Description of Measure

Purpose
To assess an adolescent male’s history of fatherhood and involvement in pregnancies. Also assessed are intimate partner violence during a partner’s pregnancy; involvement in and support of partner during pregnancy; use of birth control, and birth outcomes.
The Infant Characteristics Questionnaire, Six Month Form, is included in the measure.

Conceptual Organization
Initial items assess whether or not an adolescent male has ever gotten someone pregnant and at what age the first pregnancy occurred, whether he has any living children, pregnancy outcomes, and age of firstborn child. Intimate partner violence during, and immediately following, the pregnancy is assessed.

The ICQ-6 is comprised of 24 items describing infant behavior. The parent or primary caregiver ranks each item on a 7-point scale, indicating the level of perceived difficulty in dealing with the described behavior. Four subscales have been identified through principal components analyses: Fussy/Difficult, Unadaptable, Dull, and Unpredictable.

Item Origin/Selection Process
The majority of the pregnancy and birth-related items are drawn from the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) Core Questionnaire, Phase 4.
The items on the ICQ were suggested by Thomas and colleagues’ temperament dimensions (Thomas, chess & Birch, 1968; Thomas et al, 1963)

Materials
LONGSCAN utilized an A-CASI administration.

Time Required
1-5 minutes

Administration Method
A-CASI

Training
Minimal

Scoring
The ICQ includes four subscales: Fussy/Difficult, Unadaptable, Dull and Unpredictable. Please see the LONGSCAN Measures Manual, Age 4, Infant Characteristics Questionnaire, Six Month Form, for additional information on scoring the ICQ.

Individual items may be used. There are no additional scoring recommendations for the PRAMS variables.
LONGSCAN Use

Data Points
Ages 16 & 18

Mnemonic and Version
AFFA

Respondent
Adolescent males

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 includes descriptive statistics for male adolescent reports of pregnancies at the age 16 and 18 interviews. At age 16, ten adolescent males (11%) either had children or had partners who were currently pregnant. These rates substantially increased by age 18.

Table 1. Age 16 and 18 male involvement in pregnancy & age at first birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>Age 16</th>
<th>Age 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>% (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>81.8 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age 16</td>
<td>12 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age 18</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source. Based on data received at the Coordinating Center through February ’11.

Publisher Information

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: PRAMS Homepage (http://www.cdc.gov/prams/aboutprams.htm, visited 5/20/14)

References and Bibliography


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