# Colombia 2010

## 1 Survey Description

**Survey:** Encuesta Nacional de Calidad de Vida (ENCV), carried out by the National Department of Statistics (DANE) of Colombia, for the year 2010.

**Link to the document:** https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/salud/calidad-de-vida-ecv

**Sample:** The survey was conducted between the September 1th 2010 and the October 31th 2010. The ENCV collects information from 9 regions (62,682 individuals) and is nationally representative. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 22 to 55 with information about outcome and circumstances, 33,899 individuals in the total sample and 26,022 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 2005 Population Census and demographic projections (*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' (indigenous, afro-descendant and others, 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)

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

# 2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2010

|  | Analisis sample | Total sample |
|---|---|---|
|  | (N=26,022) | (N=33,899) |
| **Gender** | | |
| 0 Female | 13,829 (53.1%) | 17,942 (52.9%) |
| 1 Male | 12,193 (46.9%) | 15,957 (47.1%) |
| **Ethnicity** | | |
| 1 Indigenous | 826 (3.2%) | 1,020 (3.0%) |
| 2 Gypsi (Rom) | 5 (0.0%) | 7 (0.0%) |
| 3 Raizal | 138 (0.5%) | 252 (0.7%) |
| 4 Palenquero | 7 (0.0%) | 11 (0.0%) |
| 5 Afro-descendant | 2,908 (11.2%) | 4,002 (11.8%) |
| 6 None of the above | 22,138 (85.1%) | 28,607 (84.4%) |

Table 2: Parental education - 2010

|  | N | Mean | SD | Median | Min | Max | Missing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Analisis sample - Mother's edu | 26,022 | 4.417 | 3.703 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Analisis sample - Father's edu | 26,022 | 4.218 | 3.747 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Total sample - Mother's edu | 33,899 | 4.329 | 3.662 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 4,639 |
| Total sample - Father's edu | 33,899 | 4.201 | 3.746 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 6,595 |

Table 3: Respondant's income - 2010

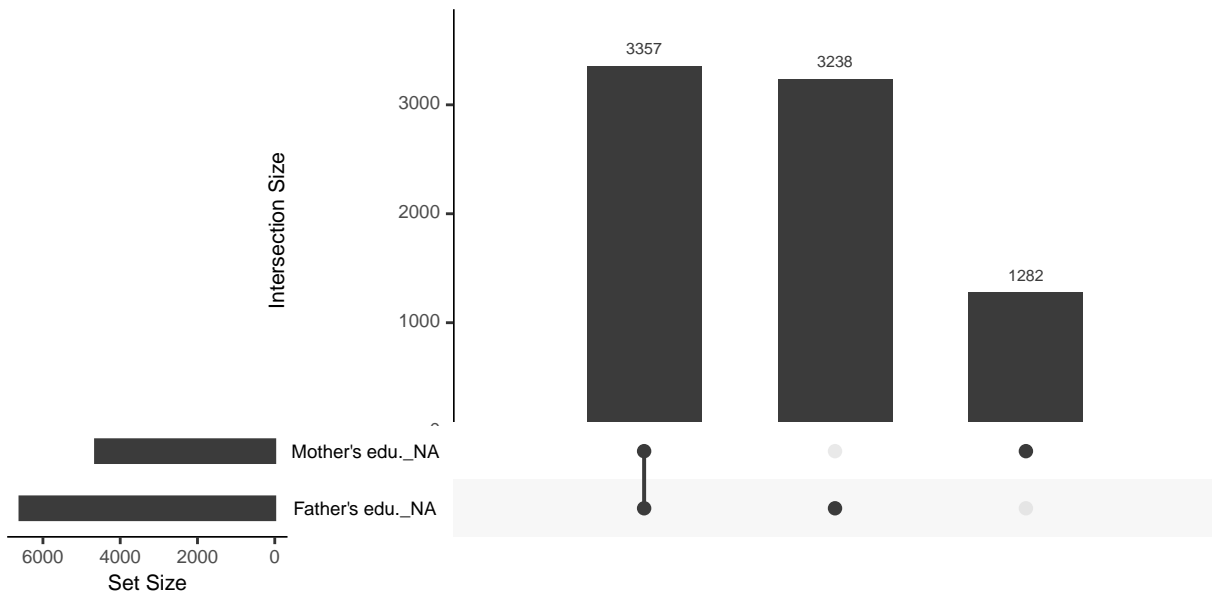|  | N | Mean | SD | Median | Min | Max | Missing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Analisis sample | 26,022 | 9,069 | 14,297 | 5,296 | 0.1587 | 464,243 | 0 |
| Total sample | 33,899 | 8,509 | 13,316 | 5,062 | 0.1587 | 464,243 | 0 |

# 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

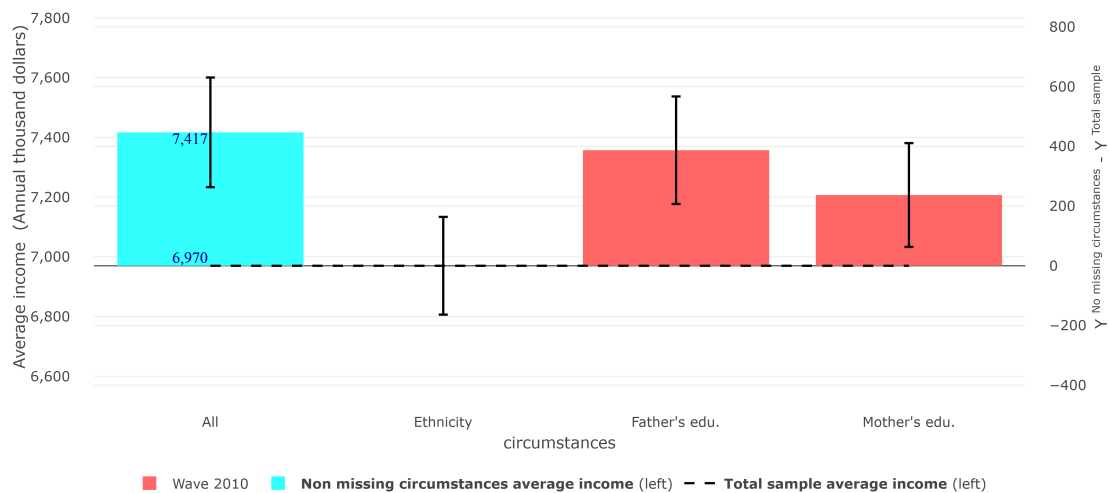## 3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples



Figure 2: Differences in expected 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 2010 | Analysis sample | 0.540 | 0.531 | 0.548 | 7,417 |
| Wave 2010 | Total sample | 0.533 | 0.524 | 0.539 | 6,970 |

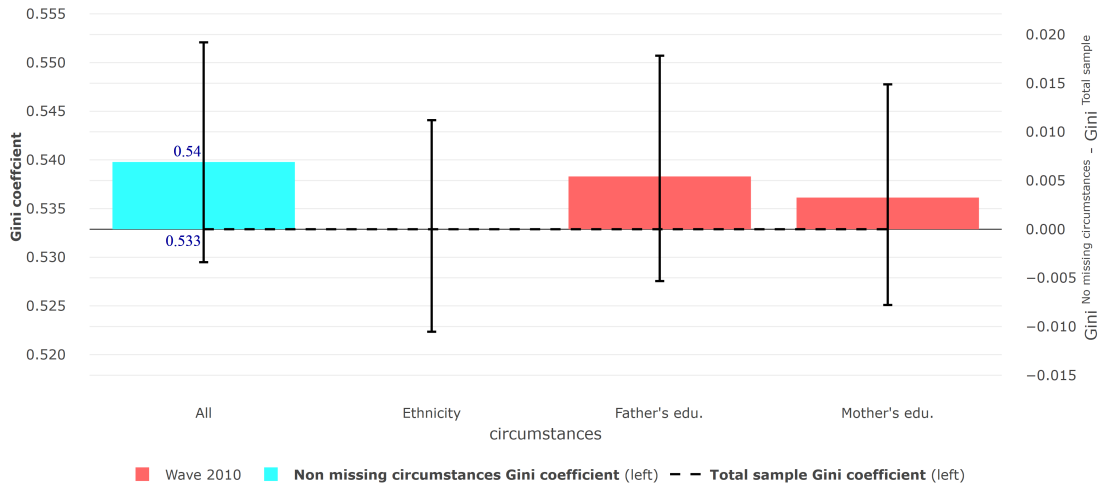## 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples



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