QUALITY OF LIFE IN URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS IN LAC

Registration Form

I. Name of institution: Departament of Economics - Social Science School

- Project Director: Giorgina Piani
- Researcher 1: Néstor Gandelman
- Researcher 2: Zuleika Ferre
- Researcher 3:

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III. Does the proposal include the following? (Please check in the appropriate space):

☐ The justification for the selection of a given city agglomeration including its boundaries and the level of within-city disaggregation.
☐ The proposed list of QoL indicators.
☐ The type of statistical analysis to be used to perform the diagnosis regarding QoL.
☐ A discussion of the methodology to be used to construct a QoL index by sub-city area.
☐ A preliminary questionnaire to be applied to the selected representative neighborhoods.
☐ A brief description of the background (including previous work) of the firm or company to be hired for conducting the QoL survey.
☐ Curriculum vitae of the researchers (3 pages. maximum).
☐ A proposal for the dissemination strategy of the final version of the paper and its policy implications.
☐ Detailed outline of the budget indicating the time and resources that will be used within the context of a research work plan.
The Latin-American and Caribbean Research Network Project
“Quality of Life in Urban Neighbourhoods in Latin America and The Caribbean”

Quality of Life in Montevideo - Uruguay

RESEARCH PROPOSAL

August 2007

Departamento de Economía – Facultad de Ciencias Sociales –
Universidad de la República Oriental del Uruguay – Montevideo - Uruguay

Universidad ORT – Montevideo - Uruguay

Giorgina Piani and Zuleika Ferre (Departamento de Economía-Uruguay)
Néstor Gandelman (Universidad ORT)
1. **Motivation and Justification**

Starting in 1999, the Uruguayan economy was hit by a serious recessive period with a strong contraction of the real economy that anticipated the 2002 economic crisis, which was indeed caused by internal factors in combination with external negative shocks. This kind of events highlights the relevance of the regional and international scenarios in a Uruguayan sustainable growing strategy. Since then, the Uruguayan economy has enjoyed a significant growing period, with an average GDP growth rate of 6.7% between 2002 and 2006 and with a historical record of 11% between 2004 and 2005. In this scenario, it is critical to be able to accurately assess and monitor the population QoL as a measure of the country’s capacity to improve life standards for everybody.

Montevideo is the largest city, capital and chief port of the country. Given the fact that it is more than twice as large as any other city in Uruguay, it is considered a primate city. The current population estimates for Montevideo are 1,349,000 habitants within the city boundaries. Montevideo's population makes up roughly 44% of the entire country of Uruguay.

The general purpose of this study is to provide updated estimates of QoL indicators for the City of Montevideo taking into account its administrative boundaries.

**Within City Desegregation**

Based on Household Surveys information on household income and unemployment rate, the National Statistical Institute (INE) classifies every city censal segment using a 4-category socioeconomic indicator:

1) Low  
2) Medium-Low  
3) Medium-High  
4) High

After that, the whole population of households is assigned to one of these four strata according to the location of their dwellings. All household members get the same socioeconomic level classification, independently of their personal income and/or employment condition. Based on this information, we have aggregated the censal segments to approximate real neighborhoods areas in the city of Montevideo and have assigned each of the 62 existing neighborhoods to one of the four socioeconomic strata. Figure 1 shows the City of Montevideo neighborhoods by socioeconomic strata.
2. **Data Collection**

We propose to conduct a direct population survey to measure QoL indicators in Montevideo and rest of the urban country, in order to capture within city level averages as well as variations across main sub-country areas.

Given the fact that a survey with a sample design that incorporates representative sub-samples of the identified socioeconomic level strata exceeds the budget allocated for this call, we propose to field the QoL questionnaire as a Module of the 2007 International Social Survey Program (ISSP) Survey. This proposal is also based on the fact that the 2007 ISSP Questionnaire Topic is “Leisure and Sports”, a clear dimension of QoL. This methodological strategy will produce synergies between two relevant academic projects, allowing us to:

- Use the methodological expertise of one of the most relevant international programs for the designing, fielding and analysis of survey data.
- Use the responses to the “Leisure Time and Sports” questionnaire in the construction and measurement of the QoL indicators. (Please refer to Page 10 for a complete list of questions)
Conduct within country analysis of QoL specific indicators as well as the “Leisure Time and Sports” questions: Montevideo Vs. Rest of the Country

Conduct cross national and cross regional analysis of the “Leisure Time and Sports” questions (with more than 40 countries)

Use a standard battery of socioeconomic variables that are available for all country members (Please refer to Page 18 for a complete list of questions)

The ISSP does not finance the implementation of the annual surveys. Each institution has to find survey partners in order to field the ISSP questionnaire as a Module of a more general Survey.

The ISSP is a continuing annual programme of cross-national collaboration on surveys covering topics important for social science research. Since 1983 it brings together pre-existing social science projects and co-ordinates research goals, thereby adding a cross-national, cross-cultural perspective to the individual national studies.

The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) involves leading academic institutions in more than 40 countries in an annual survey of economic and social policy issues. Each year the ISSP member countries carry out a 30-minute survey of the general public using the same source questionnaire. The data from these surveys are deposited in a central archive in Cologne, where they are freely available to all members. This collection of data enables researchers to examine similarities and differences between countries, and to monitor changes over time. (For more details on the ISSP see http://www.issp.org)

A drafting group, typically comprising members from five or six countries, develops the questionnaire for each ISSP module. The drafting group circulates a draft of the proposed questionnaire (written in British English) to the other ISSP members prior to an annual drafting meeting. At this meeting, members debate the content of the questionnaire, make appropriate changes, and agree on a final version of the questionnaire. This process of questionnaire design by committee produces questionnaires that are inevitably flawed (like all questionnaires), but which, nevertheless, are as successful as most. This reflects the careful development work done by drafting groups, subsequent adjustments after piloting, and the considerable experience of ISSP members in questionnaire design and survey research.

The topics for the ISSP yearly surveys are developed over several years by a sub-committee and are pre-tested in various countries. The annual plenary meeting of the ISSP then adopts the final questionnaire. ISSP questions need to be relevant to all countries and expressed in an equivalent manner in all languages. The questionnaire is originally drafted in British English and then translated into other languages. These are the questionnaire topics already fielded or to be field in the near future:

- 2009 – Social Inequality
- 2008 - Religion III
- 2007 - Leisure and Sports (basic questionnaire, PDF)
- 2006 - Role of Government IV (basic questionnaire, PDF)
The ISSP has marked several new departures in the area of cross-national research. First, the collaboration between organizations is not ad hoc or intermittent, but routine and continual. Second, while necessarily more demanding than collaboration dedicated solely to cross-national research on a single topic, the ISSP makes cross-national research a basic part of the national research agenda of each participating country. Third, by combining a cross-time with a cross-national perspective, two powerful research designs are being used to study societal processes.

Sample Design and Method

The sample design that will be used to draw the survey sample has been established by the ISSP Methodological Committee as a requisite to all members in order to obtain comparable data across populations and countries. The effective sample size will be at least 1,000 cases, with the possibility to increase the number of cases in order to have a good representation of the sub-city areas.

The sample frame will be the 2004 Population Census and the population universe will be all adults (aged 18 years old or more) living in Urban areas (cities with at least 5,000 inhabitants).

The design will be a multi-stage stratification. Two major regions will be represented: Montevideo Metropolitan Area (strata 1-7) and urban population in the rest of the Country (cities with at least 5,000 inhabitants, strata 11-13).
In strata 1 to 7, Census Zones (usually one block) will be selected by a systematic probability proportional to size (PPS) scheme (“size” being the number of population living in each block). Four households will be selected in each block, and at the final sampling stage only one respondent per household will be selected using the “next birthday” random rule.

In strata 11 to 13, four cities will be selected per stratum via systematic PPS sampling. Size being the number of population living in each city. Census Zones, households and the final respondent will be selected in the same way as in strata 1 to 7.

The Survey will be fielded using the Face to Face, Paper & Pencil mode.

The project leader (Giorgina Piani) and Zuleika Ferre will personally be in charge of the implementation of the proposed Survey, using the Infrastructure and facilities offered by the Department of Economic. Giorgina Piani and Zuleika Ferre have a vast experience in the collection of data, especially in the implementation of various types of surveys. Among other surveys, they have been in charge of fielding the ISSP annual questionnaires since 2003, managing to successfully meet the ISSP strict methodological requirements.

3. **List of Proposed QoL INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QoL</th>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Cover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Housing infrastructure  | Quality of the materials housing | - Materials of the walls: brick, light materials, dirt materials)  
<pre><code>                       |                                                |                               | 2006 Household Survey QoL Survey IADB Project, 2007 Cities with more than 5,000 inhabitants |
</code></pre>
<p>|                         | Overcrowding                   | Housing with more than 3 people by bedrooms.    |                               |                                |
| House Owning            | Owner                           | Rent                                            |                               |                                |
|                         | Occupation with permission      | Occupation without permission                   |                               |                                |
| Household Characteristics | Household income               | Income per capita                               | 2006 Household Survey QoL Survey IADB Project, 2007 Cities with more than 5,000 inhabitants |
|                         | Available of goods              | Deprivation index                               |                               |                                |
|                         | Subsistence capacity           | Years of school of the head household          |                               |                                |
|                         |                                 | Number of children                              |                               |                                |
|                         |                                 | Size of the household                           |                               |                                |
| Access to basic services | In the house                   | Nature of the water used for drinking and cooking purpose |                               |                                |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Cities with more than 5,000 inhabitants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sewage</td>
<td>Connection to public network</td>
<td>2006 Household Survey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Availability and quality of</td>
<td>QoL Survey IADB Project, 2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>toilet services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electriciy</td>
<td>Connection to public network</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fixed telephone lines</td>
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<tr>
<td>In the neighbourhood</td>
<td>Street lights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drainage pipe</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waste collection</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Paved street</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Air pollution</td>
<td>Information from OSE, DINAMA, City Council – Ministry of Urban Planning</td>
<td>Entire country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water pollution</td>
<td>QoL Survey IADB Project, 2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Noise pollution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>Crime Rate</td>
<td>Observatorio Nacional Sobre Violencia y Criminalidad – Ministerio del Interior</td>
<td>Entire country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Convencional Crime (Robbery,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal Theft, Vandalism,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assault, etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of dead by car accidents</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suicide rates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perception about criminality</td>
<td>QoL Survey IADB Project, 2007</td>
<td>Cities with more than 5,000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and personal safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to local public goods</td>
<td>Public Transportation</td>
<td>Information from ANEP, MSP, City Council</td>
<td>Entire country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access and quality of health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access and quality of</td>
<td>QoL Survey IADB Project, 2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>educational services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access to green spaces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Leisure, culture and social interaction

| Availability of local sport club, cinemas, theatres, restaurants, museums and other entertainment |
| Frequency of attendance social meetings (friends, colleagues, relatives. Etc) |
| QoL Survey IADB Project, 2007 |
| Cities with more than 5,000 inhabitants |

### Availability of real state prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Rental Cost</td>
<td>Rental Cost, Mortgage or “Valor locativo” - National Household Survey – INE, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Información proveniente de inmobiliarias - INE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price Index of New Rental Agreement Lease Contracts</td>
<td>Ministry of Economy and Finance - Uruguay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to these data sources, we also plan to use a Dwelling Condition Index, calculated by the National Statistical Institute based on the 1985 and 1996 Population and Household Census. The aim of this index is to identify severe dwelling conditions and lack of access to basic services. It is composed of five indicators:

- Type of dwelling
- Overcrowding
- Access to electric energy
- Access to drinking water and
- Sanitary Service

This kind of information will allow us to analyze the timeline trend of household infrastructure in Montevideo and Rest of the Country. Figure 2 shows the Dwelling Condition Index Distribution in Uruguay in 1985 and 1996. Darker colors indicate higher percentage of Critical Dwellings. The territory of Uruguay is divided into 19 Administrative States (“Departamentos”).

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8
4. **QoL Index Methodology and Statistical Analysis**

As stated in the TOR there are two main approaches to construct summary indicators. In this project we aim to use housing prices (rents, implicit rents, sell prices) to estimate an hedonic model on individual features of the house and neighborhood characteristics. The resulting estimated coefficients can be used as weights for the different fundamentals of the QoL indicator. We prefer this methodology because its roots can be traced to microeconomic fundamentals (Gyourko et al 1999) and thus it provides an established non-arbitrary non-subjective framework of analysis.

For this section we will to use two sources of information: the 2006 Household survey and the special survey conducted for this project. During the 2006 the INE conducted an expanded edition of the Household Survey as detailed before in this proposal. The hedonic regressions and QoL indicators will be conducted at the national level and for the city of Montevideo.

First, the 2006 Household Survey has national coverage allowing us to consider the 19 municipalities in which Uruguay is divided in the analysis (thus the “neighborhood” attributes will correspond to the municipality averages). Although this is no the most traditional approach to this methodology, it is interesting to study the somewhat dichotomist character of the Uruguayan society (Montevideo, vs. Rest of the country).
Second, using both data from the Household survey and our survey we will divide the metropolitan Montevideo in 62 neighborhoods (following the sampling methodology of the INE) and study in details differences within Montevideo.

A Geographical Information Systems (GIS) tool will be used to capture, analyze and display geographically referenced information, that is, data identified according to location. Specifically, a GIS tool will allow us to:

- Identify and display the geographic patterns of QoL indicators throughout socioeconomic strata in Montevideo and rest of the country.
- Create a complex database for the study of QoL indicators
- Communicate local QoL information to the public, institutions and governmental agencies
- Help define a proposed system of QoL monitoring in Montevideo
- Identify QoL disparities at the local level through the comparison of QoL outcomes across demographic subgroups.

5. Preliminary Questionnaire

In addition to the Tentative Survey Questionnaire provided in the Call for Research Proposals, the research team will field two additional modules:

- The 2007 ISSP Questionnaire on Leisure and Sports.
- The Socioeconomic Background Module

The same modules were/will be fielded by all members of the ISSP during 2007, what will allow us to do a cross national comparative analysis of the results.

**Leisure Time and Sports Questionnaire:**

1. How often do you do each of the following activities in your free time? ((Please tick one box on each line))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Daily</th>
<th>Several times a week</th>
<th>Several times a month</th>
<th>Several times a year or less often</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Watch TV, DVD, videos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Go to the movies</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Go out shopping</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt;TN: for pleasure&gt;</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Read books</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Attend cultural events such as concerts, live theatre, exhibitions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Get together with relatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<TN: who do not live in your
g. Get together with friends
h. Play cards or board games
i. Listen to music
j. Take part in physical activities such as sports, going to the gym, going for a walk
k. Attend sporting events as a spectator
l. Do handicrafts such as needlework, woodwork, etc.
m. Spend time on the Internet/PC

2. When you are involved in free time activities to what extent do they enable you …
(Please tick one box on each line)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very much</th>
<th>A lot</th>
<th>Somewhat</th>
<th>A little</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>Can’t choose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. … to be the kind of person you really are?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. … to strengthen your relationships with other people?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<TN: somewhat: to some extent>

3. Please, indicate how much enjoyment you get from the following free time activities:
(Please tick one box on each line)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No enjoyment</th>
<th>Not much enjoyment</th>
<th>Some enjoyment</th>
<th>A fair amount of enjoyment</th>
<th>A great amount of enjoyment</th>
<th>I never do that</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Reading books</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Getting together with friends</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Taking part in physical activities such as sports, going to the gym, going for a walk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Watching TV, DVD, videos</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. People do different things during their free time. For each of the following, please indicate how often you use your free time to …
(Please tick one box on each line)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very often</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Seldom</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Can’t choose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. … establish useful contacts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. … relax and recover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. … try to learn or develop skills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5a. In your free time, how often do you ...

(Please tick one box on each line)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very often</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Seldom</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Doesn’t apply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. ...feel bored?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. ...feel rushed?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. … find yourself thinking about work?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5b. In your free time, do you prefer to be with other people or do you prefer to be by yourself?

(Please tick one box only)

- Most of time with other people
- More with other people than alone
- More alone than with other people
- Most of time alone
- Can’t choose

6. Suppose you could change the way you spend your time, spending more time on some things and less time on others. Which of the things on the following list would you like to spend more time on, which you would you like to spend less time on and which would you like to spend the same amount of time on as now?

(Please tick one box on each line)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Much more time</th>
<th>A bit more time</th>
<th>Same time as now</th>
<th>A bit less time</th>
<th>Much less time</th>
<th>Can’t choose</th>
<th>Doesn’t apply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Time in a paid job</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Time doing household work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Time with your family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Time in leisure activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7a. In the last 12 months, how many nights altogether did you stay away from home for holidays or social visits?

(Please tick one box only)

- I was not away
- 1-5 nights
- 6-10 nights
- 11-20 nights
- 21-30 nights
- More than 30 nights
- Can’t choose
7b. In the last 12 months, how many days of leave from your work, if any, did you take altogether (do not include maternity or sick leaves or similar types of leave)?

((Please tick one box only))

None  ☐
1-5 days  ☐
6-10 days  ☐
11-20 days  ☐
21-30 days  ☐
More than 30 days  ☐
Can’t choose  ☐
I do not work  ☐

8a. What sport or physical activity do you take part in most frequently? ((If you do not take part in any sport or physical activity, please tick the box provided below.)) <OPEN-ENDED>

((Most frequent sport or physical activity _____________________ Please write in))

((Code ____))

I do not take part in any sport or physical activity  ☐

<"Code” to be used when directly coded in face-to-face interviews>
<coding list at the end of questionnaire>

8b. Thinking about games rather than sports or physical activities, what type of game do you play most frequently? ((Select the most appropriate game from the list below and tick the corresponding box)).

((If you do not play any game, please tick the box at the very bottom of the list.))

((Please tick one box only))

Board games
- Backgammon  ☐
- Checkers (brit. draughts)  ☐
- Chess  ☐
- Go  ☐
- Other board games (e.g. monopoly, scrabble)  ☐
Card games (e.g. bridge, rummy, patience, solitaire)  ☐
- Dominoes  ☐
- Mah-jongg  ☐
- Jigsaw puzzles  ☐
- Word or number games (e.g. crosswords, sudoku)  ☐
- Video games, computer games, play station, pinball  ☐
- Gambling games (e.g. casino games, slot machine, lottery,  ☐
sports betting)  
Country specific games  
Other games  
I do not play any game

9. Please indicate how important the following reasons are for you to take part in sports or games.

((Please tick one box on each line))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Very important</th>
<th>Somewhat important</th>
<th>Not very important</th>
<th>Not important</th>
<th>Can’t choose</th>
<th>Doesn’t apply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. For physical or mental health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. To meet other people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. To compete against others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. To look good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10a. What sport do you watch on TV most frequently? ((If you do not watch any sport on TV, please tick the box provided below and skip to question 11)). <OPEN-ENDED>

((Most frequent sport watched______________________ Please write in))

((Code ____))

I do not watch any sport on TV □ -> go to Question 11

10b. What sport is the SECOND MOST FREquent that you watch on TV? <OPEN-ENDED>

((Second most frequent sport watched____________________ Please write in))

((Code ____))

I do not watch a second sport □

11. How proud are you when [Country] does well at an international sports or games competition?  
((Please tick one box only))

I am very proud □
I am somewhat proud □
I am not very proud □
I am not proud at all □
Can’t choose □

12. People have different opinions about sports. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?  
((Please tick one box on each line))
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agree strongly</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree Strongly</th>
<th>Can’t choose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Taking part in sports develops children’s character.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. There is too much sport on TV.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Sports bring different groups and races inside [Country] closer together</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. International sports competitions create more tension between countries than good feelings.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. [Country]’s government should spend more money on sports.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, some questions about your social involvement.

13. In the last 12 months, how often have you participated in the activities of one of the following associations or groups? 
*Please tick one box on each line*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I have participated in…</th>
<th>At least once a week</th>
<th>At least once a month</th>
<th>Several times</th>
<th>Once or twice</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. A sports association/group</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. A cultural association/group</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. A church or other religious organisation</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. A community-service or civic association/group</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. A political party or organisation</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<TN. “Association/group”: countries should choose between the wording “association” or “group” as considered best in their country>

14.a. Generally speaking, would you say that people can be trusted or that you can’t be too careful in dealing with people? 
*Please tick one box only*

- People can almost always be trusted ☐
- People can usually be trusted ☐
- You usually can’t be too careful in dealing with people ☐
- You almost always can’t be too careful in dealing with people ☐
14.b How interested would you say you personally are in politics?  
((Please tick one box only))

- Very interested
- Fairly interested
- Not very interested
- Not at all interested
- Can’t choose

Now, some questions about your personal situation.

15. To what extent do the following conditions prevent you from doing the free time activities you would like to do?

((Please tick one box on each line))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Very much</th>
<th>To a large extent</th>
<th>To some extent</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>Can’t choose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Lack of facilities nearby</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Lack of money</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Personal health, age or disability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Need to take care of someone (elderly, children, …)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Lack of time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. If you were to consider your life in general these days, how happy or unhappy would you say you are, on the whole …

((Please tick one box only))

- Very happy
- Fairly happy
- Not very happy
- Not at all happy
- Can’t choose

17. In general, would you say your health is …

((Please tick one box only))

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
18. Now, two questions about yesterday.
   a. Just to recall for you, yesterday was…
      ((Please tick one box only))
      … a weekday or working-day
      … a day off or a holiday

   b. At about what time did you get up yesterday? At _____o’clock ___ minutes (Please enter using the 24-hour format)
   c. At about what time did you go to sleep yesterday? At _____o’clock ___ minutes (Please enter using the 24-hour format)

19. Could you please tell me your
   I don’t know
   a. Height: ________ cm
      b. Weight: ________ kg

   <Countries not using metric height and weight:
   please use local units and convert to metric units in the data file you deposit to the Archive>

20. Would you like to…
   ((Please tick one box only))
   Gain weight
   Maintain your current weight
   Lose weight
   I don’t care about my weight

21. Which of the following pictures come closest to your conception of an ideal shape of a man and a woman?
   (Please tick the box below the picture of your choice of the ideal man)

   A. Man
(Please tick the box below the picture of your choice of the ideal woman)

B. Woman

The pictures can be substituted with other pictures, which fit better to the respective national context.

**ISSP Background Variables**

**SEX**  
R: sex  
Sex of respondent

1. Male  
2. Female  
9. No answer

**AGE**  
R: Age  
Age of respondent

exact age  
99. No answer

**MARITAL**  
R: Marital status
Marital status of respondent (legal status)

1. Married
2. Widowed
3. Divorced
4. Separated (married but separated / not living with legal spouse)
5. Single, never married
9. No answer

**Comment:** The aim of this variable is to measure the ‘legal’ status. Cohabitation should be asked separately

Further points to consider in this context are:

- The current procedure in some countries mixes legal status and cohabitation up
- The category ‘Single’ should be ‘NEVER married’. Is this always clear in the respective languages?
- If the question just asks whether respondents are married, we still do not know if they are living with this partner. Do respondents then get asked whether they are or not?
- Are respondents really followed through these questions considering the correct filter-instructions?
- ‘Married’ should be ‘married AND living together with spouse’, otherwise ‘separated’ should be coded.

**COHAB**  R: Steady life-partner
(If not married and living together with spouse)
Do you live together with a partner?

1. Yes
2. No
9. No answer
0. NAP (living together with spouse - Code 1 in MARITAL)

**Comment:** This additional variable measures the dimension not included in the variable MARITAL: living together with a partner but not being married. It is still open whether what the ISSP wants is ‘living together’ or ‘having a steady life-partner’ or both. The life partner may not be someone you live with. This is one reason for the great variance in frequency-distributions for this variable. Another reason is how respondents are filtered. It must be clear that all respondents are asked this question who are not living together with their legal spouse i.e. code 1 in MARITAL.

**EDUCYRS**  R: Education I: years in school
Education I - years (of full time) schooling including university but not vocational training
95. Still at school
96. Still at College/University
98. Don't know
99. No answer
0. No formal schooling

**Comment:** It should be documented clearly whether this variable has been asked directly to the respondent or whether it has been derived from the nat_DEGREE variable. If vocational training is a substantial part of the education with some kind of every-day schooling, it should be included whereas vocational training with only a few hours in school per week should not be counted.

**DEGREE**  
R: Education II: categories
Education II - highest education level / degree

The DEGREE of education should be ASKED country-specific, NOT using the ISSP categories in the questions to the respondents. These ISSP categories should be computed from the country-specific degrees (nat_DEGREE)

3. No formal qualification
4. Lowest formal qualification attainable
5. Qualifications which are above the lowest qualification, but below the usual entry requirement for universities (intermediary secondary completed)
6. (Usual) Entry requirement for universities (higher secondary completed: the German Abitur, the French Bac, English A-level, etc.)
7. Qualifications which are above the higher secondary level, but below a full university degree
8. University degree completed
9. No answer

**nat_DEGR**  
Country-specific degrees of education
(Original categories should be translated into English)

0. not available
9/99. No answer

**WRKST**  
R: Current employment status
Current employment status, current economic position, main source of living

**SPWRKST**  
S-P: Current employment status
Spouse / partner: current employment status, current economic position, main source of living

1. Employed - full time
2. Employed - part time
3. Employed - less than part time / temporarily out of work
4. Helping family member

Not in labour force

5. Unemployed
6. Student / in school / in vocational training
7. Retired
8. Housewife / home duties
9. Permanently disabled
10. Others not in labour force
99. No answer

only for SPWRKST:
00. INAP (no spouse, no partner - Code 2-9 in MARITAL or 2, 9 in COHAB)

**ISCO88** R: Occupation ISCO 1988

**SPISCO88** S-P: Occupation ISCO
Spouse / partner: occupation

Ask ISCO88, SPISCO88 of most recent job (if R or Spouse has no current job)

Occupation - four digit 1988 ISCO / ILO occupation code

99997. Refused
99998. Don't know, inadequately described
99999. No answer
00000. INAP (never had a job)

Only for SPISCO:
00000. INAP (no spouse, no partner - Code 2-9 in MARITAL or 2, 9 in COHAB)

**WRKTYPE** R: Working for private sector, public sector or self-employed
**SPWRKTYP** Spouse: Working for private sector, public sector or self-employed

Ask WRKTYPE, SPWRKTYP of most recent job (if R has no current job)

1. Works for government
2. Works for publicly owned firm
3. Does not work for government or publicly owned firm, and not self employed
4. Self employed

9. No answer
0. INAP (Never had a job)

Only for SPWRKTyp:
0. Never had a job, INAP (no spouse, no partner - Code 2-9 in MARITAL or 2, 9 in COHAB)

**NEMploy**  R: Self-employed: how many employees
(If self employed) Do you have any employees, how many?
(exact number of employees)

Ask **NEMploy** of most recent job (if R has no current job)

9999. No answer
0. INAP (Code 0, 1-3, 9 in WRKTYPE)

**WRKhrs**  R: Hours worked weekly
Working hours - number of hours (usually) worked weekly

97. Refused
98. Don't know
99. No answer
00. INAP (currently not in labour force - Code 5-99 in WRKST)

**WRKSup**  R: Supervise
Supervises others at work
Do you supervise the work of any other people?

**Proposal:** … supervise or are you held responsible …

Ask **WRKSup** of most recent job (if R has no current job)

1. Yes
2. No
7. Refused
8. Don’t know
9. No answer
0. INAP (Never had a job)

**nat_RINC**  R: Earnings – country specific
Respondent's earnings

**nat_INC**  Family income – country specific
Family income
000000. No income, (some countries: not in paid work)
999997. Refused
999998. Don’t know
999999. No answer

**ATTEND**  
R: Religious services - how often  
Attendance of religious services

People with ‘no religion’ should not be excluded from this question.

1. Several times a week
2. Once a week
3. 2 or 3 times a month
4. Once a month
5. Several times a year
6. Once a year
7. Less frequently
8. Never
97. Refused
98. Don't know
99. No answer

(If codes '2' and '3' cannot be distinguished, '2' will be coded)

**RELIG**  
R: Religious denomination

Question:
What is your religious preference?
[Alternatively: To which religious denomination do you belong?]
[Also possible: Do you belong to a religious group or community, a denomination, or a church? - 1 Yes; 2 No; If yes: Which one is that?]

**Coding scheme:**

0  No religion

100 ROMAN CATHOLIC

200 PROTESTANT
210 Episcopalian, Anglican, Church of England, Church of Ireland
220 Baptists
230 Congregationalists
240 European Free Church (Anabaptists)
250 Lutheran
260 Methodist
270 Pentecostal
280 Presbyterian
290 Other Protestant (no specific religion mentioned)
300 ORTHODOX
310 Greek Orthodox
320 Russian Orthodox
390 Orthodox (no specific religion mentioned)
400 OTHER CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS
401-489 Specific Christian Groups
490 Unspecified Christian Religion
500 JEWISH
510 Orthodox
520 Conservative
530 Reformist
590 Jewish Religion general (no specific group mentioned)
600 ISLAM
610 Kharijism
620 Mu'tazilism
630 Sunni
640 Shi'ism
650 Isma'ilis
660-689 Other Muslim Religions
690 Muslim; Mohammedan; Islam (no specific religion mentioned)
700 BUDDHISM
701-789 Specific Buddhist Groups
790 Buddhism general (no specific group mentioned)
800 HINDUISM
810-889 Specific Groups
890 Hinduism general (no specific group mentioned)
900 OTHER ASIAN RELIGION
901-949 Specific Groups (Confucianism, Taoism, Shintoism)
950 Other East Asian Religion(no specific group mentioned)
960 OTHER RELIGIONS

998. Don’t know
999. Not answered

**RELIGGRP**

Derived Variable from the coding scheme above

1. No religion
2. ROMAN CATHOLIC
3. PROTESTANT
4. CHRISTIAN ORTHODOX
5. JEWISH
6. ISLAM
7. BUDDHISM
8. HINDUISM
9. OTHER CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS
10. OTHER EASTERN RELIGIONS
11. OTHER RELIGIONS

98. Don’t know
99. Not answered

TOPBOT R: Top-Bottom self-placement

1. Lowest
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Highest

99. No answer

UNION R: Trade union membership
Is or was R member of a trade union?

1. Currently member
2. Once member, not now
3. Never member

9. No answer

PARTY_LR R: party affiliation: left - right
Party affiliation – to be ASKED country-specific, NOT using the ISSP categories. These should be computed from the country-specific parties (nat_PRTY) into the scheme below by the data-producer.

1. Far left (communist etc.)
2. Left / centre left
3. Centre / liberal
4. Right / conservative
5. Far right (fascist etc.)
6. Other
7. No party, no preference
8. Don't know
9. No answer

**nat_PRTY**: R: party affiliation – country-specific

National parties mentioned are coded country-specific. Names and abbreviations for parties should be supplied in original language and also in English. The position of Parties in the left-right-scheme should be supplied as well for the construction of PRTY_LR.

0. Not available
9/99. No answer

**VOTE_LE**: Did R vote in last general election?

1. Yes
2. No
9. No answer

**HOMPOP**: How many persons in household

Number of people in household

01. One person
02. Two persons
99. No answer

**HHCYCLE**: Household cycle

Household composition: adults and children (less than 18 years)

01. Single
02. One adult and one child
03. One adult and two children
04. One adult and three or more children
05. Two adults
06. Two adults and one child
07. Two adults and two children
08. Two adults and three or more children
09. Three adults
10. Three adults with children
11. Four adults
12. Four adults with children
13. Five adults
14. Five adults with children
15. Six adults
16. Six adults with children
17. Seven adults
18. Seven adults with children
19. Eight adults
20. Eight adults with children
21. Nine adults
22. Nine adults with children
23. Ten adults
24. Ten adults with children
25. Eleven adults
26. Eleven adults with children
27. Twelve adults
28. Twelve adults with children
95. Otherwise
99. No answer

**URBRURAL** Urban - Rural
Type of community: urban / rural - self-assessed by R

1. a big city
2. the suburbs or outskirts of a big city
3. a town or a small city
4. a country village
5. a farm or home in the country
9. No answer

**nat_SIZE** Size of community - country-specific

0. not available
9/99. No answer

**nat_REG** Region

0. not available
9/99. No answer

Country specific - codes should be supplied together with data and further documentation.

**WEIGHT** Weighting factor

1. No weighting

**Comment:** Details about construction of the weight are necessary
MODE Administrative mode of data-collection (OR data collection method)

The scheme developed in discussions between members of the, the modes demographics group, the archive and the secretariat covers both data collection methods permitted in the ISSP and methods not currently permitted.

If we keep the entire scheme we will therefore regularly have categories no one in the ISSP uses, nor is allowed to use. The methods permitted in the ISSP context run from numbers 1.0 to 3.4 below. Further data collection methods are described in 4.0 to 6.3.

We propose to drop those from 4.0 to 6.3 in the ISSP compulsory background variables set-up.

Notes should be attached as necessary to remind members what one or the other category actually refers to (e.g. 1.1 and 1.2 below).

10-19 Face-to-face, paper and pencil
10 No visuals
11 Visuals
12 Respondent reading questionnaire
13 Interpreter or translator - no visuals
14 Interpreter or translator – visuals

20-29 Face-to-face, computer-assisted
20 No visuals
21 Visuals
22 Respondent reading questionnaire (paper or on monitor)
23 Interpreter or translator - no visuals
24 Interpreter or translator – visuals

30-39 Self-completion, paper and pencil
30 Arrives with interviewer, interviewer attending
31 Arrives with interviewer, drops-off, picks up later
32 Arrives with interviewer, drops off, mailed back by R
33 Mailed to, complete and hold for pick up
34 Mailed to, mailed back by R

nat_ETHN Origin country / ethnic group / ethnic identity / family origin
0. not available
9/99. No answer
6. **Institutional Background**

The Universidad de la República (Uruguay), founded in 1838, is the only public University and the largest in the country. At present it consists of twenty Faculties and teaching institutes. In spite of its long tradition, most of its resources are devoted to undergraduate programs covering a wide range of subjects.

The Department of Economics (dECON) is one of the five units at the Social Sciences School. Also, the Faculty contains the Departments of Sociology, Political Science, Social Work and a unit for Multi-Disciplinary Studies.

The dECON has earned a solid reputation of attracting Uruguayan and international scholars. From the outset, great importance has been placed on promoting international exchanges of scholars and students especially in the Latin American region. Our scholars have spent periods at other academic institutions, and students from different nationalities are registered at present in the Master Program in Economics.

The dECON is in charge of the research and teaching of economics at the Social Sciences School. At an Undergraduate level the DE is responsible for the Economics courses in the following grades: Sociology, Political Science and Social Work. At a postgraduate level, the DE offers a Master Program in International Economics and a series of Diplomas and Certificates, as well as the ‘Economics Diploma for non economists’ and its different Certificates in Economics.

The research activities at the dECON are organized in nine areas according to the major traditional divisions in Economics as well as the relevant topics in the Uruguayan’s political and economical agenda. The main areas are: International Trade, Econometrics, Industrial Organization, Economics Regulation, Topics of Microeconomics, Productive Internationalization, Macroeconomics and Finance and Labor Economics.

The Uruguayan economy has become increasingly open over the past decades, and the Department’s course curriculum, research projects, and publishing activities reflect the same outward orientation. The extensive network of international contacts –which includes research cooperation and faculty and student exchange - covers several well-known universities and research institutions in Europe, the U.S and Latin American.

7. **Research Team**

Project Leader: Giorgina Piani

She has expertise in quantitative and qualitative methodologies, research methods, and data analyses. Her methodological skills include designing, evaluating and fielding survey questionnaires. Giorgina has knowledge of Geographical Information Systems.

Néstor Gandelman: Economist, Ph.D. University of Rochester. He has vast experience in quantitative data analysis. Néstor has specialized in Housing and Land issues in Uruguay, employment and social capital.

Zuleika Ferre: Sociologist, Diploma in Economics – Universidad de la República Montevideo – Uruguay. She has a vast experience in data collection instrument development, database development, analysis, and reporting. Her methodological skills include fielding surveys, interviewers training and supervision.

8. Dissemination Strategy

Based on the results of this study, the research team will propose a QoL Monitoring System, based on a simple battery of indicators to be implemented by the Montevideo Local Government (IMM) in order to track and analyse QoL across time.

The dissemination strategy of the final version of the paper will be based on a number of activities seeking to address the different spheres and public involved in this phenomenon: (a) National and Local Government, (b) civil society (c) academic area:

- Organization of a conference in Montevideo aimed at national and local governmental institutions (Intendencia Municipal de Montevideo, Ministerio de Acción Social) and NGOs. The objective of this event is to present the results of the research in a friendly manner, trying to avoid a purely academic language and to familiarize the public with the proposed QoL Monitoring System.

- Meetings with key local authorities and organizations of the civil society (neighborhood committees, NGOs, etc) to present major results and policy implications of the study.

- Press Conferences to show the main results of the study and to present the media with some policy recommendations in Montevideo.

- Publication of at least one Research Paper summarizing the main results in the series “Documentos de Trabajo” Departamento de Economía - Facultad de Ciencias Sociales – Uruguay
The Latin-American and Caribbean Research Network Project
“Quality of Life in Urban Neighbourhoods in Latin America and The Caribbean”

Quality of Life in Montevideo - Uruguay

Research Budget

 gerçekleştirtep Contributions of the IADB (QoL) Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Collection (Partial)</td>
<td>4 Months</td>
<td>20,000 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Assistants</td>
<td>8 Months</td>
<td>4,000 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Honoraria</td>
<td>8 Months</td>
<td>10,000 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead (15%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,000 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>8 Months</td>
<td><strong>40,000 USD</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to monetary contribution, the IADB will contribute with professional support during the whole research process.

Contribution of the Department of Economic:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>4 Months</td>
<td>20,000 USD</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3 Months</td>
<td><strong>20,000 USD</strong></td>
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In addition to help finance the proposed survey, the Department of Economic will contribute with:

- Working space (office) and equipments (computers, telephones, faxes, etc) as well as working materials.
- Logistics and costs of organizing press conferences, meetings with the local authorities and the academic seminar.
- Cost of the publication in the “Documentos de Trabajo” series and the costs of organizing and hosting a seminar to disseminate the results in Uruguay and the Region.

The total cost of this research project is 60,000 USD.
### Research Tasks

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<tr>
<th>Research Tasks</th>
<th>Month 1</th>
<th>Month 2</th>
<th>Month 3</th>
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<th>Month 6</th>
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<td>1. Quantitative analysis of QoL indicators</td>
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<td>Construct data files</td>
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<td>Clean data and data Process</td>
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<td>Perform Analysis of Weights</td>
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<td>Prepare data file documentation</td>
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<td><strong>3. Analysis of the Survey data</strong></td>
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<td><strong>4. Lessons from QoL estimation</strong></td>
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<td><strong>5. Model for QoL monitoring system</strong></td>
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</table>
Giorgina Piani
(Project Leader)

Titles & Education

- Course “Combining Qualitative and Quantitative Methods”- Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques – ISR – University of Michigan USA (2004)
- **Certificate in Marketing Research.** Universidad ORT – Montevideo - Uruguay (2001)
- **Bachelor in Sociology** Social Science School – Universidad de la República –Uruguay (1996)

Research Experience

- 2006-2007 **Research and Teaching Assistant** Department of Economics – Social Science School – Universidad de la República (Montevideo - Uruguay)
- 2005 **Research Manager** – PRIME research Ann Arbor, Michigan USA
- 2001-2003 **Junior Researcher** ‘Family arrangements and Social Performances in Montevideo–Uruguay’ Social Science School - UNICEF.
- 2000 **Research Assistant** ‘The public-private conventions to provide substructure and services of environmental drainage: The experience of Salto’ Social Science School–Universidad de la República.
- 2000 **Research Assistant** ‘The Labor Market of musicians in Uruguay’ Social Science School – Universidad de la República - Sociedad Uruguaya de Artistas Intérpretes SUDEI
- 1997-2003 **Research Assistant** Department of Economics– Social Science School–Universidad de la República
- 1995-1996 **Research Assistant** Socio-economics Area - National Statistical Institute – Uruguay
- 2003 **Field Supervisor** - ‘Measuring Child Labor in Montevideo’ Gurises Unidos
- 2002 **Field Work Coordinator** ‘Social living conditions in Uruguay’ for The World Bank.
- 2002 **Field Supervisor** ‘Cultural consumption and cultural behavior in Uruguay’ Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias de la Educación – Universidad de la República.
- 2001 **Field Supervisor** ‘Family arrangements and Social Performances in Montevideo–Uruguay’ Universidad de la República - Inter-American Development Bank.
- 2000 **Field Supervisor** ‘The public-private conventions to provide substructure and services of environmental drainage: The experience of Salto (ROU)’ Social Science School’ Universidad de la República - Sociedad Uruguay de Artistas Intérpretes (SUDEI)
• ‘Who marries whom?: The living arrangements in Montevideo’ (2001) Departamento de Economía (FCS)
• Co-author of the book Labor Market and career of musicians in Uruguay (2001). Departamento de Economía (FCS) – Sociedad Uruguaya de Artistas Intérpretes
• Several articles published in the Newspaper El País Montevideo – Uruguay about public opinion issues between January 2001 and February 2002

1998-2003 Teaching Assistant in Economics - Social Science School (FSC) – Universidad de la República - Uruguay
1997-1998 Teaching Assistant in Labor Sociology School of Law-Universidad de la República-Uruguay

2007 - Inter-American Development Bank – Funding for implementing the project ‘Construyendo confianza y capital social para reducir barreras de exclusión’ Implementation of field experiments. Co-auth Néstor Gandelman.
2006 – Inter-American Development Bank: Funding for the project “What emigration leaves behind: the situation of emigrants‘ families in Ecuador” (co-authors Ximena Soruco and Maximo Rossi)
2002 – Fulbright Scholarship for Postgraduate Studies
2002 – University of Michigan – Full Tuition Scholarship M.S in Survey Methodology
2001 – CSIC Scholarship – Comisión Sectorial para la Investigación Científica, República del Uruguay to study the marriage arrangement in the Uruguayan society. The project ‘Who marries whom’ was selected among 38 to be financed with a total amount of US$ 4.000 for a 12 months period. CSIC is an Institution associated to Universidad de la República to promote scientific research in different areas of knowledge.
2007 - “Translating ISSP questionnaires into Spanish: Problems and Opportunities” ISSP Annual Meeting, Taipei, Taiwan
2001 – “The public-private conventions to provide substructure and services of environmental drainage: The experience of Salto (ROU)’, Environmental Inter American Conference, Chile

English: fluent in reading, speaking and writing
Spanish: native language.
German: basic knowledge

Statistical Packages: SPSS / STATA
Qualitative Data: Nudist / Atlas-T / SuperLab
Geographic Information: ArcGIS (Geographic Information System)
Néstor Gandelman Ungerovich
Curriculum Vitae, July 2007

Personal Information
- Date of Birth: 12/27/1971
- Address: B. Blanco 616 ap. 102
- Nationality: Uruguayan
- Marital Status: Married
- Phone: (5982) 710 1205
- Email: gandelman@ort.edu.uy

Education
- 1996-2000 University of Rochester, Rochester NY, USA
  - Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)
  - Master of Arts (M.A.)
  - June 2000
- 1990-1995 Universidad de la República, Montevideo, Uruguay
  - Licenciado en Economía
  - September 1995

Fields of interest
Applied Industrial Organization, IPR, Housing Economics.

Professional Experience
- Current affiliation
  - 2003-2006 Coordinador Académico de Economía
    Universidad ORT Uruguay
  - 2000-2002 Coordinador Académico Adjunto de Economía
    Universidad ORT Uruguay

Other experience
- 2004 Visiting Scholar, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Research

Publications

Chapters in books
- International Exposure, Unionization and Market Concentration: the effects on factor use and firms’ productivity in Uruguay (2007) joint with C. Casacuberta y G. Fachola, forthcoming in

- Investment equations and financial restrictions at firm level: The case of Uruguay (2003) joint with E. Baribieri and J. de Brun, in Galindo and Schiantarelli (eds.) Credit Constraints and Investment in Latin America, Inter American Development Bank.

Papers submitted for publication at refereed journals
- Mobility between employers and assortative matching: field evidence from soccer data, submitted Journal of Sports Economics.

Teaching experience

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<th>Year</th>
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<td>2000-2007</td>
<td>Professor, Universidad ORT Uruguay</td>
<td>Industrial Organization and Principles of Economics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summer 1999</td>
<td>Summer Instructor, University of Rochester</td>
<td>Intermediate Macroeconomics</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998-1999</td>
<td>Teaching Assistant, University of Rochester</td>
<td>Industrial Organization and Intermediate Macroeconomics</td>
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Honors

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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Medal Award Winner, Eight Annual Global Development Conference (GDN), Beijing, China</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Finalist “Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development”, Seventh Annual Global Development Conference (GDN), St Petersburg, Russia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Finalist “Medal for Outstanding Research on Development”, Sixth Annual Global Development Conference (GDN), Dakar, Senegal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>National Award in Economics “Profesor Raúl Trajtenberg” (Second Place).</td>
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<td>1998-2000</td>
<td>Fulbright grantee</td>
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<td>1996-2000</td>
<td>Department of Economics, University of Rochester Scholarship</td>
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Languages

- Spanish: native speaker
- English: complete fluency
- Hebrew: advanced.
ZULEIKA FERRE MENZA
Department of Economics
University of Uruguay
Montevideo, Uruguay
(5982) 410-64-49
fax: (5982) 410-64-50
zuleika@decon.edu.uy

EDUCATION

1995   Sociologist, Faculty of Social Sciences- University of Uruguay
1997   Diploma in Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences- University of Uruguay

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

• 1998-present  Teaching Assistant in Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences- University of Uruguay
• 2003  Teaching Assistant in Macroeconomics, Degree of Politics Science in Faculty of Social Sciences- University of Uruguay
1999   Teaching Assistant in Microeconomic, Universidad ORT, Uruguay.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

1996- present  Research Assistant at the Economics Department – Faculty of Social Sciences- University of Uruguay
2006   Research Assistant in the Project "Infant health in Uruguay” 2005 Field Work Coordinator and Research Assistant "Social Corporative Responsibility in Uruguay”
2004   Field Work Coordinator “Health and social networks. People between 14 and 29 years”. CSIC.INJU - Uruguay
2003   Field Work Coordinator "Citizenship and Social Identity Module”. International Social Survey Program (ISSP)
2003 to 2004  Research Assistant in the project "Health and social networks. People between 14 and 29 years". CSIC.INJU - Uruguay
2000   Research Assistant at Gerencia de Planeamiento de la Administración Nacional de Educación Pública (ANEP)
1999 Research Assistant at the Survey “Impacto educativo, económico y social de la educación preescolar”, Economics Department.


**Departmental and University Service:**

2004-present Academic Assistant at the Economics Department
2000- Present Integrate Comision of Budget

**Grants**


2002 Project: "Redes sociales en Uruguay, una aproximación al apoyo inter-hogares". Young People Researcher Program (CSIC).

**PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS**


**Chapters Published in Books:**


1999 “Economía para no economistas”, Department of Economics, University of Republic, Montevideo, Uruguay.