
ANNEX

Sociodemographic characteristics of SMNG affiliates*

Methodology

The survey of the Medical Insurance for a New Generation 2009 (*Encuesta del Seguro Médico para una Nueva Generación*, ESMNG 2009) was conducted from March 16th to April 10th 2009. The National Institute of Statistics and Geography (*Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía*, INEGI) was in charge of the design and collection of the information. The survey was designed to have national representation; urban having 2 500 or more inhabitants ($\geq 2\ 500$) and rural having less than 2 500 inhabitants ($< 2\ 500$). The sample had a design that was probabilistic, with three stages, and by clusters; the selection was proportionally distributed in each state of Mexico according to the size of the target population. The sampling units were municipalities, localities, and beneficiaries. The sampling frame was made up of 1 545 717 children affiliated between December 1st 2006 and September 30th 2008. The sample size was calculated with a 90% confidence interval, a 3.45 design effect, a 15% maximum relative expected error, a 30% maximum expected non-response rate, and a 4% proportion. The sample size was estimated on 12 240 children. Also, a subsample of affiliates with anthropometric measurements of 6 240 children, and

another of hemoglobin measurements of 760 children was included.

The questionnaire includes 13 sections[‡] and the information was collected through several direct interviews with an electronic questionnaire operated by a mobile device (mini laptop). The mother or primary caretaker of the child was the respondent of the interview. The detailed description of the interview is in the Methodological Synthesis of the ESMNG 2009¹ and in an article of this series.²

The measurements employed in this article are proportions and double entry contingency tables with Chi squared tests to identify possible significant differences by type of locality, with $p < 0.01$ significance levels, and,

[‡] Sections: Characteristics of the dwelling and home identification, Sociodemographic characteristics, Reproductive and maternal and child health, Data on the birth of the child, Breastfeeding and nutrition, Enrollment in SMNG, Health service use and satisfaction, Use of preventative medical services and vaccination, Diseases and accidents, Attendance to workshops and talks about health self-care, Expenditure in child's health, Total home expenditure and income, and Information about deceased children.

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in some cases, average values and correlation analysis were also calculated.

The results of the descriptive analysis were calculated using the expansion factor that allows for representation at the national level and by urban-rural locality type. The calculation of the expansion factors is found in the methodological synthesis of the ESMNG 2009. The analysis was carried out with SPSS 18 software.

Results

Information of 9 085 live children, 6 to 29 months of age was analyzed; 24% were <1 year, 57.3% were 1, and 17.9% were 2; 49% were women and 28% lived in urban localities.

Information was also collected on 74 deceased affiliates, 33 in urban areas and 41 in rural areas. As much as 93% died before reaching one year of age, and 63% during the first month of life.

Mothers' characteristics

Mothers' mean age was 26.1 years; most were between 20 and 34 years of age. In urban localities, there was a greater proportion of adolescent mothers (<20 years) and in rural localities there was a greater proportion of mothers who were over 35. Mothers on average had 2.3 live births (rural localities 2.7 and urban localities 2.2). One out of four rural mothers was illiterate or had not finished primary school; the urban settings had a greater proportion of mothers with secondary and preparatory schooling levels (rural 48.9%, urban 68.8%). The majority (64.8%) were homemakers; one out of three reported having a job or economic activity with or without salary. Half of the women who worked were skilled workers and 38.4% were self-employed (table I).

Family structure and household characteristics

On average, there were 5.1 persons in the household* of the affiliates (rural 5.3 and urban 5). A male-headed household prevailed, although in urban areas there was a greater proportion of female-headed households (17%) when compared to the rural areas (10.1%). Among the persons that were reported as being the head of the household, 67.7% were a father and 6.7% a mother of an affiliated child; 81% of the female-headed

households coincided with the father's absence in the home, which represented 20.4%. Most households were nuclear (mother, father, and children), and one out of three households was extensive, and in most of these only the mother was present.

Considering the program's eligibility criteria, it is noticeable that at a national level, 9.7% of parents reported being affiliated to at least one social security institution. In urban localities was 11.8%, and in rural localities 4.1% (table II).

Dwelling characteristics

Overcrowding was widespread in this population (80%). Three out of ten dwellings did not have a toilet, and the majority of those that did have it couldn't flush it with water and had to do it with a bucket.

Rural areas had a lower availability of sewage or drainage system and of running water in the dwelling; half of these dwellings cooked with firewood, charcoal or oil, and one out of five had dirt floors.

About half of the dwellings of the affiliates were rented or loaned; the latter was more common in rural localities. The data on household appliances shows that 5% of the dwellings reported having no appliances; in urban localities it was 13% (table II).

SMNG affiliation, use and satisfaction of health services

The mother's knowledge of her child's affiliation to the System of Social Protection in Health (*Sistema de Protección Social en Salud*, SPSS) had two criteria: the exclusive affiliation to SMNG and/or to *Seguro Popular*, where one out of two mothers reported exclusive affiliation to SMNG, 13% inscription to both SMNG and *Seguro Popular*, one out of three were only aware of the inscription to the *Seguro Popular*, and 8% reported having no knowledge of the child's affiliation.

Of the people surveyed who declared having knowledge of the affiliation to SMNG (52%), one out of four reported not having used the services because: they hadn't needed to, they preferred to take their child to another service or they didn't know how it worked. The majority of those who reported they had used the services also reported that it took them at least an hour to arrive to the place where medical services were offered, 47% mentioned that they spent up to Mx\$49, mostly in urban areas, and around 10% spent more than Mx\$50 pesos in transportation to arrive to the place where they sought medical attention.

The most commonly reported waiting time to receive care was 2 hours, and this occurred in a greater

* The concept of household is used as the group of people that live in the same dwelling and share the same eating expenses; hence, it does not necessarily correspond to the family affiliated to the System of Social Protection in Health (SPSS).

Table I
SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MOTHER AND HOUSEHOLD IN RURAL AND URBAN LOCALITIES

Variables	N	Localities		Total
		Rural	Urban	
		28	72	100
		%	%	%
<i>Characteristics of the mother</i>				
<i>Age group[‡]</i>				
Adolescent mother <20 years	231468	12.4	16.5	15.4
20 to 34 years	1098732	73.2	72.8	72.9
35 years or more	176063	14.4	10.6	11.7
<i>Schooling[‡]</i>				
None or elementary school incomplete	219460	23.6	11.0	14.6
Elementary school complete	333905	27.4	20.1	22.2
Secondary school	603326	35.4	41.8	40
High school or more	350642	13.5	27	23.3
<i>Mother's activity[‡]</i>				
Working	461397	20.6	34.5	30.6
Homemaker	976862	77.0	60.1	64.8
Other	69074	2.4	5.4	4.6
<i>Household characteristics</i>				
<i>Head of household[‡]</i>				
Male	1288484	89.9	83.0	85.0
Female	228176	10.1	17.0	15.0
<i>Type of household[‡]</i>				
Nuclear	937633	68.2	59.3	61.8
Single parent	70606	4.4	4.8	4.7
Extended, both parents	216692	13	14.8	14.3
Extended, single parent	228078	10.7	16.7	15
Other	63651	3.7	4.4	4.2
<i>Absentee father[‡]</i>				
Yes	308219	15.4	22.3	20.4
No	1208441	84.6	77.7	79.6
<i>Parents' social security[‡]</i>				
No	1363206	95.9	88.2	90.3
Yes	146126	4.1	11.8	9.7
<i>Social programs*</i>				
Oportunidades Program [‡]	322636	42.1	13.2	21.3
Other program	265291	18.4	17.2	17.5
None	995184	49.3	72.1	65.7

Source: Survey on the Seguro Médico para una Nueva Generación (ESMNG 2009)

Note: 100% is by column, except the categories of Social Programs because they are non-exclusive

* At least one member of the household or the household as a whole is affiliated with a social program

[‡] $p < 0.01$

Table II
CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL AND URBAN LOCALITIES

Variables	N	Localities		Total %
		Rural %	Urban %	
Overcrowding				
Yes	1252761	86.3	81.2	82.6
No	263899	13.7	18.8	17.4
Sewerage*				
Yes	1302979	70.3	92.0	85.9
No	213681	29.7	8.0	14.1
Water in the home*				
In home or on property	1285164	72.1	89.7	84.8
Other cases	231239	27.9	10.3	15.2
Type of floor *				
Other type of floor	1303125	78.3	88.9	85.9
Dirt floor	213449	21.7	11.1	14.1
Cooking fuel*				
Gas or electricity	1156300	45.9	88.0	76.2
Wood, charcoal, or oil	360360	54.1	12.0	23.8
Type of toilet*				
No toilet	104085	13.5	4.3	6.9
Can't flush with water	149651	23.0	4.8	9.9
Flushed with bucket	567331	40.6	36.2	37.4
With water connection	694595	22.9	54.7	45.8
Household appliances*				
Household with no appliances	75528	13.0	1.9	5.0
Television	1377686	81.6	94.4	90.8
Videocassette player or DVD	668110	33.2	48.3	44.0
Telephone	534829	23.7	39.7	35.3
Gas stove	1252144	62.1	90.5	82.6
Refrigerator	1033121	51.2	74.7	68.1
Washing machine	736288	32.6	54.7	48.5
Car or van	286895	15.0	20.4	18.9
Cistern or water tank	207347	6.5	16.5	13.7
Hot water heater	349210	11.7	27.4	23.0
Home ownership status*				
Owned, paid or being paid	801321	65.7	47.8	52.8
Rented	225380	4.8	18.7	14.9
On loan	404473	23.7	27.8	26.7
Other	85486	5.7	5.6	5.6

Source: Survey on the Seguro Médico para una Nueva Generación (ESMNG 2009)

Note: 100% is by column, except the categories of domestic appliances, which do not total 100% because they are non-exclusive

* P<0.01

Table III
PROPORTION OF AFFILIATES THAT ARE AWARE ABOUT THEIR AFFILIATION STATUS, AND USE AND SATISFACCION
WITH HEALTHCARE SERVICES IN RURAL AND URBAN LOCALITIES

Variables	N	Localities		Total%
		Rural %	Urban%	
		28.0	72.0	100.0
<i>Awareness regarding their affiliation status with SMNG or Seguro Popular</i>				
SMNG only	721428	49.7	46.7	47.6
SMNG and Seguro Popular	201707	14.1	13.0	13.3
Seguro Popular only	468462	29.3	31.5	30.9
Not affiliated with SMNG or Seguro Popular	125063	6.9	8.8	8.2
<i>Utilization of healthcare services*</i>				
Utilization of healthcare services through SMNG				
Yes	580957	73.4	73.2	73.2
No	212286	26.6	26.8	26.8
Three top causes of non utilization#				
It has not been necessary	106258	59.6	46.1	50.1
The mother prefers using other healthcare service	30763	11.1	15.9	14.5
The mother does not know how to use it	18837	7.4	9.5	8.9
<i>Access to healthcare services‡</i>				
Travel time from home to the clinic				
Less than 1 hour	515651	86.5	90.5	89.3
1 to 2 hours	50180	9.9	8.2	8.7
2 or more hours	11310	3.6	1.3	2.0
Travel expenditures#				
No expenditures	252746	56.1	38.3	43.6
Mx\$1 a 49	272885	31.9	53.4	47.0
Mx\$50 or more	54822	12.0	8.3	9.4
<i>Satisfaction with healthcare services‡</i>				
Waiting time#				
Up to 30 minutes	111248	19.5	19.1	19.2
31 minutes to 2 hours	220043	31.1	40.8	37.9
More than 2 hours	248602	49.4	40.1	42.9
Opinion about the way the doctor treats her child#§				
Very good	85918	11.5	16.2	14.8
Good	363697	69.0	60.0	62.7
Regular to unsatisfactory	130754	19.5	23.8	22.5
The medical doctor provided information regarding the condition§				
Yes	474234	82.4	82.0	82.1
No	103191	17.6	18.0	17.9
Satisfaction with the last visit#§				
Totally satisfied	76013	11.4	13.7	13.1
Satisfied	349081	65.2	57.8	60.0
Regularly or totally unsatisfied	156897	23.4	28.5	27.0

Source: Survey on the *Seguro Médico para una Nueva Generación* (ESMNG 2009)

Note: 100% is by column, except the categories of three top causes of non-utilization, which do not total 100% because they are non-exclusive.

* questions about utilization were asked only to those aware about their affiliation with SMNG

‡ questions about satisfaction were asked only to those who used the services using the SMNG policy

§ It refers to the last visit

p<0.01

proportion in rural areas. The majority declared that in their last consultation the way they were treated by the physician was good, but two out of ten reported it was from so-so to very bad; around 18% mentioned that the physician did not inform them what the child's illness consisted in, and around three out of then reported the last consultation being so-so to completely unsatisfactory, the greater proportion of them being urban population. In this regard, a statistically significant positive correlation was found between general satisfaction and the way they were treated by the physician in their last consultation (table III).

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