

# Ecuador 2014

## 1 Survey Description

**Survey:** Encuesta Condiciones de Vida (ECV), carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Ecuador (INEC), for the year 2014.

**Link to the document:** [https://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec//documentos/web-inec/ECV/ECV\\_2015/](https://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec//documentos/web-inec/ECV/ECV_2015/)

**Sample:** The survey was conducted between november 2013 and October 2014. The ECV collects information from 4 regions (28,970 households and 109,694 individuals) and is nationally representative. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 21 to 61 with information about outcome and circumstances, 66,316 individuals in the total sample and 51,007 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

**Weights:** The weights are the inverse of the probability that the observation is included because of the sampling design. It could be understood as the number of individuals in the population that an individual represents in the sample according to the 2010 Population Census and demographic projections (*weights*).

**Outcome:** The outcome variables are annual equivalized household disposable total (*eq\_inc*) income in dollars PPP 2017.<sup>1</sup>

**Circumstances:**

- Sex (female, male)
- Race ‘Ethnicity’ (indigenous, afro-descendant and others, described in Table 1)
- Region of birth ‘Birthplace’ ( 4 regions, described in Table 1)
- Father’s edu. (years of education (maximum 15), described in Table 2)
- Mother’s edu. (years of education (maximum 15), described in Table 2)
- Father’s occ. (6 categories, 5 categories + one category including unemployed, described in Table 3).
- Mother’s occ. (6 categories, 5 categories + one category including unemployed, described in Table 3).

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<sup>1</sup>Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

## 2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2014

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=51,007)	(N=66,316)
<b>Gender</b>		
0 Female	26,463 (51.9%)	34,261 (51.7%)
1 Male	24,544 (48.1%)	32,055 (48.3%)
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
1 White	1,213 (2.4%)	1,713 (2.6%)
2 Mix-race	38,391 (75.3%)	50,442 (76.1%)
3 Indigenous	7,798 (15.3%)	9,221 (13.9%)
4 Afro-descendant	1,245 (2.4%)	1,717 (2.6%)
5 Other	2,360 (4.6%)	3,223 (4.9%)
<b>Region of birth</b>		
1 North	3,811 (7.5%)	4,591 (6.9%)
2 Center	3,327 (6.5%)	4,059 (6.1%)
3 Litoral	7,948 (15.6%)	10,122 (15.3%)
4 South	35,921 (70.4%)	47,544 (71.7%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2014

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample - Mother's edu	51,007	5.027	4.312	6	0	15	0
Analysis sample - Father's edu	51,007	5.448	4.364	6	0	15	0
Total sample - Mother's edu	66,316	5.075	4.317	6	0	15	4,901
Total sample - Father's edu	66,316	5.610	4.422	6	0	15	8,305

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2014

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=51,007)	(N=66,316)
<b>Mother's occupation (categories)</b>		
0 Unemployed	27,410 (53.7%)	32,286 (48.7%)
1 Employer	254 (0.5%)	291 (0.4%)
2 Self-employed	6,313 (12.4%)	7,463 (11.3%)
3 Labourer	7,846 (15.4%)	9,538 (14.4%)
4 Employee	3,876 (7.6%)	4,469 (6.7%)
5 Domestic service	1,338 (2.6%)	1,756 (2.6%)
6 Other	3,970 (7.8%)	4,193 (6.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	6,320 (9.5%)
<b>Father's occupation (categories)</b>		
0 Unemployed	170 (0.3%)	213 (0.3%)
1 Employer	697 (1.4%)	922 (1.4%)
2 Self-employed	11,155 (21.9%)	13,323 (20.1%)
3 Labourer	27,079 (53.1%)	32,147 (48.5%)
4 Employee	10,435 (20.5%)	12,900 (19.5%)
5 Domestic service	51 (0.1%)	62 (0.1%)
6 Other	1,420 (2.8%)	1,943 (2.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,806 (7.2%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2014

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	51,007	11,894	12,965	8,363	18.55	446,232	0
Total sample	66,316	11,508	12,431	8,212	18.55	446,232	0

### 3 Missing data analysis

#### 3.1 Missing patterns

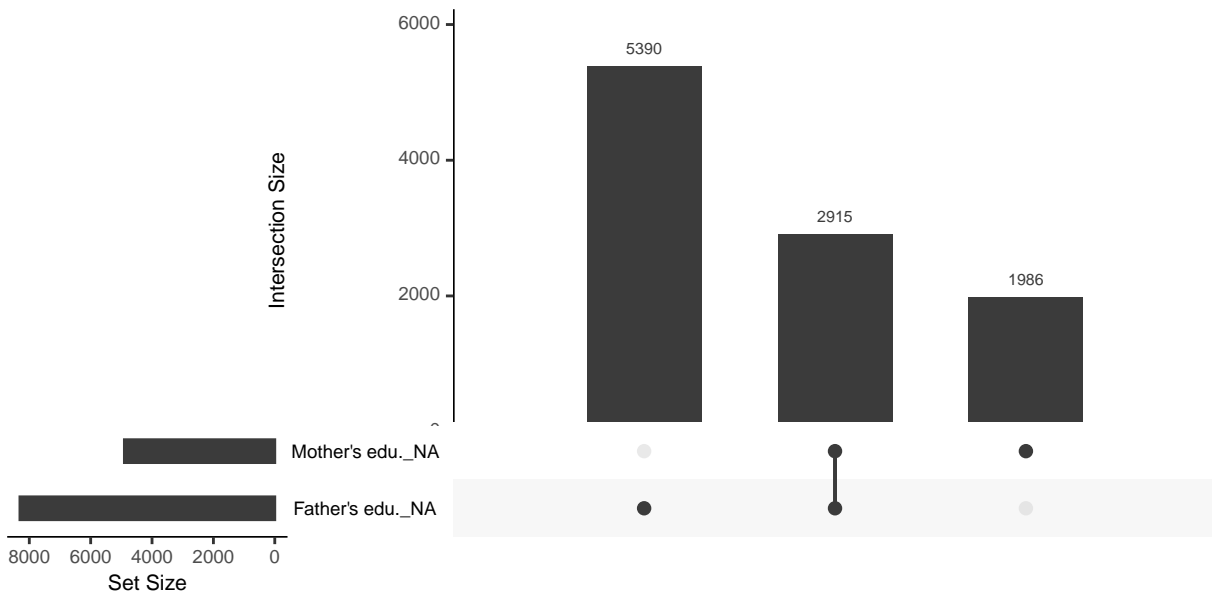


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

#### 3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

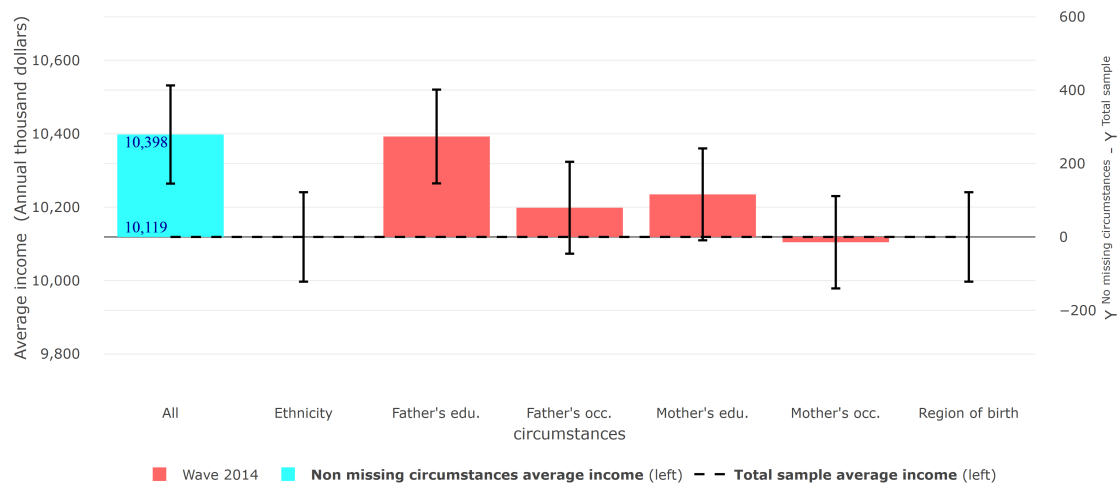


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

### 3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2014	Analysis sample	0.455	0.458	0.468	10,398
Wave 2014	Total sample	0.450	0.453	0.462	10,119

### 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

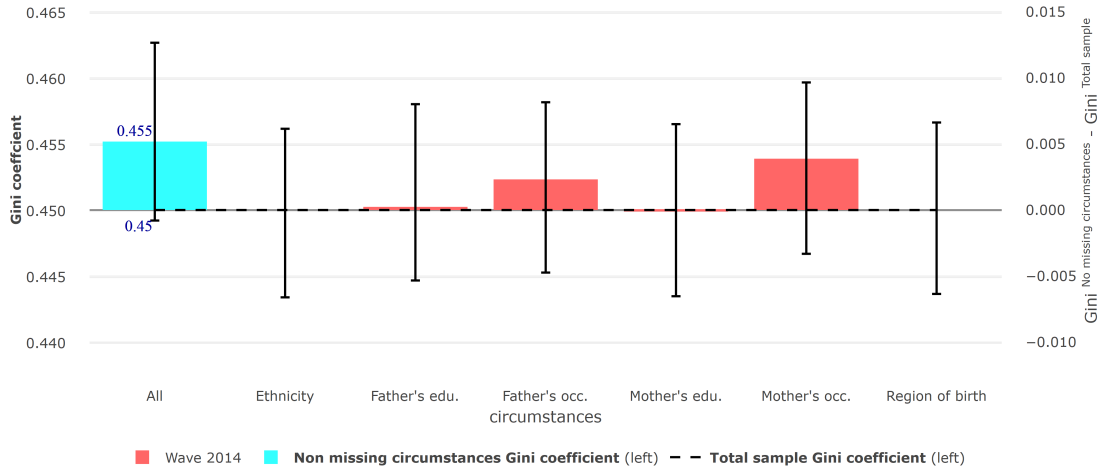


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample