

*With One Child Here and One Child There: Is There Specialization and Complementarity in Children's Support Related to Their Place of Residence? The Mexican Case*

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*Comments by Gabriela Mejia-Pailles (University of Southampton/Africa Centre for Health and Population Studies)*

The authors present a very stimulating and new approach in measuring the intergenerational relationships of Mexican families regarding the type of help adult children provided to their disabled parents. The findings are quite informative of the type of care given to parents in relation to their adult children's place of residence.

In order to enhance this paper I consider that some extra clarification needs to be included in the paper/presentation regarding the definition of some of the concepts used throughout. To begin with, how do authors define the concept of "disable parent"? In addition, the concepts of type of help provided need to be defined. What is the difference between "help with actives of daily life" vs. "help with instrumental actives of daily life"?

In my opinion, it is not very clear why the authors restricted their analysis to households with at least four children. This restriction is a little bit misleading from the title. Therefore, I suggest including an explanation of this selection criterion in the methodology.

The authors might consider changing the wording of the family types in categories 4 to 7 to *mix of adult children live in the parental house and in the same city that their parents do; mix of adult children in the parental household and are migrants*; and so ford, or something along those lines. From the way categories 4-7 currently stand, they seem to be mutually exclusive, and seem to fall under categories 1, 2 or 3. This is just an idea to clarify the concepts and make clearer that categories 4-7 are, in fact, a mix of children's places of residence.

In order to give the reader an overview of Mexican families with disable parents, it would be informative to present the proportion of households in each family type in 2001.

I would have liked to see the results from the full model where authors controlled for possible cofounding variables on figure 2 (as an Appendix).

I think that this paper represents a very important contribution to our existing knowledge of family intergenerational relationships in the global South regarding care for the disable elderly by their adult children following an approach that considers their place of residence. I would encourage authors to establish a future research agenda considering these key matters in Mexico, a country that is undergoing "a rapid process of population ageing", particularly in the presence of "high migration", "minimal institutional support" and where "families are primary caregivers for the elderly" in the country.

I hope that the authors find these comments useful as they go through the reviewing process.