Chile 2006

1 Survey Description

Survey: The Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN) carried out by the Ministry of Social Development and Family of Chile, for the year 2006.

Link to the document: http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/encuesta-casen-2006

Sample: The survey was conducted between November 7th and December 20th 2006. The CASEN collects information from 12 regions and is nationally representative. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 32 to 70 with information about outcome and circumstances, 188,991 individuals in the total sample and 97,558 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 adjusted by the projection of the number of individuals living in each household at each communa. It could be understood as the number of individuals in the population that an individual represents in the sample according to the 2002 Population Census, ajusted by a non-response factor (*weights*).

Outcome: The outcome variables are annual equivalized household disposable total (*eq_iinc*) income in dollars PPP 2017.[1]

Circumstances:

- Sex (female, male)
- Race (*ethnicity*: Aymara, Mapuche and others, described in Table 1)
- Region of birth 'Birthplace' (15 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)

[1] Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2006

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=97,558)	(N=188,991)
Gender		
0 Female	55,522 (56.9%)	96,945 (51.3%)
1 Male	42,036 (43.1%)	92,046 (48.7%)
Ethnicity		
1 Aymara	1,341 (1.4%)	2,354 (1.2%)
2 Rapa Nui	9 (0.0%)	23 (0.0%)
3 Quechua	86 (0.1%)	173 (0.1%)
4 Mapuche	7,938 (8.1%)	14,950 (7.9%)
5 Atacameño	355 (0.4%)	827 (0.4%)
6 Coya	22 (0.0%)	43 (0.0%)
7 Kawaskar	15 (0.0%)	30 (0.0%)
8 Yagan	14 (0.0%)	23 (0.0%)
9 Diaguita	111 (0.1%)	195 (0.1%)
10 Other	87,667 (89.9%)	170,218 (90.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	155 (0.1%)
Region of birth		
1 Tarapcá	868 (0.9%)	1,641 (0.9%)
2 Antofagasta	1,408 (1.4%)	2,722 (1.4%)
3 Atacama	2,126 (2.2%)	4,555 (2.4%)
4 Coquimbo	2,021 (2.1%)	4,132 (2.2%)
5 Valparaíso	5,109 (5.2%)	9,559 (5.1%)
6 Libertador Gral.Bdo. O'Higgins	8,989 (9.2%)	17,909 (9.5%)
7 Maule	9,630 (9.9%)	17,848 (9.4%)
8 Biobío	9,333 (9.6%)	17,958 (9.5%)
9 Araucanía	16,175 (16.6%)	31,823 (16.8%)
10 Los Lagos	10,273 (10.5%)	19,051 (10.1%)
11 Aisén	3,961 (4.1%)	7,191 (3.8%)
12 Magallanes	8,333 (8.5%)	15,712 (8.3%)
13 Metropolitana de Santiago	1,094 (1.1%)	2,256 (1.2%)
14 Los Ríos	822 (0.8%)	1,722 (0.9%)
15 Arica and Perinacota	17,416 (17.9%)	34,912 (18.5%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2006

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample - Mother's edu	97,558	8.290	3.264	8	0	15	0
Analisis sample - Father's edu	97,558	8.567	3.379	8	0	15	0
Total sample - Mother's edu	188,991	8.250	3.414	8	0	15	67,380
Total sample - Father's edu	188,991	8.701	3.557	8	0	15	62,335

Table 3: Respondant's income - 2006

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	97,558	13,526	20,900	7,856	9.643	1,059,382	0
Total sample	188,991	12,640	19,317	7,720	9.643	1,151,734	2,027

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

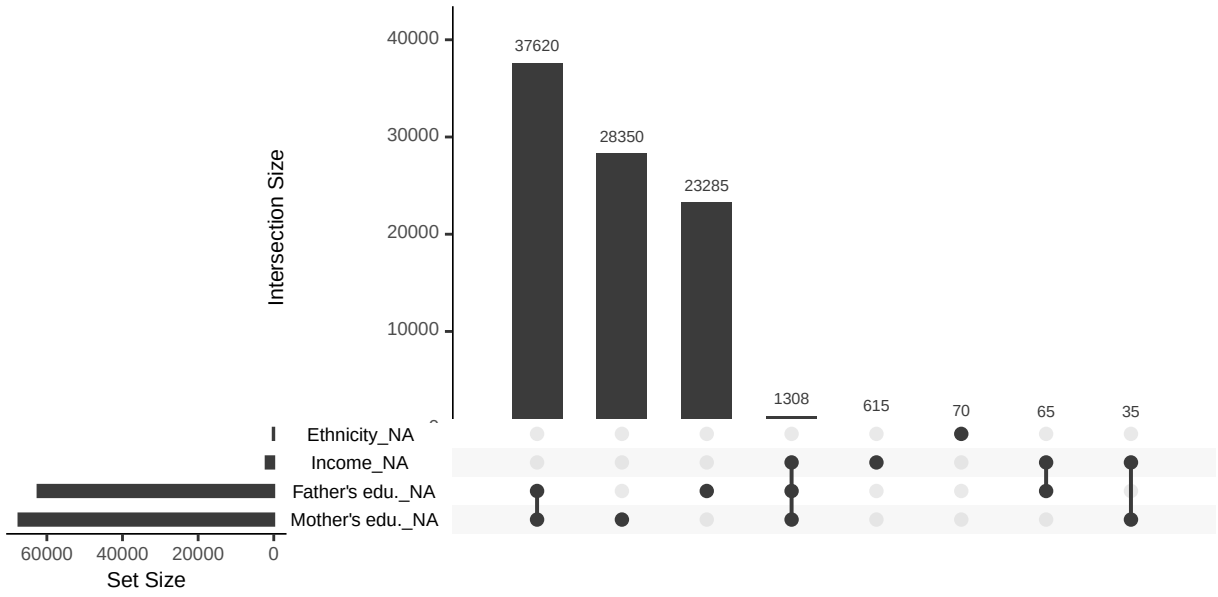

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

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

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 4: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2006	Analysis sample	0.522	0.494	0.511	10,324
Wave 2006	Total sample	0.504	0.479	0.490	10,001

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

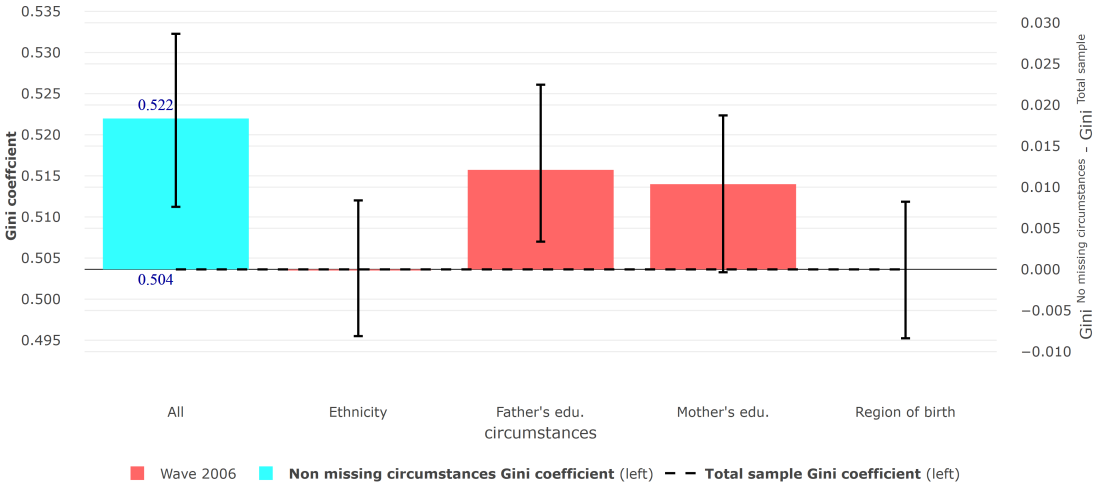

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample