MEXICAN HEALTH AND AGING STUDY (MHAS 2003)

QUESTIONNAIRE APPLICATION MANUAL 2003

Presentation

The **National Institute of Statistics, Geography, and Informatics** (**INEGI**), presents the **Mexican Health and Aging Survey Interviewers' Manual** (**MHAS-2001**). The purpose of this document is to present the activities, functions and responsibilities of the personnel in charge of collecting the data, which will be gathered via the application of the corresponding questionnaire in 2003.

For this second wave of the survey, a percentage of those persons who were respondents in 2001 have died. For this reason, an instrument has been designed called, "Questionnaire Concerning a Deceased Person," in which one will find the data that is considered most important for the continuity of this survey.

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Introduction

The main objective of this manual is to present the concepts, goals, and field procedures for the Mexican Health and Aging Survey 2003 (MHAS). This manual provides instruction on the correct handling of the field material that will be used in the first of the two data waves (2001 and 2003). This manual acquaints the interviewer with the proper way to fill out the questionnaire; with handling the Household Roster for regular residents and non-resident children; handling non-responding households; and other basic issues of the questionnaire.

This publication is addressed to all personnel taking part in the activities of the survey. While it is primarily for the interviewers, it is also useful for anyone interested in the process of obtaining data of individuals of middle and older ages in Mexico.

The manual consists of eleven chapters. The first chapter provides a general overview, indicating the antecedents and objectives of the project, as well as a general sketch of the work process. The second chapter describes the task of the interviewer, as well as some characteristics and specific considerations to be taken into account when collecting information from individuals of middle and old ages. The third chapter describes the activities after fieldwork. Chapters four and five focus on the questionnaire and each of its sections, giving specific instructions on how to complete them. The last chapters deal with proxy respondents, future contacts, general observations, completing the updated household form, the classification of results and the handling of the non-interview case, respectively.

Anthropometric measures were made on a sub-sample of respondents. These measures include height, weight, and hip circumference, among others. These measures will be important for determining the physical characteristics of the respondents, in order to compare the change between the two waves of the survey. Field supervisors will be in charge of this activity specifically, and must be the same individuals that conduct and record the corresponding measures.

1. PROJECT PRESENTATION

This chapter summarizes the general and specific objectives of the study, the conceptual design, and the sample design.

1.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

The **Mexican Health and Aging Study (MHAS)** is a prospective panel study, in which respondents will be visited for a second time in 2003 . Data are collected and examined on multiple aspects of the aging process, including the effects of disease and disabilities on aging. The MHAS data are a representative panel of the Mexican population aged fifty or older.

This study proposes to generate a base of statistical information representing both urban and rural environments, with characteristics encompassing aspects of social behavior, health, familial networks, familial help and finance, state of activity and of pensions for these persons. Also to be evaluated are the effects of individual behavior, circumstances of life during infancy, migratory history, economy, and characteristics of the community.

The longitudinal design will capture not only the well-being of individuals of middle and old age in a given time, but also the changes that occur over time. The health conditions of two subgroups are of particular interest: migrants who returned to Mexico after periods of residence in the United States, and Mexicans with no residence history in the United States.

This information will be useful in evaluating policies on health, employment, pensions, and institutional support directed to the elderly and their families. It is crucial to acknowledge that the family is the institution providing elderly care. The collected information will also be useful for considering how inter-generational transfer systems affect the health of the elderly in Mexico.

1.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the survey include:

To provide information about perceived health conditions, cognitive status, and use of health services among the middle-aged and older people (defined as 50 or older in the year 2000) who were residents in urban or rural homes in Mexico.
To identify the conditions of employment, income, well-being, pension availability, and family networks among individuals of middle and old age.
To determine the role that family networks and migration plays as a family strategy to improve the well-being of individuals of aged 50 or older.

1.3 CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

The MHAS 2003 design is based on previous studies and existing experiences with similar research in Mexico and other countries. Based on these experiences, a group was formed among the personnel of the National Survey on Employment (ENEU/ENE) of the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information (INEGI), researchers from the Universities of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Maryland in the U.S., and personnel from Mexican health institutions. This group was founded in order to elaborate the current version of the basic questionnaire, to determine the characteristics of the sample, to write the manuals, and to train interviewers or researchers for fieldwork.

1.4 SAMPLE DESIGN

For this research, a household survey scheme will be used from the National Survey on Employment (ENEU/ENE) collected in the fourth quarter (Oct to Dec) of 2000, based on a multistage and stratified sample scheme. A sub-sample is obtained from persons who were a) habitual residents of the household and (b) 50 or older at the time of ENE 2000. The respondents included in the MHAS have been sampled to be interviewed from this group.

1.5 SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA

MHAS 2003 will include all individuals aged 50 and older that were interviewed for MHAS 2001, and their spouses. People residing in institutions such as hospitals and asylums are excluded from the sample.

1.6 IMPLEMENTING THE SURVEY

This survey will be conducted approximately between the months of May and July 2003. In each household identified for MHAS, the sampled person is interviewed along with his/her spouse, regardless of the spouse's age.

2. INTERVIEWER ACTIVITIES

In this section, the activities an interviewer should carry out are summarized, as well as a series of reccommendations that guarantee the success of the interview.

The interview must be direct, substitution for the sampled person is not acceptable. Only the sampled person is able to provide the required information.

The relationship established between the interviewer and respondent is key for the research. It is crucial because firstly, it is a fairly long interview, so a solid interviewing procedure maximizes the chances of completing the interview; secondly, because in some cases anthropomorphic measure will be taken; and thirdly because MHAS is a longitudinal research that requires follow-up interviews with the same people in the future.

For an optimal performance of these activities, it is necessary that, before going out into the field, you locate the area of work and plan the routes according to the directions presented in the sample sheet and the house list.

2.1 OFFICE ACTIVITIES

2.1.1 RECEIVING AND REVIEWING THE WORKLOAD

After having taken the training course for the survey, the supervisor will deliver the workload to the interviewer, which will be comprised of:

MHAS 2003 questionnaires
House list
Sample sheet
No-interview Sheet
Thank you notes.
Additional fieldwork materials

Afterwards you must verify that your workload is complete and that the house list corresponds to the zone where the sampled households are located.

2.1.2 LOCATING WORK AREA AND PLANNING INTERVIEW ROUTES

For optimal performance of your activities, it is necessary that before going into the field, you locate your work area on a map stored at the office. It is also helpful to plan the routes following the instructions shown in the sample sheet.

Transcribe the information from the household roster list and non-resident children of MHAS 2001 in the same format for MHAS 2003, strictly following the names as they originally appeared on the lines.

2.2 FIELD ACTIVITIES

2.2.1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SAMPLED PERSON

As indicated earlier, MHAS 2003 is directed at people who participated in the first MHAS survey in 2001, in which interviews were conducted as “single interviews,” meaning that at the time of interview the respondent had no spouse, and declared himself/herself as single, separated, divorced, or widowed. “Couple interviews” were for those cases in 2001 for which the respondent had a spouse and was united by marriage or free union.

Each home has been given a unique code from 2001, with the understanding that each has been categorized for MHAS. The code is a consecutive number between 00001 and 11000.

As you arrive at the house, ask if the sampled person (NAME), who is registered in the sample sheet, lives there. Explain that this is the second visit regarding the same items from the 2001 visit, and that with this a comparison will be completed of the health data for individuals of middle and old age and their spouses. The socio-demographic information (sex, age, kinship, marital status) will help the interviewer to identify the sampled person. The interviewer must be very discreet with this information. If the data provided by the respondent do not match the Sample Sheet data, he/she must try to find out the correct information, and if there was a change (in marital status for example) or what happened.

If questioned about the way the sampled person is being located, explain that research is being conducted all over the country on the health, activity, and well being of individuals of middle and old age and their spouses. Also explain that respondents where located through the MHAS interviews in 2001, and that the information will only be used for statistical purposes and is confidential.

The respondent cannot be substituted. If the sampled person refuses to be interviewed, you cannot substitute him/her with someone else.

When other person(s) are present besides the one being interviewed, ask them to kindly allow you to conduct the interview in private (since it is confidential). If they do not leave, emphasize the confidentiality of the questions, and ask the respondent if he/she agrees to have the other person(s) remain present.

Before beginning the interview with each respondent, make a brief presentation on the objectives of your visit and the institution that you work for. Remind them once more that all information is for statistical purposes only and is confidential.

When one of the respondents you are looking for is not home, ask for the day and time when this person can be found, and leave a notice card, indicating that you will come back at the stated time. Remind them that only the sampled person and his/her spouse can provide the information.

Sample Sheets

This format contains all of the information for the identification of the person(s) to be interviewed and necessary directions to carry out the interview. Given the variety of cases we will probably find, it has been separated into "interviews for singles in 2001" and "interviews for couples in 2001."

It is important to mention that, due to the type of program that was used to generate these formats, accents on words have been omitted.

The sample sheets are divided into the following sections:

- Title: Sample Sheet (interview for singles in 2001) or Sample Sheet (interview for couples in 2001), are designed such that for each form there appears specific instructions.

- Areas of Identification: These are divided into those that identify the physical location of the home, which are the municipal code, the stratum of the zone where the home is located, and the control number. This number is composed of six digits, the first two corresponding to the federal entity and the other four a conjunction of progressive numbers that correspond to the listed area. Also included in areas of identification is the number of the sampled home: that is the progressive number that identifies interviewed person(s) in the home in 2001 and the persons to be interviewed in 2003.

- Personal data: The data that identifies the person(s) to be interviewed, in the home, classifying them by sampled person and spouse, name, approximate current age, sex, and address.

It includes the three-digit code from the result of the 2001 interview, the form of which is shown below.

The first digit |___|___|___| is assigned the code "1" if the interview was with a single person and "2" if with a couple.

The second digit |___|___|___| in this box is given the code of the person who gave the information referent to the sampled person, which could be "1" for the sampled person, "2" for the spouse, "3" for a substitute respondent, or "0" for when there was no interview.

The third digit |___|___|___| is the code of the person that gave the information referent to the spouse, which could be "1" for the sampled person, "2" for the spouse, “3” for a substitute respondent, or “0” for when there was no interview.

Presented below are descriptions of each of the codes that resulted from the 2001 interviews.

110 Non-couple interview (one person sampled), information given concerning person him/herself.

130 Non-couple interview (one person sampled), information given by a proxy-respondent.

202 Couple interview, not an interview of a sampled person but information given by the spouse for the spouse him/herself.

203 Couple interview, not an interview of a sampled person, but information of the spouse given by a proxy-respondent.

210 Couple interview, but information given by sampled person him/herself and no interview with the spouse.

211 Couple interview, information given by the sampled person only, both concerning himself and his spouse.

212 Couple interview, information given by sampled person about himself and by his spouse about herself.

213 Couple interview, information given by sampled person about himself and information about his spouse given by a proxy-respondent.

222 Couple interview, information about the sampled person given by the spouse and information about the spouse given by the spouse him/herself.

230 Couple interview, information of sampled person given by a proxy-respondent, and no interview with the spouse.

232 Couple interview, information of sampled person given by a proxy-respondent, and spousal information given by spouse him/herself.

233 Couple interview, information of sampled person and spouse given by proxy-respondent.

For those cases which have a couple interview and one of them will not be interviewed (202, 203, 210, 230) the motive will show up as having been temporarily absent. Such a case is neither useful nor negative for the study.

For those cases which have a proxy-respondent (130, 203, 213, 230, 232 and 233) the name and relationship of the person that gave the information in 2001 will show up in the observations section. In a case where the same procedure is still required, try to use the same proxy-respondent.

- Contact proxy-respondent: In this space is the name, relationship, address, and telephone numbers for a person that can be contacted in case the sampled person cannot be found, as provided by the proxy-respondent in 2001.

- Attention Interviewer: This section is a guide for the interviewer, in general form, for how the different cases of questionnaires must be used as presented in the field.

Once the home and the person to be interviewed are located, you must record the current marital status of the persons to be interviewed, whether the respondent and his/her spouse live together or not. Once this has been done, follow the instructions, marking with an ink pen the boxes which have a specific case, until you reach the general directions. Take into account that those cases that say "Basic Questionnaires" could be a tracking questionnaire or that of a new person, that of an outside proxy-respondent; for example.

In the latter part of the sheet you will find two sections that must be filled out upon completion of the interview(s), reflecting the final results.

2.2.2 DETERMINING THE TYPE OF INTERVIEW

<u>Sampled Person (non-couple)</u>

MHAS 2003 will be applicable for all sampled persons and their spouses. However, if in 2003 the person sampled is single, widowed, divorced, or separated, it will only be applicable to the person of interest. These cases are known as "special monitoring interviews."

<u>Sampled Person (couple)</u>

In a case where the sampled person should have a spouse (by marriage or free union) that resides in the same home, take an interview for each one individually, even if the spouse of the sampled person is less than 50 years of age. These cases are referred to as "spousal monitoring interviews." When there are two respondents in the same home, it is necessary to clearly identify who is the *sampled person* and who is the *spouse of the sampled person.* This information is crucial later on to determine the statistical expansion that is assigned to each one. Thus, it is quite important to not interchange or substitute information between members of the couple. Have in mind that there will be cases in which the sampled person will be the husband and in other cases the wife; the sex of the person or his/her position in the home does NOT determine the selection.

When performing the couple interview, consider that there are some sections of the questionnaire that do not need to be conducted twice, as they contain information that need only be answered once by the couple. For this reason, the survey has been structured such that two interviews can be conducted and will not be exactly the same. Rather, the two complement each other, that is to say, that there are sections that are only asked once out of the two interviews.

This strategy also reduces the time spent by the interviewer in the home. The order in which the two interviews are conducted is NOT important—in other words, the first interview should be applied to the sampled person or spouse. It is also recommended that the woman be interviewed first in the case of a couple interview. This will be explained in more detail later on.

Interview conducted through a proxy-respondent

The study is designed to obtain the information through interviews directed at each person. For this reason, it is required that the interviewer obtains this information directly with the person(s) of interest. Only in serious cases of illness or cognitive impediment is it acceptable to receive information through a proxy-respondent. However, it is important to indicate that interviews through a proxy-respondent are not very useful for the purposes of this study, because it does not obtain all of the required information, and only the field supervisor can approve this type of interview. For these cases, a separate questionnaire has been designed. When an interview is conducted through a proxy-respondent, it is recommended that the proxy-respondent be the spouse, child, or grandchild, who might have sufficient knowledge concerning person(s) of interest. It is preferable that such a substitute should have frequent contact with the person(s) of interest.

Questionnaire concerning a Deceased Person

This survey is of longitudinal character—that is, it is a monitoring study of the same people interviewed in 2001. If death has occurred in one of these persons between the time of interviewing in 2001 and 2003, the proxy-respondent ought to be the spouse, child, or person that is familiar with the social and economic factors surrounding the deceased, in the last months of his/her life.

2.3 INTERVIEW

The survey is a valuable method in socioeconomic research. It allows us to know the health, functionality, activity, and economic status of individuals of middle and old age. In addition, this research allow us to explore the structure and function of each respondent’s family network

The survey is collected through an individual, in-person interview. The interview consists of a series of questions, which include health, use of health services, family networks, migration history, work and income background, retirement, pension, and anthropometric measures. Hence, it is important that when conducting the interviews you consider the following aspects:

a) It is important to dress appropriately for the work zone. This inspires trust and acceptance in the respondent. In previous research with older people, relatives wishing to avoid disturbing the older person would turn the interviewer away. Therefore, it is important to create a feeling of trust with the people surrounding the sampled person. Be confident, and take into account that your ability and enthusiasm will yield optimal results.

b) In the case that the name registered in the Sample Sheet does not match the person that actually lives at the house, write it on the questionnaire cover, make the proper annotation in the observations section, and proceed with the interview. Make sure that the respondent is the same as the one who was interviewed in 2001.

c) Due to work schedules, people are often not in their homes. It is therefore necessary to ask if it is possible to visit them before or after working hours. Ask for an appointment, for the telephone number of the residence or workplace of the person (if applicable), and set the place, time, and date of the interview.

d) The interviewer must never deduce an answer from the information on the Sample Sheet. The questions must be asked verbatim, though some respondents will deliberately lie (s/he cannot answer the interview, or is too busy or sick). In these cases, insist on the confidentiality of the information, and explain that the information will only be used for statistical purposes in order to show the situation of individuals of middle and old age in Mexico.

e) When the respondent or his/her relatives try to avoid the interview, do not suggest that the spouse, a child, or other person give the information. Explain that the person of interest is the only one who can provide some of the information about health, childhood, family networks, and future beliefs and expectations—therefore, he/she is the only one who can answer the questions of the survey. Allow the other person(s) to be present if you find consider it necessary, but only with the consent of the respondent.

f) If at any point in the interview the respondent has doubts about answering the questions, especially during the part regarding finance, assets, pensions, and migration history of the children, explain that the answers will only serve as an aggregate with those of other interviewed people of his/her age. Add that this data is important for understanding the health and lives of older and middle aged Mexicans like him/herself, and that all of the information needs to be approximate to present it as part of the aggregate.

g) It is important that you show interest in the respondent’s answers , because this will make him/her feel important as an respondent.

At the end or the interview, make sure that the questions have been fully answered, and clarify any doubts about the information that has been received.

i) Remember not to offer any compensation, help, or gift in exchange for the interview.

2.4 CONSIDERATIONS IN INTERVIEWING ADULTS 50 YEARS OR OLDER

It is important to bear in mind the characteristics of the population targeted in this research, so that you can better understand the persons being interviewed and establish better relationships with them. This will help the interview process and the collection of information.

Table 1.1 presents physical changes that are commonly found in adults age 50 or older (left column). It also shows the actions recommended (right column) to support the interviewer in handling these difficulties.

Table 1.1

I. Physical Changes	Recommended Actions
A. Sensory depletion – Difficulty in hearing high and low tones, distinguishing between tones, and perceiving the complexity of noises in the environment – Difficulty in distinguishing words with letters S, Z, T, F y G. – Depletion of sight, peripheral vision and depth perception. – Difficulty in adapting to lighting changes.	1. Speak clearly, slowly, and in a normal tone of voice. Avoid stringent tones. 2. Repeat questions and categories as many times as needed. 3. Select a well-lit place for the interview, where environmental noises can be avoided. 4. Sit facing forward and look into the face of the respondent. Pronounce the questions well, so the lip movements complement the hearing.
B. Neurological changes – Slower in processing information and answering questions. – Depletion in the ability to concentrate, in abstract thinking, and in recalling the required information. – Possibility of neurological changes such as: confusion, disorientation, and forgetfulness, which can be the consequences of medicines.	1. Reduce the pace of the interview (make it slower). Give less information at a time, and in plainer language. Allow more time for the respondent to explain him/herself. 2. Repeat questions and answer choices often. 3. Offer keys or signs to help him/her recall the previous information, such as dates and important events.
C. Changes in muscular-skeleton, respiratory, and genital-urinary systems – Depletion of muscular tone and articulations fade due to osteoporosis. – Depletion of blood flow to the lungs, causing difficulty in breathing, and diminution of resistance. – Depletion in excretion efficiency that may cause urine to leak, urinary incontinence. – Facial muscles difficulty, change in jaw articulations and dentures that may cause improper verbal articulation or pronunciation difficulties.	1. Give the information in an organized and structured manner. 2. Stay alert to exhaustion signs, and do not extend the interview longer than necessary. Take brief breaks for the respondent to rest and go to the bathroom, if he/she needs it. 3. Ask for clarification or repetition of the answer if you do not understand the given answer. 4. Encourage the respondent to talk and give him/her enough time to articulate his/her answers.

<table>
<tr><th>II. Psychosocial Changes</th><th>Recommended Actions</th></tr>
<tr><td>A. Attitudes and life styles
– Cautious reaction to new events, and uneasiness in changing their daily routines.
– Fear of crime and preoccupation with their safety (this feature is present in everybody, but pronounced in the elderly).
– Fear of appearing disabled due to their abilities depletion. For instance: fear of not answering as expected, shame for their physical appearance, and home.
– Very rooted styles and daily habits.
– Change in roles, due to retirement, widowhood, or loss of loved ones, that may result in limited social interaction, loneliness, or more free or leisure time. Some elder people like to speak of their personal matters for extended periods, because there is little opportunity to do so.</td><td>1. Devote more time creating a comfortable and trustworthy environment. Use a Photo ID.
2. Emphasize the objectives of the research, especially the confidentiality aspect.
3. Treat the respondent with great respect and courtesy. You must address the person as “Usted” (formal ‘you’ pronoun in Spanish), unless the respondent asks otherwise.
4. Give positive stimulus and encouraging expressions.
5. Help the respondent feel that his/her opinions are important and are contributing to society.
6. Try to not let the interview interfere with the habits and daily chores of the respondent. Breaking daily routines in elder people may cause uneasiness, and affect the validity of the answers.
7. Be aware of the respondent missing the point, and go back to question with care.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>III. Socio-cultural Changes</th><th>Recommended Actions</th></tr>
<tr><td>A. Educational level

This age group usually has less education than any other. Women have less education than men.

B. Different generation

Some people grew old with the century, in a different historical and social context than today. Many are unfamiliar with the research methodology, or the interview process.</td><td>1. Use plain language. Avoid technical terms.
2. Explain the objectives of the research and what is expected from the respondent as part of this research.
3. Create a trusting environment during the interview.
4. Be aware of non-verbal communication.</td></tr>
</table>

*** Source**: Sánchez-Ayéndez, M. et al. 1996 “Normal changes of the aging process and specific actions will be considered upon interviewing adults of old age.” Document Coma-5. University of Puerto Rico/Medical Sciences Center. Faculty of Biosocial Sciences and Graduate School of Public Health. Interdisciplinary Project of Gerontological Study.

2.5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE

For the best possible quality in filling out the questionnaires, it is important to consider the following:

a) Use only pencil, printing your letters with no abbreviations. Do not use cursive, do not overwrite and write numbers carefully.

b) To indicate the option(s), you must circle the answer or write the code number in the space provided, being cautious of not using the other option's space.

c) Follow the instructions carefully for each question -- some are multiple-choice, and in others you must ask the respondent what is most important and mark a single option. Be aware of the skip patterns of each question. As it will be explained in detail later, another type of question in this instrument requires the line number of certain persons. This applies to household residents, non-resident children of the respondent, and deceased children. In order to include the line numbers it will be necessary to check against the rosters.

d) Read each question to the respondent. Repeat or make additional questions when the respondent does not understand. If you make an observation, indicate it with an asterisk (*) and write it down in the space provided at the end of the questionnaire. When the answer choices include the option "other, specify," be as explicit as possible.

e) If necessary, modify questions to the respondent with caution. Consider if he/she is a widow(er), has never worked, does not have children, or lives alone. Keep in mind that this research contains questions related to health, family networks, and economic aspects of the individual and his/her spouse if they live in the same home.

2.6 SPECIAL CASES FOR COLLECTING MHAS DATA

a) The sampled person no longer lives in the house, but lives in the same colony, neighborhood, or locality where it is possible to locate him/her. In this case find out the address, and conduct the interview at the new home.

b) The sampled person moved out of the colony, neighborhood, or locality, but it is possible to locate him/her. Find out the new address, and conduct the interview at the new home.

When these two changes occur, take note of the new address on the cover of the questionnaire and mark the box "change of address," option 2.

c) The sampled person moved out of the colony, neighborhood, or locality and it is not possible to locate him/her. Indicate on the interview sheet and find out the new address if possible, write it down on the reverse side of this sheet to save this interview for the wave of this survey.

d) The sampled person has passed away but the spouse is living. If the widow has re-married, conduct the interview. The new spouse is considered as "new spouse of spouse."

e) The sampled person has passed away and does not have a spouse, or the spouse has died as well and there is no proxy-respondent. If this is the case, indicate "no interview" on the sheet.

f) The sampled person and/or the spouse are temporarily absent: when there is only one person to be interviewed in the home (no spouse), and he/she is temporarily absent but lives with another family member or adequate proxy-respondent, conduct the interview with such a proxy-respondent.

   If the sampled person is with a spouse and the former is temporarily absent but the spouse IS present, conduct the first interview with the spouse, and the interview of the sampled person with a proxy-respondent. If both of them are temporarily absent, for each one, always conduct a separate interview with a proxy-respondent that might be found in the same home.

   In these cases, an interview through a proxy-respondent can ONLY be conducted with the supervisor's permission.

g) The sampled person and/or spouse are temporarily absent and there is no adequate proxy-respondent to be found. That is to say, if the sampled person (and/or spouse, if he/she has) is absent and an adequate proxy-respondent cannot be found in the home, DO NOT conduct the interview. Note on the sheet "no interview," clarifying on the bottom of the page the specific circumstances.

h) The sampled person and/or spouse is/are not suitable to be interviewed. This situation occurs when then the sampled person and/or spouse are not physically able to give the interview directly for health reasons. In this case conduct the interview with the help of a proxy-respondent, for the sampled person and/or the spouse respectively.

i) The sampled individual is not suitable to be interviewed and is without an adequate proxy-respondent. When the sampled person is not suitable to give us the interview directly for whatever reason, for example, he has gone blind, and we cannot find any proxy-respondent, do NOT conduct the interview.

j) The sampled person refuses to give information, but authorizes a family member to do so. Conduct the interview through such a proxy-respondent, but verify that this person should be an adequate proxy-respondent.

k) The sampled person refuses to give information and does NOT authorize another proxy-respondent to do so either. Remember that you must use your best efforts to conduct the interview. However, if this is the case, or if both the sampled and the spouse refuse, always classify it as "negative" on the "no interview" sheet. If it is a couple interview and one of the two refuses, note it on the title page of the second interview.

2.7 RULES FOR CONDUCTING COUPLE INTERVIEWS

1.- When the sampled person of MHAS has a spouse in the home, conduct the first interview with the first person we should have contact with, either the sampled person OR the spouse.

Based on experience of past surveys, the people that give the information most of the time are housewives. For this reason, the questionnaire is designed in such a way that family information is given by women, who are generally more informed in this area. The men, meanwhile, are more knowledgeable in economic areas. However, for the logistics of this survey, it is recommended that the first person contacted also be the first to answer the interview, regardless of gender or whether it is the sampled person or the spouse.

2.- When conducting a couple interview (sampled individual and spouse) and one of the two is represented by a proxy-respondent, ALWAYS conduct the direct interview first and the one with the proxy-respondent second, regardless of whether the first interview is with the sampled person or with the spouse.

3.- When both interviews are conducted through a proxy-respondent, fill out the sections: TR-habitual residents, TR-children, not residents (section B), and the section of Help and Children (section G) only in the FIRST interview. To facilitate this, the Control Sheets are included in the questionnaire.

3. ACTIVITIES AFTER FIELDWORK

It is recommended that before turning in your workload, you review all the questionnaires. In particular, make sure each section of each questionnaire is completed in the case of couple-interviews. Make sure that the identification of both members of the couple is correct. Once the material is reviewed, you will sort the materials numerically by control number and you will deliver them to the supervisor. Afterwards, he/she will inform you if there are any mistakes.

4. THE QUESTIONNAIRE AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR CAPTURING INFORMATION

This chapter describes the questionnaire as the interviewer's main tool. Since the information of MHAS 2003 is registered in this, we want you to be aware of the main elements of the interview, their function, and how they are to be used.

First we present a general scheme of the interview's structure. We then describe each of its parts (sections and observation sheets) in detail, in order to create a roster of information of high quality, based upon the linear findings in this section.

4.1 Structure of the information collection instrument

The questionnaire provides space for two interviews, and contains the following parts:

- Questionnaire cover
- First interview cover
- First interview sections
- First interview observations sheet
- Second interview cover
- Second interview sections
- Second interview observations sheet
- Information for future contact

Each part contains several sections, which are shown in Table 1.2, allowing you to identify them and understand their functions:

Table 1.2 Instrument for Information collection structure

Parts	Sections
Cover	1. Geographic identification 2. Questionnaire control 3. Home address 4. Home change
First interview cover	1. First interview cover 2. Interview number 3. Name of interviewed person 4. ENE line number 5. Respondent code, date, and number of visits. 6. Language or dialect 7. Interview result
First interview thematic sections	Household residents section Section A. Demographic data Section B. Non-resident children Section C. Health Section D. Health services Section E. Cognitive exercises Section F. Parents and help for parents Section G. Help and children Section H. Functionality and help Section I. Employment Section J. House Section K. Pension, income, and Assets Section L. Anthropometric measures
First interview observations sheet	Legal basis Observations
Second interview cover	1. Interview number 2. Name of interviewed person 3. ENE line number 4. Respondent code, date, and number of visits. 5. Language or dialect 6. Interview result
Second interview thematic sections	Section A. Demographic data Section C. Health Section D. Health services Section E. Cognitive exercises Section F. Parents and help for parents Section H. Functionality and help Section I. Employment Section L. Anthropometric measures
Second interview observations sheet	Legal basis Observations
Future contact sheet	Information for future contact

4.1.1 COVER

This provides the basic information of the respondent and household: geographic location, control number, sampled person's name, home address, name and code of interviewer, supervisor and coder, and a space to indicate if the sampled person changed residence.

When the sampled person has moved and you are able to locate him/her in the new residence, note in the corresponding space the new domicile information.

4.1.2 FIRST AND SECOND INTERVIEW COVER

Content and instructions for completion:

1.- Name, family name (paternal and maternal): you must note the name of the person to whom the first or second interview corresponds to, regardless of whether it is the sampled person or the spouse. Circle the corresponding code that applies to the first or second interview, as follows: "1" for the person sampled in 2001; "2" for the spouse of the sampled person in 2001, "3" for persons that married since the 2001 visit, and "4" indicates that the person who the sampled person married since 2001 was at that time denominated as the spouse. Refer to the sample sheets for help with completing this classification.

2.- Codes for those being interviewed: "1" for the person sampled in 2001; "2" for the spouse of the sampled person in 2001, "3" for persons that have married since the 2001 visit, and "4" indicates that the person who the sampled person married since 2001 was at that time denominated as the spouse. Refer to the sample sheets for help with completing this classification.

3.- Monitoring or new person interview. Select option 1 for a monitoring interview for those that were interviewed for MHAS 2001. Option 2 indicates those that are being interviewed for the first time in 2003; this includes those that could not be interviewed during the first round because of temporary absence, or an adequate proxy-respondent could not be found, etc. Also, include those who may have married the sampled person since 2001 (new spouse).

The classification of a tracking or new person interview is crucial, since it will be used several times throughout the interviewing process, often to decide whether or not certain questions are applicable.

4.- Interview date: Note the month and date when the interview is conducted.

5.- Number of visits for interview: this number should indicate the <u>total</u> amount of visits that you had to make in order to complete the interview, considering when you may have had to interrupt the interview for whatever reason and had to return later or on another day.

6.- Interview result: in this space you must circle the option corresponding to the result obtained in the interview. For the first interview, there are only two possible outcomes. The second interview has the same two possible outcomes and 7 additional non-interview reasons.

-Complete (01): If the respondent gives us a complete interview, it is to say that he responds to all of the sections.

-Incomplete (20): When the respondent refuses to continue with the interview but has already responded to more than one section, circle this option, noting the letter of the last section completed.

CODES FOR "NO INTERVIEW" IN THE SECOND INTERVIEW

For those cases in which a couple interview was conducted but the second person was not interviewed, use this section. In a case where the first interview is through a proxy-respondent or concerning a deceased person, use an "unsuccessful interview" sheet.

The options are as follows:

22 Basic interview was refused. Make sure that the person who refused <u>could have</u> responded directly.

23 Substitute interview was refused. Mark this option when the sampled person is not in a condition to respond, and the family members or proxy-respondent refuse the interview.

24 Interview concerning deceased was refused. This option indicates the cases in which the family denies information concerning the sampled person, who in this case has passed away since ENASEM 2001.

25 Not suitable without proxy-respondent: For those cases in which the person is not able to respond for reasons of health or coherency, and it is not possible to find an adequate proxy-respondent.

26 Absent and without proxy-respondent: Mark this option when the sampled person is absent for more than the duration of the survey, and an adequate proxy-respondent cannot be found.

27 Deceased and without proxy-respondent: Use this option when the person who lived with the sampled person is not an adequate proxy-respondent and it is not possible to find another.

28 Not interviewed in 2001 and deceased in 2003: Those cases in which for whatever reason could not be interviewed in 2001 and passed away

between then and 2003.

4.1.3 SECTIONS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire is the main part of MHAS 2003, because it is the complete list\ pf questions concerning the characteristics of accommodation, homes, and persons of interest.

Each questionnaire has the capacity to obtain information concerning a couple: the person sampled for the study and his/her spouse that reside in the same dwelling. This is to say, that in the cases where the sampled person is found to be married, and the spouse lives in the same home, two interviews will be conducted.

4.2 INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTING INTERVIEWS

4.2.1 ONE INTERVIEW IN THE HOME (SINGLE PERSON)

In the case of one interview for one sampled person without a spouse, conduct the first interview completely. In other words, all sections of the interview are applicable.

4.2.2 INTERVIEW FOR A COUPLE IN THE HOME

In this case conduct two interviews in the home; that of the sampled person and of his/her spouse. It is important to indicate the <u>order in which the interviews are conducted</u>. It doesn't matter who is the first to be interviewed, so long as the data for each one is coded separately and assigned a unique identification key.

It is recommended that the first person interviewed be the one who is more knowledgeable concerning the children and familial matters. The majority of the time this will be the woman..

<u>Completing the List of Residents of the Home and Information Concerning Children</u>

In the case where a couple is interviewed, certain sections of the first interview have been included. So, <u>the first person interviewed of the two</u> will be the one who completes: a) the list of residents in the home, b) section B, including the list of children who do not reside in the home, and c) section G, concerning help of and for children. This is because it's possible that certain information from these sections will be required to complete sections later on. Specifically, it is required to know the number of line assigned to each resident of the home, to each child non-resident, and to each deceased child of the couple. This information is asked in these sections.

Completing Sections J (Domicile), and K (Income, Pension, and Benefits)

These two sections refer to economic aspects of the couple. Although in the majority of cases the man of the house is more qualified to answer these questions, it is difficult to predict for certain. In light of this, an Interview Control Sheet is used immediately before section J in both interviews, in order to ask the person if he/she is the best person to answer these questions or if the spouse is preferred instead. Proceed to collect the data from the preferred respondent, but always fill in the space of the first interview. In short, when finishing both interviews in the homes, the interviewer must rely on a questionnaire containing two completed interviews.

4.3 GENERAL FILLING INSTRUCTIONS

Notice that the questionnaire is designed to register the information from two interviews, for the case of couple-households. It will be necessary to use more than one questionnaire when the number of lines (only 19) provided is not enough to write the household residents or non-resident children. When using the other questionnaire do not forget to write down the ID numbers on the corresponding cover.

The following instructions summarize various aspects to be considered when filling out the questionnaire.

- The questionnaire is filled out only at the time of conducting the interview at the sampled household.

- Write clearly with uppercase print letters, with no abbreviations, and without invading the space provided for numbers or other annotations.

- Numbers must be clearly written, legible, and with digits in the corresponding spaces. Fill them out from left to right using only one number per space and writing zeros in the unused spaces.

- When making corrections in any part of the questionnaire, do not erase or scratch out the mistake; you must completely cancel it with two horizontal lines and, depending on the available space, write the correct and complete answer above or to the side (without invading other lines or columns).

Taking into account these general instructions will facilitate reading the information, and any later revision, supervision, validation, and capturing that may be necessary.

For this survey in particular, all information will be captured, including names of persons in the home rosters, non-resident children, and part of the observation sheet. It is recommended that results be written clearly to facilitate the study.

4.3.1 TYPES OF QUESTIONS

The questionnaire has three basic types of questions. Each question type is different in its phrasing and answering.

1. Questions that are read verbatim to the respondent, along with the possible answer choices. For these questions the answers are written in LOWERCASE, and at the end of each choice there is either a question mark or ellipses.

2. Questions in which answer choices are *not* read to the respondent. Answers that are provided are meant to only assist the interviewer in understanding the response given by the respondent. These are characterized by a question mark at the end of the question, and the answer choices are written in UPPERCASE.

3. Open questions where no answer choices are given.

The strategy for asking the questions is as follows:

- Ask all the questions in the questionnaire according to their instructions.
- Read the questions verbatim, clearly, slowly, and loudly.
- Strictly follow the question sequence and skip-over patterns.
- Truthfully write the answers given by the appropriate respondent, according to the instructions for writing the answers.
- Follow the instructions given in the boxes on the questionnaire.

4.3.2 IDENTIFYING APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

The questionnaire contains different types of instructions for asking the questions, which indicates the strategy to be followed during the interview.

The instructions can be identified in the questionnaire as follows:

- They are integrated in the boxes.
- They are implicit when written in UPPERCASES.

All the instructions are for the sole use of the interviewer and therefore they must not be read to the respondent.

4.3.3 TYPE OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR ASKING THE QUESTIONS

The following instructions will make your job easier. They help to get answers from the respondent and show where to correctly write the answers on the questionnaire. Moreover, they allow you to optimize the interview time.

The questionnaire has different types of instructions in regards to asking the questions. They are explained in the following paragraphs according to their function.

Text between parentheses

The word in the parentheses must be substituted with the information given by the respondent: (mention the service), (total number of persons), (name), (name of head of household), (age), (entity of the interview), etc.

Pass Instructions

PASS TO is performed in response to the respondent's answer. That is to say, if the response coincides with a code located in a PASS TO box, strictly follow it and continue to where it indicates. Therefore, PASS TO indicates the questions that don't need to be asked. Following the PASS TO instructions assures a logical sequence and a consistent interview.

Reading the questions and the choices

As we mentioned before, questions must be read verbatim and according to the choices format. You must know if you are to read the choices to the respondent or just wait for an answer. In the cases where you must read the choices (the answers will be written in lowercase), read them all until the respondent gives an affirmative answer.

Writing down the answers

These instructions indicate what to write and where to do so. Usually you will need to write the corresponding codes or numbers to the questions in the indicated spaces, or circle the answer where necessary.

Verifying and correcting the information

These instructions indicate which questions must have their information verified and/or corrected.

Sequence direction (arrows)

These instructions show the direction or sequence of the interview graphically.

VERTICAL ARROW

This indicates that when formulating a question in a list or box, the answers are to be written in a descending-vertical direction.

HORIZONTAL ARROW

This shows the question sequence for the same person in the list. For instance, in the list for habitual residents, the questions must be made in a horizontal direction; that is, you must keep asking the question until reaching an age break, house condition, etc. When you finish asking the questions to each person in the list, you will find that the last question has no arrow or an indication that says, “Go to the next person.”

Answer choices in correspondence with an instruction (key)

The key indicates a set of answer choices corresponding to other instructions shown in the box. These instructions may include, among others, skipping a question, section, person, annotation, etc.

Answer choices according to residence condition, children, and/or age break

These instructions are located in the top part of the registration lists. They indicate who should answer certain questions according to his/her relation with the person providing the information (for example, children living in the same household, non-resident children, or deceased children) and the age of the individuals to whom the questions are directed. For example, an age of 12 years corresponds to questions that are found in the home roster for residents.

Procedural instructions and asking questions

These instructions explain the procedure for asking the questions regarding the respondent’s characteristics. Read carefully the boxes that contain indications on how to apply the questionnaire when conducting the interview. Remember that depending on the respondent, whether it is a single person or a couple, the dynamics for applying the questionnaire are different.

4.3.4 BASIC FORMS OF WRITING DOWN ANSWERS

The following recommendations are quite useful – they show the correct way to write down the respondent’s answers in the questionnaire. There are four basic ways to write down the answer:

Circling the answer code

This form has two ways of being written:

a) When the question indicates that only one answer is acceptable.

Circle only one code that corresponds to the answer given by the respondent. Avoid covering the number when circling it, or invading another code.

When correcting a mistake, cancel with two horizontal lines, and circle the right code.

Again, only one answer is accepted for this question, therefore there must be only one circled code.

b) When the question indicates that more than one answer can be accepted (multi-answer).

Circle the codes corresponding to the answers given by the respondent. Avoid covering other codes when circling. These questions accept as many codes as the corresponding instruction indicate.

For making corrections, follow the stated procedure.

<u>Writing down numbers declared by the respondent</u>

Write down the numbers declared by the respondent, filling them in from left to right).

In each box write only one number and write zeros in the unused ones.

Avoid illegibility when capturing the information. Numbers must be clear in order to not be misinterpreted, which would alter the respondent's answer.

To correct a mistake, cancel the error with two horizontal lines and write the correct and complete number(s) or figure on top.

<u>Writing down verbatim the answer given by the respondent</u>

Write in the corresponding line and space the answer given by the respondent, with clear uppercase letters, and with no abbreviations.

For making corrections, follow the stated procedure.

<u>Writing down the answer code</u>

Write in the space, in a clear and legible way, the code corresponding to the answer given by the respondent.

To make corrections, follow the stated procedure.

Kinship and registration number

If someone received or gave some benefit or help, you must write down the name and registration number of this person if you registered it in the Household Roster or in the space provided by deceased children. If the person isn't registered in any of the lists, you must write down the name and registration number of the children with whom the relationship exists. For example:

Luis, with registration number 104, is the sampled person's grandson and helped him economically.

Name	Registration Number
Luis	1 0 4

César, Norma's husband (Nonresident daughter with registration number 205) helped the sampled person economically.

Name	Registration Number
Norma	2 0 5

Horizontal design of some answer spaces

When you find answer fields within the horizontal lines you must not skip any lines, regardless of whether they are shaded or not (with the exception of TR-residents, spouse and resident lines). The lines were designed to guide the interviewer when writing down the answers; they are not spaces for the coder. Examples of these lines are in questions H.21 through H.25.

Additional household registration

When there are more households within the house where the sampled person lives, do not consider them as residents of the house, even if they are children of the sampled person or his/her spouse. These children must be recorded in the Non-resident roster, using B.18, the option "lives in the same house or building."

Remember that you will only capture the children in section B and not other members living in these additional households.

'DOESN'T KNOW' AND 'DOESN'T ANSWER' OPTIONS

Write down the 'doesn't know' option when the respondent was unable to give you an answer, either because he/she does not know, or he/she has forgotten.

The “doesn’t answer” option is also written down when the respondent refuses to answer the question.

4.4 OBSERVATION SHEET

The observations sheet is located at the end of each interview. It is comprised of two sections:

- Legal basis.
- Observations.

These are described as follows:

Legal basis

It has two boxes, one concerning CONFIDENTIALITY and the other concerning the mandatory nature of the research.

They describe the legal basis that support MHAS 2001, and they are read only upon the request of the respondent, or when he/she shows resistance to providing the information.

Observations

This section is for the interviewer and supervisor and is located on the last page of each interview.

The interviewer may use it for writing down anything that clarifies any special or problematic field situations, or for some doubtful or confusing answers provided by the respondent.

The supervisor may use it for verifying information in the field, for re-consulting and collecting pending information. Also, he/she may use it when he/she finds errors or inconsistencies in the questionnaires where you wrote down the information and these errors merit going back to the field (re-consulting).

To record problematic observations or special sitatuions, proceed as follows:

In the boxes for answer choices

Write down an asterisk (*) when there is doubt or confusion in any of the answers provided by the respondent, in any section.

On the observations sheet

To clarify the asterisk, which denotes a doubtful or confusing answer given by the respondent, write down the letter for the thematic section, the question number, and a brief explanation and/or description of the situation.

4.5 INFORMATION FOR FUTURE CONTACT

In the last part, at the end of the two interviews contained in the questionnaire, the respondent is asked to provide contact information for a non-resident relative in order to contact the respondent(s) if there is a change of address. The respondent is asked to provide a contact who would know how to locate them in case they move and the respondent is needed again to answer questions.

If there is any doubt about the use of this information, assure the respondent that this information is used only for this sole purpose. Remember that the goal of the research is to study the way health and well being change for people as they grow older. Therefore it is necessary to be able to contact the respondent in the future. The information will only be used in case there is a change of address and there is a need to interview the person again.

5. THEMATIC QUESTIONS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

In this chapter, we explain in detail each of the thematic sections included in the questionnaire. The general objective of each section is presented. In addition, the questions of each section are detailed, with instructions on asking them, how to write down the answers, and the description of each of the answer choices.

5.1 CONSIDERATIONS FOR ALL SECTIONS

Here is a summary of various aspects of the MHAS questionnaire, which are common to the whole questionnaire:

<u>Start and finish time</u>

At the beginning and end of each section, the interviewer should record the time. The field supervisor will periodically collect this information during the weeks of fieldwork. The time annotations are important for future research, because they allow the duration of the interview to be estimated, and which sections take longer than planned.

<u>Rosters</u>

Rosters are presented in a bigger sheet, easy to locate in the questionnaire booklet. It usually starts with a list of people, followed by a series of questions about each person on the list. These lists are completed in the first interview of the questionnaire. This survey has the following registration lists:

a) Household residents, in the Household Residents section in the first interview.
b) Non-resident children, in section B of the first interview.

The purpose of the rosters is to facilitate the handling and filling out of the information and allows the sequence of the interview to flow smoothly. Rosters also have the following specific goals:

- They help you avoid involuntarily skipping lines and writing down information for the wrong person.
- They help you keep the line number of the household residents and non-resident children handy, which will be required in several sections of the questionnaire.

In practical terms, you should have the rosters visible, so that you will be able to consult it when required without interrupting the interview.

<u>Registration number for individuals</u>

In several sections of the questionnaire, different individuals' registration numbers (for the household residents, non-resident children, or deceased children) are required: These registration numbers are valuable in building family network models. In longitudinal or panel research like MHAS, it is crucial to be able to follow the people who are part of the family network; therefore the registration numbers that identify family members (from the MHAS 2001 in the majority of cases) are important.

<u>Two-year period</u>

In some sections of the questionnaire, there are questions about practices, behaviors, or activities that took place "during the two last years." The reason for choosing this period of time is to maximize the comparison of the questions in this survey and the previous one that took place in 2001, as well as future MHAS surveys. It is expected that the visit to the respondents for the next MHAS panel will occur in approximately two years, and the future questions will try to cover the time between this MHAS visit and the future one. This means that in the future similar questions will be made asking "during the last two years."

<u>Approximate quantities</u>

In several sections of the questionnaire, questions are asked about dates, ages, number of years, monetary quantities, or number of hours or days. In most of the cases, remember that an approximate number is enough. For this reason, the questions include phrases like “approximately,” or “around how many…”

Rescue questions for non-response

For questions where monetary quantities, number of hours or days of a behavior are asked, a series of rescue questions are used. When the respondent does not even give an approximate quantity, these rescue questions will serve to later compute a numeric quantity. Notice that this is a way of asking for categories different than those used in other surveys. A series of two consecutive questions are asked, instead of giving the categories or groups in one single question. The interviewer starts by asking if the quantity is more than an intermediate X quantity. If the answer to this first rescue question is YES proceed to ask if the quantity is more than a greater quantity (X + y). However, if the answer to the first rescue is NO, ask if the number is bigger than a smaller quantity (X-z). Look, for example, at questions J.20 and J.21.

5.2 HOUSEHOLD ROSTER FOR HABITUAL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

The goal of this section is to capture information about the people that make up the respondent’s home. For this reason, it is important to distinguish habitual residents from other residents.

In this section the situation of all listed persons as home residents is updated, from the home where the respondent lived in 2001.

We consider habitual residents those who usually live at the household. Habitual residents are the people who sleep in the house, cook their meals there, eat there and protect themselves from the physical environment. For these reasons, they consider it their place of residence. Habitual residency is specifically defined as a place where a person usually sleeps and/or eats, to which he/she can return freely, and which would be the answer to the question, “Where do you live?”

Frequently, small children and older people are omitted in the declarations about household members. Emphasize to the respondent that these people must also be included in the total count, since it is extremely important to represent the whole household. It is also important to explain that besides the names, the information collected in this section corresponds to the rest of the household residents, and not him/her and his/her spouse (where applicable). These questions will be made later in the questionnaire. Do not forget to include newborn babies who are not in the house because they are still in the hospital.

If one or more additional households live in the house, you must not capture them as habitual residents of the household, since they are part of a different household. When a child of the sampled person or his/her spouse are part of these additional households, capture only the children in the Household Roster of non-resident children (Section B).

Take into account the following indications to help the respondent when he/she has doubts about who should be considered as a household resident:

Habitual Residents are:

1.- All nationals or foreigners that habitually live in the house and share expenses, mainly meals.

2.- People, who, for several reasons, are not usually in the house during the day, but sleep in the house most of the week.

3.- Members of the household who have been absent no longer than three months, counted from the day they took off until the day of the interview.

4.- Temporary absentees, for more than three months due to study or work, as long as they live in a collective house or in their place of work or study (barracks, ship, hospital, lighthouse, etc.). Also, those who do not have any other fixed place of individual residence except for the house under consideration due to the characteristics of his/her work that he/she is transferred from one place to another in a continuous manner. This is the case for traveling agents, railroad personnel, transporters, etc.

5.- The people who arrive at the house during the week of the interview or earlier, with the INTENTION to stay three months or longer.

6.- Persons born at the moment of interview or earlier.

7.- Person that lived in the home until the moment of interview.

The following are not habitual residents of the house:

1.- People who have been absent from the sampled house more than three months for whatever reason, and live in another particular house, even if they come back on weekends to visit their family, and/or to rest. These people do not sleep most of the week at the house and must not be written down on the TRH-residents' roster.

2.- People who have been absent from the sampled house more than three months for reasons other than study or work, i.e., health or legal issues, they are not certain the will go back to their particular house, or they live in collective houses like jails, hospitals, monasteries, convents, health care facilities, etc.

3.- People who only come to the house as temporary visitors with the intention of staying less than three months or are not certain they will stay longer.

If doubt persists whether or not to include someone or not as a habitual resident, consider the following criteria:

- The friends, relatives, or students who pay for room and/or board must not be considered as members of the household, but as guests, since they are not sharing an expense.

- Ask where the person in doubt sleeps the majority of the time. If he/she sleeps in the house the majority of the time, he/she is a habitual resident. If he/she sleeps elsewhere most of the time, then he/she is not a habitual resident.

- Temporary absent persons, who are in collective house like jails, nursing homes, orphanages, etc., for three months or more, are not considered habitual residents. Rather, if the time of absence is shorter than three months, they are habitual residents.

For the survey purposes, the "common expense" is the part of the income that pays for food for the group of people (or one person) that comprises the household, and can be provided by one or several persons.

Sharing a single expense means gathering the individual contributions into a single budget for food for all people who are part of the household, including those characterized as being dependent: children, elderly and students. If all the people who live in the house eat from the same budget, this is a single household, regardless of how many people share the expense of the budget.

Before beginning the interview, you must transcribe the names of each person listed in TRH MHAS 2001, with respect to the order and line number in TRH MHAS 2003.

Question 1. RESPONDENT CODE

Mark 001 if the person providing the information is the sampled person and 002 if the person is the spouse of the sampled person in 2001; write the code 003 when the respondent is a new spouse of the sampled person and 004 when the responded is a new spouse of the selected person's spouse (in 2003, i.e. the original sampled person is no longer present for whatever reason). In the "other resident" option, you can mark 103 to 121, as the other resident could be a child, a family member or other. For the option "other non-resident", we must note the registration number that corresponds to the number in section B, or mark 666 if the respondent does not have a record.

Question 2. INDICATION FOR INTERVIEWER

This determines if in the first MHAS interview in 2001 only the sampled person and/or spouse resided in the home; that is to say that no other family members or non-family members lived there.

Question 2a. TOTAL NUMBER OF RESIDENTS

This question indicates the total number of persons listed in TRH Residents.

Question 3. REGISTRATION NUMBER

This is used to identify each member of the household with a code and to record, in the right line, the information regarding each person throughout the different sections of the questionnaire.

The registration list provides space for up to 19 people. When the household is comprised of more than 19 people, use another questionnaire to write down the remaining people.

Afterwards, modify the registration number of the people recorded on the second questionnaire, assigning a progressive number: 122, 123, 124 and so on, until all the people in the household have a modified registration number.

Question 4. HABITUAL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS: LIST OF PEOPLE

The objective of this question is to mention by name all persons that lived in the home in 2001, as well as updating TRH residents.

Mention all persons that were listed in 2001 and ask if in addition to them someone else now lives in the house. Make a note of this after the last person mentioned.

When writing the names on the list for 2003, do not note last names, except when first names are repeated. In such cases, note the last names of each person in order to differentiate them at the time of soliciting individual information.

If you make a mistake writing a name, remember to cancel it with two horizontal lines, and write down the correct information on the same line. For a newborn that does not yet have a name, write: NEWBORN, and refer to him/her in this way in the remaining questions.

Bear in mind that we only want to list the persons who usually live in the house and are members of the household. Therefore, if the respondent informs you that someone does not live there, do not write that person's name on the list.

After making sure that you have registered all the household members, ask the remaining questions in the section.

Question 5. STATE OF RESIDENCE

The objective of this question is to determine the state of residence of all listed person in contrast to their status in the MHAS 2001 interview. Note the response number that the respondent has given.

Question 6.

This question applies to all new residents of the home.

When the person has a registration number it is because in MHAS 2001 he was listed as a non-resident child and his registration number can be 201 and on. This is the only way in which a person could have a record number; the number 666 is for persons that are listed for the first time in this 2003 visit.

Question 7. REASON

This question applies to all new residents of the home.

The objective of this question is to find the main reason as to why this resident has come to live at the home. Note the response number that the respondent has given.

Question 8. SEX

By sex, we mean the biological condition that distinguishes men from women.

Ask the question, even if it seems obvious, and write down the corresponding code, according to the sex of the person about whom you asked.

When asking the question for each person, use affirmative tone if the name does not leave room for doubts. If the name can be used either for man or woman, (for instance: Guadalupe, Rosario, Inés, Asunción, Refugio, Concepción, Nazareth, Abigail, Jesús, Soledad, Cristián, among others,) ask explicitly: male or female?

Question 9. KINSHIP WITH THE SAMPLED PERSON

The goal of this question is to identify the kinship of each household member WITH THE RESPONDENT sampled by MHAS in 2001.

Kinship is a connection that exists between household members and the SAMPLED PERSON, regardless of its nature: blood, in-law, adoption, affinity or custom. Kinship relations can be blood (parents, siblings, cousins, children, grandparents, etc.), spousal (spouse, lover, etc.), adoption (adopted child), affinity (brother-in-law, son-in-law, father–in-law, etc.), or custom (godfather, godchild, etc).

When they answer the word “partner” to kinship, inquire if they are referring to a “couple” relationship. If this is the case, register it that way. If kinship refers to a different situation such as co-worker, study partner, roommate, and so forth, consider it as *no kinship*.

People without a kinship relation to the SAMPLED PERSON, establish living arrangement relationships because they are habitual residents of the house, and above all, because they share the expenses for food with the household members.

If it is not easy to determine the kinship relationship between the sampled person and the respondent, write whatever answer the respondent gives. The kinship should not have proper names and must always be established regarding the sampled person. For example: brother of the wife of the sampled person, nephew-in-law of the sampled person, etc.

When the household holds individuals who work for the sampled person, write down the occupation that is being done at the household, for instance: maid, babysitter, gardener, chauffer, etc. The same situation applies with the relatives of such servants. In all these cases (maid’s son, chauffeur’s wife, etc.), consider them as non-relatives.

If in the list of people of a household a *guest or tenant* is presented as a relative, register him/her as non-relative, and continue registering that person’s information.

Question 10. KINSHIP WITH THE SAMPLED PERSON’S SPOUSE

The goal of this question is to identify kinship between household members and the SPOUSE of the SAMPLED PERSON in 2001.

The indications for filling out this question are similar to those in the previous question (KINSHIP WITH THE SAMPLED PERSON), except that they refer to kinship with the sampled person’s spouse.

Once you have established kinship with the respondent for each household resident, proceed to circle the line number of the children living in the household.

If the respondent has no spouse, write 66 in this question.

Question 11. AGE

The age of the individuals that are part of the sampled person’s household determines the possible attention and care that he/she may receive or the potential demands for attention from the interviewed person. It is important to have this information. The age of each person will determine if subsequent questions should be asked. Question 12 and on are only asked to persons 12 or older.

The age of someone is defined as the number of years from birth to the moment of the interview.

Read the whole question, mentioning the name of the person. If the respondent answers that he/she does not know, help him/her so he/she can give you an approximate age; remember that there must be an answer.

To figure out the person's date of birth, you subtract the year of the person's birth from 2003 (present year). For example:

Juan was born in 1969, therefore he is 34 years old (2003-1969 = 34). Another necessary aspect is the month of birth; in order to know whether or not the person has already turned to the age resulting from the subtraction, you follow the previous example. Juan was born in January and the interview is taking place in May, which means he has turned 34 already. Therefore, the answer to the question is 34 years. On the contrary, if the month of birth was December, the answer will be 33 years. Write 33.

When the individual is less than one year old, write zeros in the space provided for age.

Be cautious that the respondent mentions the age in complete years and not parts of years. If the answer is "almost 38," make it clear by saying: he/she is 37 years old.

You must consider that people usually say the age they will be reaching, and not the age they already are. When they answer: "around 38," inquire for the completed years, asking if this means 37 or 38.

If a person does not remember his/her age, use some life landmark (marriage, birth of a child, grade in school, etc), or ask him/her to show you his/her driver's license, birth certificate, official ID, or any other document where the date of birth is printed. If the respondent shows you his/her voter's ID, do not take the age directly, since this document was issued years ago. To get the information, identify the year and month of birth from the voter's code, which corresponds to the first four numbers after the letters, and take into account the date of the interview.

Example:
The voter's code on the ID is ABCDEF73020709M000. The first 6 letters correspond to the name of the person, the following six numbers refer to his/her date of birth. This person was born on February 7, 1973. Hence, at the time of the interview, in May 2003, this person is 30 years old (2003-1973). You must write down 30.

You may use "99" if several attempts to find out the information are unsuccessful.

Bear in mind that the idea is to get an answer as close as possible to the real age, since it is better some information with some margin of error than a non-response answer.

Notice that questions 12 to… are only applicable to residents 12 or older.

Question 12. EDUCATION

The question has two parts, which capture the level and grade of instruction, within the National Education System or its equivalent (for foreign studies cases).

The second part of question 9 (schooling level) captures the number of years approved within the level that was reported in the first part of question 9. Bear in mind that we will only consider the grades or years completed and these will be written down in the column "GRADE". In the column "LEVEL" you must register the code corresponding to the educational level.

Instruction level is defined as the highest year (grade) of study reached (finished) by a person, within one of the levels of the National Education System (or its equivalent).

This is the list of levels:

- Elementary Education Level
- Secondary Education Level
- High School Education Level
- Basic Normal Level
- Technical or Commercial Career Level
- Professional Education Level
- Graduate Level

None……………………………………………………….0

Write down zero in grade and level when the person is in the first grade of elementary school, or declares having attended school at this grade, or having received no further education.

Primary...……………………………………………….…..1

You must write this code when the persons declared having attended school and finished any grade (from 1^{st} to 6^{th}) in elementary.

When asking "did you make it to___grade in elementary," it is important to be precise as to whether the mentioned grade was completed and approved, or if he/she quit school at that grade, or failed. EXAMPLE: The expression: "You passed to fourth grade," means that the person will enter fourth grade, and hence he/she has passed the first three grades of elementary school.

For people stating that they have finished the six grades of elementary in less than six years, and obtained an elementary certificate, consider this as having finished elementary and write down 6 grades and 1 in level.

When the person has completed elementary in less than the required time because he/she studied in an open adult training system, and approved all the grades, register 6 in grades an 1 in level.

Write down the code 1 in “level” (elementary) and the last year attended and approved in “grade.”

Secondary……………………………………………….2

This code is for individuals who have completed any of the grades of this level, in general secondary schools, as well as in technical schools, or tele-secondary schools.

When the person declares having studied secondary in an open system or adult education system, make the equivalence to three years, that is, if he/she completed it in one year, write down 3 in grades and 2 in level.

In the case of people with disabilities (cerebral paralysis, mental problems, and so forth), who have completed years of elementary or secondary in special education schools, write down the approved grades and the level in the corresponding space.

Commercial or technical career…………………...…3

This classification refers to studies in commercial or technical careers that qualify the student as a technician in the field once he/she has completed training.

The Mexican formal education system offers two schooling options for those aiming for careers at the technical level: of bivalent or simultaneous character, and of terminal character (explained below):

-<u>Bivalent or Simultaneous Studies</u>: All studies done at the same time and in the same school. This is the case for people who study simultaneously for middle or high school and a technical career. This kind of education is found mostly in public institutions, such as (Spanish acronyms) CBTIS, CBTAS, CECITS, CETMAR, and when students finish school, they receive an education in a technical field.

-<u>Terminal studies</u>: All studies in which the student did technical training after having completed elementary, secondary, or high school. This is the case of degrees known as “commercial” or “short.”

For terminal studies, be careful when registering them, because they can get confused with work training courses, and with studies done for other reasons. The duration of training courses is usually shorter than a school year, lasting days, weeks, or months; in contrast, terminal studies done in the schooling system usually last the equivalent of three years of study. The latter studies are taken as technical or commercial careers.

The CONALEP (Spanish acronym for National School for Technical Professional Education) and CETI (Spanish acronym for Center for Technical-Industrial Training), are training institutions that form mid-level technicians; do not consider them as high school level. When someone has this kind of education, write down the years approved in GRADE and the level number 3 (technical career).

High school…………………………..……………….4

Anyone that has passed any grade in high school is considered.

The following are the educational centers that offer equivalent studies to high school:

- School of Bachelors
- School of Science and Humanities (Spanish acronym, CCH)
- High Schools

If the person finished high school in two years, and has asked or can ask for a certificate, write down 3 in grade and 4 in level.

Basic normal…………………………………...……5

This option captures the information from people who went to Basic Normal, for which the requirement for admission was to have finished secondary school. If the requirement for admission was high school, then it must be considered as professional level and write down option 6.

When the respondent answers "basic normal" studies and high school without any further study, ask him/her to select one and register the grade and level in the corresponding spaces.

Professional…………………………………………..6

It includes people with undergraduate studies done in universities, colleges, polytechnic schools, and other higher education institutions, public or private, for which the requirement for admission is high school.

Studies done at CETAS (Spanish acronym for Technological Studies Center in Sub aquatic Activities), and at Unitec (Spanish acronym for Technological University) in some entities are not considered in this level. Even though the admission requirement is high school and they prepare higher technicians, they do not give a major certificate. If the respondent mentions any studies at these institutions, register the approved years under technical career. People going to the Unitec in Mexico City must be considered as professionals, and you must register the approved years under this option, after verifying that they hold or expect to receive the undergraduate or engineering degree.

When the respondent answers that he/she has an undergraduate degree (career) finished, but does not know how many years have been approved, write 4 in GRADE and 6 in LEVEL.

If a case arises where high school or undergraduate studies are divided into quarters or semesters, make the conversion to the calendar year, according to the following information:

Two semesters
Two four-month periods
Three trimesters
Four bimesters

Equivalent to one year

For instance, if the respondent states having completed three semesters of professional education, write down 1 in GRADE and 6 in LEVEL; if he/she made it through the fifth semester, write down 2 in GRADE and 6 in LEVEL.

Some careers take four and a half years, or nine semesters; if all the semesters were approved, register only 4 in GRADE.

For people who did two undergraduate programs, register only the one picked by the respondent, or the one that lasted longer.

In the cases of careers that last longer than 8 years (music in the Conservatory), register 8 in GRADE and 6 in LEVEL.

The social service required in some careers and the internship, in the case of medicine, are not considered as approved grades. For instance, if the respondent states that he/she studied medicine for 7 years, ask him/her if he/she is considering social service and the internship: if this is the case, register 5 in GRADE.

Graduate... 7

This level comprises the studies at master and doctorate levels. The first one is completed after undergraduate school, and must have obtained the diploma: the doctorate, after having completed the masters and undergraduate diploma.

For those who have finished any year of doctorate studies, add it to the approved years of masters' studies, and register them in the corresponding columns.

It is worth mentioning that medical specializations, which last for two years, may be equivalent to masters. Moreover, subspecialties correspond to the doctorate level, and these studies last between one and three years. When respondents mention these types of studies, register them in this option.

On the other hand, certificate and specialization programs (usually one year graduate programs) are excluded from this type of studies since the they do not grant any grade or degree and their academic background and their duration vary. When they mention this type of studies, ask for the last approved grade in high school or college.

If the person does not know how many years he/she has studied, since he/she studies in an open system of learning by parts (elementary and secondary) or subjects (high school), make the conversion to calendar years, following this scheme:

Level	**Grades**	**Level**
Primary		
Finished the first part	4	1
Finished the second part	6	1
Secondary		
Finished first part	1	2
Finished second part	2	2
Finished third part	3	2
High School		
12 -23 approved subjects (one year finished)	1	4
24 -35 approved subjects (two years finished)	2	4
36 or more subjects (three years finished)	3	4

When the individual states that he/she has attended the first year of any level, register the approved grades in the level before.

For example if he/she is attending the first year of secondary, write 6 in GRADE and 1 in LEVEL, this indicates that he/she finished elementary: if he/she is attending the first year of high school, write 3 in GRADE and 2 in LEVEL, which corresponds to having finished elementary.

If the person is studying in the United States, given the proximity to Mexico, make the following equivalence:

Elementary School	-	Elementary
Junior High	-	Secondary

High School	-	High School
College/ University	-	Professional
Masters or Doctor	-	Graduate

If the person studied in another country, ask him/her to which educational level his/her studies corresponds, according to the levels included in the question. Also, inquire about the amount of years approved.

DON'T KNOW…………………………………….....99

Finally, if the respondent does not know the information for any of the persons on the list, register 9 for grade and 9 for level (DON'T KNOW).

Question 13. CIVIL STATE

The civil state of persons who share the household with the respondent helps determine the possible family responsibilities of each person, and therefore modifies the possible support and responsibilities network of the respondent.

The marital status refers to the status that someone (12 or older) holds in relation to the laws or customs of union or marriage of the country.

SINGLE is defined as someone who HAS NEVER BEEN MARRIED OR UNITED.

Question 14. ECONOMIC SITUATION

This question explores, according to the sampled person's opinion, the economic situation of each of the residents of the household, who are 12 or older. The respondent has five options to answer: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, and Bad.

The answer is the personal opinion of the respondent.

Ask the question verbatim, and read the five options to the respondent, in order to avoid creating a trend with the same answer.

Question 15. ACTIVITY

With this question we identify people, 12 or older, who have performed any economic activity during the week prior to the interview, differentiating them from those who did not perform any because they were doing non-economic activities.

Economic activity is understood as any action directed towards producing some good (growing corn, raising animals, planting trees, extracting minerals, producing furniture, clothing, machinery, etc.), or rendering a service for the market (repairing vehicles, teaching classes, selling or retailing different products, preparing and serving food, transporting people or things, generating and distributing electricity and water, offering medical services, etc.). Also, agricultural production and raising animals for household consumption are economic activities. It is worth mentioning that for this question we consider the person having worked, even if he/she did not receive any compensation for the work, for instance, helping with a family business, with a home business, etc.

Non-economic activity refers to satisfying personal or family needs or activities, like studying, house chores, etc. Activities of personal interest are also included (volunteering, etc.), as well as doing nothing for whatever reason.

When the respondent informs that the person did economic activities, register the information about such economic activity. For instance, if a housewife, works part time, consider this as work, and write code 1. If it is the case of a student, who worked part time the week prior to the interview, write code 1.

Here is the description of the answer choices for this question.

Works...1

In this section we classify people who worked or helped to work, at least one hour a week, in an institution, company, business or family premises, or on the street; regardless of whether or not they were paid, compensated or made a profit.

In addition, it includes people who helped with agrarian activities or with raising animals for sale, for farm work, or to feed household members.

We also include people that during the week of reference tended to their business, even if their products or services were not bought or used by anyone.

This includes people who are employed, but did not work in the past week temporarily, for any of the following reasons:

- Sickness or accident (temporary incapacity)
- Permit, leave of absence, or vacation for a certain time (for instance, someone with maternity leave)
- Strike in the workplace
- Malfunctioning of machinery, instrumental equipment or work vehicle
- Lack of raw material to do the job
- Work interruption due to weather, lack of rain, etc.
- Waiting for the start of or already ended the harvest or other agricultural task

The leading characteristic of people classified here is that they do not lose their jobs because of their absence (this is, they are not unemployed),and they are certain that they will go back to their jobs as soon as their days of permit, leave, vacations, incapacity, etc. are over.

In this option we also include all those who in the week prior to the interview volunteered for community or social work, though they have a job. For example: peasants assigned to be part of a commission in a community or common land.

Looking for a job……………………………………..2

This option helps define the economically active population of the sample. All the people who work or are looking for a job during the week prior to the interview define this population segment. All those who cannot work due to disability, or who do not want to work are <u>not</u> included in this group of people.

Student…………………………………………………3

This option describes the people who are registered for or attend an educational institution in order to learn, whether it be in the basic (elementary or secondary), medium (high school), or higher (professional) education systems, or in any of the technical or commercial education levels.

Devoted to house chores………………………………4

This includes people devoted to the care of their relatives or their homes. It also includes relatives who help with the house chores.

Doesn't work……………………………………………..5

These are the people who do not have a job, and did not look for one during the last week. It also includes:

- People of old age who are permanently retired, pensioned, or disabled for several reasons.

- People who live from rent or investments. If they informed you that they live from the rent of a house, building, vicinity, etc., but also manages their assets or their business's assets (charge rent, make receipts, ask for permits, etc.), classify them as option 1 (worked).

- Beggars, people who don't do anything, or people who do not look for a job, as well as those who have never worked.

- People who support charitable activities as volunteers (national volunteers), or are affiliated with a political, religious, or civic organization. If this activity is paid, classify it in option 1 (worked).

Classify in option 1 people who answer to one of the following situations: did house chores but also sold fruit; studied in the morning, but helped a carpenter in the afternoon; is retired but sold cosmetics. Give preference to the economic activity condition, even if the person devotes only few hours or does not receive payment for the work done.

If after reading all these options the person still doesn't know, write 9 DON'T KNOW. Be persistent and try to get an answer.

Question 16. CURRENT HEALTH

The question refers to the current state of health of each child of the respondent. The answer helps establish the ability of each child to help with the care of his/her parents.

The answer is an opinion of the respondent. Serious problem or limitation refers to one that impedes him/her from doing normal activities of the age, like studying, playing, working, or participating in sports.

Question 17. NUMBER OF CHILDREN

This question seeks to capture the number of children of each respondent's child (or the children of his/her spouse) that live in the same household.

Make it clear to them that we are interested in the number of children who were born alive and who still are alive, regardless of where or with whom they live.

Question 18. CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 18

This question captures each respondent's child that lives in the household, if he/she has at least one child who is younger than18 years old. Knowing this provides an idea of the responsibilities that each child may have, and gives an idea of the possibilities that each child has in a particular moment to support the needs of the respondent or other persons of middle or advanced age.

Make it clear that we are interested if the respondent has living children younger than 18, regardless of where or with whom they live.

Question 19. HAVE THEY EVER LIVED OR WORKED IN THE U.S. IN THE PAST TWO YEARS

With this question we want to know if during the past two years, each child ever lived in or traveled to the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii), whether to work, study, or to live with someone else who was working. If the answer is that the person has only traveled to the United States for short visits, for business purposes, for health reasons, or for vacation, among others; consider that the person has NOT lived in the United States.

If during these questions you perceive that the respondent and/or his/her spouse becomes nervous or uncomfortable because of the content of the questions, assure them that the answers or any other information provided by them will not have any repercussion on the immigration status or any other issue concerning the children who live in the United States. This information is confidential. Make it clear to them that these questions are asked because they are related to the way in which families support themselves, and that this can affect the health of individuals of middle and old age.

Questions 20, 21, 22. MIGRATION

This question is only for children who are permanently absent.

The objective is to determine the origin and characteristics of the locality where they live and to ascertain if it is in Mexico, the U.S. or another country. Furthermore, we wish to know when it changed, indicating month and year. For this study we are only interested in dates during the years of 2001, 2002 and 2003, i.e. children who were living with the respondent during the MHAS 2001.

Question 23. CONTACT

This question is only for children who are permanently absent.

In this question the objective is to know the frequency of contact that the respondent and/or spouse have with the child, by telephone or mail.

Take into account that contact is by day.

Example: If a child visits the respondent in the morning and returns in the afternoon, it counts as one time.

Questions 24, 25, 26. DECEASED

These questions concern deceased persons that resided with the respondent in 2001. Since it is a recent matter, remember that it is a sensitive subject and try to ask the questions delicately.

The objective here is to determine approximately when the person died, where he/she died, and the main cause of death.

- When indicating the date, realize that it is only relevant from June 2001 to December 2003.
- Note if the death took place in this locality, or in another part of Mexico, or in the United Sates.
- Indicate if the individual died for one the 6 options listed, if not mark 7 and specify the cause in the observation section.

Sections A and AA

There are two sections regarding demographic data: Section A - Demographic data of a monitored person, and section AA - Demographic data for a new person.

1.- Section A. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF A MONITORED PERSON

This section is applicable when a monitoring interview is attempted, and the person's name indicates a continuity of the 2001 information for a comparison in 2003. This section is shorter than section AA because the person's basic information has already been obtained, while in section AA it is being captured for the first time.

2.- Section AA. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR A NEW PERSON

This section applies to persons who were not interviewed in 2001 for one of the following reasons:

a) Although the person formed part of the 2001 sample, he/she denied to give information, was absent or sick, and there was not a third person (proxy-respondent) that would complete the interview.

b) The person did NOT form part of the 2001 sample, that is to say he/she was not married to the sampled person; however in 2003 the person does form part of the sample because he/she has married or legally united to the sampled person since 2001.

It is very important to obtain the demographic information for the study in section AA, including date and place of birth, education, civil status, children, past marriages or unions, etc. The monitoring interview does not take this information into account.

The objective of these sections is to become familiar with the more important demographic data of the interview. The questions in this section allow us to know the context of the respondent's life, taking into account aspects of birth, childhood, education, civil status, children, family, residence, and migrations to the United States.

5.3 SECTION A. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR SAMPLED FOLLOW-UP PERSON

Question A.1 SEX

Enter 1 for Male, 2 for Female.

Question A.2 AGE

The question serves as a reference for the interviewer. Enter the age indicated by the respondent.

Question A. 3 CIVIL STATUS

This question refers to the marital status of the respondent at the time of the interview. It is imperative that you receive some answer from the respondent; as this will later determine the tracking sequence. The only case for which the respondent is considered <u>single</u> will be when he/she has <u>never</u> been married or united.

Question A.4 MARRIED TO THE SAME PERSON

The objective of this question is to know if the interviewed person is still married or in a union with the same person as in 2001.

Question A.5 ENDED MARRIAGE OR UNION

Here we wish to know if the last marriage or union ended in the last two years. The question is directed to those in question A.4 who responded that they were no longer married to the same person as in 2001.

Question A.6 START OF LAST MARRIAGE

The question asks if the most recent union or marriage began in the last two years and is also directed to those in question A.4 that responded they were no longer married to the same person as in 2001.

Question A.7 SAME ADDRESS

This question asks if the person lives at the same address as in 2001.

Question A.8 DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN CURRENT HOME

The objective of this question is to determine the amount of time that the person has lived in the interviewed community. Specifically we refer to the approximate time living in the same locality (city, village, and farm).

Questions A.9 and A.10 AREA OF RESIDENCE WHEN LIVING WITH PARENTS AND AFTER LEAVING HOME

This question determines the migratory movements that the respondent may have made. Specifically, determine the area of origin when the respondent still depended on his/her parents and after leaving their home.

It refers to the type of residence area (urban or rural) where the respondent lived with his parents and after leaving home. If the answer includes "both", for example because he/she lived for a while in a rural area and after moved to a city, take note of the LAST area of residence with the parents. The definition of rural and urban should be a criterion of the respondent.

Questions A.11a. to A.11f INFANCY BEFORE TURNING 10 YEARS OLD

This series of questions has the objective of knowing the conditions under which the person lived before his/her 10th birthday. Certain factors are determinant and can affect the adult life of the persons.

Question A.11g TYPE OF WORKED PERFORMED BY FATHER OR GUARDIAN

This question serves in part to determine the socioeconomic level of the respondent during his/her childhood, around the age of ten years old. Remember that "father" or "guardian" can refer to the biological father, a step father, a foster father, grandfather, uncle, or some other person that raised the respondent, or that the respondent recognizes as having been his/her guardian.

Also remember that ten years of age, as well as the type of work, is only approximate, according to the respondent's memory and his definition. If the respondent says that his father performed various jobs, try to determine which was most prevalent around the age of ten. Read the options until you receive an affirmative answer.

Question A.12 RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES

This question seeks to determine if on some occasion the respondent has lived in the United States, perhaps with the intention to work or live there with another person who might have been working or studying. If the response indicates that the respondent has only traveled to the U.S. for business or vacation reasons, consider this to mean that the respondent has NOT lived in the U.S.

In the case of messengers that cross the border often to transport money and/or merchandise, this is also not considered as having lived in the United States.

Persons that reside in Mexico but work in the U.S., particularly in the border area, ARE considered persons that have worked in the United States.

Question A.13 CHANGE OF RESIDENCE BEFORE COMING TO U.S.

The objective of this question is to know if the place in which the respondent lived before going to the U.S. was an urban or rural locale, or if he/she always lived in the same locale.

Question A.14 RESIDENCE IN THE U.S. IN THE LAST TWO YEARS

This question asks if the person has lived in the United Sates at all during the last two years.

Question A.15 FIRST STAY IN THE U.S.

The objective is to know if the stay in the U.S. during the last two years was also the first trip.

Question A.16 YEAR THAT PERSON WENT

Determine the year in which the respondent went to the United Status for the first time. Remember that the year provided cannot be before 2001; here we are looking for a stay that took place in the past two years only.

Question A. 17 PEOPLE KNOWN IN THE FIRST STAY IN THE UNITED STATES

This question refers to the existence of migratory support systems between the places of origin in Mexico and the destination place, the United States. The question not only refers to known people in the place of destination, but also people that he/she knew who would help the respondent get settled. These are people who offered him/her orientation, or a place to stay. It is not necessary that the person who offered to help the respondent actually followed through. What is important is that the respondent had the expectation of receiving help in the destination when he/she migrated.

Question A.18 HELP RECEIVED FOR FIRST MIGRATION

This question inquires whether or not the respondent received financial help from his/her parents, siblings, friends or spouse for the first time that he/she moved to the U.S. Financial help means loans or presents received by the respondent, or any other kind of support related to transportation fares and other moving or settling expenses.

Question A.19 WHEN OR AT WHAT AGE RETURNED FROM U.S.

The objective is to find out how old the person was when returning from the United States.

Question A.20 TYPE OF MOST FREQUENT AREA OF RESIDENCE

This question tries to capture the type of environment in which the respondent lived <u>most of the time</u> when he/she lived in the United States. The question considers all of the time the respondent spent in the U.S., which could more than one stay or trip.

The categories are "mainly urban," "mainly rural," or "the same amount of time in both types of places." "Mainly urban" refers to state capitals, important cities, or cities with 100,000 inhabitants or more.

Question A.21 PERMANENT RESIDENCE OR CITIZENSHIP IN THE U.S.

This question's objective is to determine if the respondent currently has permission to live and work in the United States, if he/she is a citizen, or neither. Persons that possess a green card have permission to live and work in the U.S., but they are not citizens.

Question A.22 YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES

With this question we want to get information about the approximate number of years the respondent has lived in the United States. If he/she lived in the U.S. a certain amount of time during one period of his/her life, came back to Mexico, and afterwards returned to the United States again, figure out <u>the total number of years</u> that the respondent lived in that country. It is common that some of the respondents live in the U.S. several months of the year to work on seasonal jobs. In these cases, you must add up the total number of months that he/she remained in the United States. For instance, if the respondent spends six months of every year working in the United States and goes back to Mexico the remaining six months, and has done so during the last 20 years, the respondent has lived approximately 10 years in the United States.

Question A. 23 TYPE OF WORK PERFORMED DURING LONGEST STAY IN U.S.

This question serves to determine approximately what the type of work performed was, and the kinds of risks associated with it that might affect the respondent's current state of health. The question refers to the longest stay in the U.S. or work performed over a series of stays. If the respondent did various kinds of work, record the work that was performed the most. Read the possible options in order to receive an affirmative answer.

Question A.24 SENDING MONEY TO MEXICO

This question asks if during any extended stay in the United States, the respondent sent money to any family member in Mexico.

Question A.25 SENDING MONEY TO SPOUSE

This question asks if during any extended stay in the United States, the respondent sent money to his/her spouse in Mexico.

Question A.26 SENDING MONEY TO CHILDREN

This question asks if during any extended stay in the United States, the respondent sent money to his/her children in Mexico.

Question A.27 SENDING MONEY TO PARENTS

This question asks if during any extended stay in the United States, the respondent sent money to his/her parents in Mexico.

Question A.28 INTENTION OF SENT FINANCIAL AID

Remittances sent in the past and their intended purposes help to determine the possible compromises that the respondent might have established in a network with his/her family and friends. Those intended purposes can have an impact on the support network and the future sources of income or total wealth that the respondent could count on for his/her elderly care.

Remember this is about the respondent's purposes; therefore, more than one option can be captured.

Question A.29 REASONS FOR RETURNING TO MEXICO

This question is multiple choice, so the respondent can mark more than one option as an answer if necessary.

The objective of this question is to determine what factors played a role in the respondent's decision to return to Mexico.

Question A.30 MORE THAN ONE REASON

Determine whether there was indeed more than one answer given in the previous question, A.29.

Question A.31 MOST IMPORTANT REASON

The objective of this question is to determine the most important reason for returning to Mexico after the most recent stay in the U.S.

Question A.32 STATE OF HEALTH UPON RETURNING FROM U.S.

This refers to the person's health status at the time of return from the United Status, according to their own perception.

Question A.33a WHERE DID HE/SHE RETURN TO?

The objective is to determine if the respondent returned to the same locality that he/she left from before going to the U.S.

Question A.33b CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL SECURITY

This question determines if the respondent, during his/her stay in the United Status, contributed to social security at any time during his/her work life in the country.

Questions A.34 and A.35 ATTENDANCE OF RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES

Religion and practice of rituals can affect health in terms of, for example, the perceived well being in older persons. Attendance to religious services can also indicate the degree to which going to religious activities helps the respondent. This question determines if the respondent attends religious services, without taking into account the type or creed of the services, nor the frequency with which he/she attends them.

Question A.35 refers to organized activities through the church.

Question A.36 IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION IN RESPONDENT'S LIFE

This question inquires if religion is, in general, very important for that person. If the person has doubts about the question, clarify by saying that we are interested in knowing, for instance, if the important decisions in life he/she makes takes into account the mandates of his/her religious preference.

Question A.37 VOLUNTEER WORK IN THE LAST TWO YEARS

The questions ask if the respondent has performed any volunteer work. This refers to non-paid work at any time in the past two years, regardless of how much time was spent or for what or organization, for example: church, schools, the municipality, the Red Cross, etc.

Questions A.38 and A.39 HOURS DEVOTED TO VOLUNTEERING

These questions try to get an approximate number of hours during the past two years that were devoted to volunteering. Question A.38 asks for the number of hours during the two-year period, regarding some specific increment of time. For instance, if the person indicates that he/she volunteers two hours a week, mark 2 in hours and 2 (week) in PERIOD.

If the respondent does not provide an answer to A.38, then ask the rescue question A.39. This question asks if the respondent volunteered less than 2 hours per week, approximately 2 to 4, or more than 4 hours per week. If the person indicates that the amount of times "varies," ask him/her to give you an average.

Question A.40 EVALUATION OF THE RESPONDENT

This must be answered by the interviewer according to his/her own opinion only. Write down if the respondent did not need help (NEVER), received a little help (FEW TIMES), or a lot of help (MOST or, ALL THE TIME) to answer the questions in this section.

5.4 SECTION AA. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR NEW PERSON

Question AA.1 SEX

Enter 1 for Male and 2 for Female.

Question AA.2 DATE OF BIRTH

The exact age of an interviewed person is of great importance to a study on aging, thus an answer that is as close as possible to the actual date of birth must be obtained.

Read the question completely. If the respondent answers that he/she does not know, help the person in order that he/she give an approximate age, and remember there must be an answer. If the respondent only knows part of the information, for example only the year, take this data and note the code for "doesn't know" in the boxes for month and day.

If the person does not remember the year of birth, help by mentioning a major life event (marriage, birth of a child, year in which he/she started school, age at the time the event took place, etc.) or ask that the respondent show you a document where the date of birth appears.

When shown a credential, fill in the year, month, and date of birth in the corresponding boxes, with the first six numbers after the letters. From left to right, the first two numbers correspond to year, the next 2 the month, and the last two indicate the day.

For example:
The year of the survey in 2003 and the age that the respondent reports is 79 years, so the estimated year of birth in 1924 (2003-79 = 1924).

Remember that this question must ALWAYS have information.

Question AA.3 PLACE OF BIRTH

This question refers to the place of birth of the respondent, whether it is any state in the Republic of Mexico or another country, if he/she is a foreigner. Note the name of the federal entity where the person was born.

Question AA.4a EDUCATION

See the question on Education in the Registration Sheet for Habitual Residents of this manual.

Question AA.4b LITERACY

This question tries to determine if there is a basic level of familiarity with letters and words, to be able to understand, for example, messages concerning health services or when to return for a doctor's appointment. It refers to the respondent's ability to read and write a message, regardless of whether the respondent has ever attended school.

If the respondent indicates that he/she only knows how to do one of these things, that is to say, read but not write or vice versa, it is considered that the person can not read nor write a message, and in this case you must circle the NO option.

Question AA.5 COUNTING

This question asks if the respondent can count from 1 to 10. Try to establish if the person can understand numbers, regardless of whether or not he/she attended school.

Question AA.6 FAMILIAL CO-RESIDENCE DURING CHILDHOOD

In the case that the respondent has resided with any of his/her grandparents for longer than 6 months during childhood (before the age of 10), mark 1 (yes). For this question we don't care if the child lived in a house other than his/her own with or without the parents themselves. What is important for this question is to determine the experience the respondent may have had with a grandparent during childhood.

Question AA.7 SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEMS DURING CHILDHOOD

This question refers to health history of the respondent during childhood. Try to ascertain if the respondent suffered from any serious health problem, such as a disease or accident that prevented him/her from performing normal daily activities, or that forced him/her to remain in bed for a convalescence of longer than one month. By normal activities, we mean going to school, playing, helping parents, etc.

Question AA.8 ILLNESSES SUFFERED DURING CHILDHOOD

This question has a chart in which you will enter any disease the respondent had during childhood. Also indicate if the disease/injury has had any effect on health later in life (e.g. head injury that may have caused loss of consciousness or contusions). If the respondent thinks he/she has suffered an illness or injury but isn't sure, mark 9 (DOES NOT KNOW).

Questions AA.9a to AA.9f SANITARY INFRASTRUCTURE AND WELL-BEING DURING CHILDHOOD

Sanitary conditions during childhood (before age 10) are determining factors for health during childhood as well as older age. This question refers to sanitary conditions and well-being that were prevalent around the age of 10. By "excusado" or "sanitario" we mean toilet, specifically whether it existed and if it was inside the home, shared or independent property, connected or disconnected to the public sewage network, and used exclusively by the family or collectively.

It is important to indicate that for this series of questions, the age of 10 years old is approximate. The respondent does not need to be sure that the conditions took place before ten years of age

MARITAL STATUS

The series of questions about the history of partners of the respondent has the goal of identifying how long he/she has lived in matrimony or a consensual union, and the total number of years in this union, regardless of the type. This information is important because life in union can affect the health status and well being of individuals of middle and old age.

Question AA.10 CURRENT MARITAL STATUS

This question refers to the respondent's marital status at the moment of the interview. It is very important that you get an answer from the respondent, since this will determine whether or not you continue with the rest of the questions in this section. The only case in which the respondent will be considered single is when he/she has never been married or united.

Questions AA.11 y AA.12DURATION OF MATRIMONY OR UNION

With the answers to these two questions we will be able to calculate the length of the last union in years. If the respondent states that he/she is separated, divorced or widowed; you must ask for the year in which the last union ended (AA.11) and the year it started (AA.12). If the respondent hesitates about the years in which the union started or ended, tell the respondent that he/she can give an approximate year, or how old he/she was at the time.

Questions AA.13a and AA.13b OTHER MARRIAGES OR UNIONS

The questions refer to the history of the consensual or marital union of the respondent. Ask if he/she has had any other unions or marriages besides the current or more recent one. If the respondent gives an affirmative answer to this question you must ask question AA.13b. This latter question captures the number of marriages and consensual unions that the respondent has had, excluding the current one.

Question AA.13c REASON FOR ENDING THE FIRST UNION

This question captures the reason why the first union or marriage ended. The possible reasons are separation, divorce, and death. Read each option in the order as it appears until you get an answer.

Question AA.14 NUMBER OF MARRIAGES OR UNIONS

This question determines the number of marriages and free unions the respondent has had, excluding the current spouse.

Question AA.15 YEAR OF START OF THE FIRST UNION

In case the respondent has stated that he/she has had more than one union through his/her life, we will ask more detailed questions about his/her first union only, since in most cases this is the most significant one.

This question combined with AA.18 capture the number of years that the first union or marriage lasted.

If the respondent does not remember the year of the first union, ask him/her to relate it with some other important event from which he/she does have memory, or ask: How old were you when you got married the first time? Afterwards, figure out the marriage year based on the date of birth of the respondent and his/her age at the time of the first marriage.

If the respondent has two dates, for instance, one for the civil matrimony and the other for the religious one, then ask when they started to live together and register the duration according to this information.

If the respondent states having been united with one person and later married that person, consider the dates of the time when they started to live together.

Question AA.16 TYPE OF FIRST UNION IF MORE THAN ONE

Make it clear here that this is the first time the respondent lived in union, regardless of what kind, either if it was a consensual union or marriage. The question captures the type of union; that is, if the first one was a consensual union or a marriage.

Question AA.17 REASON FOR ENDING THE FIRST UNION

This question captures the reason why the first union or marriage ended. The possible reasons are separation, divorce, and death. Read the options following the established order until you get an affirmative answer.

Question AA.18 YEAR THE FIRST UNION ENDED

This question refers to the year in which the first union or marriage ended. In the cases of consensual union, use the year in which the couple separated. In the cases of marriage, and if the respondent indicates he/she has the date of separation or divorce, you must take the year of separation as the ending year of the first union. Capture the year in which they ceased living together.

In the case where the respondent does not remember the year in which his/her first union ended, ask him/her to relate it to another important event from which he/she does have memory, or ask: How old were you when you got divorced or separated for the first time? Afterwards, figure out the year of separation based on the year of birth and the age at which the respondent married for the first time.

Questions AA.19 and AA.20 NUMBER OF BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN

The question AA.19 asks the number of biological children born alive that the respondent has had, and how many were of each gender. Miscarriages or abortions are not considered, nor are adopted or stepchildren. Biological children that are now no longer living are included. LIVE BORN CHILDREN are the persons who at the time of birth had vital signs of breathing, crying, or movement, but died immediately after exhibiting these signs. Question AA.20 considers the mortality of the children, if it occurred. The question refers to the number of these children that are still living within the total number reported in AA.19.

MIGRATION HISTORY

Questions AA.21 to AA.36 refer to the respondent's migration history. Try to establish if the respondent's migration was part of a family tradition of migration for economic or working reasons. Moreover, inquire whether or not the respondent and his/her family networks supported each other in the past to afford migration.

Question AA.21 LENGTH OF STAY IN CURRENT LOCATION

The goal of this question is to find out how long the person has lived in his/her current community. We refer to the approximate time that he/she has been living in such place (city, town, and ranch). If the answer is "since the last time I arrived," this indicates that the respondent has lived there several times. Verify if this is the case, and ask him/her to report only the time since the last arrival.

If they give you answers like: "I arrived in 1986," figure out the time as follows:

Subtract the year in which the person arrived in the community from the year in which the interview is made (2003). If the year of arrival was 1986, then 2003-1986=17 years. When the answer is "don't know," you may use memorable events as dates. You can try asking his/her age when he/she arrived, to help him/her remember. If you still cannot get an answer for this, write 99.

Question AA.22 DESTINATION OF FIRST MIGRATION OUTSIDE PARENTAL HOME

This question complements question AA.23, which deals with the support received by children from their parents when they leave their parental home for the first time. The destination of the migration of the children helps explain the differences in the financial aid they received. For instance, when two children of the same gender migrate at the same age and for the same reason to the same place, it is expected that they receive the same amount of monetary help; however, one of them migrated to another country while the other moved to a nearby city. This relative difference would be shown in the answer to this question.

It is worth remembering that in the case of children moving because their parents died, do NOT consider this as a migration. Hence, the destination that will be considered will be the one from the first migration AFTER the parents' death (if the respondent migrated afterwards).

It is also worth mentioning that by parents' home we refer to the home that the respondent considers his/her "parental home" or where he/she was raised. This can be, for instance, the home with only one of the parents, with an aunt who raised the respondent, or a foster home. That is to say, the home in which the respondent had a parent or guardian.

Questions AA.23 HELP RECEIVED FOR FIRST MIGRATION

This question inquires whether or not the respondent received financial help from his/her parents, siblings, friends or spouse the first time that he/she moved without his/her parents. Financial help means loans or presents received by the respondent, or any other kind of support related to transportation fares, and other moving or settling expenses.

If the respondent received help from several people, ask about the help he/she considers more important.

Question AA.24 PEOPLE KNOWN IN THE FIRST STAY IN THE UNITED STATES

This question refers to the existence of migratory support systems between the places of origin in Mexico and the destination place, the United States. The question not only refers to known people in the place of destination, but also people that he/she knew who would help the respondent get settled. These are those people who offered him/her orientation, or a place to stay. It is not necessary that the person who offered to help the respondent actually followed through. What is important is that the respondent had the expectation of receiving help in the destination when he/she migrated.

Question AA.25 RESIDENCY IN THE UNITED STATES

This question seeks to determine if on some occasion the respondent has lived in the United States, perhaps with the intention to work or live there with another person who might have been working or studying. If the response indicates that the respondent has only traveled to the U.S. for business or vacation reasons, consider this to mean that the respondent has NOT lived in the U.S.

In the case of messengers that cross the border often to transport money and/or merchandise, this is also not considered as having lived in the United States.

Persons that reside in Mexico but work in the U.S., particularly in the border area, ARE considered persons that have worked in the United States.

Question AA.26a YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES

With this question we want to get information about the approximate number of years the respondent has lived in the United States. If he/she lived in the U.S. a certain amount of time during one period of his/her life, came back to Mexico, and afterwards returned to the United States again, figure out <u>the total sum of years</u> that the respondent lived in that country. It is common that some of the respondents live in the US several months of the year to work on seasonal jobs. In these cases, you must add up the total number of months that he/she remained in the United States. For instance, if the respondent spends six months of every year working in the United States and goes back to Mexico the remaining six months, and has done so during the last 20 years, the respondent has lived approximately 10 years in the United States.

Question AA.26b TYPE OF WORK PERFORMED IN EXTENDED STAYS IN THE UNITED STATES

This question determines the approximate type of work-related risks that can be exposed during migratory movements that may have had an impact on the person's current health. The question refers to the longest stay in the U.S., in the case that respondent has been there living or working on more than one occasion. If the respondent has performed different types of work, determine which type was performed the majority of the time. Indicate an approximate response, reading the options until you obtain one.

Questions AA.27 to AA.30 YEAR OF MIGRATION (RETURN) TO/FROM THE U.S. DURING THE FIRST STAY

These questions, besides capturing the length of the first stay in the United States, also provide the age at which the respondent went to live in the United States and the age or year in which he/she came back to Mexico on that particular occasion (if the respondent migrated more than once).

Question AA.27 FIRST STAY

If the respondent does not remember the exact age or year, ask him/her to remember an approximate one. When the respondent has difficulties answering, you may ask how long the first stay lasted, and use this to figure out the age or year he/she came back. The option HAVE NEVER LIVED IN THE U.S. is applicable when the person has not lived in the U.S. and only crossed the border daily for work, which is very in common in the north of the country.

Question AA.28 PEOPLE KNOWN IN THE FIRST STAY IN THE UNITED STATES

This question refers to the existence of migratory networks between the place of origin in Mexico and the place of destination in the United States. The question not only refers to known people in the destination, but also people that he/she knew who could help the respondent settle down. This means, people who offered to provide him/her orientation or a place to stay. It is not necessary that the person who offered the help actually followed through. It is important that the respondent could expect to receive help in the destination when he/she migrated.

Question AA.29 SUPPORT RECEIVED FOR THE FIRST MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

This question inquires if the respondent received any financial help from his/her parents, siblings, friends, his/her spouse to cover the travel and moving expenses for the first migration to the United States. By financial help, we mean the support to pay for travel, transportation, papers, or settling down, given as a loan or a present.

Question AA.30 RETURN AFTER THE FIRST STAY

In case the respondent does not remember the exact year or his/her age at the time, ask that he/she might remember an approximation. When the respondent still has difficulties answering, ask questions to determine the length of the first stay and in this manner try to calculate the year in which the respondent returned.

Question AA.31 TYPE OF MOST FREQUENT AREA OF RESIDENCE

This question tries to capture the type of environment in which the respondent lived most of the time when he/she lived in the United States. This question considers all of the times that the respondent was in the United States. The categories are “mainly urban,” “mainly rural,” or “the same spent time in both.” “Mainly urban” refers to state capitals, important cities, or cities with 100,000 inhabitants or more.

Question AA.32 IN WHAT YEAR OR AT WHAT AGE DID YOU LAST RETURN FROM THE UNITED STATES?

This question attempts to know at what age the respondent came back from the United States in his/her most recent trip; this is, the last time he/she was there.

Question AA.33 PERMANENT RESIDENCE OR CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES

This question asks whether the person currently has a residence and work permit in the United States, is a citizen of the U.S., or neither. People holding a “green card” are allowed to reside and work in the country, but are not citizens.

Question AA.34 CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL SECURITY

The objective of this question is to determine if the respondent, during his/her stay in the United Status, contributed to social security at any time during his/her work life in the country.

Questions AA.35 and AA.36 SOLE UPBRINGING OF CHILDREN

This question applies only to women, as its objective is to determine the possible consequences on their quality of life due to the migration of their husbands.

Try to determine if at one point or another the woman had to raise her children without the help of her husband. This could be if at one time he was somewhere else working, or if the mother didn’t have a spouse or partner at all. The options for response are YES, NO, or the respondent could voluntarily offer that she did it herself [VOL], but other family members helped her or were with her. Question

AA.36 should indicate the approximate number of years for which this was the case. If it happed multiple times, add up the time in total, taking into account every period of time it occurred.

Question AA.37 DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH?

The goal of this question is to know whether the respondent speaks English or not. Speaking English may be a prominent factor not only in the migration decision of the respondent, but also in knowing how easy it was for him/her to integrate into society when he/she was in the neighboring country. The answer options include "YES," "NO," and "YES, some." In order to consider the answer as a "YES," the respondent must sufficiently know how to conduct a conversation, and not just knowing some words in English.

Questions AA.38a and AA.38b ATTENDANCE AT RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religiosity and practice of rituals can affect health in terms of, for example, the perceived well being in older persons. Attendance at religious services can also indicate the degree to which going to religious activities helps the respondent.

This question determines if the respondent attends religious services, without taking into account the type or creed of the services, nor the frequency with which he/she attends them. Question AA.38b refers to organized activities through the church, while this question (AA.38ª) refers to religious services.

Question AA.39 IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION IN RESPONDENT'S LIFE

This question inquires if religion is, in general, very important for that person. If the person has doubts about the question, clarify by saying that we are interested in knowing, for instance, if the important decisions in life he/she makes, takes into account the mandates of his/her religious preference.

Question AA.40 VOLUNTEER WORK IN THE LAST TWO YEARS

The question asks if the respondent has performed any volunteer work. This refers to non-paid work at any time in the past two years, regardless of how much time was spent or for what or organization, for example: church, schools, the municipality, the Red Cross, etc.

Questions AA.41 and AA.42 HOURS DEVOTED TO VOLUNTEERING

These questions try to get an approximate number of hours during the past two years that were devoted to volunteering. Question AA.41 asks for the number of hours during the two-year period, regarding some specific increment of time. For instance, if the person indicates that he/she volunteers two hours a week, mark 2 in hours and 2 (week) in PERIOD.

If the respondent does not provide an answer to AA.41, then ask the rescue question AA.42. This question asks if the respondent volunteered less than 2 hours per week, approximately 2 to 4, or more than 4 hours per week. If the person indicates that the amount of times “varies,” ask him/her to give you an average.

Question AA.43 EVALUATION OF THE RESPONDENT

This must be answered by the interviewer according to his/her own opinion only. Write down if the respondent did not need help (NEVER), received a little help (FEW TIMES), or a lot of help (MOST or, ALL THE TIME) to answer the questionnaire in this section.

5.5 SECTION B. NON-RESIDENT CHILDREN

This section's goal is to measure the children's characteristics as part of the family network of the respondent. The first part of the section collects data about the children who do not live with the respondent, and the second collects information on deceased children, if the respondent had any. We want to know the way in which the respondent could benefit from his/her relatives, according to the socioeconomic and family conditions of each child.

Consider as "children" the following types: biological, stepchildren, adopted, and foster children; belonging to the sampled person and/or his/her spouse. The children that are part of an additional household in the respondent's house must be captured in this section.

When the interview is conducted with the sampled person and his/her spouse, this section should be applied to the first one to the sampled person, since we are talking about the children of both. In other words, this section appears only in the first interview of the questionnaire. However, take into account that there may be information from this section that may be needed for completing the questionnaires of both members of the couple, specifically, the line number assigned to each child.

The NON-RESIDENT CHILDREN roster is at the beginning of this section. The List will allow you to have the name of the person and the line number handy for the remainder of the interview.

As you can notice, all questions about non-resident children are consolidated in this section; hence, you must ask all the questions following the line order for each child. Once you have finished asking all the questions for that child, continue in the next line that corresponds to another child.

Question B.1 RESPONDENT'S CODE

Note if the person who provided the information is the sampled person with code (001) or the spouse with code (002); always and when the persons are the same that were interviewed in 2001. If it is not the same situation, that is, the couple interviewed in 2001 separated for some reason, you must assign the following new codes: (003) for the new spouse of the sampled person, and (004) for the new spouse of the spouse. If the information is provided by another household member, they will be assigned codes (103-121). If someone other than a household member provides the information, he/she will be given a roster number (666), as long as the person is deemed as one who can provide accurate information.

Question B.2 NON-RESIDENT CHILDREN

This question does not apply to the interviewed person, rather it serves as a filter to be answered by the interviewer, in accordance with data obtained in 2001.

Question B.2a TOTAL OF NON-RESIDENT CHILDREN

Note the total number of all persons listed here.

Question B.3 REGISTRATION NUMBER

This question helps identify each non-resident child using a code.

Question B.4 NON-RESIDENT CHILDREN: LIST OF PERSONS

This question is divided into two parts: B4a and B4b. The first part indicates whether the interviewed person confirms the status of non-resident children as being the same as it was in 2001, or if there have been slight changes to the home-resident status of one or more of the children. <u>If the response is positive</u> (there has been a change), ask for the name of each child and note it in the roster.

Part 4b applies for cases in which there were non non-resident children reported in 2001, and to establish if the respondent or spouse now has any children not living in the same home as the interview taking place.

Question B.5 SEX

By sex we are referring to the biological condition that distinguishes men from women.

Write the code according to the sex of the person you are asking about.

When asking the question for each person, do it an affirmative tone if the name is unambiguous in gender. If it is a name that can be used for man or woman, (for instance: Guadalupe, Rosario, Ines, Asuncion, Refugio, Concepcion, Nazareth, Abigail, Jesus, Soledad, Cristian, among others,) ask the question verbatim.

Apply the same procedure in the case of uncommon names (Areli, Erandi, Andarani, Nitx, etc.), since they can correspond either to a male or a female.

Question B.6 AGE

The age of non-resident children may determine the possible attention that the respondent receives.

Question B.7 CONDITION OF RESIDENCE

The objective of this question is to ascertain the current situation of the non-resident children, considering his/her place of residence, whether they are still living in away from home, etc. If so, assign code 1, mark 2 if the child was accidentally omitted in 2001, mark 3 if the child has died, and 4 if a non-resident child in 2001 is now living in the home where the interview is taking place.

Question B.8 REGISTRATION NUMBER

This question does not apply to the respondent, only mark 666 for non-resident children not mentioned in 2001.

Question B.9 EDUCATION

See education under the section Roster Card for Home Residents of this manual for details concerning this question.

Question B.10 CONTACT WITH THE RESPONDENT

This question's goal is to know if the respondent (or the spouse) has had contact, during the last two years, with the children on the list. By contact we mean any exchange of information personally, through mail, telephone, or some other means. If they have lost all contact, indicate NEVER (666). If there has been any, indicate the average number of times per PERIOD.

Question B.11 MARITAL STATUS

The marital status of the non-resident children of the household helps to determine the possible family responsibilities of each person and hence, it can modify the support and responsibility networks of the respondent (or his/her spouse).

Marital status refers to the situation that somebody (12 or older) has in relation to the law and customs of the country regarding union and matrimony.

Question B.12 ECONOMIC SITUATION

This question seeks to inquire about the economic situation of each of the non-resident children of the household, according to the respondent's opinion. The respondent has five options to choose from: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, and Bad.

Question B.13 CURRENT ACTIVITY

With this question, we identify the children age 12 or older who are doing any economic activity, differentiating from those who did not do it because they participated in non-economic activities. The idea is to get information about what every child does generally, at the moment. Notice that in this case we only give four options, which differs from the options given in the Household Roster.

We understand by economic activities, every action aiming at producing any good (growing corn, raising animals, planting trees, extracting minerals; making furniture, clothes, machinery, etc) or providing any service (repairing vehicles, teaching, selling, cooking and serving food, transportation, etc.). We also include agricultural production and raising of animals to feed household members.

We understand non-economic activities to be those performed to satisfy personal or family needs or other activities; like studying, house chores, etc. We also include activities of personal interest (volunteering, participation in clubs, etc.) as well as doing nothing for whatever reason.

When the respondent states that the person performed economic activities part-time, register the information concerning the economic activity performed. For instance, if it is the case of a wife who, besides the household chores, works part time, consider that the person worked, and write code 1.

The options for this answer are described as following:

Work…………………………………………………………1

In this option we classify the people who work or help to work at least one hour a week, in an institution, company, family business or premises, on the street, among others, regardless of whether or not he/she received remuneration.

It also includes people who help in agricultural activities or raising animals for sale or to feed household members.

We also classify under this category people who take care of their businesses.

For this question, the category "work" includes people who have a job but are temporarily not working, for any of the following reasons:

- Illness or accident (temporary disability)
- Leave of absence, or vacations for a certain period of time (for example maternity leave)
- Strike on the workplace
- Malfunctioning of machinery, equipment or vehicle
- Lack of raw material to do the job
- Job interruption due to the weather
- Waiting for, or already finished, the time of harvest

The characteristic of the people classified here is that they have not lost their job because of their absence (this is, they are not unemployed), and for this reason, they will to be able to resume their jobs when the leave of absence, vacations, disability, etc. finishes.

We also include in this option those who have a job and are temporarily not working because they are involved in community or social work. For example: peasants assigned to be part of a commission or community group (*ejido*).

Searching for a job...….2

This option serves to determine the population that is economically active and is defined as those people who are looking for a job during the week of the interview.

Student…………………………………………………...3

This captures the people who are enrolled or attending an educational institution in order to learn, whether this be basic (elementary and secondary), middle (high school) or higher (professional) educational system, or any of the levels of technical and commercial education.

Household chores………………………………………4

This includes people devoted only to household chores. Relatives who help with the house chores are also included in this option.

Doesn't work……………………………………………..5

These are people who do not have a job, and are not looking for one. It also includes:

- Retired people
- Older people who do not perform economic activities, although they are <u>not</u> retired.
- People permanently unable to work.
- People who live from rent or bank investments. If they state that the person lives from the renting of a house, but also controls his/her businesses (collects the rent, makes receipts, etc.), classify them under option 1, work.
- Beggars, bums, or people who have never looked for a job, or have never worked.
- People who volunteer (on permanent basis). If they get paid, you must classify them under option 1.

Classify under option 1, also, people who answer something similar to the following: did house chores, but also sold fruits; studied in the morning, and helped the carpenter in the afternoon; is retired, but sells make up. Give preference to the economic activity, even if the person devotes few hours to it, or does not receive payment for the job done.

If after reading all the options the person ignores the information, write code 9 DOESN'T ANSWER. Be persistent, and try to get an answer.

Question B.14 CURRENT HEALTH CONDITIONS

The question refers to the current health condition of each listed child. The answer helps establish the ability of each child to help with his/her parents' care.

The answer is the respondent's opinion. "Serious problem" or "limitation" refers to conditions that currently impede him/her from doing the normal activities related to his/her age, like studying, working, or practicing sports.

Question B.15 NUMBER OF CHILDREN

This question captures the number of children of each listed child living outside of the home. In other words, for all grandchildren of the respondent or the spouse, we want to find the number living, regardless of where or with whom they live with.

Question B.16 IF THEY HAVE CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN AGE 18

This question captures whether he/she has a child under age 18 or not. Knowing this provides an idea of the responsibilities that each listed child may have, which in turn gives an idea of the ability that each listed child has for helping the respondent or other individuals of middle and old age.

Again, make it clear that we are interested in the number of children alive, regardless of where they live, or with whom.

Question B.17 WHERE THE CHILDREN LIVE

This question asks where each non-resident child lives. In option 1, "same house or building" classifies the children of the respondent and/or spouse that live in the same household, but are part of another home.

Question B.18 MIGRATION

This question for each non-resident child indicates if he/she has traveled to the U.S. in the past two years or since the last MHAS interview, perhaps with the intention to work, study, or live with another person who is working. If the answer is that they only went to the states for short visits, business reasons, or for leisure/vacation, consider that the person did not live in the U.S.

Question B.19 DATA CONCERNING DEATH

The purpose of this question is to know the date on which reported children may have passed away (month/year), taking into account that this is a delicate question and it is very possible to make the respondent feel uncomfortable. Exercise care when asking the question and try to be as sensitive to the issue as possible.

Question B.20 PLACE OF DEATH

The objective is to know where the child(ren) reported in this section passed away. The options are in this community (1), another community in the country (2), in the U.S. (3), or another country (4).

Question B.21 CAUSE OF DEATH

The objective here is to determine the cause of death in the child of the respondent or spouse. The cause may be from diseases such as diabetes, cancer, heart disease, stroke or other disease, or as a result of violence, accident, or finally of natural causes (old age, etc.).

5.6 SECTION C. HEALTH

The goal of this section is to learn about some of the health characteristics of the respondent. With these questions we want to know the respondent's perception of his/her own health now and in comparison to previous years, and if he/she is taking medication or undergoing treatment of any kind. Other questions in this section deal with illness affecting or having affected the respondent, and with medical complications in the past. It includes detailed questions about chronic illnesses more frequently present in individuals of middle and old age, and about illnesses that can be costly to tend to. In addition, we ask questions about personal habits that may affect the respondent's future health.

The interviewer must always be aware that various questions of this section are worded to be adequate depending on the type of interview being given (tracking or new person). In other words, if this is a tracking interview, the interviewer must read:

<u>During the past two years</u> have you seen a doctor or personal physician that said you have hypertension or high blood pressure?

When interviewing a new person, the interview must ask in the following manner:

Have you ever seen a doctor or personal physician that said you have hypertension or high blood pressure?

FOR THE HEALTH QUESTIONS, REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS:

- When we ask if "a doctor or medical personnel," we refer to general physicians, osteopaths, and specialists like dermatologists, psychiatrists, ophthalmologists or nurses, etc. The criterion for defining medical personnel is someone who makes a health diagnosis based on lab analysis performed on the respondent.

- When we ask, "has a doctor or medical personnel ever told you," we mean WE DO NOT WANT AUTO-DIAGNOSIS, but rather only current or previous medical conditions of the respondent that a doctor or medical personnel has told him/her or his/her relatives.

- When we ask, "has a doctor or medical personnel ever told you," we mean any time throughout the respondent's life.

- If the respondent states that he/she was told having "symptoms of…" or was "about to have…" (the mentioned condition), consider that he/she DID HAVE or HAS the condition.

- When we ask about details of certain chronic illnesses, treatments, and personal habits, repeat the questions verbatim, without forming an opinion.

- In several of the questions we refer to a period of time of "the last two years." The purpose of using this period is to be able to compare with the first (in the case of a tracking interview) and third visits of this longitudinal or panel research, since we are planning to do the next round in approximately two years. In all the cases, the respondent does not have to be too accurate regarding time elapsed; it can be approximately in the last two years.

Question C.1 RESPONDENT'S HEALTH CONDITION

It refers to the general *current* health condition, according to the respondent's perception.

Question C.2 CURRENT HEALTH COMPARED WITH THE PAST

It refers to the general state of health now compared to how it was two years ago, in 2001. The exact month and condition are not important; we only expect a general opinion.

Question C.3 WORRYING ABOUT HEALTH

The objective of this question is to know how much the respondent worries about his/her health compared to two years ago. In other words, we want to know if they worry more, less, or the same

Question C.4 HYPERTENSION OR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Hypertension refers to a persistent high blood pressure. The cause may be unknown, or it may be related to other primary illnesses. The respondent may or may not be receiving adequate treatment for this condition.

Question C.5 MEDICATION FOR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Be aware that home medicines should <u>not</u> be considered as medication. Medical personnel or a homeopath must have prescribed the medicine. The respondent may be taking a diuretic to control his/her blood pressure.

Question C.6 DIABETES

For many people, the expression "sugar" or "sugar in the blood" may be more common. If a physician ever told the respondent he/she had diabetes or sugar, write YES, *even if it is already under control*. Diabetes (mellitus) is a metabolism disease in which the level of sugar in the blood is high and often times accompanied with sugar in the urine. The treatments include insulin shots (this is a necessary hormone), pills, special diets, and weight loss.

Question C.7 and C.8 MEDICINE FOR DIABETES

Question C.7 inquires if a physician or medical personnel ordered the respondent to take any medication. If the answer is affirmative, mark YES. If the respondent is taking natural, self-medicated medicines, do not consider them.

Question C.8 refers specifically to the use of insulin for diabetes.

Question C.9 SPECIAL DIET FOR DIABETES

Consider here that a special diet does not have to result in weight loss. The diets for diabetes are low in carbohydrates and without refined or simple sugar.

Question C.10 DIABETES UNDER CONTROL

"Under control" means that the level of blood sugar of the respondent is always within the normal range.

Question C.11 BLOOD SUGAR TEST

The question wants to know if the respondent has regular tests performed, in his/her own home or by a doctor or medical personnel, to measure the sugar levels in the blood or urine. Write down the number of times per period according to the options provided. For example, if the respondent indicates once every two weeks, note twice a month: 02 in 'times', and 2 in period (month).

If the respondent says "never," note 00 in times and 5 (never) in period.

Question C.12 CANCERS OR MALIGNANT TUMOR

Minor skin cancers ARE NOT considered here as cancer, since they occur frequently and are rarely fatal. Examples of these types of minor cancer are basal cell carcinoma, basal epithelial cell carcinoma, as well as the squamous cell carcinoma.

MELANOMA and MALIGNANT MELANOMA are considered cancer, since they represent serious health problems.

Question C.13 NUMBER OF CANCERS

If the cancer has been detected more than once in the same place, it should be considered as the same cancer since it was present in the same organ.

Question C.14 ORGAN WHERE THE CANCER WAS LOCATED

Indicate the list of organs with cancer in the order they appeared.

Question C.15 MEDICAL APPOINTMENT FOR CANCER

Check-ups on inactive cancers and cancers in remission must be included.

Question C.16 RECENT TREATMENTS FOR CANCER

Check-ups for inactive cancer(s) are not considered treatment. There are words that the respondent may use such as the following:

"Implanted seals" is radiation.
"Removed cells" is surgery or biopsy.
"Removed organ" is surgery or biopsy.
"Estrogen blockage" is chemotherapy or medication.
"Tamoxifeno" is chemotherapy or medication.

In this question you may include the medications taken for pain relief.

Question C.17 CANCER TREATMENT

Medications for treating the cancer itself are included here. Do NOT include medication for cancer symptoms like nausea or pain.

Question C.18 YEAR OF MOST RECENT CANCER DIAGNOSIS

The year or age in which the last or only cancer was diagnosed. Remember that it is important that the respondent provide some kind of information. In case they do not remember, try to remind him/her about events that can be related with a year. Remember that an approximate date is better than a DON'T KNOW.

Question C.19 RESPIRATORY ILLNESS

We are looking for chronic respiratory problems.

Asthma of any kind can be included in this question. Severe bronchitis, the kind that comes with a cold or the flu is not the same as a chronic bronchitis, since it only has temporary effects and should not be included.

If the respondent states that he/she has "symptoms" of emphysema, mark YES.

If the respondent has tuberculosis (also known as TB), or "pulmonary deficiency" mark YES.

Question C.20 MEDICATION FOR RESPIRATORY ILLNESS

If the answer to the previous question was affirmative, indicate if the medication prescribed by some personal doctor or homeopath and circle YES. If the respondent is taking something natural or is self-medicated, circle the option NO.

Question C.21 ACTIVITIES LIMITED BY PULMONARY ILLNESSES

Question C.21 allows us to know if the respiratory illness limits the normal activities of the respondent. Normal activities are those proper for the age, like working, walking, exercising, or visiting relatives.

Question C.22a HEART ATTACK

Heart attack, or myocardium infarct, is the presence of dead or dying tissue on and/or around the heart, caused by the obstruction of the blood ducts.

Myocardium infarct is a painful incident, and sometimes fatal, caused by the blocking of one or more coronary arteries. The common term is "heart attack."

Heart congestion failure is NOT a heart attack. Sometimes it is confused with other types of severe events, like fainting or chest pain.

Brain hemorrhage or apoplexies, or TCI (transitory cerebral isquemia) is NOT a heart attack.

Question C.22b RECENT HEART ATTACK

This question serves to determine how much time has passed since the respondent had his/her last heart attack.

Question C.23 HEART MEDICINES

This question indicates if the respondent is currently taking some medicine for his/her heart problem. Remember that we only consider allopathic and homeopathic medicines.

Question C.24 MEDICINE FOR PAIN

This question confirms if the respondent is taking anything specifically to prevent a heart attack, or for when he/she experiences chest pain.

Question C.25 LIMITED NORMAL ACTIVITIES DUE TO HEART CONDITION

Question C.25 helps us know if the respondent has limited his/her activities because of his/her heart problem. Normal activities are those activities proper for the age, like working, walking, exercising, and visiting relatives.

Question C.26 CEREBRAL EMBOLISM

The phrase cerebral embolism is also known as a stroke or apoplexy.

TIA (transient ischemic attack), sometimes referred to as a “mini-attack,” is also classified as cerebral embolism.

Question C.27 SYMPTOMS DUE TO EMBOLISM

Embolism usually leaves aftereffects on individuals. These limitations often result in difficulty in performing everyday tasks. Since this research wants to know the level of functionality of individuals of middle and old age, this question inquires about the effects of the embolism in the functionality of the individual.

If the respondent hesitates about having suffered the symptoms of embolism, ask him/her if the symptoms have recently been present most of the time. If this is not the case, write NO.

Questions C.28-C.31 QUESTIONS OVER EMBOLISM

Question C.28 is about the medications that help alleviate the consequences of a stroke or to prevent future ones. Question C.29, in turn, helps us know if the respondent is receiving physical therapy as a result of the embolism.

Questions C.30 and C.31 help to know how recent the embolism occurred and if his/her normal activities were limited because of the embolism. In C.30 we ask for an <u>approximate</u> date. In C.31, normal activities are those proper of the age, like working, walking, exercising, and visiting relatives.

Question C.32 ARTHRITIS

Arthritis is the inflammation, pain, or restricted movement of articulations or the back. Rheumatism is often used as a synonym of arthritis.

Osteoporosis IS NOT arthritis, nor is carpal tunnel syndrome.

Question C.33 PAIN, STIFFNESS, OR SWELLING OF JOINTS

This question inquires if there is pain, swelling or loss/diminution of movement in joints, like hands, wrists, elbows, arms, feet, ankles, knees, or legs.

Questions C.34 and C.35 MEDICATION FOR ARTHRITIS AND LIMITATIONS

These two questions help us establish if the respondent is taking medication or treatment for arthritis, and to know if he/she has seen his/her daily activities limited because of the illness. Normal activities are those proper of the age, like working, walking, exercising, and visiting relatives. If the activities are limited, even if they are not done frequently, mark YES.

Question C.36 OTHER ILLNESSES

With this question we want to know if the respondent has had, during the last two years, kidney or liver infections, tuberculosis, or pneumonia. Remember that they must be illnesses diagnosed by a doctor or medical personnel.

Questions C.37, C.38 and C.39 RECENT FALL

These three questions help us know if the respondent has suffered any falls recently as is the case of C.37. In case of an affirmative answer to C.37, C.38 and C.39 inquire about how many times the respondent has fallen down, and whether or not he/she has needed medical treatment after any of those occasions.

Medical treatment is some type of therapy, rehabilitation, or surgery, performed by a physician. The *hueseros* (bonesetters) and other treatments alike are not considered. These questions refer to the last two years, approximately.

Question C.40 FRACTURES AFTER AGE 50

We consider any fracture, whether it is shoulders, legs, hip, etc. (always and when occurring after age 50).

Question C.41 y C.42 GLASSES AND VISION

In C.41 we inquire if the respondent usually wears glasses or contact lenses. Question C.42 refers to vision in normal conditions, this is, with glasses or contacts if he/she wears them.

In many cases, older people have difficulties seeing correctly even if they are wearing their glasses or contacts. This is because many of them keep wearing their same old glasses for many years. This question helps determine the functionality of the respondent in terms of his/her vision.

Question C.43 y C.44 HEARING AND HEARING AID

In C.43 we want to know if the respondent usually uses a hearing aid or auditory device. In C.44 we ask about the hearing/auditory range of the respondent under normal conditions; this is, with the hearing device, if he/she normally uses it.

These questions are similar to the previous ones, because many older people also have problems hearing correctly even if they are wearing their hearing aid. This question helps determine the functionality of the respondent in terms of his/her auditory capability.

Questions C.45, C.46 and C.47 PAIN

Question C.45 refers to pain in any part of the body, where the respondent defines pain. This is a completely subjective question, and it does not involve any medical diagnoses. This pain can be a consequence of several causes, including pain due to work, migraine, etc.

Question C.46 helps determine the intensity of such pain, in case of a previous affirmative answer. The intensity (soft, medium, or severe) is defined by the respondent.

Question C.47 refers to a respondent's limitation in his/her daily life, due to such pain. Limitations in daily life do not include sleeping problems.

In limitations, we exclude those regarding OTHER causes, for example, because the respondent is in a wheelchair, or has arthritis and walks with difficulty.

Question C.48 PREVENTIVE EXAMS

In this question there is a list of texts and lab analysis, which are usually done to detect health problems. Record the appropriate tests even if the doctor did not request the analysis, but the respondent has had them in the last two years.

Tests for hypertension or high blood pressure include checking of blood pressure by a medical professional.

Question C.49 DEPRESSION

Depression may be common in older people, and it can be associated with the present physical health conditions. A series of questions are asked to determine if the respondent has symptoms of depression.

Notice that the reference period is <u>last week</u>, and it refers to how the respondent felt <u>most of the time</u> during the previous week. Read each question verbatim and write down YES or NO.

Question C.50 EXERCISE OR FREQUENT PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

This question asks if during the last two years, the respondent has exercised frequently. By exercise or physical activity, it means sports, heavy labor, or other type of physical work. These activities must involve <u>continuous movement for 20 minutes or more, at least three times per week.</u> This would be equivalent to running, jogging or lifting weights for 20 minutes continuously, three or more times per week.

For example, if the respondent works as a mailman, it is implied that he walks for long periods of time. This alone would qualify as a YES for the question. If the respondent works as a loader for a moving company, it also implies that exercise is part of his work. Washing clothes by hand is also considered physical activity because it requires constant movement for more than 20 minutes.

Sweeping and mopping are not considered to be physical activities because they do not require strenuous movements, unless these activities are performed as part of a job and for long periods each day.

Question C.51 HAVE YOU EVER SMOKED?

In this question we refer to the consumption of nicotine. For this reason, all those who have smoked tobacco, pipe, or have not smoked more than 5 packs of cigarettes must be considered as NOT having smoked.

Question C.52 AGE WHEN SMOKING BEGAN

If the respondent does not remember approximately how old he/she was when he/she began to smoke, help him/her by mentioning an event that might have a relationship to that age. For example: when he began University studies, when he was in preparatory school, before or after getting married, before or after birth of children, etc. The data can be given by age ("when I was 15 years old"), or the year ("about 1965"), or how many years ago (about 35 years ago). If the respondent quit smoking but later resumed, ask at what age he/she began for the first time.

Question C. 53 HAVE YOU SMOKED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS?

The objective is to know whether the respondent has smoked cigarettes in the past two years.

Question C.54 CURRENTLY A SMOKER?

If the respondent currently smokes cigarettes, regardless of quantity, mark YES.

Question C.55 HOW OFTEN DO YOU SMOKE?

We want to know how often the respondent currently smokes.

Question C.56 CURRENT AMOUNT OF CIGARETTES

This refers to the number of cigarettes that the respondent smokes during a normal day, and the information can be given in cigarettes or packs per day. Consider that a pack has 20 cigarettes, and from this you can obtain an approximate answer. If the respondent indicates that the amount varies, figure out an average.

Question C.57 NUMBER OF CIGARETTES, WHEN SMOKING THE MOST

For the people who do not smoke but did in the past, we ask how many cigarettes he/she approximately did smoke per day when he/she smoked the most. Consider that each pack has 20 cigarettes, and you can get an approximate and “average” answer from the respondent.

Question C.58 HOW LONG WITHOUT SMOKING

For those respondents who smoked in the past, but no longer do, we ask how long ago they stopped smoking. Remember you may get an approximate number.

The information can be obtained in different ways: the number of years without smoking, the year when he/she quit, or his/her age when he/she quit. The respondent may answer in any of these ways, in whichever way he/she remembers best.

Question C.59a to C.59c CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL

In this series of questions, note the responses without forming an opinion of the respondent.

Even when the respondent only drinks one or two alcoholic beverages per year (on special occasions, for example), mark YES.

Question C.59b indicates the frequency with which the respondent consumes alcohol, while C.59c determines the number of alcoholic beverages consumed daily by the respondent.

<u>One beverage</u> is equivalent to:

One beer of normal size (360 milliliters)
One glass of wine of normal size (120 milliliters)
A one ounce glass of liquor (30 milliliters)

If there still remains a doubt regarding how to report the number of alcoholic beverages consumed, estimate taking into account that one beverage could be one glass in general, and that one liter contains about 4 glasses. In this way you can use the following conversion:

1 liter equals 4 beverages
½ liter equals 2 beverages

Question C.59d NUMBER OF DAYS WITH HIGH COSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL

We intend to know how many days in the last three months the respondent consumed more than 4 alcoholic beverages. If the response is "a few," try to obtain an average.

Question C.59e ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION OVER THE LAST TWO TEARS

This is to ascertain if the respondent has drank alcoholic beverages at all in the last two years, be it beers, wine, liquor, or *pulque*. Exclude *tuba, tepache,* and *tejuino*.

Question C.60 CONSIDERING LOWERING CONSUMPTION

This question is applied even to those not currently consuming alcohol, because even if they have stopped completely, they could have had an alcohol consumption problem when they were younger. This consumption problem of the past may be important for the current health of individuals of middle and old age.

When asking this question, remember to adapt it to the current conditions of the respondent, this is, if he/she currently drinks ask: have you ever felt that you should reduce the quantity of drinks you have? But if he/she no longer drinks: (When you used to drink) Have you ever felt that you should have reduced on the quantity of drinks you have had?

Question C.61 and C.62 PEOPLE'S OPINION REGARDING ALCOHOL

Questions C.61 and C.62 inquire if the respondent feels or has felt annoyed because other people criticize his/her drinking and if he/she feels or has felt guilty about it. Remember to adapt the question.

Question C.63 ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN THE MORNING

If the respondent drinks or ever drank in the morning to calm down or get rid of a hangover, this must be considered as an affirmative answer.

Question C.64 CURRENT WEIGHT COMPARED WITH TWO YEARS AGO

The question refers to the loss or gain of weight of 5 kilos or more. Change of weight less than that amount is not considered for this question. Remember to adapt the question.

Question C.65 DIET OR EXERCISES CHANGE

We want to know if the respondent has tried to gain or lose weight by means of exercising or dieting in the last two years.

Questions C.66 and C.67 APPROXIMATE WEIGHT AND HEIGHT

Remember that we only expect approximate measures of weight and height. In Section L (Anthropometric Measures) we will take weight and measures of some of the respondents. Ask this information even if the respondent has been sampled to be measured in Section L.

Question C.68 SYMPTOMS

This question contains a series of symptoms that persons of middle and old age could have felt during the last two years. Each one of these symptoms indicates a specific health condition of the respondent and his/her functionality.

Remember that we are only interested in those symptoms present frequently. The respondent has to identify the presence of the symptom.

Question C.69a MISSING BODY PARTS

With this question we capture if the respondent is missing some parts of his/her body, and also his/her degree of functionality.

Question C.69b LOST A BODY PART INTHE LAST TWO YEARS

With this question we wish to know if the person has lost a body part or part of his/her arm or leg, as the result of accident or illness, in the past two years.

Question C.70 HEALTH PROBLEMS DUE TO WORK

We want to capture whether or not the respondent has ever been told by a doctor or medical personnel that he/she sufres or suffered a certain illness or health condition due to the type of work he/she did. Write YES when the condition was caused by an accident at work.

Question C.71 BEDRIDDEN IN THE LAST YEAR

We want to know, approximately, how many days during the last 12 months the respondent had to stay in bed, at least half a day, due to illness, or had to stay in a hospital. We are looking for the number of active days that were lost due to bad health.

Question C.72 INTERVIEWER: HELP REQUIRED TO COMPLETE SURVEY

The question determines if the respondent needed any help to answer the questions in this section, and if he/she need a lot of help, a little, or none at all. This question is not asked explicitly; it is only filled in by the interviewer.

5.7 SECTION D. HEALTH SERVICES

The objective of this section is to become aware of the level of control and satisfaction that persons of middle or advanced age feel internally and with the people that surround them. In this way, we can find out about different types of medical services, and also determine the bills that have been paid for these services and who has paid for them.

Coverage of medical services and medical expenses are a major issue for individuals of middle and old age, their relatives, and the population in general. We need to know in more detail about health expenses. How are they financed? How are decisions made about the use of services? And how do these decisions affect future decisions of this population.

We ask about several types of services that they have used during the last 12 months, the expenses incurred by services and medication, how the respondents have paid them, the options of the respondent regarding different service providers, and the criteria for selecting a provider.

FOR THIS ENTIRE SECTION, the questions regarding payments refer to that which was effectively settled or paid for by the respondent or his family members, excluding insurance or health institution fees.

Questions D.1a, D1b, D1c LADDER (SEE DIAGRAM) OF PERCEIVED CONTROL

The objective of this series of questions (D.1a, D.1b, and D.1c) is to measure the level of control that the respondents feel they have regarding their lives or their personalities in different contexts. For example, within one's own family, his/her immediate or extended community, that can influence his/her health. That is to say, actions that can be taken as improving his/her personal well-being.

Question D.1a CONTROL IN THE HOME

This question indicates the pressure that the respondent feels to take care of tasks in the home, relative to other family members or residents.

Question D.1b CONTROL IN LOCALITY

This question indicates the level of decision-making that the respondent feels he/she has compared to neighbors or friends in the municipality.

Question D.1c CONTROL IN THE COUNTRY

Indicate the general situation that the respondent feels with respect to all of the people in the Republic of Mexico.

Question D.2 **IS THE PERSON CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN FREE UNION?**

The question indicates if the respondent lives with a spouse.

Question D.3 **CLOSENESS TO SPOUSE**

This question tries to determine how close the respondent feels to his/her spouse— that is, how much the respondent can trust him/her.

Question D.4 **INDICATE IF THE PERSON HAS LIVING CHILDREN**

This question lets us know if the respondent has living children or not.

Question D.5 **CLOSENESS TO CHILDREN**

This question tries to determine how close the respondent feels to his/her children-- that is, how much the respondent can trust them.

Question D.6 **DO YOU HAVE FRIENDS, AQUAINTENCES, OR CO-WORKERS?**

The question determines if the person counts on friends, acquaintances, or co-workers.

Question D.7 **CLOSENESS TO FRIENDS, AQUAINTENCES, OR CO-WORKERS**

This question tries to determine how close the respondent feels to his/her friends, acquaintances, or co-workers, that is, how much the respondent can trust them.

Question D.8 **ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS**

This question should indicate the institution(s) with which the respondent is affiliated. You can mark more than one option, since it's possible that the respondent is affiliated with more than one institution. For example, the "ISSSTE" through his/her employer, and the "IMSS" through being a spouse of an employee.

In cases where the respondent answers that he is PARTIALLY covered (for example, 50% of inpatient treatment), indicate YES, he/she has right to the service.

IMSS – Excludes IMSS Solidarity

ISSSTE - Includes state and federal clinics

PEMEX, Defense, Navy – Includes any facilities of these government Agencies

Private medical insurance – Includes physicians and other health providers that are not part of a government agency. Includes private hospitals and clinics, general and specialized doctors.

Question D.9 REASON FOR RECEIVING SERVICE IN HEALTH CARE INSTITUTION

This question should indicate if the respondent receives services in each named institution in question D.8, by being an affiliated employee, affiliated on his own account, retired or receiving pension, spouse of insured person, or because a child is the insured person, or another reason. Read the options until you obtain an affirmative answer for each mentioned institution in D.8.

Question D.10 CORROBORATION OF LACK OF HEALTH COVERAGE OR AFFILIATION

This question helps corroborate the answer in D.8, and serves to help confirm that the respondent does not have rights to any medical service, through his/her self, or through his/her spouse or relatives. In case of an affirmative answer, ask about the type of medical service and correct question D.8.

Question D.11 HOSPITALIZATION IN THE PAST YEAR

This refers to the total number of nights the respondent stayed in a hospital, including all the occasions and reasons under which he/she was admitted. The period in question is one year before the interview. If the person has been hospitalized, even for one night, consider that he/she was hospitalized. We only expect approximate numbers and dates.

If the respondent does not remember the exact number, try to get an approximate number. Ask if the period of time more or less than 10 nights in total, or ask how many nights per each occasion.

Question D.12 INSTITUTION WHERE RESPONDENT WAS HOSPITALIZED

This refers to the institution where the respondent was hospitalized. You may mark more than one option if the respondent declares being hospitalized more than once in different institutions. Circle all appropriate options.

Questions D.13 and D.14 HOSPITALIZATION EXPENSES

This refers to the TOTAL expenses paid, INCLUDING ALL hospitalizations, in Mexican pesos. If the respondent says “nothing” write 00000. Expenses mean what was paid for everything, which includes room, medication, surgery and food during the hospital stay.

If the respondent does not know or does not provide information for D.13, ask the rescue question D.14 to inquire about the amount by categories.

Questions D.15 to D.17 MEDICAL SERVICES USED

This sub-section inquires about the medical services used in the last 12 months. Notice the format of the tables included in the questions. We ask several questions (listed in the lines) about different health services (listed in the columns). Ask the questions by columns; take the first column, *CURANDERO* (folk healer), and ask questions D.15 through D.17 for that column, then for the following column, and so on.

CURANDERO (folk healer): We consider all visits to the *curandero*, either for check up or for attention for a specific health problem. *Curandero* includes all people denominated with such category, and also includes the *hueseros*.

HOMEOPATH: This includes visits to the homeopath, either for a check up, for attention for a specific health problem, or for any other type of visit. “Homeopath” includes all people designated as such, generalists and specialists, as well as any other kind of medical professional.

DENTIST: This includes visits to the dentist, either for a check up, to replace or extract teeth, or for any other type of dental surgery. “Dentist” includes generalists and specialists, like dental surgeons, as well as dental hygiene professionals.

OUTPATIENT PROCEDURES: These include any surgery done at the doctor’s office, and at the clinic or hospital in which the patient DID NOT SPEND THE NIGHT.

MEDICAL VISITS: These include visits to the doctor or any other medical personnel (including nurses), to clinics, and hospitals. Include specialists like dermatologists, psychiatrists, eye doctors, as well as medical trainees, osteopaths, doctor’s aides, and general physicians. For this question, DO NOT COUNT visits to homeopaths, *curanderos* (folk healers), *yerberos* (herbalists), who cure with medicines extracted from plants.

Question D.15 VISITS TO … (TYPE OF SERVICE) … IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

This refers to the total number of times that the referred service was used during the last 12 months. If the respondent did not use this type of service, continue on to the next one.

Questions D.16 and D.17 TOTAL PAYMENT FOR … (TYPE OF SERVICE)

This refers to the TOTAL expenses the respondent had to pay for these services, adding up all the times they used them. It refers to payments using "out-of -pocket" money, regardless of who paid them, the respondent or a relative. It excludes anything paid by a health insurance company or the company the respondent works for.

Question D.16 inquires about the amount paid in Mexican pesos. If the respondent answers nothing, write 000000 and move to the following column. If the respondent does not know or does not provide any information in question D.16, ask the rescue question D.17 to get the information by categories.

Question D.18 CONSULTATION WITH PHARMACIST

We want to know if the respondent has consulted with a pharmacist about a health problem during the last 12 months. If he/she answers "at least one time," this is considered a YES**.** Here we want to know about those times when the respondent went to ask for advice from the pharmacist about what to do or what medicines to take, and not those times when he/she just went to buy prescribed medication.

Question D.19 FAILURE TO USE MEDICATION DUE TO HIGH COST

We want to know if the respondent, during the last 12 months, did not take a medication, or took fewer amounts than prescribed, due to its high cost. If this happened at least once, the answer is YES.

Question D.20 RESOURCES FOR PAYMENT OF RECEIVED SERVICES

This question determines if the respondent paid for the services he/she received, and if they were PRIMARILY paid for by a child(ren), the respondent (and/or spouse), or another person. The option "didn't have any expenses," refers to when the respondent declared he did not use any service or because he didn't have to pay anything for services his did receive. The question refers to all payments in the last year.

Question D.21 CHILDREN WHO HELP PAY

If the respondent states that any of his/her children paid for most of the expenses, this question establishes the registration number of such child(ren). Look for the number on the Household Roster if it is the case of a resident child, and on the Non-Resident Roster for other cases. If it is a child-in-law or grandchild that is not registered in the roster, note the child to which this one is related.

Question D.22 LACK OF VISITS TO MEDICAL PERSONNEL

This question inquires the situation in which the respondent did not go to the doctor when he/she had a serious problem during the last two years. “Serious problem” is according to the respondent’s opinion. If this happened at least once, the answer is YES.

Notice that the time period for this question is 2 years, which is different from the period used for the previous questions of this section.

Question D.23 REASONS FOR NOT USING SERVICES

For those that declared that at some time they remained without going to the doctor in question D.22, this question should indicate the reasons for why this happened. For each of these reasons, they have the option to answer YES or NO.

Read the first reason: “You believed that it wouldn’t help you to feel better.” “Would you say this was the reason or not?” Write down the corresponding code. If the respondent does not know, write 9; if he/she does not provide information, write 8. Go on with the other reasons for which no medical service was used.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING SERVICES

The following set of questions deals with the criteria used by the respondent in selecting the type of medical service he/she uses. Questions refer to the type of provider he/she prefers, according to the kind of health problem they have.

Questions D.24 and D.25 PROVIDER SELECTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PROBLEM

With this series of questions we try to establish the type of provider that the respondent looks for, according to the type of problem he/she has. We ask the respondent about the type of person or institution he/she would go to if he/she had a minor health problem, and to whom if the problem was serious.

Read question D.24: “To whom or where would you go if you had a minor health problem (such as a cold)?” Circle all the options indicated. Remember you should not offer the option NO ONE, and if the respondent reports going to the Red or Green Cross, you must fill out the corresponding space “other public service.” If the respondent indicates that he/she would not go anywhere because he/she already knows what medicine to take, write SELF-MEDICATION.

Continue with question D.25: “To whom or where would you go if you had a serious health problem (such as a heart attack)?” Read the option and circle all those that apply: IMSS, ISSSTE, etc. Remember that you must not offer the option NO ONE, and if the respondent indicates he/she would go to the Red or Green Cross, you must fill out the space “other public service.” Continue in this manner.

Question D.26 TRACKING OR NEW PERSON

Here we determine if this is a tracking interview or an interview for a new person.

Question D.27 BELIEFS ABOUT EVENTS IN LIFE

The goal of these questions is to measure the level of control that individuals of middle and old age believe they have over their lives. That level of control may be associated with people's health and well-being.

Read the introductory text. Notice that there are four answer choices, and it may be necessary to repeat these choices more than once. Read the first question clearly: (D.27 a) "There's no sense in planning a lot for the future" and add: "Do you agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or disagree?" Circle the given answer, and continue with D.27 b.

Question D.28 BELIEFS ABOUT HOW TO IMPROVE HEALTH

These answers are the personal opinion of the respondent; do not try to influence them. We want to know if, in the opinion of the respondent, someone his/her age can improve his/her health by exercising regularly, controlling his/her weight, or if, on the contrary, it does not matter what he/she does. Remember that we are looking for the personal opinion of the respondent.

Question D.29 MARRIED OR IN UNION

Do not ask this question, the interviewer answers him/herself if the respondent is married, in a free union, or single.

Question D.30 INFLUENCE ON IMPORTANT DECISIONS

We ask here who has more influence in making important decisions, which can be moving to another house, selling a property, or sending a child to study abroad, etc.

If the respondent says that they both have the same influence in making decisions, circle the option "ABOUT THE SAME." If the respondent answers "it varies" or "it depends on the issue," ask him/her to answer according to what happens more frequently. If the respondent answers that his/her spouse already answered this question, explain to him/her that we are interested in both opinions separately.

Question D.31 LEVEL OF WEIGHT IN DECISIONS

With this question we measure the amount of decision-making power the respondent has over the spouse.

Question D.32 LEVEL OF WEIGHT IN DECISIONS

With this question we measure the amount of decision-making power the spouse has over the respondent.

Question D.33 WEIGHT IN PERSONAL DECISONS

The objective of this question is to measure the dimension of control of the interviewed person, in terms of caring over his/her personal health.

Again, we try to obtain a personal opinion from the respondent.

Question D.34 RESPONDENT'S EVALUATION

This must be answered by the interviewer according to his/her own opinion only. Write down if the respondent did not need help (NEVER), required a little help (FEW TIMES), or a lot of help (MOST OR, OR ALL THE TIME) to answer the questionnaire in this section.

5.8 SECTION E. COGNITIVE EXERCISES

The series of cross-cultural cognitive exercises (ECCC for its Spanish acronym) was designed to briefly measure a series of basic cognitive functions that are considered crucial to evaluate the memory and mental health of a person. It includes eight cognitive domains in the evaluation: attentiveness, language, visual-space capacity, verbal memory, visual memory, recent memory, abstraction, and psychomotor speed.

In contrast to other sections, this one focuses on obtaining information from the respondent through activities, instead of basing them on questions. Some of these activities show the cognitive ability of the person, while others require more mental ability from the respondent in order to be answered correctly.

We only use the first part of ECCC. The brief series of exercises, which lasts approximately five minutes, includes activities that are particularly sensitive to all forms of cognitive disabilities.

The exercises have been designed in such a way that no qualified personnel is needed for their application. It is required, however, that all respondents follow the instructions as uniformly as possible in order for the evaluation to be as objective and comparable to other populations as possible.

The interviewer will only conduct the exercises, and the coder will later classify them.

Necessary materials

1) Pen or pencil for the respondent
2) Watch with seconds indicator or chronometer
3) Eye glasses for people with visual problem not corrected, that is, they need glasses but do not have them.

Language

Before beginning the exercises, write down the language of the interview. The option will always be 1 (Spanish); never utilize option 2 since the interview is only conducted if Spanish is spoken.

Application

Since we are trying to evaluate the cognition ability of the respondent, you cannot allow help from others. If you are in a situation in which someone from the family wants to help, kindly explain that we need the respondent to do the exercises on his/her own. Explain that we are trying to measure the ability of the person and mention that there are no right or wrong answers, they are just exercises.

To conduct the exercises, just follow the instructions provided, that is, read slowly and clearly. Repeat words if indicated, and follow the time limits given.

Mark correctly the identification categories that you will obtain from the sample sheet or title page of the questionnaire.

In the exercises where the respondent has to do something with a pen or pencil and there is a time limit, proceed to remove the pencil from the respondent when the time is up. If there is a case in which the respondent does not want to give the pencil back in the stated time, you may make the comment: “Look at how fast you did it, can you please give me the pencil now?” If the person insists in continuing longer than the prescribed time, you can also give him/her a new pencil of a different color, so we can differentiate what he/she did on time from what he/she did not. Make an annotation on the observations sheet for the coder, who will grade the exercise.

Lastly, ask the respondent the date, month, and year in which this interview is being performed.

If an irregular situation arises, make an annotation for the coder, so he/she can take it into account when coding.

The sheets that contain identification data, referents to drawing and invocation of figures will be sent to the central offices.

Assume a neutral demeanor and try not to reflect any impression signaling how easy or hard the exercises are. This should be a fun section for both the respondent and the interviewer.

5.9 SECTION F. PARENTS AND PARENTS' HELP

The goal of this section is to know the characteristics and amount of help given and received among the respondent's extended family. The section refers specifically to the parents of the respondent.

The first part deals with the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the respondent's parents, as well as his/her contact with them. The second part explores the monetary and in-kind assistance transferred within the extended family, particularly from the respondent and his/her siblings to their parents.

As "parents," we consider biological, step and foster parents. In order to facilitate the understanding of section F, when asking about "parents" we refer to the mother and/or the father if they are still married. In those cases where the parents are divorced, we refer to the parents and their respective spouses. In the case where the respondent has been raised by parents other than the biological ones, for the purpose of this section, you must consider them as his/her parents, those recognized by the respondent as such, who are generally the ones who provided him/her with food, education, clothing, and care during most of his/her childhood and youth. In other words, we refer to the parents or guardians of the respondent.

Question F.1 SCHOOLING OF MOTHER OR GUARDIAN

This question captures the general education of the mother or guardian of the respondent, regardless of being alive or not.

The options are:

None………………………………1
Some elementary ……………… 2
Completed elementary …………3
More than elementary ………… 4

The "none" option refers to not having gone through any elementary grade, "some elementary" is chosen when mother or guardian studied between the first and sixth grade of elementary, but they did not complete the sixth grade. "More than elementary" is any education completed after the sixth grade.

Question F.2 MOTHER OR GUARDIAN MIGRATION

This question is asked whether the mother or guardian is alive or not.

This question asks about the migratory experience of the mother or guardian. The goal is to find out if the mother or guardian lived or worked in the United States, for personal reasons. Remember to exclude short visits and tourism.

Question F.3 MOTHER OR GUARDIAN ALIVE

This question serves as a filter to adapt the incoming questions about the mother and the current or past relations between her and the respondent.

Question F.4 AGE

The age of the parents of the respondent, if they are alive, determines the demands for attention or help from the respondent. For this reason it is important to have this information, even if is only approximate.

Age of a person is defined as number of years between date of birth and the time of this interview.

Read the full question, mentioning the name of the person.

If the answer is "don't know," help the respondent find an approximate answer, remember that there has to be an answer.

To figure out someone's age from the date of birth, you must subtract the year of birth from 2003 (current year).

Be cautious that the respondent answered in full years and not the age that he/she will soon be. If the answer is "she turned 77 or "she is turning 78," precise the answer by asking: "this means, she is 77."

If the respondent does not remember his/her parents' age, use some life event; for instance, the age of the mother when the respondent was born.

Question F.5 PARENTS' FUNCTIONALITY

This question refers to the respondent's parents' functionality. This determines the amount of time or help the respondent must give to his/her mother and/or father. If the mother/father has difficulties getting dressed, this is, putting on the shoes, buttoning up a shirt or blouse; or has difficulties cutting or carving food; or has difficulties bathing; then the answer is YES.

Question F.6 CAN THE MOTHER STAY ALONE FOR ONE HOUR OR MORE

We want to know if the respondent's mother can stay alone, or if due to health conditions or disability, she needs someone accompanying her all the time.

Question F.7 MOTHER DIED IN LAST TWO YEARS

The question asks if the mother died during the past 2 years, that is, between 2001 and 2003.

Question F.8 MOTHER'S AGE WHEN SHE DIED

For those cases in which the respondent stated that his/her mother already died, this question establishes the approximate age that she had when she died. If the respondent does not know the exact age, use a life event, like the year a grandchild was born.

Question F.9 THE MOTHER SUFFERS OF SUFFERED FROM DIABETES

This question is asked regardless of whether or not the mother is still living.

The object is to determine if at any time, a doctor told the respondent's mother that she had or has diabetes (high blood-sugar).

Question F.10 FATHER'S SCHOOLING

This question refers to the highest education level reached by the father or guardian. For details about this question, see F.1.

Question F.11 MIGRATION OF FATHER OR GUARDIAN

This question refers to the migration experience of the father or guardian. For details about this question, see F.2.

Question F.12 FATHER OR GUARDIAN ALIVE

This question serves as a filter to adapt the incoming questions about the father and the current or past relations between him and the respondent.

Question F.13 AGE OF FATHER OR GUARDIAN

The age of the father of the respondent, if he is alive, determines the demands for attention or help from the respondent. For this reason it is important to have this information, even if is only approximate. This question is equivalent to F.4; refer to it for details.

Question F.14 FATHER OR GUARDIAN'S FUNCTIONALITY

This question refers to the functionality of the respondent's father. This question is equivalent to F.5; refer to it for details.

Question F.15 CAN THE FATHER STAY ALONE FOR ONE HOUR OR MORE

We want to know if the respondent's father can stay alone, or if due to health conditions or disability, he needs someone accompanying him all the time.

Question F.16 DEATH OF FATHER OR GUARDIAN

The question asks if the father died during the past 2 years, that is, between 2001-2003.

Question F.17 FATHER'S AGE WHEN HE DIED

For those cases in which the respondent stated that his/her father has died, this question establishes the approximate age that he was when he died. This question is equivalent to F.8, refer to it for details.

Question F.18 FATHER SUFFERS OF SUFFERED FROM DIABETES

This question is asked regardless of whether or not the father is still living.

The object is to determine if at any time, a doctor told the respondent's father that he had or has diabetes (high blood-sugar).

Question F.19 FILTER

This question is for you to verify without asking the respondent if only the mother is living, or only the father, or both. This serves to determine which of the following questions must really be asked.

Questions F.20 to F.25 MARITAL STATUS

This series of six questions is applied when both parents are alive, if they are still a couple. When separated, we determine if they are united with another person.

For this purpose, we understand "married" to be couples who live together, whether married civilly and/or religiously or in a consensual union. If these people do not have a permanent partner, you must circle number 2 (NO).

For questions F.22 and F.23, which are asked only if both parents are alive, you first ask if they are married and then ask the question about sharing the same house or living independently.

Question F.26 FILTER

This filter helps the interviewer to determine which column(s) are applicable in the following page. Follow the instructions given in the filter box.

Questions F.27 to F.33 are arranged by column, and it is applied in the columns which were marked OK with the Filter in F.26.

Question F.27 PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF MOTHER AND/OR FATHER

This question refers to the place where the respondent's father/mother/parents reside. This is important because it determines the type of relationships within the extended family.

By care facility we mean an old people's home, where people receive medical attention and not only room and boarding. By retirement home we mean an old people's residence home.

Question F.28 ALWAYS SHARING THE HOME

For those respondents who live with either one of their parents or both, this question captures if the respondent has always lived with them. It works as a filter for the following questions.

Vacation trips, work trips, visits to relatives or any similar event are not considered moving out of the parents' home, because they do not imply a change of residence.

Question F.29 MOVING IN TO LIVE TOGETHER

We want to know if the respondent moved in with his/her parents, or if his/her parents moved in with him/her.

This question, together with the next one, helps to establish the direction in which family support is given.

Question F.30 TIME SHARING THE HOME

This question establishes, for those respondents who have not always lived with their parents, if they are found to be sharing the same home since the last visit two years ago.

For an answer like "since last year", confirm that they are talking about 2002, and mark 1.

Question F.31 FATHER'S OR MOTHER'S LOCALITY OF RESIDENCE

For those parents who do not live with the respondent, this question captures if they live in the same neighborhood as the respondent, or in a different city or country. This is an indicator of family cohesion and of customs for elderly care that are inherited through generations. It also establishes the degree of physical proximity, which would facilitate mutual help.

Question F.32 COMMUNICATION WITH FATHER AND/OR MOTHER

This question establishes how often the respondent communicated with either of his/her parents, during the last two years.

The information is reported as an average, in terms of number of times per period. For example, if they report once a week, write 1 in TIMES and 1 in PERIOD, or if it is NEVER, write 0 in TIMES and 5 in PERIOD.

Question F.33 ECONOMIC SITUATION OF FATHER AND/OR MOTHER

This question inquires about the economic situation of the parents, according to the respondent's opinion. Read the five answer choices: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, and Poor.

RESPONDENT'S SIBLINGS

Questions F.34 to F.38 capture information about the respondent's siblings.

Question F.34 NUMBER OF SIBLINGS BORN ALIVE

This question refers to the number of siblings born alive that the respondent has had regardless if they are still living or not. Consider a "sibling" as any biological, half, foster, or adopted sibling raised by the parents.

Question F.35 DEATH OF SIBLINGS

This question asks if during the past two years, that is 2001-2003, any of the respondent's siblings reported in F.34 have died.

Question F.36 NUMBER OF SIBLINGS ALIVE

This question refers to the number of siblings alive within the total reported in F.34.

Question F.37 SIBLING(S) SUFFER(S) OF SUFFERED FROM DIABETES

This question is asked regardless of whether or not the sibling is still living.

The objective is to determine if at any time, a doctor told the respondent's sibling(s) that they have or had diabetes (high blood-sugar).

Question F.38 A SIBLING HAS BEEN TO THE UNITED STATES

We want to know if any of the reported siblings in F.34 has ever lived or worked in the U.S. Remember that short visits for vacations, business, or work are not considered.

Question F.39 FILTER: AT LEAST ONE OF THE PARENTS ALIVE

Question F.40 ECONOMIC SUPPORT TO MOTHER OR FATHER

We want to know if the respondent (or his/her spouse) has helped the respondent's parents economically during the last two years.

We exclude the case of the respondents living at their parents' homes providing economic support in terms of rent and food. However, we include cases in which the respondent has not necessarily economically supported but, for instance, has paid the rent of his/her parents' house or the food expenses of the parents in another house.

Questions F.41-42 AMOUNT OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT GIVEN TO PARENTS

This question refers to the total (approximate) quantity given to the parents by the respondent in the past two years. Note the quantity if the respondent provided information in F.41. If the respondent gave you data over a different period of time than two years, make a calculation to determine the proper amount from 2001-2003. If he/she does not know or fails to report any information, ask F.42 as a rescue question in order to obtain the amount in categories.

Question F.43 HELP WITH BASIC ACTIVITIES PROVIDED TO PARENTS

We want to know if, due to a health condition of the parents during the last two years, the respondent or his/her spouse has helped either of the parents with his/her daily activities, like eating, showering, or getting dressed. Write YES or NO. Do not include help like running errands, making purchases, transportation to the doctor, etc.

The "help" in this question refers to that given to compensate for the functionality of the parents of the respondent, in order for them to perform their personal activities inside the house.

Question F.44 AT LEAST ONE HOUR A WEEK

This question applies to those who answered YES in question F.43. We want to know if the help provided lasted at least one hour a week, on average, which is equivalent to half day per month, or to a total of about 100 hours in the last two years.

Question F.45 WHO RECEIVED HELP

This question inquires who received the reported help: the father, the mother, or both. If the respondent states that sometimes he/she helped his/her mother, and other times his/her father, write BOTH.

Question F.46 AMOUNT OF TIME PROVIDING HELP

This question inquires in more detail, for those who did help at least one hour per week with basic activities, the approximate total amount of hours. The information is collected in HOURS per PERIOD.

Question F.47 SIBLINGS HELPING PARENTS

This question is similar to F.40, but it asks if any of the respondent's siblings have helped his/her parents.

We exclude the case of those siblings living with their parents and helping them economically with food and rent. However, we include those cases where the siblings did not give money to his/her parents, but paid their rent or food in a different house.

Question F.48-9 AMOUNT OF ECONOMIC HELP PROVIDED TO THE PARNTS BY SIBLINGS

This question is similar to F.41 except that it asks about the help given by the respondent's siblings to his/her parents. Refer to question 41 for more details regarding this question.

Question F.50 WHO PROVIDED MORE HELP

This question provides information to compare the help provided to the parents by the respondent's siblings and his/her own help. If all of them provided more or less the same help, write "all equal." If the respondent provided more, write "1."

Question F.51 HELP WITH BASIC ACTIVITIES PROVIDED TO PARENTS BY SIBLINGS

This question is similar to F.43, but it asks about the help given by the respondent's siblings to his/her parents.

We want to know if, at any moment during the last two years, due to a health condition of the parents, the respondent's siblings or their spouses have helped either one of the respondent's parents with his/her daily activities, like eating, showering, or getting dressed. Write YES or NO. Do not include help like running errands, going to the store, transportation, etc.

"Help" in this question refers to that given to compensate for the functionality of the parents of the respondent, in order for them to perform their personal activities inside the house.

Question F.52 AT LEAST ONE HOUR A WEEK

This question is similar to F.44, but it refers to the help provided by the respondent's siblings. It applies to those who answered YES in question F.51. We want to know if the help provided lasted at least one hour per week, on average, which is equivalent to half day a month, or to a total of about 100 hours in the last two years.

Question F.53 WHO RECEIVED HELP

This question inquires who received the reported help: the father, the mother, or both. If the respondent states that sometimes his/her siblings helped his/her mother, and other times his/her father, write BOTH.

Question F.54 WHO PROVIDED MORE HELP

This question provides information to compare the help given to the parents among the respondent's siblings. If all of them provided more or less the same help, write "all equal." If the respondent provided more, write "1."

Questions F.55 and F.56 AGREEMENT AMONG SIBLINGS FOR THE PARENTS' PERSONAL CARE

These questions capture the relationship between the respondent and his/her siblings, in sharing the responsibility for taking <u>personal care</u> of their parents, in terms of the time that the care requires. Question F.55 asks if the respondent has <u>reached an agreement</u> with his/her siblings. Question F.56 asks with how many of the siblings such agreement has been reached.

Questions F.57 and F.58 AGREEMENT AMONG SIBLINGS FOR PARENTS' ECONOMIC CARE

These questions are similar to the previous ones, but they refer to the <u>economic needs</u> of the parents; for instance, medical bills, rent, food, etc. In-kind help should not be included in this question.

Question F.59 RESPONDENT'S EVALUATION

This must be answered by the interviewer according to his/her own opinion. This question measures if the respondent needed help to answer the questions in this section, and if it was a lot, a little, or none at all.

5.10 SECTION G HELP AND CHILDREN

This section allows us to ascertain if the younger generations have benefited from generations of middle and advanced age (50 years and older) and to determine if the assistance to certain children represents an obligation on behalf of these children to help their parents later in life.

Question G.1a NOTE THE CODE OF RESPONDENT

This question should indicate if the interview is directed to only one person or if there is also a spouse present in the home at this time.

Question G.1b FILTER: HAS LIVING CHILDREN

This question establishes whether or not the respondent (or his/her spouse) has children that are alive at the time of the interview. This determines the questions to be asked in this section.

Question G.2 FILTER: NEW SPOUSE

This question determines if there is a new spouse in the home. This will determine the relevancy of certain questions to follow, concerning given economic benefits.

Question G.3 TRANSFER OF GOODS TO CHILDREN

This question establishes if the respondent (or his/her spouse) has transferred valuable goods to his/her children or grandchildren during the last 10 years (approximately from 1993 until today). The goal of this question is to identify if younger generations have benefited from older generations. We understand "valuable goods" to be all those goods that have an implicit economic value. Therefore, we consider the total sum of transfers, businesses, deposits, real estate, etc. that were given by the respondent or his/her spouse to his/her children or grandchildren, which must reach a value of 50,000 Mexican pesos or more.

Question G.4 WHICH CHILDREN RECEIVED GOODS

As a follow-up to question G.3, this question asks which of the children received their parents' goods. In the case of grandchildren, we ask about the parents of those grandchildren. Write down the line number of the children to whom they are related. Our goal is to determine if the transfers to certain children represent future obligations of those children to help their parents. In other sections we asked about the help and care received from the children.

Question G.5 TRANSFER OF GOODS TO CHILDREN

This question establishes if the respondent (and/or his/her spouse) has transferred some personal property or real estate, as properties or strong quantities of money, to his/her children or grandchildren during the last 2 years, considering that the total sum of the transfer must reach 50,000 Mexican pesos or more

Question G.6 WHICH CHILDREN RECEIVED HELP AND HOW MUCH

For those who stated having helped their children in G.5, this question asks which of the children received such help. In case the beneficiaries were grandchildren, find out who their parents are. The goal is to determine if transfers made to some children create later obligations of those children to take care of their parents. Write down the number of such children on the first column of the table under question G.6. Locate the registration number in the Household Roster or the Non-Resident Roster.

QUESTION G.7 to G.9 ECONOMIC HELP PROVIDED TO CHILDREN

Question G.7 inquires if the respondent or his/her spouse has provided economic help to any of the children during the last two years. Economic help includes money to help pay tuition, other education and/or medical expenses, or to buy a house, etc. For this question, we do not consider sharing the house with the children as help as this is considered in another question. In addition, we do not consider when parents give property titles on a house to a child, because this was already asked in G.3.

Questions G.8b to G.9b indicate the amount received by each registered child under G.8a. Remember that we only need approximate amounts in pesos, referring to the total sum of economic help given in the past two years. If the respondent doesn't know or doesn't provide data in G.8b, skip ahead to the rescue questions in G.9a and if necessary G.9b to obtain data in categories.

Question G.10 TIME HELPING CHILDREN OR GRANDCHILDREN

We ask in this question if the respondent (or his/her spouse) has spent at least one hour a week helping his/her children or their immediate families, as well as taking care of grandchildren and great-grandchildren, helping to cook, shop, etc. The goal of this question is to find out if generations of middle and old age individuals help younger generations.

We are interested in activities of help, for example cooking for or in the house of the respondent's children. We do not consider it to be help when the respondent hosts his/her children to a meal at his/her house; it is help in cases when the respondent (or his/her spouse) cooks for his/her resident children. "Help" is also when the respondent cooks for or cares for his/her non-resident grandchildren on a regular basis. That is to say, children and/or grandchildren are not invited only occasionally.

The period of "at least one hour a week" represents approximately 15 minutes everyday from Monday to Friday. If the respondent (or his/her spouse) takes care of any of the children for 15 minutes or more everyday, then the answer is YES.

Question G.11 WHICH CHILDREN RECEIVED HELP

For those children who have been helped, according to what was declared in G.10, we ask here about which children, children-in-law, and/or grandchildren (and those of the spouse) received help from their parents. The goal is to determine if the transfers to certain children translate into a later obligation on those children to take care of their parents. In other questions we inquire about the help and care received by the children. Write down the registration number of the corresponding children. In case they are grandchildren or children-in-law, write the number of the corresponding children with whom they are related to. If the answer is that he/she helps all his/her children, mark code 781.

Questions G.12 and G.13 TIME HELPING CHILDREN IN DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES

This question captures with better detail the number of hours spent by the respondent or his/her spouse helping their children (or their families). Write down the amount of hours, approximately, by PERIOD. If the respondent provides the information with a different period, for example "every third day," make the conversion to one of the provided periods, for example per week. If the respondent does not know or does not provide information for question G.12, go to question G.13 to get the information by categories. Read the categories in G.13 and write down when you find an answer.

Questions G.14 and G.15 OTHER RESIDENCE

With these questions we want to know if the respondent occasionally lives somewhere else other than the house in which the interview is taking place. In G.14 we ask if he/she lives with any of his/her children. In G.15 we capture the line number of the children with whom the respondent lives part-time.

Questions G.16 ECONOMIC HELP RECEIVED

This question inquires if the respondent (or his/her spouse) has received economic help of considerable value, such as a house, a business, some type of property or large sums of money in the last two years. Economic help could be only one time or on various occasions within this period totaling 50,000 Mexican pesos or more.

Question G.17 ECONOMIC HELP RECEIVED FROM THE CHILDREN

This question inquires if the respondent (or his/her spouse) has received economic help from his/her children in the last two years. This includes help paying the rent, medical expenses, or house payments. ”Help” is not when the respondent is sharing the house with his/her children (this is asked in another section).

Questions G.18 to G.21 WHICH CHILDREN PROVIDED HELP AND HOW MUCH

For those who stated having received help from their children in question G.17, we inquire here about the specific children who provided such help. In cases where the providers were grandchildren, ask about their parents (respondent’s children). Our goal is to determine if the transfers from certain children represent later obligations from the parents, or if the children are repaying earlier benefits that they received.

Write down the registration number for each child on the first column of the table under G.18.

Questions G.29 to G.21 capture the amount given by each child registered in G.18. Remember that we only expect approximate amounts, in Mexican pesos, and we need the total amount given by the specific child during the last two years. If the respondent does not know in question 19, or does not provide the information, go to the rescue questions in G.20 and if necessary, G.21 to get the information by categories.

Question G.22 HELP AS FUTURE INCOME

This question inquires if the respondent considers that the help received from each child will continue in the future in a somewhat steady way. That is to say, if you think this help will repeat itself steadily in the future.

Question G.23 RECIPROCATING THE HELP

We want to know if, in the opinion of the respondent, he/she will need to pay back the received help in any form, either in cash or in-kind; for instance, as an inheritance, or in future favors.

Question G.24 NON-ECONOMIC HELP RECEIVED FROM CHILDREN

We refer to help, such as household chores, errands, etc., that the respondent’s children (or their immediate families) provided him/her (or his/her spouse) at any time during the last two years. Remember that we only expect an approximate number. If the respondent states that he/she received help but only sporadically, like once a month, do not consider that as “help”. If the respondent claims that it varies, inquire about what happens more often, or try to figure out an average.

Remember that we are interested in somewhat substantial help; that is, help that will on average be at least one hour per week.

Question G.25 REGISTRATION NUMBER OF CHILDREN PROVIDING HELP

If the respondent states that his/her children or their immediate families have helped him/her in G.24, write the registration number for each child, up to three. Look up the number in the Household Roster or the Non-residents Roster. If it is the case of a grandchild, verify the name of his/her parent who is a child of the respondent.

Questions G.26 and G.27 FRIENDS AND RELATIVES IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

These questions help us know if the respondent has a social network close to home, aside from the people with whom he/she shares the household. Question G.26 asks if the respondent has relatives living in the same neighborhood, and G.27 finds out if the respondent has good friends in the neighborhood. The definition of “good friends” is left to the respondent’s own understanding.

Also allow the respondent to use his/her own definition of neighborhood, but in general it is the surrounding area of the respondent’s house.

Questions G.28 and G.29 INTERACTION WITH NEIGHBORS

By neighbor we mean a person living in the same immediate area near the respondent’s house.

These questions refer to the intensity of the social relations within the surrounding area. These questions find out about the frequency per month of conversations, visits and meetings with neighbors. Remember that we only expect an approximate number. If the respondent uses a different periodicity, make the conversion.

Question G.29 measures how much the respondent can count on any of his/her neighbor friends for daily activities. This is a <u>personal impression</u> of potential sources of help that doesn’t necessarily have to occur.

Questions G.30 and G.31 PERCEPTION OF RECEIVED ECONOMIC AND NON-ECONOMIC HELP

With these question we want to know the respondent's perception in relation to any kind of help (economic or otherwise), that he/she receives from his/her children, children-in-law, or grandchildren (and those of the spouse).

Question G.32 CODE OF THE PERSON THAT SUPPLIED INFORMATION

Circle the corresponding code: 1 for the person sampled in 2001, 2 for the spouse of the sampled person in 2001, 3 for persons that married or united with the sampled since the 2001 visit, and 4 for the person that married or united in the period between 2001-2003 to the person who was denominated as the spouse in the first MHAS survey.

Question G.33 EVALUATION OF THE RESPONDENT'S INTERVIEW

This question must be answered by the interviewer according to his/her own opinion. Write down if the respondent did not need help (NEVER), received little help (FEW TIMES), or a lot of help (MOST OF, OR ALL THE TIME) to answer the questions in this section.

5.11 SECTION H. FUNCTIONALITY AND HELP

The goal of this section is to establish the degree of functionality of the respondent and the help he/she receives, in terms of personal attention, in order to perform his/her activities.

This section is important to measure the dynamics of disabilities within the middle age and older population. We have adapted a series of questions that have been used and validated in other countries (and in certain Mexican subgroups) for measuring functionality, and we are trying to validate them for their use on the total Mexican population.

Regarding the questions on functionality, it is important to remember the following guidelines:

- When we ask if the person "has difficulty with" doing something, we mean a self-definition of difficulty. In other words, "having difficulty" is whatever the respondent understands by difficulty.
- The answer choices for the questions on difficulty include: YES, NO, CAN'T DO, DOESN'T DO. It is important to distinguish between these alternatives.
- For example, if a person is permanently using a wheelchair, he/she cannot run a kilometer.
- For example, if a person never cooks a meal because he/she has someone that does it for him/her (a relative or a maid), in the question about having difficulty cooking a warm meal, write DOESN'T DO. The same criteria apply if the person has never run one kilometer.

First we ask about difficulties doing certain physical activities; then we ask about daily activities (walking, showering, etc.), and then we ask about the help received while doing the mentioned daily activities, the identification of the person providing help, and with how much intensity. We continue with a sub-section regarding problems and assistance obtained to perform instrumental daily activities (meal preparation, going to the store, etc), identifying who provides help, and with what level of intensity. We conclude with other types of help and future help expectations.

<u>DIFFICULTY PERFORMING PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES</u>

Questions H.1 to H.13 inquire about the presence of problems in joints, legs and arms by asking about difficulty performing certain activities. Before moving on to the questions of this table, you must read loudly the introduction to the section, which appears in the first box: "Please tell me if you have any difficulty in doing each of the daily activities that I am going to read. Do not include difficulties that you believe will last less than three months, for instance, if somebody broke a leg and needs temporary assistance in taking a shower."

The goal is to know if DUE TO A HEALTH PROBLEM, the respondent considers it difficult to do certain things. Remember that “having difficulty with something” is self-defined by the respondent.

This series of questions are presented in a table. After reading the text at the top of the table, read the question line by line. To record the answer, you must circle the box corresponding to the respondent’s answer. We only admit one answer; if the respondent answers “sometimes,” ask what happens <u>most of the time</u> and proceed to classify the answer among the provided categories.

Each of the questions refers to “having difficulty.” If the respondent answers that he/she does have difficulty, but is able to do it, classify it under code 1”YES.” If the respondent states not having difficulty, classify it under code 2 “NO.” If he/she mentions that he/she does not do this activity, you must inquire why: if it is because the respondent cannot perform this task, mark code 3 “CAN’T DO.” If the respondent does not customarily do this activity, or it is not necessary for him/her to do it, record 4 “DOESN’T DO.”

Circle the given answer (YES, NO, CAN’T DO, DOESN’T DO, etc.), and follow the skip patterns to continue with the questions that follow. For instance, start with H.1 and circle the corresponding code according to the answer received, follow the skip patterns to continue with either H.2 if the answer was NO (2), or with H.3 if the answer was YES (1), CAN’T DO (6), DOESN’T DO (7), DON’T KNOW (8), or DON’T ANSWER (9).

Remember that we are asking for reasons of health. It is possible that the respondent has difficulties because of lack of custom (DOESN’T DO) or for lack of education (CAN’T DO).

The following are some annotations to the questions:

Question H.1 DIFFICULTY WITH WALKING SEVERAL BLOCKS

“Difficulty” is whatever the respondent understands. This definition holds for questions H.1 to H.13. “Several blocks” means more than two blocks.

Question H.2 DIFFICULTY WITH RUNNING OR JOGGING ONE KILOMETER

“Difficulty” is whatever the respondent understands. If the respondent does not know or does not understand what a kilometer represents, tell him/her that it is like “running or jogging for 10 to 15 minutes.”

Question H.3 DIFFICULTY WITH WALKING ONE BLOCK

“Difficulty” is whatever the respondent understands. One block refers to a normal block in urban areas; in rural areas it is about 200m.

**Question H.4	DIFFICULTY WITH SITTING FOR ABOUT TWO HOURS**

“Difficulty” is whatever the respondent understands.

**Question H.5	DIFFICULTY WITH GETTING UP FROM A CHAIR**

“Difficulty” is whatever the respondent understands.

**Question H.6	DIFFICULTY WITH CLIMBING STAIRS**

“Difficulty” is whatever the respondent understands. “Several flights” means climbing about 3-4 flights without resting.

**Question H.7	DIFFICULTY WITH CLIMBING ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS**

“Difficulty” is whatever the respondent understands.

**Question H.8	DIFFICULTY WITH STOOPING, KNEELING, OR CROUCHING**

“Difficulty” is whatever the respondent understands.

**Question H.9	DIFFICULTY WITH EXTENDING ARMS**

“Difficulty” is whatever the respondent understands.

**Question H.10	DIFFICULTY WITH PULLING OR PUSHING LARGE OBJECTS**

“Difficulty” is whatever the respondent understands. It is important to make it clear that we mean a single-size chair in order to make reference to a reasonable weight.

**Question H.11	DIFFICULTY WITH LIFTING OR CARRYING OBJECTS WEIGHING MORE THAN 5 KILOS**

“Difficulty” is whatever the respondent understands.

**Question H.12	DIFFICULTY WITH PICKING UP A COIN**

“Difficulty” is whatever the respondent understands. By “coin” we mean objects the size of a one-peso coin.

Question H.13 DIFFICULTY IN GETTING DRESSED

"Difficulty" is whatever the respondent understands. If the respondent states that someone else must dress him/her or that he/she does not dress him/herself, mark YES. Do not include occasional help that somebody receives; for instance, with a stuck zipper.

Question H.14 HELP GETTING DRESSED

If the respondent states that he/she must be dressed by someone else or that he/she does not dress him/herself, mark YES. Do not include occasional help that somebody receives; for instance, with a stuck zipper.

<u>DIFFICULTY WITH DAILY ACTIVITIES</u>

This subsection, questions H.15 to H.19, applies only to those respondents who declared having difficulty in the previous subsection, with the exceptions of "jogging one kilometer" and "climbing several flights of stairs." Notice the table format. The daily activities are listed by columns and questions are by lines.

Fill out the information by columns. First ask all the questions about "WALKING", and then go on with the questions about "BATHING," etc.

Read the introductory text and begin with letter A. "Because of a health problem, do you have any difficulty walking across a room?" Write the code of the given answer.

Continue in the same column and ask question B. "Do you ever use equipment or devices such as a cane, walker or wheelchair (for walking across a room)?" Follow the skip patterns, and continue in a similar way. Do not ask the questions in the areas marked with stripes.

The following are some annotations about the questions asked:

Question H.15 WALKING ACROSS THE ROOM

With this question we want to know if the respondent has difficulty walking across the room. By room we understand a closed space with four walls, which can be a bedroom, a dining room, a living room, or similar spaces.

Questions H.16 BATHING OR SHOWERING

"Difficulty" is whatever the respondent understands. If the respondent answers that he/she needs special equipment like a seat or rails to hold on to, that someone has to turn the shower on and off, that someone must help him/her getting in the bathtub or shower, or that someone has to bathe him/her, mark YES.

Question H.17 EATING FOOD, FOR EXAMPLE CUTTING FOOD

"Difficulty" is whatever the respondent understands. If the respondent answers he/she needs special equipment like a particular vase or plate, needs help cutting his/her food or someone to feed him/her, or that he/she does not eat at all, mark YES. If the respondent is fed through tubes, or through intravenous equipment, this means he/she does not eat at all. Mark YES.

Question H.18 GETTING INTO OR OUT OF BED

"Difficulty" is whatever the respondent understands.

Question H.19 USING THE TOILET

"Difficulty" is whatever the respondent understands.

Question H.20 FILTER: HELP RECEIVED

If the respondent answered that he/she does not receive help with the aforementioned difficulties, including the spouse, then we omit the questions regarding the detail of who helps him/her (H.21-H.25), and continue on to H.26.

<u>HELP WITH ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIFE</u>

Adapt the instructions according to the mentioned difficulties. For instance, if someone mentions only having difficulties with bathing, then only cite this difficulty. It is important to find out if the help is received because he/she <u>has some health problem or difficulty</u> that impedes him/her to perform such activities. In the case where a maid is employed, though not because of any difficulty or health problem, we consider that he/she does not get help, and you must circle code 2 (NO).

These questions ask about details regarding the help received <u>exclusively for the activities reported in the previous table</u>. For each help provider, we ask his/her name, his/her relationship with the respondent, his/her number in the roster, the number of days during which such help is received, and the number of hours per day.

Questions H.21 to H.25 are presented in a table. To fill out the table, you must begin with H.21, which asks about the name of each of person providing help. You must first write down all the names, each one in a different line, and then proceed with the questions (H.22 to H.25) in a consecutive way for each person, writing the corresponding codes in the boxes of the lines.

Question H.21 NAME

This question asks for the names of the people who help the respondent in any of the activities that he/she mentioned in the previous questions. You must write all the names before proceeding with the next questions. Write one name per line.

Question H.22 RELATION

This question asks about the relationship between the help-provider and the respondent. You must register a single code in the box of the corresponding line. Notice that some of the options refer to relatives (child, child-in-law, grandchild, etc), but options are also available for non-relatives: other person, paid person.

Question H.23 ROSTER NUMBER

This question refers to the number given to the person in the Household Roster or the Non-Resident Roster. If the person was not registered in any roster, write 666 as the registration number.

Question H.24 NUMBER OF DAYS PER MONTH THAT EACH PERSON HELPS

This question asks about the amount of time that each registered person helps the respondent. We intend to identify APPROXIMATELY the number of days per month. If the respondent answers with a different periodicity, for instance number of days per week, figure out the corresponding number per month (in this case, for instance, multiply the number of days per week by 4).

Question H.25 NUMBER OF HOURS PER DAY GIVING HELP

This question inquires about the number of hours per day that each registered person helps the respondent. Remember that we only expect an approximate number.

Regardless of the frequency with which someone helps, you must ask the number of hours per day that he/she devotes to the assisted person. For instance, if the person of interest only helps four times a month, we want to know: “when (NAME) helps you, about how many hours does he/she help you?” If he/she answers that the number of hours varies, ask: “On average, how many hours would you say (NAME) helps you?” The answer must be written in a whole number, without fractions, so you must round off the number. For instance, if it is less than one hour, write one hour (01), if it is two and a half hours, write three (03). Remember that the number of registered hours <u>cannot</u> be greater than 24 hours.

DIFFICULTY WITH INSTRUMENTAL ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIFE

The format and criteria to answer this subsection, questions H.26 to H.30, are similar to those in H.15 and H.20 about daily living activities. Apply those criteria in a similar way.

Notice the table format. Columns list the basic activities of daily living (PREPARING MEALS, SHOPPING, TAKING MEDICATIONS, MANAGING MONEY) and the corresponding questions are in the lines.

Fill out the information by columns. That is, your must first ask all the questions about “MEALS,” and then continue with the questions about “SHOPPING,” etc.

Read the introductory text and begin with letter A. “Because of a health problem, do you have any difficulty… (in preparing a hot meal)?” Write the code of the given answer. Follow the corresponding skip patterns.

For instance, if the answer for letter A is YES, continue in the same column and ask question B: “Is this because of a health problem?” This question finds out if the help provided is due to a health difficulty or problem that impedes or obstructs the performance of such tasks.

If they declare having any difficulty, and if the respondent is married, proceed with D: “Does your spouse help you?” Question E, for married respondents, inquires if somebody else helps him/her, and for unmarried respondents, if somebody helps him/her.

Remember that we are asking for reasons of health. It is possible that the respondent has difficulties because of lack of custom (DOESN’T DO) or for lack of education (CAN’T DO). The following are some annotations about the questions asked.

Question H.26 PREPARING A HOT MEAL

Remember that “difficulty” is whatever the respondent understands. Through this question we find out if the person has any difficulty in preparing a hot meal. This involves performing several activities, including the heat control. Remember that the answer choices include: DOESN’T DO for those who have difficulty preparing a meal because they are not accustomed to doing it, or do not have the need to do so; and also CAN’T DO because his/her health condition does not allow him/her to do it, for example because he/she is in bed.

Question H.27 GROCERY SHOPPING

“Difficulty” is whatever the respondent understands. If the respondent answers that he/she cannot go alone because he/she uses special equipment, like a wheelchair or walker, because somebody else has to handle the money because he/she is no longer able to do it, or because he/she forgets where the grocery store is, mark YES.

Question H.28 TAKING MEDICINES

"Difficulty" is whatever the respondent understands. When the respondent mentions that someone else must be around when he/she takes medicines, because he/she forgets what to take or when to take it, mark YES.

Question H.29 MANAGING MONEY

"Difficulty" is whatever the respondent understands. Remember that we want to know about difficulties due to health conditions. It may be that the respondent has difficulty because he/she is not accustomed to handling money (DOESN'T DO), or due to lack of education (CAN'T DO).

Question H.30 FILTER: HELP RECEIVED

If the respondent answered he/she does not receive help with the mentioned difficulties, including the spouse, then we omit the questions regarding the details of who helps him/her (H.31 to H.35) and continue on to H.36.

<u>HELP WITH INSTRUMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR DAILY LIVING</u>

Adapt the instructions according to the mentioned difficulties. For instance, if someone mentions having difficulty only with taking medicines, note this difficulty only. If there is a maid employed, but not because of any difficulty or health problem, we consider that he/she does not receive help, and you must circle code 2 (NO).

This questions table is similar to that in H.21 to H.25. Use the instructions in a similar way. These questions ask for details about the help received <u>exclusively for the activities reported in the previous table</u>. For each help provider, we ask his/her name, his/her relationship with the respondent, his/her number in the roster, the number of days which such help is received, and the number of hours per day.

Questions H.21 to H.25 are presented in a table. To fill out the table, begin with H.31, which asks about the name or each of the persons providing help. You must first write down all the names, each one in a different line, and then proceed with the questions (H.32 to H.35) consecutively for each person, writing the corresponding code in the box of the lines.

Question H.31 NAME

This question asks for the names of the people who help the respondent in any of the activities that he/she mentioned in the previous questions. You must write all the names before proceeding with the next questions. Write one name per line.

Question H.32 RELATIONSHIP

This question asks about the relationship between the help provider and the respondent. You must register a single code in the box of the corresponding line. Notice that some of the options refer to relatives (child, child-in-law, grandchild, etc), but options are also available for non-relative people: other person, paid person.

Question H.33 ROSTER NUMBER

This question refers to the number given to the person in the Household Roster, and the Non-Resident Roster. If the person was not registered in any roster, write 666, as registration number.

Question H.34 NUMBER OF DAYS PER MONTH THAT EACH PERSON HELPS

This question asks about the amount of time that each registered person helps the respondent. We intend to identify approximately the number of days per month. If the respondent answers with a different periodicity, for instance the number of days per week, calculate the corresponding number per month (in this case, for instance, multiply the number of days per week by 4).

Question H.35 NUMBER OF HOURS PER DAY GIVING HELP

This question inquires about the number of hours per day that each registered person helps the respondent. Remember that we only expect an approximate number.

Regardless of the frequency with which someone helps, you must ask the number of hours per day that he/she devotes to the assisted person. For instance, if the person of interest only helps four times a month, we want to know: “when (NAME) helps you, about how many hours does he/she help you?” If he/she answers that the number of hours varies, ask: “On average, how many hours would you say (NAME) helps you?” The answer must be written in a whole number, without fractions, so you must round off the number. For instance, if it is less than one hour, write one hour (01), if it is two and a half hours, write three (03).

Question H.36 RESPONDENT EVALUATION

This question must be answered by the interviewer according to his/her own opinion. Write down if the respondent did not need help (NEVER), received little help (FEW TIMES), or lots of help (MOST OR, OR ALL THE TIME), to answer the questionnaire in this section.

5.12 SECTION I. EMPLOYMENT

This section is applicable to all respondents.

The purpose of this section is to know the employment conditions of the respondent. This section asks about the work history, the length and type of occupation that the respondent has or had, as well as the benefits that he/she depends on or depended on. We also inquire about the pension that they receive and the way they perceive their own economic situation.

Throughout the section, employment or job refers to working activities with or without payment, excluding house chores, unless otherwise indicated. As is common-practice in employment surveys, even though house chores are work without payment, this kind of activity is excluded from the definitions of “job or work.”

WORK HISTORY

Question I.1 TYPE OF INTERVIEW

Indicate which type of interview it is:

Tracking…1 applies to a person interviewed in 2001 by MHAS.
New Person…2 applies to an individual not interviewed in 2001.

Question I.2 HAVING A JOB FOR PAY OR PROFIT

This question refers to ever having a job for payment in money or goods. We are interested here only in those paid jobs or those which received a profit from a business, even if it was only part-time employment, at any moment in his/her life.

Question I.3 WORKED WITHOUT PAY OR PROFIT

This question refers to ever having a job without payment or profit. Usually, this kind of work is done for a family business, which is why the question refers to a business, farm, or parcel.

Questions I.2 and I.3 help identify persons that have not worked for the majority of their lives, and generally would not apply to the majority of questions in this section. Note that if the person responds NO in both questions I.2 and I.3, skip to question I.26.

Question I.4 AGE OF FIRST JOB

We refer to the approximate age when he/she worked for the first time, with or without payment or profit. The information can be given as a year (for instance 1960), or as an age (for instance, age 16). If the respondent has doubts about the age or the year, ask test-questions to help him/her remember the information; for instance, when you were in high school? Or, one year before getting married?

Question I.5 TOTAL YEARS OF WORK WITH PAY

We are interested in the approximate total number of years throughout his/her life that the respondent worked, or has worked, receiving payment or profit. If the respondent had interruptions during his/her working life, for any reason, get the number of the years worked only.

MAIN OCCUPATION

The questions I.6 to I.15 refer to the position held by the respondent and the kind of occupation he/she had throughout most of his/her life. *Here we seek to investigate the labor conditions under which the respondent worked for the majority of his/her life.* If the respondent worked in different jobs for the majority of his/her life, ask him what he/she thinks about the job he/she had **for the longest period of time** and consider this to be the main occupation.

Questions I.6 and I.7 OCCUPATION/POSITION IN LONG-TERM JOB

These questions refer to the position and occupation the respondent had for the majority of his/her life. The questions also try to ascertain the level of control the person had/has concerning work. Question I.6 indicates the tasks or functions the respondent performs or performed, and question I.7 determines the position held.

Questions I.8 and I.9 PLACE OF PRINCIPAL WORK

These questions indicate if the person worked for the majority of his life in one locale, so as to indicate the risk factors insofar as health is concerned. Question I.8 captures if the respondent worked in one place in order to identify the type of workplace in question I.9. For instance, if someone has been a salesman for 20 years, but was a street-salesman for 5 years, and spent 15 in fixed stores, then the person must declare that most of the time was in a store, and the corresponding type of store.

Remember that here we are interested in knowing the place in which the person worked, in order to determine the risks to which he/she was exposed.

Ask the question verbatim, give the respondent time to answer whether he/she did or did not work in a store. Ask for specifications in either case, that is, what the store is called or where he/she did his/her activities, and classify them according to the provided options in question I.9. In case of doubt, ask supporting questions to find the correct classification. When, classification in the first part of the question was wrong due to imprecision or misunderstanding by the respondent, go back and correct it.

LOCALE- It refers to the place where the usual activities of a business are performed.

BUSINESS WITH PREMISES- It refers to the economic unit that, in order to carry out its activities, has a fixed place, fenced or covered, which is generally built with wood, stone, etc. This can be contiguous to a house but in an independent form.

BUSINESS WITHOUT PREMISES- It refers to the economic unit that, in order to carry out its activities, does not have a fixed place. Such is the case of street salesman and those who do their activities at home.

Question I.10 TOTAL TIME DEVOTED TO MAIN ACTIVITIES

This question refers to the accumulated number of years devoted to the activities of the main job throughout his/her life. For instance, if someone has been a teacher during most of his/her life, but with interrupted periods, working for different schools, sometimes on a part-time basis, and sometimes full time, the person must add up the total amount of years that he/she has been a teacher.

Question I.11 EVER WORKED IN THE U.S.

This question asks if the main job throughout the life of the respondent was ever carried out in the United States. We want to find out if part of the time devoted to the main activity was in a different environment, where he/she was exposed do different factors. In other parts of the questionnaire we inquire about the length of time the person was in the United States.

<u>OTHER BENEFITS</u>

Questions I.12 to I.15 refer to the benefits that are obtained with the job(s) that the respondent had in the past.

Question I.12 BENEFITS RECEIVED

This question captures if the main job throughout the respondent's life gave him/her certain benefits. Mark YES even if the benefits were received during a short period of time. Since we refer to benefits received over the majority of a person's life, we include different types of jobs and benefits, so it is possible to say yes to more than one option.

"*Afores*" accounts are individual accounts within a pension or retirement plan. We want to know if the respondent or his/her employer made contributions to an individual account for retirement. This can be independent from receiving retirement benefits from other systems like ISSSTE or IMSS. If the respondent received a benefit from work abroad, write it down in "<u>other</u>".

Remember that if the respondent indicates for IMSS = 2, 8 or 9, you must skip to I.14 and if he/she responded that IMSS = 1, you must ask question I.13.

Question I.13 RECEIVING IMSS BEFORE 1997

This question asks those who stated having received IMSS benefits, if those benefits were received before August 1997. This is the approximate date in which the (Mexican) social security system was reformed. We only want to know if the benefits were received under the old social security regulations.

Question I.14 PENSION CONTRIBUTION

The goal of this question is to find out if the person knows that he/she is or was contributing money to a pension plan or for his/her retirement. We want to know if the person ever contributed to a retirement or social security plan. The contribution could have been directly (auto subscriber) or through an employer. If the person <u>does not know</u> if he/she made a contribution, write this down; the fact that he/she did not know is important.

Take into account that some people do not know whether or not they are contributing to a retirement plan. For instance, if the person says that he/she does not know that he/she contributed to a pension, but he/she was given social security at work, write DOESN'T KNOW. In other questions we ask if the person had social security, which means he/she did have benefits of pension contribution.

Question I.15 NUMBER OF YEARS CONTRIBUTING TO A PENSION PLAN

This question refers to the number of years contributing to a pension or retirement plan. Capture the total number of years contributed, regardless of whether it was on his/her own or through his/her employer.

Question I.16 CURRENT ACTIVITY CONDITION

With this question we capture the current activity condition of the respondent. Read the question and answer choices verbatim until you get an affirmative answer.

With this question we identify those who currently perform an economic activity, distinguishing them from those who do non-economic activities.

Economic activity is understood as any action directed towards producing a good (growing corn, raising animals, planting trees, extracting minerals, producing furniture, clothing, or machinery, etc.), or rendering a service for the market (repairing vehicles, teaching classes, selling different retail products, preparing and serving food, transporting people or goods, generating and distributing electricity and water, offering medical services, etc.). Agricultural production and raising animals for feeding the household members is also included. It is worth mentioning that for this question we consider work to be helping with a family business, with a home business, etc., even when those activities where done without receiving any payment.

When the respondent declares that he/she performed economic activities, register the information about such economic activity. For instance, if a housewife, besides doing her house chores, works part time, consider this as work, and write code 1.

Here is the description for the answer choices for this question.

Works……………………………………………………………1

In this option we classify people who work or help to work, at least one hour a week, in an institution, company, business or family premises, on the street, among other places, regardless if they were paid, remunerated or made a profit.

It also includes people who helped in agrarian activities, or in raising animals for sale, for farm work, or to feed household members.

We also classify under this category people that attended their business, even if their products or services were not sold.

Looking for a job…………………………………………2

This option helps to define the economically active population of the sample. This population is defined by those persons who are currently looking for a job.

Does not work……………………………..…………….. 3

These are the people who do not have a job and who are not looking for one. This also includes:

- Persons of old ages who are permanently retired, pensioned, or disabled for several reasons.

- People who live from rent or investments. If he/she live from the rent of a house, building, etc., but also manages his/her assets or his business' assets (charge rent, make receipts, ask for permits, etc.), classify him/her under option 1 (worked).

- Beggars, or people who do not look for a job, as well as those who have never worked.
- People who provide support as volunteers in charitable activities (national volunteers), or are affiliated with a political, religious, or civic organization. If this activity is paid, classify it in option 1 (worked).

– Housewives

In addition, classify the respondents answering in the following ways as option 1: does household chores, but also sells fruits; is retired, but sells make-up. Give preference to the economic activity, even if the person devotes few hours to it, or does not receive payment for the job done.

If after reading all the options the person still does not know, write 9 DOESN'T KNOW. Be persistent and try to get an answer.

<u>CURRENT EMPLOYMENT</u>

Questions I.17 to I.25 refer to the current employment of the respondents, indicating the type of work, the number of hours, flexibility of the job, and the degree to which the current work activities are similar to those performed in the majority of the respondent's career. These questions are asked with the intention of capturing the current level of activity and the level of control that the person has over his current tasks. The objective is to associate these conditions with the current health conditions of middle and advanced-aged persons.

Question I.17 WORK HOURS

The objective is to find out the number of days and hours that the respondent currently works.

Formulate the question such that the respondent can answer immediately: "On Mondays, how many hours do you normally work?" Continue with the same procedure until you reach Sunday. Note the information in the corresponding spaces and if the answer is that **he/she did not work some day(s) of the week, note "00" in the space provided.** Once the information is captured day by day, proceed to fill out the total number of hours worked per week.

The possible answers can be: Does not respond…88 and/or Does not know…99. These will only be used in the space for total hours, when the respondent doesn't know or doesn't want to respond.

In case the respondent currently has more than one job, ask that he only refer to the most significant one. After this question, be careful and put major emphasis that the questions refer to this job, the respondent's **current principal job.**

Question I.18 POSSIBILITY TO REDUCE NUMBER OF HOURS

This question asks if the person can reduce his/her number of hours, even if it means less money. Also, the question determines if it is possible for middle-aged persons to reduce hours without losing their job.

Question I.19 CURRENT ACTIVITIES COMPARED TO ACTIVITIES ALONG THE MAJORITY OF THE RESPONDENT'S LIFE

This question asks if the activities performed for current employment are similar or equal to the activities performed during the majority of his/her life. We try to determine if current activities are comparable to those performed in the past. The following questions also refer to these activities.

Questions I.20 and I.21 OCCUPATION/POSITION AT CURRENT JOB

Similar to questions I.6 and I.7, these questions refer to the current position and occupation the respondent has for his/her main job. Question I.20 indicates the tasks or functions performed at the current job, and question I.21 determines the position held at this job.

Questions I.22 and I.23 PLACE OF CURRENT WORK

The objective of these two questions is to indicate the place in which the respondent performs his current job. Similar to questions I.8 and I.9, remember that what we are interested in is to know the place where the person works, NOT if the company for which the respondent works depends on a locale or offices, for example:

Don Pedro is a messenger for DHL, and goes in a truck to deliver packages. In this case Don Pedro does not perform his activities in one locale, for which would be noted: I.22 = 2 and I.23 = 07.

Question I.24 TIME AT MAIN CURRENT JOB

This question refers to the total number of years that the respondent has worked at his/her current principal job.

Read the question and note the total of years in the corresponding boxed. If the respondent indicates that he/she has had the job for 12 months or less, circle the option 01.

<u>OTHER BENEFITS</u>

Question I.25 BENEFITS

This question determines the benefits awarded in the respondent's current principal job.

Read the question and mark all the options that the respondent indicates, for all benefits at his/her current job.

When finishing this question be careful with the skip to question **I.30**.

Question I.26 REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

This question is directed at all those persons that do not count (and never have depended) on labor experience, and also those that counted on labor experience in the past but are not currently working.

The objective is to determine the main reason for current unemployment of these persons.

Read the question aloud and record the response given.

Question I.27 UNPAID LABORAL EXPERIENCE

This question wants to reaffirm the unpaid working inexperience of those respondents who are currently not working, while at the same time serving as a filter to determine which persons have had some labor experience despite the fact that are not currently working.

Read the question verbatim, mark the correct response, and be especially careful to follow an instruction of “pass” or “skip” in order apply in the correct sequence.

Question I.28 REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB

This question applies to all persons currently not working, but who have worked at some point in their lives.

The objective of this question is to know what was the main reason that the respondent quit his/her last job.

Read the question, read the response options, listen and circle the option indicated by the respondent.

Question I.29 DATE OF LEAVING LAST JOB

The objective of this question is to determine the year in which the respondent left the last job that he/she had.

The answer to this question can be captured in 2 ways.

1) Capture directly the year when the person stopped working or

2) When the respondent doesn’t remember the exact year, but remembers how many years ago he/she stopped working.

Question I.30 ECONOMIC SITUATION

This question refers to the person's economic condition in general, as the respondent perceives it. We are looking for PERSONAL IMPRESSION, not necessarily the condition compared with another person or other family. Read the options and note an answer.

Question I.31 EVALUATION OF RESPONDENT

This question must be answered by the interviewer according to his/her own opinion. Write down if the respondent did not need help (NEVER), got little help (FEW TIMES), a lot of help (MOST OR, OR ALL THE TIME); to answer the questionnaire in this section.

5.13 SECTION J. HOUSING

In the case of single household interview, conduct section J and K with the respondent. This section and section K are conducted with only one member of the couple. The election of respondent between the two members of the couple will be done according to the preferences of the couple, expressed before starting this section.

In these two sections, due to the economic nature of the questions, we need the trust of the respondent in obtaining the information, since it is common that the respondent will feel uneasy with these kinds of topics. This uneasiness is often due to the lack of information on the economic aspects of the family. For this reason, it is permissible to allow someone else from the household to help the respondent answering the questions in sections J and K. For instance, in the case of older female widows it is common that a child that lives with her is more aware of the information.

Section J's goal is to collect data about the housing conditions of the respondent. Housing is a very important part of the well-being of older people for two main reasons: a) because its value represents a big fraction of an old person's assets, and b) because housing characteristics affect their quality of life.

We ask about the condition of the house to evaluate if it conforms to the physical needs and disability characteristics of the respondent and his/her spouse. We also ask if the respondent and his/her spouse own a main house, and/or a secondary one, and what their net worth is, subtracting the debts. We consider up to two properties: a main residence and a secondary residence. We ask more details about the main residence, mainly about the amenities it includes, the property title, and expenses and taxes that bears its tenancy.

Question J.1 CHANGE OF HOUSING

Indicate if the respondent has changed his/her housing in the past two years. Remember that this has already been captured earlier on the title page of the questionnaire in question A.7. Still, these answers may need revision, so mark the corresponding option here.

Question J.2 HOUSING RENOVATIONS

This question asks if the respondent has made any improvements to the house, as in renovating it, installing floor, etc., or any other renovation.

Question J.3 COST OF REMODELING

This question determines the total amount spent by the respondent and/or other person (family member or other) for the renovation or improvement to the home. Remember that the information is approximate.

Circle option Yes…1 when the quantity mentioned is equal or greater than $3,500.00 and skip to question J.8.

When the quantity mentioned is less than $3,500.00 mark option No…2 and skip to question J.16.

If the respondent does not answer or doesn't know, mark option 8 or 9 respectively and skip to J.16.

Question J.4 TYPE OF HOUSE

This question refers to the type of structure or building where the house is located. Circle the answer without reading the question to the respondent; this can be captured based on observation.

Question J.5 EVATOR IN THE BUILDING

This question only applies when the house is an apartment or attic, and the respondent depends on an elevator. Capture by observation, like the previous question.

Question J.6 NOTE OF ATTENTION

Mark code 1 if the interview is with a single person.

When the interview is with a couple, mark option 2.

Question J.7 INHERITANCE THE PROPERTY

This question captures if the property was obtained through an inheritance. The goal of this question is to know if the assets of individuals of middle and old age were received through family networks in order to know the way in which family networks and different generations provide help among them. The answer choices ask which of the spouses inherited the property. This answer also provides information on possible ways in which generations may feel obliged to help others in the future based on their past experience.

Question J.8 NUMBER OF STORIES

This question captures if the building has one or more stories. We need this information to later find out about the access to the rooms in the house by people with health problems.

Question J.9 PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALLS

The objective of this question is to find out what is the predominant material with which the walls of the home are constructed.

It is important to clarify that this question does NOT refer to the material that covers the walls, such as wall paper; rather we want the core material: partition, brick, wood, adobe, etc. If the respondent indicates that the walls are made of more than one material, note only the predominant or most significant for the respondent.

You must mark option 6 when the respondent indicates that the walls are made of board rock, pre-fabricated material, etcetera.

Question J.10 PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF CEILING

The objective of this question is to determine what the main material that the ceilings of the house are constructed with.

When the material of the home's ceiling is different than what is listed here, classify option 5 for "other" and specify in the corresponding blank what material is used.

Question J.11 PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF FLOOR

The objective of this question is to also determine what the predominant material the floors of the house are constructed with. If the floors are made of more than one material, follow the same criteria in question J.9; that is, note only the predominant or most significant for the respondent.

Option 1 "wood, mosaic, or other coverings" is understood as materials like vitric floors, tile, parquetry, carpet, etc.

Question J.12 ROOMS OF HOUSE

The objective of this question is to determine the total number of livable rooms in the home, excluding hallways, bathrooms, garages, and other non-livable rooms.

We understand a ROOM as a space confined by walls and fixed ceilings of any material that forms part of the home (that can serve as accommodation), such as a bedroom, living room, kitchen, study, etc.

HOUSING SERVICES

The series of questions about the services available in the house aims at describing the sanitary conditions in which people live, and to know if the lack of some services can affect the health condition of individuals of middle and old age.

Question J.13 TYPE OF WATER SERVICE

This question refers to the kind of access to water that the house has. Read the options and mark the corresponding answer.

The water provision network is a piped installation that is planned and built to provide water to houses and buildings. It is not necessarily an underground installation based on pipes; it can be superficial, regardless of the material with which it is made.

There are four answer choices: The first three are for houses that have water service, and the last is for those that do not.

Piped water inside the house: There is at least one faucet inside one of the rooms. This criterion is mentioned only when the respondent has doubts.

Piped water outside the house but within lot: It has a faucet only in the front or back yards, or in the garage.

Other piped water: The water is obtained from a different source, like public faucet, hydrant, public-use water outlet, or carried from another house.

Non-piped water: The way in which the water is obtained can be tanker, well, river, lake, or other. When the house has installations for piped water that has never worked, consider that it does not have piped water. Also, if the respondent answers that the family obtains the water in two or more ways, for instance from the neighbor and from a tanker, ask him/her to report the one used more frequently.

Question J.14 TYPE OF SANITARY FACILITY

With the answer to this question we are able to measure the quality of sanitary service that the respondent has access to. In this question it DOES NOT MATTER if the sanitary facility is shared.

The question identifies if the house's occupants have a sanitary facility, regardless of the type of installation. The facility is usually called by different names that do not necessarily represent its technical characteristics. However, they can be classified as:

- A hydraulic device that works with water, that is, an installation that allows eliminating sewage, it is usually called toilet, W.C., sanitary, etc.

– A confinement deposit, that is, an installation that does not eliminate the waste, but accumulates it. In general, it has a limited life, and is built outside the rooms of the house. It is usually called latrine, black hole, blind well, or septic tank.

Read the options until getting an affirmative answer and circle the corresponding code.

QuestionJ.15 FACILITY FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THIS HOUSE

This question asks if the toilet, if there is one, is for the exclusive use of the people living in the house.

Question J.16 FUEL USED TO COOK

This question refers to the kind of fuel used for cooking. Where there is a stove, ask if it is electric, gas, or oil.

Question J.17 INSECTICIDE IN THE HOUSE

The question captures if the house regularly has insects inside it, and if the residents regularly use some chemical product to combat them. Notice that the questions emphasize in the existence of these conditions regularly. That is to say, we are not interested in the cases when insects appear sporadically, and fumigations take place every once in a while.

Question J.18 DURABLE SERVICES OR GOODS

This question captures if the house where the respondent lives has durable services or commodities: radio, television, refrigerator, washing machine, telephone, and water heater (also known as a boiler). In this question we are not interested in the number of goods; circle only 1 (YES) or 2 (NO) for each type of good.

Question J.19 TYPE OF POSSESSION

This question refers to the type of tenancy of the house.

Rented or leased: when the occupants pay an amount of money to live in the house without property rights.

Borrowed: when the occupants live there, regardless of having borrowed it or not, without having to pay for the use of it.

Private property ownership or paying it off: when the occupants are paying or have paid for the house, regardless of who paid or was paying.

Questions J.20 and J.21 MONTHLY RENT

The goal of these questions is to find out how much the respondent-tenant is paying for rent when he/she is renting the house (answered 1 in J.19). Question J.20 registers the amount when this is proportionate. Remember that we only expect an approximate answer. Question J.21 applies those respondents who do not provide a number in J.20, and it is designed to get an amount by categories.

Capturing amount by categories

In case the respondents do not provide quantities in numbers, the questionnaire provides a series of questions to find a quantity by categories. This question will help to later calculate a numeric quantity. Notice that this way of asking may be different from that used in other surveys. We ask two consecutive answers, instead of providing the categories of groups in a single question. We start with a test-question asking if the number is bigger or smaller than an intermediate amount (YES or NO), and depending on the answer we move to a question on a bigger or smaller amount.

<u>OWNERS</u>

For those respondents who stated owning the house or living without payment (this is answers 2, 3, or 4 to J.19), we inquire about the property value through a series of questions. We also want to find out who owns the house. In case that it is a relative of the respondent, we ask for the kinship, since this information helps establish how the family network helps individuals of middle and old age.

Question J.22   PROPERTY TITLE

This question asks about whose name appears on the property title of the house, in order to establish if the respondent or his/her spouse are the owners of the property. With this question and later ones, we want to quantify the value of the assets owned by individuals of middle and old age.

The option “there is no title (it is irregular)” should be used for those cases where the respondent states that no one is registered as the property owner. Mark this option even if the respondent claims that they are in the process of regularizing the title.

Questions J.23 and J.24 OWNER’S KINSHIP

This question refers to the kinship relation between the person(s) who appear(s) in the property title and the respondent. Notice that three spaces are provided in case there are multiple owners of the house.

Question J.24 refers to the name and number line of the person declared in J.23, in case one of these persons is registered in the rosters (for example the Household Residents roster or the Non-resident Children roster). Write down the person's name and fill in the line number from the rosters. If the declared person is not in the rosters, write 666.

Question J.25 TENANCY STATUS

This question establishes whether the house is completely paid off or not. The goal is to later ask about the amount owed for the property and to whom it is owed, if the respondents are in the process of paying it off.

Here we also capture who they owe for this property. "Being paid to the bank" refers to the loans and debts being paid to any institution, whether it is banking or financial, including savings banks, etc., and other institutional ways of financing a loan different from a relative or friend.

<u>DEBT ON PROPERTY</u>

This series of questions establishes the amount owed for the property. The purpose of these questions is to later subtract the debt figure from the gross value of the property and establish the net value of the assets of individuals of middle and old age.

Questions J.26 and J.27 MONTHLY PAYMENT FOR THE HOUSE

These questions refer to the amount paid for the house's mortgage or for loans from a bank or financial institution. Remember that we only expect an approximate figure. If the respondent provides the information with a periodicity different than a monthly basis, for instance biweekly, calculate the monthly equivalent. If the respondent does not provide an answer in J.26, J.27 will ask for the information in categories.

Questions J.28 and J.29 DEBT ON THE PROPERTY

We inquire about the amount of debt on the property. Question J.28 asks about the approximate total amount of debt. Question J.29 asks about categories in case the respondent does not give an answer in J.28.

Question J.30 PERIOD TO PAY OFF

This question captures how long it will take the respondent to pay off the debt on the property. This information, combined with the one on monthly payments, will help estimate the total debt amount for those cases where the respondent did not provide or did not know the information about the total in J.28 and J.29.

Questions J.31 and J.32 GROSS VALUE OF THE PROPERTY

These questions refer to the estimated value of the property, without considering the amount owed for it. Remember that we only expect an approximate value. Question J.32 asks about the value by categories for those cases where the respondent did not provide information in J.31.

Question J.33 SECOND RESIDENCE

This question inquires about the existence of another property, besides the one in which the interview is taking place that belongs to the respondent or his/her spouse. This question excludes properties yielding income like houses for rent, since we ask about these properties in another section of the questionnaire. We are interested here in other properties, including timeshares, that can be considered as assets of the respondent and his/her spouse.

Questions J.34 and J.35 VALUE OF THE SECOND PROPERTY

These questions inquire about the net value of the second property; that is to say, taking the current value and subtracting the outstanding debt on the property. J.34 asks directly for an amount. Remember that we only expect an approximate value. Question J.35 asks for the value by categories when the respondent did not provide a number in J. 34.

Question J.36a NOTE OF ATTENTION

Here you should mark the code of the person who provided the information of section J; there exist 5 possibilities.

-Sampled Person-2001…………………………...1
-Spouse of the sampled person in 2001……........2
-New spouse of sampled person in 2001 ……...3
-New spouse of spouse-2003……………………4
-Other…………………………………………….5

Questions J.36b, J.36c, J.36d. OTHER INFORMATION IN SECTION J

For those cases in which another person was authorized to provide the information on the sampled person's behalf in Section J, you must write in J.36b the complete name of this person and in J36c write the person's relation with the sampled person. In case this person is registered in a roster, note in J36d the corresponding line number, and if he/she is not related with any registered individuals in the roster, note 666.

Question J.37 EVALUATION OF THE RESPONDENT

This question must be answered by the interviewer according to his/her own opinion. Write down if the respondent did not need help (NEVER), received little (FEW TIMES), a lot of help (MOST OR, OR ALL THE TIME); to answer the questionnaire in this section.

5.14 SECTION K. PENSION, INCOME, AND ASSETS

In the case of single household interviews, conduct both section J and K. Both sections are conducted with only one member of the couple. The selection of respondent between the two members of the couple will be done according to the preferences of the couple, expressed at the beginning of section J, in the INTERVIEW CONTROL sheet.

In these two sections, due to the economic nature of the questions, we need the trust of the respondent in getting the information, since it is common for the respondents will feel uneasy with this kind of topic. This uneasiness is often due to the lack of information about the economic aspects of the family. For this reason, in this section, as for J, allow someone else from the household to help the respondent answering the questions. For instance, in the case of old age widows it is common that a child that lives with her is more aware of the information.

The goal of this section is to collect data about the respondent's assets and their value, as well as the sources and amount of income. Usually, someone's economic situation is measured by income only. However, with older people in particular, income can be scarce or non-existent, since people tend to no longer participate in the labor market. For this reason, accumulated assets give a better assessment of the conditions of current and future economic well-being of older people.

We ask about *assets* in the form of businesses, real estate ownership, capital assets, and other sources of income <u>for the respondent and his/her spouse</u>. Adapt the questions for the cases of interviews without spouse (single interview), and only ask about the respondent's information. In terms of *sources of income*, we ask about businesses, leased properties, work, pension, and transfers from institutions or relatives.

Through the section, when we ask about <u>income</u> from various sources, we mean <u>gross income free of taxes,</u> in other words the person's real assets unless otherwise indicated. It is also important to remember that all income amounts asked throughout the section refer to last year's income, unless otherwise indicated.

BUSINESSES

Questions K.1 to K.16 refer to businesses of the respondent or his/her spouse. A business is defined as an economic unit aimed at producing goods or services to profit someone or a group of people, and that has the intention of making a profit. Businesses can also include managing agricultural land used to grow animals to be sold or lending money for profit. For the case of sharecroppers, record them as business owners, and ask the corresponding questions, taking him/her in K.2 as owner and adapting the subsequent questions. Also consider lenders and speculators that perform these activities to be a business.

Question K.1 BUSINESS OWNER

This question asks if the respondent or his/her spouse owns a business. This serves as a filter for the remaining subsection. If the respondent answers NO, you must jump to question K.17.

Notice that the format of questions K.2 to K.16 is a common format for this section. Note that in the business subsection (questions K.2 to K.16), there is room to report details about up to two businesses (two columns). Fill out this subsection by columns, asking all the questions about one of the businesses, and then asking the questions about the other business (if there is more than one) in the following column.

Question K.2 WHO IS THE OWNER

This question establishes whether the owner of the business is the respondent him/herself, his/her spouse, or both. This question is useful in determining the access to assets that each spouse has, which can be, in turn, an important indicator of economic security and position within the household, and concerning all older women.

Question K.3 BUSINESS DEBTS

This question captures if there are pending debts for each business and if the respondent or his/her spouse owe money. The goal of this question is to later allow us to deduct the value of the debt from the total value of the asset, and obtain the real net wealth of the respondent. We are not interested here to whom they owe money, but whether they owe any money or not.

Question K.4 and K.5 DEBT AMOUNT

These questions refer to the quantity that is owed. Remember that we only expect approximate amounts. Write down the information in pesos if the respondent provides it in K.4. If he/she does not know or does not answer, ask the rescue question K.5 to get the amount by categories.

Questions K.6 and K.7 WHO DO THEY OWE

These questions inquire to whom they owe money. The goal is to capture, on one hand, if individuals of middle and old age use credit institutions for their financial needs. On the other hand, we are interested in knowing if the informal networks, such as family and friends, help the elderly through supporting businesses or through other economic means.

Question K.6 inquires if they owe money to relatives and/or friends, or to institutions such as banks. Consider in the bank option, any formal institution that grants credit in a formal written manner, like commercial banks, mortgages, speculators, and other different institutions that finance housing, automobiles, etc. The important distinction is that the debt is with a formal institution and not a debt to friends, family members, work colleagues, nor is it acquired in some informal way, or with a 'shark' speculator. Question K.7 inquires, to those who stated owing to institutions and informal networks, to whom they owe more.

Question K.8 and K.9 BUSINESS VALUE

These questions ask about the total value of each reported business. Remember that we only expect approximate answers. We are interested in the respondent's opinion on the current estimated value of the business, if he/she were to sell it. Write the amount in K.8, in Mexican pesos, if the respondent provides the information. If the respondent does not know or does not provide information in K.8, ask K.9 to get the information by categories.

Question K.10 INCOME GENERATED FROM BUSINESS

This question captures if any of the reported businesses yielded any income in the last 12 months, approximately from (date of interview) of 2003, either to the respondent or to his/her spouse. Register YES even if the business did not run the whole period, because it is a temporary business, a new one, or it opened at the middle of the period.

Question K.11 and K.12 GROSS INCOME PER BUSINESS

These questions refer to the income produced by the business each month. In K.11 we look for the gross income; this is the total amount of sales before subtracting expenses. If the respondent gives the information in a non-monthly period, adjust the information. For example, if the respondent knows the sales for the entire year, divide by 12 to determine the monthly income.

Remember that we are interested in gross income, that is to say, income before subtracting expenses. This income is sometimes referred to as "all that comes into the cashier." For retailing, income can come from several sources. Ask for the approximate total.

IMPORTANT: If it is necessary, insist that we only need an approximate number, and that the information will remain confidential. Make the respondent aware that the information gathered will only be used to enlarge our knowledge about the well-being or individuals of middle and old age, and that we need to know how many people depend on businesses, and how much of the income comes from that source, nationwide.

If the respondent does not provide the information in K.11, ask question K.12 to find out the amount by categories.

Questions K.13 and K.14 BUSINESS EXPENSES

These questions refer to the monthly expenses of the business. The goal of this question is to later determine the profit, which is the net income (sales minus expenses) that the business yields. Write the monthly amount in pesos. Make the necessary operations if the respondent provides the information in a different periodicity. If the respondent does not know or does not provide the information in K.13, ask the rescue question K.14 to find out the number by categories.

For example, if the respondent says, "I spent about 600 pesos," the interviewer may ask, "How often do you have this expense?" The respondent may answer "Twice per year" (or every six months). The calculation is then 600 divided by 6, or 100 pesos.

Questions K.15 and K.16 BUSINESS PROFITS

The objective of these questions is to determine the profit generated by each business, that is, income after expenses.

This data must be the monthly profit, so if the respondent provides a figure that measures another period, make the calculation to determine profit by month.

Remember that we only need an approximate amount, and as in question K.11, make sure to mention the confidentiality of the information provided.

In K.15 we capture the monthly income in pesos, and if the respondent does not know or doesn't respond, use question K.16 to capture the profit by categories.

<u>REAL ESTATE</u>

Questions K.17 to K.30 about real estate are equivalent to K.1 to K.16 about business. For this purpose, we define real estate as all property that yields income, from which the respondent profits. In another section of the questionnaire (Section J. Housing) we already asked about the properties that do not yield income to the respondent because he/she lives in them or because he/she uses them for personal of family use. There is room to declare up to two properties.

Question K.17 REAL ESTATE OWNER

This question asks if the respondent or his/her spouse owns a property for lease. This serves as a filter for the remaining subsection. If the respondent answers NO/DOESN'T RESPOND/DOESN'T KNOW, you must jump to question K.31, concerning assets.

Question K.18 WHO IS THE OWNER

This question establishes whether the owner of the property is the respondent, his/her spouse, or the couple. This question is useful in determining the access to assets that each spouse has, which can be, in turn, an important indicator of economic security and position within the household, mostly for older women.

Question K.19 PROPERTY DEBTS

This question captures if there are debts on the properties and if the respondent owes something. The goal of this question is to later allow us to deduct the value of the debt from the total value of the asset, and obtain what the real net wealth of the respondent is. We are not interested here to whom they owe, but whether they owe any money or not.

Question K.20 and K.21 DEBT AMOUNT

This question refers to the amount owed. Remember that we only expect approximate amounts. Write down the information in pesos if the respondent provides it in K.20. If he/she does not know or does not answer, ask the rescue question K.21 to get the amount by categories.

Question K.22 and K.23 TO WHOM DO THEY OWE

These questions inquire to whom the respondent owes money. The goal is to capture, on the one hand, if individuals of middle and old age use credit institutions for their financial needs; and, on the other hand, we are interested in knowing if the family and friends networks help the elderly through supporting them get properties that yield revenue to pay their expenses.

Question K.22 inquires if the respondent and his/her spouse owe to relatives and friends or to institutions like banks. Consider in the bank option any formal institution that grants credits in a formal and written manner, like commercial banks, and different institutions that finance housing, automobiles, etc. Question K.23 is for those who stated owing to institutions and informal networks and inquires to whom they owe more.

Question K.24 and K.25   PROPERTY VALUE

These questions ask about the total value of each reported property in this subsection. Remember that we only expect <u>approximate quantities</u>. We are interested in the respondent's opinion on the current estimated value of the property, if he/she were to sell it. Write the amount in K.24, in Mexican pesos, if the respondent provides the information. If the respondent does not know or does not provide information in K.24, ask K.25 to get the information by categories.

Question K.26   INCOME GENERATED BY THE PROPERTY

This question captures if any of the reported properties yielded any income, either to the respondent or to his/her spouse, in the last 12 months from the date of the interview in 2003. Register YES even if the property did not produce any income during the whole period, because it was vacant part of the time or because it was acquired at the middle of the period.

Question K.27 and K.28   GROSS INCOME PER PROPERTY

These questions refer to the income produced by each property each month. In K.27 we look for the gross income, this is total amount of sales before subtracting expenses. If the respondent provides the information in a non-monthly period, adjust the information. For example, if the respondent knows the rent for the entire year, calculate the rent by month accordingly.

If the respondent does not provide the information in K.27, ask question K.28 to find out the amount by categories.

Question K.29 and K.30 PROPERTY EXPENSES

These questions refer to the monthly expenses of the property. The goal of this question is to later determine the profit, which is the net income (sales minus expenses) that the property yields. Write the monthly amount in pesos. Make the necessary operations if the respondent provides the information in a different periodicity. If the respondent does not know or does not provide information in K.29, ask the rescue question K.30 to find out the number by categories.

<u>ASSETS</u>

Questions K.31 to K.37 inquire if the respondent and his/her spouse have capital assets like saving accounts, checking accounts, fixed term investments, such as certificates of deposit, etc., loans owed by others, stocks, bonds, or other forms of participation in a corporation. Capital assets are defined as all those goods with monetary value, but are different from the previously reported goods in that they are not tangible, but rather are in monetary form. This form is not necessarily in cash; they may be documents.

The goal of these questions is to know whether middle age and older people accumulate assets in this way, and what the corresponding amounts are so as to find out the value of wealth and compare that that of the other assets.

Note the format of this subsection. There are three columns corresponding to three types of capital assets. Again, fill out the information by columns, starting with the first column, asking all the questions about checking and savings accounts, and fixed term investments. When you finish with K.36 or K.37 continue with the following type of asset in the next column, and so on.

Question K.31 CAPITAL ASSETS OWNERSHIP

This question captures if the respondent (of his/her spouse) has capital assets. This serves as a filter for the subsection. If the respondent declares not having any capital assets, move to the next subsection to question K.38 about other assets. We consider "loan made out to others" (K.31b) as any type of occasional economic loan not for profit.

Question K.32 WHO IS THE OWNER

This question captures if the respondent, his/her spouse, or both are the owners of each type of declared asset.

Question K.33 and K.34 CAPITAL ASSETS VALUE

These questions refer to the value of the assets of each column. Remember that we only expect approximate amounts. Write the value in Mexican pesos in K.33. If the respondent does not know or does not provide the information, ask K.34 to find out the information by categories.

Question K.35 INCOME GENERATED BY THE ASSET

This question captures if each asset produced income during the period of interest.

Questions K.36 and K.37 CAPITAL ASSETS INCOME

These questions ask about the amount of income produced by each type of capital asset. Question K.36 asks for the monthly amount. Remember that we only expect approximate amounts. If the respondent provides the information with a different periodicity, calculate the monthly amount. For example, if the respondent knows the approximate amount of interest obtained from checking, savings, and investment accounts of the previous year, divide by 12 to arrive at the monthly amount. If the respondent does not know or does not provide the information in K.36, then ask K.37 to avoid non-response and find the amount by categories.

OTHER ASSETS

Questions K.38 to K.45 refer to other assets that the respondent and his/her spouse may own. We mainly ask about vehicles because it is common to own cars, trucks, boats, and others. We also ask about the overall value of other assets not mentioned before.

Question K.38 VEHICLE PROPRIETARY

This question asks if the respondent (or his/her spouse) owns a vehicle or other means of transportation like an automobile, truck, motorcycle, boat, etc., that have not been reported as part of a business. This works as a filter for the subsequent questions.

Animal traction vehicles, whose sole purpose is to transport people or merchandise **must be included** in this question.

Questions K.39 to K.41 DEBTS ON VEHICLES

These questions refer to all debts on the reported vehicles. The goal of this question is to later figure out the net value of these assets. Remember that we only expect approximate values. Question K.39 inquires if there are debts. Question K.40 asks for the total amount of the debts, regardless of the lender. Indicate the amount in Mexican pesos. If the respondent does not know or does not provide information in K.40, ask K.41 to obtain the information by categories.

Question K.42 and K.43 CURRENT VALUE OF THE VEHICLES

These questions refer to the total value of each reported asset in this subsection. Remember that we only expect approximate amounts. We are interested in the respondent's opinion of the value of the property if it were to be sold today; this is just an estimate. Write the value in K.42 if the respondent provides one. If he/she does not know or does not provide information, ask rescue question K.43 to obtain it by categories.

Questions K.44 and K.45 VALUE OF OTHER ASSETS NOT MENTIONED

These questions refer to the approximate overall value of all other assets not previously mentioned in the section. The goal of this question is to capture the value of such assets and also to know how much the value of those assets can help in the case of a medical emergency. For such assets you may consider **jewelry, coins, furniture, or animals that are not part of a business.**

INCOME FROM WORK

Questions K.46 to K.51 refer to the income earned from the respondent's work only, while K.52 to K.57 refer to income generated by the spouse's work. Notice the format of this subsection. Columns on the right side correspond to the four types of work income. We ask for the income generated from both principal and secondary jobs of each person. The first two columns refer to the information on wages and salaries, and bonuses, respectively, from the main job. In a similar way, the third and fourth columns refer to wages, salaries, and bonuses from a second job. Fill out the information by columns.

Question K.46 HAD A PRINCIPAL JOB DURING THE PAST YEAR

This question serves as a filter to determine if the following questions need to be asked. Consider "the past year" to be the period of reference.

Question K.47 RECEIVED INCOME FOR JOB

This question captures if the respondent earned income from the mentioned job. Write down the monthly income. If they provide you the information for a different period, calculate the monthly income. For instance, if they provide the information on a weekly basis, multiply it by 4.3, and you will obtain the monthly income, this is: 320 weekly > 320 x 4.3 = 1376, then you must write:

0	0	0	1	3	7	6

If the respondent states that he/she earned different salary amounts throughout the year, ask him/her to indicate the last payment, making sure that this is an income due to wage or salary and not from a bonus. If necessary, make the conversion to a monthly income.

Question K.48

This question captures the income earned as a bonus or profit share during the last year. These payments are done only once a year. If the respondent indicates having received more than one of these during the year, ask him/her to provide the amount of each bonus, and write the total, for example:

Profit Share	$1 300
Employee of the month	$ 300
Vacation bonus	$ 150
Christmas bonus	$2 500
	$4 250

Mark

0	0	0	4	2	5	0

Lines A & B AMOUNT OF INCOME FROM WORK

These questions refer to the amount of income earned from each type of work. In part A, we inquire about the amount of the payment. Remember we only expect approximate quantities. The periodicity has been set monthly for wages, and annually for bonuses. If the respondent does not know or does not provide the information in A, ask B to find out the amount by categories.

Questions K.49 to K.51 INCOME FROM SECONDARY JOB

These questions are equivalent to K.46 to K.48 but refer to the secondary job of the respondent. Follow the same instructions given previously.

Question K.52a FILTER

Indicate if the interview being performed is for a single person or a couple.

Questions K.52b to K.54 SPOUSE'S WORK INCOME

Questions K.52b to K.54 are equivalent to K.46 to K.48 about income earned from a main job, but they refer to the respondent's spouse. Follow the instructions given before.

Questions K.55 to K.57 INCOME FROM SPOUSE'S SECONDARY JOB

These questions are equivalent to K.49 to K.51 but they refer to the spouse's secondary job. Follow the instructions given before.

INCOME FROM PENSIONS

Questions K.58 to K.63 refer to income earned from pension of the respondent only, while K.64 to K.69 refer to the spouse's pension. Notice the format of this subsection. The columns of the right side correspond to the four types of pensions. We ask about the income earned in each of these types. Fill in the information by columns.

Question K.58 PENSION INCOME

This question captures if the respondent received any income from pensions, during the reference period.

Question K.58a

Retirement: This option includes pensions derived from a job.

- Retirement or elderly: By turning 65 years of age, as long as they have paid to the institution during 10 years.

– *Cesantia*: By turning 60 years of age, as long as they have paid to the institution during 10 years.

Widowhood: Death of insured-paying-working spouse

Disability or work accident: Due to disease or work accident that has partially or totally limited the worker to perform his/her activity, or because of accidents occurring during the commute to and from work.

Other: Here, we consider pensions derived from any employment, for example ORPHANAGE that is offered for the death of either or both parents, if he/she is an insurance-paying worker, to minors age 16 who do not work yet, up to age 25 if they study within the national educational system, or for life if they cannot support themselves permanently (if this last case is the only possible case for the respondents of this survey).

This option will also include the case of ascendant pension, which is granted to the parents when an insured-paying-working child, on whom they depended economically, passes away.

Pensions from DISABILITY caused by diseases or non-working related accidents that impede them from performing their activities partially or totally, are also included in this question, as long as the institution granting the pension is the one that the worker was paying to at the time of the accident or illness.

If the respondent answers affirmatively to the OTHER option, it is important to ask additional questions to confirm that he/she properly understands the option.

Question K.59 SOURCE OF PENSIONS

Question K.59 asks for the institution that provides the pension. The options are: IMSS (Spanish acronym for the Mexican Institute for Social Security), ISSSTE (Spanish acronym for Social Security System for Government Workers), some other Mexican public institution, like PEMEX (acronym for the Mexican Oil Company), the Secretary of Defense, Navy, Federal Commission for Electricity, Bank of Mexico (Mexican Central Bank); any private institutions, U.S. social security: other institutions, or an individual person.

Question K.60 YEAR IN WHICH PENSION STARTED

This question asks about the year in which he/she started receiving each reported pension. Remember that we only expect approximate numbers. If the respondent reports the information by giving the age he/she had, figure out the approximate year using the respondent's current age. For instance, if he/she reports age 60, and the person is 70 today, this means he/she started receiving the pension in 1993.

Questions K.61 and K.62 AMOUNT OF THE PENSION(S)

These questions capture the amount received from each pension. The questions assume monthly periodicity. If there are any doubts, explain that the amount reported in K.61 is after taxes. If the respondent does not know or does not provide the amount in K.61, ask rescue question K.62 to get the information by categories.

Question K.63 PENSION TO SPOUSE IN CASE OF DEATH

This question applies only to individuals with a spouse, and who are currently receiving a pension.

This question captures if the respondent's spouse would benefit from the pension in case that the respondent dies. We are trying to capture the degree of protection that the pension offers not only to the respondent, but also to his/her family in the future.

INCOME FROM SPOUSE'S PENSION

Questions K.64 to K.69 INCOME FROM SPOUSE'S PENSION

Questions K.64 to K.69 about the spouse are equivalent to K.58 to K.63 about the respondent. Follow the same instructions given for those questions.

FUTURE PENSION

Questions K.70 to K.72 refer to pension(s) that the respondent expects to receive in the future. With these questions we capture the degree of economic security that the respondent will have in the future.

Question K.70 EXPECTING A PENSION

This question asks if the respondent is expecting to receive a pension for retirement in the future. In case he/she is already receiving a pension, we ask about another one, besides the current one.

Question K.71 INSTITUTION GRANTING THE BENEFIT

This question inquires about the institution that the respondent expects to receive the pension from. If the person is expecting to receive more than one pension in the future, write the indicated institutions, up to two.

Question K.72 EXPECTED AGE WHEN PENSION WILL BE GRANTED

This question asks about the expected age when the person will start to receive the retirement pension. If there is more than one pension, ask about the date of the first one. If the person gives you the information by the year in which he/she will start receiving the pension, for instance 2005, ask or figure out the age of the person by that year.

Question K.73a FILTER

Indicate if the interview being performed is for a single person or a couple.

Question K.73b PENSION TO SPOUSE IN CASE OF DEATH

Questions K.73b to K.77 are asked only to people with a spouse.

Question K.73b captures if the respondent's spouse would receive any pension in case the respondent dies. The idea is to inquire about the protection that the pension gives not only to the respondent, but also to his/her family in the future.

Question K.74 to K.77 SPOUSE EXPECTS PENSION

These questions are equivalent to K.70 to K.73, but they refer to future pensions of the respondent's spouse.

Question K.78 INCOME FROM GRANTS OR TRANSFERS

This question captures if the respondent or his/her spouse received this kind of income during the previous year, and it refers to donors that are relatives or friends (not children) that do not live in the household.

<u>INCOME FROM OTHER TRANSFERS</u>

Questions K.79 to K.81 refer to the income that has not been mentioned and that corresponds to income generated by donations and transfers to the respondent only, while K.82 to K.84 refer to income generated by donations and transfers to the spouse.

Notice that the two right columns refer to public transfers (meaning transfers from the government K.79a), or private transfers (from people K.79b and K.79c). Fill in the information by columns. If in K.79a, b, c the respondent does not receive any of these types of income, skip this subsection, pass to K.82a and ask about the spouse (in case there is one).

We ask for the value received in money or in kind, and only approximate amounts are necessary.

Questions K.79a, b, c to K.80 OTHER DONATIONS AND TRANSFERS

These questions capture the value of each type of reported donation. Question K.79 asks whether or not the respondent and his/her spouse received the donation. Question K.80 inquires about the amount of the most recent donation in a typical month. Remember that we only expect approximate numbers.

Question K.81 DEPENDABLE INCOME

This question captures if the respondent considers that he/she will continue receiving the reported income in the future. If the respondent states that he/she will receive it but in a different amount, consider that he/she will continue to receive it.

Question K.82 to K.84 OTHER DONATIONS AND TRANSFERS OF THE SPOUSE

These are equivalent questions to K.79 to K.81, but they refer to the spouse.

<u>OTHER DEBTS</u>

Questions K.85 to K.87 capture if the respondent (and/or his/her spouse) has other debts that have not been mentioned. Examples of others debts are credit cards, medical bills, life insurance loans, loans from relatives, and others.

Question K.85 OTHER DEBTS

This question captures if the respondent (or his/her) spouse has these kinds of debts.

Question K.86 and K.87 AMOUNT OF DEBTS

These questions capture the approximate total amount of these debts. Write the amount in Mexican pesos in K.86. If the respondent does not know or does not provide you the information, ask the rescue-question K.87 and get the amount by categories.

<u>HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION</u>

Questions K.88 and K.89 AMOUNT OF REGULAR MONTHLY CONSUMPTION

Notice that these questions refer to the whole household, not only to the respondent (and/or his/her spouse). This question captures the total amount of expenses of the household. Remember that we only expect an <u>approximate</u> monthly amount, but it should include all types of expenses, for instance: rent, food, payments, school tuitions, clothing, leisure, fees, etc. If the information is not provided, ask rescue question K.89 to obtain the information by categories. If the respondent gives the information with a different periodicity, make the corresponding calculations to figure out the monthly amount.

Question K.90 SELF-CONSUMPTION PRODUCTION

This question refers to what is produced by the household for self-consumption, and therefore is not considered an expense. The goal of this question is to later adjust the value of everything reported as household expense. The question inquires if any member of the household produces something for self-consumption.

Questions K. 91 and J.92 MONEY FOR FOOD

Question K.91 determines if the respondent has always had enough money to buy food continuously. K.92 asks if at any time the respondent went without food or ate less than he/she would have wanted to eat because of lack of money.

These two questions help to determine the level of poverty in the home.

FUTURE PLANS FOR THE ASSETS

Questions K.93 to K.95 ask if the respondent has made arrangements to transfer his/her assets upon death, and to whom. These may be delicate questions, so do not insist if the respondent is hesitant to answer. The information on future plans gives an idea of the planning horizon and the level of preparation of individuals of middle and old age, in case of death. It also gives us an idea of the degree of vulnerability of the survivors, mostly future widows, since women tend to live longer than their spouse. Questions about the children who could benefit in the future give us an idea if the aforementioned plans establish obligations from certain children to provide care, or share the house with the parents. We ask about the help, care, and arrangements in other sections of the questionnaire.

Questions K.93 ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUTURE

This question captures whether the respondent has made plans or not. These arrangements may be formal (through a last will and testament for instance) or informal (through conversation with relatives).

Questions K.94 and K.95 PERSONS THAT WOULD BENEFIT

For those who report having made plans to transfer assets upon death, these questions inquire in more detail about the people who would benefit. It is worth mentioning that the type of assets that we are referring to may be jewelry, coins, furniture or animals that are not part of a business, etc. We do not consider assets with sentimental value.

Question K.94 establishes if someone (besides the spouse) would inherit the sampled person's assets. Read the options and write the corresponding answer. If they indicate that both the spouse and the children would benefit, question K.95 inquires further into who would benefit more among the children. You must write the code of the children who would benefit most. Look in the rosters to get the number for each child mentioned.

Question K.96a RESPONDENT

This question is not asked; rather the interviewer answers it himself in accordance with who actually provided the information. Note if it was the sampled person (1) the spouse of the sampled person (2) new spouse of sampled person (3) new spouse of spouse (4) or other (5).

Questions K.96b, K.96c and K.96d

Applies only if the answer of K.96 was other (5).

Question K.96b

This captures the name of the person that provided info. Write it clearly and legibly.

Question K.96c

Indicate the relationship the respondent has to the sampled person.

Question K.96d

If the person is included in the Home Roster (TRH), note the line number here.

If the person is a niece, nephew, or grandchild, note the registration number of the child to whom he/she is related.

If the person is not included in the list note 666.

Question K.97 WIDOWHOOD

The objective of this question is to know if the interviewed person became widowed during the period between 2001 and 2003. If the response is yes, continue to K.98, and if the response is NO, skip to Section L.

With this series of questions we want to capture if there have been important changes in the situation of the widowed person, e.g. residential, economic, or familial, since the death of his/her spouse.

Question K.98 CHANGES IN RESIDENCE AS RESULT OF WIDOWHOOD

The objective of this question is to know if there were changes in residence as a result of spousal death between 2001 and 2003.

Question K.99 REASON FOR CHANGE

We want to know the principal reason for change in residence.

Question K.100 PENSION AS RESULT OF WIDOWHOOD

The objective of this question is to know if the widowed person began to receive any income from pensions, stopped receiving or if there was some change in pension income after the heath of the spouse.

Questions K.101 and K.102 PREVIOUS AMOUNT OF PENSION

With this question we want to know the amount of pension previously received, or if the amount has been changed, note the monthly rate in the boxes on the right. When the respondent does not know or doesn't want to answer, apply K.102 to obtain the data by categories.

Questions K.103 and K.104 CURRENT AMOUNT OF PENSION

The objective here is to determine the pension amount the respondent normally receives on a monthly basis after the death of his/her spouse. When the respondent does not know or doesn't answer, apply question K.104.

Question K.105 HOURS WORKED SINCE SPOUSE'S DEATH

This question determines if the widowed person began working, stopped working, or changed his/her number of work hours since the death of the spouse.

Question K.106 HOURS WORKED BEFORE SPOUSE'S DEATH

The objective of this question is to find out how many hours the person worked in a normal week before the spouse's death.

Question K.107 HOURS WORKED AFTER SPOUSE'S DEATH

The objective of this question is to find out how many hours the person worked/works in a normal week after the spouse's death.

Question K.108 COSTS OF MEDICAL SERVICES

Here we want to know if there was a change in the type, cost, or coverage in medical services as a result of the spouse's death.

Question K.109 TYPE OF CHANGE

Here we determine the type of change that occurred in medical services of the respondent. This question can have multiple responses.

Question K.110 LIVE INSURANCE FOR WIDOWHOOD

The objective of this question is to determine if the respondent received or will receive life insurance for the death of his/her spouse.

Question K.111 and K.112 DEATH EXPENSES

This question establishes the amount of expenses related to death, including the costs of the funeral (church, coffin, flowers, cremation, burial, moving the body, etc.), costs of bereavement, etc.

If in question K.111 the respondent answered that he/she did not know, or did not respond at all, proceed to K.112 to save the required information.

Question K.113 INSURANCE

With this question we want to determine if any of the aforementioned expenses are covered by insurance contracted beforehand.

Question K.114 SALE OF ASSETS

The objective of this question is to find out if the respondent had to sell his/her assets or spend money that they normally would not have touched, or if he/she obtained help from family members to acquire money or pay illness expenses (or accident), that brought on the death of a spouse.

Question K.115 FILTER

This question is not asked; the interview must mark the option YES in K.114 option 3 (assistance to family and/or friend) and continue to K.116.

Question K.116 WHO GRANTED HELP

The objective of this is to know if the respondent received help from a child, family member or other person. The interviewer can mark up to 4 options.

Question K.117 FILTER

This question is not asked, but rather the interviewer marks option 1 (yes) when option 1 was indicated in K.116 (children/children-in-law/grandchildren). Continue to K.118.

Question K.118

With this question we want to know the name of the child or family member who provided economic help to the respondent.

Write the name of the person who granted the help on the line and in the boxes on the right, noting the person's registration number. If the person is included in the Home Roster (TRH), note the line number here.

If the person is not registered because he/she is a child-in-law or grandchild, note the registration number of the child to whom he/she is related.

SECTION SA. SURVIVING WIDOW(ER)

Question SA.2

The objective of this question is to establish the age of the deceased person. If the respondent does not know the precise age of death, write down the approximate age.

Question SA.3

This is not a real question, but rather an indication for the interviewer to note the sex of the deceased spouse. Do not read the question.

Question SA.4

Indicate whether the spouse died at home or in a health institution. Read the options to the respondent and consider the “other” option to refer to persons who died in road or auto accidents (for example). For this reason the person did not pass away at home or in a hospital.

Question a SA.5

The objective of this question is to find out where the person passed away. Read the options to the respondent and mark the answer.

Question SA.6

This question establishes (in general terms) the cause of death. Read the options to the respondent.

Question SA.7

This question applies in case the person died of some illness. Read the options to the respondent, and in case he/she indicates various causes, ask which the principal cause of death was. Try to give alternatives, like asking about the most serious illness.

Question SA.8a

Write down the date of death of the spouse. It does not have to be precise; only consider the month and the year. Remember that the only valid dates are from June 2001 until the date of the interview.

Question SA.8b

This question indicates if the person was counting on some property from the time of death, with the objective of defraying some of the medical costs that were incurred beforehand.

Question SA.8c

The objective of this question is to establish if the property mentioned in the previous question was sold, partially or completely, in order to defray medical and death expenses, or if the aforementioned costs were paid upfront without having to resort to this motive and the property was inherited or continues to be owned by the surviving spouse. Please read all the options to the respondent and remember that you can only mark one answer.

Question SA.8d

The objective here is to determine the influence carried by each specific member of the couple. That is, who has/had more say in making decisions. Consider that “another person” could be a child, sibling, grandchild, or a close friend of the couple.

Question SA.8e

The objective of this question is to determine if the property remained in the family or not. Read all options to the respondent.

5.15 SECTION L. ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASURES

This section applies only to those interviewed in 2001 as sampled persons for this study. It is worthwhile to emphasize that these interviews must be performed only by a supervisor and indicated on the right-hand side of the simple sheet.

The goal of this section is to know precisely the height, body measurements, weight, and balance of the respondent. With this information we are able to identify health-related issues through his/her corporal dimensions.

It is recommended that the interviewer wear appropriate clothing to perform the measurements, to be able to crouch and bend. It is also recommended to ask the respondent for someone who can help with the measurements. If no one is in the house or among neighbors, it is recommended to come back another time.

Try to standardize the amount of clothing worn by respondents during this section. Ask that the person only wear one layer of clothing: one dress, one blouse and one skirt or one pair of pants for the women, and one shirt and one pair of pants for men. If necessary ask that the person remove extra layers, such as sweaters, jackets, bags, overcoats, etc.

Round all measurements before recording them, for example if a person weighs 67.5 kilos, note 68. If the person is 150.4 centimeters in height, note 150.

We suggest that the measurements be done in the following order:

a) Weight
b) Height
c) Waist
d) Hip
e) Seated height and height of chair
f) Height from knee
g) Balance

<u>EXAMPLES OF CASES WHEN IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED TO MEASURE</u>

1. Total immobility: In this case, we will not perform any measurements.

2. The person cannot stand on his/her own (for example, the person is in a wheelchair, or he/she lacks an extremity and does not use prosthesis). In these cases, we only measure the knee height.

3. Lack of a leg, but use of prosthesis: In this case, we can do all the measures with the good leg (write down if the weight was taken including the prosthesis or orthopedic device).

People who use cervical collar: In this case, you can do all the measurements. For measuring height, remove the cervical collar, unless otherwise prescribed.

L.1 FILTER: RESPONDENT SELECTION FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASURES

Indicate YES/NO if the person was/was not sampled for measurement.

L.2 FILTER: COUPLE INTERVIEW

Indicate if this is a single or couple interview. Follow the given instructions in the box of the question.

L.3 WEIGHT

To take this measure, a scale is required and the following must be done:

1. Place the scale on the floor on a flat surface, preferably without a carpet, avoiding wooly, plush surfaces, uneven floors, and earth floors.

2. Set the scale near a wall at a distance that a person can lean on the wall in case he/she loses his/her balance. When taking the weight, the person should not be holding anything.

3. Ask the respondent to take off his/her shoes, as well as other heavy items, such as certain types of clothing and other accessories, in order to minimize altering his/her weight. Socks are allowed. Ideally, the respondent should be wearing light clothing.

Before weighing the respondent, verify that the scale screen displays “0”. Ask the person to step onto the scale, facing the display screen. The person’s arms should be at his/her sides and he/she must stand still without holding on to anything while the measurement is being taken. The reading is done when the numbers stop blinking. Write down the weight in kilos.

L.4 HEIGHT

The respondent must stand with his/her feet together, without shoes. The measurement cannot be taken if the person has a great deformity in his/her spine.

1) Select a place in the house where the floor is hard, flat and not carpeted. Place yourself lateral to the respondent.

2) Raise the face of the person in such a way that the respondent is looking forward, making a straight imaginary line between the eye and the upper part of the ear.

3) Extend the tape, placing it on the highest part of the skull, without pressing.

4) Read the tape measurement and immediately write down the height.

L.5 WAIST

Be cautious to take the measure without applying any pressure (without tightening).

Avoid direct physical contact with the respondent. If it is necessary, the respondent can help you hold one end of the metric tape while you go around.

L.6 HIP

To take this measure, the interviewer must be alongside the respondent. Place the metric tape at the top of the iliac crest, this is, on the top of the hip, and ask the respondent to hold the tape. The bone can be found at a distance approximately equal to three fingers away from the waist. Walk around the respondent and check that the tape is parallel to the floor and that it is not twisted. The measurement should be done in the most prominent part of the gluteus.

L.7 SEATED HEIGHT

This measurement estimates the length of the person's leg, by way of measuring: a) the seated height of the person and b) the height of the chair itself. It is not possible to take this measurement if the person has serious deformations in his/her spinal column.

To perform the measurement, the person should be seated in a chair preferably with a back and a flat seat. If the chair doesn't have a back, you must position it such that the person can support his/her back with a wall.

1) Ask that the person sit straight, supporting his/her back against the chair (or the wall). It doesn't matter if the person's legs touch the floor or not, but he/she must sit as straight as possible.

2) Raise the person's head such that he/she is looking straight ahead, forming an imaginary horizontal line between the eyes and ears.

3) Perform the measurement with the tape, from the floor to the highest part of the person's head, without exerting pressure.

4) Take the measurement of the person's seated height. Register the data in centimeters.

5) Ask the person to get up from the chair, in order to measure the chair that he/she used.

6) The height of the chair is measured from the floor to the highest part of the seat (not the back). If the chair has a cushion, include it in the measurement.

7) Perform the measurement with the tape, from the floor to the highest part of the seat, without exerting pressure.

8) Take the measurement of the height of the chair. Register the data in centimeters.

When the person is not able to sit down, mark 997.

L.8 KNEE HEIGHT

Preferably, take the measure on the right knee. Use the left leg if the right one is harmed (for example with prosthesis, platform shoes, cast).

1) The person must be sitting down on a chair. If the chair is very high, use the *estadímetro* or scale boxes. The idea is to form a 90-degree angle when the knee is bent.

2) The tape must pass the ankle (ankle bone).

3) The upper part of the *estadímetro* must be on the kneecap (knee bone).

4) Take the measurement facing the person at a 90º angle.

L.9 BALANCE ON ONE FOOT

The exercise must be done with comfortable shoes, preferably tennis shoes, low-heeled shoes, or with the kind of shoes that the respondent usually wears at home. We suggest avoiding the use of slippers, since they may not be supportive. In case one of the person's legs is harmed or has prosthesis, do the exercise with the healthy leg only.

For some people, the detailed verbal instructions may be boring or unnecessary; therefore it is useful to tell the respondent that the exercise will be explained with detail, since this is the best way to assure that everyone understands the directions and does the exercise similarly.

1) Show the movement to be performed.

2) Ask if the person feels capable of doing the exercise. Emphasize that if the person feels the exercise may be dangerous, THEY MUST NOT ATTEMPT TO DO IT. Emphasize this without alarming the respondent.

3) Start the exercise with the leg on which with the person feels more secure.

4) Ask the companion to place him/herself behind the respondent (without holding him/her) to avoid possibly falling down.

5) When the person is ready, say, "Let's begin," and from that moment set off the chronometer.

6) Stop the chronometer after exactly ten seconds, or when the person loses the position. The number of seconds that the person holds the position must be registered in the corresponding boxes.

7) If the respondent cannot get the position, or does not hold it long enough to start timing it, stop the measurement and circle code 95, "Tried, but could not do it."

8) When the chronometer clocks 10 seconds, stop it and say loudly: "We're finished."

9) Repeat process with the other leg.

6. PROXY INTERVIEW

Who is the substitute (proxy) respondent?

The proxy is whoever provides us with the information of the sampled person or his/her spouse. This is why it is important to find an accurate proxy, for example a direct relative (spouse, child, sibling, parent) or anyone age 15 or older who lives with the sampled person and his/her spouse and can verify that he/she is familiar enough with the information required from the questionnaire. Examples of this information are: health condition, cognitive status, employment, housing and income, as well as the socio-demographic information of the members of the household.

We have designed a separate interview for proxy cases. This instrument has been adapted, omitting questions of the basic questionnaire, since many questions refer to personal impressions of the respondent that could not be answered by a third person. The questions are designed with the sampled person in mind. For instance, instead of asking, "How many children have you had that were born living?" we ask, "How many children has (NAME) had that were born living?" The interviewer will adapt each question, using the name of the sampled person or the spouse (for instance, don Francisco) each time the word (NAME) appears.

Only in special cases of temporary absences, illness, handicap, or lack of knowledge in the Spanish language can the supervisor authorize a proxy interview. In this last case, when the sampled person does not speak Spanish and there is another household member that can speak the language, the interview will be conducted through a proxy, assuming the person is in fact a household member. In the case where no household member speaks Spanish, it will be considered as a NON-INTERVIEW. For whatever reason, be it health or another reason, all proxy-interviews are subject to supervision.

Likewise, In the case of a couple interview, and one of the interviews must use a proxy, you must conduct the direct interview first and then the proxy one. In the case of a couple interview, and both interviews use proxies, we recommend conducting first the interview in which sections TRH, B, G, J and K are answered. This will help to speed up the interviewing process and limit the amount of time in the household.

Only in special cases of temporary absence, may the supervisor approve a proxy interview. However, for health or any other reasons, all proxy interviews are subject to supervision.

Content of the proxy interview

The proxy interview has the same thematic content as the basic interview, but with fewer questions. However, due to its nature, the cognitive exercises section, Section E, is completely different.

In place of the regular section E, we use the Proxy-Cognitive (PC) section that has a series of questions to evaluate the memory and mental deterioration of the person of interest. These questions are based on behavior indicators that the proxy evaluates. The idea is to use the proxy's personal impression to judge the perceived changes of behavior of the person.

Section E contains a battery of questions that have been tried in other countries and cultures, and that have been adapted for Mexico. The questions put an emphasis on the changes that have been observed over time in the behavior and functionality of the person, since the loss of mental capacity manifests itself gradually and may vary widely through different activities and behaviors. Therefore, some questions may sound repetitive, but the several aspects about which we are inquiring provide the researcher with different indicators of the severity of the cognitive deterioration of the person of interest.

We consider general aspects like: memory evaluation, memory comparison, judgments and decisions, and organization of activities. In addition, we consider particular aspects referring to memory deterioration, such as: family memories, recent and past memories, knowledge about addresses, dates, familiar and unfamiliar places, and learning how to use domestic devices and other new items.

Ask the questions verbatim and remember that we expect the personal opinion of the proxy. For this reason, the definition of the sampled person's current condition compared to the past, for instance: "much worse" or "somewhat worse," is given by whatever the proxy understands.

7. INFORMATION FOR FUTURE CONTACT

Remember that this is a survey that will be conducted again in 2005, and we will revisit the same people sampled for MHAS 2001 and 2003. For this reason, it is very important not to forget to write down the contact information of someone who may inform us in the future about the sampled person, in case he/she no longer lives in the same place. It is recommended that this person be a relative or someone close to the sampled person, whom he/she has contact with frequently such as a child, grandchild, etc, **who does not live in the same house**.

If the above-mentioned people are hesitant in providing this information, remind them that all the information is confidential.

8. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE INTERVIEW

In the first part of the Future Contact Sheet, some lines have been included for you to note your general impressions concerning the interview. Utilize this space to capture information that may be of use during the next visit. This information will be a part of the data provided to the future interviewer as preparation for the next visit of the study. Try to be brief and clear.

9. CURRENT HOME 2003

With this section we detect the possible changes inside the home that conform "exclusively" the interviewed person(s) for MHAS 2003; that is to say, only the person(s) sampled for this study.

A.- Indicate if there is a change in the home as a result of separation or death of any of its residents.

With this answer we will realize if the changes occurred as a result of separation or death between MHAS-2003 and the study in 2001. To do this, base it on the description of the structure presented in the sample sheet and the interviews conducted in this survey.

B.- Indicate if there is a new couple in the home or if both sampled persons have died since 2001.

Here, the changes are registered by having a new couple or in the case of a couple interview where both have died since 2001.

10. RESULT OF THE MHAS 2003 INTERVIEW

With the result of the MHAS 2003 interview, a key is created which has various important uses, such as:

a) In the first place, this key tells us quickly and easily the result of the final interview, how many interviews were conducted for each home, what type of questionnaires were utilized, and if it is a complete interview or a non-interview.
b) Indicates the changes that have taken place in the home.
c) The key indicates the order and quantity of different questionnaires used.

Since there exist a number of information-capturing instruments, the material can easily become more complicated. The key is presented in the format of a questionnaire that must be filled out by the interviewer upon completing interviews. The key will be explained more in detail below.

A) Number of questionnaires applied in MHAS 2003.

Mark the option that corresponds to the number of persons that were to be interviewed in the home. That is to say, if there were 2 persons and one of them was not able to be interviewed, mark option 2 (two), considering that the questionnaire would have applied to the deceased person.

B) Indicate the result of the first tracking interview in the home.

Pay special attention when marking this option. Similarly in option C) these are exclusively for those persons interviewed with a basic questionnaire or through a proxy-respondent in 2001, which were classified as "tracking" interviews. Follow the type of questionnaire used now in 2003, and mark option 4 when no interview has taken place.

C) Indicate the result of the second tracking interview in the home.

Classify it following the type of questionnaire used in 2003. An unsuccessful interview sheet is also considered a questionnaire.

D) Result of an interview with a <u>new person</u>.

Use this apparatus to exclusively classify the result of the interview of a new person, understanding that such persons were not interviewed in 2001 but are able to be interviewed now, for example: new spouses, sampled persons that were temporarily absent, or persons that lacked a proxy-respondent and were therefore not interviewed in 2001.

Special Cases

In all cases, you should prioritize the interviews in the following order: first, those that have an interview with basic questionnaire, second a questionnaire completed by proxy-respondent, then the questionnaire of a deceased person, and finally a non-interview questionnaire; these cases will continue to be presented.

Example 1

In home 1, Don Juan was interviewed with a basic questionnaire, Doña Lupe with a proxy-respondent, and both are tracking interviews. The result code for the interview is **2120**.

Example 2

In home 2, Don Alfonso refused to be interviewed, and Doña Chona was interviewed through a proxy-respondent. They are both tracking interviews, so the result for MHAS 2003 is **2240**.

Example 3

Don Martín was interviewed through a basic tracking questionnaire and Doña María with a basic questionnaire for a new person since she was not able to be interviewed in 2001 as a result of temporary absence.

In this case the result would be **2101**.

11. NON-INTERVIEW SHEET

This form is used to indicate the reasons for which it was not possible to conduct the interview of the sampled person(s). You do not need to utilize this form when one of the sampled persons was interviewed and not the other one, rather in this case you would use an "unsuccessful interview" form. This instrument allows us to evaluate the activities of the survey, not only from the point of view of work in the field, but also for sampling. The non-interview roster is for individuals and can include up to three persons, in order to demonstrate a longitudinal history for each person and a basis for decisions regarding the next round of surveys.

The parts that compose this form are:

I. Identification data of the home.

For this section you must retake the control data, number of sampled home, and code for home-2001 from the sample sheet. Transcribe on the back of the sample sheet the code realized when filling out Home-2003 and results of the 2003 interview.

II. Name and code.

Note in the corresponding space your name and number at the time of the interview, when supervision is present when the critical coding is being performed.

III. Individual roster of non-interviewed type.

In this section note the complete name of the person(s), which can be obtained from the sample sheet, or if it is a new spouse, indicate family members or neighbors, and later note the corresponding code of the interviewed person. It will help for this case to use a box with the same title and later classify for each one the type of non-interview according to the available options as presented in the aforementioned box.

Types of non-interview

21 Change of home and is not possible to locate

Refers to those cases in which the sampled person (and spouse) have changed their address and upon investigation of the new domicile, no one there is familiar with the person(s).

22 Refused basic interview

Make sure that the person who refused the interviewed could have responded to it directly.

23 Refused interview by proxy-respondent

Mark this option when the sampled person is not in a condition to respond to the interview and family members or proxy-respondents refuses the interview.

24 Refused interview of deceased

Use this option for those cases in which the family denies information concerning the sampled person, who has passed away between the study in 2001 and the study in 2003.

25 Not suitable and without a proxy-respondent

Use this option for those cases in which the person is not able to respond directly due to health or incapacity reasons. It is also not possible to locate a proxy-respondent.

26 Absent without a proxy-respondent

Classify this option for cases where the sampled person is temporarily absent for longer than the time period of the interviewing in that location, and an adequate proxy-respondent cannot be found.

27 Deceased without proxy-respondent

Mark this option when the person with whom the sampled person lived is not an adequate proxy-respondent and it is not possible to find another.

29 Other

Use this option when the previously mentioned options do not apply, and note clearly and briefly describing the reason for not having the interview. If there is not enough space, use the observations section.

IV. Change of Household of the Interview

Mark option one if the person resides in the same home that is indicated on the sample sheet. Use option two when there has been a change in home, with respect to the sample sheet. For this last case you must update the home address in order to facilitate future applications of the survey.

V. Date and Number of Visits

Note the day and number of the month in which you last visited the home and write the number of visits that you had to make, in order to determine the type of "non-interview."

VI. Observations

Use this section to make comments referring to "non-interviews" that you consider to be necessary.

Instructions for Conducting the Questionnaire Concerning a Deceased Person

Introduction

The final objective of this document is to set forth the necessary criteria to optimally conduct the "Questionnaire concerning a Deceased Person."

This questionnaire has the same structure as the basic questionnaire, only in short versions and recorded in the third person, since it is a tracking questionnaire and therefore cannot be applied to any new person.

There are many questions taken directly from the Basic Questionnaire and others that are entirely new; with the latter, we will determine the physical, economic, and emotional conditions of the person under study in the months that preceded his/her death. Additionally, we will analyze familial networks and their interactions, as well as wills and intergenerational transfers.

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the questionnaire concerning a deceased person is to track the Mexican Health and Aging Study (MHAS) and analyze the general conditions of a person that was a part of this study in 2001, but has since passed away.

Among other aspects, we will become familiar with the economic situation at the time of death, the general state of health, as well as the main cause of death, expectations of attention and the use of medical services, the assistance and financial commitments in case of illness, that are seen as reflective of physical and emotional well-being of the relevant persons.

More than just analyzing his/her social environment, we will determine the conditions of the home and the culture of the people for the transmission and reception of assets. In short, we will determine all those factors that are realized within the familial network around the sickness and death of an adult, since these reflect the cultural outline of how senior citizens are treated in Mexico.

1.2 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The questionnaire concerning a deceased person aims at obtaining information about a person who was part of MHAS 2001 and has since passed away. Therefore, this questionnaire is completed in the third person. The following must be considered for a correct application

a) An adequate person to answer the questions could be his/her spouse, or if the deceased did not have one, it could be one of the children or grandchildren older than 15 years old. In the case that the person lived alone, that is, with no spouse or any other person during the last months of his/her life, you must look to find out who was listed as a CONTACT in the sample sheet. If it is not possible to locate such a person, find a neighbor that knew the person and can provide information to locate relatives.

b) The questionnaire must be answered in Spanish only. In a case where the indigenous families do not speak Spanish, ask if there is any family member of the deceased person who speaks Spanish and consider this person to be a proxy-respondent. If such a person cannot be found, this situation is considered a NON-INTERVIEW.

c) When it was originally a couple interview, and both have passed away, only apply the beginnings of sections SG and SJ, as they are common sections and it would not make sense to duplicate the information.

d) This questionnaire SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED to new persons that may have died.

e) Remember that for some questions it is required to know the respondent's perception of the deceased person. Make any necessary explanations that the person is expressing his/her own opinions.

f) As it was mentioned in the introduction, this document contains many questions that are new and/or different from the basic questionnaire. Included here are the criteria for these questions only; for details regarding any other section, consult the Basic Questionnaire Manual.

SECTION SA.   DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

In this section we capture general information regarding the deceased person, relative to age, sex, place of death, cause of death, principal disease (if this was the case), and if at any time he/she lived and/or worked in the United States.

Question SA.8b

You must be very careful when following the instructions given to the interviewer before this question, since we are trying to ascertain the number of months that passed since MHAS 2001 (about June 2001) and the date of death of the person.

In the following interviewer instructions, which appears immediately after SA.8b, in the space indicated by the signs "_ _" you must note the number of months that transpired from June 2001 to the date of death, as some of the following questions will refer to this number.

SECTION SB. TEMPORARY CHANGES OF THE RESIDENCE

The objective of this section is to indicate if someone came to the house with the purpose of caring for the now-deceased person, or on the contrary, the person became sick and was taken to someone else's house to be cared for.

Question SB.1

This question investigates if there were any migratory movements in the home before the death, in such a way that some family member moved to live with the now-deceased person with the purpose of helping him or her.

Question SB.2

In this question we establish the kinship or relationship of the person(s) that moved to the house of the now-deceased, with the intent of caring for him/her in the final months of his/her life.

Question SB.3

This question applies in the case where the children and/or grandchildren of the deceased are those who have moved into the house. In the case where they are sons or daughters-in-law, we ask that you note the roster number of the son or daughter to whom he/she is directly related. In the case where there are more than three children, grandchildren, or sons/daughters-in-law, note three in the spaces provided and the others under OBSERVATIONS.

Question SB.4

This question seeks to determine which child or grandchild stayed with the now-deceased for the longest time before death.

Question SB.5

This question and subsequent questions of this section have the objective of determining the opposite of the previous questions; if the person moved to another's house to be cared for.

Question SB.6

This question identifies if the move was to the house of a child, grandchild, another relative, or other non-relatives since one of the objectives of this survey is to identify the importance of familial networks and the help of these main people.

Question SB.7

In this question we establish if the deceased person lived with a family member during the time in which he/she had to be cared for. Please note the first three members in the corresponding spaces, and in the case that there were more, register the others in the observations section.

Question SB.8

This question's objective is to establish the house of which child or grandchild that the now-deceased stayed for the longest time during the last few months of his/her life, in case he/she lived in more than one.

SECTION SC. HEALTH

The objective of this section is to become familiar with the health problems that the deceased had prior to death, even if his/her death was not related to these problems. Likewise, we want to know if the person was taking medication or receiving any kind of treatment from a physician. We are interested in details of any chronic illnesses and their symptoms, the type of treatments received and personal habits.

Question SC.19 OTHER ILLNESSES

This question refers to if in the last months of the person's life he/she was diagnosed with one of the following illnesses, for example: memory-related illness, liver or kidney infections, tuberculosis or pneumonia. Take into account that these illnesses must be exclusively diagnosed by a doctor or medical professional.

Question SC.31 SYMPTOMS

This question investigates a series of problems or inconveniences that the person experienced during the last few months of his/her life.

Remember that the criterion for this question is that symptoms were experienced FREQUENTLY.

SECTION SD. HEALTH SERVICES

The objective of the section is to report medical services utilized by the now-deceased person, as well as the frequency that these services were used during the last months of life. Similarly, we want to know the expenses incurred on behalf of the person (from the person him/herself or family members) for medicines, hospitalizations, and other expenses generated during the final months. Do not include expenses covered by IMSS or another health institution.

Question SD.12

This refers to medical expenses that needed to be paid during the last year of the person's life, that is, TOTAL COST of hospitalizations, medical visits, medicines, and special services such as hiring nurses and other medical expenses.

Question SD.13

This question determines non-medical expenses incurred in the last year of the now-deceased person's life, which include those expenses related to the care of a sick person, for example hiring someone to take care of household chores, meal preparation, or specific help for the sick person. We also consider expenses to modify the home, for example, constructing a ramp or railing in the bathroom for self-support, etc.

This question only captures all those expenses generated as a consequence of the illness of the now-deceased person.

SECTION SE. COGNITIVE STATE

The objective is to evaluate the state of memory, mental and cognitive deterioration that the person experienced in the months prior to his/her death.

Question SE.1

This question evaluates the memory of the person during the last month of life, as considered by the proxy-respondent.

Question SE.2

This refers to the person's ability to make judgments and decisions, that is, the capability of comparing two ideas to know its relation. This question refers to the last month of (NAME)'s life.

Question SE.3

This question compares the difference between two years ago and the last month of the deceased person's life, in terms of his/her ability to remember family, knowing one's home and dates, for example: birthdays, addresses, jobs, etc.

Question SE.4

With this question we measure short-term memory of the last month of his/her life compared to long-term memory of things two years ago.

Question SE.5

This question compares the last month and two years ago in terms of the now-deceased person's ability to remember conversations after a few days.

Question SE.6

Like SE.5, we consider the same period of time. The purpose here is to determine the now-deceased person's ability of managing economic matters before his/her death.

Question SE.7

With this question we refer only to the last month of the deceased person's life. The objective is to determine if in this period, the person experienced disorientation in familiar places, that is to say, if in the person's own house he/she couldn't recognize things that before were clear, such as the bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, etc., or leaving the house and not remembering how to return.

Question SE.8

The objective of this question is to know if the person could remain alone for at least one hour. Remember that the time period under consideration is only the last month of the person's life.

Question SE.9

The purpose here is to determine the frequency with which the person became angry or hostile during the last month of his/her life, that is to say, how often he/she had contrary, incompatible or aggressive attitudes.

Question SE.10

The objective here is to measure the frequency with which the person would do dangerous things for him/herself or for others, such as turning on the heater/stove and later forgetting that he/she had done so.

SECTION SG. HELP AND CHILDREN

This section concerns children that are still living, in order to become familiar with the ways in which both the parents and children can benefit themselves in accordance with economic characteristics and familial networks.

We refer to reciprocal help given between parents and children, economic or otherwise, that is, those activities specific to the person's nuclear family.

Question SG.2 NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

This question refers to the number of children still living. You must consider children of the now-deceased person as those of the spouse as well (even if from another marriage). By children, we mean biological, step-children, or adopted.

SECTION SH. FUNCIONALITY AND HELP

The goal of this section is to capture information about the state of functionality that the deceased person had, during the last three months of life, and the help that he/she receives, in terms of personal attention, in order to perform his/her activities.

Question SH.1 DAILY LIFE ACTIVITIES

You must begin by reading the text of the INTRODUCTION.

After reading the text at the top of the table, read the question line by line. To record the answer, you must circle the code corresponding to the respondent's answer. We only admit one answer, so only record it after reading all the options, even if you receive an answer before finishing.

This question indicates if the person was receiving help with at least one of the following daily activities: walking, bathing, eating, going to bed, and using toilet, in the three months prior to death.

If the person did not perform these activities, because for example, he she was in a coma, then the person DID NOT PERFORM THESE ACTIVITIES.

If the respondent mentions that the person was unable to walk and used a wheelchair, but was able to perform all other activities without help in the last three months of his/her life, then the person DID NOT receive help.

NOTE: For more details, refer to the Manual for the Basic Questionnaire.

Question SH.7 INSTRUMENTAL ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIFE

To apply this question, you must consider the same criteria as in SH.1.

SECTION SJ. HOME AND BENEFITS

The purpose of Section SJ is to determine those benefits that the person counted on before death, as well as the destination of the aforementioned properties. That is, those benefits that have accumulated are those that share conditions of economic well-being and serve to defray costs associated with death.

Question SJ.2

We ask about the existence of any real estate property that the person may have had at the time of death, and in the majority of cases this could be the person's home even if he/she did not live there.

Question SJ.3

The objective of this question is to obtain information regarding the destiny of this property after the person's death.

Question SJ.4

We refer to the possibility that in the months before death, the person had been able to sell a piece of real estate or business to take care of expenses, such as medical bills, debts, etc.

Question SJ.5

The intention of this question is to investigate if any family member counted on some real estate or business and sold it to cover expenses generated by the now-deceased person. These expenses include payment for medical and personal care.

Question SJ.6

The purpose is to obtain the total amount of expenses associated with the death, which could be the municipal permit, purchase of grave or burial plot, cremation, unveiling, mass, etc.

Question SJ.8

For this question we do not care that the payment made by the insurance company was only paid partially, or in the months following death.

Question SJ.9

This question determines if, before his/her death, the person made any arrangements to transfer his/her assets, whether it was formally done through a public notary or only by his/her own word.

Question SJ.10

With this question we indicate those persons that would/will be recipients of the deceased person's benefits.

Question SJ.11

The objective of this question is to specify which of the children will receive the most benefits, in the case that option 1 or 2 was recorded in SJ.10.