

Appendix 5: Survey items sources, references, and rationale for modifications

SECTION 1: HEALTH STATUS DOMAIN: Disability Status					
Section recommendation to researcher: This section is meant to capture the general health and disability status of the respondent. The timeframe of interest will need to be specified in these questions. If administering to breast cancer patients or survivors, the researcher needs to take into consideration the recency of diagnosis, recurrence, cancer treatment, recovery, and other clinical issues, and may need to adjust the framing language for this section accordingly.					
We would like to begin by asking about your general health. This section will also ask about any physical, mental or emotional challenges you may have.					
Question	Text	Source	Selection rationale	Modifications & rationale	References and URLs
1.*	How would you describe your general health? [check one] Poor/Fair/Good/ Very Good/Excellent	CDC Healthy Days Core Module (CDC HRQOL-4) of the CDC Health-Related Quality of Life 14-item Measure (CDC HRQOL-14)	The CDC HRQOL-14 is a validated measure that is widely used to assess health status and activity limitation. The Health Days Core Module has been used in several major national surveys including BRFSS (since 1993), NHANES (since 2000), and Medicare Health Outcomes Survey (since 2003), as well as the General Social Survey. The expanded 14-item measure has also been adopted by many states for use in their BRFSS surveys since 2000.	We rephrased original question from “Would you say in general your health is: excellent good ...” to “how would you describe your general health”	http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/hrqol14_measure.htm#2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Measuring Healthy Days. Atlanta, Georgia: CDC, November 2000. http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/pdfs/mhd.pdf
2.*	Please think about your physical health, which includes physical illness and/or injury. For how many days during the past 30 days would you say that your health was not good?	CDC Healthy Days Core Module (CDC HRQOL-4) of the CDC Health-Related Quality of Life 14-item Measure (CDC HRQOL-14)	The CDC HRQOL-14 is a validated measure that is widely used to assess health status and activity limitation. The Health Days Core Module has been used in several major national surveys including BRFSS (since 1993), NHANES (since 2000), and Medicare		http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/hrqol14_measure.htm#2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Measuring Healthy Days. Atlanta, Georgia: CDC, November 2000.

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

	_____ Number of days		Health Outcomes Survey (since 2003), as well as the General Social Survey. The expanded 14-item measure has also been adopted by many states for use in their BRFSS surveys since 2000.		http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/pdfs/mhd.pdf
3.	During the past 30 days, about how many days did pain make it hard for you to do your usual activities (such as self-care, work, or things you do for fun)? _____ Number of days	CDC Healthy Days Core Module (CDC HRQOL-4) of the CDC Health-Related Quality of Life 14-item Measure (CDC HRQOL-14)	The CDC HRQOL-14 is a validated measure that is widely used to assess health status and activity limitation. The Health Days Core Module has been used in several major national surveys including BRFSS (since 1993), NHANES (since 2000), and Medicare Health Outcomes Survey (since 2003), as well as the General Social Survey. The expanded 14-item measure has also been adopted by many states for use in their BRFSS surveys since 2000.	Replaced “recreation” with “things you do for fun” to decrease literacy level	http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/hrqol14_measure.htm#2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Measuring Healthy Days. Atlanta, Georgia: CDC, November 2000. http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/pdfs/mhd.pdf
4.	Do you have a major disability or health problem that limits your activities? Yes/No	Activity Limitations Module of CDC Health-Related Quality of Life 14-item Measure (CDC HRQOL-14)	The CDC HRQOL-14 is a validated measure that is widely used to assess health status and activity limitation. The Health Days Core Module has been used in several major national surveys including BRFSS (since 1993), NHANES (since 2000), and Medicare Health Outcomes Survey (since 2003), as well as the General Social Survey. The expanded 14-item measure has also been adopted by many states for use in their BRFSS surveys since 2000.	We rephrased the question from “Are you limited in any way in any activity because of any impairment or health problem”. Based on Community Advisory Committee feedback and because the question was felt to be double-barreled, we had split the original question into 2 separate questions: “do you have a major impairment or health problem?” and “Does this impairment or health problem limit your activities?”. But after cognitive testing among breast cancer	http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/hrqol14_measure.htm#2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Measuring Healthy Days. Atlanta, Georgia: CDC, November 2000. http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/pdfs/mhd.pdf

				<p>patients/survivors, we reverted back to one question. Because all the participants had breast cancer, the question of whether they had a “major health problem” was confusing, and the intent of the question was more to get at the resultant disability, not the presence/absence of a condition.</p> <p>Changed “major impairment” to “major disability” to clarify question based on cognitive testing results</p>	
5.*	<p>How long have your activities been limited because of a major disability or health problem?</p> <p># ___ days</p> <p># ___ weeks</p> <p># ___ months</p> <p># ___ years</p>	Activity Limitations Module of CDC Health-Related Quality of Life 14-item Measure (CDC HRQOL-14)	<p>The CDC HRQOL-14 is a validated measure that is widely used to assess health status and activity limitation. The Health Days Core Module has been used in several major national surveys including BRFSS (since 1993), NHANES (since 2000), and Medicare Health Outcomes Survey (since 2003), as well as the General Social Survey. The expanded 14-item measure has also been adopted by many states for use in their BRFSS surveys since 2000.</p>	<p>We modified the original category responses by eliminating the “Don’t know” option to encourage respondent’s best estimates for this question.</p> <p>As above, we replaced “major impairment” with “major disability” as a literacy/clarity edit based on cognitive testing results.</p>	<p>http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/hrqol14_measure.htm#2</p> <p>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Measuring Healthy Days. Atlanta, Georgia: CDC, November 2000.</p> <p>http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/pdfs/mhd.pdf</p>
6.	<p>Do you need the help of other people with your <u>personal care activities</u> (such as eating, bathing, dressing, getting</p>	Activity Limitations Module of CDC Health-Related Quality of Life 14-item Measure (CDC	<p>The CDC HRQOL-14 is a validated measure that is widely used to assess health status and activity limitation. The Health Days Core Module has</p>	<p>Literacy edit: replaced “due to an impairment” with “because of a disability”. Also replaced “persons” with “people”.</p>	<p>http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/hrqol14_measure.htm#2</p> <p>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Measuring</p>

	<p>around the house) because of a disability or major health problem?</p> <p>None of the time/Some of the time/Most or all of the time</p>	HRQOL-14)	<p>been used in several major national surveys including BRFSS (since 1993), NHANES (since 2000), and Medicare Health Outcomes Survey (since 2003), as well as the General Social Survey. The expanded 14-item measure has also been adopted by many states for use in their BRFSS surveys since 2000. The Activity Limitations Module is part of the expanded 14-item measure.</p>	<p>We moved the original prefacing phrase “Because of any impairment or health problem” to the end to improve readability. This and the next question are only asked of those respondents that indicated a major impairment.</p>	<p>Healthy Days. Atlanta, Georgia: CDC, November 2000. http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/pdfs/mhd.pdf</p>
7.	<p>Do you need the help of other people with your <u>routine activities</u> (such as household chores, shopping, conducting necessary business, getting around for other purposes) because of a disability or major health problem?</p> <p>None of the time/Some of the time/Most or all of the time</p>	Activity Limitations Module of CDC Health-Related Quality of Life 14-item Measure (CDC HRQOL-14)	<p>The CDC HRQOL-14 is a validated measure that is widely used to assess health status and activity limitation. The Health Days Core Module has been used in several major national surveys including BRFSS (since 1993), NHANES (since 2000), and Medicare Health Outcomes Survey (since 2003), as well as the General Social Survey. The expanded 14-item measure has also been adopted by many states for use in their BRFSS surveys since 2000. The Activity Limitations Module is part of the expanded 14-item measure.</p>	<p>Literacy edit: replaced “due to an impairment” with “because of a disability”. Also replaced “persons” with “people”.</p> <p>We moved the original prefacing phrase “Because of any impairment or health problem” to the end to improve readability. This and the prior question are only asked of those respondents that indicated a major impairment.</p>	<p>http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/hrqol14_measure.htm#2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Measuring Healthy Days. Atlanta, Georgia: CDC, November 2000. http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/pdfs/mhd.pdf</p>
8.*	<p>Are you limited in the kind OR amount of <u>work</u> you can do because of a physical or emotional problem?</p> <p>None of the time/Some of the time/Most or all of the time</p>	2007 NHIS Family – Family Health Status and Limitations	<p>The NHIS is one of the major data collection programs of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), and has been conducted continuously since 1957. The questions used in this survey have been validated.</p>	<p>We modified the question by eliminating the “Don’t know” option and eliminating the word “mental” (physical, mental, or emotional) based on feedback from the Community Advisory Committee.</p>	<p>http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm</p>

9.*	Do you currently use any special equipment, such as a cane, wheelchair, special bed, or a special telephone because of a health problem? Yes/No	2009 BRFSS, Section 14 Disability	The BRFSS is the world’s largest, on-going telephone health survey system. Questions used in the BRFSS have been validated and tested prior to inclusion in the survey.	Literacy edit: Replaced “Do you currently have any health problem that requires you to use” with “Do you currently use... because of a health problem”. We eliminated the “Don’t know” option.	http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/
10.*	Do you receive disability benefits from Social Security? Yes/No	2007 NHIS Questionnaire – Family, Family Income modified	The NHIS is one of the major data collection programs of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).	We changed “have you ever applied” to “do you receive” and eliminated the “Don’t know” option	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm
Recommendation: May want to change the time frame, depending on research question (e.g. “ever received” vs “currently receive”).					
11.	During the past 30 days about how many days have you felt that you did NOT get enough rest or sleep? _____Number of days	CDC Healthy Days Symptom Module of the CDC Health-Related Quality of Life 14-item Measure (CDC HRQOL-14)	The CDC HRQOL-14 is a validated measure that is widely used to assess health status and activity limitation. The Health Days Core Module has been used in several major national surveys including BRFSS (since 1993), NHANES (since 2000), and Medicare Health Outcomes Survey (since 2003), as well as the General Social Survey. The expanded 14-item measure has also been adopted by many states for use in their BRFSS surveys since 2000. Health Days Symptom Module is part of the expanded 14-item measure.	No modifications from original version.	http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/hrqol14_measure.htm#2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Measuring Healthy Days. Atlanta, Georgia: CDC, November 2000. http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/pdfs/mhd.pdf
12.	During the past 30 days about how many days have you felt very healthy and full of	CDC Healthy Days Symptom Module of the CDC Health-Related	The CDC HRQOL-14 is a validated measure that is widely used to assess health status and activity limitation.	No modifications from original version.	http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/hrqol14_measure.htm#2 Centers for Disease Control

	energy? _____ Number of days	Quality of Life 14-item Measure (CDC HRQOL-14)	The Health Days Core Module has been used in several major national surveys including BRFSS (since 1993), NHANES (since 2000), and Medicare Health Outcomes Survey (since 2003), as well as the General Social Survey. The expanded 14-item measure has also been adopted by many states for use in their BRFSS surveys since 2000. The Health Days Symptom Module is part of the expanded 14-item measure.		and Prevention. Measuring Healthy Days. Atlanta, Georgia: CDC, November 2000. http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/pdfs/mhd.pdf
13.*	How would you describe your <u>emotional</u> health? Poor/Fair/Good/Very Good/Excellent	Alameda County Health and Ways of Living Study (1999), Your Feelings Section	The Alameda County Health and Ways of Living Study is a large study designed “to explore the influences of health practices and social relationships on the physical and mental health of a typical sample of the population.” It has extensive questions on disability and health status.	Original question was “All in all, would you say that your emotional or mental health is generally ...”. We omitted the word “mental” based on feedback from the Community Advisory Committee.	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/4432/detail
14.*	Thinking about your emotional health, which includes stress, depression, anxiety, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days would you say your emotional health was not good? _____ Number of days	CDC Healthy Days Core Module (CDC HRQOL-4) of the CDC Health-Related Quality of Life 14-item Measure (CDC HRQOL-14)	The CDC HRQOL-14 is a validated measure that is widely used to assess health status and activity limitation. The Health Days Core Module has been used in several major national surveys including BRFSS (since 1993), NHANES (since 2000), and Medicare Health Outcomes Survey (since 2003), as well as the General Social Survey. The expanded 14-item measure has also been adopted by many states for	We changed “mental health” to “emotional health” based on feedback from the Community Advisory Committee, and added “anxiety”. We omitted the word “stress” because field testing revealed participants considered a experiencing a certain level of stress to be normal, whereas “anxiety”	http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/hrqol14_measure.htm#2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Measuring Healthy Days. Atlanta, Georgia: CDC, November 2000. http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/pdfs/mhd.pdf

			use in their BRFSS surveys since 2000	was perceived as being more serious.	
15.	During the past 30 days about how many days have you felt sad, blue or depressed? ____ Number of days	CDC Healthy Days Symptom Module of the CDC Health-Related Quality of Life 14-item Measure (CDC HRQOL-14)	The CDC HRQOL-14 is a validated measure that is widely used to assess health status and activity limitation. The Health Days Core Module has been used in several major national surveys including BRFSS (since 1993), NHANES (since 2000), and Medicare Health Outcomes Survey (since 2003), as well as the General Social Survey. The expanded 14-item measure has also been adopted by many states for use in their BRFSS surveys since 2000. The Health Days Symptom Module is part of the expanded 14-item measure.	No modifications from original version.	http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/hrqol14_measure.htm#2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Measuring Healthy Days. Atlanta, Georgia: CDC, November 2000. http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/pdfs/mhd.pdf
16.	During the past 30 days about how many days have you felt very worried, or very anxious? ____ Number of days	CDC Healthy Days Symptom Module of the CDC Health-Related Quality of Life 14-item Measure (CDC HRQOL-14)	The CDC HRQOL-14 is a validated measure that is widely used to assess health status and activity limitation. The Health Days Core Module has been used in several major national surveys including BRFSS (since 1993), NHANES (since 2000), and Medicare Health Outcomes Survey (since 2003), as well as the General Social Survey. The expanded 14-item measure has also been adopted by many states for use in their BRFSS surveys since 2000. The Health Days Symptom Module is part of the expanded 14-item	After field testing, we changed “worried, tense or anxious” to “very worried, or very anxious” for clarity. The word “tense” was omitted because that was felt by participants to be normal.	http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/hrqol14_measure.htm#2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Measuring Healthy Days. Atlanta, Georgia: CDC, November 2000. http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/pdfs/mhd.pdf

			measure.		
17.*	<p>During the last 30 days, about how many days did poor physical or emotional health keep you from doing your usual activities (such as self-care, work, things you do for fun)?</p> <p>____ Number of days</p>	CDC Healthy Days Core Module (CDC HRQOL-4) of the CDC Health-Related Quality of Life 14-item Measure (CDC HRQOL-14)	<p>The CDC HRQOL-14 is a validated measure that is widely used to assess health status and activity limitation. The Health Days Core Module has been used in several major national surveys including BRFSS (since 1993), NHANES (since 2000), and Medicare Health Outcomes Survey (since 2003), as well as the General Social Survey. The expanded 14-item measure has also been adopted by many states for use in their BRFSS surveys since 2000. The Health Days Symptom Module is part of the expanded 14-item measure.</p>	<p>Literacy edit replaced “for approximately how many” to “about how many” and “recreation” with “things you do for fun”.</p> <p>We changed “mental health” to “emotional health” based on feedback from the Community Advisory Committee.</p>	<p>http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/hrqol14_measure.htm#2</p> <p>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Measuring Healthy Days. Atlanta, Georgia: CDC, November 2000.</p> <p>http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/pdfs/mhd.pdf</p>

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

<div>SECTION 2: RACE AND ETHNICITY</div> <div>DOMAIN: Race and Ethnicity</div>					
<p>Section recommendation to researcher: This section is meant to capture Latina/Hispanic ethnicity and detailed race. It allows for the respondent to identify with multiple races/ethnicities but asks multiple race/ethnicity respondents to select one category that they most identify with. Questions 1 and 3 can be combined to “roll-up” to commonly used broad categories, such as those used by the U.S. Census.</p> <p>The detailed ethnicity and race subcategories are provided as a guide to the researcher, but researchers are encouraged to select the subcategories that are applicable to their study population. We did find that for those questions with many subcategories, some respondents either could not locate their particular category or did not want to peruse through the long list and simply wrote their identified ethnic group name in the fill-in “Other” box.</p> <p>As with other population surveys that ask about Hispanic ethnicity separately from race, we found that, often, respondents who are Latina/Hispanic ethnicity do not identify with any of the listed race categories. These respondents will usually indicate their Latina or Hispanic ethnicity in the "other, specify" area. However, we did find that a handful of respondents selected "American Indian/Alaskan Native", perhaps as this seemed like the closest or most appropriate option. They would then indicate Aztec or Yaki or other border tribes in the tribe Q.</p>					
We would like to know about your ethnic background and identity.					
Question	Text	Source	Selection rationale	Modifications & rationale	References and URLs
1.*	<p>Are you Latina / Hispanic? [check one]</p> <p>Yes/ No</p>	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), Section A, “Demographic Information, Part 1” 2007.	This question is straightforward and direct and is used by CHIS. California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is a telephone survey conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health and the Department of Health Care Services and is the largest state health survey in the US. It has been conducted every 2 years since 2001. CHIS surveys large samples of Asian and Latino	Questions have been modified to remove the “refused” and “don’t know” option. Also changed “Latina or Hispanic” to “Latina/Hispanic” after cognitive testing revealed the “or” option was confusing, implying that respondents had to choose one or the other (i.e., Latina or Hispanic).	<p>California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)</p> <p>www.chis.ucla.edu/pdf/CHIS2007_adult_q.pdf</p> <p>www.chis.ucla.edu/</p>

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

			groups and has tested questions in these groups.		
2.*	<p>What is your Latina or Hispanic ancestry or origin? [check all that apply]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Argentinean</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bolivian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chicana</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Costa Rican</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cuban</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ecuadoran</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Guatemalan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Honduran</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mexican American</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mexican/Mexicana</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nicaraguan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Paraguayan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Panamanian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Peruvian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Salvadoran</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Spanish (from Spain)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Uruguayan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Venezuelan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other Latina (please specify): _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), Section A, "Demographic Information, Part1" 2007.</p>	<p>This question is straightforward and direct and is used by CHIS. California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is a telephone survey conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health and the Department of Health Care Services and is the largest state health survey in the US. It has been conducted every 2 years since 2001. CHIS surveys large samples of Asian and Latino groups and has tested questions in these groups.</p>	<p>Questions have been modified to remove the "refused" option.</p>	<p>California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)</p> <p>www.chis.ucla.edu/pdf/CHIS2007_adult_q.pdf</p> <p>www.chis.ucla.edu/</p>
3.*	<p>Which of the following would you use to describe yourself? [check all that apply, even if</p>	<p>California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), Section A, "Demographic</p>	<p>This question is straightforward and direct and is used by CHIS. California Health Interview Survey</p>	<p>Questions have been modified to remove the "refused" option. Question rephrased</p>	<p>California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)</p> <p>www.chis.ucla.edu/pdf/CHIS2</p>

	<p>you checked Latina/Hispanic earlier]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaskan Native</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Asian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black/African-American</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> White</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	Information, Part1” 2007.	(CHIS) is a telephone survey conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health and the Department of Health Care Services and is the largest state health survey in the US. It has been conducted every 2 years since 2001.	slightly to flow better since it was adapted from telephone survey (CHIS).	007_adult_q.pdf www.chis.ucla.edu/
Questions 4-6 below are asked only of respondents who checked “American Indian or Alaskan Native” in Question 3.					
4.*	<p>What is your tribal heritage? [check all that apply]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Athabascan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cahuilla</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cherokee</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Choctaw</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chumash</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Karuk</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Kumeyaay</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Luiseno</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Maidu</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Miwok</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Navajo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pomo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pueblo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sioux</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tlingit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yurok</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other tribe (please</p>	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), Section A, “Demographic Information, Part1” 2007.	This question is straightforward and direct and is used by CHIS. California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is a telephone survey conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health and the Department of Health Care Services and is the largest state health survey in the US. It has been conducted every 2 years since 2001.	<p>Questions have been modified to remove the “refused” option.</p> <p>Categories modified from CHIS to list major tribes that are relevant to California and major national tribes, per feedback from the Community Advisory Committee.</p>	<p>California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)</p> <p>www.chis.ucla.edu/pdf/CHIS2007_adult_q.pdf</p> <p>www.chis.ucla.edu/</p>

	specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know				
5.*	Are you enrolled in a state or federally recognized tribe? Yes/ No	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), Section A, "Demographic Information, Part1" 2007.	This question is straightforward and direct and is used by CHIS. California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is a telephone survey conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health and the Department of Health Care Services and is the largest state health survey in the US. It has been conducted every 2 years since 2001.	Modified to remove the "refused" and "don't know" options.	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) www.chis.ucla.edu/pdf/CHIS2007_adult_q.pdf www.chis.ucla.edu/
6.*	If yes to question 5, in which tribe are you enrolled? [check all that apply] <input type="checkbox"/> Athabascan <input type="checkbox"/> Cahuilla <input type="checkbox"/> Cherokee <input type="checkbox"/> Choctaw <input type="checkbox"/> Chumash <input type="checkbox"/> Karuk <input type="checkbox"/> Kumeyaay <input type="checkbox"/> Luiseno <input type="checkbox"/> Maidu <input type="checkbox"/> Miwok <input type="checkbox"/> Navajo <input type="checkbox"/> Pomo <input type="checkbox"/> Pueblo <input type="checkbox"/> Sioux <input type="checkbox"/> Tlingit <input type="checkbox"/> Yurok	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), Section A, "Demographic Information, Part1" 2007.	This question is straightforward and direct and is used by CHIS. California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is a telephone survey conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health and the Department of Health Care Services and is the largest state health survey in the US. It has been conducted every 2 years since 2001.	Questions have been modified to remove the "refused" and "don't know" options. Modified from CHIS to list major tribes that are relevant to California, per feedback from the Community Advisory Committee, including some of the major national tribes and also changed 'tribe(s)' to 'tribe'.	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) www.chis.ucla.edu/pdf/CHIS2007_adult_q.pdf www.chis.ucla.edu/

	<input type="checkbox"/> Other tribe (please specify):_____				
Question 7 below is only asked of respondents who checked “Asian” in Question 3.					
7.*	<p>Which of the following ethnic groups best describe you (such as Chinese, Filipina)? [check all that apply]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bangladeshi</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Burmese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cambodian (Kampuchean)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Filipina/Pilipina</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hmong</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indian (India)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indonesian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Korean</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Laotian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Malaysian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pakistani</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sri Lankan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Taiwanese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Thai</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian (please specify): _____</p>	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), Section A, “Demographic Information, Part1” 2007.	This question is straightforward and direct and is used by CHIS. California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is a telephone survey conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health and the Department of Health Care Services and is the largest state health survey in the US. It has been conducted every 2 years since 2001. CHIS surveys large samples of Asian and Latino groups and has tested questions in these groups.	Questions have been modified to remove the “refused” and “don’t know” options.	<p>California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)</p> <p>www.chis.ucla.edu/pdf/CHIS2007_adult_q.pdf</p> <p>www.chis.ucla.edu/</p>
Question 8 below is only asked of respondents who checked “Other Pacific Islander” in Question 3.					
8.*	<p>Which of the following ethnic groups best describe you (such as Samoan, Tongan)? [check all that apply]</p>	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), Section A, “Demographic Information, Part1”	This question is straightforward and direct and is used by CHIS. California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is a telephone survey	Questions have been modified to remove the “refused” and “don’t know” options. Also changed the wording to	<p>California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)</p> <p>www.chis.ucla.edu/pdf/CHIS2007_adult_q.pdf</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Fijian <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian/Chamorro <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Tongan <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander (please specify): <hr/>	2007.	conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health and the Department of Health Care Services and is the largest state health survey in the US. It has been conducted every 2 years since 2001. CHIS surveys large samples of Asian and Latino groups and has tested questions in these groups.	“which ethnic groups best describe you” from “what specific ethnic group are you”.	www.chis.ucla.edu/
Question 9 below is only asked of respondents who checked “White” in Question 3.					
9.*	Which of the following ethnic groups best describe you? [check all that apply] <input type="checkbox"/> Arab Middle Eastern <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Arab Middle Eastern <input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern European <input type="checkbox"/> French <input type="checkbox"/> German <input type="checkbox"/> Irish <input type="checkbox"/> Italian <input type="checkbox"/> Russian <input type="checkbox"/> Scandinavian <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed European descent <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): <hr/>	New question	Modeled after the previous CHIS questions for subgroup identification within Asian or Hispanic groups.	Created question based on advice from Scientific Advisory Committee. Based response choices on American Community Survey 2006 “Total ancestry reported” table from “Total ancestry categories tallied for people with one or more ancestry categories reported”. Listed the leading 6 European country-specific ancestry groups, and then added 2 large regional groupings (Eastern European, Scandinavian). Also added Arab Middle Eastern and non-Arab Middle Eastern as options, as it was felt that it was important to distinguish Middle Eastern ancestry from European.	

Question 10 below is asked only of respondents who checked “Black/African-American” in Question 3.					
10.*	<p>Which of the following groups best describe you? [check all that apply]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> African American</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cape Verdean</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ethiopian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ghanaian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nigerian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Somali</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other African (please specify): _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jamaican</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Haitian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other West Indian/Caribbean (please specify): _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Brazilian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other Central/South American (please specify): _____</p>	New question	Modeled after the previous CHIS questions for subgroup identification within Asian or Hispanic groups. .Used ACS 2006 “Total ancestry reported” from “Total ancestry categories tallied for people with one or more ancestry categories reported”.	Created question based on advice from Scientific Advisory Committee. Modified the response choices as follows: Took the 5 largest Sub-Saharan African groups, 2 largest West-Indian / Caribbean groups, and the largest South American/Central American group reported.	
In a telephone survey, Question 11 can be asked only of respondents who checked multiple categories for race and ethnicity from the questions above. For a self-administered, paper-and-pencil, survey, the skip pattern may be difficult, and researchers may opt to have all respondents answer Question 11.					
11.*	<p>Do you identify with any one race or ethnic group in particular?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), Section A, “Demographic Information, Part1” 2007.	Question intended to have participant choose primary racial/ethnic category. Based on questions asked in the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), Section A, “Demographic Information, Part1” 2007.	Questions have been modified to remove the “refused” and “don’t know” options. Also added “and ethnic group”.	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) www.chis.ucla.edu/pdf/CHIS2007_adult_q.pdf www.chis.ucla.edu/
Question 12 is asked only of respondents to answer “Yes” to Question 11.					
12.*	Which of the following do you		Based on questions asked in the	Questions have been modified	

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

	<p>most identify with? [check ONE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> African American/Black <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native <input type="checkbox"/> Arab Middle Eastern <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Arab Middle Eastern <input type="checkbox"/> Argentinean <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Bangladeshi <input type="checkbox"/> Bolivian <input type="checkbox"/> Brazilian <input type="checkbox"/> Burmese <input type="checkbox"/> Cambodian (Kampuchean) <input type="checkbox"/> Cape Verdean <input type="checkbox"/> Chicana <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Costa Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern European <input type="checkbox"/> Ecuadoran <input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Ethiopian <input type="checkbox"/> Fijian <input type="checkbox"/> Filipina/Pilipina <input type="checkbox"/> French <input type="checkbox"/> German <input type="checkbox"/> Ghanaian <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian/Chamorro <input type="checkbox"/> Guatemalan <input type="checkbox"/> Haitian 		<p>California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), Section A, “Demographic Information, Part1” 2007, but used all possible options from previous questions.</p>	<p>to remove the “refused” option.</p>	
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	<div><div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Hmong</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Honduran</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Indian (India)</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Indonesian</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Irish</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Italian</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Jamaican</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Japanese</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Korean</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Laotian</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Malaysian</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Mexican American</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Mexican/Mexicana</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Mixed European descent</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Nicaraguan</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Nigerian</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Pakistani</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Panamanian</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Paraguayan</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Peruvian</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Puerto Rican</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Russian</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Salvadoran</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Samoan</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Scandinavian</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Somali</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Spanish-American (from Spain)</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Sri Lankan</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Taiwanese</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Thai</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Tongan</div></div></div>				
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*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

	<div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Uruguayan</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Venezuelan</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> White</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Other African (specify):</div><div><div></div></div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian (specify):</div><div><div></div></div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Other Central/South American (specify):</div><div><div></div></div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Other Latina (specify):</div><div><div></div></div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander (specify):</div><div><div></div></div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Other West Indian/Caribbean (specify):</div><div><div></div></div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):</div><div><div></div></div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know</div></div>				
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SECTION 3 DETAILED ANCESTRY

DOMAIN: Race and Ethnicity/Immigration

Recommendations to researcher: This section is meant to capture respondents' ancestry by asking about her biological parents' and grandparents' place of birth. Researcher may want to specify "U.S. state or foreign country" if it is anticipated that there may be confusion, although we did not experience problems with this question. Researcher may want to rephrase to "In what country was:" if the specific U.S. state is not of interest to the study.

The following questions are about your family's background/ancestry.

Question	Text	Source	Selection rationale	Modifications & rationale	References and URLs
1.	<p>In what state or country was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Your biological father born? b. Your father's mother (your grandmother) born? c. Your father's father (your grandfather) born? d. Your biological mother born? e. Your mother's mother (your grandmother) born? f. Your mother's father (your grandfather) born? 	National Survey of American Life (NSAL) from "Ethnicity and Race ACL1 modified" (2001) Question H27	<p>Preferred open-ended response. Selected over a comparable question from the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire (BCCQ) Project because the NSAL question specifies biological parents, which is more relevant for genetic ancestry. BCCQ question is "In which U.S. state, territory, or foreign country was your (RELATIVE) born? mother, father, mother's mother, mother's father, father's mother, father's father".</p> <p>The National Survey of American Life (NSAL) is a study designed to explore racial and ethnic differences in mental disorders, psychological distress, and informal and formal service use from within the context of a variety of presumed risk and protective factors in the African-American and Afro-Caribbean populations of the United</p>	No modifications from original version.	<p>NSAL</p> <p>http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/190?archive=ICPSR&q=NSAL</p> <p>http://www.rcgd.isr.umich.edu/prba/nsal</p>

			States as compared with White respondents living in the same communities. The NSAL is part of the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES) data.		
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SECTION 4 GENERAL QUESTIONS					
We would like to gather some basic information about you.					
Question	Text	Source	Selection rationale	Modifications & rationale	References and URLs
1.*	What is your age?	Not applicable.	Question is direct and straightforward.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
2.*	What is your date of birth? ____/____/____ Month Day Year	Not applicable.	Question is direct and straightforward.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
3.*	What is your current address _____ Street City State Zip Code	Not applicable.	Question is direct and straightforward	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
4.*	What is your sex? [circle one] Male Female	Not applicable.	Question is direct and straightforward Advisory committees preferred “sex” to “gender”.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
5.*	What was your sex when you were born? <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Intersex <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	California Collaborations in HIV Prevention Research Dissemination Project, Module 2, Los Angeles Transgender Health Study Section S. Introduction and Screening	This question was felt to be clear and direct. It was used in the Los Angeles Transgender Health Study. The Los Angeles Transgender Health Study is a “collaborative research study of male-to-female (MTF) Transgenders in Los Angeles County [conducted by] The HIV Epidemiology Program, Van Ness Recovery House, The Asian Pacific AIDS Intervention Team, Bienestar	Literacy/clarity edit: Changed “biological sex at birth” to “sex when you were born”.	http://www.californiaaidsresearch.org/resources/dissemination_project/module_02/index.html http://friendscommunitycenter.org/documents/LA Transgender Health Study.pdf

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

			Human Services and The MinoritAIDS Project. The study is supported by the University of California University-wide AIDS Research Program and the Office of AIDS Programs and Policy.”		
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SECTION 5: EDUCATION AND INCOME

DOMAIN: Socioeconomic Status

Recommendations to researchers: This section is meant to capture respondent’s socioeconomic status (SES) through questions about personal and household education and income. The household education and income questions are included as core questions under the rationale that these are relevant to the respondent’s SES. The income questions are a condensed set of questions from the BCCQ Project, and are intended to capture additional sources of income or financial obligations beyond the immediate household.

Question	Text	Source	Selection rationale	Modifications & rationale	References and URLs
1.*	<p>What is the HIGHEST level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received? [check one]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended/ kindergarten only <input type="checkbox"/> 1st grade <input type="checkbox"/> 2nd grade <input type="checkbox"/> 3rd grade <input type="checkbox"/> 4th grade <input type="checkbox"/> 5th grade <input type="checkbox"/> 6th grade <input type="checkbox"/> 7th grade <input type="checkbox"/> 8th grade <input type="checkbox"/> 9th grade <input type="checkbox"/> 10th grade <input type="checkbox"/> 11th grade <input type="checkbox"/> 12th grade, high school graduate <input type="checkbox"/> 12th grade, did not graduate <input type="checkbox"/> GED or took a test to graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Some college, no degree 	NHIS (2007) Family Sociodemographic	The NHIS is one of the major data collection programs of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), and the questions have been tested and validated.	<p>We modified this question by eliminating the “don’t know” option.</p> <p>We also clarified the GED option by adding in “or took a test to graduate”, changed “12 grade, no diploma to 12th grade, did not graduate” (lower literacy) and combined all associate degree options</p>	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm

	<input type="checkbox"/> Associate degree (such as AA, AS, ABA) <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's degree (such as BA, BS, BBA) <input type="checkbox"/> Master's degree (such as MA, MS, MBA) <input type="checkbox"/> Professional degree (such as MD, DDS, JD) <input type="checkbox"/> Doctoral degree (such as PhD, EdD)				
2.	<p>Did you ever go to school outside the United States (do not include study abroad programs)? [check one]</p> <p>Yes/No</p>	<p>Source: modified from NSAL (2001), Personal Data Immigration - New.</p>	<p>The National Survey of American Life (NSAL) is a study designed to explore racial and ethnic differences in mental disorders, psychological distress, and informal and formal service use from within the context of a variety of presumed risk and protective factors in the African-American and Afro-Caribbean populations of the United States as compared with White respondents living in the same communities. The NSAL is part of the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES) data.</p>	<p>Added “not including study abroad programs” per feedback from the Community Advisory Committee.</p> <p>Also changed “receive any of your education” to “ever go to school” as a literacy level edit.</p>	<p>http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/190?archive=ICPSR&q=NSAL http://www.rcgd.isr.umich.edu/prba/nsal</p>
3.	<p>How many years of your education took place outside the United States?</p> <p>Elementary/Primary school</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Years</p>	<p>new</p>	<p>Added this as follow-up to previous question.</p>		

	High school/Secondary school _____ Years University/Post Secondary _____ Years				
4.*	<p>INCLUDING YOURSELF, in your household, what is the HIGHEST level of school completed, or the highest degree received? [check one]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None/kindergarten only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Elementary/Primary school</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> High school/Secondary school</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Some college, no degree</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Associates degree or higher</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know</p>	NHIS (2007) Family Sociodemographic	The NHIS is one of the major data collection programs of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), and the questions have been tested and validated.	<p>Added “including yourself” for clarity.</p> <p>After cognitive testing, combined grades into larger categories, as the original options were too detailed for participants.</p>	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm
Note: This question was culturally problematic in field testing and some participants felt it was too personal.					
5.*	What is your best guess of what the total income was of all family members who <u>live with you in your household</u> , before taxes, last year? This includes money from pay checks, government benefit programs, child support, social	NHIS (2007) Family Sociodemographic	The NHIS is one of the major data collection programs of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), and the questions have been tested and validated.	<p>We modified this question by adding “living in your household” per Community Advisory Committee feedback.</p> <p>Literacy and clarity edits: replaced “estimate” with “guess”, and “in the previous</p>	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm

	<p>security, retirement funds, unemployment benefits, and disability. [check one]</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> \$24,000 or less <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$35,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$36,000 to \$45,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$46,000 to \$55,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$56,000 to \$65,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$66,000 to \$75,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$76,000 to \$99,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$149,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$199,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 or more </p>			<p>calendar year” with “last year”, “wages” with “money from pay checks”, “public benefits” with “government benefit programs”, “pensions” with “retirement funds”</p> <p>Also made minor changes to sentence structure for readability.</p>	
6.*	<p>Sometimes when relatives or friends live in the same household, they group their income and contribute to each other’s support. Other times, the individuals or families keep their money separate from the rest of the household.</p> <p>How many FAMILY members (including yourself) WHO LIVE WITH YOU contribute to help support the household? This means that they may contribute money from their pay checks, money they receive from social security, disability, benefits, gifts of</p>	BCCQ (1998) Economic Resources	<p>Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire (BCCQ) Project - “In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women’s Health initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research. The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology.”</p> <p>These questions were specifically</p>	<p>Modified for clarity by adding examples of types of potential contributions to household support and by defining family.</p>	<p>Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.</p>

	money, groceries, free rent, buying appliances for the household, etc. Family means they are related to you by blood, marriage (including in-laws), partnership, or adoption. _____ # of people		developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.		
7.*	How many of these people are under 18 years of age?	BCCQ (1998) Economic Resources	Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire (BCCQ) Project - "In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women's Health initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research. The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology." These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.	No modifications to original version.	Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.
8.*	How many of these people are between 18 and 64?	BCCQ (1998) Economic Resources	Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire (BCCQ) Project - "In September 1995, the National Action	No modifications to original version.	Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer

			<p>Plan on Breast Cancer of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women’s Health initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research. The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology.”</p> <p>These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.</p>		Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.
9.*	How many of these people are 65 or older?	BCCQ (1998) Economic Resources	<p>Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire (BCCQ) Project - “In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women’s Health initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research. The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control</p>	No modifications to original version.	Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.

			<p>investigations in breast cancer etiology.”</p> <p>These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.</p>		
10.*	Do any non-relatives live in your household?	BCCQ (1998) Economic Resources	<p>Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire (BCCQ) Project - “In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women’s Health initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research. The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology.”</p> <p>These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.</p>	Changed “other people” to “non-relatives” for clarity, per results from field testing	Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.
11.*	How many non-relatives live in your household? ____#people	BCCQ (1998) Economic Resources	<p>Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire (BCCQ) Project - “In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women’s Health initiated the Breast</p>	Changed “other people” to “non-relatives” for clarity, per results from field testing	Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project,

			<p>Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research. The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology.”</p> <p>These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.</p>		National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.
12.*	<p>Do any of these non-relatives who live in your household help financially support you or your family? This means they might give you free rent, groceries, money to help pay household bills or expenses, etc.</p> <p>Yes/No/Don't know</p>	BCCQ (1998) Economic Resources	<p>Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire (BCCQ) Project - “In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women’s Health initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research. The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology.”</p>	<p>Modified by adding “financially” per Community Advisory Committee feedback, and “other people” to “non-relatives who live in your household”. Included examples for clarity.</p>	<p>Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.</p>

			These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.		
13.*	<p>Do you or your family help to financially support any of these non-relatives who live in your household?</p> <p>Yes/No/Don't know</p>	BCCQ (1998) Economic Resources	<p>Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire (BCCQ) Project - "In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women's Health initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research. The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology."</p> <p>These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.</p>	<p>Modified by adding "financially" per Community Advisory Committee feedback.</p> <p>Changed "other people" to "non-relatives who live in your household".</p>	<p>Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.</p>
14.*	<p>Do you or your family help financially support any relatives who do NOT live in your household? This means YOU may give THEM gifts of money, groceries, money to help pay rent, household bills or other expenses, buy</p>	BCCQ (1998) Economic Resources	<p>Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire (BCCQ) Project - "In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women's Health initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with</p>	<p>Modified by adding "financially" per Community Advisory Committee feedback.</p> <p>Added examples of types of support for clarification, after field testing.</p>	<p>Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on</p>

	<p>appliances, etc.?</p> <p>Yes/No/Don't know</p>		<p>the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research. The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology."</p> <p>These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.</p>		Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.
15.*	<p>Do you have any relatives who do <u>NOT</u> live in your household but <u>who help financially support you or your household family</u>? This means THEY may give YOU gifts of money, groceries, money to help pay rent, household bills or other expenses, buy appliances, etc.?</p> <p>Yes/No/Don't know</p>	BCCQ (1998) Economic Resources	<p>Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire (BCCQ) Project - "In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women's Health initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research. The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology."</p> <p>These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in</p>	<p>Modified by adding "financially" per Community Advisory Committee feedback.</p> <p>Added underlining and examples to clarify question, per field testing.</p>	Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.

			breast cancer research.		
16.*	How many <u>non-household</u> relatives help financially support you or your household family? ____# people	BCCQ (1998) Economic Resources	<p>Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire (BCCQ) Project - “In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women’s Health initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research. The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology.”</p> <p>These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.</p>	Modified by adding “financially” per Community Advisory Committee feedback.	Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

SECTION 6: WEALTH DOMAIN: Socioeconomic Status					
Recommendations to researcher: These two questions are meant to provide more nuanced measures of socioeconomic status (SES), beyond the basic measure of household income.					
The following questions are about your current assets and debt level. Debt means any money that you owe to others (banks, credit cards, family). Assets are those things of value that you own (house, condominium, or cars). Your household includes all the family members who live with you in your home on a regular basis (children, husbands, wives, partners, in-laws, or other family members).					
Question	Text	Source	Selection rationale	Modifications and rationale	References and URLs
1.	Using your best guess, altogether, what is the present value of you and your household family's total savings, assets, and property, including your home? If you own property, include the total value (minus the amount you owe on your mortgage(s)). Remember if you need to guess, that is fine. [check one] <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$0 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$500 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$4,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to \$24,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$199,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 to \$299,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300,000 to \$499,999	BCCQ (1998) section D Economic Resources	Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire (BCCQ) Project - "In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women's Health initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research. The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology." These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.	Added the "less than 0" option. Added definition of household for clarity. Added "Using your best guess" and reassurance about guessing at end of question based on results from field testing. The concepts of home equity, debt, and assets proved to be confusing to participants in field testing. We provided further guidance and examples for clarification.	Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the "expanded" questions.

	<input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know				
2.	<p>Using your best guess, how much debt do you and your household family have? This includes money you owe for student loans, credit card balances, loans from relatives, unpaid rent and/or unpaid medical bills, but does not include your mortgage or car loans. [check one]</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> \$0 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$2,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000 to \$4,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to \$19,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 to \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know </p>	BCCQ (1998) section D Economic Resources	<p>Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire (BCCQ) Project - "In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women's Health initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research. The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology."</p> <p>These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.</p>	<p>Changed "what is the approximate amount of debt you and your household family are responsible for paying off" to "using your best guess how much debt do you and your household family have" for literacy level. Also added unpaid rent and medical bills per feedback from cognitive testing.</p>	<p>Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.</p>

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the "expanded" questions.

SECTION 7: FINANCIAL HARDSHIP DOMAIN: Socioeconomic Status					
<p>Recommendation to researchers: As with the wealth questions, this single question is intended to capture more nuanced aspects of SES. This question proved to be problematic in field testing, because participants indicated that the responses were largely estimated or a guess. The investigator should therefore weigh the responses accordingly. Furthermore, although this question is meant to address savings/financial “buffer”, most people would consider cutting back on their expenses in this type of situation, and thus, it is difficult to know how this would affect responses. If it is more important to the researcher to assess the ability to meet basic needs, the question may be modified to remove the reference to the “current” standard of living.</p>					
<p>The next question is about money you may have saved up in case of an emergency.</p>					
Question	Text	Source	Selection rationale	Modifications and rationale	References and URLs
1.	<p>If you and your household had to live on money you currently have saved and had no other money coming in, how long could you and your household continue living at your current address and continue buying and doing the things you currently do? Using your best guess is fine. [check one]</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Less than a month <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 2 months <input type="checkbox"/> 3 – 6 months <input type="checkbox"/> 7 – 12 months <input type="checkbox"/> More than 1 year </p>	BCCQ (1998) Section E Fluctuations in Income and Financial Situation	<p>Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire (BCCQ) Project - “In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women’s Health initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research. The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology.”</p> <p>These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.</p>	<p>Original question was: “If you lost your current source of income and had to rely on savings or other resources, how long could you continue to live at your current address and maintain your <u>current standard of living</u>?”</p> <p>Modified for literacy level and clarity.</p> <p>Also added reassurance about guessing.</p>	

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

SECTION 8: INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATION/EMPLOYMENT DOMAIN: Socioeconomic Status					
Recommendations to researcher: The first occupation question, about employment status, is meant to capture SES. The second occupation question, a write-in question about usual occupation, is meant to capture both SES and/or occupational/environmental exposures through linkage to job classification codes or job exposure matrices.					
The following questions are about your occupation and your current employment status.					
Question	Text	Source	Selection rationale	Modifications and rationale	References and URLs
1.*	Which of the following best describes what you currently do? [select the ONE choice that best describes what you currently do] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Currently working full-time <input type="checkbox"/> Currently working part-time <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work, unemployed <input type="checkbox"/> Retired <input type="checkbox"/> On disability permanently <input type="checkbox"/> On disability for a period of time (on sick leave or maternity leave or disability leave for other reasons) <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house/homemaker <input type="checkbox"/> Student <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer work/work without pay 	Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID Family, 2007) Section BC Employment of Head, question BC1 developed by the Institute for Social Research	Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) – “The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), begun in 1968, is a longitudinal study of a representative sample of U.S. individuals (men, women, and children) and the family units in which they reside. It emphasizes the dynamic aspects of economic and demographic behavior, but its content is broad, including sociological and psychological measures.”	Changed “disabled” to “on disability” and changed “temporarily” to “for a period of time”. Added “disability leave for other reasons”. Added “volunteer work/work without pay” response category.	http://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)				
2.*	<p>What is/was your usual occupation? This would be the longest-held job that best describes the kind of work you do?</p> <p>_____ (write in response)</p>	BCCQ (1998) Respondent's Occupation	<p>Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire (BCCQ) Project - "In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women's Health initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research. The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology."</p> <p>These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.</p>	<p>Added past tense option for those currently not employed.</p> <p>Modified the clarification from "the most typical or longest held job that best describes the kind of work you do" to "the longest-held job that best describes the kind of work you do?".</p>	<p>Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.</p>

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SECTION 9: HEALTH INSURANCE DOMAIN: Socioeconomic Status					
Recommendations to researcher:					
Question	Text	Source	Selection rationale	Modifications and rationale	References and URLs
1*	<p>Are you currently covered by any kind of health insurance or other kind of health plan? [check one]</p> <p>Yes/No/Don't know</p>	NHIS (2007) Family Questionnaire Section: Family Health Insurance	The NHIS is one of the major data collection programs of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), and the questions have been tested and validated.	No modifications to original version.	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm
2.*	<p>What kind of health insurance or health care coverage do you currently have? [check all that apply]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Health insurance through my job or my husband's/wife's/partner's job (such as Blue Cross, HealthNet, Kaiser)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Individual health insurance (not provided) by my job or my husband's/wife's/partner's job (such as Blue Cross, HealthNet, Kaiser)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Medicare Part A and/or Part B (red, white, and blue card)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Medicare Part D prescription drug</p>	NHIS (2007) Family Questionnaire Section: Family Health Insurance	The NHIS is one of the major data collection programs of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), and the questions have been tested and validated.	<p>Added the following additional response categories to distinguish whether private health insurance is provided through job or not: "through my job or my husband's/wife's/partner's job" and "not provided through my or my husband's/wife's/partner's job". Added Medicare part D as an option. Also changed Medicaid to MediCal (because this is relevant to California) and consolidated "other government health program" with "state-sponsored health plan" into "Other government health program (county or state)".</p> <p>Descriptions of the insurance</p>	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm

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	<p>coverage (Medicare drug card)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Extra insurance for Medicare (Medi-Gap)<input type="checkbox"/> Medi-Cal (blue and white card)<input type="checkbox"/> Other government health program (county or state)<input type="checkbox"/> Military health care (such as TRICARE, VA, CHAMP-VA)<input type="checkbox"/> Indian Health Service<input type="checkbox"/> Single-service plan (such as dental, vision, prescriptions)<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know			<p>cards were also provided to facilitate identification of plan by respondent.</p>	
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SECTION 10: NEIGHBORHOOD DOMAIN: Neighborhood Characteristics					
Recommendations to researcher: This section includes questions about current residential address and identification of neighborhood, which can be geocoded and linked to geospatial data; built environment, walkability, access to resources and public transportation; safety, crime, aesthetics; and social cohesion, social capital, and neighborhood engagement. We also tested the feasibility of collecting residential history (e.g. listing the 5 most recent addresses and dates), but found in our field testing, as with other researchers, that it was too burdensome for participants to recall the dates and addresses (even cross-streets) of previous residences.					
We would like to know about the area you live in. The following questions are about your current neighborhood.					
Question	Text	Source	Selection rationale		References and URLs
1.	In what year did you first move to your current address? _____Year	Adapted from CHIS (2007) section M Housing, Parks, Transportation	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health and the Department of Health Care Services and is the largest state health survey in the US. It has been conducted every 2 years since 2001.	Literacy edit: Changed “residence” to “address”.	www.chis.ucla.edu/pdf/CHIS2007_adult_q.pdf www.chis.ucla.edu/
2.	We would like you to define the area you consider your neighborhood. Does your neighborhood have a name? [check one] Yes/No/Don’t know If YES, go to question #3 below.	PHDCN (Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, Community Survey, 1994-1995)	The Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) is an interdisciplinary study of how families, schools, and neighborhoods affect child and adolescent development. The Community Survey (PDF 1.8MB) collected data from a cross-sectional survey of Chicago residents in 1994. The survey gathered information from adult residents of Chicago on their perceptions of the neighborhoods in which they lived. The survey questionnaire was a multidimensional assessment of the structural	No modifications to original version.	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/PHDCN/ http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/files/PHDCN/community-survey.pdf

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

			conditions and organization of the neighborhoods.		
3.	What is it called? _____ (write-in response)	PHDCN (Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, Community Survey, 1994-1995)	The Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) is an interdisciplinary study of how families, schools, and neighborhoods affect child and adolescent development. The Community Survey (PDF 1.8MB) collected data from a cross-sectional survey of Chicago residents in 1994. The survey gathered information from adult residents of Chicago on their perceptions of the neighborhoods in which they lived. The survey questionnaire was a multidimensional assessment of the structural conditions and organization of the neighborhoods.	No modifications to original version.	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/PHDCN/ http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/files/PHDCN/community-survey.pdf
4.	Do you have any of the following in your neighborhood? [check all that apply] Yes/No/Don't know a. A park, playground or open space b. A big supermarket where you can buy food c. A medical clinic or health service d. A bank or credit union	National Survey of American Life (from Baltimore Health Study & DAS 1996)	The National Survey of American Life (NSAL) is a study designed to explore racial and ethnic differences in mental disorders, psychological distress, and informal and formal service use from within the context of a variety of presumed risk and protective factors in the African-American and Afro-Caribbean populations of the United States as compared with White respondents living in the same communities. The NSAL is part of the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES) data.	No modifications to original version.	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/190?archive=ICPSR&q=NSAL http://www.rcgd.isr.umich.edu/prba/nsal

	e. A check cashing outlet f. A police station or sub-station g. A public library				
5.	How often do you feel safe in your current neighborhood? [check one] None of the time/Some of the time /Most of the time/All of the time	CHIS (2007) section M Housing, Parks, Transportation	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health and the Department of Health Care Services and is the largest state health survey in the US. It has been conducted every 2 years since 2001.	No modifications to original version.	www.chis.ucla.edu/pdf/CHIS2007_adult_q.pdf www.chis.ucla.edu/
6.	Thinking about your neighborhood as a whole, please indicate if the following issues are a problem [check one for each question a-e]: Not really a problem /Minor problem / Somewhat serious problem/ Very serious problem a. Crime in your neighborhood b. Traffic c. A lot of noise d. Trash and litter e. Lighting at night	Alameda County Health and Ways of Living Study (1999)	These questions were felt to be easy to understand and adequately capture the construct of neighborhood disorder. The Alameda County Health and Ways of Living Study is a large study designed “to explore the influences of health practices and social relationships on the physical and mental health of a typical sample of the population.”	Changed “how serious a problem the following issues are” to “if the following issues are a problem”. We did not include public transportation availability as that is captured below in another question. Literacy edit: changed “excessive noise” to “a lot of noise”.	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/4432/detail
7.	The next questions are about	From the Chicago	Questions meant to capture	No modifications to original	Cagney KA, Glass TA, Skarupski

	<p>your neighbors: [check one for each question a-e]</p> <p>Response choices for a & b: Often/Sometimes/Rarely/ Never</p> <p>a. How often do you see neighbors talking outside in the yard, on the street, at the corner park, etc?</p> <p>b. How often do neighbors watch out for each other, such as calling if they see a problem?</p> <p>Response choices for c-e: A lot/Some/Few/None</p> <p>c. How many neighbors do you know by name?</p> <p>d. How many neighbors do you have a friendly talk with at least once a week?</p> <p>e. How many neighbors could you call on for assistance in doing something around your home or yard or to “borrow a cup of sugar” or some other small favor?</p>	<p>Neighborhood and Disability Study</p>	<p>neighborhood cohesion shown to be reliable and have construct validity.</p> <p>These questions were recommended by the Scientific Advisory Committee.</p>	<p>version.</p>	<p>KA, Barnes LL, Schwartz BS, Mendes de Leon CF. Neighborhood-level cohesion and disorder: measurement and validation in two older adult urban populations. J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci. 2009 May;64(3):415-24. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2670251/</p>
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*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

8.	<p>Are there any groups in your neighborhood such as community associations, social clubs, book clubs, churches/spiritual centers, or faith-based organizations? [check one]</p> <p>Yes/No/Don't know</p> <p>If YES, go to question 9 below.</p>	NSAL(2001) Section A Neighborhood, Neighborhood Participation – NSBA I	The National Survey of American Life (NSAL) is a study designed to explore racial and ethnic differences in mental disorders, psychological distress, and informal and formal service use from within the context of a variety of presumed risk and protective factors in the African-American and Afro-Caribbean populations of the United States as compared with White respondents living in the same communities. The NSAL is part of the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES) data.	Added “churches/spiritual centers” per Community Advisory Committee feedback.	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/190?archive=ICPSR&q=NSAL http://www.rcgd.isr.umich.edu/prba/nsal
9.	<p>Are you actively involved in any of these groups? [check one]</p> <p>Yes/No</p>	NSAL Section A Neighborhood, Neighborhood Participation – NSBA I	The National Survey of American Life (NSAL) is a study designed to explore racial and ethnic differences in mental disorders, psychological distress, and informal and formal service use from within the context of a variety of presumed risk and protective factors in the African-American and Afro-Caribbean populations of the United States as compared with White respondents living in the same communities. The NSAL is part of the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES) data.	No modifications to original version.	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/190?archive=ICPSR&q=NSAL http://www.rcgd.isr.umich.edu/prba/nsal
10.	Please check the answer that best applies to you and your neighborhood. Both <u>local</u> and <u>within walking distance</u> means	2002 Active Living Research Neighborhood Environment Walkability Scale(NEWS) Section C,	“The NEWS and NEWS-A assess perceived residential density, land use mix (including both indices of proximity and accessibility), street	Modified original wording on b from “Stores are within...” to “There are stores within...”.	http://www.activelivingresearch.org/node/10649

	<p>within a 10-15 minute <u>walk</u> from your home. [check one for each question a-d]</p> <p>Strongly disagree/ Disagree/ Agree/ Strongly agree</p> <p>a. I can do most of my shopping at local stores.</p> <p>b. There are stores within easy walking distance of my home.</p> <p>c. There are many places to go within easy walking distance of my home.</p> <p>d. It is easy to walk to a transit stop (bus, train) from my home.</p>	Access to Services	<p>connectivity, infrastructure for walking/cycling, neighborhood aesthetics, and traffic and crime safety.</p> <p>The NEWS is a 98-question instrument developed to determine the perception of neighborhood design features hypothesized to be related to physical activity. The abbreviated version of the NEWS instrument was derived based on multi-level factor analysis performed on the original NEWS instrument using a subsample of participants in the Neighborhood Quality of Life Study.”</p>	<p>Selected 4 out of 7 original questions from the Access to Services (Section C) section from NEWS. Three items were excluded based on recommendations from the Scientific Advisory Committee to condense the total number of items, deleting those that could be better captured in other built environment questions (e.g., CHIS questions on parks and open space). For the parking item in particular, one advisor suggested that this item was more about convenience than access.</p> <p>Original NEWS questions from Section C that were not included are:</p> <p>*Parking is difficult in local shopping areas.</p> <p>* The streets in my neighborhood are hilly, making my neighborhood difficult to walk in.</p> <p>* There are many canyons/hillsides in my neighborhood that limit the number of routes for getting from place to place.</p>	
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*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

SECTION 11: NATIONALITY/IMMIGRATION DOMAIN: Immigration					
Recommendations to researcher: The questions in this section are intended to capture nationality (country of origin) and immigration (age/year of immigration, length of residence, immigration patterns, and reasons for immigration) characteristics of the respondent.					
Earlier, we asked about your family's background. Now we would like to know about your background.					
Question	Text	Source	Selection rationale	Modifications and rationale	References and URLs
1.*	In what country were you born?	NSAL Section H1 Personal Data, Early Life, NSBA	Straight-forward question. Open ended response preferred. The National Survey of American Life (NSAL) is a study designed to explore racial and ethnic differences in mental disorders, psychological distress, and informal and formal service use from within the context of a variety of presumed risk and protective factors in the African-American and Afro-Caribbean populations of the United States as compared with White respondents living in the same communities. The NSAL is part of the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES) data.	No modifications to original version.	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/190?archive=ICPSR&q=NSAL http://www.rcgd.isr.umich.edu/prba/nsal
2.*	In what state or country did you spend the most time growing up?	NSAL Section H1 Personal Data, Early Life, NSBA	Felt to be important question relevant to ascertaining exposure history. Open ended response preferred. The National Survey of American Life (NSAL) is a study designed to explore racial and ethnic differences in mental disorders, psychological distress, and informal and formal service use from within the context of a variety of	No modifications to original version.	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/190?archive=ICPSR&q=NSAL http://www.rcgd.isr.umich.edu/prba/nsal

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

			presumed risk and protective factors in the African-American and Afro-Caribbean populations of the United States as compared with White respondents living in the same communities. The NSAL is part of the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES) data.		
For respondents born in the United States, go to section 12: Language. If not go to question 3 below.					
3.*	How old were you when you first came to this country to live? _____ years old	NLAAS 2002 Demographics DM section.	The National Latino and Asian American Survey (NLAAS) is one of the most comprehensive studies of Latinos and Asian Americans ever conducted using up-to-date scientific strategies in the design, sampling procedures, psychiatric assessments, and analytic techniques.	Added “to live” for clarity.	http://www.multiculturalmentalhealth.org/nlaas.asp
4.	Have you gone back to live for at least 3 years in the country in which you were born? [check one] Yes/No If YES, go to question 5 below	Heavily modified from NLAAS section Migration Status and History (2002).	The National Latino and Asian American Survey (NLAAS) is one of the most comprehensive studies of Latinos and Asian Americans ever conducted using up-to-date scientific strategies in the design, sampling procedures, psychiatric assessments, and analytic techniques.	Modified questions from NLAAS to more clearly convey intent of question, which was to get at the concept of circular migration and to ascertain whether the participant had gone back to reside in their native country for a notable amount of time. Original NLAAS questions were: How often have you returned to the country of origin of your parents/your country of origin	http://www.multiculturalmentalhealth.org/nlaas.asp

				<p>– often, sometimes, rarely, never?</p> <p>How many times have you returned to the country of origin of your parents/your country of origin in the last year?</p> <p>Approximately how long did you stay in the country of origin of your parents/your country of origin last year?</p>	
5.	What is the most recent year you returned to live in the US? _____ year	New question to follow-up previous			
6.	<p>The following are a list of reasons that people give for coming to the United States. Please tell us how important each one of these reasons was for you and/or your family to come to the US. [check one for each question a-i]</p> <p>Does not apply to my situation/ Somewhat important / Important/ Very important</p> <p>a. To find employment or a job</p> <p>b. To improve your life or that of your family and look for better opportunities</p>	<p>NLAAS 2002 Context of Exit Questions (CE)</p> <p>Modified: “To improve the future of the children in the family” was changed to “To improve the future of the children in your family”</p>	<p>The National Latino and Asian American Survey (NLAAS) is one of the most comprehensive studies of Latinos and Asian Americans ever conducted using up-to-date scientific strategies in the design, sampling procedures, psychiatric assessments, and analytic techniques.</p>	<p>Replaced original category “Not at all important” with “Does not apply to my situation” based on results from cognitive testing.</p> <p>Literacy edit: replaced “persecuted” with “mistreated”; replaced “To seek medical attention” with “For medical care”; replaced “To seek better educational opportunities” with “To get a better education”.</p> <p>Also modified: “To improve the future of the children in the family” was changed to “To improve the future of the</p>	<p>http://www.multiculturalmentalhealth.org/nlaas.asp</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">c. To join other family members already living in the USd. To improve the future of the children in your familye. Because of the political situation in your country of originf. You (or your family) were mistreated for political reasonsg. For medical careh. To get a better educationi. Because of marital or family problems			children in your family’.	
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SECTION 12: LANGUAGE DOMAIN: Language					
Recommendations to researcher: The language questions in this section are intended to capture respondent’s language use and preference. Language questions, particularly the expanded ones included here, are also used as measures of acculturation.					
We would like to know about which languages you speak and prefer.					
Question	Text	Source	Selection rationale	Modifications and rationale	References and URLs
1.*	What languages do you speak at home? _____ (write-in responses)	CHIS 2007 Adult Questionnaire, section G, Demographic Information Part II	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is a telephone survey conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health and the Department of Health Care Services and is the largest state health survey in the US. It has been conducted every 2 years since 2001. CHIS surveys large samples of Asian and Latino groups and has tested questions in these groups.	No modifications to original version.	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) www.chis.ucla.edu/pdf/CHIS2007_adult_q.pdf www.chis.ucla.edu/
2.*	Which languages did you speak while growing up? _____ (write-in responses) If you listed more than one language, which language did you speak the most? _____ (write-in responses)	Measurement and Methods Core of the Center for Aging in Diverse Communities (CADC), UCSF, Section English Language Proficiency	The CADC Measurement Core has developed a framework of social status that attempts to deconstruct complex sociodemographic factors (including SES) into specific components, such as language fluency, immigration status, country of origin, financial deprivation, and wealth. This multidimensional conceptual	No modifications to original version.	http://dgim.ucsf.edu/cadc/courses/measurement/index.html

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

			<p>framework of social status is relevant for immigrants and limited English proficient persons.</p> <p>The CADC surveys were developed through the use of focus groups and cognitive interviews.</p>		
3.*	<p>How well do you speak English? [check one]</p> <p>Not at all / Poorly/ OK/ Well / Very well</p>	CADC Section English Language Proficiency	<p>The CADC Measurement Core has developed a framework of social status that attempts to deconstruct complex sociodemographic factors (including SES) into specific components, such as language fluency, immigration status, country of origin, financial deprivation, and wealth. This multidimensional conceptual framework of social status is relevant for immigrants and limited English proficient persons.”</p> <p>The CADC surveys were developed through the use of focus groups and cognitive interviews.</p>	<p>Replaced “fairly well” with “OK” for clarity. Field testing revealed participants were having difficulty distinguishing between the original choices of “fairly well” and “well”.</p>	http://dgim.ucsf.edu/cadc/core/measurement/index.html
4.*	<p>How well do you understand spoken English? [check one]</p> <p>Not at all / Poorly/ OK/ Well /</p>	CADC Section English Language Proficiency	<p>The CADC Measurement Core has developed a framework of social status that attempts to deconstruct complex</p>	<p>Replaced “fairly well” with OK for clarity. Field testing revealed participants were having difficulty distinguishing</p>	http://dgim.ucsf.edu/cadc/core/measurement/index.html

	Very well		<p>sociodemographic factors (including SES) into specific components, such as language fluency, immigration status, country of origin, financial deprivation, and wealth. This multidimensional conceptual framework of social status is relevant for immigrants and limited English proficient persons.”</p> <p>The CADC surveys were developed through the use of focus groups and cognitive interviews.</p>	between the original choices of “fairly well” and “well”.	
5.*	<p>How well do you read English? [check one]</p> <p>Not at all / Poorly/ OK/ Well / Very well</p>	CADC Section English Language Proficiency	<p>The CADC Measurement Core has developed a framework of social status that attempts to deconstruct complex sociodemographic factors (including SES) into specific components, such as language fluency, immigration status, country of origin, financial deprivation, and wealth. This multidimensional conceptual framework of social status is relevant for immigrants and limited English proficient persons.”</p> <p>The CADC surveys were developed through the use of</p>	Replaced “fairly well” with OK for clarity. Field testing revealed participants were having difficulty distinguishing between the original choices of “fairly well” and “well”.	http://dgim.ucsf.edu/cadc/cor es/measurement/index.html

			focus groups and cognitive interviews.		
6.*	How well do you write English? [check one] Not at all / Poorly/ OK/ Well / Very well	CADC Section English Language Proficiency	The CADC Measurement Core has developed a framework of social status that attempts to deconstruct complex sociodemographic factors (including SES) into specific components, such as language fluency, immigration status, country of origin, financial deprivation, and wealth. This multidimensional conceptual framework of social status is relevant for immigrants and limited English proficient persons.” The CADC surveys were developed through the use of focus groups and cognitive interviews.	Replaced “fairly well” with OK for clarity. Field testing revealed participants were having difficulty distinguishing between the original choices of “fairly well” and “well”.	http://dgim.ucsf.edu/cadc/cor/es/measurement/index.html
Question 7-9 are considered Core questions if language in the context of health care access is of interest to the study.					
7.	When you talk with a doctor or nurse, would you find it helpful to have someone with you who could translate what you are saying and what your doctor or nurse is saying to you? [check one] <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Adapted from Health Research and Educational Trust (HRET) Disparities Toolkit	The Health Research and Educational Trust (HRET) Toolkit is a Web-based tool that provides hospitals, health systems, clinics, and health plans information and resources for systematically collecting race, ethnicity, and primary language data from patients.	Adapted from Health Research and Educational Trust (HRET) Disparities Toolkit. Replaced “an interpreter” with “someone with you who could translate what you are saying and what your doctor or nurse is saying to you”. Also added “have not seen a	Hasnain-Wynia, R., Pierce, D., Haque, A., Hedges Greising, C., Prince, V., Reiter, J. (2007) <i>Health Research and Educational Trust Disparities Toolkit</i> . hretdisparities.org

	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know/Have not seen a doctor or nurse			doctor or nurse" per Community Advisory Committee feedback.	
8.	What language would you feel most comfortable speaking with your doctor or nurse? _____ (write-in response)	Adapted from HRET Toolkit	The Health Research and Educational Trust (HRET) Toolkit is a Web-based tool that provides hospitals, health systems, clinics, and health plans information and resources for systematically collecting race, ethnicity, and primary language data from patients.	Changed "healthcare provider" to "doctor or nurse". Changed "do you" to "would you"	Hasnain-Wynia, R., Pierce, D., Haque, A., Hedges Greising, C., Prince, V., Reiter, J. (2007) <i>Health Research and Educational Trust Disparities Toolkit</i> . hretdisparities.org
9.	In which language are you most comfortable reading medical or health care information? _____ (write-in response)	Adapted from HRET Toolkit	The Health Research and Educational Trust (HRET) Toolkit is a Web-based tool that provides hospitals, health systems, clinics, and health plans information and resources for systematically collecting race, ethnicity, and primary language data from patients.	Changed verb tense from "In which language would you be..." to "In which language are you..."	Hasnain-Wynia, R., Pierce, D., Haque, A., Hedges Greising, C., Prince, V., Reiter, J. (2007) <i>Health Research and Educational Trust Disparities Toolkit</i> . hretdisparities.org
10.	What language do you speak with your friends? [check one] Only English/ Both English and other language(s)/ Only other language(s)	CHIS 2007 Adult Questionnaire, section G , Demographic Information Part II	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is a telephone survey conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health and the Department of Health Care Services and is the largest	Eliminated "don't know" response category.	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) www.chis.ucla.edu/pdf/CHIS2007_adult_q.pdf www.chis.ucla.edu/

			state health survey in the US. It has been conducted every 2 years since 2001. CHIS surveys large samples of Asian and Latino groups and has tested questions in these groups.		
11.	<p>In what language are the TV shows, radio stations, or newspapers that you usually watch, listen, or read? [check one]</p> <p>Only English/ Both English and other language(s)/ Only other language(s)</p>	CHIS 2007 Adult Questionnaire, section G , Demographic Information Part II	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is a telephone survey conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health and the Department of Health Care Services and is the largest state health survey in the US. It has been conducted every 2 years since 2001. CHIS surveys large samples of Asian and Latino groups and has tested questions in these groups.	Eliminated “don’t know” response category.	<p>California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)</p> <p>www.chis.ucla.edu/pdf/CHIS2007_adult_q.pdf</p> <p>www.chis.ucla.edu/</p>
12.	<p>In which language do you usually think? [check one]</p> <p>Only English/ Both English and other language(s)/ Only other language(s)</p>	CADC Section English Language Proficiency	The CADC Measurement Core has developed a framework of social status that attempts to deconstruct complex sociodemographic factors (including SES) into specific components, such as language fluency, immigration status, country of origin, financial deprivation, and wealth. This multidimensional conceptual framework of social status is relevant for immigrants and	Simplified the original CADC response choices, which were only Spanish/More Spanish than English/Both Equally/More English than Spanish/Only English.	http://dgim.ucsf.edu/cadc/cor/es/measurement/index.html

			<p>limited English proficient persons.</p> <p>The CADC surveys were developed through the use of focus groups and cognitive interviews.</p>		
Questions 13-15 are only asked of respondents who don't speak English.					
13.	<p>Does anyone in your household speak English? [check one]</p> <p>Yes/No</p> <p>[If YES:]</p> <p>In general, how well do they speak English? [check one]</p> <p>Not at all/Poorly/Fairly well/Well Very well</p>	BCCQ (1998) Social and Demographic Characteristics	<p>In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer (NAPBC) of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women's Health (OWH) initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research (ISR). The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology.</p> <p>These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.</p>	All "don't know" options were eliminated.	Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.
14.	Does anyone in your	BCCQ (1998) Social and	In September 1995, the	All "don't know" options were	Krieger N, Chen JT.

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the "expanded" questions.

	<p>household read English? [check one]</p> <p>Yes/No</p> <p>[If YES:]</p> <p>In general, how well do they read English? [check one]</p> <p>Not at all/Poorly/Fairly well/Well</p>	Demographic Characteristics.	<p>National Action Plan on Breast Cancer (NAPBC) of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women’s Health (OWH) initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research (ISR). The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology.</p> <p>These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.</p>	eliminated.	Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.
15.	<p>Does anyone in your household write English? [check one]</p> <p>Yes/No</p> <p>[If YES:]</p> <p>In general, how well do they write English? [check one]</p>	BCCQ (1998) Social and Demographic Characteristics.	<p>In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer (NAPBC) of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women’s Health (OWH) initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple</p>	All “don’t know” options were eliminated.	Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.

	Not at all/Poorly/Fairly well/Well		<p>University Institute for Survey Research (ISR). The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology.</p> <p>These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.</p>		
16.	<p>INCLUDING yourself, when you were 13 years old, did anyone in your household speak English? [check one]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I and/or someone else spoke English</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>[If YES:]</p> <p>How well did you/they speak English? [check one]</p> <p>Not at all/Poorly/Fairly well/Well/Very well</p>	BCCQ (1998) Social and Demographic Characteristics	<p>In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer (NAPBC) of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on Women's Health (OWH) initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research (ISR). The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology.</p>	Added "INCLUDING yourself" to clarify question based on cognitive testing feedback.	<p>Krieger N, Chen JT. Sociodemographic and cultural module for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project. Prepared for the Breast Cancer Core Questionnaire Project, National Institutes of Health and National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. Bethesda, MD: September 1996.</p>

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

			These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.		
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*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

SECTION 13: WRITTEN LANGUAGE
DOMAIN: Language-Literacy and Numeracy

Recommendations to researcher: Health literacy is an under-studied but important aspect of health care access, and potential driver of health disparities. The preamble language may be modified, depending on the researcher's interests. Question 5 is sufficient by itself in detecting inadequate health literacy, and if unable to include all screening questions, researchers may choose to include this question by itself.

The following questions are about your comfort with written medical information in your preferred or native language. So, for example, if you speak mostly or only Spanish, answer the questions assuming the written information would be in Spanish. If you speak mostly or only Cantonese, answer the questions assuming the written information would be in Chinese. If you speak mostly or only English, answer the question assuming the written information would be in English.

Question	Text	Source	Selection rationale	Modifications and rationale	References and URLs
1.	How easy is it for you to read and understand the instructions written on a prescription bottle about how to take a medicine? [check one] <input type="checkbox"/> Very difficult <input type="checkbox"/> Difficult <input type="checkbox"/> Easy <input type="checkbox"/> Very easy <input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply to me/ No prescriptions	Commonwealth Fund 2006 Quality of Health Care Survey	The Commonwealth Fund 2006 Health Care Quality Survey was conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International in 2006. The survey consisted of 25-minute telephone interviews, conducted in either English or Spanish, among a random, nationally representative sample of 3,535 adults age 18 and older living in the continental United States. The sample was designed to target African American, Hispanic, and Asian American households.	Literacy edit: changed "not applicable" to "does not apply to me".	http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Surveys/2006/The-Commonwealth-Fund-2006--Health-Care-Quality-Survey.aspx
2.	How easy is it for you to read and understand WRITTEN information that you receive from doctors or other medical	Commonwealth Fund 2006 Quality of Health Care Survey	The Commonwealth Fund 2006 Health Care Quality Survey was conducted by Princeton Survey Research	Literacy edit: changed "not applicable" to "does not apply to me"; changed "personnel" to "workers".	http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Surveys/2006/The-Commonwealth-Fund-2006--Health-Care-Quality-

	<p>workers about your health? [check one]</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Very difficult <input type="checkbox"/> Difficult <input type="checkbox"/> Easy <input type="checkbox"/> Very easy <input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply to me/ Have not received written information </p>		<p>Associates International in 2006. The survey consisted of 25-minute telephone interviews, conducted in either English or Spanish, among a random, nationally representative sample of 3,535 adults age 18 and older living in the continental United States. The sample was designed to target African American, Hispanic, and Asian American households. “</p>		<p>Survey.aspx</p>
3.	<p>How often do you have someone (like a family member, friend, hospital/clinic worker, or caregiver) help you read medical information? [check one]</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> None of the time <input type="checkbox"/> Some of the time <input type="checkbox"/> Most of the time <input type="checkbox"/> All of the time <input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply to me/ Have not received written information </p>	<p>Health Literacy Screening Questions (3VA) from Chew, et al. 2008</p>	<p>Large multicenter study of Veteran’s Administration (VA) patients that validated three brief screening questions for detecting inadequate health literacy using either the REALM or the S-TOFHLA as the gold standard.</p> <p>These questions were felt to be a brief way to identify inadequate health literacy without offending the participant.</p>	<p>Literacy edit: changed “not applicable” to “does not apply to me”.</p>	<p>Chew, et al. 2008. Validation of Screening Questions for Limited Health literacy in a Large VA Outpatient Population. J Gen Intern Med. 2008 May; 23(5): 561–566.</p>
4.	<p>How often do you have trouble understanding things about an illness you may have because of difficulty understanding written</p>	<p>Health Literacy Screening Questions (3VA) from Chew, et al. 2008</p>	<p>Large multicenter study of Veteran’s Administration (VA) patients that validated three brief screening questions for detecting inadequate health</p>	<p>Literacy edit: changed “not applicable” to “does not apply to me”.</p>	<p>Chew, et al. 2008. Validation of Screening Questions for Limited Health literacy in a Large VA Outpatient Population. J Gen Intern Med.</p>

	<p>information? [check one]</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> None of the time <input type="checkbox"/> Some of the time <input type="checkbox"/> Most of the time <input type="checkbox"/> All of the time <input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply to me/ Have not received written information </p>		<p>literacy using either the REALM or the S-TOFHLA as the gold standard.</p> <p>These questions were felt to be a brief way to identify inadequate health literacy without offending the participant.</p>		2008 May; 23(5): 561–566.
5.	<p>How confident are you filling out forms by yourself? [check one]</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Not confident <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat confident <input type="checkbox"/> Confident <input type="checkbox"/> Very confident </p>	Health Literacy Screening Questions (3VA) from Chew, et al. 2008	<p>Large multicenter study of Veteran’s Administration (VA) patients that validated three brief screening questions for detecting inadequate health literacy using either the REALM or the S-TOFHLA as the gold standard.</p> <p>These questions were felt to be a brief way to identify inadequate health literacy without offending the participant.</p>	No modifications from original version.	Chew, et al. 2008. Validation of Screening Questions for Limited Health literacy in a Large VA Outpatient Population J Gen Intern Med. 2008 May; 23(5): 561–566.

SECTION 14: COMFORT WITH NUMBERS DOMAIN: Language- Literacy and Numeracy					
Recommendations to researcher: Like literacy, numeracy- or literacy with numbers- is increasingly recognized as being an important component of access to health care and cultural health capital.					
The following questions are about your comfort with numbers.					
Question	Text	source	Selection rationale	Modifications and rationale	References and URLs
1.	<p>How good are you at working with fractions (such as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$)? [check one]</p> <p>Very poor/Poor/Fair/Good/Very good</p>	Subjective Numeracy Scale developed by Fagerlin et al.	The primary objective in developing the Subjective Numeracy Scale “was to identify questions that would be quicker and more palatable for survey participants to answer yet still would be powerful predictors of people’s ability to perform numerically intensive tasks... The final scale was reliable, $\alpha=0.82$. [There was] a significant correlation with the objective numeracy measure [Lipkus] ($\alpha=0.75$; $r=0.53$, $P<0.01$).”	Response scale modified from 6 points to 5 points and words added to correspond to numeric choices for ease of use on telephone survey. Examples of fractions were added for clarification.	Fagerlin et al. Measuring Numeracy without a Math Test: Development of the Subjective Numeracy Scale. Med Decis Making 2007; 27; 672.
2.	<p>How good are you at working with percentages (such as 6%, 18%)? [check one]</p> <p>Very poor/Poor/Fair/Good/Very good</p>	Subjective Numeracy Scale developed by Fagerlin et al.	The primary objective in developing the Subjective Numeracy Scale “was to identify questions that would be quicker and more palatable for survey participants to answer yet still would be	Response scale modified from 6 points to 5 points and words added to correspond to numeric choices for ease of use on telephone survey. Examples of percentages were added.	Fagerlin et al. Measuring Numeracy without a Math Test: Development of the Subjective Numeracy Scale. Med Decis Making 2007; 27; 672.

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

			powerful predictors of people's ability to perform numerically intensive tasks... The final scale was reliable, $\alpha=0.82$. [There was] a significant correlation with the objective numeracy measure [Lipkus] ($\alpha=0.75$; $r=0.53$, $P<0.01$)."		
3.	How good are you at calculating a 15% tip on a meal or other service? [check one] Very poor/Poor/Fair/Good/ Very good	Subjective Numeracy Scale developed by Fagerlin et al.	The primary objective in developing the Subjective Numeracy Scale "was to identify questions that would be quicker and more palatable for survey participants to answer yet still would be powerful predictors of people's ability to perform numerically intensive tasks... The final scale was reliable, $\alpha=0.82$. [There was] a significant correlation with the objective numeracy measure [Lipkus] ($\alpha=0.75$; $r=0.53$, $P<0.01$)."	Response scale modified from 6 points to 5 points and words added to correspond to numeric choices for ease of use on telephone survey.	Fagerlin et al. Measuring Numeracy without a Math Test: Development of the Subjective Numeracy Scale. Med Decis Making 2007; 27; 672.
4.	How good are you at figuring out how much a shirt will cost if it is 25% off? [check one] Very poor/Poor/Fair/Good/	Subjective Numeracy Scale developed by Fagerlin et al.	The primary objective in developing the Subjective Numeracy Scale "was to identify questions that would be quicker and more palatable	Response scale modified from 6 points to 5 points and words added to correspond to numeric choices for ease of use on telephone survey.	Fagerlin et al. Measuring Numeracy without a Math Test: Development of the Subjective Numeracy Scale. Med Decis Making 2007; 27;

	Very good		for survey participants to answer yet still would be powerful predictors of people's ability to perform numerically intensive tasks... The final scale was reliable, $\alpha=0.82$. [There was] a significant correlation with the objective numeracy measure [Lipkus] ($\alpha=0.75$; $r=0.53$, $P<0.01$)."		672.
5.	When reading a newspaper, how helpful do you find tables and graphs that are part of the story? [check one] Not helpful/Somewhat helpful/Helpful/Very helpful/Does not apply to me. I do not read newspapers	Subjective Numeracy Scale developed by Fagerlin et al.	The primary objective in developing the Subjective Numeracy Scale "was to identify questions that would be quicker and more palatable for survey participants to answer yet still would be powerful predictors of people's ability to perform numerically intensive tasks... The final scale was reliable, $\alpha=0.82$. [There was] a significant correlation with the objective numeracy measure [Lipkus] ($\alpha=0.75$; $r=0.53$, $P<0.01$)."	Response scale modified from 6 points to 5 points and words added to correspond to numeric choices for ease of use on telephone survey. A not applicable choice was added to question based on logic of the question and Community Advisory Committee feedback.	Fagerlin et al. Measuring Numeracy without a Math Test: Development of the Subjective Numeracy Scale. Med Decis Making 2007; 27; 672.
6.	When people tell you the chance of something happening, do you prefer that they use words ("it rarely happens") or numbers ("there	Subjective Numeracy Scale developed by Fagerlin et al.	The primary objective in developing the Subjective Numeracy Scale "was to identify questions that would be quicker and more palatable	Response scale modified from 6 points to 5 points and words added to correspond to numeric choices for ease of use on telephone survey.	Fagerlin et al. Measuring Numeracy without a Math Test: Development of the Subjective Numeracy Scale. Med Decis Making 2007; 27;

	<p>is a 1% chance”)? [check one]</p> <p>Always prefer numbers/ Prefer numbers more than words/ Equally prefer words and numbers/ Prefer words more than numbers/ Always prefer words</p>		<p>for survey participants to answer yet still would be powerful predictors of people’s ability to perform numerically intensive tasks... The final scale was reliable, $\alpha=0.82$. [There was] a significant correlation with the objective numeracy measure [Lipkus] ($\alpha=0.75$; $r=0.53$, $P<0.01$).”</p>		672.
7.	<p>When you hear a weather forecast, do you prefer predictions using percentages (such as “there will be a 20% chance of rain today”) or predictions using only words (such as “there is a small chance of rain today”)? [check one]</p> <p>Always prefer numbers/ Prefer numbers more than words/ Equally prefer words and numbers/ Prefer words more than numbers/ Always prefer words</p>	Subjective Numeracy Scale developed by Fagerlin et al.	<p>The primary objective in developing the Subjective Numeracy Scale “was to identify questions that would be quicker and more palatable for survey participants to answer yet still would be powerful predictors of people’s ability to perform numerically intensive tasks... The final scale was reliable, $\alpha=0.82$. [There was] a significant correlation with the objective numeracy measure [Lipkus] ($\alpha=0.75$; $r=0.53$, $P<0.01$).”</p>	Response scale modified from 6 points to 5 points and words added to correspond to numeric choices for ease of use on telephone survey.	Fagerlin et al. Measuring Numeracy without a Math Test: Development of the Subjective Numeracy Scale. Med Decis Making 2007; 27; 672.
8.	<p>How often do you find numerical information (such as graphs or tables with</p>	Subjective Numeracy Scale developed by Fagerlin et al.	The primary objective in developing the Subjective Numeracy Scale “was to	Response scale modified from 6 points to 5 points and words added to correspond to	Fagerlin et al. Measuring Numeracy without a Math Test: Development of the

	<p>numbers) to be useful? [check one]</p> <p>Never/Not very often/ About half the time/Often/ Very often</p>		<p>identify questions that would be quicker and more palatable for survey participants to answer yet still would be powerful predictors of people's ability to perform numerically intensive tasks... The final scale was reliable, $\alpha=0.82$. [There was] a significant correlation with the objective numeracy measure [Lipkus] ($\alpha=0.75$; $r=0.53$, $P<0.01$)."</p>	<p>numeric choices for ease of use on telephone survey. Added example "such as graphs or tables with numbers".</p>	<p>Subjective Numeracy Scale. Med Decis Making 2007; 27; 672.</p>
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*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

SECTION 15: SEXUALITY DOMAIN: Sexuality and Gender					
Recommendations to researchers: The questions in this section are intended to capture multiple dimensions of sexuality, including sexual orientation and sexual behavior. For question #2, the time specified in this question can be altered as relevant to the research of interest.					
The last section in the survey asks about some personal topics. Although the questions may be sensitive, they are important. Your answers may help us to understand why women who are diagnosed and treated for breast cancer may go through the experience differently. Please know that your answers to these questions will remain confidential.					
Question	Text	source	Selection rationale	Modifications and rationale	References and URLs
1.*	Do you think of yourself as: [check one] <input type="checkbox"/> Straight/heterosexual <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian or gay <input type="checkbox"/> Bisexual <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	United for Health Study	Question was felt to be clear, direct and not offensive. Used in the United for Health Study which was “[conducted in] the Greater Boston Area, Massachusetts, 2003-2004, to investigate the joint distribution and health implications of workplace occupational hazards (dust, fumes, chemical, noise, ergonomic strain) and social hazards (racial discrimination, sexual harassment, workplace abuse).	No modifications from original version.	Krieger N, Waterman PD, Hartman C, Bates LM, Stoddard AM, Quinn MM, Sorensen G, Barbeau EM. Social hazards on the job: workplace abuse, sexual harassment, and racial discrimination – a study of black, Latino, and white low-income women and men workers (US). Int J Health Services 2006; 36:51-85. Krieger N, Kaddour A, Koenen K, Kosheleva A, Chen JT, Waterman PD, Barbeau EM. Occupational, social, and relationship hazards and psychological distress among low-income workers: implications of the “inverse hazard law.” J Epidemiol Community Health 2010; doi:10.1136/

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

					<p>jech.2009.087387</p> <p>Chae DH, Krieger N, Bennett GF, Lindsey JC, Stoddard AM, Barbeau EM. Implications of discrimination based on sexuality, gender, and race for psychological distress among working class sexual minorities: The United for Health Study, 2003-2004. Int J Health Services 2010;40(4):589-608.</p>
2.*	<p>Since you have been sexually active, have your sexual partners been: [check one]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All men <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly men <input type="checkbox"/> Equally men and women <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly women <input type="checkbox"/> All women <input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply/Not sexually active 	United for Health Study	<p>Question was felt to be straightforward. Used in the United for Health Study which was “[conducted in] the Greater Boston Area, Massachusetts, 2003-2004, to investigate the joint distribution and health implications of workplace occupational hazards (dust, fumes, chemical, noise, ergonomic strain) and social hazards (racial discrimination, sexual harassment, workplace abuse).</p>	No modifications from original version.	<p>Krieger N, Waterman PD, Hartman C, Bates LM, Stoddard AM, Quinn MM, Sorensen G, Barbeau EM. Social hazards on the job: workplace abuse, sexual harassment, and racial discrimination – a study of black, Latino, and white low-income women and men workers (US). Int J Health Services 2006; 36:51-85.</p> <p>Krieger N, Kaddour A, Koenen K, Kosheleva A, Chen JT, Waterman PD, Barbeau EM. Occupational, social, and relationship hazards and psychological distress among low-income workers:</p>

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

					<p>implications of the “inverse hazard law.” J Epidemiol Community Health 2010; doi:10.1136/jech.2009.087387</p> <p>Chae DH, Krieger N, Bennett GF, Lindsey JC, Stoddard AM, Barbeau EM. Implications of discrimination based on sexuality, gender, and race for psychological distress among working class sexual minorities: The United for Health Study, 2003-2004. Int J Health Services 2010;40(4):589-608.</p>
3.*	<p>People are different in their sexual attraction to other people. Which best describes your feelings? Are you: [check one]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Only attracted to males <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly attracted to males <input type="checkbox"/> Equally attracted to males and females <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly attracted to females <input type="checkbox"/> Only attracted to females <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure 	National Survey of Family Growth Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) 2002 Female questionnaire, Section: Sexual Attraction, Orientation, & Experience with sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) (section JH)	National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) is a large nationwide survey. “The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) gathers information on family life, marriage and divorce, pregnancy, infertility, use of contraception, and men's and women's health.”	No modifications from original version.	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsfg.htm

4.	<p>Have you ever used hormones to either change your sex (from a man to a woman or from a woman to a man) or to make yourself look more like a man or a woman (such as increase/decrease breast or genital size)? [check one]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	California Collaborations in HIV Prevention Research Dissemination Project, Module 2, Los Angeles Transgender Health Study Section B. Health Care Access and Medical History modified	<p>This question was selected to try to assess exposure to exogenous hormones, which may be relevant to breast cancer etiology and/or progression. This question was used in The Los Angeles Transgender Health Study. The Los Angeles Transgender Health Study is a “collaborative research study of male-to-female (MTF) Transgenders in Los Angeles County [conducted by] The HIV Epidemiology Program, Van Ness Recovery House, The Asian Pacific AIDS Intervention Team, Bienestar Human Services and The Minority AIDS Project. The study is supported by the University of California University-wide AIDS Research Program and the Office of AIDS Programs and Policy.”</p>	<p>Modified for clarity and literacy level. Rephrased “for sexual reassignment” to “change your sex (from a man to a woman or from a woman to a man)” and rephrased “enhance your gender presentation” to “make yourself look more like a man or a woman .(such as increase/decrease breast or genital size)”</p>	<p>http://www.californiaaidsresearch.org/resources/dissemination_project/module_02/index.html</p> <p>http://friendscommunitycenter.org/documents/LA_Transgender_Health_Study.pdf</p>
5*.	<p>Which of the following best describes your current relationship status? [check one]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Legally married/registered domestic partners <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p>	United for Health Study	<p>This question was felt to capture all the types of relationships that influence social support and affect health outcomes. We wanted to capture less “traditional” relationships, such as domestic partnership and</p>	<p>Modified “serious relationship” to “relationship”, per Community Advisory Committee feedback.</p>	<p>Krieger N, Waterman PD, Hartman C, Bates LM, Stoddard AM, Quinn MM, Sorensen G, Barbeau EM. Social hazards on the job: workplace abuse, sexual harassment, and racial discrimination – a study of</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Living with a partner to whom you are not married <input type="checkbox"/> In a relationship but not living with partner <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)		<p>long-term cohabitation. Used in the United for Health Study which was “[conducted in] the Greater Boston Area, Massachusetts, 2003-2004, to investigate the joint distribution and health implications of workplace occupational hazards (dust, fumes, chemical, noise, ergonomic strain) and social hazards (racial discrimination, sexual harassment, workplace abuse)”.</p>		<p>black, Latino, and white low-income women and men workers (US). Int J Health Services 2006; 36:51-85.</p> <p>Krieger N, Kaddour A, Koenen K, Kosheleva A, Chen JT, Waterman PD, Barbeau EM. Occupational, social, and relationship hazards and psychological distress among low-income workers: implications of the “inverse hazard law.” J Epidemiol Community Health 2010; doi:10.1136/jech.2009.087387</p> <p>Chae DH, Krieger N, Bennett GF, Lindsey JC, Stoddard AM, Barbeau EM. Implications of discrimination based on sexuality, gender, and race for psychological distress among working class sexual minorities: The United for Health Study, 2003-2004. Int J Health Services 2010;40(4):589-608.</p>
7.	<p>What is the gender of your current or most recent partner or spouse? [check one]</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Male	BCCQ (1998) Social and Demographic Characteristics	In September 1995, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer (NAPBC) of the U.S. Public Health Service Office on	No modifications from original version.	

*Core survey questions denoted by asterisk. Questions not indicated by asterisk are the “expanded” questions.

	<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)		<p>Women’s Health (OWH) initiated the Breast Cancer Comprehensive Questionnaire Project (BCCQ) in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Temple University Institute for Survey Research (ISR). The purpose of the project was to develop, validate, and distribute a core questionnaire and modules of questions that will be made available for all case-control investigations in breast cancer etiology”.</p> <p>These questions were specifically developed, tested, and validated in breast cancer research.</p>		
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