for teens with only a mother present is similar to that for teens with married parents. In western Canada 33% of teens with married parents have had a break-up, compared with 49% of teens in homes where the mother is absent – the rate for



Note: missing bars denote estimates unavailable as sample less than 30 or suppressed.
 Teens aged 14 to 17 experiencing painful break-ups with a boy or girl friend.

teens with only a mother present is somewhat below that for teens with married parents, while the rate for teens with separated or divorced parents is about the same.

Data on painful break-ups is presented for teens with a main parent who volunteers in the community, and who does not volunteer, and who worship weekly, and who worships

less often or not at all, in Table 6c. Teens with a volunteering parent are less likely to have had a break-up than teens whose parent did not volunteer, 29% versus 37%. Within both groups, however, the teens tend to be less prone to having had a break-up if they have married parents, though many of the estimates by marital status are unavailable. The break-up rate for teens with a volunteering parent who is married, for example, is 27%, compared with 52% if the teen has a separated or divorced parent, and 38% if only the mother is present in the home. For teens with a non-volunteering parent the break-up rate is 35% if the parent is married, 56% if the teen lives with a mother and step-father, and 41% if the mother only is present – though the rate is slightly less if the mother is absent.

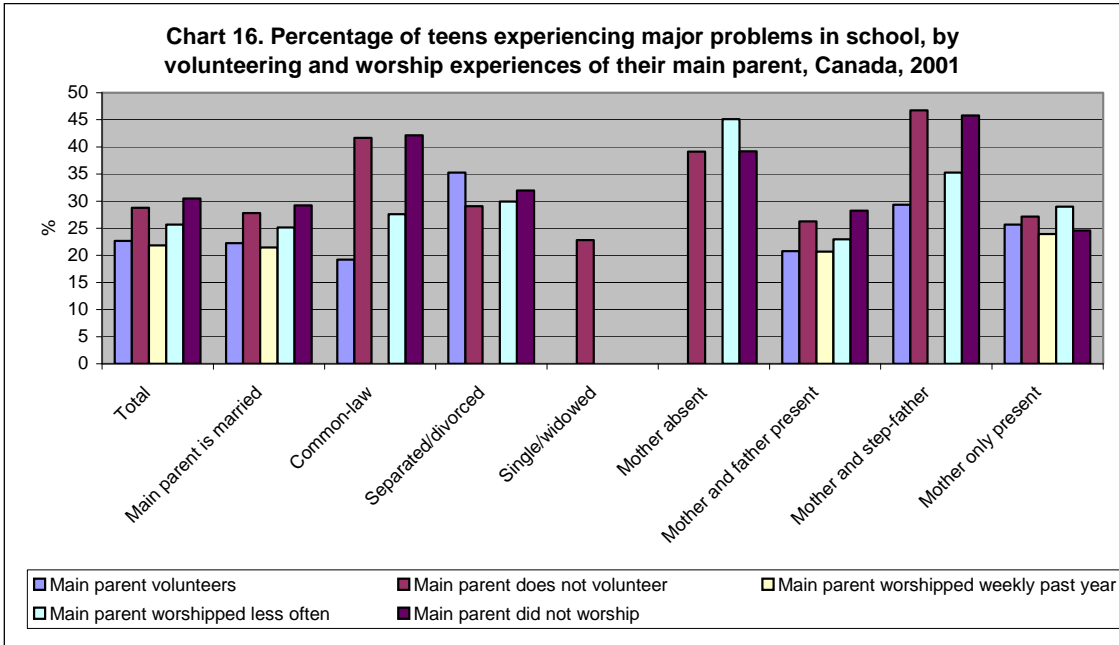
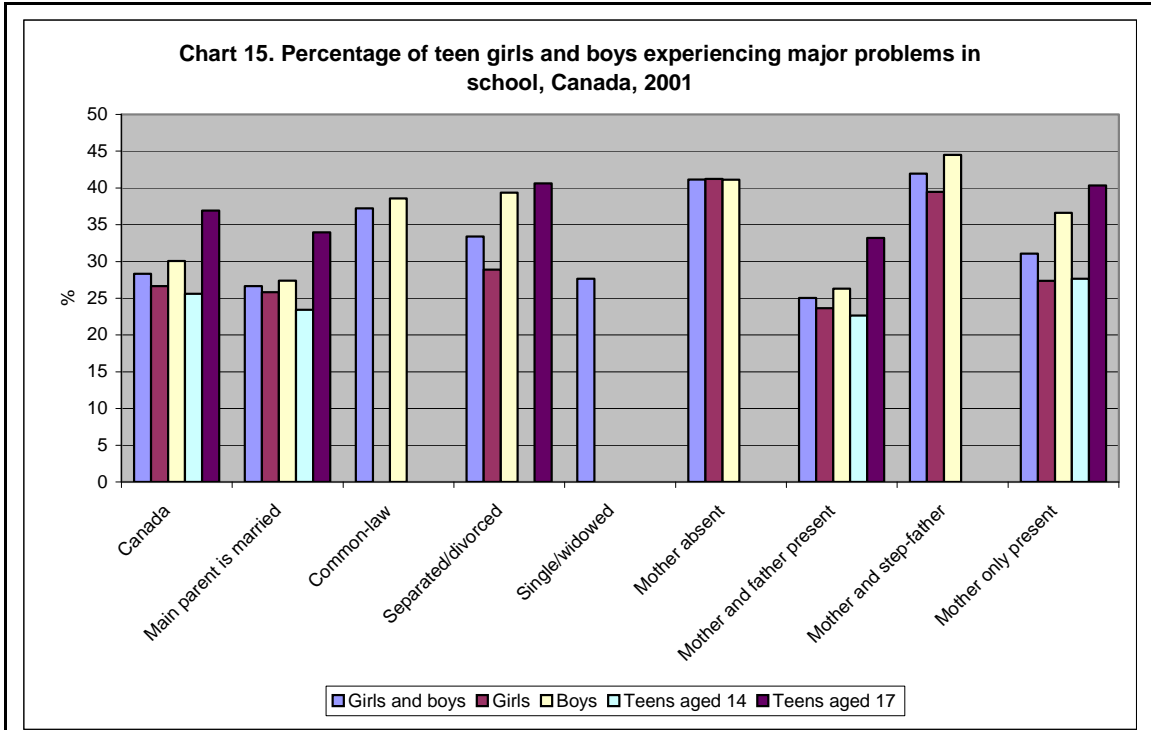
Turning to worship by the parent, it may first be noted that the painful break-up rate of teens is lowest among those whose parent worships weekly (27%), compared with less often (35%), and non-worship in the preceding year (37%). Among teens with a weekly worshipping parent, there is little variation in the break-up rate by marital status of the parent. Among the teens whose parent worships less often, however, those with married parents are less likely to have had a break-up, 33%, than those with single or divorced parents, 49%, a mother and step-father, 41%, and those with only a mother at home, 47%. Among the teens with a non-worshipping parent, those with married parents are less likely to have had a break-up, 34%, than those with common-law parents, 54%, a mother and step-father, 62%.

Charts 13 and 14, above, display the percentage of teens experiencing painful break-ups, by living arrangement, sex, whether or not the main parent volunteered in the community, and the worship frequency of the main parent.

7. Major problems experienced in school

Some 28% of teens admit to having experienced major problems in school – Table 7a. Boys are slightly more likely than girls to have had problems, while 14 year olds are less likely to report problems than 17 year olds – 26% versus 37%. Where comparisons are available, the teens with married parents are in most cases much less likely to report problems than their peers with unmarried parents. Whereas 27% of teens with married parents report problems, 37% of teens with common-law parents report problems, 41% in homes with the mother absent, and 42% in homes with a mother and step-father. In homes in which the mother only is present, or if the parent is single or widowed, however, the problem rate differs little from that of the teens with married parents.

Estimates of major school problem rates for Atlantic Canada, Quebec, Ontario and western Canada appear in Table 7b. The regional problem rates vary little from the Canadian average. And though most of the problem rates are unavailable by marital status, it is best to look at the problem-free rates. In general teens with married parents are more likely to be problem free than teens with unmarried parents. The biggest difference to note in Atlantic Canada is the problem-free rate for teens in homes where the mother is absent, 61%, compared to the rate for teens with married parents, 73%. Teens in Quebec with married parents have a problem-free rate of 77%, compared with



Note: missing bars denote estimates unavailable as sample less than 30 or suppressed.
 Teens aged 14 to 17 experiencing major problems in school.

62% for teens with common-law parents. Teens in Ontario with married parents have a problem-free rate of 72%, compared with 63% for teens in homes where the mother is absent, and 51% in homes where the teen lives with their mother and step-father. Teens in western Canada with married parents have a problem-free rate of 73%, compared with

52% for teens with separated or divorced parents, and 62% in homes where only the mother is present. The school problem rate in western Canada for teens with married parents is 27%, compared with 59% in homes where the mother is absent.

Data on school problem rates are presented for teens with a main parent who volunteers in the community, and who does not volunteer, and who worships weekly, and who worships less often or not at all, in Table 7c. Teens with a volunteering parent are about as likely to have had problems than teens whose parent did not volunteer, 28% and 29%. Teens with a married parent who volunteers, however, are somewhat less likely to have school problems than their peers with a parent who does not volunteer – 23% versus 28%. Marital status of the parent seems unrelated to the likelihood of school problems among the teens with a volunteering parent. Among those with a non-volunteering parent, however, there are two noteworthy differences – 42% of teens with common-law parents and 47% of teens with a mother and step-father have major school problems, much higher than their peers with married parents who do not volunteer.

Turning to worship, it may be noted that teens with a parent who worships weekly is somewhat less likely (22%) to have school problems than teens with a parent who worships less often (26%) or not at all (30%). Though there is little difference by marital status among teens with a weekly worshipping parent, the following big differences for other teens may be noted. First, among teens who have a parent who worships less often than monthly, those with married parents have a problem free rate of 75%, compared with 55% for teens whose mother is absent from the home, and 65% for teens with a mother and step-father at home. Secondly, among teens whose parent did not worship in the preceding year, the problem free rate for those with married parents was 71%, compared with 58% of those with common-law parents, 61% for those in homes where the mother is absent, and 54% for those with a mother and step-father.

Charts 15 and 16, above, display the percentage of teens experiencing major school problems, by living arrangement, sex, whether or not the main parent volunteered in the community, and the worship frequency of the main parent.

8. Summary and the effect of the main parent's work

Tables 8a to 8c, below, present summary statistics on the first five of the behaviours explored above – smoking, drinking, sexual intercourse, marijuana use, and friendships with marijuana users – for all teens, and teens whose main parent worked and did not work in the preceding year. The estimates for all teens has already been commented on, in sections 1 to 5, above, so no further comment is necessary. The estimates disaggregated by whether or not the main parent works, however, is new, and the following points may be noted.

First, the parents of most teens, no matter what their parent's marital status, worked in the previous year – 85% overall, and only the single/widowed and mother absent groups are much below this, 76% (these percentages do not appear in the tables). Secondly, the

problem rates tend to be higher for teens with working parents, especially the drinking rate, 86% versus 75%, the marijuana user rate, 43% versus 30%, and the marijuana user friendship rate, 70% versus 55%.

Looking at the teens by the marital status of their parent, the big differences (greater than ten percentage points) between those with a working and non-working main parent are the following.

- Among teens with married parents, the teen drinking rates are 84% (working parent), and 74% (non-working parent); marijuana use rates 38%, and 27%; and marijuana user friendship rate 67%, and 56%.
- Among teens with common-law parents, only one comparison is available, in the user friendship rate, and these are about the same.
- Among teens with separated or divorced parents, the teen smoking rates are 72% and 57%, drinking rates are 90%, and 77% and the marijuana user friendship rates 80%, and 46%.
- Among teens with the mother only present, the teen smoking rates are 72% and 55%, drinking rates are 91%, and 75%, and the marijuana user friendship rates are 78%, and 52%.

There are no big differences in the sexual intercourse rates of teens with working and non-working main parents.

9. Summary of results of preliminary analyses

Regression Tables 1 to 7 display the results of estimating the relationship between teen and parent behaviours and the age, sex and religious affiliation of the teen, the age, marital status, education and weeks worked in the past year of the main parent, and the region of residence. Each table contains the results of the estimation of four behaviours or dependent variables. Only highly significant associations are noted, and in each case the relationship is identified as significant by two stars, given all other variables are held constant. The reference religious affiliation is liberal Protestant (United Church, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Lutheran) and the reference region is Ontario.

The intent of these analyses is merely to identify major associations between the behaviour and the other variables – an association is deemed significant if the level is 0.01. In almost all estimated relationships the level of explanation is statistically significant (F-value greater than 4); the few exceptions are noted below. Weighted regression methods were used, where the weights equal the respondent weight divided by the sum of the weights.

Regression Table 1: Teen smoking and drinking.

Teens are more likely to smoke if they are female, older, liberal Protestant rather than conservative Christian, and live in Quebec rather than Ontario, or live in any region rather than British Columbia. They are less likely to smoke the fewer weeks their parent worked, and if their parents are married and more educated.

Teens are more likely to have friends who smoke if they are older, French Roman Catholic or liberal Protestant rather than conservative Christian or non-Christian, and live in Quebec rather than Ontario, or live in any region rather than British Columbia. They are less likely to have friends who smoke the fewer weeks their parent worked, and if their parent is more educated. Sex of the teen is not a factor.

Teens are more likely to drink alcohol if they are older, liberal Protestant or non-French Roman Catholic rather than conservative Christian, French Roman Catholic rather than liberal Protestant or religiously unaffiliated, and live in the Prairie Provinces rather than the other regions. They are less likely to drink alcohol the fewer weeks their parent worked, and if their parents are married and more educated. Education of the main parent, being married, and the sex of the teen are unimportant factors.

Teens are more likely to have friends who drink if they are older, liberal Protestant or French Roman Catholic rather than non-Christian, non-French Roman Catholic, or conservative Christian, and live in Ontario rather than the Prairie Provinces or British Columbia. They are less likely to have friends who drink the fewer weeks their parent worked, and the less educated their parent. Education of the main parent, being married, and the sex of the teen are unimportant factors.

Age of the main parent is unimportant in all of these relationships.

Regression Table 2: Teen marijuana use, sex, and relationship problems

Teens are more likely to smoke marijuana if they are older, liberal Protestant or religiously unaffiliated rather than conservative Christian or non-Christian, and live in Quebec rather than Ontario or the Prairie Provinces. They are less likely to smoke the fewer weeks their parent worked, and if their parents are married.

Teens are more likely to have friends who smoke marijuana if they are older, liberal Protestant rather than conservative Christian or non-Christian, and live in Quebec rather than any of the other regions. They are less likely to have friends who smoke marijuana the fewer weeks their parent worked. Sex of the teen, education and being married are unimportant factors.

Teens are more likely to have had sexual intercourse if they are older, and live in the Atlantic Provinces or Quebec rather than Ontario or British Columbia. They are less likely to have had sex if their parent is married, older and more educated. Religious affiliation and sex of the teen, and weeks worked by the main parent are unimportant factors.

Teens are more likely to have had major problems with a girl or boy friend if they are female, older, Roman Catholic, religiously unaffiliated or liberal Protestant rather than non-Christian, and live in the Atlantic Provinces rather than Ontario or British Columbia. They are less likely to have had major relationship problems if their parent is more educated.

Regression Table 3: Number of girl (boy) friends, drunkenness, school problems, and teen dieting

Teens have had more girl (or boy) friends if they are girls, if liberal Protestant rather than religiously unaffiliated, Catholic, or non-Christian, and live in the Prairie Provinces rather than Ontario or British Columbia. They are likely to have had fewer girl (or boy) friends the more educated their main parent, and if their parents are married.

Teens are more likely to have been drunk during the past year if they are female, older, liberal Protestant rather than conservative Christian or French Roman Catholic, and live in Quebec rather than Ontario or the Prairie Provinces. They are less likely to have been drunk during the past year the fewer weeks their parent worked.

Estimation of the likelihood of the teen having had major problems at school is very weak using the above set of independent variables – the adjusted R squared equals 0.017. Three variables are statistically significant. School problems increase in likelihood with the age of the teen, and decrease with the age of the parent, and are less common if the parents are married.

Teens are more likely to have dieted if they are female, older, and French Roman Catholic, conservative Christian or non-Christian rather than liberal Protestant. They are also more likely to have dieted, the more weeks their main parent worked.

Regression Table 4: The main parent's smoking, drinking, chronic health problems, and perception that drinking is a problem in the family

Parents of teens are more likely to never have smoked if the teen is male, conservative Christian rather than liberal Protestant or French Roman Catholic, liberal Protestant non-Christian or non-French Roman Catholic rather than religiously unaffiliated, and resident of British Columbia rather than Ontario or the Atlantic Provinces. The parents are also more likely to have never smoked the older they are, the more educated, and if they are married.

Parents of teens drink more alcohol per week the younger the teen, if the teen is a liberal Protestant rather than a conservative Christian, French Roman Catholic, or non-Christian, and lives in Quebec rather than Ontario, and Ontario or British Columbia rather than the Atlantic or Prairie Provinces.

The parent is more likely to have a chronic health problem if the teen is French Roman Catholic or liberal Protestant rather than conservative Christian or non-Christian. The parent is less likely if married, and the fewer the weeks worked in the preceding year.

The likelihood of drinking alcohol being no problem in the family is weakly estimated by the equation, though is greater, the less the parent's education, and the more the parent worked in the previous year. No problem is more likely to be reported in the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia than in Ontario.

Regression Table 5: Family communication problems

The likelihood that sadness cannot be discussed in the family (as judged by the main parent) is weakly estimated by the model. Only two variables are statistically significant. The likelihood is lower the more the education of the parent, and higher in British Columbia than in the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario, or Quebec.

Agreement (by the main parent) with the statement that the family avoids discussing concerns is more likely if the teen is a French Roman Catholic rather than liberal Christian, conservative Christian, or non-Christian, and lives in Ontario or British Columbia rather than Quebec. Agreement is higher, the older the parent and the higher the education of the parent.

Agreement with the statement that planning family activities is difficult is more likely if the teen has no religious affiliation rather than being liberal Protestant or non-Christian, and if the parent has less education.

Agreement with the statement that there are a lot of bad feelings in the family is weakly estimated by the model. Agreement is higher if the parent is not married and if the teen is liberal Protestant, conservative Christian, or non-Christian rather than French Roman Catholic or religiously unaffiliated, and lives in the Atlantic or Prairie Provinces, or Ontario rather than Quebec or British Columbia.

Regression Table 6: Welfare recipients, worry over finances, parent volunteers, and parent's worship frequency

Teens are more likely to live in households receiving welfare in the previous year if they live in the Atlantic Provinces or Ontario rather than the Prairie Provinces. They are also more likely the less the education of the parent, the fewer weeks worked in the previous year, and if the parent is not married.

Teens are more likely to live in families in which the parent worries over the adequacy of finances if the teen is male, non-Christian rather than liberal Protestant or Catholic, and lives in any region rather than Quebec. They are also more likely the less the education of the parent, if the parent is not married.

The main parent of the teen is more likely to volunteer in the local community if the teen is younger, liberal Protestant rather than non-French Roman Catholic, non-Christian or religiously unaffiliated, and lives in the Atlantic or Prairie Provinces or British Columbia rather than Ontario. The main parent is less likely to volunteer the less educated he or she is, the fewer the weeks worked in the previous year, and if the parent is unmarried.

The parent of teens worships more frequently if the teen is younger, is conservative Christian or non-French Roman Catholic rather than liberal Protestant, and liberal Protestant rather than French Roman Catholic or religiously unaffiliated, and lives in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces or British Columbia rather than Ontario. Worship is also more frequent the more educated the parent, the fewer the weeks worked, and if the parent is married.

Regression Table 7: Smoking and drinking of the main parent's spouse, and satisfaction with the marriage

This table portrays the results for teens who live with two parents, who are either married or who live common-law.

Non-smoking among the parents is more prevalent if the teen lives in British Columbia rather than the Atlantic or Prairie Provinces, or Ontario. Non-smoking is less prevalent the younger and less educated the main parent, the fewer the weeks worked, and if the parents live common-law rather than being married.

The spouse of the main parent is less likely to smoke if resident in Quebec or British Columbia rather than Ontario, and if the main parent is younger and more educated, and is married rather than living common law.

The spouse drinks more alcohol per week if the teen is younger, liberal Protestant rather than French Roman Catholic, conservative Christian or non-Christian, and lives in Quebec rather than Ontario or the Prairie Provinces, and Ontario or British Columbia rather than the Atlantic Provinces. The spouse also drinks more alcohol the more educated the main parent.

Finally, the perceived satisfaction with the marriage, as judged by the main parent, is higher if the teen is conservative Christian or non-Christian rather than liberal Protestant or French Roman Catholic, and if the fewer the weeks worked by the parent, and if the parents are married rather than living common-law.

10. Detailed tables

Table 1a. Teens aged 14 to 17, smokers and non-smokers, by marital status of the main parent, Canada, 2001							
	Total	Experience with smoking cigarettes:			Never smoked (Percentage)	Smoker	Total
		Never smoked (Number)	Smoker	Total			
Canada		531,894	712,684	1,244,578	43	57	100
Main parent is married		428,894	487,796	916,690	47	53	100
Common-law		24,552	48,929	73,481	33	67	100
Separated/divorced		58,365	133,843	192,208	30	70	100
Single/widowed		20,088	42,116	62,204	32	68	100
Mother absent		33,786	53,042	86,828	39	61	100
Mother and father present		403,601	451,844	855,445	47	53	100
Mother and step-father		27,610	56,839	84,449	33	67	100
Mother only present		66,900	150,959	217,859	31	69	100
		(Percentage distribution)			(Ratio: girls/boys)		
Canada		100.0	100.0	100.0	0.84	1.15	1.01
Main parent is married		80.6	68.4	73.7	0.85	1.01	0.93
Common-law		4.6	6.9	5.9	0.57	1.02	0.84
Separated/divorced		11.0	18.8	15.4	0.78	1.62	1.29
Single/widowed		3.8	5.9	5.0	1.17	2.19	1.77
Mother absent		6.4	7.4	7.0	0.37	1.43	0.87
Mother and father present		75.9	63.4	68.7	0.84	1.01	0.93
Mother and step-father		5.2	8.0	6.8	1.13	1.04	1.07
Mother only present		12.6	21.2	17.5	1.08	1.65	1.44
	Girls	(Number)			(Percentage)		
Canada		242,757	381,341	624,098	39	61	100
Main parent is married		197,436	244,934	442,370	45	55	100
Common-law		na	24,732	33,625	na	74	100
Separated/divorced		25,614	82,753	108,367	24	76	100
Single/widowed		na	28,921	39,737	na	73	100
Mother absent		na	31,182	40,381	na	77	100
Mother and father present		184,235	227,154	411,389	45	55	100
Mother and step-father		14,659	29,036	43,695	34	66	100
Mother only present		34,665	93,969	128,634	27	73	100
	Boys	(Number)			(Percentage)		
Canada		289,137	331,343	620,480	47	53	100
Main parent is married		231,458	242,862	474,320	49	51	100
Common-law		15,659	24,197	39,856	39	61	100
Separated/divorced		32,751	51,090	83,841	39	61	100
Single/widowed		na	13,195	22,467	na	59	100
Mother absent		24,587	21,860	46,447	53	47	100
Mother and father present		219,366	224,690	444,056	49	51	100
Mother and step-father		12,951	27,803	40,754	32	68	100
Mother only present		32,235	56,990	89,225	36	64	100

Table 1b. Teens aged 14 to 17, smokers and non-smokers, by marital status of the main parent, 2001

	Experience with smoking cigarettes:			Never smoked (Percentage)	Smoker	Total
	Never smoked (Number)	Smoker	Total			
Atlantic Canada	39,726	60,774	100,500	40	60	100
Main parent is married	31,529	43,913	75,442	42	58	100
Common-law	na	na	4,587	na	na	100
Separated/divorced	na	11,299	16,081	na	70	100
Single/widowed	na	na	4,391	na	na	100
Mother absent	na	4,671	8,905	na	52	100
Mother and father present	28,659	38,631	67,290	43	57	100
Mother and step-father	na	4,387	5,929	na	74	100
Mother only present	na	13,087	18,379	na	71	100
Québec	90,443	198,656	289,099	31	69	100
Main parent is married	61,417	116,436	177,853	35	65	100
Common-law	na	22,594	33,849	na	67	100
Separated/divorced	na	41,530	56,176	na	74	100
Single/widowed	na	na	21,222	na	na	100
Mother absent	na	17,494	22,651	na	77	100
Mother and father present	61,718	119,102	180,820	34	66	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	19,918	na	na	100
Mother only present	na	49,353	65,712	na	75	100
Ontario	229,809	265,040	494,849	46	54	100
Main parent is married	197,806	192,759	390,565	51	49	100
Common-law	na	16,794	20,920	na	80	100
Separated/divorced	na	47,640	66,495	na	72	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	na	14,748	25,766	na	57	100
Mother and father present	180,139	176,425	356,564	51	49	100
Mother and step-father	na	26,310	35,621	na	74	100
Mother only present	29,341	47,558	76,899	38	62	100
Prairie Provinces	79,254	115,735	194,989	41	59	100
Main parent is married	69,517	87,718	157,235	44	56	100
Common-law	na	na	na	na	na	na
Separated/divorced	na	15,298	19,917	na	77	100
Single/widowed	na	na	10,285	na	na	100
Mother absent	na	na	12,012	na	na	100
Mother and father present	65,246	76,244	141,490	46	54	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	14,387	na	na	100
Mother only present	na	21,517	27,101	na	79	100
British Columbia	92,665	72,477	165,142	56	44	100
Main parent is married	68,624	46,970	115,594	59	41	100
Common-law	S	na	na	S	na	na
Separated/divorced	na	18,077	33,540	na	54	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother and father present	67,839	41,442	109,281	62	38	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother only present	na	19,445	29,770	na	65	100

Table 1c. Teens aged 14 to 17, smokers and non-smokers, Canada and main faith communities, marital status of the main parent, 2001

	Experience with smoking cigarettes:			Never smoked (Percentage)	Smoker	Total
	Never smoked (Number)	Smoker	Total			
Canada	531,894	712,684	1,244,578	43	57	100
Main parent is married	428,894	487,796	916,690	47	53	100
Common-law	24,552	48,929	73,481	33	67	100
Separated/divorced	58,365	133,843	192,208	30	70	100
Single/widowed	20,088	42,116	62,204	32	68	100
Mother absent	33,786	53,042	86,828	39	61	100
Mother and father present	403,601	451,844	855,445	47	53	100
Mother and step-father	27,610	56,839	84,449	33	67	100
Mother only present	66,900	150,959	217,859	31	69	100
French Roman Catholics	69,567	156,254	225,821	31	69	100
Main parent is married	44,541	90,360	134,901	33	67	100
Common-law	na	18,744	28,684	na	65	100
Separated/divorced	na	35,578	48,161	na	74	100
Single/widowed	na	S	na	na	S	na
Mother absent	na	na	17,785	na	na	100
Mother and father present	47,840	91,008	138,848	34	66	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	15,946	na	na	100
Mother only present	na	39,731	53,244	na	75	100
Non-French Roman Catholics	129,227	183,410	312,637	41	59	100
Main parent is married	106,623	133,593	240,216	44	56	100
Common-law	na	na	16,285	na	na	100
Separated/divorced	na	29,414	38,874	na	76	100
Single/widowed	na	na	17,263	na	na	100
Mother absent	na	7,289	19,121	na	38	100
Mother and father present	100,927	124,336	225,263	45	55	100
Mother and step-father	na	13,979	18,739	na	75	100
Mother only present	na	37,806	49,515	na	76	100
Liberal Protestants	112,161	162,214	274,375	41	59	100
Main parent is married	93,865	121,438	215,303	44	56	100
Common-law	na	na	na	na	na	na
Separated/divorced	na	29,960	37,351	na	80	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	na	na	11,343	na	na	100
Mother and father present	87,054	109,330	196,384	44	56	100
Mother and step-father	na	13,372	22,044	na	61	100
Mother only present	na	31,719	44,607	na	71	100
Conservative Christians	101,945	79,228	181,173	56	44	100
Main parent is married	90,731	58,402	149,133	61	39	100
Common-law	na	S	na	na	S	na
Separated/divorced	na	12,645	22,780	na	56	100
Single/widowed	na	S	na	na	S	na
Mother absent	na	na	10,363	na	na	100
Mother and father present	79,225	52,200	131,425	60	40	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	12,930	na	na	100
Mother only present	na	13,345	26,452	na	50	100

Table 2a. Teens aged 14 to 17, drinkers and non-drinkers, by marital status of the main parent, Canada, 2001

	Has drunk alcohol:		Total	% non-drinkers (Percentage)	% drinkers	Total %
	Never drank (Number)	Drinker				
Total						
Canada	197,274	1,038,059	1,235,333	16	84	100
Main parent is married	160,692	748,462	909,154	18	82	100
Common-law	na	66,415	73,691	na	90	100
Separated/divorced	23,074	168,336	191,410	12	88	100
Single/widowed	na	54,844	61,076	na	90	100
Mother absent	14,638	71,539	86,177	17	83	100
Mother and father present	150,466	698,655	849,121	18	82	100
Mother and step-father	na	76,010	84,282	na	90	100
Mother only present	23,897	191,853	215,750	11	89	100
	(Percentage distribution)			(Ratio: girls/boys)		
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.88	1.05	1.02
Main parent is married	81.5	72.1	73.6	0.97	0.94	0.95
Common-law	na	6.4	6.0	na	0.96	0.86
Separated/divorced	11.7	16.2	15.5	0.73	1.41	1.30
Single/widowed	na	5.3	4.9	na	2.00	1.72
Mother absent	7.4	6.9	7.0	0.15	1.14	0.87
Mother and father present	76.3	67.3	68.7	0.96	0.94	0.95
Mother and step-father	na	7.3	6.8	na	1.05	1.06
Mother only present	12.1	18.5	17.5	1.02	1.50	1.43
Girls	(Number)			(Percentage)		
Canada	92,297	531,093	623,390	15	85	100
Main parent is married	79,017	363,521	442,538	18	82	100
Common-law	na	32,614	34,089	na	96	100
Separated/divorced	na	98,399	108,152	na	91	100
Single/widowed	na	36,558	38,609	na	95	100
Mother absent	na	38,163	40,084	na	95	100
Mother and father present	73,728	339,021	412,749	18	82	100
Mother and step-father	na	38,852	43,447	na	89	100
Mother only present	na	115,056	127,106	na	91	100
Boys	(Number)			(Percentage)		
Canada	104,977	506,966	611,943	17	83	100
Main parent is married	81,675	384,941	466,616	18	82	100
Common-law	na	33,801	39,602	na	85	100
Separated/divorced	na	69,937	83,258	na	84	100
Single/widowed	na	18,286	22,467	na	81	100
Mother absent	na	33,376	46,093	na	72	100
Mother and father present	76,738	359,634	436,372	18	82	100
Mother and step-father	na	37,158	40,835	na	91	100
Mother only present	na	76,797	88,644	na	87	100

Table 2b. Teens aged 14 to 17, drinkers and non-drinkers, Canada and main faith communities, marital status of the main parent, 2001

	Has drunk alcohol:		Total	% non-drinkers (Percentage)	% drinkers	Total %
	Never drank (Number)	Drinker				
Canada	197,274	1,038,059	1,235,333	16	84	100
Main parent is married	160,692	748,462	909,154	18	82	100
Common-law	na	66,415	73,691	na	90	100
Separated/divorced	23,074	168,336	191,410	12	88	100
Single/widowed	na	54,844	61,076	na	90	100
Mother absent	14,638	71,539	86,177	17	83	100
Mother and father present	150,466	698,655	849,121	18	82	100
Mother and step-father	na	76,010	84,282	na	90	100
Mother only present	23,897	191,853	215,750	11	89	100
French Roman Catholics	20,090	204,532	224,622	9	91	100
Main parent is married	na	122,117	135,311	na	90	100
Common-law	na	26,686	29,149	na	92	100
Separated/divorced	na	42,709	47,142	na	91	100
Single/widowed	na	S	na	na	S	na
Mother absent	na	S	17,878	na	S	100
Mother and father present	na	125,639	139,608	na	90	100
Mother and step-father	na	S	16,060	na	S	100
Mother only present	na	46,408	51,075	na	91	100
Non-French Roman Catholics	43,812	270,490	314,302	14	86	100
Main parent is married	33,943	209,319	243,262	14	86	100
Common-law	na	13,043	16,031	na	81	100
Separated/divorced	na	35,246	37,654	na	94	100
Single/widowed	na	12,881	17,354	na	74	100
Mother absent	na	14,394	18,856	na	76	100
Mother and father present	33,639	194,772	228,411	15	85	100
Mother and step-father	na	17,873	18,739	na	95	100
Mother only present	na	43,450	48,294	na	90	100
Liberal Protestants	36,530	237,106	273,636	13	87	100
Main parent is married	31,701	181,874	213,575	15	85	100
Common-law	na	S	na	na	S	na
Separated/divorced	na	35,121	38,419	na	91	100
Single/widowed	na	S	na	na	S	na
Mother absent	na	na	11,342	na	na	100
Mother and father present	28,707	165,991	194,698	15	85	100
Mother and step-father	na	19,494	22,000	na	89	100
Mother only present	na	43,810	45,594	na	96	100
Conservative Christians	52,051	121,736	173,787	30	70	100
Main parent is married	44,998	96,460	141,458	32	68	100
Common-law	na	S	na	na	S	na
Separated/divorced	na	16,187	23,156	na	70	100
Single/widowed	na	S	na	na	S	na
Mother absent	na	8,595	9,884	na	87	100
Mother and father present	40,834	83,635	124,469	33	67	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	12,692	na	na	100
Mother only present	na	20,098	26,745	na	75	100

Table 3a. Teens aged 14 to 17 who have had sexual intercourse, by marital status of the main parent, Canada, 2001

	Has had sexual intercourse:			% never (Percentage)	% yes	Total %
	Never (Number)	Yes	Total			
Total						
Canada	903,537	329,592	1,233,129	73	27	100
Main parent is married	709,276	201,562	910,838	78	22	100
Common-law	44,975	28,469	73,444	61	39	100
Separated/divorced	111,641	75,500	187,141	60	40	100
Single/widowed	37,643	24,059	61,702	61	39	100
Mother absent	59,950	27,883	87,833	68	32	100
Mother and father present	662,061	186,294	848,355	78	22	100
Mother and step-father	55,358	28,562	83,920	66	34	100
Mother only present	126,167	86,851	213,018	59	41	100
	(Percentage distribution)		(Ratio: girls/boys)			
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.95	1.19	1.01
Main parent is married	78.5	61.2	73.9	0.90	1.10	0.94
Common-law	5.0	8.6	6.0	0.80	0.92	0.84
Separated/divorced	12.4	22.9	15.2	1.16	1.56	1.31
Single/widowed	4.2	7.3	5.0	2.11	1.38	1.78
Mother absent	6.6	8.5	7.1	0.70	1.31	0.86
Mother and father present	73.3	56.5	68.8	0.89	1.12	0.94
Mother and step-father	6.1	8.7	6.8	1.31	0.73	1.07
Mother only present	14.0	26.4	17.3	1.37	1.55	1.44
Girls	(Number)			(Percentage)		
Canada	440,930	179,209	620,139	71	29	100
Main parent is married	335,317	105,693	441,010	76	24	100
Common-law	20,022	13,614	33,636	60	40	100
Separated/divorced	60,059	45,954	106,013	57	43	100
Single/widowed	25,530	13,947	39,477	65	35	100
Mother absent	24,693	15,835	40,528	61	39	100
Mother and father present	311,870	98,559	410,429	76	24	100
Mother and step-father	31,412	12,054	43,466	72	28	100
Mother only present	72,954	52,760	125,714	58	42	100
Boys	(Number)			(Percentage)		
Canada	462,607	150,383	612,990	75	25	100
Main parent is married	373,959	95,869	469,828	80	20	100
Common-law	24,953	14,855	39,808	63	37	100
Separated/divorced	51,582	29,546	81,128	64	36	100
Single/widowed	na	na	22,225	na	na	100
Mother absent	35,257	12,048	47,305	75	25	100
Mother and father present	350,191	87,735	437,926	80	20	100
Mother and step-father	23,946	16,508	40,454	59	41	100
Mother only present	53,213	34,091	87,304	61	39	100

Table 3b. Teens aged 14 to 17 who have had sexual intercourse, by marital status of the main parent, Canada, 2001

<i>Total</i>	Has had sexual intercourse:		Total	% never (Percentage)	% yes	Total %
	Never (Number)	Yes				
Canada	903,537	329,592	1,233,129	73	27	100
Main parent is married	709,276	201,562	910,838	78	22	100
Common-law	44,975	28,469	73,444	61	39	100
Separated/divorced	111,641	75,500	187,141	60	40	100
Single/widowed	37,643	24,059	61,702	61	39	100
Mother absent	59,950	27,883	87,833	68	32	100
Mother and father present	662,061	186,294	848,355	78	22	100
Mother and step-father	55,358	28,562	83,920	66	34	100
Mother only present	126,167	86,851	213,018	59	41	100
French Roman Catholics	132,260	90,815	223,075	59	41	100
Main parent is married	89,412	44,379	133,791	67	33	100
Common-law	17,161	na	28,503	60	na	100
Separated/divorced	19,559	27,292	46,851	42	58	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	na	na	17,659	na	na	100
Mother and father present	92,544	44,664	137,208	67	33	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	16,061	na	na	100
Mother only present	18,812	33,335	52,147	36	64	100
Non-French Roman Catholics	227,535	76,240	303,775	75	25	100
Main parent is married	181,552	52,325	233,877	78	22	100
Common-law	11,898	na	15,996	74	na	100
Separated/divorced	24,159	12,483	36,642	66	34	100
Single/widowed	na	na	17,259	na	na	100
Mother absent	13,095	na	18,941	69	na	100
Mother and father present	172,045	47,384	219,429	78	22	100
Mother and step-father	11,261	na	18,217	62	na	100
Mother only present	31,135	16,053	47,188	66	34	100
Liberal Protestants	214,312	60,964	275,276	78	22	100
Main parent is married	175,654	40,927	216,581	81	19	100
Common-law	na	na	na	na	na	na
Separated/divorced	23,078	13,773	36,851	63	37	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	na	na	13,233	na	na	100
Mother and father present	161,593	34,154	195,747	83	17	100
Mother and step-father	15,266	na	22,188	69	na	100
Mother only present	27,924	16,183	44,107	63	37	100
Conservative Christians	140,051	40,561	180,612	78	22	100
Main parent is married	120,425	28,236	148,661	81	19	100
Common-law	na	na	na	na	na	na
Separated/divorced	14,134	na	22,694	62	na	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	na	na	10,053	na	na	100
Mother and father present	103,972	27,085	131,057	79	21	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	12,826	na	na	100
Mother only present	18,798	na	26,676	70	na	100

Table 4a. Use of marijuana products by teens aged 14 to 17, by marital status of the main parent, Canada, 2001

	Have used marijuana products:			% never (Percentage)	% yes	Total %
	Never (Number)	Yes	Total			
Total						
Canada	736,272	514,234	1,250,506	59	41	100
Main parent is married	587,096	337,360	924,456	64	36	100
Common-law	35,010	39,260	74,270	47	53	100
Separated/divorced	84,101	106,377	190,478	44	56	100
Single/widowed	30,065	31,240	61,305	49	51	100
Mother absent	41,810	45,602	87,412	48	52	100
Mother and father present	551,358	312,247	863,605	64	36	100
Mother and step-father	40,887	43,681	84,568	48	52	100
Mother only present	102,219	112,706	214,925	48	52	100
	(Percentage distribution)		(Ratio: girls/boys)			
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.95	1.07	1.00
Main parent is married	79.7	65.6	73.9	0.93	0.92	0.92
Common-law	4.8	7.6	5.9	0.79	0.96	0.88
Separated/divorced	11.4	20.7	15.2	0.94	1.71	1.30
Single/widowed	4.1	6.1	4.9	2.16	1.42	1.74
Mother absent	5.7	8.9	7.0	0.40	1.72	0.88
Mother and father present	74.9	60.7	69.1	0.93	0.90	0.92
Mother and step-father	5.6	8.5	6.8	1.24	0.94	1.07
Mother only present	13.9	21.9	17.2	1.32	1.56	1.44
Girls	(Number)			(Percentage)		
Canada	359,153	266,407	625,560	57	43	100
Main parent is married	282,481	161,735	444,216	64	36	100
Common-law	15,462	19,205	34,667	45	55	100
Separated/divorced	40,668	67,117	107,785	38	62	100
Single/widowed	20,542	18,352	38,894	53	47	100
Mother absent	11,984	28,815	40,799	29	71	100
Mother and father present	266,401	147,728	414,129	64	36	100
Mother and step-father	22,601	21,132	43,733	52	48	100
Mother only present	58,169	68,734	126,903	46	54	100
Boys	(Number)			(Percentage)		
Canada	377,119	247,827	624,946	60	40	100
Main parent is married	304,615	175,625	480,240	63	37	100
Common-law	19,548	20,055	39,603	49	51	100
Separated/divorced	43,433	39,260	82,693	53	47	100
Single/widowed	na	na	22,411	na	na	100
Mother absent	29,826	16,787	46,613	64	36	100
Mother and father present	284,957	164,519	449,476	63	37	100
Mother and step-father	18,286	22,549	40,835	45	55	100
Mother only present	44,050	43,972	88,022	50	50	100

Table 4b. Use of marijuana products by teens aged 14 to 17, by marital status of the main parent, Canada, 2001

<i>Total</i>	Have used marijuana products:			% never (Percentage)	% yes	Total %
	Never (Number)	Yes	Total			
Canada	736,272	514,234	1,250,506	59	41	100
Main parent is married	587,096	337,360	924,456	64	36	100
Common-law	35,010	39,260	74,270	47	53	100
Separated/divorced	84,101	106,377	190,478	44	56	100
Single/widowed	30,065	31,240	61,305	49	51	100
Mother absent	41,810	45,602	87,412	48	52	100
Mother and father present	551,358	312,247	863,605	64	36	100
Mother and step-father	40,887	43,681	84,568	48	52	100
Mother only present	102,219	112,706	214,925	48	52	100
French Roman Catholics	98,225	126,090	224,315	44	56	100
Main parent is married	64,771	70,225	134,996	48	52	100
Common-law	na	18,386	29,156	na	63	100
Separated/divorced	na	28,859	47,142	na	61	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	na	14,349	18,112	na	79	100
Mother and father present	66,950	72,116	139,066	48	52	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	16,061	na	na	100
Mother only present	na	30,452	51,075	na	60	100
Non-French Roman Catholics	196,122	118,933	315,055	62	38	100
Main parent is married	162,944	81,484	244,428	67	33	100
Common-law	na	na	16,031	na	na	100
Separated/divorced	13,432	23,866	37,298	36	64	100
Single/widowed	na	na	17,298	na	na	100
Mother absent	11,881	na	18,856	63	na	100
Mother and father present	154,214	75,440	229,654	67	33	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	18,662	na	na	100
Mother only present	21,560	26,323	47,883	45	55	100
Liberal Protestants	167,457	111,274	278,731	60	40	100
Main parent is married	135,811	83,025	218,836	62	38	100
Common-law	na	na	na	na	na	na
Separated/divorced	16,314	21,737	38,051	43	57	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	na	na	13,232	na	na	100
Mother and father present	125,250	72,578	197,828	63	37	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	22,363	na	na	100
Mother only present	21,676	23,632	45,308	48	52	100
Conservative Christians	127,178	54,884	182,062	70	30	100
Main parent is married	110,592	38,865	149,457	74	26	100
Common-law	na	na	na	na	na	na
Separated/divorced	na	11,553	23,347	na	49	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	na	na	10,363	na	na	100
Mother and father present	96,110	35,877	131,987	73	27	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	12,691	na	na	100
Mother only present	na	na	27,019	na	na	100

Table 5a. Teens aged 14 to 17 who have at least one friend who has tried marijuana, by marital status of the main parent, Canada, 2001

	Has friend who has tried marijuana:					
	Does not (Number)	Yes	Total	% does not (Percentage)	% yes	Total %
Total						
Canada	408,150	838,933	1,247,083	33	67	100
Main parent is married	321,621	593,985	915,606	35	65	100
Common-law	19,561	54,713	74,274	26	74	100
Separated/divorced	50,641	146,710	197,351	26	74	100
Single/widowed	16,326	43,524	59,850	27	73	100
Mother absent	33,649	55,403	89,052	38	62	100
Mother and father present	294,711	558,939	853,650	35	65	100
Mother and step-father	22,330	61,999	84,329	26	74	100
Mother only present	57,457	162,591	220,048	26	74	100
	(Percentage distribution)			(Ratio: girls/boys)		
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.89	1.06	1.01
Main parent is married	78.8	70.8	73.4	0.84	0.98	0.93
Common-law	4.8	6.5	6.0	0.71	0.94	0.87
Separated/divorced	12.4	17.5	15.8	1.25	1.33	1.31
Single/widowed	4.0	5.2	4.8	1.55	1.74	1.69
Mother absent	8.2	6.6	7.1	0.69	0.97	0.85
Mother and father present	72.2	66.6	68.5	0.85	0.98	0.93
Mother and step-father	5.5	7.4	6.8	1.12	1.03	1.06
Mother only present	14.1	19.4	17.6	1.28	1.50	1.44
	(Number)			(Percentage)		
Girls						
Canada	192,758	432,395	625,153	31	69	100
Main parent is married	146,568	294,556	441,124	33	67	100
Common-law	na	26,460	34,590	na	76	100
Separated/divorced	28,135	83,737	111,872	25	75	100
Single/widowed	na	27,642	37,566	na	74	100
Mother absent	na	27,257	40,976	na	67	100
Mother and father present	134,981	276,096	411,077	33	67	100
Mother and step-father	na	31,512	43,294	na	73	100
Mother only present	32,274	97,530	129,804	25	75	100
	(Number)			(Percentage)		
Boys						
Canada	215,392	406,538	621,930	35	65	100
Main parent is married	175,053	299,429	474,482	37	63	100
Common-law	na	28,253	39,684	na	71	100
Separated/divorced	22,506	62,973	85,479	26	74	100
Single/widowed	na	15,882	22,284	na	71	100
Mother absent	19,930	28,146	48,076	41	59	100
Mother and father present	159,730	282,843	442,573	36	64	100
Mother and step-father	na	30,487	41,035	na	74	100
Mother only present	25,183	65,061	90,244	28	72	100

Table 5b. Teens aged 14 to 17 who have at least one friend who has tried marijuana, by marital status of the main parent, 2001

	Has friend who has tried marijuana:		Total	% does not (Percentage)	% yes	Total %
	Does not (Number)	Yes				
Atlantic Canada	36,590	63,154	99,744	37	63	100
Main parent is married	28,371	46,255	74,626	38	62	100
Common-law	na	na	4,689	na	na	100
Separated/divorced	na	11,739	16,181	na	73	100
Single/widowed	na	na	4,248	na	na	100
Mother absent	na	5,311	8,508	na	62	100
Mother and father present	27,067	40,070	67,137	40	60	100
Mother and step-father	na	5,096	5,796	na	88	100
Mother only present	na	12,676	18,302	na	69	100
Québec	80,891	212,702	293,593	28	72	100
Main parent is married	51,832	128,400	180,232	29	71	100
Common-law	na	24,256	34,180	na	71	100
Separated/divorced	na	44,888	59,524	na	75	100
Single/widowed	na	S	na	na	S	na
Mother absent	na	11,130	25,311	na	44	100
Mother and father present	46,474	135,333	181,807	26	74	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	19,516	na	na	100
Mother only present	na	54,172	66,959	na	81	100
Ontario	170,079	324,676	494,755	34	66	100
Main parent is married	145,186	242,796	387,982	37	63	100
Common-law	na	16,669	21,281	na	78	100
Separated/divorced	na	51,416	68,684	na	75	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	na	18,651	25,702	na	73	100
Mother and father present	129,965	223,699	353,664	37	63	100
Mother and step-father	na	27,915	36,301	na	77	100
Mother only present	24,677	54,411	79,088	31	69	100
Prairie Provinces	69,103	124,502	193,605	36	64	100
Main parent is married	61,108	95,658	156,766	39	61	100
Common-law	na	na	na	na	na	na
Separated/divorced	na	16,551	19,586	na	85	100
Single/widowed	na	na	9,698	na	na	100
Mother absent	na	na	12,036	na	na	100
Mother and father present	56,560	84,707	141,267	40	60	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	14,207	na	na	100
Mother only present	na	21,651	26,093	na	83	100
British Columbia	51,486	113,899	165,385	31	69	100
Main parent is married	35,124	80,876	116,000	30	70	100
Common-law	na	S	na	na	S	na
Separated/divorced	na	22,117	33,377	na	66	100
Single/widowed	na	S	na	na	S	na
Mother absent	na	S	na	na	S	na
Mother and father present	34,645	75,129	109,774	32	68	100
Mother and step-father	na	S	na	na	S	na
Mother only present	na	19,681	29,606	na	66	100

Table 5c. Teens aged 14 to 17 who have at least one friend who has tried marijuana, by marital status of the main parent, Canada, 2001

<i>Total</i>	Has friend who has tried marijuana:			% does not (Percentage)	% yes	Total %
	Does not (Number)	Yes	Total			
Canada	408,150	838,933	1,247,083	33	67	100
Main parent is married	321,621	593,985	915,606	35	65	100
Common-law	19,561	54,713	74,274	26	74	100
Separated/divorced	50,641	146,710	197,351	26	74	100
Single/widowed	16,326	43,524	59,850	27	73	100
Mother absent	33,649	55,403	89,052	38	62	100
Mother and father present	294,711	558,939	853,650	35	65	100
Mother and step-father	22,330	61,999	84,329	26	74	100
Mother only present	57,457	162,591	220,048	26	74	100
French Roman Catholics	60,163	167,186	227,349	26	74	100
Main parent is married	37,188	98,769	135,957	27	73	100
Common-law	na	20,168	28,446	na	71	100
Separated/divorced	na	37,748	50,434	na	75	100
Single/widowed	na	S	na	na	S	na
Mother absent	na	na	18,113	na	na	100
Mother and father present	36,911	102,921	139,832	26	74	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	15,544	na	na	100
Mother only present	na	43,323	53,859	na	80	100
Non-French Roman Catholics	103,866	216,079	319,945	32	68	100
Main parent is married	87,465	159,330	246,795	35	65	100
Common-law	na	na	16,386	na	na	100
Separated/divorced	na	33,790	39,594	na	85	100
Single/widowed	na	na	17,171	na	na	100
Mother absent	na	11,202	18,929	na	59	100
Mother and father present	83,203	149,104	232,307	36	64	100
Mother and step-father	na	15,364	18,652	na	82	100
Mother only present	na	40,411	50,059	na	81	100
Liberal Protestants	77,732	195,770	273,502	28	72	100
Main parent is married	65,384	147,462	212,846	31	69	100
Common-law	na	na	na	na	na	na
Separated/divorced	na	32,252	38,813	na	83	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	na	na	13,398	na	na	100
Mother and father present	59,839	132,091	191,930	31	69	100
Mother and step-father	na	15,471	22,104	na	70	100
Mother only present	na	39,016	46,070	na	85	100
Conservative Christians	82,137	94,352	176,489	47	53	100
Main parent is married	73,668	70,239	143,907	51	49	100
Common-law	na	S	na	na	S	na
Separated/divorced	na	16,441	23,468	na	70	100
Single/widowed	na	S	na	na	S	na
Mother absent	na	na	10,395	na	na	100
Mother and father present	63,235	63,286	126,521	50	50	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	12,878	na	na	100
Mother only present	na	15,026	26,697	na	56	100

Table 6a. Teens aged 14 to 17 experiencing painful break-ups, by marital status of the main parent, Canada, 2001

	Has had a painful break-up with boy/girl friend:			% never	% yes	Total %
	Never	Yes	Total			
Canada	811,160	442,369	1,253,529	65	35	100
Main parent is married	620,490	305,131	925,621	67	33	100
Common-law	42,168	32,109	74,277	57	43	100
Separated/divorced	102,502	88,789	191,291	54	46	100
Single/widowed	46,001	16,340	62,341	74	26	100
Mother absent	51,546	38,009	89,555	58	42	100
Mother and father present	587,004	276,684	863,688	68	32	100
Mother and step-father	43,972	40,339	84,311	52	48	100
Mother only present	128,639	87,338	215,977	60	40	100
Girls: Canada	369,792	259,020	628,812	59	41	100
Main parent is married	275,295	169,273	444,568	62	38	100
Common-law	14,654	20,239	34,893	42	58	100
Separated/divorced	49,774	59,628	109,402	45	55	100
Single/widowed	30,069	9,880	39,949	75	25	100
Mother absent	20,821	19,832	40,653	51	49	100
Mother and father present	260,403	154,243	414,646	63	37	100
Mother and step-father	19,387	24,423	43,810	44	56	100
Mother only present	69,180	60,521	129,701	53	47	100
Boys: Canada	441,369	183,348	624,717	71	29	100
Main parent is married	345,195	135,858	481,053	72	28	100
Common-law	27,514	11,870	39,384	70	30	100
Separated/divorced	52,728	29,160	81,888	64	36	100
Single/widowed	15,931	na	22,391	71	na	100
Mother absent	30,725	18,177	48,902	63	37	100
Mother and father present	326,601	122,441	449,042	73	27	100
Mother and step-father	24,585	15,915	40,500	61	39	100
Mother only present	59,459	26,816	86,275	69	31	100
Teens aged 14: Canada	230,045	95,641	325,686	71	29	100
Main parent is married	176,874	65,835	242,709	73	27	100
Common-law	14,119	na	23,400	60	na	100
Separated/divorced	29,517	17,510	47,027	63	37	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	12,499	na	18,677	67	na	100
Mother and father present	170,514	60,306	230,820	74	26	100
Mother and step-father	13,834	na	23,895	58	na	100
Mother only present	33,198	19,096	52,294	63	37	100
Teens aged 17: Canada	170,294	135,423	305,717	56	44	100
Main parent is married	126,697	89,447	216,144	59	41	100
Common-law	na	na	15,034	na	na	100
Separated/divorced	20,316	33,839	54,155	38	62	100
Single/widowed	na	na	20,384	na	na	100
Mother absent	na	14,258	30,932	na	46	100
Mother and father present	117,905	81,901	199,806	59	41	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	20,288	na	na	100
Mother only present	25,110	29,583	54,693	46	54	100

Table 6b. Teens aged 14 to 17 experiencing painful break-ups, by marital status of the main parent, Canada and major regions, 2001

	Has had a painful break-up with boy/girl friend:			% never	% yes	Total %
	Never	Yes	Total			
Canada	811,160	442,369	1,253,529	65	35	100
Main parent is married	620,490	305,131	925,621	67	33	100
Common-law	42,168	32,109	74,277	57	43	100
Separated/divorced	102,502	88,789	191,291	54	46	100
Single/widowed	46,001	16,340	62,341	74	26	100
Mother absent	51,546	38,009	89,555	58	42	100
Mother and father present	587,004	276,684	863,688	68	32	100
Mother and step-father	43,972	40,339	84,311	52	48	100
Mother only present	128,639	87,338	215,977	60	40	100
Atlantic Canada	56,445	44,644	101,089	56	44	100
Main parent is married	45,134	30,728	75,862	59	41	100
Common-law	na	na	4,539	na	na	100
Separated/divorced	7,000	9,373	16,373	43	57	100
Single/widowed	na	na	4,316	na	na	100
Mother absent	4,285	na	8,904	48	na	100
Mother and father present	42,002	25,809	67,811	62	38	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	5,779	na	na	100
Mother only present	7,649	10,946	18,595	41	59	100
Québec	176,898	113,530	290,428	61	39	100
Main parent is married	119,595	60,255	179,850	66	34	100
Common-law	18,522	16,595	35,117	53	47	100
Separated/divorced	24,212	30,029	54,241	45	55	100
Single/widowed	na	na	21,221	na	na	100
Mother absent	na	na	25,185	na	na	100
Mother and father present	118,758	63,447	182,205	65	35	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	20,033	na	na	100
Mother only present	27,526	35,480	63,006	44	56	100
Ontario	331,418	167,806	499,224	66	34	100
Main parent is married	269,897	124,378	394,275	68	32	100
Common-law	na	na	20,497	na	na	100
Separated/divorced	36,058	31,404	67,462	53	47	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	na	na	26,154	na	na	100
Mother and father present	249,108	110,581	359,689	69	31	100
Mother and step-father	na	19,551	35,516	na	55	100
Mother only present	52,468	25,398	77,866	67	33	100
Western Canada	246,399	116,389	362,788	68	32	100
Main parent is married	185,864	89,770	275,634	67	33	100
Common-law	na	na	14,124	na	na	100
Separated/divorced	35,233	17,983	53,216	66	34	100
Single/widowed	14,486	na	19,813	73	na	100
Mother absent	14,829	14,483	29,312	51	49	100
Mother and father present	177,136	76,847	253,983	70	30	100
Mother and step-father	13,438	na	22,982	58	na	100
Mother only present	40,996	15,514	56,510	73	27	100

Table 6c. Teens aged 14 to 17 experiencing painful break-ups, marital status of the main parent, Canada, 2001

	Has had a painful break-up with boy/girl friend:			% never	% yes	Total %
	Never	Yes	Total			
Canada	811,160	442,369	1,253,529	65	35	100
Main parent volunteers in community	282,821	113,094	395,915	71	29	100
Main parent is married	242,703	89,879	332,582	73	27	100
Common-law	na	na	18,794	na	na	100
Separated/divorced	15,159	16,221	31,380	48	52	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	na	na	17,873	na	na	100
Mother and father present	225,637	79,123	304,760	74	26	100
Mother and step-father	16,382	na	25,479	64	na	100
Mother only present	29,717	18,088	47,805	62	38	100
Main parent does not volunteer in community	338,207	198,940	537,147	63	37	100
Main parent is married	253,051	134,655	387,706	65	35	100
Common-law	18,761	20,234	38,995	48	52	100
Separated/divorced	48,744	38,052	86,796	56	44	100
Single/widowed	17,651	na	23,650	75	na	100
Mother absent	24,593	15,072	39,665	62	38	100
Mother and father present	244,837	126,392	371,229	66	34	100
Mother and step-father	16,698	21,386	38,084	44	56	100
Mother only present	52,080	36,090	88,170	59	41	100
Main parent worships at least weekly	173,065	63,043	236,108	73	27	100
Main parent is married	156,792	54,123	210,915	74	26	100
Common-law	S	S	S	S	S	S
Separated/divorced	na	na	19,545	na	na	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother and father present	144,162	47,200	191,362	75	25	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother only present	na	na	24,365	na	na	100
Main parent worships less often than weekly	261,534	141,219	402,753	65	35	100
Main parent is married	203,418	99,625	303,043	67	33	100
Common-law	19,506	na	29,403	66	na	100
Separated/divorced	29,210	28,381	57,591	51	49	100
Single/widowed	na	na	12,716	na	na	100
Mother absent	13,051	na	16,632	78	na	100
Mother and father present	197,547	95,272	292,819	67	33	100
Mother and step-father	15,733	10,816	26,549	59	41	100
Mother only present	35,204	31,550	66,754	53	47	100
Main parent did not worship past year	186,430	107,770	294,200	63	37	100
Main parent is married	135,544	70,786	206,330	66	34	100
Common-law	na	15,018	27,904	na	54	100
Separated/divorced	23,494	17,546	41,040	57	43	100
Single/widowed	na	na	18,926	na	na	100
Mother absent	15,914	na	29,456	54	na	100
Mother and father present	128,765	63,044	191,809	67	33	100
Mother and step-father	na	17,481	28,078	na	62	100
Mother only present	31,152	13,704	44,856	69	31	100

Table 7a. Teens aged 14 to 17 experiencing major problems in school, by marital status of the main parent, Canada, 2001

	Has had major problems in school::		Total	% never	% yes	Total %
	Never	Yes				
Canada	900,442	356,286	1,256,728	72	28	100
Main parent is married	682,098	247,947	930,045	73	27	100
Common-law	46,525	27,567	74,092	63	37	100
Separated/divorced	126,852	63,569	190,421	67	33	100
Single/widowed	44,965	17,201	62,166	72	28	100
Mother absent	52,684	36,871	89,555	59	41	100
Mother and father present	650,543	217,314	867,857	75	25	100
Mother and step-father	48,785	35,238	84,023	58	42	100
Mother only present	148,429	66,863	215,292	69	31	100
Girls: Canada	459,068	166,627	625,695	73	27	100
Main parent is married	328,508	114,382	442,890	74	26	100
Common-law	21,851	na	33,924	64	na	100
Separated/divorced	77,500	31,521	109,021	71	29	100
Single/widowed	31,209	na	39,860	78	na	100
Mother absent	23,892	16,761	40,653	59	41	100
Mother and father present	315,434	97,639	413,073	76	24	100
Mother and step-father	25,875	16,864	42,739	61	39	100
Mother only present	93,867	35,363	129,230	73	27	100
Boys: Canada	441,374	189,657	631,031	70	30	100
Main parent is married	353,590	133,565	487,155	73	27	100
Common-law	24,674	15,494	40,168	61	39	100
Separated/divorced	49,352	32,049	81,401	61	39	100
Single/widowed	13,757	na	22,307	62	na	100
Mother absent	28,791	20,110	48,901	59	41	100
Mother and father present	335,109	119,675	454,784	74	26	100
Mother and step-father	22,910	18,374	41,284	55	45	100
Mother only present	54,562	31,499	86,061	63	37	100
Teens aged 14: Canada	242,559	83,482	326,041	74	26	100
Main parent is married	185,984	56,925	242,909	77	23	100
Common-law	14,310	na	23,555	61	na	100
Separated/divorced	33,889	na	47,027	72	na	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	10,387	na	18,678	56	na	100
Mother and father present	178,258	52,132	230,390	77	23	100
Mother and step-father	16,083	na	24,679	65	na	100
Mother only present	37,830	14,464	52,294	72	28	100
Teens aged 17: Canada	195,264	114,266	309,530	63	37	100
Main parent is married	145,928	74,990	220,918	66	34	100
Common-law	na	na	15,034	na	na	100
Separated/divorced	31,637	21,648	53,285	59	41	100
Single/widowed	na	na	20,294	na	na	100
Mother absent	na	na	30,932	na	na	100
Mother and father present	137,347	68,304	205,651	67	33	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	19,216	na	na	100
Mother only present	32,056	21,677	53,733	60	40	100

Table 7b. Teens aged 14 to 17 experiencing major problems in school, by marital status of the main parent, Canada and major regions, 2001

	Has had major problems in school::			% never	% yes	Total %
	Never	Yes	Total			
Canada	900,442	356,286	1,256,728	72	28	100
Main parent is married	682,098	247,947	930,045	73	27	100
Common-law	46,525	27,567	74,092	63	37	100
Separated/divorced	126,852	63,569	190,421	67	33	100
Single/widowed	44,965	17,201	62,166	72	28	100
Mother absent	52,684	36,871	89,555	59	41	100
Mother and father present	650,543	217,314	867,857	75	25	100
Mother and step-father	48,785	35,238	84,023	58	42	100
Mother only present	148,429	66,863	215,292	69	31	100
Atlantic Canada	72,898	27,736	100,634	72	28	100
Main parent is married	55,479	20,102	75,581	73	27	100
Common-law	na	na	4,539	na	na	100
Separated/divorced	10,918	na	16,373	67	na	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	5,417	na	8,905	61	na	100
Mother and father present	51,219	16,311	67,530	76	24	100
Mother and step-father	3,962	na	5,779	69	na	100
Mother only present	12,300	na	18,420	67	na	100
Québec	214,001	74,993	288,994	74	26	100
Main parent is married	139,054	40,817	179,871	77	23	100
Common-law	21,308	na	34,148	62	na	100
Separated/divorced	40,462	na	53,752	75	na	100
Single/widowed	na	na	21,222	na	na	100
Mother absent	18,869	na	25,185	75	na	100
Mother and father present	141,803	39,095	180,898	78	22	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	20,033	na	na	100
Mother only present	41,942	20,935	62,877	67	33	100
Ontario	362,214	142,383	504,597	72	28	100
Main parent is married	287,139	111,724	398,863	72	28	100
Common-law	na	na	21,281	na	na	100
Separated/divorced	48,085	na	67,461	71	na	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	16,439	na	26,154	63	na	100
Mother and father present	268,146	97,204	365,350	73	27	100
Mother and step-father	18,088	na	35,229	51	na	100
Mother only present	59,542	na	77,866	76	na	100
Western Canada	251,329	111,174	362,503	69	31	100
Main parent is married	200,426	75,303	275,729	73	27	100
Common-law	na	na	14,124	na	na	100
Separated/divorced	27,387	25,448	52,835	52	48	100
Single/widowed	14,658	na	19,813	74	na	100
Mother absent	na	17,353	29,312	na	59	100
Mother and father present	189,375	64,704	254,079	75	25	100
Mother and step-father	15,349	na	22,983	67	na	100
Mother only present	34,645	21,484	56,129	62	38	100

Table 7c. Teens aged 14 to 17 experiencing major problems in school, volunteers and worshippers, by marital status of the main parent, Canada, 2001

	Has had major problems in school::			% never	% yes	Total %
	Never	Yes	Total			
Canada	900,442	356,286	1,256,728	72	28	100
Main parent volunteers in community	306,694	89,925	396,619	77	23	100
Main parent is married	259,093	74,193	333,286	78	22	100
Common-law	15,182	na	18,795	81	na	100
Separated/divorced	20,308	na	31,380	65	na	100
Single/widowed	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother absent	na	na	17,872	na	na	100
Mother and father present	241,906	63,556	305,462	79	21	100
Mother and step-father	18,013	na	25,479	71	na	100
Mother only present	35,534	12,272	47,806	74	26	100
Main parent does not volunteer in community	384,959	155,532	540,491	71	29	100
Main parent is married	282,313	108,583	390,896	72	28	100
Common-law	22,838	16,312	39,150	58	42	100
Separated/divorced	61,558	25,238	86,796	71	29	100
Single/widowed	18,251	na	23,650	77	na	100
Mother absent	24,136	na	39,665	61	na	100
Mother and father present	276,429	98,434	374,863	74	26	100
Mother and step-father	20,135	17,661	37,796	53	47	100
Mother only present	64,261	23,909	88,170	73	27	100
Main parent worships at least weekly	184,698	51,610	236,308	78	22	100
Main parent is married	165,829	45,285	211,114	79	21	100
Common-law	S	S	S	S	S	S
Separated/divorced	na	na	19,545	na	na	100
Single/widowed	S	na	na	S	na	na
Mother absent	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother and father present	151,924	39,637	191,561	79	21	100
Mother and step-father	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother only present	18,539	na	24,365	76	na	100
Main parent worships less often than weekly	303,035	104,484	407,519	74	26	100
Main parent is married	230,324	77,485	307,809	75	25	100
Common-law	21,292	na	29,404	72	na	100
Separated/divorced	40,353	17,238	57,591	70	30	100
Single/widowed	na	na	12,716	na	na	100
Mother absent	9,125	na	16,632	55	na	100
Mother and father present	229,290	68,294	297,584	77	23	100
Mother and step-father	17,185	na	26,549	65	na	100
Mother only present	47,435	19,318	66,753	71	29	100
Main parent did not worship past year	203,920	89,365	293,285	70	30	100
Main parent is married	145,252	60,006	205,258	71	29	100
Common-law	16,246	na	28,059	58	na	100
Separated/divorced	27,918	na	41,040	68	na	100
Single/widowed	na	na	18,926	na	na	100
Mother absent	17,918	na	29,457	61	na	100
Mother and father present	137,121	54,059	191,180	72	28	100
Mother and step-father	15,060	na	27,790	54	na	100
Mother only present	33,820	11,036	44,856	75	25	100

Table 8a. Teens aged 14 to 17, with and without problems, by marital status of the main parent, Canada, 2001

	Has smoked	Never smoked	Smoker	Total	% never	% smokers	Total %
Canada		531,894	712,684	1,244,578	43	57	100
Main parent is married		428,894	487,796	916,690	47	53	100
Common-law		24,552	48,929	73,481	33	67	100
Separated/divorced		58,365	133,843	192,208	30	70	100
Single/widowed		20,088	42,116	62,204	32	68	100
Mother absent		33,786	53,042	86,828	39	61	100
Mother and father present		403,601	451,844	855,445	47	53	100
Mother and step-father		27,610	56,839	84,449	33	67	100
Mother only present		66,900	150,959	217,859	31	69	100
	Has drunk alcohol	Never drank	Drinker	Total	% never	% drinkers	Total %
Canada		197,274	1,038,059	1,235,333	16	84	100
Main parent is married		160,692	748,462	909,154	18	82	100
Common-law		na	66,415	73,691	na	90	100
Separated/divorced		23,074	168,336	191,410	12	88	100
Single/widowed		na	54,844	61,076	na	90	100
Mother absent		14,638	71,539	86,177	17	83	100
Mother and father present		150,466	698,655	849,121	18	82	100
Mother and step-father		na	76,010	84,282	na	90	100
Mother only present		23,897	191,853	215,750	11	89	100
	Has had sexual intercourse	Never had sex	Yes	Total	% never	% yes	Total %
Canada		903,537	329,592	1,233,129	73	27	100
Main parent is married		709,276	201,562	910,838	78	22	100
Common-law		44,975	28,469	73,444	61	39	100
Separated/divorced		111,641	75,500	187,141	60	40	100
Single/widowed		37,643	24,059	61,702	61	39	100
Mother absent		59,950	27,883	87,833	68	32	100
Mother and father present		662,061	186,294	848,355	78	22	100
Mother and step-father		55,358	28,562	83,920	66	34	100
Mother only present		126,167	86,851	213,018	59	41	100
	Has used marijuana products	Never used marij.	Yes	Total	% never	% yes	Total %
Canada		736,272	514,234	1,250,506	59	41	100
Main parent is married		587,096	337,360	924,456	64	36	100
Common-law		35,010	39,260	74,270	47	53	100
Separated/divorced		84,101	106,377	190,478	44	56	100
Single/widowed		30,065	31,240	61,305	49	51	100
Mother absent		41,810	45,602	87,412	48	52	100
Mother and father present		551,358	312,247	863,605	64	36	100
Mother and step-father		40,887	43,681	84,568	48	52	100
Mother only present		102,219	112,706	214,925	48	52	100
	A friend has used marijuana	No friend has	Yes	Total	% no	% yes	Total %
Canada		408,150	838,933	1,247,083	33	67	100
Main parent is married		321,621	593,985	915,606	35	65	100
Common-law		19,561	54,713	74,274	26	74	100
Separated/divorced		50,641	146,710	197,351	26	74	100
Single/widowed		16,326	43,524	59,850	27	73	100
Mother absent		33,649	55,403	89,052	38	62	100
Mother and father present		294,711	558,939	853,650	35	65	100
Mother and step-father		22,330	61,999	84,329	26	74	100
Mother only present		57,457	162,591	220,048	26	74	100

Table 8b. Teens aged 14 to 17, with and without problems, main parent worked last year, by marital status of the main parent, Canada, 2001

	Has smoked	Never smoked	Smoker	Total	% never	% smokers	Total %
Canada		442,494	615,142	1,057,636	42	58	100
Main parent is married		362,296	423,165	785,461	46	54	100
Common-law		19,836	40,781	60,617	33	67	100
Separated/divorced		46,198	117,787	163,985	28	72	100
Single/widowed		14,166	33,409	47,575	30	70	100
Mother absent		26,297	40,034	66,331	40	60	100
Mother and father present		336,895	388,276	725,171	46	54	100
Mother and step-father		25,861	52,370	78,231	33	67	100
Mother only present		53,442	134,462	187,904	28	72	100
	Has drunk alcohol	Never drank	Drinker	Total	% never	% drinkers	Total %
Canada		151,025	900,692	1,051,717	14	86	100
Main parent is married		127,160	653,149	780,309	16	84	100
Common-law		na	55,518	61,182	na	91	100
Separated/divorced		na	146,417	162,812	na	90	100
Single/widowed		na	45,607	47,412	na	96	100
Mother absent		na	56,199	65,944	na	85	100
Mother and father present		117,146	604,085	721,231	16	84	100
Mother and step-father		na	70,442	78,064	na	90	100
Mother only present		16,511	169,965	186,476	9	91	100
	Has had sexual intercourse	Never had sex	Yes	Total	% never	% yes	Total %
Canada		766,124	280,520	1,046,644	73	27	100
Main parent is married		608,337	172,041	780,378	78	22	100
Common-law		37,193	23,387	60,580	61	39	100
Separated/divorced		92,026	66,528	158,554	58	42	100
Single/widowed		28,566	18,564	47,130	61	39	100
Mother absent		45,451	21,793	67,244	68	32	100
Mother and father present		562,614	156,060	718,674	78	22	100
Mother and step-father		51,712	26,165	77,877	66	34	100
Mother only present		106,346	76,501	182,847	58	42	100
	Has used marijuana products	Never used marij.	Yes	Total	% never	% yes	Total %
Canada		606,128	457,748	1,063,876	57	43	100
Main parent is married		490,946	301,839	792,785	62	38	100
Common-law		27,676	34,085	61,761	45	55	100
Separated/divorced		64,400	97,288	161,688	40	60	100
Single/widowed		23,105	24,536	47,641	48	52	100
Mother absent		33,232	33,946	67,178	49	51	100
Mother and father present		454,565	278,322	732,887	62	38	100
Mother and step-father		38,177	40,172	78,349	49	51	100
Mother only present		80,152	105,307	185,459	43	57	100
	A friend has used marijuana	No friend has	Yes	Total	% no	% yes	Total %
Canada		303,780	699,823	1,003,603	30	70	100
Main parent is married		250,794	502,099	752,893	33	67	100
Common-law		15,229	41,837	57,066	27	73	100
Separated/divorced		31,247	122,189	153,436	20	80	100
Single/widowed		na	33,697	40,207	na	84	100
Mother absent		20,854	41,262	62,116	34	66	100
Mother and father present		223,678	473,372	697,050	32	68	100
Mother and step-father		20,955	49,283	70,238	30	70	100
Mother only present		38,292	135,906	174,198	22	78	100

Table 8c. Teens aged 14 to 17, with and without problems, main parent did not work last year, by marital status of the main parent, Canada, 2001

	Has smoked	Never smoked	Smoker	Total	% never	% smokers	Total %
Canada		89,402	97,541	186,943	48	52	100
Main parent is married		66,598	64,630	131,228	51	49	100
Common-law		na	na	12,864	na	na	100
Separated/divorced		na	16,056	28,223	na	57	100
Single/widowed		na	na	14,629	na	na	100
Mother absent		na	13,008	20,497	na	63	100
Mother and father present		66,706	63,568	130,274	51	49	100
Mother and step-father		na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother only present		na	16,497	29,955	na	55	100
	Has drunk alcohol	Never drank	Drinker	Total	% never	% drinkers	Total %
Canada		46,250	137,365	183,615	25	75	100
Main parent is married		33,531	95,312	128,843	26	74	100
Common-law		na	na	12,509	na	na	100
Separated/divorced		na	21,919	28,599	na	77	100
Single/widowed		na	S	13,664	na	S	100
Mother absent		na	15,340	20,233	na	76	100
Mother and father present		33,320	94,570	127,890	26	74	100
Mother and step-father		na	S	na	na	S	na
Mother only present		na	21,888	29,274	na	75	100
	Has had sexual intercourse	Never had sex	Yes	Total	% never	% yes	Total %
Canada		137,412	49,070	186,482	74	26	100
Main parent is married		100,939	29,521	130,460	77	23	100
Common-law		na	na	12,864	na	na	100
Separated/divorced		na	na	28,586	na	na	100
Single/widowed		na	na	14,573	na	na	100
Mother absent		na	na	20,588	na	na	100
Mother and father present		99,446	30,234	129,680	77	23	100
Mother and step-father		na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother only present		19,820	na	30,170	66	na	100
	Has used marijuana products	Never used marij.	Yes	Total	% never	% yes	Total %
Canada		130,147	56,488	186,635	70	30	100
Main parent is married		96,150	35,521	131,671	73	27	100
Common-law		na	na	12,509	na	na	100
Separated/divorced		19,702	na	28,791	68	na	100
Single/widowed		na	na	13,663	na	na	100
Mother absent		na	na	20,232	na	na	100
Mother and father present		96,793	33,925	130,718	74	26	100
Mother and step-father		na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother only present		22,067	na	29,466	75	na	100
	A friend has used marijuana	No friend has	Yes	Total	% no	% yes	Total %
Canada		101,610	125,336	226,946	45	55	100
Main parent is married		68,854	88,971	157,825	44	56	100
Common-law		na	12,282	16,343	na	75	100
Separated/divorced		na	16,855	36,249	na	46	100
Single/widowed		na	na	16,529	na	na	100
Mother absent		na	na	21,435	na	na	100
Mother and father present		69,157	83,994	153,151	45	55	100
Mother and step-father		na	S	12,603	na	S	100
Mother only present		na	20,791	39,757	na	52	100

11. Tables portraying regression results

Regression Table 1. Smoking, drinking alcohol, and having friend(s) who smoke or drink, teens aged 14 to 17, Canada, 2001					
	Teen smokes		Teen has friend(s) who smoke		
	Sample N = 2,523		Sample N = 2,523		
	"B" coefficient	"t" value	"B" coefficient	"t" value	
Constant	-0.180	-0.5	-0.106	-0.3	
Male teen (=1, female=0)	-0.056	-3.0 **	0.022	1.2	
Age of teen	0.091	10.8 **	0.067	7.9 **	
Age of main parent	-0.012	-1.5	-0.005	-0.7	
Education of main parent	-0.045	-6.1 **	-0.037	-4.9 **	
Main parent married =1; other =0	-0.089	-4.0 **	-0.054	-2.4	
Weeks worked last year (MP)	0.002	3.5 **	0.002	4.0 **	
French Roman Catholic	-0.070	-1.5	0.037	0.8	
Other Roman Catholic	-0.004	-0.2	-0.017	-0.6	
Conservative Christian	-0.152	-4.7 **	-0.082	-2.6 **	
Non-Christian	-0.099	-1.8	-0.164	-3.1 **	
No religious affiliation	-0.008	-0.2	-0.011	-0.3	
Atlantic region	0.061	1.7	0.023	0.6	
Québec	0.150	3.7 **	0.021	0.5	
Prairie Provinces	0.057	2.0	0.032	1.2	
British Columbia	-0.081	-2.6 **	-0.112	-3.6 **	
(Adjusted R squared:)	0.108	**	0.068	**	
	Teen drinks alcohol		Teen has friend(s) who drink alcohol		
	Sample N = 2,523		Sample N = 2,523		
	"B" coefficient	"t" value	"B" coefficient	"t" value	
Constant	-0.116	-0.5	-0.075	-0.3	
Male teen (=1, female=0)	-0.018	-1.3	-0.011	-0.7	
Age of teen	0.071	11.2 **	0.089	12.8 **	
Age of main parent	-0.004	-0.7	-0.013	-2.0	
Education of main parent	0.002	0.4	-0.022	-3.6 **	
Main parent married =1; other =0	-0.041	-2.4	0.005	0.2	
Weeks worked last year (MP)	0.002	4.1 **	0.003	6.4 **	
French Roman Catholic	0.096	2.7 **	0.033	0.8	
Other Roman Catholic	0.014	0.6	-0.063	-2.8 **	
Conservative Christian	-0.145	-6.0 **	-0.185	-7.0 **	
Non-Christian	-0.092	-2.3	-0.322	-7.3 **	
No religious affiliation	0.002	0.1	-0.035	-1.3	
Atlantic region	-0.001	-0.1	0.071	2.4	
Québec	-0.043	-1.4	0.028	0.8	
Prairie Provinces	0.072	3.4 **	0.104	4.5 **	
British Columbia	-0.007	-0.3	0.084	3.3 **	
(Adjusted R squared:)	0.093	**	0.136	**	
Notes:					
Reference groups: other marital statuses for married; liberal Protestant affiliations (United Church, Anglican, Presbyterian, Lutheran for the faith communities noted (conservative Christian = smaller Christian denominations); and Ontario for the provinces and regions.					
Respondents not reporting on any variable in the regression set are dropped from the analysis.					
Note the number of observations depends on the number of respondents answering all questions used to form the variables.					
**Significant at 0.01 level. Weighted regression estimates, where the weights = the respondent weight over the sum of the weights.					
An F- value greater than 4 is labeled ** to indicate statistical significance of the adjusted R squared.					
See Appendix 1 for more details on the variables and related survey questions.					
Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, cycle 4 (2000-2001), Statistics Canada.					

Regression Table 2. Smoking marijuana, having sexual intercourse, and having girl/boy friend problems, teens aged 14 to 17, Canada, 2001

	<i>Teen smokes marijuana</i>		<i>Teen has friend(s) who smoke marijuana</i>	
	Sample N = 2,523		Sample N = 2,523	
	"B" coefficient	"t" value	"B" coefficient	"t" value
Constant	-1.541	-4.8 **	-0.942	-3.0 **
Male teen (=1, female=0)	-0.011	-0.6	-0.032	-1.8
Age of teen	0.116	14.2 **	0.084	10.5 **
Age of main parent	0.004	0.5	0.008	1.1
Education of main parent	-0.010	-1.4	-0.012	-1.7
Main parent married =1; other =0	-0.123	-5.6 **	-0.037	-1.7
Weeks worked last year (MP)	0.003	5.2 **	0.003	5.1 **
French Roman Catholic	-0.017	-0.4	-0.089	-2.0
Other Roman Catholic	-0.025	-0.9	-0.054	-2.0
Conservative Christian	-0.111	-3.5 **	-0.198	-6.5 **
Non-Christian	-0.145	-2.8 **	-0.318	-6.2 **
No religious affiliation	0.037	1.2	-0.012	-0.4
Atlantic region	0.012	0.3	-0.008	-0.2
Québec	0.175	4.4 **	0.095	2.5 **
Prairie Provinces	-0.013	-0.5	-0.004	-0.1
British Columbia	0.064	2.1	0.084	2.8 **
(Adjusted R squared:)	0.138	**	0.093	**
	<i>Teen has had sexual intercourse</i>		<i>Teen has had girl or boy friend problems</i>	
	Sample N = 2,523		Sample N = 2,523	
	"B" coefficient	"t" value	"B" coefficient	"t" value
Constant	-0.967	-3.4 **	0.218	0.7
Male teen (=1, female=0)	-0.029	-1.8	-0.125	-6.8 **
Age of teen	0.130	18.1 **	0.040	4.8 **
Age of main parent	-0.018	-2.6 **	-0.009	-1.2
Education of main parent	-0.023	-3.6 **	-0.024	-3.2 **
Main parent married =1; other =0	-0.113	-5.9 **	-0.044	-2.0
Weeks worked last year (MP)	0.001	2.1	0.001	2.1
French Roman Catholic	0.061	1.5	0.008	0.2
Other Roman Catholic	0.028	1.2	0.024	0.9
Conservative Christian	-0.014	-0.5	-0.064	-2.0
Non-Christian	0.028	0.6	-0.164	-3.1 **
No religious affiliation	0.057	2.1	0.056	1.8
Atlantic region	0.094	3.0 **	0.102	2.9 **
Québec	0.091	2.6 **	0.041	1.0
Prairie Provinces	0.038	1.6	0.002	0.1
British Columbia	-0.024	-0.9	-0.016	-0.5
(Adjusted R squared:)	0.161	**	0.049	**

Notes:

Reference groups: other marital statuses for married; liberal Protestant affiliations (United Church, Anglican, Presbyterian, Lutheran for the faith communities noted (conservative Christian = smaller Christian denominations); and Ontario for the provinces and regions. Respondents not reporting on any variable in the regression set are dropped from the analysis.

Note the number of observations depends on the number of respondents answering all questions used to form the variables.

**Significant at 0.01 level. Weighted regression estimates, where the weights = the respondent weight over the sum of the weights.

An F- value greater than 4 is labeled ** to indicate statistical significance of the adjusted R squared.

See Appendix 1 for more details on the variables and related survey questions.

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, cycle 4 (2000-2001), Statistics Canada.

Regression Table 3. Number of girl (boy) friends, drunk past year, had school problems, is trying to loose weight, teens aged 14 to 17, Canada, 2001

	<i>Number of girl (boy) friends</i>		<i>Teen was drunk past year =1, no =0</i>	
	Sample N = 2,113		Sample N = 3,567	
	"B" coefficient	"t" value	"B" coefficient	"t" value
Constant	3.691	4.4 **	-1.010	-3.7 **
Male teen (=1, female=0)	-0.152	-3.0 **	-0.075	-4.8 **
Age of teen	0.002	0.1	0.101	14.4 **
Age of main parent	-0.041	-2.1	-0.005	-0.8
Education of main parent	-0.056	-2.8 **	-0.004	-0.6
Main parent married =1; other =0	-0.174	-2.9 **	-0.010	-0.5
Weeks worked last year (MP)	0.002	1.4	0.003	5.8 **
French Roman Catholic	-0.430	-3.4 **	-0.110	-2.7 **
Other Roman Catholic	-0.262	-3.6 **	-0.034	-1.5
Conservative Christian	-0.143	-1.6	-0.108	-4.1 **
Non-Christian	-0.687	-4.3 **	-0.049	-1.0
No religious affiliation	-0.040	-0.5	-0.016	-0.6
Atlantic region	0.156	1.7	0.010	0.3
Québec	0.201	1.8	0.120	3.4 **
Prairie Provinces	0.194	2.6 **	-0.031	-1.4
British Columbia	-0.126	-1.4	0.047	1.8
(Adjusted R squared:)	0.034	**	0.078	**
	<i>Teen had major school problem(s)</i>		<i>Teen is trying to loose weight</i>	
	Sample N = 2,523		Sample N = 2,412	
	"B" coefficient	"t" value	"B" coefficient	"t" value
Constant	0.672	2.2	0.309	1.0
Male teen (=1, female=0)	0.021	1.2	-0.311	-17.5 **
Age of teen	0.033	4.2 **	0.023	2.9 **
Age of main parent	-0.021	-2.9 **	-0.006	-0.8
Education of main parent	-0.009	-1.2	-0.007	-1.0
Main parent married =1; other =0	-0.058	-2.8 **	-0.033	-1.6
Weeks worked last year (MP)	0.000	0.7	0.001	2.8 **
French Roman Catholic	0.012	0.3	0.134	3.0 **
Other Roman Catholic	-0.018	-0.7	0.021	0.8
Conservative Christian	-0.060	-2.0	0.083	2.7 **
Non-Christian	-0.002	0.0	0.283	5.7 **
No religious affiliation	0.028	0.9	0.058	1.9
Atlantic region	0.002	0.1	0.024	0.7
Québec	-0.037	-1.0	-0.069	-1.8
Prairie Provinces	0.043	1.6	-0.006	-0.2
British Columbia	0.025	0.9	-0.066	-2.2
(Adjusted R squared:)	0.017		0.131	**

Notes:

Reference groups: other marital statuses for married; liberal Protestant affiliations (United Church, Anglican, Presbyterian, Lutheran for the faith communities noted (conservative Christian = smaller Christian denominations); and Ontario for the provinces and regions.

Respondents not reporting on any variable in the regression set are dropped from the analysis.

Note the number of observations depends on the number of respondents answering all questions used to form the variables.

**Significant at 0.01 level. Weighted regression estimates, where the weights = the respondent weight over the sum of the weights.

An F- value greater than 4 is labeled ** to indicate statistical significance of the adjusted R squared.

See Appendix 1 for more details on the variables and related survey questions.

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, cycle 4 (2000-2001), Statistics Canada.

Regression Table 4. Parent's smoking and drinking behaviour; chronic health problems; and drinking a source of family problems, main parent of teens aged 14 to 17, Canada, 2001

	<i>Parent smokes daily =1 ... never =3</i>		<i>Parent's alcoholic drinks per week</i>	
	Sample N = 2,459		Sample N = 3,567	
	"B" coefficient	"t" value	"B" coefficient	"t" value
Constant	-0.591	-1.1	0.367	0.8
Male teen (=1, female=0)	0.083	2.6 **	0.032	1.2
Age of teen	-0.002	-0.1	-0.074	-6.4 **
Age of main parent	0.060	5.0 **	0.028	2.6 **
Education of main parent	0.124	9.8 **	0.118	11.5 **
Main parent married =1; other =0	0.301	7.8 **	0.076	2.5 **
Weeks worked last year (MP)	0.000	0.5	0.003	3.6 **
French Roman Catholic	-0.033	-0.4	-0.256	-3.8 **
Other Roman Catholic	0.020	0.4	-0.075	-2.0
Conservative Christian	0.137	2.6 **	-0.226	-5.1 **
Non-Christian	0.245	2.3	-0.547	-6.9 **
No religious affiliation	-0.152	-2.9 **	-0.006	-0.1
Atlantic region	-0.049	-0.8	-0.195	-3.9 **
Québec	0.089	1.3	0.206	3.6 **
Prairie Provinces	0.006	0.1	-0.151	-4.1 **
British Columbia	0.198	3.7 **	0.030	0.7
(Adjusted R squared:)	0.105	**	0.091	**
	<i>Parent has chronic health problem</i>		<i>Agrees drinking a family problem =1, disa. =2</i>	
	Sample N = 2,459		Sample N = 2,459	
	"B" coefficient	"t" value	"B" coefficient	"t" value
Constant	1.227	3.7 **	1.769	11.4 **
Male teen (=1, female=0)	0.025	1.3	-0.004	-0.4
Age of teen	0.004	0.4	-0.002	-0.4
Age of main parent	-0.017	-2.2	0.005	1.3
Education of main parent	0.018	2.2	-0.013	-3.5 **
Main parent married =1; other =0	-0.142	-5.9 **	0.023	2.0
Weeks worked last year (MP)	-0.002	-4.0 **	0.001	2.7 **
French Roman Catholic	0.061	1.2	-0.043	-1.8
Other Roman Catholic	-0.030	-1.0	-0.012	-0.9
Conservative Christian	-0.101	-3.0 **	0.002	0.1
Non-Christian	-0.261	-3.9 **	0.032	1.0
No religious affiliation	-0.054	-1.6	-0.038	-2.4
Atlantic region	0.010	0.3	0.049	2.7 **
Québec	-0.064	-1.4	0.072	3.4 **
Prairie Provinces	0.006	0.2	0.032	2.4
British Columbia	-0.027	-0.8	0.048	3.0 **
(Adjusted R squared:)	0.028	**	0.014	

Notes:

Reference groups: other marital statuses for married; liberal Protestant affiliations (United Church, Anglican, Presbyterian, Lutheran for the faith communities noted (conservative Christian = smaller Christian denominations); and Ontario for the provinces and regions.

Respondents not reporting on any variable in the regression set are dropped from the analysis.

Note the number of observations depends on the number of respondents answering all questions used to form the variables.

**Significant at 0.01 level. Weighted regression estimates, where the weights = the respondent weight over the sum of the weights.

An F- value greater than 4 is labeled ** to indicate statistical significance of the adjusted R squared.

See Appendix 1 for more details on the variables and related survey questions.

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, cycle 4 (2000-2001), Statistics Canada.

Regression Table 5. Family communication problems: discussing felt sadness and concerns; planning family activities; and presence of bad feelings: main parent of teens aged 14 to 17, Canada, 2001

	Cannot talk of sadness: agrees=1, dis.=2		We avoid discussing concerns: agrees=1, dis.=2	
	Sample N = 2,459		Sample N = 2,459	
	"B" coefficient	"t" value	"B" coefficient	"t" value
Constant	2.170	11.0 **	2.661	12.3 **
Male teen (=1, female=0)	-0.008	-0.7	-0.029	-2.2
Age of teen	-0.001	-0.2	-0.002	-0.3
Age of main parent	-0.007	-1.5	-0.017	-3.4 **
Education of main parent	0.015	3.1 **	-0.017	-3.3 **
Main parent married =1; other =0	0.024	1.7	0.002	0.1
Weeks worked last year (MP)	-0.001	-2.4	0.000	-0.7
French Roman Catholic	-0.074	-2.4	-0.088	-2.6 **
Other Roman Catholic	-0.001	-0.1	-0.035	-1.8
Conservative Christian	0.030	1.5	0.039	1.8
Non-Christian	-0.015	-0.4	0.027	0.6
No religious affiliation	0.003	0.2	-0.020	-0.9
Atlantic region	0.015	0.6	0.051	2.0
Québec	0.053	2.0	0.102	3.5 **
Prairie Provinces	-0.020	-1.2	0.017	0.9
British Columbia	-0.065	-3.2 **	-0.017	-0.8
(Adjusted R squared:)	0.013		0.022	**
	Planning activ. difficult: agrees=1, dis.=2		A lot of bad feelings in family: agrees=1, dis.=2	
	Sample N = 2,459		Sample N = 2,459	
	"B" coefficient	"t" value	"B" coefficient	"t" value
Constant	2.366	9.6 **	1.867	10.8 **
Male teen (=1, female=0)	-0.021	-1.4	-0.008	-0.7
Age of teen	-0.010	-1.5	0.006	1.2
Age of main parent	-0.009	-1.7	-0.002	-0.5
Education of main parent	0.027	4.6 **	0.002	0.6
Main parent married =1; other =0	0.015	0.8	0.048	3.8 **
Weeks worked last year (MP)	-0.001	-2.3	0.000	0.9
French Roman Catholic	-0.063	-1.6	-0.090	-3.3 **
Other Roman Catholic	-0.032	-1.5	-0.001	-0.1
Conservative Christian	-0.003	-0.1	0.016	0.9
Non-Christian	0.026	0.5	0.011	0.3
No religious affiliation	-0.109	-4.4 **	-0.044	-2.5 **
Atlantic region	-0.017	-0.6	-0.008	-0.4
Québec	0.022	0.6	0.068	2.9 **
Prairie Provinces	-0.029	-1.4	-0.025	-1.7
British Columbia	0.006	0.2	0.050	2.8 **
(Adjusted R squared:)	0.019	**	0.017	

Notes:

Reference groups: other marital statuses for married; liberal Protestant affiliations (United Church, Anglican, Presbyterian, Lutheran for the faith communities noted (conservative Christian = smaller Christian denominations); and Ontario for the provinces and regions. Respondents not reporting on any variable in the regression set are dropped from the analysis.

Note the number of observations depends on the number of respondents answering all questions used to form the variables.

**Significant at 0.01 level. Weighted regression estimates, where the weights = the respondent weight over the sum of the weights.

An F- value greater than 4 is labeled ** to indicate statistical significance of the adjusted R squared.

See Appendix 1 for more details on the variables and related survey questions.

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, cycle 4 (2000-2001), Statistics Canada.

Regression Table 6. Reception of welfare income, worry over adequacy of finances, parent volunteered in community, and parent's worship frequency: main parent of teens aged 14 to 17, Canada, 2001

	<i>Household received welfare=1, no=0</i>		<i>Worry over adequacy of finances: yes=1, no=0</i>	
	Sample N = 3,561		Sample N = 3,561	
	"B" coefficient	"t" value	"B" coefficient	"t" value
Constant	0.298	2.5	3.982	7.7 **
Male teen (=1, female=0)	-0.012	-1.7	0.079	2.6 **
Age of teen	0.000	0.0	-0.013	-1.0
Age of main parent	0.001	0.2	-0.014	-1.2
Education of main parent	-0.017	-6.2 **	-0.124	-10.5 **
Main parent married =1; other =0	-0.159	-19.9 **	-0.399	-11.3 **
Weeks worked last year (MP)	-0.003	-12.4 **	-0.002	-2.0
French Roman Catholic	-0.020	-1.2	-0.093	-1.2
Other Roman Catholic	0.012	1.2	-0.032	-0.8
Conservative Christian	0.010	0.9	0.027	0.5
Non-Christian	-0.043	-2.1	0.235	2.6 **
No religious affiliation	0.012	1.1	-0.032	-0.6
Atlantic region	0.020	1.5	0.141	2.4
Québec	-0.018	-1.2	-0.457	-6.8 **
Prairie Provinces	-0.032	-3.3 **	0.092	2.2
British Columbia	-0.014	-1.2	0.029	0.6
(Adjusted R squared:)	0.149	**	0.114	**
	<i>Parent volunteered locally: yes=1, no=0</i>		<i>Worship frequency of parent</i>	
	Sample N = 2,459		Sample N = 3,574	
	"B" coefficient	"t" value	"B" coefficient	"t" value
Constant	0.421	1.3	46.697	4.4 **
Male teen (=1, female=0)	-0.007	-0.4	0.488	0.8
Age of teen	-0.023	-2.6 **	-3.408	-12.5 **
Age of main parent	0.006	0.8	0.234	0.9
Education of main parent	0.051	6.7 **	0.985	4.1 **
Main parent married =1; other =0	0.107	4.6 **	5.324	7.5 **
Weeks worked last year (MP)	-0.003	-5.1 **	-0.067	-3.7 **
French Roman Catholic	-0.122	-2.4	-6.065	-3.9 **
Other Roman Catholic	-0.090	-3.3 **	5.788	6.6 **
Conservative Christian	-0.018	-0.5	13.245	12.8 **
Non-Christian	-0.210	-3.2 **	2.901	1.6
No religious affiliation	-0.190	-5.9 **	-6.467	-6.3 **
Atlantic region	0.131	3.4 **	1.968	1.7
Québec	0.032	0.8	3.437	2.5 **
Prairie Provinces	0.208	7.7 **	3.237	3.8 **
British Columbia	0.262	8.0 **	3.423	3.4 **
(Adjusted R squared:)	0.092	**	0.178	**

Notes:

Reference groups: other marital statuses for married; liberal Protestant affiliations (United Church, Anglican, Presbyterian, Lutheran for the faith communities noted (conservative Christian = smaller Christian denominations); and Ontario for the provinces and regions.

Respondents not reporting on any variable in the regression set are dropped from the analysis.

Note the number of observations depends on the number of respondents answering all questions used to form the variables.

**Significant at 0.01 level. Weighted regression estimates, where the weights = the respondent weight over the sum of the weights.

An F- value greater than 4 is labeled ** to indicate statistical significance of the adjusted R squared.

See Appendix 1 for more details on the variables and related survey questions.

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, cycle 4 (2000-2001), Statistics Canada.

Regression Table 7. Smoking and drinking of main parent's spouse, smoking of both parents, and perception of satisfaction with "marriage": teens aged 14 to 17, Canada, 2001

	<i>Both parents smoke=1, one=2, neither=3</i>		<i>Spouse smokes daily =1 ... never =3</i>	
	Sample N = 2,051		Sample N = 2,051	
	"B" coefficient	"t" value	"B" coefficient	"t" value
Constant	-0.262	-0.6	0.223	0.4
Male teen (=1, female=0)	0.008	0.3	-0.012	-0.3
Age of teen	-0.012	-1.0	-0.027	-1.6
Age of main parent	0.062	5.6 **	0.052	3.6 **
Education of main parent	0.117	10.5 **	0.111	7.7 **
Main parent married =1; other =0	0.220	3.8 **	0.330	4.5 **
Weeks worked last year (MP)	-0.002	-2.6 **	-0.002	-2.3
French Roman Catholic	-0.123	-1.7	-0.173	-1.9
Other Roman Catholic	0.052	1.3	0.016	0.3
Conservative Christian	0.057	1.2	-0.034	-0.6
Non-Christian	0.218	2.3	0.238	1.9
No religious affiliation	0.022	0.5	0.037	0.6
Atlantic region	-0.091	-1.6	-0.107	-1.5
Québec	0.105	1.7	0.200	2.5 **
Prairie Provinces	-0.021	-0.6	0.027	0.5
British Columbia	0.144	3.0 **	0.223	3.7 **
(Adjusted R squared:)	0.113	**	0.078	**

	<i>Spouse's alcoholic drinks per week</i>		<i>Main parent's satisfaction with marriage</i>	
	Sample N = 2,772		Sample N = 2,051	
	"B" coefficient	"t" value	"B" coefficient	"t" value
Constant	1.099	1.6	9.921	9.9 **
Male teen (=1, female=0)	0.079	2.0	-0.079	-1.4
Age of teen	-0.115	-6.5 **	0.038	1.4
Age of main parent	0.036	2.1	-0.025	-1.1
Education of main parent	0.067	4.2 **	-0.035	-1.5
Main parent married =1; other =0	0.037	0.5	0.302	2.5 **
Weeks worked last year (MP)	0.002	2.1	-0.007	-4.0 **
French Roman Catholic	-0.320	-3.1 **	-0.268	-1.8
Other Roman Catholic	-0.100	-1.8	0.154	1.8
Conservative Christian	-0.330	-5.0 **	0.236	2.5 **
Non-Christian	-0.734	-6.2 **	0.590	3.0 **
No religious affiliation	-0.146	-2.1	0.067	0.7
Atlantic region	-0.206	-2.7 **	0.225	1.9
Québec	0.307	3.4 **	0.183	1.4
Prairie Provinces	-0.069	-1.2	-0.027	-0.3
British Columbia	0.103	1.5	-0.206	-2.1
(Adjusted R squared:)	0.053	**	0.027	**

Notes: married =1, common-law=0.

Reference groups: liberal Protestant affiliations (United Church, Anglican, Presbyterian, Lutheran for the faith communities noted (conservative Christian = smaller Christian denominations); and Ontario for the provinces and regions.

Respondents not reporting on any variable in the regression set are dropped from the analysis.

Note the number of observations depends on the number of respondents answering all questions used to form the variables.

**Significant at 0.01 level. Weighted regression estimates, where the weights = the respondent weight over the sum of the weights.

An F- value greater than 4 is labeled ** to indicate statistical significance of the adjusted R squared.

See Appendix 1 for more details on the variables and related survey questions.

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, cycle 4 (2000-2001), Statistics Canada.

Appendix: Notes on the survey and variables

Cycle 4 of the *National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY)* was conducted by Statistics Canada between September 2000 and May 2001. The total sample was 36,789, all but 21 from the ten provinces. In the age groups 14 to 17 there are 4606 respondents. The total sample is broken down as follows:

Children by age:

0	2,358	9	1,329
1	2,673	10	1,285
2	3,540	11	1,183
3	4,963	12	1,090
4	1,627	13	1,091
5	6,255	14	1,151
6	1,979	15	1,101
7	1,928	16	1,173
8	1,368	17	1,081
Total			36,789

Children by province:

Newfoundland and Labrador	2,168
Prince Edward Island	1,246
Nova Scotia	2,718
New Brunswick	2,517
Quebec	6,312
Ontario	9,046
Manitoba	2,928
Saskatchewan	2,954
Alberta	3,661
British Columbia	3,218
Outside the 10 provinces	21
Total	36,789

Selected children aged ten and over were the respondents for the child questionnaire, and the main parent (person most knowledgeable of the selected child, usually the mother) was the respondent for the demographic and parent questionnaires. Among children response rate varied from 81% in Alberta to 87% in Newfoundland, and was 83% for 14 to 17 year olds, and 85% for six to 13 year olds. Great care was used in obtaining data from children:

“Respondents between 10 and 17 years of age completed a paper questionnaire on various aspects of their lives. For the 10-15 subgroup, the child was given the questionnaire during the interview and asked to complete it himself/herself. To ensure

confidentiality, the child placed the completed questionnaire in an envelope, sealed the envelope and gave it to the interviewer. For the 16-17 subgroup, the questionnaire was mailed out in advance and was to be completed before the interview. If the questionnaire had not been completed before the interview, the respondent had to complete it during the interview, seal it in an envelope and give it to the interviewer.” *Users Guide*, Statistics Canada, p. 26.

For 89.8% of responding children, the main parent was the mother (88.6% the biological mother and 1.2% the step, adoptive or foster mother). For 8.7% of the children the main parent was the father. For the remaining 1.5% of children the respondent was not a parent, usually a grandmother.

The question wordings and introductions provide the most accurate guide to the definitions of the variables used in this study, and guides for the interpretation of results. Only the questions relating to the variables used in our analyses are given below, along with notes on our variables whenever clarification is needed.

What type of dwelling do you live in? Is it a . . .

- 01 Single detached
- 02 Double
- 03 Row or terrace
- 04 Duplex
- 05 Low-rise apartment (fewer than 5 stories) or flat
- 06 High-rise apartment (5 stories or more)
- 07 Institution
- 08 Hotel; rooming/lodging house; camp
- 09 Mobile home
- 10 Other (specify)

Is this dwelling owned by a member of this household? 1 Yes 2 No

What is [respondent]’s (your) date of birth?

Day Month Year
□□ □□ □□□□

What is his (her/your) marital status? INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent

- 1 Married
- 2 Living common-law
- 3 Widowed
- 4 Separated
- 5 Divorced
- 6 Single, never married

Now, I’d like to ask some general background questions. ARE YOU currently attending a school, college or university?

ARE YOU enrolled as a full-time or part-time student? 1 Full-time 2 Part-time

Excluding kindergarten, how many years of elementary and high school HAVE YOU successfully completed? (Do not read list. Mark one only.) 0 - 13

HAVE YOU graduated from high school? 1 Yes 2 No

HAVE YOU ever attended any other post-secondary institution or school such as a university, community college, business school, trade or vocational school or CEGEP? 1 Yes 2 No

YOU HAVE ever attained? (Do not read list. Mark one only.)

01 Some trade, technical or vocational school, or business college

02 Some community college, CEGEP or nursing school

03 Some university

04 Diploma or certificate from trade, technical or vocational school, or business college

05 Diploma or certificate from community college, CEGEP, or nursing school or university

06 Bachelor or undergraduate degree or teacher's college (e.g. B.A., B.SC., B.A.SC, B.ED.)

07 Master's (e.g. M.A., M.SC., M.ED.)

08 Degree in medicine (M.D.), dentistry (D.D.S., D.M.D.), veterinary medicine (D.V.M.) optometry (O.D.) or law (LL.B.)

09 Earned doctorate (e.g. PH.D., D.SC., D.ED.)

What is the highest level of education that YOU HAVE ever attained?

(Do not read list. Mark one only.)

01 Some trade, technical or vocational school, or business college

02 Some community college, CEGEP or nursing school

03 Some university

04 Diploma or certificate from trade, technical or vocational school, or business college

05 Diploma or certificate from community college, CEGEP, or nursing school or university

06 Bachelor or undergraduate degree or teacher's college (e.g. B.A., B.SC., B.A.SC, B.ED.)

07 Master's (e.g. M.A., M.SC., M.ED.)

08 Degree in medicine (M.D.), dentistry (D.D.S., D.M.D.), veterinary medicine (D.V.M.) optometry (O.D.) or law (LL.B.)

09 Earned doctorate (e.g. PH.D., D.SC., D.ED.)

10 No schooling

11 Some elementary (1 to 8 years)

12 Completed elementary

13 Some secondary

14 Completed secondary

I am going to read you a list of activities. Excluding work or school please tell me if YOU DO each of them daily, weekly, monthly, several times a year, once or twice a year or never:

Use a public library?

(01 Daily 02 Weekly 03 Monthly 04 Several times a year 05 Once or twice a year 06 Never)

Write letters or anything else that is more than one page in length?

Read newspapers or magazines?

Read books?

What DO YOU consider to be YOUR main activity currently? (Read list. Mark one only.)

01 Caring for family

02 Working for pay or profit

03 Both caring for family and working for pay or profit

04 Going to school

05 Recovering from illness or on disability

06 Looking for work

07 Retired

08 Other (specify)

The next section contains questions about jobs or employment which YOU HAVE had during the past 12 months, that is, from Twelve Months Ago to YESTERDAY. Please include such employment as part-time jobs, contract work, baby sitting and any other paid work.

HAVE YOU worked for pay or profit at any time in the past 12 months? 1 Yes 2 No

During the past 12 months, how many weeks did YOU do any work at a job or a business? Include weeks on paid vacation leave, paid maternity or parental leave, paid sick leave.

About how many hours a week did YOU usually work? (Read list. Mark one only)

01 Less than ten hours 02 Between 10 to 19 hours 03 Between 20 to 29 hours

04 Between 30 to 39 hours 05 Between 40 to 49 hours 06 50 hours or more

Which of the following best describes the hours YOU usually worked during those weeks?

(Read list. Mark all that apply if there were several jobs with varying schedules.)

01 Regular daytime schedule or shift 02 Regular evening shift 03 Regular night shift

04 Rotating shift (e.g., change from days to evenings to nights) 05 Split shift

06 On call 07 Irregular schedule 08 Other (specify)

During those weeks, did YOU usually work weekends? 1 Yes 2 No

The next questions are about YOUR current job or most recent job. (If the person currently holds more than one job or if the last time the person worked it was at more than one job, report on the job for which the number of hours worked per week was the greatest.)

What kind of work ARE/WERE YOU doing? (Enter type of work. For example, medical lab technician, accounting clerk, secondary school teacher, supervisor of data entry unit, food processing labourer.)

At this work, about how many hours per week ARE/WERE YOU paid for? [Min: 1 Max: 90]

At this work, including tips, commissions, bonuses or paid overtime, what IS/WAS YOUR usual wage or salary before taxes and other deductions from the employer? [Min: 1 Max: 100001] (To enter cents, enter "." then the cents.)

At this work, what IS/WAS YOUR usual wage or salary before taxes and other deductions from the employer? [Min: 1 Max: 100001] (To enter cents, enter "." then the cents.)

The following questions relate to the personal income of the adults in this family and the total income of the household.

During the past 12 months, what was YOUR personal income from the following sources:

Wages and salaries (before deductions)? [Min: 0 Max: 999995]

Self-employment net income (including business, professional, commission, child care, etc.)?

Employment Insurance benefits (before deductions and repayments)?

Canada Child Tax Benefit and provincial child benefits?

Social assistance (welfare) and provincial income supplements?

Child and spousal support?

All other sources, including dividends, interests, capital gains, tips, etc.?

Therefore, if we sum the amounts you reported in the previous questions, YOUR total personal income would be \$..... Is this correct ? 1 Yes 2 No

What is your best estimate of your total household income from all sources in the past 12 months, that is the total income from all household members, before taxes and deductions?

[Min: 0 Max: 999995] (If no income enter 0.)

Household income adequacy groups were computed using household income and number of persons in the household, as follows:

Lowest income = under \$10,000 and under five people, or under \$15,000 and five or more people.

Lower middle income = \$10,000 to 14,999 and two people; or \$10,000 to 19,999 and three or four people; or \$15,000 to 29,999 and five or more people.

Middle income = \$15,000 to 29,999 and two people; or \$20,000 to 39,999 and three or four people; or \$30,000 to 59,999 and five or more people.

Upper middle income = \$30,000 to 59,999 and two people; or \$40,000 to 79,999 and three or four people; or \$60,000 to 79,999 and five or more people.

Highest income = over \$60,000 and two people, or over \$80,000 and three or more people.

The next few questions ask you about whether or not you feel that your family's financial resources are adequate. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statement.

You worry about whether the money you have will be enough to support your family.

The following questions ask about YOUR health. In general, would you say YOUR health is: 1 excellent? 2 very good? 3 good? 4 fair? 5 poor?

Now, I'd like to ask about any long-term conditions YOU may have. "Long-term conditions" refer to conditions that have lasted or are expected to last 6 months or more and have been diagnosed by a health professional.

DO YOU have any of the following long-term conditions: (Read list. Mark all that apply.)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 01 Food or digestive allergies? | 02 Respiratory allergies such as hay fever? | | |
| 03 Any other allergies? | 04 Asthma? | 05 Arthritis or rheumatism? | |
| 06 Back problems excluding arthritis? | 07 High blood pressure? | 08 Migraine headaches? | |
| 09 Chronic bronchitis or emphysema? | 10 Sinusitis? | 11 Diabetes? | 12 Epilepsy? |
| 13 Heart disease? | 14 Cancer? | 15 Stomach or intestinal ulcers? | |
| 16 Effects of stroke? | 21 Any other long term condition? (specify) | | |
| 22 None | | | |

The next few questions deal with any health limitations which affect YOUR daily activities.

DO YOU have any difficulty hearing, seeing, communicating, walking, climbing stairs, bending, learning or doing any similar activities? (Include only health conditions or problems that have lasted or are expected to last 6 months or more.) 1 Yes, sometimes 2 Yes, often 3 No

At the present time DO YOU smoke cigarettes daily, occasionally or not at all?

1 Daily 2 Occasionally 3 Not at all

How many cigarettes DO YOU smoke each day now? [Min: 1 Max: 95]

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about alcohol consumption.

During the past 12 months, how often did YOU drink beer, wine, liquor or any other alcoholic beverage? (Do not read list. Mark one only.)

01 Every day 02 4-6 times a week 03 2-3 times a week 04 Once a week 05 2-3 times a month

06 Once a month 07 Less than once a month 08 Never

On those occasions, on average how many alcoholic beverages (drinks) would YOU consume? [Min: 1 Max: 20]

The following statements are about families and family relationships. For each one, please indicate which response best describes your family: strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

Planning family activities is difficult because we misunderstand each other.

In times of crisis we can turn to each other for support.

We cannot talk to each other about sadness we feel.

Individuals (in the family) are accepted for what they are.

We avoid discussing our fears or concerns.

We express feelings to each other.

There are lots of bad feelings in our family.

We feel accepted for what we are.

Making decisions is a problem for our family.

We are able to make decisions about how to solve problems.

We don't get along well together.

We confide in each other.

Drinking is a source of tension or disagreement in our family.

All things considered, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your marriage or relationship with your partner? Which number comes the closest to how you feel, where 1 is completely dissatisfied and 11 is completely satisfied?

How do you feel about your neighbourhood as a place to bring up children, Is it:

(Read list. Mark only one.) 01 excellent? 02 good? 03 average? 04 poor? 05 very poor?

Are you involved in any local voluntary organizations such as school groups, church groups, community or ethnic associations? 1 Yes 2 No

Other than on special occasions (such as weddings or funerals), how often did you attend religious services or meetings in the past 12 months? (Read list. Mark one only.)

01 At least once a week 02 At least once a month 03 At least 3 or 4 times a year

04 At least once a year 05 Not at all

Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with these

statements about your neighbourhood. It is safe to walk alone in this neighbourhood after dark.

Do you strongly disagree, disagree, agree, or strongly agree with the following statement:

When I face problems or difficulties in my family, I respond by:

Seeking information and advice from persons in other families who have faced similar problems.

Seeking advice from community agencies and programs designed to help families in a similar situation.

Seeking support from spiritual or religious leaders or communities.

Seeking information and advice from a family doctor or professional counsellor

Now I would like to ask you some general background questions about YOU.

In what country WERE YOU born? (Do not read list. Mark one only.)

01 Canada 02 China 03 France 04 Germany 05 Greece 06 Guyana 07 Hong Kong 08 Hungary
09 India 10 Italy 11 Jamaica 12 Netherlands (Holland) 13 Philippines 14 Poland 15 Portugal
16 United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales) 17 United States
18 Vietnam 19 Other (specify)

In what year did YOU first immigrate to Canada? [Min: 1901 Max: 2001]

To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did YOUR ancestors belong? (For example: French, British, Chinese) (Do not read list. Mark all that apply.)

01 Canadian 02 French 03 English 04 German 05 Scottish 06 Irish 07 Italian
08 Ukrainian 09 Dutch (Netherlands) 10 Chinese 11 Jewish 12 Polish 13 Portuguese
14 South Asian 15 Black 16 North American Indian 17 Métis 18 Inuit/Eskimo
19 Other (specify)

What language(s) DO YOU speak most often at home? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply.) 1 English 2 French 3 Other

What, if any, is YOUR religion? (Do not read list. Mark one only.)

01 No religion 02 Roman Catholic 03 United 04 Anglican 05 Presbyterian
06 Lutheran 07 Baptist 08 Eastern Orthodox 09 Jewish 10 Islam (Muslim)
11 Buddhist 12 Hindu 13 Sikh 14 Jehovah's Witnesses 15 Other (specify)

Child Questionnaire

What type of school is NAME currently in? Is it a: (Read list 1 to 3 only. Mark one only.)

01 Public school? 02 Catholic school, publicly funded? 03 Private school? 04 Not in school 05 Taught at home (home schooled) 06 Child in an institution (e.g., hospital, young offender facility, child welfare facility) 07 Other

What is YOUR height in feet and inches or in metres/centimetres (without shoes on)?
1 Feet and inches 2 Metres/centimetres

What is YOUR weight in kilograms (and grams) or in pounds (and ounces)?
1 Kilograms/grams 2 Pounds/ounces

In the past year, how many times have you seen or talked on the telephone with any of the following about NAME's physical, emotional or mental health?
(Exclude at time of birth for babies.) with:

A general practitioner, family physician? [Min: 0 Max: 10] (Enter 0 if none.)
Another medical doctor (such as an orthopedist, or eye specialist)?
A public health nurse or nurse practitioner? A psychiatrist or psychologist?
Child welfare worker or children's aid worker?
Any other person trained to provide treatment or counsel, for example a speech therapist, a social worker?

The following are extracts are from question Booklet 23 (for 16 and 17 year olds):
This is a survey with questions about you, your family, friends, how you feel and what you like to do. Your answers will help the government to plan programs and services for young people like yourself.

This is not a test and there are no right or wrong answers. Some questions may seem personal and some are about things which not everybody does. Take your time and please be sure to answer each question based on what you really think. You can choose whether or not to fill out this questionnaire. If you need help with any questions, you may ask the interviewer.

Statistics Canada will keep your answers PRIVATE.
No one from your home or your school will see what you write.

Which of the following best describes your experience with smoking cigarettes:
A few times a year About once or twice a month About 1-2 days a week
About 3-5 days a week About 6-7 days a week

OR I have never smoked; I only tried once or twice; I do not smoke anymore

On the days that you smoke, about how many cigarettes do you usually smoke?
Number of cigarettes

Which of the following best describes your experience with drinking alcohol:
I have never had a drink of Alcohol I have only had a few sips

Have you ever had consensual sexual intercourse? Yes No