Guatemala 2006

1 Survey Description

Survey: Encuesta Nacional sobre Condiciones de Vida (ENCOVI), carried out by the National Institute of Statisticf of Guatemala (INE), for the year 2006.

Link to the document: https://www.ine.gob.gt/ine/pobreza-menu/

Sample: The survey was conducted between March and September 2006. The ENCOVI collects information from 8 regions (13,693 households and 68,739 individuals) and is nationally representative. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 16 to 57 with information about outcome and circumstances, 34,567 individuals in the total sample and 28,640 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 1994 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)
- Region of birth 'Birthplace' (22 departments and foreign, 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 equalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2006

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=28,640)	(N=34,567)
Gender		
0 Female	15,382 (53.7%)	18,606 (53.8%)
1 Male	13,258 (46.3%)	15,961 (46.2%)
Ethnicity		
1 White	48 (0.2%)	65 (0.2%)
2 Mix-race	18,223 (63.6%)	22,479 (65.0%)
3 Indigenous	10,354 (36.2%)	11,908 (34.4%)
4 Afro-descendant	15 (0.1%)	24 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	91 (0.3%)
Region of birth		
1 Guatemala	1,791 (6.3%)	2,345 (6.8%)
2 El progreso	1,567 (5.5%)	1,858 (5.4%)
3 Sacatepequez	1,741 (6.1%)	2,171 (6.3%)
4 Chimaltenengo	1,352 (4.7%)	1,578 (4.6%)
5 Escuintla	1,188 (4.1%)	1,538 (4.4%)
6 Santa Rosa	1,053 (3.7%)	1,263 (3.7%)
7 Solola	1,107 (3.9%)	1,274 (3.7%)
8 Totonicapan	1,152 (4.0%)	1,346 (3.9%)
9 Quetzaltenango	1,519 (5.3%)	1,859 (5.4%)
10 Suchitepequez	1,042 (3.6%)	1,379 (4.0%)
11 Retalhuleu	1,807 (6.3%)	2,137 (6.2%)
12 San Marcos	1,103 (3.9%)	1,311 (3.8%)
13 Huehuetenango	1,123 (3.9%)	1,230 (3.6%)
14 Quiche	1,252 (4.4%)	1,450 (4.2%)
15 Baja Verapaz	1,115 (3.9%)	1,243 (3.6%)
16 Alta Verapaz	1,210 (4.2%)	1,390 (4.0%)
17 Peten	540 (1.9%)	636 (1.8%)
18 Izabal	1,198 (4.2%)	1,510 (4.4%)
19 Zacapa	1,606 (5.6%)	2,032 (5.9%)
20 Chiquimula	1,492 (5.2%)	1,763 (5.1%)
21 Jalapa	1,098 (3.8%)	1,355 (3.9%)
22 Jutiapa	1,386 (4.8%)	1,652 (4.8%)
23 Other country	198 (0.7%)	247 (0.7%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2006

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample - Mother's edu	28,640	2.353	3.476	0	0	15	0
Analisis sample - Father's edu	28,640	2.029	3.384	0	0	15	0
Total sample - Mother's edu	34,567	2.524	3.629	0	0	15	2,967
Total sample - Father's edu	34,567	2.048	3.391	0	0	15	3,832

Table 3: Respondant's income - 2006

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	28,640	8,582	16,948	5,171	4.447	612,305	0
Total sample	34,567	8,641	16,550	5,341	4.447	612,305	0

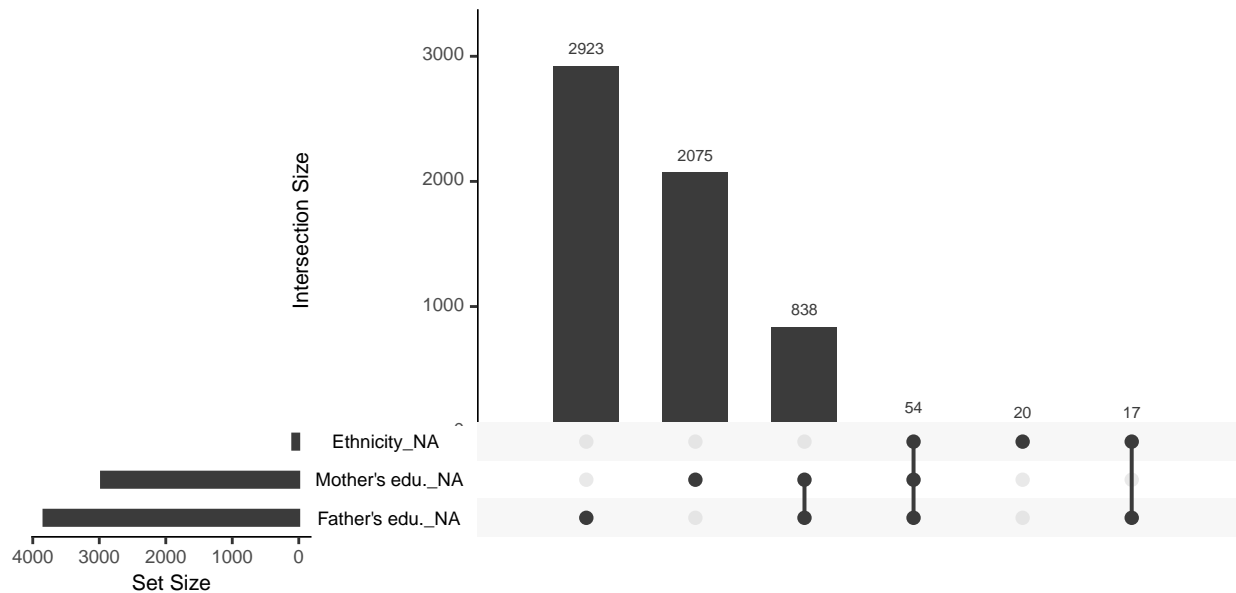# 3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

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

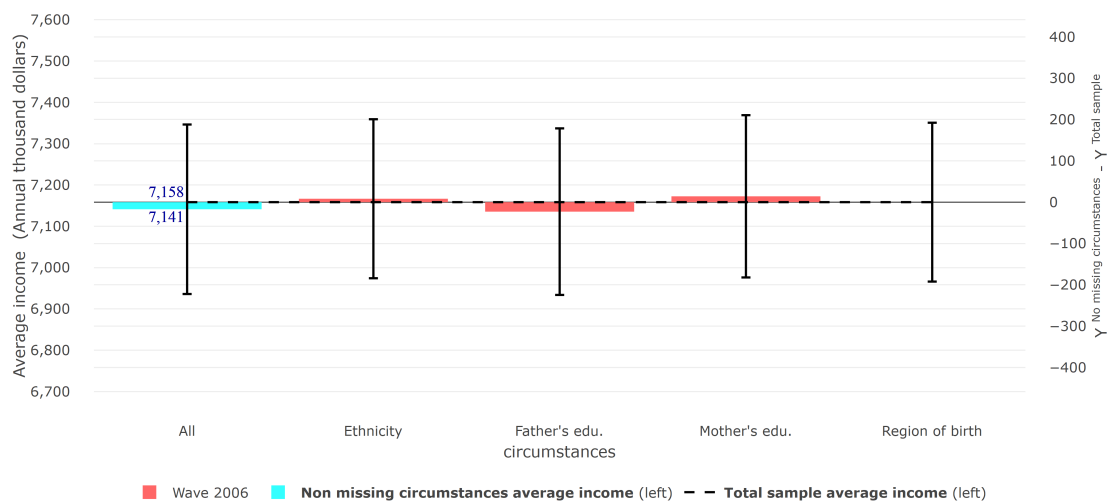## 3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

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

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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	0.539	0.503	0.529	7,141
Wave 2006	Total sample	0.530	0.496	0.522	7,158

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