

India - Longitudinal Aging Study in India, 2010 pilot wave

Harvard School of Public Health - Harvard University

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

ind-cghr-lasi-2010-v01

Overview

ABSTRACT

The Longitudinal Aging Study in India (LASI) is a survey of persons at least 45 years of age in India and their spouses regardless of age. Its primary objective is to gather longitudinal data on the social, economic, and health situation of older people throughout India, in an effort to provide policymakers with information needed to improve the lives of the elderly.

For the pilot study, a representative sample of 1,683 individuals was interviewed in four states (Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, and Rajasthan) during October - December 2010. The survey instrument, which is conceptually comparable to that of the Health and Retirement Study (of the United States) and its sister surveys in Asia, will also capture population characteristics specific to India.

Scope

NOTES

Demographics, Family structure, Social networks, activities, and connectedness, Health and health behaviors, Health insurance and health care utilization, Cognition, Well-being, Labor force participation, Income, consumption, and assets, Pensions and retirement, Housing and physical environment

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

UNIVERSE

Indians aged 45 and over

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Harvard School of Public Health	Harvard University

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
International Institute for Population Sciences		Collaborator
The RAND Corporation		Collaborator

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
National Institute on Aging	NIA	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Centre for Global Health Research	CGHR	St. Michael's Hospital; University of Toronto	Metadata Producer

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0. This is the very first version of this DDI document

DDI DOCUMENT ID

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

For the pilot study, a representative sample of 1,683 age-qualifying individuals was interviewed in four states (Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, and Rajasthan), drawn from a stratified, multistage area probability sampling design.

To capture regional variation we have included two northern states (Punjab and Rajasthan) and two southern states (Karnataka and Kerala). Karnataka and Rajasthan were included in the Study on Global AGEing and Adult Health (SAGE), which will enable us to compare our findings with the SAGE data. The inclusion of Kerala and Punjab demonstrates our aim to obtain a broader representation of India, where geographic variations accompanied by socioeconomic and cultural differences call for careful study and deliberation. Punjab is an example of an economically developed state, while Rajasthan is relatively poor, with very low female literacy, high fertility, and persisting gender disparities. Kerala, which is known for its relatively efficient health care system, has undergone rapid social development and is included as a potential harbinger of how other Indian states might evolve.

Questionnaires

Overview

A survey instrument has been designed to collect information that is conceptually comparable to that of the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and its sister surveys in Asia (i.e., the Chinese Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study, the Japanese Study on Aging and Retirement, and the Korean Longitudinal Study of Aging), but that will also capture characteristics specific to India. Because we have developed LASI to be consistent with parallel international studies, we expect it will contribute to scientific insights and policy development in other countries.

The internationally harmonized survey instrument was developed in English and has been translated into local languages (Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, and Punjabi). The expected interview duration is about two hours, using face-to-face interviews. The LASI instrument comprises the household survey, which is to be collected only once for each household by interviewing the selected key informant; the individual survey, which the interviewer will collect for each respondent; and the protocol for the collection of biomeasures.

An innovative feature of the LASI pilot survey instrument is the use of a wide range of direct health measurements, including blood pressure, pulse rate, gait speed, grip strength, balance, and vision. The pilot survey also collected dried blood spots, which are currently being assayed for C-reactive protein, glycosylated hemoglobin, hemoglobin, and Epstein-Barr virus antibodies. When the assay is complete, biomarker data will be released via the same website.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2010-10	2010-12	Pilot

Data Collection Mode

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available