



Data Article

Processed data for CHMS 2007–2009: Bisphenol A, phthalates and lead and learning and behavioral problems in Canadian children 6–19 years of age

Tye E. Arbuckle ^{a,*}, Karellyn Davis ^a, Khrista Boylan ^b,
Mandy Fisher ^a, Jingshan Fu ^a

^a Population Studies Division, Healthy Environments and Consumer Safety Branch, Health Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada

^b Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 21 April 2016

Received in revised form

25 May 2016

Accepted 14 June 2016

Available online 22 June 2016

Keywords:

Bisphenol A

Lead

Phthalates

Behavior

Children

ABSTRACT

This article presents processed data from an analysis of cross-sectional data from Cycle 1 of the Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS) to examine the potential association between urinary concentrations of BPA and phthalate metabolites and child learning and behavioral problems, considering important covariates such as gender, blood lead and environmental tobacco smoke (ETS). These processed data are related to the research on a subset of the children (Arbuckle et al., 2016) [1]. The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) outcomes of interest were emotional symptoms, hyperactivity/inattention, and a total difficulties SDQ score, with borderline and abnormal scores grouped together and compared with children with normal scores. Other outcomes studied included reported learning disability, ADD/ADHD (attention deficit disorder/attention deficit hyperactivity disorder) and use of psychotropic medications to treat behavioral disorders in the past month. Data are presented for all children 6–19 years of age combined.

Weighted simple logistic regression estimates for important covariates of each of the outcomes from CHMS Cycle 1 children are reported. Odds ratios based on weighted multiple logistic regression estimates for urinary BPA and phthalate metabolites (including specific gravity as a covariate) and blood lead are presented for the

DOI of original article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neuro.2016.03.014>

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: Tye.Arbuckle@canada.ca (T.E. Arbuckle).

reported outcomes ADD/ADHD, learning disability and psychotropic medications, as well as the SDQ outcomes emotional symptoms, hyperactivity/inattention and total difficulties.

Crown Copyright © 2016 Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Specifications Table

Subject area	Psychology
More specific subject area	Environmental health
Type of data	Tables
How data was acquired	Survey
Data format	Analyzed
Experimental factors	Restricted to children with environmental chemical biomonitoring data
Experimental features	Applied survey weights
Data source location	Canada
Data accessibility	Data are within this article

Value of the data

- Cross-sectional analysis of associations between child levels of BPA, phthalates and lead with indicators of adverse child behavior, controlling for wide set of covariates.
 - Generates exploratory data useful for examination in prospective cohort studies.
 - Could be compared with similar data from US NHANES for further insight.
-

1. Data

Tables of results of simple weighted regression analysis of important covariates and weighted multiple logistic regression analysis for chemicals examined. Child behavioral outcomes considered were reported learning disability, ADD/ADHD and taking psychotropic medications, as well as Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire scores for hyperactivity/inattention, emotional symptoms and total difficulties.

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

The Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS) was designed to collect key information on the health of Canadians using direct physical measurements, collection of blood and urine and household and clinic interviews [2,3]. The target population for Cycle 1 were individuals between 6 and 79 years of age living in privately occupied dwellings, representing 97% of Canadians. This dataset was restricted to children and adolescents 6–19 years of age ($n=2097$). Information on child behavior, demographic, socioeconomic and lifestyle factors was collected by a questionnaire administered to the parent or guardian of children 6–11 years of age or directly to the child 12 years and older.

Blood was analysed for lead, while urine was analysed for BPA and phthalate metabolites. Creatinine was measured to adjust for urine dilution differences between spot urine samples. Chemical lab measures below the limit of detection were imputed as half the limit of detection.

For children 6–19 years of age, outcomes examined were reports of self-, or in the case of children 6–11 years, parent-reported learning disability (any, ADD or ADHD) and whether any medications used to treat behavioral disorders were taken in the past month. Respondents reported medications

by Drug Identification Numbers (http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/prodpharma/activit/fs-fi/dinfs_fdf-eng.php) which were coded to Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) codes (http://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_index/). One of the co-authors (KB), a clinical child psychiatrist, provided a table of medications potentially used for treating behavioral disorders in children (see Supplemental Material, Table S1 [1]).

For children 6–17 years of age, borderline and abnormal scores from the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) (www.sdqinfo.com) were grouped together and compared with children with normal scores for the outcomes emotional symptoms, hyperactivity/inattention, and the total difficulties scores.

Initially, for each outcome of interest, weighted univariate models were considered for each contaminant. Subsequently, potential risk factors were evaluated. Covariates identified through reviews of the literature included child's age, body mass index, number of hours slept per night, gender, highest level of household education (secondary school or less vs. at least some post-secondary studies), income adequacy (low/lower middle vs. upper middle/higher income), whether the child fasted prior to specimen collection, and ETS exposure in the home. For children 6–11 years of age only, additional covariates were available and considered: prenatal smoking, birth any time prior to due date, admission to a special neonatal unit or an intensive care unit prior to leaving hospital, and breast feeding (less than 3 months vs. three months or longer), as well as number of days in a neonatal unit, birth weight, and mother's age at birth.

Since the CHMS employed a complex, multistage survey design, survey weights were used in statistical modeling to account for the unequal probabilities of selection. Due to the complex sampling scheme of the CHMS Cycle 1 survey, direct calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals were not possible. To that end, Statistics Canada [3] provided bootstrap weights in order to calculate standard errors, confidence intervals and coefficients of variation for each estimate using the bootstrap method.

Weighted simple logistic regression modelling was done for each of the identified covariates and the outcomes (Tables A1–A7). Weighted multiple logistic regression models were then run considering the environmental contaminants and other important covariates identified in the simple regressions (Tables B1–B6). For urinary chemicals, creatinine concentration was included in all the multiple regression models as a separate independent variable [4].

In order to determine which of the available variables resulted in the best fit, a stepwise procedure was implemented. The natural-log of the contaminant concentrations was used since the contaminants were lognormally distributed based on the Anderson–Darling test. However since the complex survey design limited the number of degrees of freedom to 11, a stepwise selection method was used to determine which covariates were most significant to improve the model fit. The contaminant and creatinine concentrations were retained in the model, and then other covariates were sequentially added to the model based on the smallest *p*-value (i.e. the most significant variables). This approach facilitated the evaluation of demographic variables one-at-a-time with respect to their *p*-value, conditional on other variables already in the model. This approach also served to examine the effect of multicollinearity, which could inflate standard errors and provide misleading results. For some models, after examining the main effects, sufficient degrees of freedom were available to evaluate an interaction term between highly significant covariates. Furthermore, to compare models, the model with significant terms and with the lowest value of the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) was selected. Goodness of fit was assessed using the Hosmer–Lemeshow test. Odds ratios were calculated from weighted multiple logistic regression models for a 1-unit increase in the log of the contaminant concentration (Tables C1 and C2).

The software package SAS (Statistical Analysis System) Enterprise Guide 4.2 was used for statistical analysis. For regression modeling, the software programs BOOTVAR and SUDAAN were used along with the bootstrap weights, in order to correctly calculate such estimates. Finally, for all statistical analysis performed, an inference was deemed significant at $\alpha=5\%$ unless otherwise indicated.

A. Simple logistic regressions – weighted results for children 6–19 years of age, CHMS cycle 1

See Tables A1–A7

Table A1

Weighted simple logistic regression estimates for covariates from CHMS Cycle 1 with outcome reported ADD (6–19 years of age).

Outcome: ADD							
Factor (reference category)	n	Estimate	Standard error	P-value	Odds ratio (OR)	95% CI for Odds ratio	
Child's age	2087	0.14	0.06	0.05	1.15	1.00	1.33
BMI – measured	2081	0.00	0.04	0.97	1.00	0.91	1.09
Gender (males)	2087	1.04	0.58	0.10	2.83	0.79	10.06
Education (secondary school or less)	2031	0.73	0.52	0.18	2.07	0.67	6.45
Income (low/lower middle)	1927	1.04	0.48	0.05	2.83	0.99	8.09
Prenatal smoking (yes)	1038	0.27	0.71	0.71	1.31	0.24	7.10
Born any time before due date (yes)	1047	0.95	0.61	0.18	2.6	0.54	12.39
Special neonatal unit care (yes)	1047	1.24	0.4	0.01	3.47	1.40	8.57
No. of days in neonatal unit	1066	0.01	0.11	0.9	1.01	0.8	1.29
Hours of sleep per night	2087	0.17	0.16	0.31	0.84	0.59	1.21
Birth weight	1039	-0.00	0.00	0.21	1.00	1.00	1.00
Breast feeding (3 months or longer)	1037	-0.77	0.67	0.28	0.46	0.10	2.03
Mother's age at birth	1065	-0.03	0.06	0.6	0.97	0.84	1.11
Anyone smoking at home (yes)	2082	1.48	0.49	0.01	4.38	1.49	12.88
Fasted (yes)	2087	-0.14	0.47	0.77	0.87	0.30	2.46

Table A2

Weighted simple logistic regression estimates for covariates from CHMS Cycle 1 with outcome reported ADHD (6–19 years of age).

Outcome: ADHD							
Factor (reference category)	n	Estimate	Standard error	P-value	Odds ratio (OR)	95% CI for odds ratio	
Child's age	2087	0.000	0.05	0.95	1.00	0.90	1.1
BMI – measured	2081	-0.05	0.04	0.16	0.95	0.87	1.03
Gender (males)	2087	1.31	0.48	0.02	3.69	1.27	10.71
Education (secondary school or less)	2031	-0.11	0.66	0.87	0.90	0.20	3.96
Income (low/lower middle)	1927	0.96	0.45	0.06	2.62	0.96	7.13
Prenatal smoking	1038	1.22	0.35	0.006	3.39	1.55	7.40
Born any time before due date	1047	0.62	0.39	0.140	1.87	0.79	4.39
Special neonatal unit care	1039	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
No. of days in neonatal unit	1066	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Hours of sleep per night	2087	-0.03	0.13	0.83	0.97	0.73	1.29
Birth weight	1039	0.00	0.00	0.78	1.00	1.00	1.00
Breast feeding (3 months or longer)	1037	-0.48	0.79	0.55	0.62	0.11	3.48
Mother's age at birth	1065	-0.11	0.07	0.14	0.90	0.77	1.04
Anyone smoking at home (Yes)	2082	0.67	0.5	0.21	1.95	0.65	5.83
Fasted (yes)	2087	0.38	0.33	0.26	1.47	0.72	3.00

NR – Not reported due to unacceptable quality.

Table A3

Weighted simple logistic regression estimates for covariates from CHMS Cycle 1 with outcome reported learning disability (6–19 years of age).

Outcome: Learning disability							
Factor (reference category)	n	Estimate	Standard error	P-value	Odds ratio (OR)	95% CI for odds ratio	
Child's age	2094	0.04	0.03	0.33	1.04	0.96	1.12
BMI – measured	2088	0.01	0.02	0.6	1.01	0.97	1.05
Gender (males)	2094	0.85	0.31	0.02	2.34	1.19	4.60
Education (secondary school or less)	2038	0.26	0.26	0.33	1.30	0.74	2.3
Income (low/lower middle)	1934	0.92	0.24	0.003	2.50	1.47	4.27
Prenatal smoking (yes)	1043	0.71	0.35	0.07	2.04	0.94	4.42
Born any time before due date (yes)	1052	0.28	0.26	0.30	1.32	0.75	2.35
Special neonatal unit care (yes)	1072	0.82	0.35	0.04	2.27	1.06	4.86
No. of days in neonatal unit	1071	0.01	0.02	0.66	1.01	0.97	1.05
Hours of sleep per night	2094	-0.1	0.1	0.35	0.91	0.73	1.13
Birth weight	1044	0	0	0.86	1.00	1.00	1.00
Breast feeding (3 months or longer)	1042	-0.25	0.33	0.46	0.78	0.38	1.6
Mother's age at birth	1070	-0.06	0.04	0.13	0.94	0.86	1.02
Anyone smoking at home (yes)	2089	0.84	0.21	0.002	2.32	1.48	3.64
Fasted (yes)	2094	0.1	0.20	0.63	1.10	0.71	1.72

Table A4

Weighted simple logistic regression estimates for covariates from CHMS Cycle 1 with outcome reported psychotropic medicines taken in past month (6–19 years of age).

Outcome: Medicine taken							
Factor (reference category)	n	Estimate	Standard error	P-value	Odds ratio (OR)	95% CI for odds ratio	
Child's age	2096	0.00	0.03	0.99	1.00	0.94	1.06
BMI – measured	2090	0.05	0.04	0.25	1.05	0.96	1.15
Gender (males)	2096	0.79	0.26	0.01	2.21	1.25	3.93
Education (secondary school or less)	2041	0.67	0.59	0.28	1.95	0.53	7.14
Income (low/lower middle)	1936	0.30	0.57	0.61	1.35	0.39	4.70
Prenatal smoking (yes)	1043	0.87	0.6	0.17	2.40	0.64	9.01
Born any time before due date (yes)	1053	0.76	0.21	0.004	2.14	1.34	3.42
Special neonatal unit care (yes)	1073	-0.07	0.49	0.89	0.93	0.32	2.77
No. of days in neonatal unit	1072	0.00	0.05	0.94	1	0.89	1.11
Hours of sleep per night	2096	-0.2	0.06	0.008	0.82	0.72	0.94
Birth weight	1045	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.00	1.00	1.00
Breast feeding (3 months or longer)	1043	-0.98	0.59	0.13	0.38	0.10	1.38
Mother's age at birth	1071	-0.04	0.05	0.46	0.96	0.86	1.07
Anyone smoking at home (yes)	2091	0.67	0.61	0.30	1.95	0.51	7.55
Fasted (yes)	2096	0.95	0.21	0.01	1.87	1.17	2.98

Table A5

Weighted simple logistic regression estimates for covariates from CHMS Cycle 1 with outcome SDQ emotional symptoms (ages 6–17 years).

Outcome: SDQ emotional symptoms							
Factor (reference category)	n	Estimate	Standard error	P-value	Odds ratio (OR)	95% CI for odds ratio	
Child's age	1717	0.02	0.02	0.48	1.02	0.97	1.07
BMI – measured	1715	0.06	0.03	0.05	1.06	1.00	1.13
Gender (males)	1717	-0.44	0.17	0.03	0.65	0.44	0.95
Education (Secondary school or less)	1676	0.65	0.29	0.04	1.92	1.03	3.61
Income (low/lower middle)	1649	0.34	0.26	0.22	1.40	0.79	2.49
Prenatal smoking (yes)	1045	0.34	0.51	0.53	1.40	0.45	4.34
Born any time before due date (yes)	1054	0.47	0.23	0.07	1.60	0.96	2.67
Special neonatal unit care (yes)	1074	0.47	0.37	0.23	1.60	0.71	3.57
No. of days in neonatal unit	1073	0.02	-0.04	0.98	1.00	0.96	1.04
Hours of sleep per night	1717	-0.2	0.07	0.02	0.82	0.70	0.95
Birth weight	1046	0	0	0.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Breast feeding (3 months or longer)	1044	-0.29	0.23	0.23	0.75	0.46	1.23
Mother's age at birth	1072	0	0.01	0.91	1.00	0.97	1.03
Anyone smoking at home (yes)	1713	0.24	0.26	0.38	1.27	0.71	2.27
Fasted (yes)	1717	0.5	0.18	0.02	1.65	1.10	2.47

Table A6

Weighted simple logistic regression estimates for covariates from CHMS Cycle 1 with outcome SDQ hyperactivity/inattention (ages 6–17 years).

Outcome: SDQ hyperactivity/inattention							
Factor (reference category)	n	Estimate	Standard error	P-value	Odds ratio (OR)	95% CI for odds ratio	
Child's age	1717	-0.05	0.04	0.15	0.95	0.88	1.02
BMI – measured	1715	0.00	0.02	0.84	1.00	0.96	1.04
Gender (males)	1717	0.51	0.14	0.004	1.66	1.22	2.24
Education (secondary school or less)	1676	0.52	0.26	0.08	1.68	0.94	2.99
Income (low/lower middle)	1649	0.52	0.20	0.02	1.68	1.09	2.58
Prenatal smoking (yes)	1045	0.9	0.28	0.009	2.47	1.32	4.61
Born any time before due date (yes)	1054	-0.07	0.14	0.63	0.93	0.69	1.27
Special neonatal unit care (yes)	1074	-0.1	0.36	0.79	0.90	0.41	2.02
No. of days in neonatal unit	1073	0.02	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.96	1.04
Hours of sleep per night	1717	-0.04	0.08	0.68	0.97	0.81	1.16
Birth weight	1046	0	0	0.88	1.00	1.00	1.00
Breast feeding (3 months or longer)	1044	-0.41	0.18	0.04	0.66	0.45	0.98
Mother's age at birth	1072	-0.02	0.02	0.29	0.98	0.94	1.02
Anyone smoking at home (yes)	1713	0.78	0.31	0.03	2.18	1.11	4.31
Fasted (yes)	1717	0.02	0.22	0.92	1.02	0.63	1.67

Table A7

Weighted simple logistic regression estimates for covariates from CHMS Cycle 1 with outcome SDQ total difficulties (ages 6–17 years).

Outcome: SDQ total difficulties							
Factor (reference category)	n	Estimate	Standard error	P-value	Odds ratio (OR)	95% CI for odds ratio	
Child's age	1717	-0.05	0.05	0.31	0.95	0.86	1.06
BMI – measured	1715	0.04	0.03	0.30	1.04	0.97	1.11
Gender (males)	1717	0.26	0.24	0.29	1.30	0.77	2.19
Education (secondary school or less)	1676	0.42	0.54	0.45	1.52	0.46	5.02
Income (low/lower middle)	1649	0.69	0.30	0.04	1.99	1.02	3.89
Prenatal smoking (yes)	1045	1.15	0.43	0.02	3.17	1.24	8.09
Born any time before due date (yes)	1054	0.32	0.20	0.13	1.38	0.90	2.13
Special neonatal unit care (yes)	1074	0.35	0.24	0.18	1.42	0.83	2.42
No. of days in neonatal unit	1073	-0.00	0.01	0.85	1.00	0.98	1.02
Hours of sleep per night	1717	-0.09	0.12	0.48	0.92	0.70	1.20
Birth weight	1046	0.00	0.00	0.65	1.00	1.00	1.00
Breast feeding (3 months or longer)	1044	-0.45	0.17	0.02	0.64	0.43	0.93
Mother's age at birth	1072	-0.03	0.03	0.35	0.97	0.91	1.04
Anyone smoking at home (yes)	1713	0.77	0.33	0.04	2.16	1.04	4.50
Fasted (yes)	1717	0.37	0.28	0.21	1.45	0.78	2.69

B. Multiple logistic regressions – weighted results for all children

See [Tables B1–B6](#)

Table B1

Weighted multiple logistic regression estimates from CHMS Cycle 1 with reported ADD/ADHD (6–19 years of age).

Exposure	Covariate	Estimate	SE	P-value		Odds ratio	95% CI for odds ratio
BPA	Intercept	−2.96	0.72	0.0018			
	In(creatinine)	−0.28	0.18	0.1626		0.76	0.51 1.14
	In(BPA)	0.26	0.18	0.6089		1.29	0.86 1.94
	Smoking at home (yes)	0.84	0.34	0.0312		2.32	1.10 4.90
	Child's age	0.05	0.05	0.3131			
	Income (low/low-middle)	0.67	0.31	0.0533		1.95	0.99 3.83
	Gender (males)	−0.17	0.63	0.7911	Gender: males vs. females ^a	3.06	1.67 5.61
	BMI	−0.10	0.03	0.0152		0.91	0.84 0.98
	In(lead)	0.83	0.26	0.0087		2.28	1.29 4.04
	Gender*child's age	0.10	0.05	0.0593	Age: males Age: females	1.16 1.05	1.06 1.27 0.96 1.15
Blood lead	Intercept	−4.13	0.40	<0.0001			
	In(lead)	0.87	0.27	0.0080		2.39	1.32 4.32
	Smoking at home (yes)	0.93	0.35	0.0215		2.54	1.18 5.46
	Gender (males)	1.08	0.32	0.0064		2.93	1.45 5.94
	Income (low/low-middle)	0.76	0.38	0.0674		2.15	0.94 4.91
MBP	Intercept	−2.67	0.68	0.0029			
	In(creatinine)	0.35	0.25	0.1869		1.42	0.82 2.48
	In(MBP)	−0.21	0.18	0.2637		0.81	0.55 1.20
	Income (low/lower middle)	−0.24	0.81	0.7697	Income: low/low-middle vs. middle/upper (males)	3.61	1.30 10.03
	Gender (males)	0.44	0.41	0.3151	Income: low/low-middle vs. middle-upper (females)	0.78	0.10 6.15
	In(Lead)	1.00	0.27	0.0046		2.71	1.47 5.00
	Income*gender	1.53	0.83	0.0971	Males vs. females (low/low-middle) Males vs. females (middle/upper)	7.11 1.55	1.12 44.92 0.69 3.46
MBzP	Intercept	−4.04	0.87	0.0007			
	In(creatinine)	−0.28	0.24	0.2707		0.76	0.45 1.29
	In(MBzP)	0.39	0.21	0.0912		1.48	0.93 2.36
	Child's age	0.05	0.06	0.4167			
	Income (low/low-middle)	0.79	0.44	0.1013		2.21	0.83 5.84
	Gender (males)	−1.07	0.67	0.1390	Males vs. females ^a	2.81	1.45 5.45
	In(lead)	0.84	0.25	0.0066		2.33	1.33 4.06
MCPP	BMI	−0.08	0.04	0.0685		0.92	0.84 1.01
	Child's age*gender	0.17	0.06	0.0135	Child's age: males Child's age: females	1.24 1.05	1.07 1.44 0.94 1.18
	Intercept	−3.81	0.46	<0.0001			
	In(creatinine)	0.22	0.23	0.3578		1.25	0.75 2.07
MEHHP	In(MCPP)	−0.02	0.14	0.8977		0.98	0.72 1.34
	Income (low/low-middle)	0.90	0.53	0.1187		2.45	0.76 7.84
	Gender (males)	1.04	0.38	0.0187		2.83	1.23 6.50
	In(lead)	0.94	0.27	0.0053		2.56	1.41 4.66
	Intercept	−2.66	0.84	0.0090			
MEHHP	In(creatinine)	0.43	0.28	0.1517		1.53	0.83 2.82
	In(MEHHP)	−0.34	0.24	0.1771		0.71	0.42 1.20

Table B1 (continued)

Exposure	Covariate	Estimate	SE	P-value	Odds ratio	95% CI for odds ratio
MEHP	Income (low/low-middle)	0.89	0.53	0.1180	2.44	0.77 7.78
	Gender (males)	1.01	0.37	0.0203	2.74	1.21 6.21
	ln(lead)	0.99	0.28	0.0050	2.70	1.45 5.05
MEOHP	Intercept	-3.63	0.53	< 0.0001		
	ln(creatinine)	0.29	0.25	0.2749	1.34	0.77 2.33
	ln(MEHP)	-0.16	0.14	0.2830	0.85	0.62 1.17
	Income (low/low-Middle)	0.92	0.53	0.1070	2.51	0.79 7.99
	Gender (males)	1.03	0.38	0.0210	2.81	1.21 6.56
	ln(lead)	0.97	0.28	0.0048	2.64	1.44 4.85
MEP	Intercept	-2.82	0.82	0.0054		
	ln(creatinine)	0.42	0.29	0.1808	1.52	0.80 2.89
	ln(MEOHP)	-0.34	0.25	0.1935	0.71	0.41 1.22
	Income (low/low-middle)	0.89	0.53	0.1173	2.44	0.77 7.78
	Gender (males)	0.99	0.37	0.0208	2.70	1.20 6.08
	ln(lead)	0.99	0.28	0.0051	2.70	1.44 5.05

^a Odds ratio calculated at average value of Child's age

Table B2

Weighted multiple logistic regression estimates from CHMS Cycle 1 with report of a learning disability (6–19 years of age).

Exposure	Covariate	Estimate	SE	P-value		Odds ratio	95% CI for odds ratio
BPA	Intercept	−3.03	0.28	< 0.0001			
	In(creatinine)	0.10	0.11	0.3623		1.11	0.87 1.41
	In(BPA)	0.09	0.17	0.6089		1.09	0.76 1.57
	Smoking at home (yes)	0.50	0.19	0.0252		1.65	1.08 2.53
	Gender (males)	0.57	0.26	0.0467		1.78	1.01 3.12
	In(lead)	1.10	0.36	0.0116			
	Income (low/lower-middle)	0.66	0.35	0.0869	Income: low/low-middle vs. middle/upper ^a	2.44	1.31 4.52
	In(lead)*Income	−1.27	0.45	0.0163	In(lead): low/low-middle In(Lead): middle/upper	0.85 3.00	0.38 1.86 1.47 6.12
Blood lead	Intercept	−3.07	0.26	< 0.0001			
	In(lead)	1.02	0.35	0.0138			
	Smoking at home (yes)	0.57	0.18	0.0088		1.76	1.19 2.61
	Income (low/low-middle)	0.64	0.33	0.0791	Income: low/low-middle vs. middle/upper ^a	2.38	1.34 4.24
	Gender (males)	0.68	0.29	0.0381		1.98	1.05 3.75
	In(lead) * income	−1.23	0.45	0.0195	In(lead): low/low-middle In(lead): middle/upper	0.81 2.78	0.37 1.81 1.40 5.51
MBP	Intercept	−1.38	0.72	0.0825			
	In(creatinine)	0.48	0.14	0.0064		1.61	1.18 2.21
	In(MBP)	−0.23	0.16	0.1797		0.79	0.56 1.13
	Gender (males)	0.66	0.29	0.0422		1.93	1.03 3.62
	Income (low/lower-Middle)	−0.78	0.40	0.0790		0.46	0.19 1.11
	In(lead)	0.85	0.28	0.0102		2.35	1.28 4.31
MBzP	Intercept	−2.96	0.60	0.0005			
	In(creatinine)	0.15	0.15	0.3396		1.16	0.84 1.61
	In(MBzP)	0.22	0.16	0.2017		1.24	0.87 1.77
	Gender (males)	0.70	0.30	0.0383		2.02	1.05 3.89
	Income (low/low-Middle)	−0.70	0.41	0.1184		0.50	0.20 1.23
	In(lead)	0.80	0.28	0.0144		2.23	1.21 4.08
MCPP	Intercept	−2.42	0.43	0.0002			
	In(creatinine)	0.33	0.15	0.0556		1.38	0.99 1.93
	In(MCPP)	0.17	0.16	0.3235			
	Gender (males)	0.97	0.32	0.0115	Males vs. females ^b	2.08	1.15 3.76
	Income (low/low-Middle)	−0.74	0.41	0.0951		0.48	0.19 1.16
	In(lead)	0.83	0.27	0.0111		2.29	1.26 4.17
	In(MCPP) * gender	−0.28	0.09	0.0114	In(MCPP): males In(MCPP): females	0.89 1.18	0.65 1.21 0.86 1.62
MEHHP	Intercept	−1.32	0.97	0.1986			
	In(creatinine)	0.48	0.21	0.0415		1.62	1.02 2.55
	In(MEHHP)	−0.27	0.25	0.2899		0.76	0.44 1.31
	Gender (males)	0.66	0.28	0.0364		1.94	1.05 3.56
	Income (low/low-Middle)	−0.72	0.39	0.0947		0.49	0.20 1.16
	In(lead)	0.86	0.27	0.0083		2.37	1.31 4.27

Table B2 (continued)

Exposure	Covariate	Estimate	SE	P-value	Odds ratio	95% CI for odds ratio
MEHP	Intercept	−2.03	0.38	0.0003	1.48 0.85 1.98 0.47 2.34	1.03 2.11 0.59 1.21 1.05 3.71 0.19 1.14 1.29 4.26
	ln(creatinine)	0.39	0.16	0.0344		
	ln(MEHP)	−0.17	0.16	0.3283		
	Gender (males)	0.68	0.29	0.0366		
	Income (low/low-Middle)	−0.75	0.40	0.0882		
	ln(lead)	0.85	0.27	0.0096		
MEOHP	Intercept	−1.45	0.92	0.1421	1.60 0.76 1.92 0.49 2.37	1.00 2.58 0.43 1.35 1.05 3.51 0.20 1.16 1.31 4.28
	ln(creatinine)	0.47	0.22	0.0510		
	ln(MEOHP)	−0.27	0.26	0.3197		
	Gender (males)	0.65	0.28	0.0377		
	Income (low/low-Middle)	−0.72	0.40	0.0946		
	ln(lead)	0.86	0.27	0.0085		
MEP	Intercept	−1.29	0.69	0.0874	1.70 0.79 1.88 0.47 2.31	1.01 2.88 0.54 1.15 1.02 3.49 0.19 1.13 1.23 4.34
	ln(creatinine)	0.53	0.24	0.0467		
	ln(MEP)	−0.24	0.17	0.1868		
	Gender (males)	0.63	0.28	0.0451		
	Income (low/low-middle)	−0.76	0.40	0.0837		
	ln(lead)	0.84	0.29	0.0142		

^a Odds ratio calculated at average value of ln(Lead)^b Odds ratio calculated at average value of ln(MCPP)

Table B3

Weighted multiple logistic regression estimates from CHMS Cycle 1 with reported psychotropic medicine taken in past month for behavioral problems (6–19 years of age).

Exposure	Covariate	Estimate	SE	P-value	Odds ratio	95% CI for odds ratio
BPA	Intercept	−2.53	0.44	0.0001		
	ln(creatinine)	−0.17	0.17	0.3345	0.84	0.58
	ln(BPA)	−0.03	0.15	0.8625		1.22
	Hours slept	−0.20	0.07	0.0119	0.82	0.70
	Gender (males)	0.54	0.28	0.0826	Males vs. females ^a	2.16
	Fasted (yes)	0.69	0.25	0.0195		1.98
	ln(BPA)*gender	0.65	0.21	0.0093	ln(BPA): males ln(BPA): females	1.87 0.97
Blood lead	Intercept	−2.19	0.47	0.0007		
	ln(lead)	1.43	0.40	0.0042		
	Gender (males)	0.73	0.33	0.0485	2.08	1.01
	Fasted (yes)	0.51	0.30	0.1206	Fasted (yes vs. no) ^b	2.25
	ln(lead)*fasted	−1.62	0.55	0.0135	ln(lead): fasted ln(lead): no fasting	0.83 4.20
	Hours slept	−0.22	0.07	0.0095		0.80
						0.68
MBP	Intercept	−2.43	0.79	0.0103		
	ln(creatinine)	0.18	0.26	0.5067		0.68
	ln(MBP)	−0.02	0.22	0.9369	0.98	0.60
	Hours Slept	−0.20	0.05	0.0010	0.82	0.74
	Gender (males)	0.92	0.31	0.0138	2.51	1.26
	Fasted (yes)	0.71	0.23	0.0108	2.04	1.22
MBzP	Intercept	−1.62	0.63	0.0270		
	ln(creatinine)	0.05	0.23	0.8306		
	ln(MBzP)	−0.25	0.19	0.2147	1.05	0.63
	Hours slept	−0.23	0.06	0.0018	0.80	0.70
	Gender (males)	−1.14	0.49	0.0415	Males vs. females ^c	2.45
	Fasted (yes)	0.77	0.25	0.0110		2.16
	ln(MBzP)*gender	0.68	0.15	0.0010	ln(MBzP): males ln(MBzP): females	1.54 0.78
MCPP	Intercept	−2.90	0.51	0.0001		
	ln(creatinine)	−0.32	0.29	0.2894		
	ln(MCPP)	0.51	0.19	0.0202	1.66	1.10
	Hours slept	−0.23	0.05	0.0008	0.79	0.71
	Gender (males)	0.93	0.33	0.0181	Males vs. Females ^d	2.42
	Fasted (yes)	1.34	0.30	0.0010	Fasted (yes vs. no) ^e	2.45
	ln(creatinine)*gender	0.59	0.29	0.0640		1.50
MEHHP	Intercept	−2.80	1.05	0.0221		
	ln(creatinine)	−0.28	0.36	0.4473		
	ln(MEHHP)	0.08	0.30	0.7864	1.09	0.56
	Hours slept	−0.20	0.05	0.0014	0.81	0.73
	Gender (males)	0.92	0.32	0.0159	Males vs. females ^d	2.39
	Fasted (yes)	0.73	0.22	0.0067		2.08
	ln(creatinine)*gender	0.62	0.29	0.0518	ln(MCPP): no fasting	1.66
MEHP	Intercept	−2.55	0.66	0.0027		
	ln(creatinine)	−0.22	0.38	0.5757		

Table B3 (continued)

Exposure	Covariate	Estimate	SE	P-value		Odds ratio	95% CI for odds ratio	
	ln(MEHP)	0.01	0.32	0.9795		1.01	0.50	2.05
	Hours slept	-0.20	0.05	0.0012		0.82	0.74	0.91
	Gender (males)	0.91	0.33	0.0184	Males vs. females ^d	2.37	1.26	4.48
	Fasted (yes)	0.71	0.23	0.0099		2.03	1.23	3.34
	ln(creatinine)*gender	0.61	0.30	0.0671				
MEOHP	Intercept	-2.77	0.92	0.0120				
	ln(creatinine)	-0.29	0.36	0.4405				
	ln(MEOHP)	0.09	0.30	0.7702		1.09	0.56	2.13
	Hours slept	-0.21	0.05	0.0014		0.81	0.73	0.91
	Gender (males)	0.92	0.32	0.0147	Males vs. females ^d	2.40	1.29	4.46
	Fasted (yes)	0.73	0.22	0.0063		2.08	1.29	3.36
MEP	Intercept	-3.36	0.82	0.0018				
	ln(creatinine)	-0.35	0.31	0.2853				
	ln(MEP)	0.16	0.13	0.2471		1.17	0.88	1.54
	Hours slept	-0.18	0.05	0.0045		0.84	0.75	0.93
	Gender (males)	0.96	0.34	0.0168	Males vs. females ^d	2.50	1.30	4.80
	Fasted (yes)	0.71	0.23	0.0097		2.03	1.23	3.33
	ln(creatinine)*gender	0.61	0.30	0.0664				

^a Odds ratio calculated at average value of ln(BPA)^b Odds ratio calculated at average value of ln(Lead)^c Odds ratio calculated at average value of ln(MBzP)^d Odds ratio calculated at average value of ln(creatinine)^e Odds ratio calculated at average value of ln(MCPP)

Table B4

Weighted multiple logistic regression estimates from CHMS Cycle 1 with outcome SDQ Emotional Symptoms (ages 6–17 years).

Exposure	Covariate	Estimate	SE	P-value	Odds ratio	95% CI for odds ratio
BPA	Intercept	1.50	1.12	0.2088		
	ln(creatinine)	0.20	0.13	0.1416	1.23	0.92 1.63
	ln(BPA)	0.07	0.05	0.1682	1.07	0.97 1.19
	Hours slept	-0.27	0.10	0.0183	0.77	0.62 0.95
	Gender (males)	-0.41	0.11	0.0032	0.66	0.52 0.84
	Fasted (yes)	0.49	0.21	0.0424	1.63	1.02 2.61
	Child's age	-0.08	0.03	0.0415	0.92	0.86 1.00
Blood lead	Intercept	-0.22	0.75	0.7758		
	ln(lead)	0.08	0.21	0.7208	1.08	0.68 1.71
	Gender (males)	-0.40	0.18	0.0508	0.67	0.45 1.00
	Hours slept	-0.19	0.08	0.0370	0.83	0.70 0.99
	Fasted (yes)	0.53	0.25	0.0553	1.70	0.99 2.95
	Education (secondary school or less)	0.57	0.23	0.0324	1.78	1.06 2.97
MBP	Intercept	-0.99	0.63	0.1426		
	ln(creatinine)	0.35	0.17	0.0614	1.42	0.98 2.04
	ln(MBP)	-0.14	0.16	0.4087	0.87	0.61 1.24
	Gender (males)	-0.32	0.16	0.0631	0.72	0.51 1.02
MBzP	Intercept	1.92	1.06	0.0962		
	ln(creatinine)	0.38	0.17	0.0431	1.47	1.01 2.13
	ln(MBzP)	-0.11	0.08	0.2049	0.90	0.75 1.07
	Gender (males)	-0.29	0.15	0.0792	0.75	0.53 1.04
	Hours slept	-0.24	0.10	0.0386	0.79	0.63 0.99
	Child's age	-0.08	0.04	0.0503	0.92	0.84 1.00
MCPP	Intercept	1.56	1.11	0.1875		
	ln(creatinine)	0.34	0.18	0.0833	1.41	0.95 2.08
	ln(MCPP)	-0.06	0.08	0.4643	0.94	0.78 1.13
	Gender (males)	-0.29	0.16	0.0890	0.75	0.53 1.05
	Hours slept	-0.23	0.10	0.0447	0.79	0.63 0.99
	Child's age	-0.08	0.04	0.0637	0.92	0.85 1.01
MEHHP	Intercept	-1.69	0.43	0.0023		
	ln(creatinine)	0.20	0.10	0.0654	1.22	0.98 1.52
	ln(MEHHP)	0.05	0.11	0.6388	1.05	0.83 1.33
	Gender (males)	-0.30	0.15	0.0764	0.74	0.53 1.04
MEHP	Intercept	-1.49	0.16	< 0.0001		
	ln(creatinine)	0.25	0.10	0.0336	1.28	1.02 1.60
	ln(MEHP)	-0.02	0.09	0.8602	0.98	0.80 1.21
	Gender (males)	-0.30	0.15	0.0755	0.74	0.53 1.04
MEOHP	Intercept	-1.68	0.38	0.0011		

Table B4 (continued)

Exposure	Covariate	Estimate	SE	P-value	Odds ratio	95% CI for odds ratio
MEP	ln(creatinine)	0.20	0.10	0.0750	1.22	0.98
	ln(MEOHP)	0.06	0.11	0.6145	1.06	0.83
	Gender (males)	-0.30	0.16	0.0796	0.74	0.53
	Intercept	-1.56	0.27	0.0001		
MEP	ln(creatinine)	0.22	0.12	0.0840	1.25	0.96
	ln(MEP)	0.01	0.07	0.8631	1.01	0.87
	Gender (males)	-0.30	0.15	0.0716	0.74	0.53
	Intercept	-1.56	0.27	0.0001		

Table B5

Weighted multiple logistic regression estimates from CHMS Cycle 1 with outcome SDQ Hyperactivity/Inattention (ages 6–17 years).

Exposure	Covariate	Estimate	SE	P-value		Odds ratio	95% CI for odds ratio
BPA	Intercept	−1.96	0.14	< 0.0001	<i>Smoking at home (yes vs. no)^a</i>	1.96	0.71 1.20
	ln(creatinine)	−0.08	0.12	0.5184			
	ln(BPA)	0.27	0.05	0.0003			
	Smoking at home (yes)	0.91	0.24	0.0031			
	ln(lead)	0.94	0.16	0.0001			
	ln(BPA)*smoking at home	−0.67	0.21	0.0079			
Blood lead	Intercept	−2.06	0.20	< 0.0001	<i>ln(BPA): smoking at home</i>	2.56	1.79 3.65
	ln(lead)	0.85	0.18	0.0005			
	Gender (males)	0.36	0.18	0.0705			
	Smoking at home (Yes)	0.74	0.36	0.0620			
MBP	Intercept	−2.40	0.73	0.0070	<i>ln(BPA): no smoking at home</i>	0.67	0.46 1.00
	ln(creatinine)	0.05	0.20	0.7879			
	ln(MBP)	0.16	0.21	0.4626			
	ln(lead)	0.96	0.20	0.0006			
	Smoking at home (yes)	2.48	0.92	0.0204			
	ln(MBP)*smoking at home	−0.58	0.28	0.0628			
MBzP	Intercept	−2.25	0.30	< 0.0001	<i>ln(MBP): no smoking at home</i>	1.31	1.18 1.46
	ln(creatinine)	−0.02	0.11	0.8288			
	ln(MBzP)	0.16	0.09	0.1047			
	ln(lead)	0.97	0.19	0.0003			
MCPP	Intercept	−1.97	0.22	< 0.0001	<i>ln(MBP): no smoking at home</i>	1.17	0.78 1.76
	ln(creatinine)	−0.05	0.13	0.7145			
	ln(MCPP)	0.20	0.10	0.0821			
	ln(lead)	0.95	0.20	0.0006			
MEHHP	Intercept	−1.89	0.32	0.0001	<i>ln(MBP): no smoking at home</i>	1.17	0.77 1.23
	ln(creatinine)	0.07	0.12	0.6030			
	ln(MEHHP)	0.04	0.08	0.5976			
	ln(lead)	0.98	0.20	0.0004			
MEHP	Intercept	−1.68	0.17	< 0.0001	<i>ln(MBP): no smoking at home</i>	1.17	0.86 1.49
	ln(creatinine)	0.12	0.12	0.3375			
	ln(MEHP)	−0.05	0.11	0.6440			
	ln(lead)	0.99	0.20	0.0004			
MEOHP	Intercept	−1.79	0.31	0.0001	<i>ln(MBP): no smoking at home</i>	1.17	0.83 1.43
	ln(creatinine)	0.08	0.12	0.5150			
	ln(MEOHP)	0.02	0.08	0.8472			
	ln(lead)	0.99	0.20	0.0004			
MEP	Intercept	−1.50	0.33	0.0008	<i>ln(MBP): no smoking at home</i>	1.17	0.90 1.51
	ln(creatinine)	0.15	0.12	0.2101			
	ln(MEP)	−0.07	0.06	0.3207			
	ln(lead)	0.99	0.20	0.0005			

^a Odds ratio calculated at average value of ln(BPA)

^b Odds ratio calculated at average value of ln(MBP)

Table B6

Weighted multiple logistic regression estimates from CHMS Cycle 1 with outcome SDQ Total Difficulties (ages 6–17 years).

Exposure	Covariate	Estimate	SE	P-value	Odds ratio	95% CI for odds ratio
BPA	Intercept	−2.36	0.18	< 0.0001		
	ln(creatinine)	−0.18	0.15	0.2686	0.84	0.60 1.17
	ln(BPA)	0.13	0.08	0.1118	1.14	0.96 1.36
	Smoking at home (yes)	0.57	0.28	0.0680	1.76	0.95 3.27
	ln(lead)	0.81	0.25	0.0080	2.24	1.29 3.87
Blood lead	Intercept	−2.25	0.16	< 0.0001		
	ln(lead)	0.77	0.22	0.0049	2.16	1.33 3.51
	Smoking at home (yes)	0.74	0.38	0.0739	2.10	0.92 4.81
MBP	Intercept	−2.45	0.95	0.0250		
	ln(creatinine)	−0.04	0.26	0.8961	0.97	0.54 1.72
	ln(MBP)	0.09	0.25	0.7353	1.09	0.62 1.91
	ln(lead)	0.84	0.22	0.0029	2.32	1.43 3.76
MBzP	Intercept	−3.15	0.39	< 0.0001		
	ln(creatinine)	−0.20	0.19	0.3213	0.82	0.54 1.25
	ln(MBzP)	0.31	0.11	0.0189	1.37	1.06 1.76
	ln(lead)	0.82	0.24	0.0056	2.26	1.34 3.82
MCPP	Intercept	−2.19	0.29	< 0.0001		
	ln(creatinine)	−0.02	0.25	0.9427	0.98	0.57 1.69
	ln(MCPP)	0.06	0.20	0.7691	1.06	0.68 1.66
	ln(lead)	0.85	0.23	0.0034	2.33	1.41 3.84
MEHHP	Intercept	−1.72	0.77	0.0457		
	ln(creatinine)	0.11	0.28	0.7079	1.11	0.60 2.05
	ln(MEHHP)	−0.11	0.18	0.5451	0.89	0.60 1.33
	ln(lead)	0.87	0.25	0.0051	2.38	1.38 4.10
MEHP	Intercept	−1.92	0.31	0.0001		
	ln(creatinine)	0.12	0.24	0.6314	1.13	0.66 1.93
	ln(MEHP)	−0.16	0.18	0.3910	0.86	0.58 1.26
	ln(lead)	0.88	0.24	0.0035	2.41	1.43 4.07
MEOHP	Intercept	−1.69	0.70	0.0347		
	ln(creatinine)	0.12	0.28	0.6654	1.13	0.61 2.10
	ln(MEOHP)	−0.14	0.19	0.4678	0.87	0.57 1.32
	ln(lead)	0.87	0.25	0.0049	2.39	1.38 4.12
MEP	Intercept	−2.25	0.48	0.0007		
	ln(creatinine)	0.00	0.20	0.9975	1.00	0.64 1.55
	ln(MEP)	0.03	0.10	0.7580	1.03	0.83 1.29
	ln(lead)	0.86	0.25	0.0061	2.36	1.35 4.11

C. Summary of multiple logistic regression results – weighted for all childrenSee [Tables C1](#) and [C2](#)

Table C1

Summary of Multiple Logistic Regression Results for Parent or Self-Reported Outcomes from the Canadian Health Measures Survey Cycle 1 (Weighted) for All Children.

ADD/ADHD		Learning disability		Medicine taken	
Contaminant	Ages 6–19 yrs OR (95% CI)	Contaminant	Ages 6–19 yrs OR (95% CI)	Contaminant	Ages 6–19 yrs OR (95% CI)
BPA	1.29 (0.86–1.94)	BPA	1.09 (0.76–1.57)	BPA	M: 1.87 (1.24–2.83) F: 0.97 (0.72–1.31) ^a 0.98 (0.60–1.60)
MBP	0.81 (0.55–1.20)	MBP	0.79 (0.56–1.13)	MBP	
MBzP	1.48 (0.93–2.36)	MBzP	1.24 (0.87–1.77)	MBzP	M: 1.54 (1.07–2.23) F: 0.78 (0.54–1.13) ^a
MCPP	0.98 (0.72–1.34)	MCPP	M: 0.89 (0.65–1.21) F: 1.18 (0.86–1.62) ^a	MCPP	FS: 1.00 (0.69–1.44) NFS: 1.66 (1.15–2.40) ^a
MEHHP	0.71 (0.42–1.20)	MEHHP	0.76 (0.44–1.31)	MEHHP	1.09 (0.56–2.10)
MEHP	0.85 (0.62–1.17)	MEHP	0.85 (0.59–1.21)	MEHP	1.01 (0.50–2.05)
MEOHP	0.71 (0.41–1.22)	MEOHP	0.76 (0.43–1.35)	MEOHP	1.09 (0.56–2.13)
MEP	0.75 (0.45–1.24)	MEP	0.79 (0.54–1.15)	MEP	1.17 (0.88–1.54)
Blood lead	2.39 (1.32–4.32)	Blood lead	LI: 0.81 (0.37–1.81) HI: 2.78 (1.40–5.51) ^a	Blood lead	FS: 0.83 (0.34–2.02) NFS: 4.20 (1.92–9.17) ^a

^a Interaction terms significant at 5% level between contaminant and other covariates. M: males; F: females; LI: low income; HI: higher income; FS: fasting sample; NFS: non-fasting sample; Models adjusted for covariates as determined by a stepwise multiple regression procedure.

Table C2

Summary of multiple regression results for SDQ outcomes from the Canadian health measures survey cycle 1 (weighted) for all children 6–17 years.

SDQ: Total difficulties		SDQ: Emotional symptoms		SDQ: Hyperactivity/inattention	
Contaminant	Ages 6–17 yrs OR (95% CI)	Contaminant	Ages 6–17 yrs OR (95% CI)	Contaminant	Ages 6–17 yrs OR (95% CI)
BPA	1.14 (0.96–1.36)	BPA	1.07 (0.97–1.19)	BPA	ETS: 0.67 (0.46–1.00) NETS: 1.31 (1.18–1.46) ^a
MBP	1.09 (0.62–1.91)	MBP	0.87 (0.61–1.24)	MBP	1.59 (0.94–2.71)
MBzP	1.37 (1.06–1.76)	MBzP	0.90 (0.75–1.07)	MBzP	1.17 (0.96–1.43)
MCPP	1.06 (0.68–1.66)	MCPP	0.94 (0.78–1.13)	MCPP	1.22 (0.97–1.53)
MEHHP	0.89 (0.60–1.33)	MEHHP	1.05 (0.83–1.33)	MEHHP	1.04 (0.88–1.23)
MEHP	0.86 (0.58–1.26)	MEHP	0.98 (0.80–1.21)	MEHP	0.95 (0.75–1.20)
MEOHP	0.87 (0.57–1.32)	MEOHP	1.06 (0.83–1.34)	MEOHP	1.02 (0.85–1.21)
MEP	1.03 (0.83–1.29)	MEP	1.01 (0.87–1.18)	MEP	0.94 (0.82–1.08)
Blood lead	2.16 (1.33–3.51)	Blood lead	1.08 (0.68–1.71)	Blood lead	2.33 (1.59–3.43)

^a Interaction terms significant at 5% level between contaminant and other covariates. ETS: smoking in home; NETS: no smoking in home; Models adjusted for covariates as determined by a stepwise multiple regression procedure.

Transparency document. Supplementary material

Transparency data associated with this article can be found in the online version at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2016.06.017>.

References

- [1] T.E. Arbuckle, K. Davis, K. Boylan, M. Fisher, Fu. J. BPA, phthalates and lead and learning and behavioral problems in Canadian children 6–11 years of age: CHMS 2007–2009, *Neurotoxicology* 54 (2016) 89–98. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neuro.2016.03.014>.
- [2] Health Canada. Report on Human Biomonitoring of Environmental Chemicals in Canada, Results of the Canadian Health Measures Survey Cycle 1 (2007–2009), August 2010. (<http://www hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/contaminants/human-humaine/index-eng.php>).
- [3] Statistics Canada, Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS): Data User Guide Cycle 1. (http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/document/5071_D2_T1_V1-eng.htm), 2011 (accessed 20.05.2015).
- [4] D.B. Barr, L.C. Wilder, S.P. Caudill, A.J. Gonzalez, LL. Needham, J.L. Pirkle, Urinary creatinine concentrations in the U.S. populations: implications for urinary biologic monitoring measurements, *Environ. Health Perspect.* 113 (2005) 192–200.