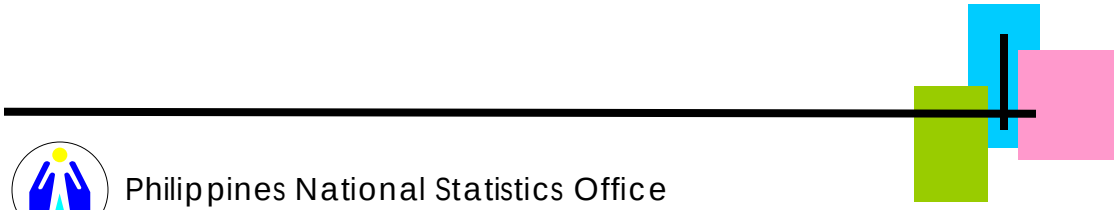
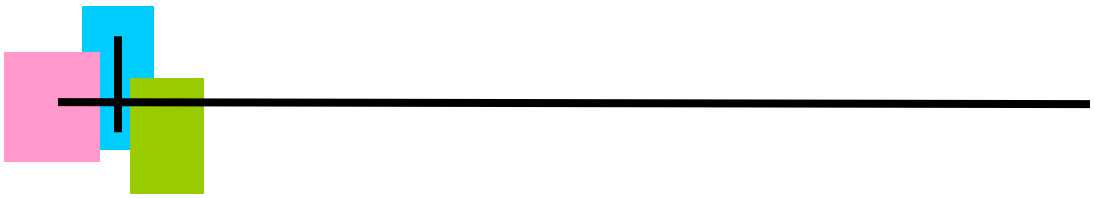


Philippines National Statistics Office

Cognitive Test:
Results and Documentation of the Philippine Experience

FOR THE WASHINGTON GROUP ON DISABILITY STATISTICS



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FOREWORD

In many parts of the world today, governments see the fundamental need to identify people with functional difficulty so that plans and programmes for the rehabilitation, education, and development of these individuals can be provided. The challenge to the Philippines National Statistics Office (PNSO), therefore, is in collecting statistics to be able to provide comprehensive and accurate data on persons with functional difficulty that are essential in the formulation of these plans and programmes. These statistics are also an important tool to rationalize the establishment of more government-subsidized institutions for the promotion of physical, emotional, and psycho-social well-being of persons with functional difficulty.

After the successful conduct of the WHO/UNESCAP Disability Question Set Testing in the Philippines in 2005, the PNSO is once again privileged to be a testing area for the conduct of the Cognitive Test for the Washington Group General Measure on Disability. The test is another landmark in disability statistics, involving the six core questions that can be utilized to gather data on functional difficulty. Furthermore, the conduct of interviews involved a set of respondents, one for self-report and another one for proxy, in order to determine who the appropriate respondents will be in the actual census/survey.

This report documents all aspects of the test from preparation to the analysis of data collected in the field.

Worthy of attention similar to that for other areas of statistics, this collaborative effort aims to bring fruition to the challenges raised by the global demand for reliable, accurate and internationally comparable data on persons with functional difficulty.

CARMELITA N. ERICTA
Administrator

Manila, Philippines
May 2006

I. Introduction

The Philippines National Statistics Office (PNSO) conducted the Cognitive Test on the Washington Group General Measure on Disability in order to determine the questions that can be utilized to gather data on functional difficulty. There were six core questions in the test. These are the questions about difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, remembering or concentrating, bathing or dressing, and communicating. Also included were questions designed to examine any difficulty in administering the core questions to the respondents and to determine any difficulty in understanding the core questions on the part of the respondents.

Moreover, the conduct of interviews involved a set of respondents, one for self-report and another one for proxy report. For self-reports, respondents were interviewed about themselves and their condition. For proxy reports, proxies were also asked about the condition of the respondents in self-report. Proxies are household members or caretakers of the self-report respondents who are knowledgeable on the health condition of the respondents. The purpose of asking the proxies is to determine if they can provide the same information as provided by the respondents themselves. In this process, it can be established who the appropriate respondents will be in the actual census/survey.

The main thrust of this report is to identify possible problems in adopting the core questions for use in censuses and surveys. It will also provide comparative results in administering the core questions to the respondents themselves and their respective proxies.

This report was prepared to present the activities undertaken during the preparatory phase, briefing, field operations, debriefing and data processing. Results of the test, problems encountered and actions taken, recommendations, and conclusions are also included.

II. Preparatory Activities

Several activities were done prior to the conduct of the cognitive test. These were translation of questions, finalization of questionnaires, selection of sample areas, selection/allocation of respondents, and coordination activities.

A. Translation of Questions

All the questions in the Cognitive Test were translated into Filipino language. The same translations were utilized for the six core (Washington Group) questions that were already used in the previous test for the WHO/UNESCAP Disability Question Set Testing wherein the Philippines National

Statistics Office (PNSO), along with other countries, participated in May to June 2005. The aim of the said test was to identify the best set of questions that captures disability information for use in censuses and surveys. It covered three studies (Specificity and Sensitivity Testing and Translation; Test-Retest Reliability; and Cognitive Testing) that included the six core questions on difficulty mentioned above.

The final version of the questions underwent three revisions of translations from English to Filipino language by a pool of selected PNSO personnel who have various experiences in similar undertaking. The first two revisions were made through a series of discussion while the final revision was made after it was tested during the conduct of a pretest for the 2006 Census of Population last January 12 to 13, 2006 in the province of Bataan (see Appendix 1) which is about 110 to 120 kilometers from Manila.

It was not an easy task to translate some words that were better understood in English by most Filipinos or have no local translation like hearing aid, concentrate, wheelchair, stockings, developmental problem and neurological disorder. The recommendation was to retain these words in English and expound only if misunderstood by the respondent. Terms like “developmental problem” and “neurological disorder” were more difficult to translate. A consultation with the Washington Group (WG) Secretariat was done regarding the definition of these terms.

B. Finalization of Questionnaires and Manual of Instructions

The format of the original questionnaire has an alternate sequence of the questions for the respondent and proxy by type of difficulty. This sequence prohibits privacy during interview. To avoid this, the questionnaire for the respondent was separated from the questionnaire for the proxy with an appropriate heading “SELF-REPORT” for the former (see Appendix 3) and “PROXY REPORT” for the latter (see Appendix 4).

The WG secretariat also provided definitions and guidelines for “washing” and “dressing” activities for inclusion in the manual of instructions earlier sent. (See Appendix 2 for the Filipino version of the questionnaire.)

Furthermore, a conversion of household income from Euro currency to Philippine peso was done for better reference during the interview. (See Appendix 5 for the conversion table.)

C. Selection of Respondents and Coordination

A total of 36 pairs of respondents were selected for the test. The selection was done by way of interviewing PNSO personnel about co-workers, friends, relatives or neighbors who have experienced difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, remembering or concentrating, bathing or dressing, and communicating. Also, the selection was based on the type of difficulty the respondents have. A list of these persons was made to facilitate selection. The samples were also selected based on their different socio-economic characteristics and demographic background. Comprising the first set of respondents were six employees purposively selected from among the staff of PNSO-Central Office, who have different types of functional difficulty, along with their respective proxies.

The second set of respondents were 15 residents chosen from a rural village in the province of Rizal (55 kilometers away from Manila) while the third set of respondents were also 15 residents from an urban village in the City of Valenzuela (17 kilometers from Manila). Most of these residents were identified as relatives, neighbors and friends of PNSO staff. The selection of an urban and rural area was done to consider factors such as economic condition and probability of high incidence of persons suffering from difficulties due to inaccessibility of basic services in the area.

To facilitate coordination of these respondents for the conduct of interview, a staff was designated to inform them of the time and date of interview. In the urban village, a permit to conduct the interview was first sought from the local official. (See Appendix 6 for the copy of the permit to conduct the interview.)

III. Briefing of Interviewers and Supervisors/Observers

The briefing of interviewers and supervisors/observers for the Cognitive Test was necessary to understand concepts, follow correct instructions for the interview and learn how to properly accomplish the questionnaire. These important concerns enabled the participants to be guided all throughout the operation.

A. Date, Venue and Participants

Briefing and translation of the questions were simultaneously done. It was conducted in January to February 2006. Final briefings were made prior to each conduct of the test in the province of Rizal and City of Valenzuela. These briefings were done on February 2, 2006 and February 23, 2006.

Eight participants who acted as interviewers and observers during the test attended the briefing. All of these participants have various experiences in censuses and surveys. (See Appendix 7 for the list of participants.)

B. Issues and Clarifications, and Actions Taken

During the briefing, some issues and clarifications as well as a few guidelines for the conduct of interview were made. Most of the clarifications were about specific items in the questionnaire and how these will be asked properly in the context of functional difficulty. Recommendations were also gathered. The issues and actions taken are listed on the next page:

Item	Issues and Clarification	Actions Taken
Page 4 of the Question Specification for the Cognitive Test Protocol	Definition of "washing all over and dressing" was not discussed. Instead, it was the definition of remembering and concentrating written in the manual	This was referred to the Washington Group (WG) Secretariat who correspondingly responded with the revised definition
Respondent and Proxy	▪ The questionnaire's format has an alternate sequence of the questions for the respondent and proxy by type of difficulty. Privacy is not followed in this case ▪ There is no criteria in the selection of proxy among the household members	▪ Separated the questionnaire for the respondent from the proxy which was recommended to the WG Secretariat who then agreed ▪ It was agreed that a proxy should be someone who spends most of the time with the respondent even if he/she is not a household member
Household Income	▪ There was no reference period in asking household income. ▪ In the Philippines, several respondents are quite sensitive when you ask them about their income	▪ Followed the WG Secretariat instruction to consider the current income ▪ An answer of "Don't Know" or "Refusal" was allowed as possible answers from the respondent

Item	Issues and Clarification	Actions Taken
Reference period	There was no reference period in this test unlike in the WHO/UNESCAP Disability Question Testing which used "during the past 30 days" in asking difficulties that were experienced by the respondents	The WG Secretariat replied that they encountered problems using a reference period. Hence, they advised not to use a reference period for this test but rather use the current condition
For All Types of Difficulties	The following questions become redundant and annoying if the respondent has no difficulty: ▪ Vision: Questions 5 (VPACT) and 6 (VPWORR) ▪ Hearing: Questions 5 (HPACT) and 6 (HPWORR) ▪ Cognitive: Questions 6 (CPACT) and 7 (CPWORR) ▪ Lower Mobility: Questions 6 (MPACT) and 7 (MPWORR) ▪ Self-Care: Questions 4 (SPWORR) ▪ Communication: Question 4 (TPWORR) ▪ The phrase "because of a problem…" should be deleted so that the question can still be asked for respondents without difficulty	Followed the advice of the WG Secretariat to retain the questions for comparability with other countries
Cognitive	Question 11 (CPSOLUT) is generally related to financial problems	Reminded the respondents that this question is related to health conditions
Lower Mobility	▪ In Question 2 (MPAID), examples of equipment from wheelchair to walker to cane is overwhelming to the respondent ▪ Questions 8 (MPINSIDE) and 9 (MPOUTSIDE) – sequence of responses is in reverse order. This may confuse interviewer ▪ Question 9 (MPOUTSIDE) – How do we treat respondent who have difficulty going outside his/her home due to fear of	Followed the advice of the WG Secretariat to retain the questions for comparability with other countries

Item	Issues and Clarification	Actions Taken
	being robbed, getting hurt, or being shy without apparent reason? Is this part of mental problem?	
Self-Care	Question 8 (SPTIRED) – the phrase "…too tired or sad to dress or bathe…" is confusing. Sad seems inappropriate in the question because the question refers to physical capacity to dress or bathe and not emotion	The WG Secretariat explained that in other countries, "sad" is used to represent mental health problems which is manifested even in bathing
Communication	Question 8 (TSSHY) – respondents tend to relate this question on their personality or general attitude when in a group or attending social gatherings	Explained to the respondents that this question is related to their health condition
General Health	Question 3 (GPCOND) – problem with the concept and translation of developmental problem and neurological disorder	Both English terms were used and explanations were made to the respondent
Interview Debriefing	Question 4 (IIMPAIR) There is no "None" in the selection of responses	The WG Secretariat allowed to record "None" in the selection of responses

IV. Field Operations

A. Date and Venue of Test

The conduct of the test followed the schedule and venue below:

Activity	Date	Area
Cognitive Test 1	January 23 to 27, 2006	Central Office, Manila
Cognitive Test 2	February 3, 2006	Rizal
Cognitive Test 3	February 24, 2006	Valenzuela City

The first test was in done in the Central Office on January 23 to 27, 2006. The second test was done in two "barangays" (smallest geographical unit in the Philippines, equivalent to villages in other countries) in the province of Rizal on February 3, 2006 and one barangay in Valenzuela City on February 24, 2006.

B. Courtesy Call to the Local Officials

Local officials were informed about the activity a few days ahead of the conduct of the test. The participants paid a courtesy call to the local officials on the day of the field test. In one barangay, the officials of the barangay accompanied the interviewers to the exact location of the selected respondents.

C. Operational Approach

A partnership approach was adopted for this test wherein one served as interviewer and another as observer. The latter was tasked to record all the problems of both interviewer and respondent during the interview. Each partner was assigned to a respondent and proxy to be interviewed.

A respondent for self-report was to be interviewed first followed by the interview for the proxy report. In few instances, due to time constraints and availability of both respondents for self-report and proxy report, some interviews for both self-report and proxy report were conducted at the same time wherein the self-report respondent was interviewed by the assigned interviewer while the proxy respondent was interviewed by the observer. However, these interviews were conducted in the different locations of the interview site for privacy.

D. Debriefing of Interviewers and Supervisors/Observers

After the conduct of interviews, a debriefing was done to solicit information about the experiences of the interviewers and supervisors/observers. A briefing was also done every after interview of PNSO-Central Office co-workers who have functional difficulty. The main observation in this debriefing was to be careful with a person who seemed to have functional difficulty but reported no actual difficulty at all. Other observations were:

- If the respondent has difficulty, they have to be led to answer what degree of difficulty they experienced (i.e., some difficulty and a lot of difficulty).

- Some respondents answered “sometimes” instead of “somewhat often” for the frequency of difficulties they experienced. The category of responses was repeatedly mentioned in this case.

- It took time to note down responses that were verbatim. A few respondents were quite uneasy looking at those notes. It was necessary to explain to them what it was about.

V. Data Processing

Data processing includes checking of the questionnaires for completeness of entries and encoding of the questionnaires into electronic format. The processing of these forms was done through the spreadsheet provided by the WG Secretariat. The final activity is the tabulation of results.

A. Editing and Encoding of Questionnaires

All forms were transmitted to the central office for processing. These forms were accounted for and edited for completeness of entries. Self-reports were assigned a consecutive subject number. The same mechanics was applied to the proxy reports.

The forms were processed through data entry in Microsoft Excel format. Following the sequence of the items in the questionnaire, each item has a corresponding column where to enter the code that represents the response of the respondent. A separate data entry for self-report and proxy report was done since the questionnaires for these respondents were separate.

The average output for encoding these questionnaires in a day was 18 questionnaires. This output excludes the encoding of the translated verbatim items (VSWHY, VSACTOPEN, HSWHY, HSACTOPEN, CSWHY, CSACTOPEN, MSWHY, MSACTOPEN, SSWHY, TSWHY and GSWHY).

B. Problems in Data Processing

From the original file, data for self-reports were separated from those data of the proxies for easier tabulation and reference. For question on INCOME, a category for DK for Don't Know response had been added. For questions that allow multiple entries, the following coding scheme was followed:

1. CSCAUSE and CPCAUSE

"1" for Yes or "2" for No in the following:

Because you have too many things to do? (1)
Because you getting older? (2)
Because of something else? (3)
No Answer/Don't Know (9)

2. GSWHYCODE and GPWHYCODE

"1" for Yes or "2" for No in the following:

Physical (1)
Mental (2)
Spiritual (3)

3. GSCOND and GPCOND

"1" for Yes or "2" for No in the following while maintaining code 9 for No Answer/Don't Know response:

Asthma/breathing problem (1)
Arthritis/rheumatism (2)
Back or neck problem (3)
Fracture, bone/joint injury (4)
Heart problem (5)
Stroke problem (6)
Hypertension/high blood pressure (7)
Diabetes (8)
Cancer (10)
Mental retardation (11)
Developmental problem (12)
Depression/anxiety/emotional problem (13)
Missing limbs, amputee (14)
Kidney, bladder or renal problem (15)
Neurological disorder, such as Multiple Sclerosis (MS) and Muscular Dystrophy (MD) (16)
No Answer/Don't Know (9)

4. IIMPAIR for both self-reports and proxy reports:

"1" for Yes or "2" for No in the following:

Mentally handicapped (1)
Hard of hearing/hearing impaired (2)
Poor eyesight/vision impaired (3)
Speech impediment (4)
Poor language abilities (5)
Under the influence of alcohol or drugs (6)
Some other impairment (7)
None (9)

VI. Results of the Test

The results of the test are presented in five sections: (a) interview time and number of interviews conducted, (b) demographic characteristics, (c) economic characteristics, (d) functional difficulty by type and (e) outcome of interview debriefing.

A. Interview Time and Number of Interviews Conducted

1. Interview Time

The average interview time needed to complete the interview for self-report is 29.71 minutes. The shortest time recorded is 19 minutes while the longest time is 52 minutes. It took a shorter time by about 1.67 minutes to finish the interview for proxy report.

Table 1. Interview Time by Type of Respondent

Respondent in the Interview	Interview Time (in Minutes)		
	Average Interview Time	Minimum Interview Time	Maximum Interview Time
Self-report	29.44	20	52
Proxy	27.77	19	50

2. Number of Interviews Conducted

Among the identified respondents, only 34 were available for self-report while 35 for proxy report. Two self-reports and one for proxy report respondents were unavailable at the time of interview. Thus, making the completed self-report interviews to 34 while 35 for their counterparts.

Respondents for proxy reports were selected from among the household members or those who spent most of the time with the respondent for self-report. (See Appendix 8.)

Table 2. Number and Percent of Interviews by Type of Respondent

Respondent in the Interview	Number of Interviews
Self-report	34
Proxy	35

B. Demographic Characteristics

1. Sex

There were more female respondents than males. Of the 34 self-reports, 61.8 percent were females while 71.4 percent were females for proxy reports.

Table 3. Number and Percent of Respondents by Type and Sex

Sex	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	21	61.8	25	71.4
Male	13	38.2	10	28.6
Total	34	100.0	35	100.0

2. Age

Around 14.7 percent of respondents for self-reports and 34.3 percent of the respondents for proxy reports are less than 30 years old. Those 62 years old and above for both self-report and proxy report comprised 32.4 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively. The median age of respondents for self-reports is 55.5 years old while 44 years old for proxy reports. The overall median age for all respondents is 48 years old.

Table 4. Number and Percent of Respondents by Type and Age Group

Age Group	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
18 – 21	1	2.9	2	5.7
22 – 25	2	5.9	8	22.9
26 – 29	2	5.9	2	5.7
30 – 33	1	2.9	2	5.7
34 – 37	1	2.9	2	5.7
38 – 41	1	2.9	1	2.9
42 – 45	1	2.9	6	17.1
46 – 49	2	5.9	1	2.9
50 – 53	3	8.8	1	2.9
54 – 57	5	14.7	3	8.6
58 – 61	4	11.8	2	5.7
62 – 65	4	11.8	2	5.7
66 – 69	2	5.9	2	5.7
70 and above	5	14.7	1	2.9
Total	34	100.0	35	100.0

3. Education

The largest proportion of respondents for self-reports (23.5 percent) have spent six years in school, which is equivalent to elementary completion. While the highest proportion for respondents for proxy reports have spent either 10 years in school (14.3 percent), which is equivalent to high school completion, or 12 years in school (14.3 percent), which is equivalent to a two-year post secondary education or a second year college degree.

Table 5. Number and Percent of Respondents by Type and Years Spent Studying in School

Years Spent Studying in School	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	4	11.8	0	0.0
1	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	1	2.9	1	2.9
3	3	8.8	1	2.9
4	1	2.9	4	11.4
5	0	0.0	1	2.9
6	8	23.5	2	5.7
7	6	17.6	2	5.7
8	0	0.0	0	0.0
9	0	0.0	1	2.9
10	3	8.8	5	14.9
11	0	0.0	3	8.6
12	1	2.9	5	14.3
13	1	2.9	1	2.9
14	1	2.9	3	8.6
15	1	2.9	3	8.6
16	1	2.9	1	2.9
17 and over	1	2.9	2	5.7
Can't Remember	2	5.9	0	0.0
Total	34	100.0	35	100.0

These functional difficulties had somehow affected the education of the respondents for self-report where close to 12 percent of them were not able to go to school and close to 6 percent who cannot remember his/her educational attainment at all.

4. Marital Status

Close to two in five of respondents for self-report are currently married (38.2 percent) while almost half for the proxy reports (48.6 percent).

Table 6. Number and Percent of Respondents by Type and Current Marital Status				
Current Marital Status	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never married	8	23.5	17	48.6
Currently married	13	38.2	4	11.4
Separated	0	0.0	0	0.0
Divorced	0	0.0	2	5.7
Widowed	9	26.5	9	25.7
Cohabiting	3	8.8	2	5.7
Not Reported	1	2.9	1	2.9
Total	34	100.0	35	100.0

C. Economic Characteristics

1. Employment

Close to one in four respondents for self-report was unemployed (23.5 percent) due to health reason while 23 percent of respondents for proxy report were housekeepers. Many self-report and proxy report respondents were either paid workers or self-employed.

Table 7. Number and Percent of Respondents by Type and Main Work Status				
Main Work Status	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Paid work	6	17.6	7	20.0
Self employed	7	20.6	7	20.0
Non paid work	2	5.9	1	2.9
Student	0	0.0	1	2.9
Keeping House/Homemaker	4	11.8	8	22.9
Retired	3	8.8	3	8.6
Unemployed (health reasons)	8	23.5	3	8.6
Unemployed (other reasons)	3	8.8	5	14.3
Don’t Know	1	2.9	0	0.0
Total	34	100.0	35	100.0

2. Income

More than 40 percent of respondents for both self-report and proxy report claimed to have household weekly income of less than €40 (44.1 percent and 42.9 percent, respectively). Others reported to have household weekly income

between €40 to €70 (14.7 percent and 17.1 percent, respectively), and €71 to €120 (17.6 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively).

Table 8. Number and Percent of Respondents by Type and Household Income

Household Weekly Income	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
J (less than €40)	15	44.1	15	42.9
R (€40 to under €70)	5	14.7	6	17.1
C (€70 to under €120)	6	17.6	5	14.3
M (€120 to under €230)	3	8.8	3	8.6
F (€230 to under €350)	2	5.9	0	0.0
S (€350 to under €460)	0	0.0	0	0.0
K (€460 to under €580)	0	0.0	0	0.0
P (€580 to under €690)	0	0.0	0	0.0
D (€690 to under €1150)	0	0.0	0	0.0
H (€1150 to under €1730)	0	0.0	0	0.0
U (€1730 to under €2310)	0	0.0	0	0.0
N (€2310 or more)	0	0.0	0	0.0
DK for Don't Know	3	8.8	6	17.1
Total	34	100.00	35	100.00

D. Functional Difficulty by Type

The results of the six core questions on functional difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, cognitive (remembering or concentrating), self-care (bathing or dressing), and communicating are presented here. Results also on general health condition of the respondents are also shown here.

Of the 34 self-reports, there were two cases of incomplete interview for whose respondents were later found out to be suffering from a mental condition but were able to provide basic demographic information. Thus, the interview has to be stopped. From the reported total number of self-reports (34) in the demographic section, there were only 32 self-reports in the functional difficulty by type. But from the 32 self-reports, only one has no corresponding proxy report. For purposes of comparison, only the data for the 31 sets of complete report (with self-report and corresponding proxy report) are presented here. (See Appendix 9 for the tables for 32 self-reports and 35 proxy reports.)

1. Vision

a. Main Question

The question on vision was: Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing eyeglasses? The possible responses are categorized into degree of difficulty: no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, and cannot do at all.

Results show that more than half of the respondents for the self-report (54.9 percent) admitted that they have difficulty in seeing. Most of them (45.2 percent) reported that they only experienced some difficulty. Data from proxy reports show the same results. (See Appendix 10 for the list of reasons given by the respondents for their responses in this item.)

Table 9. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Difficulty in Seeing

Degree of Difficulty in Seeing	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Difficulty	14	45.2	14	45.2
Some Difficulty	14	45.2	14	45.2
A Lot of Difficulty	3	9.7	3	9.7
Cannot Do At All	0	0.0	0	0.0
No Answer/Don't Know	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

b. Interviewer's Observation Questions

During the interview, it was observed that for the bulk of the respondents in both self-report and proxy report, there was no problem in administering this question.

It can be observed, however, that the proportion of the respondents in the self-report with no problem in answering the question is lower than that of the proxies partly signifying that their responses are affected by the condition of their health.

Table 10. Number and Percent of Respondents by Interviewer's Observation Questions for Difficulty in Seeing

Interviewer's Observation Questions	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
A. Need to Repeat Any Part of the Question				
Yes	7	22.6	2	6.4
No	24	77.4	29	93.6
Total	31	100.0	31	100.00

Table 10. Number and Percent of Respondents by Interviewer's Observation Questions for Difficulty in Seeing				
Interviewer's Observation Questions	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
B. Have Any Difficulty Using Response Option				
Yes	4	12.9	2	6.4
No	27	87.1	29	93.6
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
C. Ask for Clarification or Qualify Answer				
Yes	4	12.9	2	6.4
No	27	87.1	29	93.6
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

c. Wearing of Eyeglasses

Results show that of the 31 respondents, 20 wore eyeglasses. More than half of the respondents wore eyeglasses only for certain activities. The others wore eyeglasses all the time (12.9 percent), which was also reported by the proxies. In contrast, only 38.7 percent of their proxies reported that those respondents in self-report wore eyeglasses only for certain activities.

Table 11. Number and Percent of Respondents Wearing Eyeglasses by Frequency				
Frequency of Wearing Eyeglasses	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All the Time	4	12.9	4	12.9
Certain Activities	16	51.6	12	38.7
None of the Time	11	35.5	15	48.4
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

d. Frequency of Difficulty in Seeing

Approximately 90 percent of respondents for self-report who have problem in seeing replied experiencing difficulty. This difficulty is corrected if the respondents wore their eyeglasses where only 36 percent had reported the same. On the other hand, almost 83 percent of their proxies reported that respondents in self-report have difficulty in seeing and 47 percent said this problem is corrected by wearing eyeglasses.

There is an apparent inconsistency of responses in this question with the first question as two persons said that they have difficulty seeing as reflected in their response in the first question but said that they "never" had difficulty in seeing as reflected in their response in the third question.

Table 12. Number and Percent of Respondents with Difficulty in Seeing by Frequency of Difficulty in Seeing				
Frequency of Difficulty in Seeing	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Respondents with Difficulty				
Never	2	11.8	3	17.6
Somewhat Often	10	58.8	11	64.7
Very Often	5	29.4	3	17.6
Total	17	100.0	17	100.0
B. For Eyeglasses Wearers Only				
Never	9	64.3	8	53.3
Somewhat Often	4	28.6	7	46.7
Very Often	1	7.1	0	0.0
Total	14	100.0	15	100.0

e. Amount of Effort Given

For those with difficulty in seeing, around 29.4 percent said they exerted some effort in order to see, while 58.8 percent stated they exerted a lot of effort. Among those wearing eyeglasses, 35.7 percent said that they still exerted some effort in order to see while 21.4 percent reported they still exerted a lot of effort. In general, however, problem in seeing is corrected by wearing eyeglasses.

While the frequency for self-report and proxy report are the same in the first question (i.e., if with difficulty in seeing), the discrepancy in the responses between them is visible in the extent of effort exerted. For instance, among the self-report, 10 of them said they exerted a lot of effort while only 5 in the proxy report. The same is true for the “some effort” category.

Table 13. Number and Percent of Respondents With Difficulty in Seeing by Amount of Effort Exerted To See				
Amount of Effort Exerted To See	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Respondents with Difficulty				
No Effort	2	11.8	3	17.6
Some Effort	5	29.4	9	52.9
A Lot of Effort	10	58.8	5	29.4
Total	17	100.0	17	100.0
B. For Eyeglasses Wearers Only				
No Effort	6	42.9	6	40.0
Some Effort	5	35.7	8	53.3
A Lot of Effort	3	21.4	1	6.7
Total	14	100.0	15	100.0

f. Activities

Around 48.4 percent of the self-reports disclosed that they have activities that they cannot do because of a problem in seeing. Their proxies, only at 35.5 percent, confirmed this claim. (See Appendix 11 for the list of activities that they could not do due to difficulty in seeing.)

Table 14. Number and Percent of Respondents on Whether there is an Activity They Cannot Do Because of a Vision Problem

Whether there is an Activity They Cannot Do Because of a Vision Problem	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	15	48.4	11	35.5
No	16	51.6	20	64.5
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

g. Concern on Vision Problem

Close to 60 percent of the self-report respondents said that they were not at all concerned about their vision. Just over 16 percent of them said to be somewhat concerned while almost 23 percent said they were very concerned. Comparing the frequencies of the response of their proxies revealed that the discrepancy exists in the degree of concern or worry where 38.7 percent were somewhat concerned while 9.7 percent were very concerned.

Table 15. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Concern or Worry About Their Vision

Degree of Concern or Worry About Their Vision	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Not At All	18	58.1	16	51.6
Somewhat Concerned	5	16.1	12	38.7
Very Concerned	7	22.6	3	9.7
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

h. Health Professional's Advice

Of the 31 self-reports, 38.7 percent revealed to have been told by a health professional that they have an injury, disease or condition (such as cataracts or glaucoma) affecting their sight. The majority of them (61.3 percent) have their vision tested. On the contrary, 35.5 percent of proxies revealed that their counterparts in self-report have been told by a health professional about their problem in seeing. The proportion is about the same as that of the self-report. On the other hand, both the level and proportion of vision testing as reported by the two types of respondents are significantly different.

Table 16. Number and Percent of Respondents by Consultation with a Health Professional About Seeing Problem or Whether They Have Their Vision Tested				
Consultation with a Health Professional About Seeing Problem or Whether They Have Their Vision Tested	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Consulted a Health Professional About Their Problem in Seeing				
Yes	12	38.7	11	35.5
No	18	58.1	19	61.2
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
B. Have Their Vision Tested				
Yes	19	61.3	12	38.7
No	12	38.7	18	58.1
No Answer/Don't Know	0	0.0	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

i. Difficulty in Seeing Prints/Recognizing a Person

Respondents were asked about the degree of difficulty they have in seeing prints in a map, newspaper or book, and seeing and recognizing a person they know from 7 meters (20 feet) away. Results show that 35.5 percent and 19.4 percent of respondents for self-reports who did not wear eyeglasses have some difficulty. Those who have a lot of difficulty in such activities were registered at 16.1 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively. With the aid of eyeglasses, some of these difficulties are corrected.

Comparing the frequency of responses with those of the proxies, it was observed that while 20 self-report respondents said they are wearing eyeglasses, only 15 proxies confirmed the same. The frequency in the level of difficulty also varies in this category.

Table 17. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Difficulty in Seeing Prints or Seeing and Recognizing a Person They Know				
Degree of Difficulty in Seeing Prints or Seeing and Recognizing a Person	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
A. Respondents with Difficulty				
1. Seeing the Prints in a Map, Newspaper or Book				
No Difficulty	12	38.7	13	41.9
Some Difficulty	11	35.5	8	25.8
A Lot of Difficulty	5	16.1	7	22.6
Cannot Do At All	3	9.7	1	3.2
No Answer/Don't Know	0	0.0	2	6.4
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

Table 17. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Difficulty in Seeing Prints or Seeing and Recognizing a Person They Know				
Degree of Difficulty in Seeing Prints or Seeing and Recognizing a Person	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
2. Seeing and Recognizing a Person They Know From Seven Meters Away				
No Difficulty	20	64.5	19	61.3
Some Difficulty	6	19.4	8	25.8
A Lot of Difficulty	3	9.7	3	9.7
Cannot Do At All	2	6.4	1	3.2
No Answer/Don't Know	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
B. For Eyeglasses Wearers Only with Difficulty				
1. Seeing the Prints in a Map, Newspaper or Book				
No Difficulty	11	78.6	12	80.0
Some Difficulty	1	7.1	3	20.0
A Lot of Difficulty	1	7.1	0	0.0
Cannot Do At All	1	7.1	0	0.0
Total	14	100.0	15	100.0
2. Seeing and Recognizing a Person They Know From Seven Meters Away				
No Difficulty	8	57.1	8	53.3
Some Difficulty	4	28.6	7	46.7
A Lot of Difficulty	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cannot Do At All	2	14.3	0	0.0
Total	14	100.0	15	100.0

2. Hearing

a. Main Question

The question on hearing was: Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? The possible responses are categorized into degree of difficulty: no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, and cannot do at all.

Of the 31 respondents, only nine self-reports (29.0 percent) claimed to have some difficulty in hearing. But one of their proxies (3.2 percent) provided information that her counterpart has a lot of difficulty in hearing. The proxy reasoned out that even if her counterpart used hearing aid, he still needed to adjust its volume in order to hear. (See Appendix 12 for the list of reasons given by respondents for their responses in this item.)

Table 18. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Difficulty in Hearing				
Degree of Difficulty in Hearing	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Difficulty	22	71.0	22	71.0
Some Difficulty	9	29.0	8	25.9
A Lot of Difficulty	0	0.0	1	3.2
Cannot Do At All	0	0.0	0	0.0
No Answer/Don't Know	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

b. Interviewer's Observation Questions

This question is clear to both self-respondent and proxies where almost all of them can clearly deliver their responses.

Table 19. Number and Percent of Respondents by Interviewer's Observation Questions for Difficulty in Hearing				
Interviewer's Observation Questions	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
A. Need to Repeat Any Part of the Question				
Yes	1	3.2	1	3.2
No	30	96.8	30	96.8
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
B. Have Any Difficulty Using Response Option				
Yes	0	0.0	1	3.2
No	31	100.0	30	96.8
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
C. Ask for Clarification or Qualify Answer				
Yes	1	3.2	2	6.4
No	30	96.8	29	93.6
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

c. Use of Hearing Aid

Results show that only one respondent for self-report used hearing aid all the time. His proxy affirmed this admission.

Table 20. Number and Percent of Respondents Wearing Hearing Aid by Frequency of Use				
Frequency of Use of Hearing Aid	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All the Time	1	3.2	1	3.2
Certain Activities	0	0.0	0	0.0
None of the Time	30	96.8	30	96.8
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

d. Frequency of Difficulty in Hearing

All self-report respondents claimed to have experienced difficulty in hearing somewhat often. For a hearing aid user, the level of difficulty is the same with or without hearing aid.

Table 21. Number and Percent of Respondents with Difficulty in Hearing by Frequency of Difficulty in Hearing				
Frequency of Difficulty in Hearing	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Respondents with Difficulty				
Never	0	0.0	2	22.2
Somewhat Often	8	88.9	5	55.6
Very Often	0	0.0	2	22.2
No Answer/Don't Know	1	11.1	0	0.0
Total	9	100.0	9	100.0
B. For Hearing Aid Users Only				
Never	0	0.0	0	0.0
Somewhat Often	1	100.0	1	100.0
Very Often	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1	100.0	0	100.0

e. Amount of Effort Given

Around 78 percent of self-report respondents who have problem in hearing admitted they have exerted some effort in order to hear clearly. The degree of effort exerted varies with their proxies.

Table 22. Number and Percent of Respondents With Difficulty in Hearing by Amount of Effort Exerted To Hear				
Amount of Effort Exerted To Hear	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Respondents with Difficulty				
No Effort	1	11.1	3	33.3
Some Effort	7	77.8	3	33.3
A Lot of Effort	1	11.1	3	33.3

Total	9	100.0	9	100.0
B. For Hearing Aid Users Only				
No Effort	1	100.0	1	100.0
Some Effort	0	0.0	0	0.0
A Lot of Effort	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

f. Activities

Most of self-reports, correspondingly affirmed by their proxies, admitted there was no activity that they could not do because of a hearing problem.

Table 23. Number and Percent of Respondents on Whether there is an Activity They Cannot Do Because of a Hearing Problem

Whether there is an Activity They Cannot Do Because of a Hearing Problem	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	1	3.2	1	3.2
No	30	96.8	30	96.8
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

g. Worry on Hearing Problem

The majority of self-reports (77.4 percent) said that they were not at all concerned or worried about their hearing. More than 16 percent reported to be somewhat concerned and over 3 percent reported to be very concerned on this matter. However, the degree differs as perceived by their proxies.

Table 24. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Concern or Worry About Their Hearing

Degree of Concern or Worry About Their Hearing	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Not At All	24	77.4	23	74.2
Somewhat Concerned	5	16.1	5	16.1
Very Concerned	1	3.2	3	9.7
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

h. Health Professional's Advice

Of the 31 self-reports, only two persons revealed to have been told by a health professional about their hearing loss while seven persons have their hearing tested. On the contrary, their proxies did not know that their counterparts undertook a hearing test.

Table 25. Number and Percent of Respondents by Consultation with a Health Professional About Hearing Loss and Whether They Have Their Hearing Tested				
Consultation with a Health Professional About Hearing Loss and Hearing Test	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Consulted a Health Professional About Their Hearing Loss				
Yes	2	6.4	3	9.7
No	28	90.3	28	90.3
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
B. Have Their Hearing Tested				
Yes	7	22.6	0	0.0
No	23	74.2	30	96.8
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

i. Difficulty in Hearing What is Said in a Crowded or Quiet Room

Respondents were asked about the degree of difficulty they have in hearing what is said in a crowded or quiet room. The majority of self-report respondents have no problem in such cases, 19.4 percent have some difficulty hearing what is said in a conversation in a crowded room while only 12.9 percent in a conversation in a quiet room. In comparison, more than two of their proxies replied that their counterparts experienced this degree of difficulty.

Table 26. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Difficulty in Hearing What is Said in a Crowded or Quiet Room				
Degree of Difficulty in Hearing What is Said in a Crowded or Quiet Room	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Respondents with Difficulty				
1. Hearing in a Crowded Room				
No Difficulty	24	77.4	20	64.5
Some Difficulty	6	19.4	8	25.8
A Lot of Difficulty	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cannot Do At All	0	0.0	1	3.2
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	2	6.4
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
2. Hearing in a Quiet Room				
No Difficulty	26	83.9	25	80.6
Some Difficulty	4	12.9	6	19.4
A Lot of Difficulty	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cannot Do At All	0	0.0	0	0.0
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

Table 26. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Difficulty in Hearing What is Said in a Crowded or Quiet Room				
Degree of Difficulty in Hearing What is Said in a Crowded or Quiet Room	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
B. For Hearing Aid Users Only				
1. Difficulty Hearing in a Crowded Room				
No Difficulty	1	100.0	1	100.0
Some Difficulty	0	0.0	0	0.0
A Lot of Difficulty	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cannot Do At All	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0
2. Difficulty Hearing in a Quiet Room				
No Difficulty	1	100.0	1	100.0
Some Difficulty	0	0.0	0	0.0
A Lot of Difficulty	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cannot Do At All	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

j. How Often They Missed Words in Conversation, Radio or TV Due to Hearing Problem

The majority of respondents said that they never missed words in a conversation, radio or television due to hearing problem while only 12.9 percent of them said that they missed words in such instances due to hearing problem about once a week. For their proxies, three of them said that their counterparts had this hearing problem on an everyday basis.

Table 27. Number and Percent of Respondents on How Often They Missed Words in Conversation, Radio or TV Due to Hearing Problem				
How Often They Missed Words in Conversation, Radio or TV Due to Hearing Problem	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never	24	77.4	25	80.6
About Once A Week	4	12.9	3	9.7
Everyday	0	0.0	3	9.7
No Answer/Don't Know	3	9.7	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

k. Often Told by Family Members About Their Hearing Problem

Reports show that four respondents (12.9 percent) in self-report revealed that their family members often told them that they have hearing problem. However, seven proxies (22.6 percent) claimed the same report.

Table 28. Number and Percent of Respondents Often Told by Family Members About Their Hearing Problem				
Often Told by Family Members About Their Hearing Problem	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	4	12.9	7	22.6
No	25	80.6	24	77.4
No Answer/Don't Know	2	6.4	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

3. Cognitive

a. Main Question

The question on cognitive was: Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? The possible responses are categorized into the degree of difficulty: no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, and cannot do at all.

Of the 31 respondents in self-report, only 10 respondents (32.2 percent) have experienced difficulty in remembering or concentrating. On the other hand, 16 proxies (51.5 percent) reported that their counterparts have difficulty in remembering or concentrating. (See Appendix 13 for the list of reasons given by respondents for their responses in this item.)

Table 29. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating				
Degree of Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Difficulty	21	67.7	14	45.2
Some Difficulty	9	29.0	13	41.9
A Lot of Difficulty	1	3.2	2	6.4
Cannot Do At All	0	0.0	1	3.2
No Answer/Don't Know	0	0.0	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

b. Interviewer's Observation Questions

As a whole, more than 80 percent of all the respondents did not have problem in answering this question.

Table 30. Number and Percent of Respondents by Interviewer's Observation Questions for Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating				
Interviewer's Observation Questions	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
A. Need to Repeat Any Part of the Question				
Yes	6	19.4	5	16.1
No	25	80.6	26	83.9
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
B. Have Any Difficulty Using Response Option				
Yes	2	6.4	4	12.9
No	29	93.6	27	87.1
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
C. Ask for Clarification or Qualify Answer				
Yes	4	12.9	2	6.4
No	27	87.1	29	93.6
Total	31	100.0	31	100.00

c. Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating or Both

From a total of 10 self-reports who declared they have difficulty in remembering or concentrating, 60 percent reported to have difficulty in both functions while 40 percent claimed to have difficulty in remembering only. The frequency varies with the responses of the proxies.

Table 31. Number and Percent of Respondents with Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating or Both				
Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating or Both	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Remembering	4	40.0	5	31.2
Concentrating	0	0.0	3	18.8
Both	6	60.0	8	50.0
Total	10	100.0	16	100.0

d. Frequency of Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating

Majority of self-report respondents (80 percent) revealed difficulty in remembering or concentrating somewhat often. However, one respondent said he never had difficulty remembering or concentrating which contradicts with the first question. For proxies, there were three of them.

Table 32. Number and Percent of Respondents with Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating by Frequency of Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating				
Frequency of Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never	1	10.0	3	18.8
Somewhat Often	8	80.0	12	75.0
Very Often	1	10.0	1	6.2
Total	10	100.0	16	100.0

e. Amount of Effort Given

For those with problem in remembering or concentrating, about 70 percent claimed they exerted some effort while only one person said he/she exerted a lot of effort. There were seven proxies who perceived that their counterparts exerted a lot of effort.

Table 33. Number and Percent of Respondents With Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating by Amount of Effort Exerted To Remember or Concentrate				
Amount of Effort Exerted To Remember or Concentrate	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Effort	2	20.0	0	0.0
Some Effort	7	70.0	9	56.2
A Lot of Effort	1	10.0	7	43.8
Total	10	100.0	16	100.0

f. Reasons for Having Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating

Respondents have different reasons for having difficulty remembering or concentrating. Most of the self-reports rationalized their difficulty because of something else. This was closely followed by reasons of getting older and too many things to do. For the very same reasons, the report of their proxies significantly follow a different pattern.

Table 34. Number and Percent of Respondents by Reasons for Having Difficulty Remembering or Concentrating		
Reasons for Having Difficulty Remembering or Concentrating	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type	
	Self-report	Proxy
Because of Too Many Things To Do	3	2
Because of Getting Older	4	9
Because of Something Else	5	6
No Answer/Don't Know	1	0

g. Activities

Around 26 percent of self-report respondents declared that there were activities that they cannot do because of their problem in remembering or concentrating. Two proxies did not confirm this claim. (See Appendix 14 for the list of activities that they could not do due to difficulty in remembering or concentrating.)

Table 35. Number and Percent of Respondents on Whether there is an Activity They Cannot Do Because of a Problem in Remembering or Concentrating

Whether there is an Activity They Cannot Do Because of a Problem in Remembering or Concentrating	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	8	25.8	6	19.4
No	21	67.7	25	80.6
No Answer/Don't Know	2	6.4	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

h. Concern or Worry on the Ability to Remember or Concentrate

Close to 60 percent of self-report respondents said that they were not at all concerned or worried about their ability to remember or concentrate. Just over 20 percent revealed to be somewhat concerned. While the same number of their proxies said they were not at all worried about their counterparts' ability to remember or concentrate, the frequency varies on the degree.

Table 36. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Concern or Worry About Their Ability to Remember or Concentrate

Degree of Concern or Worry About Their Ability to Remember or Concentrate	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Not At All	18	58.1	18	58.1
Somewhat Concerned	7	22.6	10	32.3
Very Concerned	3	9.7	3	9.7
No Answer/Don't Know	3	9.7	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

i. Difficulty in Remembering Different Things

Less than 40 percent of self-report respondents show that they have difficulty remembering the names of person or places, appointments, how to get to familiar places, or do some important tasks like taking medications or paying bills. Their proxies reported similar incidents except in recalling appointments where only six of the self-report have such difficulty while 10 proxies reported the same difficulty.

Table 37. Number and Percent of Respondents by Type of Difficulty in Remembering Different Things				
Type of Difficulty in Remembering Different Things	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Names of People or Places				
Yes	8	25.8	11	35.5
No	22	71.0	19	61.3
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
B. Appointments				
Yes	6	19.4	10	32.3
No	23	74.2	20	64.5
No Answer/Don't Know	2	6.4	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
C. How to Get to Familiar Places				
Yes	10	32.3	9	29.0
No	19	61.3	22	71.0
No Answer/Don't Know	2	6.4	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
D. Important Tasks Like Taking Medications or Paying Bills				
Yes	12	38.7	10	32.3
No	18	58.1	21	67.7
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

j. Difficulty Experienced in Concentrating on Doing Something for 10 minutes, Learning a New Task or Finding Solutions to Problems in Day to Day Life

Respondents were asked about the degree of difficulty they experienced in concentrating on doing something for 10 minutes, learning a new task or finding solutions to problems in day to day life.

More than 50 percent of self-report respondents found no difficulty in such activities while a few of them disclosed to have some or a lot of difficulty. One self-report respondent, who was later found to have mental problem, said he/she could not do these activities at all. On this note, the results show that his/her proxy revealed the same observations.

Table 38. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Difficulty in Concentrating on Doing Something for 10 Minutes, Learning A New Task, or Finding Solutions to Problems in Day to Day Life

Degree of Difficulty in Concentrating on Doing Something for 10 Minutes, Learning A New Task, or Finding Solutions to Problems in Day to Day Life	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Concentrating on Doing Something for 10 Minutes				
No Difficulty	18	58.1	20	64.5
Some Difficulty	9	29.0	10	32.3
A Lot of Difficulty	2	6.4	1	3.2
Cannot Do At All	0	0.0	0	0.0
No Answer/Don't Know	2	6.4	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
B. Learning A New Task				
No Difficulty	16	51.6	16	51.6
Some Difficulty	10	32.3	12	38.7
A Lot of Difficulty	1	3.2	2	6.4
Cannot Do At All	1	3.2	1	3.2
No Answer/Don't Know	3	9.7	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
C. Finding Solutions to Problems in Day to Day Life				
No Difficulty	17	54.8	19	61.3
Some Difficulty	7	22.6	9	29.0
A Lot of Difficulty	3	9.7	2	6.4
Cannot Do At All	1	3.2	1	3.2
No Answer/Don't Know	3	9.7	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

4. Mobility

a. Main Question

The question on mobility was: Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? The possible responses are categorized into degree of difficulty: no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty and cannot do at all.

Of the 31 self-report respondents, there were 25 respondents who found walking or climbing steps with some difficulty (37.50 percent), a lot of difficulty (34.38 percent) and cannot do at all (6.25 percent). Frequency of reports varies in the degree. (See Appendix 15 for the list of reasons given by respondents for their responses in this item.)

Table 39. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Steps				
Degree of Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Steps	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Difficulty	6	19.4	6	19.4
Some Difficulty	12	38.7	14	45.2
A Lot of Difficulty	11	35.5	8	25.8
Cannot Do At All	2	6.4	3	9.7
No Answer/Don't Know	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

b. Interviewer's Observation Questions

It was observed that most of the respondents and their proxies have no problem understanding this question.

Table 40. Number and Percent of Respondents by Interviewer's Observation Questions for Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Steps				
Interviewer's Observation Questions	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
A. Need to Repeat Any Part of the Question				
Yes	1	3.2	0	0.0
No	30	96.8	31	100.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
B. Have Any Difficulty Using Response Option				
Yes	0	0.0	1	3.2
No	31	100.0	30	96.8
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
C. Ask for Clarification or Qualify Answer				
Yes	2	6.4	0	0.0
No	29	93.6	31	100.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

c. Use of Equipment in Walking or Climbing Steps

Around 32.2 percent of self-report respondents replied that they are using equipment or assistive devices in walking or climbing steps. Their proxies confirmed the same report. (See Appendix 16 for the list of equipment or assistive devices used by the respondents to help them get around.)

Table 41. Number and Percent of Respondents Using Equipment or Assistive Devices in Walking or Climbing Steps				
Using Assistive Devices in Walking or Climbing Steps	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	10	32.2	10	32.2
No	21	67.7	21	67.7
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

d. Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Steps or Both

Of the 25 self-reports who claimed to have difficulty in walking or climbing steps, 72 percent reported to have difficulty in both functions while 28 percent claimed to have difficulty in climbing steps only. Their proxies reported almost the same numbers.

Table 42. Number and Percent of Respondents with Difficulty in Walking and/or Climbing Steps				
Difficulty in Walking and/or Climbing Steps	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Walking	0	0.0	0	0.0
Climbing Steps	7	28.0	6	24.0
Both	18	72.0	19	76.0
Total	25	100.0	25	100.0

e. Frequency of Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Steps

The majority of self-reports showed that 52 percent had difficulty in walking or climbing steps somewhat often while 40 percent found it very often. On the other hand, two of them reported that they never had a difficulty in walking or climbing steps. This contradicts with the main question.

Table 43. Number and Percent of Respondents with Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Steps by Frequency of Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Steps				
Frequency of Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Steps	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Respondents with Difficulty				
Never	2	8.0	1	4.0
Somewhat Often	13	52.0	15	60.0
Very Often	10	40.0	9	36.0
Total	25	100.0	25	100.0

Table 43. Number and Percent of Respondents with Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Steps by Frequency of Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Steps				
Frequency of Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Steps	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
B. For Equipment Users Only				
Never	2	20.0	3	30.0
Somewhat Often	3	30.0	4	40.0
Very Often	5	50.0	3	30.0
Total	10	100.0	10	100.0

f. Amount of Effort Given

For those with difficulty in walking or climbing steps, around 48 percent exerted some effort while 44 percent exerted a lot of effort. While there is a high difference on the degree of effort on difficulty by type of respondent, the difference of the responses for those with equipment are small.

Table 44. Number and Percent of Respondents With Difficulty in Walking and/or Climbing Steps by Amount of Effort Exerted To Walk or Climb (with and without equipment)				
Amount of Effort Exerted To Walk or Climb (with and without equipment)	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Respondents with Difficulty				
No Effort	2	8.0	0	0.0
Some Effort	12	48.0	17	68.0
A Lot of Effort	11	44.0	8	32.0
Total	25	100.0	25	100.0
B. For Equipment Users Only				
No Effort	2	20.0	2	20.0
Some Effort	5	50.0	4	40.0
A Lot of Effort	3	30.0	4	40.0
Total	10	100.0	10	100.0

g. Activities

More than half of self-report respondents declared that there are activities that they cannot do because of a problem in walking or climbing steps. For proxies, the response are almost the same. (See Appendix 17 for the list of activities that they could not do due to difficulty in walking or climbing steps.)

Table 45. Number and Percent of Respondents on Whether there is an Activity They Cannot Do Because of a Problem in Walking or Climbing Steps				
Whether there is an Activity They Cannot Do Because of a Problem in Walking or Climbing Steps	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	16	51.6	17	54.8
No	15	48.4	14	45.2
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

h. Worry on the Ability to Walk or Climb Steps

Two in five of self-report respondents (41.9 percent) admitted to be very concerned about their ability to walk or climb steps. A few of them were somewhat concerned (22.6 percent) while others (35.5 percent) were not concerned at all. For their proxies, responses vary in all categories.

Table 46. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Concern or Worry About Their Ability to Walk or Climb Steps				
Degree of Concern or Worry About Their Ability to Walk or Climb Steps	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Not At All	11	35.5	7	22.6
Somewhat Concerned	7	22.6	13	41.9
Very Concerned	13	41.9	11	35.5
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

i. Difficulty in Moving Around Inside/Going Outside the Home, or Walking a Long Distance

Respondents were asked about the degree of difficulty they have in moving around inside the home, going outside the home, or walking a long distance such as a kilometer.

The results show that 29 percent of self-report respondents experienced some difficulty in moving around inside the home, 35.5 percent in going outside the home, 19.4 percent in walking a long distance. Responses of proxies differ in all categories.

Table 47. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Difficulty in Moving Around Inside of Their Home, Going Outside of Home, or Walking a Long Distance				
Degree of Difficulty in Moving Around Inside of Their Home, Going Outside of Home, or Walking a Long Distance	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Moving Around Inside The Home				
No Difficulty	14	45.2	8	25.8
Some Difficulty	9	29.0	17	54.8
A Lot of Difficulty	4	12.9	3	9.7
Cannot Do At All	4	12.9	3	9.7
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
B. Going Outside of Home				
No Difficulty	10	32.3	13	41.9
Some Difficulty	11	35.5	12	38.7
A Lot of Difficulty	6	19.4	2	6.4
Cannot Do At All	4	12.9	4	12.9
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
C. Walking a Long Distance such as a Kilometer				
No Difficulty	12	38.7	4	12.9
Some Difficulty	6	19.4	12	38.7
A Lot of Difficulty	8	25.8	8	25.8
Cannot Do At All	5	16.1	7	22.6
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

j. Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Steps if not Using Aids

Except for sitting for about two hours, more than 50 percent of self-report respondents show that they have difficulty in walking for a quarter of a mile, walking up to 10 steps without resting, standing or being on their feet for about two hours, and stooping, crouching or kneeling. On the other hand, there were more proxies (more than 60 percent) who perceived that their counterparts experienced difficulty in those activities.

Table 48. Number and Percent of Respondents by Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Steps If Not Using Aids				
Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Steps If Not Using Aids	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Walking for a Quarter of a Mile				
Yes	18	58.1	21	67.7
No	13	41.9	10	32.3
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

Table 48. Number and Percent of Respondents by Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Steps If Not Using Aids				
Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Steps If Not Using Aids	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
B. Walking up to 10 Steps w/o Resting				
Yes	16	51.6	22	71.0
No	15	48.4	9	29.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
C. Standing or Being on your Feet for About Two Hours				
Yes	17	54.8	22	71.0
No	14	45.2	9	29.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
D. Sitting for About Two Hours				
Yes	7	22.6	7	22.6
No	24	77.4	24	77.4
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
E. Stooping, Crouching or Kneeling				
Yes	20	64.5	21	67.8
No	11	35.5	10	32.3
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

5. Self-Care

a. Main Question

The question on self-care was: Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? The possible responses are categorized into degree of difficulty: no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, and cannot do at all.

Of the 31 self-report respondents, there were 13 respondents (42 percent) who disclosed to have difficulty in self-care. For the reports of the proxies, the frequency differs only in the degree of difficulty. (See Appendix 18 for the list of reasons given by respondents for their responses in this item.)

Table 49. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Difficulty in Self-Care				
Degree of Difficulty in Self-Care	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Difficulty	18	58.1	18	58.1
Some Difficulty	10	32.3	11	35.5
A Lot of Difficulty	0	0.0	1	3.2
Cannot Do At All	3	9.7	1	3.2
No Answer/Don't Know	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

b. Interviewer's Observation Questions

Respondents and their proxies did not have any problem in answering this question as observed by the interviewers.

Table 50. Number and Percent of Respondents by Interviewer's Observation Questions for Difficulty in Self-Care				
Interviewer's Observation Questions	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
A. Need to Repeat Any Part of the Question				
Yes	1	3.2	0	0.0
No	30	96.8	31	100.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
B. Have Any Difficulty Using Response Option				
Yes	1	3.2	0	0.0
No	30	96.8	31	100.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
C. Ask for Clarification or Qualify Answer				
Yes	2	6.4	0	0.0
No	29	93.6	31	100.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

c. Frequency of Difficulty in Self-Care

Of the 13 self-report respondents who have difficulty in self-care, 61.5 percent and 30.8 percent declared they have experienced this difficulty somewhat often and very often, respectively. Proxy reports differ in these categories. However, both of them contradicted their response to the main question.

Table 51. Number and Percent of Respondents with Difficulty in Self-Care by Frequency of Difficulty in Self-Care				
Frequency of Difficulty in Self-Care	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never	1	7.7	1	7.7
Somewhat Often	8	61.5	10	76.9
Very Often	4	30.8	2	15.4
Total	13	100.0	13	100.0

d. Amount of Effort Given

There were almost 70 percent of self-report respondents who have difficulty in self-care admitted they exerted some effort while over 15 percent put a lot of effort to self-care. On the other hand, the amount of effort exerted as reported by proxies varies with their counterparts.

Table 52. Number and Percent of Respondents With Difficulty in Self-Care by Amount of Effort Exerted To Self-Care				
Amount of Effort Exerted To Self-Care	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Effort	1	7.7	0	0.0
Some Effort	9	69.2	7	53.8
A Lot of Effort	2	15.4	6	46.2
No Answer/Don't Know	1	7.7	0	0.0
Total	13	100.0	13	100.0

e. Worry on the Ability To Do Self-Care

Almost half of self-report respondents said that they were not at all concerned or worried about their ability to do self-care while more than 32 percent reported to be somewhat concerned. Nearly 40 percent of their proxies said that they were somewhat worried about their counterparts' ability to do self-care. Those who revealed they were very concerned reached almost 30 percent.

Table 53. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Concern or Worry About Their Ability To Do Self-Care				
Degree of Concern or Worry About Their Ability To Do Self-Care	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Not At All	15	48.34	10	32.3
Somewhat Concerned	10	32.3	12	38.7
Very Concerned	5	16.1	9	29.0
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

f. Type of Difficulty in Self-Care

Majority of self-report respondents show that they have no difficulties in the activities related to self-care such as reaching up over the head, reaching out to shake hands, using fingers to button a shirt or dress, putting on socks or stockings, tying shoelaces, combing hair, and feeding oneself. Note that respondents may not have difficulty in putting on socks or stockings and tying shoelaces because they might not have been doing these activities for a long time. Except for reaching up over the head, proxy reports provided the same observations.

Table 54. Number and Percent of Respondents by Type of Difficulty in Self-Care

Type of Difficulty in Self-Care	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Reaching Up Over the Head				
Yes	10	32.3	16	51.6
No	20	64.5	15	48.4
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
B. Reaching Out to Shake Hands				
Yes	2	6.4	2	6.4
No	28	90.3	29	93.6
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
C. Using Fingers to Button a Shirt or Dress				
Yes	8	25.8	9	29.0
No	22	71.0	22	71.0
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
D. Putting on Socks or Stockings				
Yes	10	32.3	9	29.0
No	20	64.5	22	71.0
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
E. Tying Shoelaces				
Yes	13	41.9	14	45.2
No	17	54.9	16	51.6
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
F. Combing Hair				
Yes	2	6.4	1	3.2
No	28	90.3	30	96.8
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

Table 54. Number and Percent of Respondents by Type of Difficulty in Self-Care				
Type of Difficulty in Self-Care	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
G. Feeding Oneself				
Yes	2	6.4	3	9.7
No	28	90.3	28	90.3
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.00	31	100.0

g. Needed Help With Everyday Activities

Fewer than 40 percent of respondents in self-report admitted that they needed help from someone with their everyday activities. Their proxies agreed on this admission.

Table 55. Number and Percent of Respondents Who Needed Help With Everyday Activities				
Needed Help With Everyday Activities	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	11	35.5	12	38.7
No	19	61.3	19	61.3
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

h. Difficulty in Using Hands and Fingers

Two-thirds of self-report respondents said that they have no difficulty using their hands and fingers, such as picking up small objects or opening or closing containers. However, there were 16.1 percent and 12.9 percent who have some difficulty and a lot of difficulty in those particular activities. The degree of difficulty as reported by proxies varies with those of their counterparts.

Table 56. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Difficulty in Using Hands and Fingers				
Degree of Difficulty in Using Hands and Fingers	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Difficulty	21	67.7	20	64.5
Some Difficulty	5	16.1	9	29.0
A Lot of Difficulty	4	12.9	2	6.4
Cannot Do At All	0	0.0	0	0.0
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

i. Feeling Too Tired or Sad To Dress or Bathe

Majority of the respondents (64.5 percent) admitted they did not feel too tired or sad to dress or bathe. However, 32.3 percent positively replied to this question. Their proxies provided the same information.

Table 57. Number and Percent of Respondents on Feeling Too Tired or Sad To Dress or Bathe

Feeling Too Tired or Sad To Dress or Bathe	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	10	32.3	12	38.7
No	20	64.5	19	61.3
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

6. Communication

a. Main Question

The question on communication was: Because of a physical, mental or health condition, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood by others? The possible responses are categorized into degree of difficulty: no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, and cannot do at all.

Of the 31 self-report respondents, there were eight respondents (25.8 percent) who found communicating with some difficulty (22.6 percent) and a lot of difficulty (3.2 percent). On the contrary, 17 proxies (54.8 percent) revealed that majority of their counterparts have difficulty in communicating. (See Appendix 19 for the list of reasons given by respondents for their responses in this item.)

Table 58. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Difficulty in Communicating

Degree of Difficulty in Communication	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Difficulty	23	74.2	14	45.2
Some Difficulty	7	22.6	13	41.9
A Lot of Difficulty	1	3.2	4	12.9
Cannot Do At All	0	0.0	0	0.0
No Answer/Don't Know	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

b. Interviewer's Observation Questions

It was observed that most of the respondents and their proxies have no problem in answering this question.

Table 59. Number and Percent of Respondents by Interviewer's Observation Questions for Difficulty in Communicating

Interviewer's Observation Questions	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
A. Need to Repeat Any Part of the Question				
Yes	1	3.2	2	6.4
No	30	96.8	29	93.6
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
B. Have Any Difficulty Using Response Option				
Yes	1	3.2	1	3.2
No	30	96.8	30	96.8
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
C. Ask for Clarification or Qualify Answer				
Yes	2	6.4	1	3.2
No	29	93.6	30	96.8
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

c. Frequency of Difficulty in Understanding or Being Understood

From the total of eight self-report respondents who have difficulty in communicating, almost all of them (87.50 percent) claimed to have difficulty in understanding or being understood somewhat often. In contrast, 14 out of 17 proxies (82.4 percent) reported to have observed their counterparts in self-report with difficulty in communicating somewhat often while the remaining (17.6 percent) said their counterparts suffered difficulty very often.

One respondent answered "never" in this question, which contradicts his/her answer in the main question.

Table 60. Number and Percent of Respondents with Difficulty in Understanding or Being Understood by Frequency of Difficulty

Frequency of Difficulty in Understanding or Being Understood	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never	1	12.5	0	0.0
Somewhat Often	7	87.5	14	82.4
Very Often	0	0.0	3	17.6
Total	8	100.0	17	100.0

d. Amount of Effort Given

For those respondents in self-report with difficulty in communicating, 87.5 percent admitted they exerted effort in understanding or being understood while 12.5 percent claimed they exerted a lot of effort. Several of the proxies, on the other hand, observed the self-report respondents exerted either some or a lot of effort.

Table 61. Number and Percent of Respondents With Difficulty in Communicating by Amount of Effort Exerted in Understanding or Being Understood

Amount of Effort Exerted in Understanding or Being Understood	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Effort	0	0.0	0	0.0
Some Effort	7	87.5	11	64.7
A Lot of Effort	1	12.5	6	35.3
Total	8	100.0	17	100.0

e. Worried on the Ability to Understand or Be Understood

While the majority of self-report respondents (64.5 percent) replied they were not at all concerned about their ability to understand or be understood, their proxies admitted they were concerned for their counterparts.

Table 62. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Concern or Worry About Their Ability To Understand or Be Understood

Degree of Concern or Worry About Their Ability To Understand or Be Understood	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Not At All	20	64.5	12	38.7
Somewhat Concerned	8	25.8	15	48.4
Very Concerned	2	6.4	4	12.9
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

f. Understanding What People Say and Starting/Maintaining a Conversation

Most of the self-report respondents revealed that they have no difficulty in understanding what people say, and starting and maintaining a conversation (90.3 percent and 77.4 percent, respectively). Most of their proxies, however, have a different perception on this matter.

Table 63. Number and Percent of Respondents by Degree of Difficulty in Understanding What People Say or Starting and Maintaining a Conversation				
Degree of Difficulty in Understanding What People Say or Starting and Maintaining a Conversation	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Difficulty Understanding What People Say				
No Difficulty	28	90.3	18	58.1
Some Difficulty	3	9.7	11	35.5
A Lot of Difficulty	0	0.0	2	6.4
Cannot Do At All	0	0.0	0	0.0
No Answer/Don't Know	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
B. Starting and Maintaining a Conversation				
No Difficulty	24	77.4	18	58.1
Some Difficulty	6	19.4	10	32.3
A Lot of Difficulty	0	0.0	1	3.2
Cannot Do At All	1	3.2	1	3.2
No Answer/Don't Know	0	0.0	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

g. Making New Friends and Feeling Shy in a Group or Social Situations

At 87.1 percent, self-report respondents disclosed that they have no difficulty in making new friends. However, more than half of them disclosed that they felt shy in a group or social situations. On the other hand, there was a contradicting pattern observed with the proxies' response where over 90 percent of them observed that their counterparts have no difficulty in making new friends while 64.5 percent claimed that their counterparts were not shy in group or social situations.

Table 64. Number and Percent of Respondents Having Difficulty Making New Friends or Feeling Shy in a Group or Social Situations				
Difficulty Making New Friends or Feeling Shy in a Group or Social Situations	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Making New Friends				
Yes	3	9.7	1	3.2
No	27	87.1	29	93.6
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

Table 64. Number and Percent of Respondents Having Difficulty Making New Friends or Feeling Shy in a Group or Social Situations				
Difficulty Making New Friends or Feeling Shy in a Group or Social Situations	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
B. Feeling Shy in Group or Social Situations				
Yes	16	51.6	11	35.5
No	14	45.2	20	64.5
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

7. General Health

a. Main Question

The question on general health was: Would you say your health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

More than half of respondents in self-report assessed their general health condition as fair. Their proxies reported almost the same. (See Appendix 20 for the list of reasons given by respondents for their responses.)

Table 65. Number and Percent of Respondents on Assessment of Their General Health Condition				
Assessment of General Health Condition	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Excellent	0	0.0	1	3.2
Very Good	1	3.2	0	0.0
Good	3	9.7	4	12.9
Fair	18	58.1	17	54.8
Poor	8	25.8	9	29.0
No Answer/Don't Know	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

b. Interviewer's Observation Record

Almost all of the respondents and their proxies had no problem in answering this question.

Table 66. Number and Percent of Respondents by Interviewer's Observation Questions for General Health Condition				
Interviewer's Observation Questions	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
A. Need to Repeat Any Part of the Question				
Yes	3	9.7	3	9.7
No	28	90.3	28	90.3
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
B. Have Any Difficulty Using Response Option				
Yes	0	0.0	2	6.4
No	31	100.0	29	93.4
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0
C. Ask for Clarification or Qualify Answer				
Yes	0	0.0	1	3.2
No	31	100.0	30	96.8
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

c. Aspect of Health Condition

The self-report respondents have not only thought of the physical aspect of their health when they assessed their health condition but also their mental and spiritual condition. Most of their proxies also have thought of the physical aspect of their counterparts.

Table 67. Number and Percent of Respondents by Aspect of Their Health Condition		
Aspect of Health Condition	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type	
	Self-report	Proxy
Physical	31	27
Mental	10	2
Spiritual	9	1

d. Type of Health Problem

The highest number of health problems reported by self-report respondents and proxiess for their counterparts were: arthritis/rheumatism, back or neck problem and hypertension/high blood pressure.

Differences in the response of self-reports and proxy reports are visible in the depression/anxiety/emotional problem and in asthma/breathing.

Table 68. Number of Respondents by Type of Health Problem		
Type of Health Problem	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type	
	Self-report	Proxy
Asthma/breathing problem	7	3
Arthritis/rheumatism	18	17
Back or neck problem	10	13
Fracture, bone/joint injury	3	5
Heart problem	6	6
Stroke problem	7	6
Hypertension/high blood pressure	18	15
Diabetes	6	7
Cancer	0	0
Mental retardation	2	2
Developmental problem	1	1
Depression/anxiety/emotional problem	7	11
Missing limbs, amputee	0	0
Kidney, bladder or renal problem	8	6
Neurological disorder, such as Multiple Sclerosis (MS) and Muscular Dystrophy (MD)	1	1
No Answer/Don't Know	1	0

E. Outcome of Interview Debriefing

Interviewers were tasked to be observant of the respondent's behavior as well as their immediate surroundings during the interview. This was done because right after the interview, a one-page sheet on the last page of the questionnaire regarding some factors that might have an effect during the interview was to be filled out. Below are the results.

1. Atmosphere of Interview Site

Most interviews were conducted in an ideal place for interview. In some areas, the interviewers observed some noise but still the interview went reasonably well.

Table 69. Number and Percent of Respondents by Atmosphere of Interview Site				
Atmosphere of Interview Site	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Extremely Chaotic and Noisy (Disruptive to Interview)	0	0.0	2	6.4
Some Noisy and Interruptions (But Interview Went Reasonably Well)	13	41.9	14	45.2
Very Quiet and Calm (Ideal for Interview)	18	58.1	15	48.4
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

2. Interview Site

Interviewers conducted the interview mostly at home, some outside the house but still within the vicinity of their houses, either in the front or back yard.

Table 70. Number and Percent of Respondents by Interview Site				
Interview Site	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Home	17	54.8	17	54.8
Office	3	9.7	3	9.7
Outside	11	35.5	11	35.5
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

3. Presence of Other People During Interview

For self-report respondents, over 50 percent of interviews were done without other people's presence. But for proxies, it was possible only at 48.4 percent. (See Appendix 21 for the list and number of persons by relationship to respondent in self-report who were present during the conduct of interview.)

It can be observed that there is significant number of interviews with other people around. This is a typical situation in the Philippines where people will try to mingle during the interview because culturally, Filipinos want to take part of the conversation and contribute his/her ideas. Even with the explanation about privacy needed during interview, some still opted to stay and observed the interview.

Table 71. Number and Percent of Respondents by Presence of Other People During the Conduct of Interview				
Presence of Other People During Interview	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	14	45.2	16	51.6
No	17	54.8	15	48.4
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

4. Type of Impairments

A few respondents for self-report who were interviewed have some sort of impairment. The most common impairment was a speech impediment.

Table 72. Number and Percent of Respondents by Type of Impairments		
Type of Impairments	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type	
	Self-report	Proxy
Mentally handicapped	2	0
Hard of hearing/hearing impaired	2	0
Poor eyesight/vision impaired	2	1
Speech impediment	6	0
Poor language abilities	2	0
Under the influence of alcohol or drugs	0	0
Some other impairment	4	0
None	18	30

5. Proficiency of Vocabulary During the Conduct of Interview

Majority of the respondents for self-report and proxy report both have an average proficiency in terms of the vocabulary they used during the conduct of interview (67.7 percent and 80.6 percent, respectively).

Table 73. Number and Percent of Respondents by Proficiency of Their Vocabulary During the Conduct of Interview				
Proficiency of Their Vocabulary During the Conduct of Interview	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Below Average	8	25.8	0	0.0
Average	21	67.7	25	80.6
Above Average	2	6.4	6	19.4
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

6. Level of Attentiveness

Over 50 percent of all respondents were very attentive during the conduct of interview. The rest were somewhat attentive. One respondent was not at all attentive because she was attending to her customers in her store.

Table 74. Number and Percent of Respondents by Level of Attentiveness

Level of Attentiveness	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Not At All Attentive	1	3.2	0	0.0
Somewhat Attentive	14	45.2	9	29.0
Very Attentive	16	51.6	22	71.0
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

7. Difficulty in Understanding Most of the Questions

There were 45.2 percent of the respondents for self-report who had some difficulty in understanding most of the questions. For the proxy report, there were only 38.7 percent of them.

Table 75. Number and Percent of Respondents by Difficulty in Understanding Most of the Questions

Difficulty in Understanding Most of the Questions	Number and Percent of Respondents by Type			
	Self-report		Proxy	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A Lot of Difficulty	4	3.2	0	0.0
Some Difficulty	17	45.2	12	38.7
None	10	51.6	19	61.3
Total	31	100.0	31	100.0

VII. Summary and Conclusions

A. Operation

The conduct of the cognitive test in the Philippines went on smoothly. Target respondents were easily identified. Of the 36 pairs of target respondents, 34 self-reports were available for interviews. However, two of them were unavailable to proceed with the interview due to a slight mental problem. There were 35 proxy reports available for interview. But the complete pairs of self-report and proxy report was reduced to 31.

B. Translation

Except for some isolated terms such as “developmental problem”, “neurological disorder”, “hearing aid”, “concentrate”, “wheelchair”, and “stockings”, most of the terms were properly translated to Filipino language.

C. Core Questions

As observed by the interviewers, most respondents showed no problem in answering the six main questions asked by the interviewers. There were very few cases of interviewers repeating the question, respondents showing difficulty in the response options and asking for clarification.

The open-ended follow-up probes provided information on how the respondents understood the core questions. In general, the answers provided by the respondents indeed confirmed their responses to the core questions. There were, however, isolated cases of vague answers, which are not helpful in the assessment of the core questions.

D. Functioning Follow-up Probes

There were several questions used to provide an objective assessment of the validity of the respondents’ answers to the core questions. Some answers in these follow-up probes are inconsistent with the core questions. This is especially true in the degree of frequency of difficulty and degree of difficulty in the specific functions and/or activities. Some of these items are very subjective that the dividing line in the different categories is not very clear.

Moreover, some respondents tend to conceal their difficulties in some sensitive activities that even if from the observation of the interviewers, these respondents have difficulties.

Contributing to some inconsistencies in the responses is the length of the questionnaire. Quality of the responses is affected by the number of questions asked to the respondents in the functioning follow-up probes. In this test, the average interview time is 30 minutes where the maximum reached to almost an hour.

E. Self-Report and Proxy report

The four core questions on difficulty in seeing, hearing, mobility, and self-care have gathered the most number of cases with almost the same reports from both the self-report respondents and proxies. On the other hand, the questions on difficulty in cognitive and communication have varied responses from both types of respondent.

Questions on the frequency of wearing eyeglasses, use of hearing aid, often told by household members about hearing problem, use of assistive devices for walking or climbing steps, and needed help with everyday activities also gathered the most number of cases with the same reports from both self-report respondents and proxies.

The frequencies for specific items on the degree of difficulty experienced, amount of effort exerted, degree of concern or worry about the difficulty, advice from health professional, and other activities that are particular to a certain difficulty generally differ between the self-report respondents and proxies.

Even for the general health question, discrepancies can be clearly seen in the assessment of health condition of the self-report respondents from their proxies, and also the item for depression/anxiety/emotional problem.

F. Processing

Processing was limited to the checking for the completeness of entries while the analysis is limited to descriptive analysis based on the frequencies and proportions in the response categories. Thus, inconsistency in the responses was merely based on whether the frequency is greater or smaller than the base item. Item by item comparison by record is possible but was not done due to limited time.

VIII. Recommendations and Future Directions

The test provided the necessary experience in order to draw out observations that could improve possible questions and data collection for functional difficulty. The following are the major recommendations:

1. Due to Health Reasons

It should be clear that difficulties experienced by a person should be as a result of health problem. When the core questions shall be used to gather functional difficulty, it should be emphasized to the respondents that these questions should refer to difficulties relating to health reasons. This is especially true for the questions on remembering/concentrating and communications where respondents tend to respond not in relation to their health but for some other reasons.

2. Health Problem

There should be examples in the manual in order to guide the data collectors. For example, instructions to the following may be added:

- Difficulties experienced by a person which are directly link to a particular health condition, for instance, a seven-month pregnant who normally have difficulty walking or climbing steps.

- A health condition of a person that is too obvious or visible to the interviewer such as total blindness, paralysis, and others. Interviewer should be instructed not to ask the corresponding questions anymore.

3. Probing

Clarification or a follow-up question should be made in the actual census in order to get accurate response from the respondents.

4. Criteria for the Selection of Proxy Respondent

There should be clear criteria for the selection of a proxy respondent. He/she should be someone whom the respondent spends most of the time with regardless of his/her membership to the household or someone who is knowledgeable on the health condition of the respondent.

5. Appropriate Respondent

Ideally, the respondent on functional difficulty census/survey should be the concerned persons themselves since they are the ones who really know the problem they have with their health. However, respondents tend to conceal some of their difficulties from the interviewers even if these difficulties are already visible from the interviewers. Nevertheless, even if with this limitation, the appropriate respondents

should be the concerned persons, except those with mental problem. This recommendation, however, is applicable only for surveys where revisits to the household and appointments to the concerned persons can be made.

On the other hand, for the census, there is normally only one respondent who answers the questions for all household members. The respondent is chosen from among the household member as the one who is the most knowledgeable about the information of the household members. However, if the concerned household member is present during the interview, then the concerned member is asked. Asking all household members themselves of the census questions is not possible because it would entail a huge amount of resources. Thus, in asking functional difficulties in the census, the respondent to be selected in the absence of the concerned person, should be the one who is the most knowledgeable about the health conditions of each household member. Moreover, detailed explanation should be included in the manual of instructions in order to collect accurate information from the proxies.

The PNSO has already included the six core questions on functional difficulty in the questionnaire for the 2006 Census of Population to be conducted in November 2006. In preparation for the census, several pretests and pilot test were conducted in order to determine if the questionnaires are appropriate to meet the objectives of the census, if the procedures to be employed are appropriate for this particular census taking, to measure workload standards, and to determine problems, issues and concerns that may arise during the actual census operations.

In those tests, it was found out that repetitively asking the questions for all household members to the respondent of the household annoys the respondent. Thus, in order to avoid that problem, the enumerators are asked to provide clear explanation on the objectives of the questions to the respondent prior to asking the six questions.

The test likewise provided information on the additional explanations that shall be provided to respondents. For instance, it was found out that respondents tend to relate difficulties not to health condition of the members but to some other reasons such as old age, financial problems and others. Thus, in the census manual of instructions, it will be emphasized that the questions should refer to the health condition of the members.

Recognizing the importance of statistics on functional difficulty, the PNSO has included the question on disability since the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Even if the census included only two simple questions, still the information is very useful in determining the characteristics of those persons with

disability. Moreover, the census can locate the areas where the incidence of persons with disabilities is high even at the village level.

Conducting a nationwide survey on functional difficulty has not been done in the Philippines. This is because in the past, the demand for information is low. Moreover, there were no appropriate questions for survey that have been developed. With the combined efforts of the Washington Group, WHO and UNESCAP on the development of the census and survey questions, the Philippines will continue to actively take part and contribute in these activities such that a survey design for functional difficulty can be developed and be included in the list of surveys to be conducted by the PNSO on a regular basis.