

## Publication and Promotion Policy for CLSA Approved Users

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA) is a national research platform collecting data and biospecimens from more than 50,000 participants over 20 years. The fundamental goal of the CLSA is to provide a research platform and to mobilize experts in the community to generate the scientific content that will enable interdisciplinary, population-based research and evidence-based decision-making that will lead to better health and quality of life for Canadians.

As a publicly funded research platform, the CLSA endeavours to promote the availability of findings that result from research based on CLSA data and/or biospecimens, to the widest possible audience. To this end, the CLSA publishes a summary of all approved applications on its website and encourages the dissemination of research findings following completion of these projects. The CLSA expects that Approved Users<sup>1</sup> will publish their findings in peer-reviewed journals.

This document outlines the CLSA's policy on publishing research results derived from the use of CLSA data and/or biospecimens.

#### 1.1 Policy Objective

The objective of this policy is to enable dissemination of research results arising from the use of CLSA data and/or biospecimens by 1) clarifying the requirements for publications based on the analysis of CLSA data and/or biospecimens, and 2) providing guidelines for the promotion of these publications.

### 2.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

#### 2.1 Open Access Publication

The CLSA expects Approved Users to publish their findings in peer-reviewed academic journals as per the Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications <https://cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/32005.html>.

#### 2.2 Proposed Manuscripts & Other Proposed Primary Publications

Final drafts of all manuscripts (including submissions for pre-prints), reports, reviews, and other proposed primary publications describing research using CLSA data and/or biospecimens must be sent to the CLSA, by the Primary Applicant, for review at least 15 working days prior to the anticipated submission. Submit all publications for review to [access@clsa-elcv.ca](mailto:access@clsa-elcv.ca) in accordance with the CLSA Access Agreement and the Publication and Promotion Policy. The goal of this review is to ensure that participants cannot be identified in publications, and that results are presented in a scientifically accurate manner in relation to the CLSA design and data collection methods. The manuscript will also be checked to ensure that the research presented matches the objectives of the approved project. This review is not a substitute for peer review. We have also created the '*Checklist for the preparation of manuscripts and publications by CLSA*

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<sup>1</sup> *Approved Users are researchers who have been approved to use CLSA data and/or biospecimens*

*Approved Users'* included in *Appendix 1*, to help Approved Users prepare manuscripts and to facilitate review by the CLSA. Should the review take longer than expected, the Primary Applicant will be advised. Once the review is completed, feedback will be sent to the Primary Applicant.

### **2.3 Abstracts, Posters & Presentations**

Drafts of abstracts, posters, and presentations do not need to be sent to the CLSA for review but should consider the Guiding Principles outlined in this document, such as *Acknowledgements (Section 2.4)* and *Supplementary Conditions of Use (Section 2.6)*. The CLSA appreciates being advised of these publications for reporting and knowledge translation purposes as described in *Section 2.8*, below.

### **2.4 Acknowledgements**

Full acknowledgement of the source of CLSA data and biospecimens must be included in any publications that arise from the use of CLSA data and biospecimens. This acknowledgement must identify the sources of funding for the CLSA and the platform, the dataset version number and the Data Access Application Number of the request to use the CLSA data and/or biospecimens.

All publications must include the following acknowledgement:

This research was made possible using the data/biospecimens collected by the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA). Funding for the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA) is provided by the Government of Canada through the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) under grant reference: LSA 94473 and the Canada Foundation for Innovation, as well as the following provinces, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia. This research has been conducted using the CLSA dataset [*insert Dataset name and version number here*], under Application Number [*insert your CLSA project number here*]. The CLSA is led by Drs. Parminder Raina, Christina Wolfson and Susan Kirkland.

#### **If Seroprevalence data was used, please include the following in your Acknowledgement Statement:**

This project was supported by funding from the Government of Canada, through the COVID-19 Immunity Task Force.

The specific wording of the acknowledgement will be checked and finalized during the pre-publication review of your manuscript.

### **2.5 Data Availability Statement**

Some journals stipulate that the data used for the analyses be deposited with the journal or otherwise be made available to replicate the findings. The CLSA's privacy and confidentiality requirements do not permit Approved Users to share CLSA data beyond their research team, so this requirement cannot be met. Approved Users should communicate this to the journal by providing the following statement:

*"Data are available from the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging ([www.clsa-elcv.ca](http://www.clsa-elcv.ca)) for researchers who meet the criteria for access to de-identified CLSA data."*

## 2.6 Supplementary Conditions of Use

The use of some components of the CLSA data come with supplementary Conditions of Use, beyond those implied through the use of the CLSA dataset and already outlined in this Publication and Promotion Policy. These may include a requirement to cite specific publications, to collaborate with an individual or group or to acknowledge a group or an entity. The supplementary Conditions of Use are included in *Appendix 2: Conditions of Use Associated with Scales, Tests and Measures in the CLSA*. It is the responsibility of the Primary Applicant to ensure that the Conditions of Use are respected, including but not limited to Section 8 of the CLSA Access Agreement. For additional clarity, the Approved User's right to publish shall end upon termination of the CLSA Access Agreement.

## 2.7 Citing CLSA Questionnaires

All questionnaires and modules made available on the CLSA website must be referenced as appropriate if you use them in any research project. Please contact the CLSA on [access@clsa-elcv.ca](mailto:access@clsa-elcv.ca) to know the sources of the questionnaires used in the CLSA. If a questionnaire has been modified by the CLSA, the format of the citation should be as follows:

*Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging, [Name of module or questionnaire] [(wave of data collection)] adapted from [Source, ex. Survey by government agency, research study]; available at: [Website]; consulted on: [date].*

For example, the Social Networking (SN) questionnaire was modified by the CLSA from the General Social Survey by Statistics Canada:

*Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging, Social Networks Questionnaire (Baseline) adapted from the General Social Survey, Statistics Canada; available at: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/89F0115X>; consulted on: July 23, 2018.*

## 2.8 Communication and Media

As a strategic initiative of CIHR, the CLSA research team work to inform CLSA participants, the scientific research community, CLSA partners and members of the public about how the platform is being used by promoting approved projects on our website ([www.clsa-elcv.ca](http://www.clsa-elcv.ca)) and promoting the findings from approved projects through our website and other communications channels (e.g., news and scientific media, newsletters, presentations and social media).

CLSA Approved Users may wish to discuss with the media, or present in public forums (e.g., knowledge translation activities such as the CLSA Webinar Series), their work with the CLSA data. The CLSA is happy to work with researchers and their institutional public relations offices to ensure the best approach to publicity. Researchers are encouraged to discuss their work with their own public relations offices before engaging with the media.

The CLSA encourages researchers to promote their approved projects and findings on social media platforms, such as Twitter. To amplify the reach of your dissemination efforts, please tag the CLSA ([@clsa\\_elcv](https://twitter.com/clsa_elcv) on Twitter, or [Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging](https://www.facebook.com/CanadianLongitudinalStudyonAging) or [Étude longitudinale canadienne sur le vieillissement](https://www.facebook.com/Étude-longitudinale-canadienne-sur-le-vieillessement) on Facebook). Researchers are also encouraged to use the hashtag #CLSAFindings.

Please contact [access@clsa-elcv.ca](mailto:access@clsa-elcv.ca) if you wish to discuss the promotion of your CLSA research project.

## 2.9 Policy Review

The CLSA will review and modify this policy as needed.

## 2.10 Additional Information

Should you have further questions or require additional information, please contact us via [access@clsa-elcv.ca](mailto:access@clsa-elcv.ca).

## References

Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications: <http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/32005.html>.  
Queried on Dec 8, 2017.

**APPENDIX 1: CHECKLIST FOR THE PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS AND OTHER PRIMARY PUBLICATIONS BY CLSA APPROVED USERS**

Please ensure that you have included the following items in your proposed manuscript and other primary publications (reports, briefs, reviews, etc.) *before* submitting the final draft to the CLSA for review.

Should you have any questions, please email [access@clsa-elcv.ca](mailto:access@clsa-elcv.ca).

- The abbreviation 'CLSA' must be included in the title of the manuscript, or the name of the platform fully spelled out as 'Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging' may also be used.
- The abbreviation 'CLSA' must be included as a keyword in the manuscript.
- Results presented in the manuscript must be in accordance with the research objectives of the approved project.
- Reference must be made to the core design CLSA publication:

Raina P., Wolfson C., Kirkland S., Griffith L.E., Oremus M., Patterson C., Tuokko H., Penning M., Balion C.M., Hogan D., Wister A., Payette H., Shannon H., Brazil K. (2009) The Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA). *Canadian Journal on Aging, Special Issue on the CLSA, Volume 28, Issue 3, 221–229.* <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0714980809990055>

**and/or**

Raina P, Wolfson C., Kirkland S, Griffith L.E., Balion C., Cossette B., Dionne I., Hofer S., Hogan D., van den Heuvel E.R., Liu-Ambrose T., Menec V., Mugford G., Patterson C., Payette H., Richards B., Shannon H., Sheets D., Taler V., Thompson M., Tuokko H., Wister A., Wu C., Young L. (2019) Cohort profile: The Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA). *International Journal of Epidemiology, Volume 48, Issue 6, 1752-1753j,* <https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyz173>

**The article below must be referenced if the study was conducted using CLSA Genomic data.**

Forgetta V, Li R, Darmond-Zwaig C, et al. Cohort profile: genomic data for 26 622 individuals from the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA). *BMJ Open* 2022;12:e059021. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2021-059021 <https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/12/3/e059021>

- CLSA design features (inclusion/exclusion criteria, sampling strategy, data collection procedures, etc.), if included in the manuscript, must be described accurately. Please refer to the relevant CLSA Protocol available for download under the Researchers section of our website ([www.clsa-elcv.ca](http://www.clsa-elcv.ca)).
- The approved acknowledgement statement, found in *Section 2.4 of the Publication and Promotion Policy for CLSA Data Users* must be included and will be checked for accuracy during the review.
- The following disclaimer must be included: 'The opinions expressed in this manuscript are the author's own and do not reflect the views of the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging.'
- Supplementary Conditions of Use, as outlined in *Appendix 2: Conditions of Use Associated with Scales, Tests, and Measures in the CLSA* must be respected, as applicable.

**APPENDIX 2: CONDITIONS OF USE ASSOCIATED WITH SCALES, TESTS AND MEASURES IN THE CLSA**

This document outlines the Conditions of Use associated with certain scales, tests and measures (Modules) included in the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA). If you have been approved to use CLSA Data, it is your responsibility to respect the associated Conditions of Use, as per Section 8 of your CLSA Access Agreement. Should you have any questions, you can contact us via [access@clsa-elcv.ca](mailto:access@clsa-elcv.ca).

Modules	Condition of Use Information
<b>Cognition (COG)</b>	
<i>Mental Alternation Test (MAT)</i>	<p><b>Cite:</b></p> <p>Teng, E. (1995). The Mental Alternations Test (MAT). <i>The Clinical Neuropsychologist</i>, 9(3), 287</p>
<p><i>Stroop Neuropsychological Screening Test© (Victoria)</i></p>	<p><b>Cite (for English version):</b></p> <p>[1] Troyer, A.K., Leach, L. &amp; Strauss, E. (2006). Aging and Response Inhibition: Normative Data for the Victoria Stroop Test. <i>Aging, Neuropsychology, and Cognition</i>, 13(1), 20-35, DOI: 10.1080/138255890968187</p> <p>[2] Bayard, S., Erkes, J., Moroni, C. &amp; CPCN-LR (2011). Victoria Stroop Test: normative data in a sample group of older people and the study of their clinical applications in the assessment of inhibition in Alzheimer's disease. <i>Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology</i>, 26(7),653-661, DOI:10.1093/arclin/acr053</p> <p><b>Cite (for French version):</b></p> <p>[1] Moroni, C., &amp; Bayard, S. (2009). Processus d'inhibition: quelle est leur évolution après 50 ans? <i>Psychologie &amp; NeuroPsychiatrie du vieillissement</i>, 7(2), 121-129, DOI:10.1684/pnv.2009.0155</p> <p>[2] Bayard, S., Erkes, J., Moroni, C. &amp; CPCN-LR (2009). Test du Stroop Victoria-Adaptation francophone. <i>Collège des Psychologues Cliniciens spécialisés en Neuropsychologie du Languedoc Roussillon (CPCN-LR)</i>, Gignac, France</p> <p>[3] Bayard, S., Erkes, J., Moroni, C. &amp; CPCN-LR (2011). Victoria Stroop Test: normative data in a sample group of older people and the study of their clinical applications in the assessment of inhibition in Alzheimer's disease. <i>Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology</i>, 26(7), 653-661, DOI:10.1093/arclin/acr053</p>
<i>Normative Data</i>	<p><b>Cite:</b></p> <p>O'Connell, M. E., Kadlec, H., Maimon, G., Taler, V., Simard, M., Griffith, L., Tuokko, H., Voll, S., Wolfson, C., Kirkland, S., &amp; Raina, P. (2021). Methodological considerations when establishing reliable and</p>

Modules	Condition of Use Information
	<p>valid normative data: Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA) neuropsychological battery. <i>The Clinical Neuropsychologist</i>. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1080/13854046.2021.1954243">https://doi.org/10.1080/13854046.2021.1954243</a></p>
<p><b>Lifestyle &amp; Behaviour</b></p>	
<p><i>Nutrition (NUT)</i></p> <p><i>(Short Diet Questionnaire – SDQ)</i></p>	<p><b>Cite:</b></p> <p>Shatenstein B., &amp; Payette H. (2015). Evaluation of the relative validity of the Short Diet Questionnaire for assessing usual consumption frequencies of selected nutrients and foods. <i>Nutrients</i>, 7(8), 6362-6374, DOI:10.3390/nu7085282</p> <p><b>Acknowledge:</b></p> <p>The development, testing and validation of the Short Diet Questionnaire (SDQ) were carried out among NuAge study participants as part of the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA) Phase II validation studies, CIHR 2006-2008.</p> <p>The NuAge study was supported by the Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR), Grant number MOP-62842, and the Quebec Network for Research on Aging, a network funded by the Fonds de Recherche du Québec-Santé.</p> <p><i>Please refer to <u>Nutrition: Short Diet Questionnaire (NUT) Module</u> document under Data Support Documents section of the CLSA website for additional information.</i></p>
<p><i>Nutritional Risk (NUR)</i></p> <p><i>(AB SCREEN™ II)</i></p>	<p><b>Acknowledge:</b></p> <p>The AB SCREEN™ II assessment tool is owned by Dr. Heather Keller. Use of the AB SCREEN™ II assessment tool was made under license from the University of Guelph.</p> <p><i>Please refer to <u>Derived Variables – Nutritional Risk (NUR)</u> document under the Data Support Documents section of the CLSA website for additional information.</i></p>
<p><b>Psychological Health</b></p>	
<p><i>Psychological Distress (K10)</i></p> <p><i>(Kessler 10-item Psychological Distress Scale)</i></p>	<p><b>Cite:</b></p> <p>Kessler, R.C., Barker, P.R., Colpe, L.J., Epstein, J.F., Gfroerer, J.C., Hiripi, E., Howes, M.J, Normand, S-L.T., Manderscheid, R.W., Walters, E.E., Zaslavsky, A.M. (2003). Screening for serious mental illness in the general population. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i>, 60(2), 184-189, DOI:10.1001/archpsyc.60.2.184</p>

Modules	Condition of Use Information
	<p><b>Advise:</b></p> <p>The authors request that users send them citations to all publications that use the scale (<a href="mailto:ronkadm@hcp.med.harvard.edu">ronkadm@hcp.med.harvard.edu</a>).</p> <p><i>Please refer to the <u>Derived Variables – Psychological Distress (K10)</u> document under the <u>Data Support Documentation</u> section of the CLSA website for additional information.</i></p>
<p><i>Satisfaction with Life Scale (SLS)</i></p> <p><i>(Satisfaction with Life Scale – SWLS)</i></p>	<p><b>Cite:</b></p> <p>Diener, E., Emmons, R.A., Larsen, R.J., Griffin, S. (1985). The satisfaction with life scale. <i>Journal of Personality Assessment</i>, 49(1), 71-75, DOI: 10.1207/s15327752jpa4901_13</p> <p><i>Please refer to the <u>Derived Variables – Satisfaction with Life (SLS)</u> document under the <u>Data Support Documentation</u> section of the CLSA website for additional information.</i></p>
<p><b>Labour Force</b></p>	
<p><i>Work Limitations Questionnaire (WLQ)</i></p>	<p><b>Cite:</b></p> <p>Lerner, DJ., Amick III, B.C., Rogers, W.H., Malspeis, S., Bungay, K. (2001). The Work Limitations Questionnaire: A Self-Administered Instrument for Assessing On-The-Job Work Disability. <i>Medical Care</i>, 39(1), 72-85, DOI: 10.1097/00005650-200101000-00009</p>
<p><b>Social Health</b></p>	
<p><i>Transportation, Mobility and Migration (TRA)</i></p>	<p><b>Acknowledge:</b></p> <p>“This research used data from the CLSA supported in part by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation”.</p> <p>This statement must be included in addition to the acknowledgements required by the CLSA, as described in the CLSA Publication and Promotion Policy.</p> <p><i>Please refer to the <u>Transportation, Mobility, Migration (TRA) Module</u> document under the <u>Data Support Documentation</u> section of the CLSA website for additional information.</i></p>
<p><i>Genomics Data</i></p>	<p><b>Cite:</b></p> <p>Forgetta V, Li R, Darmond-Zwaig C, et al. Cohort profile: genomic data for 26 622 individuals from the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA). <i>BMJ Open</i> 2022;12:e059021. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2021-059021. <a href="https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/12/3/e059021">https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/12/3/e059021</a></p>



Modules	Condition of Use Information
<p><b>Linked Data-Environmental Indicators</b></p>	
<p><i>Nitrogen Dioxide</i></p>	<p><b>Cite:</b>            Hystad, P., Setton, E., Cervantes, A., Poplawski, K., Deschenes, S., Brauer, M., van Donkelaar, A., Lamsal, L., Martin, R., Jerrett, M., Demers, P. (2011). Creating national air pollution models for population exposure assessment in Canada. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i>, 119(8), 1123-1129, DOI:10.14288/ehp.0220728</p> <p><i>Please refer to the <u><a href="#">Air Pollution &amp; Meteorological Exposure Data Document</a></u> under the Data Support Documentation section of the CLSA website for Conditions of Use.</i></p>
<p><i>Sulfur Dioxide</i></p>	<p><b>Cite:</b></p> <p>[1] Environment and Climate Change Canada. (2017). Air Quality Research Division, Toronto, Canada. Data files: OMI_Ground-Level_SO2_NA_2005.nc to OMI_Ground-Level_SO2_NA_2015.nc inclusive, generated 2017-07-05</p> <p>[2] McLinden, C.A., Fioletov, V., Boersma, K.F., Kharol, S.K., Krotkov, N., Lamsal, L., Makar, P.A., Martin, R.V., Veefkind, J.P., Yang, K. (2014). Improved satellite retrievals of NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> over the Canadian oil sands and comparisons with surface measurements, <i>Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics</i>, 14, 3637-3656, DOI:10.5194/acp-14-3637-2014</p> <p>[3] Kharol, S.K., McLinden, C.A., Sioris, C.E., Shephard, M.W., Fioletov, V., van Donkelaar, A., Philip, S., Martin, R.V. (2017). OMI satellite observations of decadal changes in ground-level sulfur dioxide over North America, <i>Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics</i>, 17, 5921-5929, DOI:10.5194/acp-17-5921-2017</p> <p>[4] CanMap Postal Code Suite v2015.3. [computer file] Markham: DMTI Spatial Inc., 2015</p> <p><b>Acknowledge:</b></p> <p>SO<sub>2</sub> metrics indexed to DMTI Spatial Inc. postal codes, were provided by CANUE (Canadian Urban Environmental Health Research Consortium).</p> <p><i>Please refer to the <u><a href="#">Annual Sulfur Dioxide dataset documentation</a></u> available under the Data section of the CANUE website (<a href="http://www.canue.ca">www.canue.ca</a>) for additional information.</i></p>

Modules	Condition of Use Information
<p>Ozone</p>	<p><b>Cite:</b></p> <p>[1] Environment and Climate Change Canada. (2017). Air Quality Research Division, Toronto, Canada. Data files: CHRONOS_Ground-Level_O3_NA_2002.nc to CHRONOS_Ground-Level_O3_NA_2009.nc inclusive, generated July 2017</p> <p>[2] Environment and Climate Change Canada. (2017). Air Quality Research Division, Toronto, Canada. Data files: GEMMACH_Ground-Level_O3_NA_2010.nc to GEMMACH_Ground-Level_O3_NA_2015.nc inclusive, generated July 2017</p> <p>[3] Robichaud, A., &amp; Ménard, R. (2014). Multi-year objective analyses of warm season ground-level ozone and PM 2.5 over North America using real-time observations and Canadian operational air quality models. <i>Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics</i>, 14(4), 1769-800, DOI: 10.5194/acp-14-1769-2014</p> <p>[4] Robichaud, A., Ménard, R., Zaitseva, Y., Anselmo, D. (2016). Multi-pollutant surface objective analyses and mapping of air quality health index over North America. <i>Air Quality, Atmosphere &amp; Health</i>. 9(7), 743-59, DOI: 10.1007/s11869-015-0385-9</p> <p><b>Acknowledge:</b></p> <p>Calculated ozone metrics indexed to DMTI Spatial Inc. postal codes were provided by CANUE (Canadian Urban Environmental Health Research Consortium)</p> <p><i>Please refer to the <u>Annual Ozone</u> dataset documentation available under the Data section of the CANUE website (<a href="http://www.canue.ca">www.canue.ca</a>) for additional information.</i></p>
<p>Fine Particulates</p>	<p><b>Cite:</b></p> <p>[1] van Donkelaar, A., Martin, R.V., Li, C., Burnett, R.T. (2019). Regional Estimates of Chemical Composition of Fine Particulate Matter using a Combined Geoscience-Statistical Method with Information from Satellites, Models, and Monitors. <i>Environmental Science &amp; Technology</i>, 53(5) 2595-2611, DOI:10.1021/acs.est.8b06392</p> <p>[2] Boys, B.L., Martin, R.V., van Donkelaar, A., MacDonell, R., Hsu, N.C., Cooper, M.J., Yantosca, R.M., Lu, Z., Streets, D.G., Zhang, Q., Wang, S.W. (2014). Fifteen-year global time series of satellite-derived fine particulate matter, <i>Environmental Science &amp; Technology</i>, 48(19), 11109-11118, DOI:10.1021/es502113p</p> <p>[3] CanMap Postal Code Suite v2015.3. [computer file] Markham: DMTI Spatial Inc., 2015</p>

Modules	Condition of Use Information
	<p><b>Acknowledge:</b></p> <p>PM2.5 metrics, indexed to DMTI Spatial Inc. postal codes, were provided by CANUE (Canadian Urban Environmental Health Research Consortium)</p> <p><i>Please refer to the <u>Annual Fine Particulates: NEW VERSION</u> dataset documentation available under the Data section of the CANUE website (<a href="http://www.canue.ca">www.canue.ca</a>) for additional information.</i></p>
<p><i>Landsat Greenness</i></p>	<p><b>Cite:</b></p> <p>[1] Gorelick, N., Hancher, M., Dixon, M., Ilyushchenko, S., Thau, D., Moore, R. (2017). Google Earth Engine: Planetary-scale geospatial analysis for everyone. <i>Remote Sensing of Environment</i>, 202, 18-27, DOI:10.1016/j.rse.2017.06.031</p> <p>[2] USGS Landsat 5 TM TOA Reflectance (Orthorectified), 1984 to 2011, accessed July 2017, from <a href="https://explorer.earthengine.google.com/#detail/LANDSAT%2FT5_L1T_TOA">https://explorer.earthengine.google.com/#detail/LANDSAT%2FT5_L1T_TOA</a></p> <p>[3] USGS Landsat 8 TOA Reflectance (Orthorectified), 2013 to 2017, accessed July 2017, from <a href="https://explorer.earthengine.google.com/#detail/LANDSAT%2FC8_L1T_TOA">https://explorer.earthengine.google.com/#detail/LANDSAT%2FC8_L1T_TOA</a></p> <p>[4] Landsat 5 TM Annual Greenest-Pixel TOA Reflectance Composite, 1984 to 2012, accessed July 2017, from <a href="https://explorer.earthengine.google.com/#detail/LANDSAT%2FT5_L1T_ANNUAL_GREENEST_TOA">https://explorer.earthengine.google.com/#detail/LANDSAT%2FT5_L1T_ANNUAL_GREENEST_TOA</a></p> <p>[5] Landsat 8 Annual Greenest-Pixel TOA Reflectance Composite, 2013 to 2015, accessed July 2017, from <a href="https://explorer.earthengine.google.com/#detail/LANDSAT%2FC8_L1T_ANNUAL_GREENEST_TOA">https://explorer.earthengine.google.com/#detail/LANDSAT%2FC8_L1T_ANNUAL_GREENEST_TOA</a></p> <p>[6] CanMap Postal Code Suite v2015.3. [computer file] Markham: DMTI Spatial Inc., 2015</p> <p><b>Acknowledge:</b></p> <p>NDVI metrics, indexed to DMTI Spatial Inc. postal codes, were provided by CANUE (Canadian Urban Environmental Health Research Consortium)</p> <p><i>Please refer to the <u>Annual Landsat NDVI (greenness)</u> dataset documentation available under the Data section of the CANUE website (<a href="http://www.canue.ca">www.canue.ca</a>) for additional information.</i></p>

Modules	Condition of Use Information
<p><i>Material and Social Deprivation Indices</i></p>	<p><b>Cite:</b></p> <p>[1] Pampalon, R., Hamel, D., Gamache, P., Philibert, M.D., Raymond, G., Simpson, A. (2012). An Area-Based Material and Social Deprivation Index for Public Health in Québec and Canada. <i>Canadian Journal of Public Health / Revue Canadienne De Santé Publique</i>, 103, S17–S22, <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23618066">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23618066</a></p> <p>[2] CanMap Postal Code Suite v2015.3. [computer file] Markham: DMTI Spatial Inc., 2015</p> <p><b>Acknowledge:</b></p> <p>[1] Material and Social Deprivation Indices (MSDI), indexed to DMTI Spatial Inc. postal codes, were provided by CANUE (Canadian Urban Environmental Health Research Consortium)</p> <p>[2] Material and Social Deprivation Indices (MSDI) used by CANUE were provided by: Institut National de Santé Publique du Québec (INSPQ). Indiceses were compiled for 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2011 Census data by the Bureau d'information et d'études en santé des populations (BIESP)  <a href="https://www.inspq.qc.ca/en/expertise/information-management-and-analysis/deprivation-index">[https://www.inspq.qc.ca/en/expertise/information-management-and-analysis/deprivation-index]</a></p> <p><i>Please refer to the <u>Material and Social Deprivation Indices</u> dataset documentation available under the Data section of the CANUE website (<a href="http://www.canue.ca">www.canue.ca</a>) for additional information.</i></p>
<p><i>Nighttime Light</i></p>	<p><b>Cite:</b></p> <p>[1] Gorelick, N., Hancher, M., Dixon, M., Ilyushchenko, S., Thau, D., Moore, R. (2017). Google Earth Engine: Planetary-scale geospatial analysis for everyone. <i>Remote Sensing of Environment</i>, 202, 18-27, DOI:10.1016/j.rse.2017.06.031</p> <p>[2] Defense Meteorological Program (DMSP) Operational Linescan System (OLS) Nighttime Lights Time Series Version 4. Accessed July 2017: <a href="https://explorer.earthengine.google.com/#detail/NOAA%2FDMS%20P-OLS%2FNIGHTTIME_LIGHTS">https://explorer.earthengine.google.com/#detail/NOAA%2FDMS P-OLS%2FNIGHTTIME LIGHTS</a></p> <p>[3] CanMap Postal Code Suite v2015.3. [computer file] Markham: DMTI Spatial Inc., 2015</p> <p><b>Acknowledge:</b></p> <p>DMSP-OLS metrics, indexed to DMTI Spatial Inc. postal codes, were provided by CANUE (Canadian Urban Environmental Health Research Consortium)</p>

Modules	Condition of Use Information
	<p>Please refer to the <u><i>Annual Nighttime Light</i></u> dataset documentation available under the Data section of the CANUE website (<a href="http://www.canue.ca">www.canue.ca</a>) for additional information.</p>
<p><i>Weather Indicators</i></p>	<p><b>Cite:</b></p> <p>[1] Customized spatial climate data files prepared for the Canadian Urban Environmental Health Research Consortium by the Canadian Forest Service of Natural Resources Canada, October 2017</p> <p>[2] CanMap Postal Code Suite v2015.3. [computer file] Markham: DMTI Spatial Inc., 2015</p> <p><b>Acknowledge:</b></p> <p>Weather-related indicators, based on custom data from Natural Resources Canada, were indexed to DMTI Spatial Inc. postal codes and provided by CANUE (Canadian Urban Environmental Health Research Consortium)</p> <p>Please refer to the <u><i>Annual Weather</i></u> dataset documentation available under the Data section of the CANUE website (<a href="http://www.canue.ca">www.canue.ca</a>) for additional information.</p>
<p><i>Canadian Active Living Environments</i></p> <p><i>(Can-ALE) Data</i></p>	<p><b>Cite:</b></p> <p>[1] Ross, N., Wasfi, R., Herrmann, T., and Gleckner, W. (2018). Canadian Active Living Environments Database (Can-ALE) User Manual &amp; Technical Document. Geo-Social Determinants of Health Research Group, Department of Geography, McGill University. <a href="http://canue.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/CanALE_UserGuide.pdf">http://canue.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/CanALE_UserGuide.pdf</a></p> <p>[2] CanMap Postal Code Suite v2016.3. [Computer file] Markham: DMTI Spatial Inc., 2016</p> <p><b>Acknowledge:</b></p> <p>Canadian Active Living Environments Index (Can-ALE), indexed to DMTI Spatial Inc. postal codes, were provided by CANUE (Canadian Urban Environmental Health Research Consortium).</p> <p>Please refer to the <u><i>Active Living Environments Indices</i></u> dataset documentation available under the Data section of the CANUE website (<a href="http://www.canue.ca">www.canue.ca</a>) for additional information.</p>