**National Administrative
Department of Statistics**

DANE

Methodology and Statistical Production Division
DIMPE

QUALITY OF LIFE NATIONAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY -ENCV-

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NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

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PRESENTATION

The National Administrative Department of Statistics, DANE, in its role as coordinating entity of the National Statistical System (NSS), works towards the latter's strengthening and consolidation within the framework of the "Statistical Planning and Harmonization" project. This is carried out through several processes, such as: The production of strategic statistics; the generation, adaptation, adoption and dissemination of standards; the consolidation and harmonization of statistical information; and the connection of instruments, stakeholders, initiatives and products. These actions are aimed at improving the quality of strategic statistical information, its availability, timeliness and accessibility, in order to respond to an ever-increasing demand of statistical information.

In this context and being aware of the need and obligation to provide better products for its users, DANE developed standard guidelines for the presentation of methodologies that contribute to the visualization and understanding of the statistical process. By means of this instrument the entity prepared methodological documents on its operations and statistical research, which are made available to specialized users and the general public. These documents present the main technical characteristics involved in the processes and sub-processes of each research in a standard, easy-to-read and comprehensive manner, thus enabling further analysis, control, replication and assessment.

These series of documents promote transparency, trust and credibility of the institution's technical expertise, for a better understanding, comprehension and use of the statistical information that is produced in accordance with the principles of coherence, comparability, integrality and quality of statistics.

INTRODUCTION

Surveys aimed at households represent one of the most important sources of socioeconomic data that the countries have. There are indicators to measure specific economic and social aspects that can be calculated as from this type of surveys. In addition, they provide information that makes it possible to learn about and explain the determining elements or causal factors of the behavior of such aspects, which is of great importance for the design and monitoring of results in public policies.

In 1996 the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) created the regional Program for the Improvement of Surveys and the Measurement of Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (MECOVI). This program was designed with the aim to strengthen the household surveys' activity and to measure the living conditions of Latin American countries. Since then, these organizations have supported these countries in the generation of quality information about the living conditions of their population, with regard to content, scope, reliability, accuracy, relevance and significance, for the design and assessment of policies.

Within the framework of household surveys conducted by means of the Living Standards Measurements Study (LSMS), Colombia has implemented its own household surveys that tend to the measurement of living conditions. These surveys represent an important tool for measuring and understanding poverty levels in the developing countries.

This process has led to improvements at conceptual, operative, and data capture levels. This has been essential to promote the research about living conditions and poverty measurement, and also, for the design, formulation and tracking of public policies.

Quality of life surveys are instruments designed to analyze the well-being situation of the investigated population. Household surveys typically focus on specific issues, such as the Labor Market Survey, which is regularly and continuously applied throughout the year. Another example is the Income and Expenditure Survey that is applied every ten years. Although these surveys investigate about some aspects that enable specific analysis on well-being, they do not provide information on how to get to know all of the different variables that to some extent determine the living conditions of the homes.

The Quality of Life Survey (QLS) is a research conducted by DANE, in order to collect information on the different aspects and dimensions of the households' well-being, including issues such as: Access to public, private or communal goods and services, health, education, caring of boys and girls under 5 years, amongst others. The consideration of these aspects makes it possible to perform further analysis of the factors that explain the different living standards that exist in a society.

The latest QLS conducted corresponding to the year 2011 and has a similar sampling representation as the last three surveys that were carried out in 2003, 2008 and 2010, namely: For the national total, Municipal Townships-Remaining Areas for the large regions (the departments of Antioquia, Valle, Atlántico, and the Pacific, Central and Eastern areas); only Municipal Townships for the Orinoco-Amazon region, Bogotá D.C. and San

Andrés. Additionally, representation for the departments of Guajira, Córdoba, Boyacá, Cauca, Chocó and Nariño was included for this year.

The survey includes the same points raised in the previous survey, with the exception of food security and fertility, which were not included in the QLS of 2011, as well as a broadening of the rural component that inquires about rural incomes.

This document is divided into six chapters. The first chapter contains the background of this research, the second chapter presents the design phase, the third chapter refers to the statistical production, the fourth chapter corresponds to the analysis and discussion of results; the fifth chapter refers to the dissemination of results of the statistical operation, and finally, in the sixth chapter, the related documentation is explained in detail.

1. BACKGROUND.

The surveys on quality of life emerge in response to the need to describe the population in the different aspects involved in the households' well-being. Under the auspices of the United Nations Organization (UN), the National Planning Department (DNP for its acronym in Spanish) and UNICEF; the Absolute Poverty Indicators project (ISPA for its acronym in Spanish) was created by DANE in 1986, whose function was to identify the population classified in poverty conditions, characterize and describe it as well as locate it geographically. To do this, two methodologies were defined: The first methodology was called Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN), which measured the structural poverty based on the information from the Population and Housing Census conducted in 1985. The second methodology was called Poverty Line (PL), which measured the circumstantial poverty also known as income poverty, based on the Income and Expenditure Survey conducted between 1984 and 1985.

Having defined the methodologies and due to the need for exploring the study of poor population characteristics, which involve other welfare dimensions such as those related to health, education, labor activities, possession of household assets , etc., and given the restrictions of the instruments used to define the poverty methodologies, whose objectives would be very specific; it became necessary to design a survey of quality of life that captures information on these and other topics, which at this point, had not been measured yet.

Once the methodologies were defined, the design of a quality of life survey that would also include information on other aspects that had not been measured until then became necessary. An in-depth study of the characteristics of the poor population was also deemed necessary. Such characteristics involve other welfare dimensions (related to health, education, labor activities, possession of household assets, amongst others). Furthermore, the restrictions that are typical of the instruments used to define poverty methodologies, whose objectives are very specific, were also considered.

In 1991, with the support from UNICEF and the office of the Principal Mayor of Bogotá, DANE through the District Planning Administrative Department (Departamento Administrativo de Planeación Distrital DAPD) applied the Survey on Poverty and Quality of Life in Bogotá. The results were significant for the 19 urban localities of the Capital District.

In late 1993, DANE performed the QLS again. On this occasion with a national coverage and representativeness for the national total, municipal townships, remaining areas, remaining urban areas, and for 4 main cities: Bogota, Medellin, Cali and Barranquilla. By that time, the National Planning Department (NPD) conducted the Socioeconomic Characterization Survey (CASEN), while the Office of the Comptroller General of the

Republic applied the Social Spending Equality Survey. Both surveys had similar main objectives, although their results were rather different. This fact forced to think over and study the feasibility of combining institutional efforts, in order to conduct a single national multi-purpose survey that would guarantee an optimum reliability and prompt delivery of results. This fact defined the development of a Quality of Life Survey that had a new format, a new methodology and whose frequency of application would be every four or five years.

In 1997, the National Quality of Life Survey (QLS) was conducted, which included in its design and execution what was laid down by the methodology for the Measurement of Living Conditions (The Living Standards Measurement Study), which was promoted by the World Bank. This methodology was characterized by the commitment to ensure data quality by means of a strict supervision, the search of a direct respondent, field data capture and an intensive training of all those involved in the field work. The QLS of 1997 was supported by the Social Mission of the National Planning Department (DNP) and the co-financing of entities such as the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, Education and Health, the National Training Service (SENA)[1], the Social Security Institute (ISS), the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF), the Banco de la República (Central Bank of Colombia), and the office in Colombia of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The sampling information from this survey was representative of the national total, municipal townships, and the remaining areas, and for the following eight regions: Antioquia, Pacific Region, Central Region, Eastern Region, Atlantic Region, Bogotá-Soacha, the Orinoco-Amazon Region and the Island of San Andrés. The first five regions are representative of municipal townships, and other remaining areas; while, Bogotá-Soacha and the Orinoco-Amazon regions are representative of municipal townships; and San Andrés of the total region.

The efforts to develop a new QLS began in 2002. Finally, the survey took place with the joint financing of several national entities, such as the National Planning Department (DNP) through the Human Development Program (HDP); the office of the Principal Mayor of Bogotá; the Colombian Central Bank; the SENA; the ICBF; the National Commission of Television of Colombia (CNTV); and Ecopetrol[2].

The QLS 2003 was conducted in the following year, with basically the same representation as the QLS 1997, but with the addition of the department of Valle del Cauca as domain of the study.

In 2007, the QLS 2007 was applied in Bogotá, with representation for the city total and for each of the 19 urban localities, and including, for the first time, the Sumapaz area. This project was developed through an inter-administrative agreement between the District Planning Secretariat (SDP) and DANE. On this occasion a measurement of the living

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[1] Government agency chartered to provide vocational education to the Colombian workforce
[2] A Mixed Economy Company engaged in the exploration of hydro-carbon activities, and responsible for the total production, transport, supply and marketing of crude oil, oil by-products and gas in Colombia.

conditions of the inhabitants of Bogotá was carried out, which made possible the analysis of the changes in quality of life that had taken place in the last four years and the updating of the socio-economic and demographic information on the Capital District as support of the planning, programming, tracking and assessment processes of the District's public policies.

In 2008, DANE applied a new QLS with a similar representation as the QLS 2003. The survey was developed for the national total, municipal townships and remaining areas by great regions (the departments of Antioquia, Valle, Atlántico, and the Pacific, Central, and Eastern regions) and only for the municipal townships of the Orinoco-Amazon region; Bogotá DC and San Andrés.

In the QLS 2010 and QLS 2011 some traditional thematic components were included, namely: The housing characteristics, access to public utilities, the socio-demographic characteristics of individuals, education, affiliation to the Social Security System in Health, attention or care of children under five years of age, the perception of the household's living conditions, and the household's expenditure, amongst others.

Other questions that were included in the QLS 2008 and the QLS 2010 with the purpose of advancing in the analysis with a gender perspective were related to the possession of a deed or title of ownership of housing and the activities developed by parents with children under 5 years of age. Moreover, these questions were considered by the QLS 2011 contributing to the monitoring of the millennium objectives. Additionally, and in order to contribute to the analysis of the care services' economy, the person in charge of looking after permanently disabled household members was included, as well as the number of hours per week devoted or invested in this activity

Due to the results obtained in the QLS 2008, the decision of developing the survey with a periodicity lower than five years was taken, and it was also decided that it would be applied every two years. As from the QLS 2010 it was defined that the survey would be conducted with an annual periodicity.

In the QLS 2011 a new chapter to the rural component was included, with the aim of investigating the selling prices and costs of agricultural and livestock production, in order to determine the income of the rural sector.

2. DESIGN

2.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1.1. Objectives

General objective:

To obtain information that enables the analysis and comparison of the socioeconomic conditions of Colombian households, which make possible to track the variables required for the design and implementation of public policies and for the monitoring of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Specific objectives:

• To update the information related to the socioeconomic conditions of the country's population.

• To obtain the information required for updating the social indicators at the level of housings, households, and individuals, and the definition of policies that enable the design and implementation of social programs.

• To provide information that enables the procurement of the corresponding poverty and inequality indicators.

• To obtain information that enables to go further into a deeper analysis with a gender perspective.

• To provide information to enable the monitoring of certain Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

2.1.2. Reference framework.

The reference framework is made up of the following components: The conceptual basis, the thematic content and the main international benchmarks.

Conceptual basis

The general framework about the basic human needs, the way to satisfy them, the interrelation of households with the economic, social and political environment, as well as the impact on their welfare are presented below. Quality of life surveys collect information

on some of these aspects taking advantage of the objective and the subjective characteristics of households.

About human needs

In the book "*A Theory of Human Need*"[3], the term "*need*" is defined as the set of requirements that avoid serious damage (harm) to individuals. In this context, needs are defined as goods, services, activities and relationships that enable individuals to lead a productive and an adequate reproductive life, as well as to establish social relationships that make their development possible[4].

There is a close relationship between survival and basic needs. The survival of an individual implies that they live a life with normal health, and with enough ability to be productive and interact with other members of the society, freely expressing their ideas and having the right to be taken into account when decisions affecting them, either directly or indirectly, are made.

Doyal and Gough identify two types of universal needs: the physical health and autonomy. These needs are universal and valid in all cultures. Based on these needs, universal satisfiers or intermediate needs are defined as those qualities of goods, services, activities and relationships that help to satisfy these basic needs.

The following are some of the needs that are associated with physical health[5]: Adequate nutritional food and clean water; adequate protective housing to guard dwellers against nature elements and a non-hazardous work environment.

Doyal and Gough (1994) point out the problems entailed in a poor or inadequate nutrition and define how to calculate the minimum caloric needs by using the basal metabolic rate[6] as reference. For example, if an individual falls below the minimum nutritional requirements and this situation continues, their abilities and strength will wane and will end up in a vicious circle, since each time it will be even more difficult for a person to overcome this situation; Furthermore, the lack of certain nutrients may cause an increase in the incidence of diseases and disabilities, such as blindness, mental retardation, deafness, etc.

In addition, these researchers show the problems that exist in the measurement of the minimum requirements, and which are usual at the level of human knowledge. On the

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[3] DOYAL and GOUGH. "*A Theory of Human Need*". Barcelona 1994. Taken from the doctoral thesis of Manuel Muñoz Conde. "*Necesidades, consumo de subsistencia y pobreza*" (*Needs, consumption for subsistence and poverty*). Faculty of Economic Sciences. Universidad Nacional de Colombia, 2004.

[4] See DOYAL y GOUGH, op. cit., chapter 8.

[5] See DOYAL y GOUGH, ibid. pg. 202.

[6] Basal metabolic rate: The minimum amount of energy required to maintain vital functions in an organism at complete rest. See: "*La faim*" (*The hunger*) by Michel Cépède and Hugues Gounelle, Spanish edition of Oikos-Tau, 1970.

other hand, they mention the problem with water shortages that occur even in countries where this natural resource is abundant. Also, as well as the great drawbacks caused by water pollution and its effects on human health.

In order to complement the authors' argument, it could be added that nutritional foods are necessary to avoid starvation, that is, to avoid insufficiency of food in quality and quantity, and thus ensure good health.

The housing should provide adequate protection against inclement weather; include suitable household services, as well as the privacy required by each family group. The proper housing concept is more directed towards cultural relativities in comparison with the food.

Based on these assumptions, there are three characteristics that any housing should fulfill in order to consider this need as already satisfied:

- Adequate lodging in extreme climates and reasonable protection against exposure to elements and risks of epidemics; furthermore housings should have running water, adequate sanitation and air-conditioning, when necessary.
- Adequate sanitation of garbage and feces disposal.
- The absence of overcrowding[7].

A non-hazardous working environment[8]
This need is related to appropriate working conditions. Given the importance of productive activity for humans, adequate conditions are required to perform this activity.

The following three possible serious working condition risks have been identified:

- Excessive working hours can cause physical and mental imbalances.

- An unsafe environment, either due to the type of processes or production materials, or to the presence of risk factors, such as exposure to bad weather or pollution, is a threat to physical health because of the risks of an accident or occupational illness.

- The worker's autonomy could be limited. An excessively repetitive work and of mechanical automation does not stimulate the persons' abilities, nor provides them with a positive sense of self-esteem.

The following needs are related to autonomy:

- ✓ Security in childhood
- ✓ Physical security

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[7] In the Colombian context, the authors' affirmations with regard to housing indicators are pertinent: "A recent study in Sweden even claimed that once there is a generalized access to basic amenities, it is no longer possible to continue with the investigations on housing distribution and its quality standards with these indicators". op. cit. page 251
[8] *Ibid.*, page. 252

- ✓ Economic security
- ✓ Appropriate education

- ✓ Security in childhood[9].

A safe childhood is fundamental for the development of autonomy in the adult personality. Avoiding feelings of powerlessness, uprooting and neglect or abandonment is essential for the human development. Doyal and Gough cite the World Health Organization (WHO) that proposed a classification of the children's psychosocial needs. Some considerations in this respect are presented below:

1. Love and security including the appropriation of the places that children frequent, as well as family routines.

2. Need for new experiences that promote cognitive, social and emotional development (games).

3. Children require recognition, appreciation and a positive attention within the framework of clear rules,

4. Gradually increase the child's responsibility levels.

- ✓ Physical Security[10].

Being exposed to physical violence from others, by criminal activities of other persons, or by the state organized violence.

- ✓ Economic security[11].

Doyal and Gough (1994) declared: "Everything that we have stated about the maintenance and development of individual autonomy has presupposed that the actors can do two things: First, they can plan and try to materialize a concrete future, at least for themselves. And second, they can do this by means of a series of rules, rewards and human relations that they assume will continue in much the same way as in the immediate future"[12]. This cannot be done under situations of great uncertainty, for example, economic disasters, crop losses, job loss, or bankruptcy. Economic uncertainty is defined as the objective risk of an unacceptable decline in living standards.

- ✓ Adequate education[13]

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[9] *Ibid.*, pg. 258
[10] *Ibid.*, pg. 267
[11] *Ibid.*, pg. 264
[12] *Ibid.* pg. 264.
[13] *Ibid.*, pg. 269

Learning, language and literacy play an essential role in the expansion of individual autonomy. After a synthetic analysis, in which learning is related to different forms of education, Doyal and Gough conclude that the access to an appropriate formal education is a universal prerequisite for the strengthening of individual autonomy.

In general terms, the households' quality of life is conceived as the conditions in which the household members inhabit, live together and develop themselves, both in a psychological and a social way. In this regard, to address the following four essential areas that are not independent from each other is considered as relevant:

- The household and the economic environment.
- The household and its social environment.
- The household and its cultural and political environment.
- The persons' relations inside the household.

The household is defined as a group of individuals united by ties of affection and solidarity and whose aim is the development of its members. In this regard, the members of a household have to satisfy the needs in many areas (economic, cultural, social and emotional); this is why the relationship between the household and society is of the utmost importance.

The economic and socio-cultural environment determines both the needs of a household, as well as the manner and degree in which these needs are satisfied. It is important to understand which are the needs of a household, how should these be satisfied, and to what extent they can be satisfied.

In substance, the needs of a human being could be divided into two groups: Material needs and cultural and emotional needs. Even though this division is artificial, it is worth doing it to understand the different manners in which those needs could be satisfied.

Material needs are satisfied in a society by means of consumption, either private or collective. The need of adequate nutrition levels, shelter, recreation, education or others are satisfied by the consumption of food, clothing, housing, transportation and other goods. Household members will achieve appropriate nutrition, shelter, leisure, etc., levels provided that such consumption is adequate. In other words, a household with adequate consumption levels will enable its members to achieve a good physical and mental health.

However, the following question arises: How are the needs created and how do these evolve? The answer is complex because the society's development should be taken into account, particularly its cultural, political and productive environment. In the case of consumption, there are many factors that have an influence on its determination. On the one hand, household income and prices of goods, and on the other, factors that are recognized as consumption patterns, in which the size and the structure of households by age and habits are of vital importance.

The household income comes from different sources, mainly from the household members' work (earnings) and from the financial and productive assets that they own. The household's labor income depends on the number of persons that work in that family unit. This in turn depends on socio-cultural factors, such as the age structure of household members, their education level and the household work required within the home. The

economic activity is decisive in the number of persons that when offering their labor force are able to work, as well as for the respective remuneration levels of such persons.

The interrelations of all these variables are rather complex. For example, this is how the assets held by a household depend on its savings' capacity, which is from the income previously received by said household.

On the other hand, cultural and emotional needs have to do with the individual's ability to interact with other household members and with other community members. Evidently these needs are not independent from material needs; a good physical and mental progress makes the development and fulfillment of cultural needs easier, while they influence on how material needs are satisfied.

In conclusion, it can be assured that "the quality of life that people belonging to a particular society can enjoy is the integral result of the manner in which such society is organized. Social progress can be understood as the effective elimination of the main shortages that the members of a society undergo[14]. "

Thematic Content.

The most important variables of the statistical operation are listed below:

- Type of housing and its physical characteristics: Walls and floors material.

- Connection to public, private or communal utilities; the price paid for their consumption and their quality.

- Demographic variables: Gender, age, kinship, marital status, migration and academic training of father and mother when they are not part of the household.

- Health: Coverage of the General System of Social Security in Health (SGSSS) by regimes, chronic disease, morbidity, actions taken to address illnesses suffered during the last 30 days, health expenditure in the last month and in the last twelve months, as well as quality of services.

- Places where the children under five most stay during weekdays; the kind of daycare or preschool they attend; expenses and quality of services.

- The different activities (ludic, academic, etc.) done by the father and mother with the children under five years old.

- Type of person who takes and picks up the child from school

- Children under five years old who are taken to growth and development check-ups.

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[14] SEN, Amartya, 1992: "Progress and Social Deficit: Some Methodological Issues" in UNDP, *Social Progress Index: A Proposal.* Quoted in the Statistical Bulletin No. 486, p. 170. DANE, September 1993.

- Education (individuals aged 5 and over): Literacy, school attendance, highest educational level attained and last grade passed or currently studying; expenses, scholarships, grants and loans.

- Gross and net schooling rates.

- Labor force (individuals aged 12 and over): Economically active population (EAP), economically inactive population (EIP), employed, field of economic activity[15], occupation, occupational position, type of contract, workplace, hours worked, size of the company, type of transport used to commute to work, and incomes.

- Type of housing tenure, property deed tenure, payment of property taxes and property valuation or appraisal taxes, sources used for housing purchase or construction, subsidies received for housing purchasing, construction, improvement, allocation of title or property deed procedure.

- The household's head spouse perception about the household's living conditions, the events that have taken place in the home in the last four years and the measures taken to address them.

- Households with a member that the week before the survey stopped eating the three meals (breakfast, lunch and dinner), during one or more days, due to lack of money.

- Possession of goods in the household.

- Perception of the household's head or the spouse about their current life satisfaction and about their quality of life.

- Households in which at least one person is a member of the General System of Social Security in Health and has the chance to choose the health providing institution (IPS), to which the person can call on to request health services.

- Households that during the last twelve months have raised a grievance or filed a complaint by dissatisfaction with the health service provided.

- Expenditures on food, items and services for the home in different purchase periodicities.

- Agricultural, livestock and forestry production.

- Rural incomes (sales price and costs of agricultural production).

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[15] This refers to the economic activity of the company where the individual worked during the survey's reference period, or worked for the last time (in case of being unemployed). This activity is defined in terms of the type of goods produced or services provided by the unit in which the individual works.

International benchmarks

The established methodology to conduct surveys on quality of life is the one implemented by the World Bank for measuring living conditions (Living Standards Measurement Study - LSMS).

The MDG monitoring is enshrined in the objectives, targets and indicators established by the UN and defined by the country in the CONPES 91. Moreover, the concepts and definitions of labor market variables are part of the resolutions and recommendations produced by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)[16] of the office of the International Labor Organization (ILO), as well as in the FAO suggestions for the measurement of food insecurity and in the ECLAC recommendations and methodologies for obtaining the respective social indicators, poverty and social inequity. Likewise, the recommendations of the Andean Statistics Committee and the Andean Community, through the System of Social Indicators of the Andean Community (SISCAN), have been followed

Similarly, DANE has counted with the support from international organizations that through specific programs have sought a continuous improvement of household surveys carried out using the sampling method, by suggesting quality control schemes in the design and execution of these surveys. The aim with this is to minimize errors and biases of information and improve the use of available resources by means of generating reliable, timely and low-cost results.

An example of these programs was led by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank and ECLAC, which in 1996 established the Technical Cooperation Program for Improvement of Surveys and the MECOVI, with the direct participation of the countries of the region. The purpose was to support the countries in the generation of adequate and high-quality information about the living conditions of inhabitants in the region, with regard to its content, scope, reliability, timeliness and relevance, for the design of policies.

Under this scheme, DANE has participated in the MECOVI Program; therefore, it has received financial support and technical assistance to meet the following objectives:

- To establish and/or improve household surveys' systems and improve their implementation processes.

- To improve the use of information from previous and current household surveys, and improve the procedures for estimating social indicators.

- To improve the institutional capacity in the design, implementation and analysis of household surveys, in order to contribute to the design, monitoring and assessment of policies to fight against poverty and social inequalities.

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[16] This conference of experts from all over the world, in which resolutions and recommendations about the measurement of labor statistics are issued, meets regularly every five years in Geneva (Switzerland). Among other resolutions, the one referring to underemployment statistics and inadequate employment conditions was adopted in the meeting that took place in September 1998.

- To create and maintain databases with the information on household surveys and make it accessible in a timely and expeditious manner.

- To improve the quality and dissemination of results and research based on the surveys.

The MECOVI Program made substantial contributions to the design and application of the survey in Colombia. Moreover, it has supported data processing and dissemination of survey results, as well as has helped to consolidate and normalize household surveys.

2.2 STATISTICAL DESIGN

2.2.1. Basic components

The basic components of the statistical design including, amongst others, type of statistical operation, universe of the study, target population, coverage, and geographical disaggregation, are detailed below:

Type of statistical operation
The survey was conducted by probabilistic sampling parameters.

Universe
The universe for the QLS is made up of the non-institutional civilian population living in the entire national territory.

Target population
The target population is made up of the non-institutional civilian population resident in all the national territory, excluding the rural part of the new departments[17].

Coverage and Geographical disaggregation

The QLS covers the national territory and corresponds to the municipal townships and the remaining areas, with the exception of the rural areas of San Andrés and the Orinoco-Amazon region, which are excluded for cost and accessibility reasons. For this survey, the same nine domains that were applied for the QLS 2010 were taken into account, namely: Bogotá, the departments of Antioquia and Valle, Atlantic Region, Eastern Region, Central

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[17] The national territories or commonly mentioned *new departments* were established in the Colombian Constitution of 1991 and correspond to: Arauca, Casanare, Putumayo, San Andrés, Amazonas, Guaviare, Guainía, Vaupés and Vichada.

Region, Pacific Region, San Andrés and the Orinoco-Amazon region. Also in QLS 2011, the representativeness for the departments of Guajira, Córdoba, Boyacá, Cauca, Chocó and Nariño was established.

Desired accuracy of estimations

Accuracy is expressed in terms of the standard error, which is the accuracy indicator of the estimated results and shows the random variability that is common in probabilistic sampling.

The relative standard error (RSE) or coefficient of variation (CV) is the absolute standard error expressed as a fraction or percentage of the value of the estimator. The standard relative error (RSE) of the desirable accuracy of level indicators or magnitude was established at a maximum of 0.05 or 5%, for rates of around 10%.

Bearing in mind that the QLS sample is a segments' panel, which makes it easier to obtain data by means of a continuous sampling rotation, standard errors will be calculated in order to find the statistical significance of the difference of the main indicators by comparing the 2005 to 2010 results.

Statistical Units

The observation unit consists of the housings, households and persons. The sampling unit is defined as the measure of size or segment. The segment corresponds to an area of approximately ten housings.

Nomenclatures and classifications used

- *ISIC Rev. 3 A.D.* - International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. Revision 3 adapted for Colombia. This is the result of an adaptation process as from the International Standard Industrial Classification proposed by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1989, which provides a set of categories to systematically classify productive activities that can be used to analyze and present the corresponding statistics. They are applied to economic agents that are characterized by the production processes that are being developed.

  The classification is divided into: Sections (level 1); divisions (level 2); groups (level 3) and classes (level 4). Each category of the lower level is fully contained in the higher-level categories.

- *Political-Administrative Division of Colombia (DIVIPOLA)* - This is the national standard reference for the coding of territorial entities, administrative divisions within the municipality, town's subdivisions in the rural areas and hamlets. The primary purpose of having the inventory of all those elements is the possibility to identify them and to be able to process and share information when a particular subject matter is being addressed by means of the use of its identifiers.

- *National Occupational Classification (NOC – 70)*[18]. Maintains the structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), which organizes

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[18] Prepared between the National Learning Service (SENA) and DANE in 1970

occupations of the total civilian active population in a systematic manner. The NOC structure comprises: Eight major groups; eighty-three subgroups; two hundred eighty-eight primary groups; and one thousand nine hundred forty-eight occupational categories.

- *(ICSE)- 93. International Classification of Status in Employment.* Its purpose is to classify jobs of any person in a specific moment. A job is classified according to the type of explicit or implicit employment contract that individuals have with other persons or organizations. The basic criteria used to define the classification groups are the types of economic risk and the type of authority that the holders have or will have over establishments and over other workers.

Reference period

The QLS collects information on different topics. In each chapter there are variables that are studied with differential frequencies, bearing in mind that there are facts that are more memorable than others because of their magnitude and importance:

The reference periods that are handled in the QLS are listed below:

- **The last 7 days:** This refers to the seven days immediately preceding the survey application. This reference period is used to capture information from household food expenditures.

- *The last or reference week:* The respective calendar week (Monday to Sunday) immediately preceding the week during which the interview is carried out. It is used to obtain information on the labor force.

- *The last month:* The calendar month immediately preceding the month in which the survey is conducted. This reference period is used to capture information on education expenses, earnings, costs of utilities and other household expenses different from food.

- *The last four weeks:* This corresponds to the last four calendar weeks that precede the survey week. This reference period is used in questions related to the labor force.

- *The last thirty days:* This corresponds to the thirty days immediately preceding the date on which the survey is being conducted. This reference period is used to capture information about health problems and health expenditures different from hospitalization.

- *The last three months:* Corresponds to the three calendar months immediately preceding the survey. This reference period is used to capture information on household expenditures.

- *The last 12 months:* This refers to the twelve calendar months immediately preceding the month in which the survey is being conducted. This reference period is used to obtain information about: Incomes from people aged 12 years and over,

labor force; household expenditure on some items or services, household problems and the hospitalization of a household member.

Data collection period

The QLS 2011 takes place during an eight-weeks-and-a-half period. For this year, the collection date is from September 1 to October 31, 2011.

2.2.2. Design of Indicators

Below are the most important indicators that can be obtained through the QLS research:

A. Unsatisfied basic needs (UBN).

B. Housing indicators.

C. Labor force indicators.

D. Education indicators.

E. Coverage of utilities indicators

F. Health indicators.

G. Indicators of care of children under age 5.

H. Indicators of housing tenure

I. Living conditions indicators.

A. Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN). The purpose of the UBN methodology is to determine whether the population's basic needs are covered. The latter is done with the use of simple indicators. Groups that do not reach a minimum fixed threshold are classified as poor.

The selected simple indicators are:

Inadequate housings: This indicator expresses the physical characteristics of dwellings that are deemed unfit for human accommodation. In this situation, the municipal township dwellings and those of the remaining areas are classified separately, as indicated below;

a. *Municipal Townships:* This category includes mobile dwellings, natural shelters or bridges, as well as those without walls or with exterior walls made of fabric, or debris, or with soil floors.

b. *Remaining areas:* The same types of dwellings that were previously classified as inadequate apply to these areas. Regarding the floor and wall materials, only those shelters that have semi-permanent or perishable materials (adobe, bamboo, cane

or wood) and that simultaneously have earthen floors are considered to be in this situation. Dwellings without walls or whose walls have fabric or waste as their main material are also considered inadequate.

- Housings with critical overcrowding: This indicator seeks to probe the percentage of dwellings that are overcrowded by the group of individuals who reside in it. Those households with more than three persons per room (excluding kitchen, bathroom and garage) are considered to be in this situation.

- Housings with inadequate services: This indicator directly represents the non-access to the minimum vital and sanitary conditions. The condition of the municipal townships and the remaining areas also stands out. In the case of municipal townships, this category includes the dwellings without toilet or sanitation facilities and those without piped household water connection or aqueduct, whose inhabitants have to obtain water from rivers, their sources, water tankers, or from rainwater collection. In the case of the remaining areas, given the conditions of the rural environment, the housings without toilet or sanitation facilities and piped household water connection or aqueduct, whose inhabitants obtain water from rivers, their sources, or from rainwater collection, are included.

- Housings with high economic dependence: This is an indirect indicator on income levels. Those households in which there are more than three individuals per working member and the household head has no more than two years of approved elementary education, are included in this section.

- Households with school-aged children who are not attending school: This indicator measures the fulfillment of the minimum educational needs for the child population. Dwellings with at least one child aged six years and under 12, who is a relative of the household head, and who is not attending any formal education institution, are included in this section.

Given that each one of the indicators refers to basic needs of a different type, a compound indicator can be derived from them. This indicator classifies as poor or in UBN condition those households that are included in at least one of the shortage situations expressed by the simple indicators and in a misery situation those households with two or more indicators.

In order to estimate the magnitude of poverty in relation to population, it was stated that individuals who live in housings with NBI or in conditions of misery are in the same conditions as their respective housing.

B) **Housing, household and population indicators**

Households' average per housing: This sets the number of households per dwelling.

$$H/H = \frac{Total\ of\ households}{Total\ of\ housings}$$

Average of persons per household: Determines the number of members per household.

$$I/H = \frac{Total\ of\ members}{Total\ of\ households}$$

Masculinity index: The ratio between the number of men and the number of women in a given population, which is usually expressed as the number of men per 100 women.

$$MI = \frac{Number\ of\ men}{Number\ of\ women} * 100$$

Femininity Index: The relation between the number of women and the number of men in a specific population, which is usually expressed as the number of women per each 100 men.

$$FI = \frac{Number\ of\ women}{Number\ of\ men} * 100$$

Population by age group: The percentage of individuals in an established age group.

$$\%\ Of\ population\ in\ the\ established\ age\ group = \frac{Total\ of\ persons\ in\ the\ established\ age\ group}{Total\ of\ persons} * 100$$

C) Labor force indicators

Economically active population (EAP): Conformed by individuals aged 12 or more that in the reference period participate or are available to contribute to the production of those goods and services that have been defined by the System of National Accounts of the United Nations, during a specified period.

EAP = Employed + Unemployed

The concept of employed persons or employed population (EP) is defined in the labor market study as those individuals aged 12 and more who in the reference week:

- Worked during most of the time.
- Worked for at least one paid hour.
- Did not work but had a job, or
- Unpaid workers who worked for at least one hour.

Unemployed individuals are those aged 12 years and more who during the reference period were simultaneously in the following conditions:

- "Without a job", i.e. that did not have a paid job or an independent occupation and neither acted as an unpaid family worker.

- "Seeking for a job", i.e. individuals who during the last four (4) weeks had taken real measures to seek paid work or to be self-employed.

- People who were available to start working.

Economically inactive population (EIP): Comprises all working-age persons (12 years and more) who in the reference week were not involved in the production of goods and services because they do not need, or cannot, or are not interested in having a paid activity.

Employment rate (ER): This rate is defined as the ratio between the employed population (EP) and the working age population (WAP) defined as the population aged 12 years and over. The working age population is divided into the employed population, the unemployed population and the inactive population; so that the ER corresponds to a ratio whose variation range is between 0 and 100.

$$ER = \frac{EP}{WAP} * 100$$

Global Participation rate (PGR): This rate is given by the ratio between the economically active population (EAP) and the working age population (WAP).

$$PGR = \frac{EAP}{WAP} * 100$$

D) Education indicators

Illiteracy rate: Measures the percentage of individuals who cannot read or write. This is the result of:

$$IR = \frac{\text{Persons aged 15 and over who cannot read and write}}{\text{Total of persons aged 15 and over}} * 100$$

School attendance rate (SAR): Defined as the proportion of the population in an established age range attending a formal education institution (currently studying).

$$SAR = \frac{\text{Attending population in the age range}}{\text{Population in the age range}} * 100$$

Gross coverage rate (GCR): Corresponds to the ratio between the number of students enrolled in an educational level (independent of their age) and the school population with the right age to be in this level.

$$GCR = \frac{\text{Attending population in the level}}{\text{Population in the age range}} * 100$$

Net coverage rate (NCR): This is the ratio between the number of students enrolled in an education level (elementary, junior high / middle school and high school), who are the right age to take it and the school population who have the right age to be in this level.

$$NCR = \frac{\text{Attending population in the level who are the right to take it}}{\text{Population with the suitable age to take the level}} * 100$$

E) Coverage of utilities indicators

Households with electric utility (HEU): Percentage of households with electricity.

$$HEU = \frac{\text{Households with electricity utility}}{\text{Total of households}} * 100$$

Households with natural gas utilities (HNGU): Corresponds to the percentage of households that have natural gas utility connected to the public network of utility transfer stations.

$$HNGU = \frac{\text{Households with natural gas utility connected to the public network}}{\text{Total of households}} * 100$$

Households with aqueduct utility (HAU): Percentage of households with public, communal or county area aqueduct utility (water supply).

$$HSA = \frac{\text{Households with aqueduct utility}}{\text{Total of households}} * 100$$

Households with sewerage utility (HSWU): Percentage of households with provided with sewerage utility (sanitary sewer, stormwater).

$$HSWU = \frac{\text{Households with sewerage utility}}{\text{Total of households}} * 100$$

Households with telephone utility (HTU): This refers to the percentage of households with landline telephone service, common or traditional.

$$HTU = \frac{\text{Households with telephone utility}}{\text{Total de households}} * 100$$

Households with cell phone service (HCPS): Percentage of households in which one of its members has a cell phone service.

$$HCPS = \frac{\text{Households with cell phone service}}{\text{Total of households}} * 100$$

Households with sanitation utility (HSU): Corresponds to the percentage of households provided with the sanitation utility (trash services).

$$HSRB = \frac{\text{Households with sanitation utility}}{\text{Total of households}} *100$$

F) Health indicators

Individuals who are affiliated with some Health Social Security System (AHSS): Percentage of individuals who are affiliated to a Social Security System in Health, either as contributors or beneficiaries.

$$AHSS = \frac{\text{Persons affilited to the Health Social Security System}}{\text{Total of persons}} *100$$

Individuals who were sick (PS): Percentage of persons who were sick in the last 30 days.

$$PS = \frac{\text{Persons who felt sick in the last 30 days}}{\text{Total of persons}} *100$$

G) Indicators of care of children under five years of age

Children who attend community centers, daycare facilities or preschool (CAP): Percentage of children under five years old that attend local community centers, daycare facilities or preschool.

$$CAP = \frac{\text{Children under 5 who attend to community centers, day care or preschool}}{\text{Total of children under age 5}} *100$$

Children who are taken to growth and development check-ups (CGDC): Percentage of children under five years old who are taken to growth and development check-ups.

$$CGDC = \frac{\text{Children who are taken to growth and development check - ups}}{\text{Total of children under age 5}} *100$$

H) Housing tenure indicators

Homeowner households (HH): Percentage of homeowner households, either paid-in-full, or still paying by installments.

$$HH = \frac{\text{Homeowners households}}{\text{Total of households}} * 100$$

I) Living conditions' indicators

Households considered poor (HPo for its acronym in Spanish): Percentage of households that are considered poor.

$$HPo = \frac{\text{Households considered poor}}{\text{Total of households}} * 100$$

Households with insufficient income to cover the minimum expenditures (HII): Percentage of households that consider that their income is insufficient to cover the minimum expenditures.

$$HII = \frac{\text{Households with insufficient income to cover the minimum expenditures}}{\text{Total of households}} * 100$$

Households with incomes that cover more than the minimum expenditures (HIA): Percentage of households that consider that their income is sufficient to cover more than the minimum expenditures.

$$HIA = \frac{\text{Households with incomes that cover more than the minimum expenditures}}{\text{Total of households}} * 100$$

2.2.3. Design of Instruments

The QLS was designed with the purpose of gathering important data from multiple variables. In order to achieve the purpose of the investigation, a form consisting of 12 chapters was proposed, which provides information on housings, households and individuals. Below is a brief description of each chapter, with their respective objectives:

- *Chapter A: Identification and Control*

A clear identification of the location of dwellings and households is carried out in this chapter, as well as a quality control over the surveys' collection.

- *Chapter B: Housing information (only for household 01 of the dwelling)*

This chapter is about the information on the dwelling's characteristics, its main road of access and problems related to location or impact of the natural disasters that occurred in the last twelve months, as well as the existence of institutional infrastructure and of recreation close to the housing.

- *Chapter C: Household data (for all households in the dwelling)*

This chapter seeks information related to critical overcrowding, as well as about payment and quality of services of the household.

- *Chapter D: Characteristics and household composition (for all household occupants)*

This chapter seeks to identify the persons who are part of the household and establish the relationship or kinship with the household head; In addition, to obtain information about the educational level attained by the father and the mother when they are not part of the household.

- *Chapter E: Health (for all the persons in the household)*

This chapter seeks to obtain information about the implementation of Act 100 of 1993 that established the General Social Security System (SGSSS) in Colombia, aiming at the regulation of the essential public health services and the creation of the conditions to access this service by the population, at all levels of attention. Furthermore, it also investigates issues concerning the affiliation of the population by regime; the population affected by chronic illnesses; and health expenditures, amongst others.

- *Chapter F: Care of boys and girls under age 5*

This chapter seeks to identify the person or institution with the responsibility of looking after and of the care of children under 5 years. Also, to determine the coverage of both public and private establishments bound to protect and educate the minor, as well as to capture the services provided to the population under five years in non-institutional environments; to establish who should take and pick-up the children at the institution they

are attending, travel times to and from the school and, also, to determine the costs incurred by the households for care services and for the children's admission in basic education.

- *Chapter G: Education (for all persons aged 5 or above)*

The aim in this chapter is to identify the key educational characteristics of the population 5 years and over (literacy, school attendance, approved grades and years of study). It also seeks to: Establish the different options to access education at different levels and the reasons for non-attendance of the school-aged population; determine coverage grants and student loans; determine the entities that grant those loans; quantify the household expenditure in education; and establish the place where the children stay once the school day is over.

- *Chapter H: Labor force (Includes all persons aged 12 or above)*

This chapter intends to classify the population aged 12 and above, within the labor force categories, such as EAP and EIP (employed and unemployed). It's aim is to identify the persons within the household who earn income and who are able to do so as a result of their labor market insertion, or by means of other activities or money transfers. In addition, it seeks to identify relevant aspects for the employed population, such as: occupational category, hours worked, job site and access to social security. These aspects can characterize and differentiate the poor population as the one that is not included in this category.

- *Chapter I: Tenure and financing of the household within the housing*

This chapter seeks to: Establish the condition of the dwelling occupancy by the household; identify the sources of financing to purchase the housing occupied by the household; gather information regarding housing subsidies granted by the government; and information about the expenditures incurred by the household for the dwelling that it occupies.

- *Chapter J: Household's living conditions (Applied to the household's head or spouse)*

This chapter explores the perception about poverty, insecurity, and occurrence of events that cause stress or concern, as well as the capacity of household incomes to cover the minimum expenditures. Likewise, its objective is to know the goods that the household possesses, not only as heritage, but also as satisfiers of needs.

- *Chapter K: Household expenditures*

This chapter seeks to capture the level of the household's expenditure, according to groups and subgroups of items, goods and services. Likewise, to determine the levels of the household expenditure according to groups of goods, as well as its patterns and structure; the expenditures on goods and services that households can have access to, in

order to develop a well-being analysis and classify the households' expenditure according to the periodicity in which goods and services are acquired.

- *Chapter L: Rural component*

In this chapter the information about the living conditions of the households engaged in agricultural activities and to what extent these circumstances differ from those households engaged in other activities, is looked into. The aim is to: Establish the relationship between the living conditions of the rural population, the manner of agricultural and farming exploitation and land tenure in different regions of the country; determine land tenure and the degree of informality in such tenure; determine the degree of access to irrigation by agricultural producers and their relationship with the other production factors, such as the land, financing and technical assistance; identify the sources of financing and the technical assistance received or contracted by the households, in order to develop their agricultural activities; determine the availability of physical infrastructure in rural areas and its relation to the type of productive activities and access to productive factors.

Additionally, there are some questions about rural incomes, in order to investigate about the products and quantities harvested or produced in farms or lands, the end use of the farming production, the sales price and expenditures related to the agricultural, livestock and forestry production carried out in the farms.

2.2.4. Sampling design

Sampling Framework
The statistical framework is made up of the cartographic inventory and the aggregated file of housings and households at the level of blocks, for both: municipal townships and population centers, and the aggregate at the level of cartographic section for the remaining areas. These data were obtained from the information provided by the General Population and Housing Census of 2005.

Sampling Type
Bearing in mind the objectives of this survey, the creation of a sample with a probabilistic, stratified, multi-staged and clustered design, was decided, and also the same premises established for the master sample design of the Great Household Integrated Survey (GEIH) were applied.

a) Probabilistic sampling: Every sampling unit has a known chance of being selected (greater than zero). This information enables to determine the desired accuracy in the estimates a priori and subsequently calculate the accuracy of the results obtained as from the collected data.

b) Cluster sampling: These are groups of the investigation's observation units, which have occurred naturally due to geographic, population growth and socioeconomic factors.

Cluster sampling enables minimization of collection costs at the expense of a moderate increase in the standard error of the estimates. The cluster effect of sampling units in the accuracy of results is associated with the intra-cluster (intraclass) correlation of the outcome variables with the size and number of the selected clusters. In an optimal design, the higher the intraclass correlation, the smaller the cluster size, or the sub-sample within it, and higher the number of clusters, and vice versa[19].

The estimates coming from the unequal cluster samplings are biased because the sampling distribution values are not equal to the population values, or the universe of study. The bias is considerably reduced when the conglomerates are stratified in size. The following are the categories of sample clusters:

• Primary Sampling Units (PSU): This is the name of the municipalities of 7,000 inhabitants and more. The smaller municipalities are combined with a neighbor settlement of similar characteristics, to complete the minimum size of 7,000 inhabitants, and thus ensure the sampling size requirements at this level.

• Secondary Sampling Units (SSU): These are the blocks in municipal townships and sections in the remaining area of the municipality.

• Tertiary Sampling Units (TSU): These are the segments or size measures SM (areas of 10 households in average) in both the municipal townships and the remaining area of the municipality, with natural, easily identifiable boundaries in which all the households are surveyed.

c) Stratified sampling: This is the classification of the universe sampling units into homogeneous groups depending on independent variables, highly associated with indicators of study and poorly correlated with each other, with the purpose of maximizing the accuracy of results.

The stratification process is "the quintessential optimization technique. Its effect on the magnitude of the standard error of estimates depends on the degree of internal homogeneity of strata and their heterogeneity among each other."[20]

For the stratification and selection of the sample in the selected department capitals, the framework is organized according to cartographic definitions established in sectors, sections and blocks, with information on the number of housings and households, as well the socioeconomic stratum.

For the rest of the country, the selection process considers the previous stratification of the PSUs, and within the selection of these, the organization of the SSUs according to municipal townships, population centers, and other rural areas for the selection of the TSUs.

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[19] Kish, L. (1965). *Survey Sampling.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

[20] Kish, L. (1965). *Survey Sampling.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Additionally, the selection of the PSUs as from the designed strata was carried out through the Controlled Selection Technique[21], which is an extended process of stratification that optimizes even more the selection process.

The PSUs were stratified according to the following criteria:

- Geographic criterion: At department level.
- Socioeconomic criterion at PSU level, with the following indicators:
- Level of Urbanization (in terms of the size of the population of municipal townships).
- Urban-rural structure of the municipal population (percentage of population in the municipal township).
- Proportion of the population with Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN).
- Size population of the stratum.

Stratification criteria

For the stratification and selection of the sample, the geographic areas were organized according to established cartographic principles, in sectors, sections and blocks with information on the number of housings at block level and by socioeconomic stratum.

Each municipality with 7,000 or more inhabitants in total population was classified as a PSU. The least populated municipalities were grouped with their neighbors, to convert them into a PSU.

The PSUs, whose size was similar to the average size of the strata, were constituted as strata of certainty. For probabilistic effects, the PSUs were given a probability 1; the other PSUs were grouped in the non-certainty stratum, applying the stratification variables in the order of priority that was specified above.

Within the non- certainty strata, the probability of selection of the grouped PSUs was calculated by dividing the total population of each PSU by the population of the stratum.

d) Multistage sampling: In order to achieve the selection of observation units (housings, households, or individuals) the sampling units of each type (PSUs, SSUs and TSUs) were selected sequentially, with probabilities of selection depending on the number of dwellings. The final probability of selection of housings, households and individuals is the product of the probabilities of the four stages.

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[21] Goodman, R. and Kish, L. (1950), "Controlled Selection – A Technique in Probability Sampling", *Journal of the American Statistical Association*,

Sample size calculation

For the sample size calculation, the basic parameters to be estimated were taken into account: The proportion of 10% with a relative standard error no higher than 5%.

The calculations were made with formulas corresponding to the type of sampling design. The cluster effect in the design (DEFF) is a ratio between the real variance of this cluster design and the variance obtained from a simple random design of elements (MAS), for each domain.

Formula:

Sample size

$$n = \frac{NPQdeff}{N(ESrelP)^2 + PQdeff}$$

Where

$$ESrel = \frac{\sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right)\frac{PQ}{n}\,deff}}{P}$$

n = sample size
N = size of the sampling universe
P = Probability of occurrence of the studied phenomenon.
Q = 1 - P, probability of non-occurrence of the studied phenomenon

$$deff = \frac{Var(congl)}{Var(MAS)} \qquad \text{The cluster effect in the sample design.}$$

The following data corresponds to the sample sizes showed in segments for each established domain of the QLS 2011

Table 1. Expected sample size divided by regions and departments

REGION	MUNICIPAL TOWNSHIP	REMAINING AREA	TOTAL
Atlantic Region	99	94	193
Eastern Region	96	92	188
Central Region	98	92	190
Bogotá	113	3	116
Antioquia	119	94	213
Córdoba	101	119	220
La Guajira	114	92	206
Boyacá	114	102	216
Cauca	99	115	214
Chocó	100	106	206
Nariño	104	110	214
Valle	117	91	208
San Andrés	60	-	60
Orinoco and Amazon Region	60	-	60
National Total	1.394	1.110	2.504

Source: DANE

Estimation procedure

The sample results are representative of the total target population. Therefore, these results should be expanded as from each selected segment, in order to produce valid estimates of this target population.

The expansion factor components are explained below:

- **Basic Expansion Factor (F)**. Applied to the sample data, this factor provides the corresponding weight or representation to each element of the sample in the investigated universe. Consequently, through its application, the characteristics of such universe are numerically estimated and in an approximate manner.

- **Sub-sampling weight (Ph).** Given by segment and is theoretically equal to 1 for all the segments because it represents a measure of size. However, in some cases, due to the dynamic development of the sampling frame, it can make this weight to be higher or lower than 1, according to the density of the dwellings in the segment at the time of the survey; consequently, It modifies the basic expansion factor in the segment.

- **Coverage adjustment for non-response (Rh).** This factor is important, when the non-response rates vary in the population subgroups with different characteristics (eg, in socioeconomic strata). In this case, the non-correction would lead to biased estimates for the entire population under study. The usual adjustment is to allocate, the average of characteristics of the surveyed sample in the same segment to those households and individuals that were not surveyed. This is achieved by correcting the basic expansion factor for a new factor resulting from the ratio between the number of selected households in a segment and the number of surveyed households in the same segment.

The definitions of both the selection probabilities and the expansion and adjustment factors are described below:

Probabilities

P1= Of the PSU in the stratum

$$= \frac{\text{Population of the selected PSU}}{\text{Total population of the stratum which the PSU was selected}}$$

In the PSUs of forced inclusion, their population matches the stratum's, therefore their probability is 1.

P2 = Probability of SSUs in the PSUs, by zone (C, R)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of size measurements (SM} = 10 \text{ housings average) found in the selected SSU}}{\text{Total number of SM found in the zone (C or R) of the PSU}}$$

P3 = Of the TSU (segment with 10 housings in average) in the SSU.

$$= \frac{1}{\text{Number of TSU found in the SSU}}$$

Fp = Final probability = P1 * P2 * P3

Factors

F1 = Basic factor of expansion: Reciprocal of final probability.

F2 $= \dfrac{1}{Fp}$ = Adjustment factor for non-coverage of entire segments.

$$= \frac{\text{Selected segments in zone (C or R) of a PSU}}{\text{Surveyed segments in the same zone of the same PSU}}$$

F3 = Adjustment factor for non-coverage of households in a segment.

$$= \frac{\text{Existing households found in housings of the selected segment}}{\text{Surveyed households in the segment}}$$

F4 = Final factor of expansion

$$= F1 * F2 * F3$$

Sampling Errors

The effects of the deficiencies of the census sampling frame and the inaccuracies in the structure of the estimated general population universe as from the expanded sample are corrected to the maximum, based on a factor of structural adjustment and totals which is calculated with the figures of the General Census 2005, planned to the date of each survey. In this case, the auxiliary information by gender and age groups is used. This process is performed through Calibration Methods[22], which are processes that use auxiliary information related to the study variables, in order to improve accuracy and reduce biases in the estimates.

Calculation of the accuracy of results

The standard error, which is the indicator of the accuracy of the estimated results, reflects the random variability that is characteristic of probabilistic samples.

In a probabilistic sampling, the quality of estimations is measured by the magnitude of the variability of the interest indicator. The lower this variability is, the higher the accuracy of the indicator's estimation. This variability of the estimator is expressed in units generally difficult to manage; consequently, a relative measure based on percentage values, which is called coefficient of variation or relative error of the estimator (CV), is used.

The coefficient of variation is a standard indicator for determining the accuracy of an estimator, which is defined as the quotient between the standard error of the estimator and the estimator in percentage terms.

The estimated coefficient of variation is given by:

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[22] Lundström, S. & Särndal, C.-E. (1999). Calibration as a Standard Method for Treatment of Non-response. In: Journal of Official Statistics, 15 (2), 305-327.

$$c\hat{v} = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{V}(P)}}{(P)} * 100$$

Where:

$\sqrt{\hat{V}(P)}$: The square root of the estimated variance of the estimator

(P): Estimator

When the magnitude of the variability of the estimated parameters is significant, it loses its usefulness. This in other words means that the true value of the parameter in the universe may be in a very wide interval, which does not provide helpful information.

The sample design is performed in order to obtain estimates with an established accuracy, according to the domains of the study. Thus, any other level of disaggregation or estimated parameter is subject to its accuracy not necessarily being good and that the data could be unreliable.

The following describes the methodology used in the calculation of accuracy:

Variance estimator for a total

To obtain the estimator of a total, the variance is estimated as indicated below[23].

$$\hat{V}(\hat{Y}) = \sum_h^H \hat{V}_h(\hat{Y}_h) = \sum_h^H \frac{1}{a_h - 1} \left[a_h \sum_\alpha^{a_h} (\hat{e}_k d_k)^2 - \left(\sum_\alpha^{a_h} \hat{e}_k d_k \right)^2 \right]$$

In   which $h = 1, 2, \ldots, H$ corresponds to the sample strata

$\alpha = 1, 2, \ldots, a_h$ belongs to the selected segments in the stratum h

ah= Total number of segments in the sample of the stratum *h*.

The term $\hat{e}_k$ is calculated at a housing level, the variable under study is added to obtain the total y_k at housing level. Consequently:

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[23]   Särndal, C. & Lundström, S. (2005). Estimation in Surveys with Non-response. New York: Wiley.

$$\hat{e}_k = y_k - x_k^t \mathbf{B}_D$$

Where x_k^t corresponds to the vector of the auxiliary variable and

$$\mathbf{B}_D = \left(\sum_{S_D} w_k x_k x_k^t \right)^{-1} \left(\sum_{S_D} w_k x_k y_k \right)$$

is a vector calculated in each adjustment domain

Ratio estimator

The rates, proportions and averages generated as from this sampling design are ratio-shaped, in which the numerator and denominator are random variables, as indicated below:

$$\hat{r} = \frac{\hat{y}}{\hat{x}} = \frac{\sum_r w_k y_k}{\sum_r w_k x_k}$$

Estimator of the ratio variance

In order to calculate the estimator variance of a ratio, the variable must be transformed into a linear function. At this point, the Taylor linearization method is used and thereby applies to the above methodology.

Using the variance formula of a total, for a ratio, y_k is changed by

$$\hat{u}_k = \frac{1}{\hat{Z}}(y_k - z_k \hat{r})$$

With which the following is obtained:

$$\hat{V}(\hat{r}) = \sum_h^H \frac{1}{a_h - 1} \left[a_h \sum_\alpha^{a_h} (\hat{e}_k d_k)^2 - \left(\sum_\alpha^{a_h} \hat{e}_k d_k \right)^2 \right]$$

Where $h = 1,2,\ldots,H$ corresponds to each one of the strata.

$\alpha = 1,2,\ldots,a_h$ Representing the selected segments in the stratum h

$a_{h=}$ The total number of segments in the sample belonging to stratum h

Where

$$\hat{e}_k = \hat{u}_k - x_k^t \mathbf{B}_D$$

Where x_k^t corresponds to the vector of auxiliary variable, and

$$\mathbf{B}_D = \left(\sum_{S_D} w_k x_k x_k^t \right)^{-1} \left(\sum_{S_D} w_k x_k \hat{u}_k \right)$$

is a vector calculated in each adjustment domain.

3. STATISTICAL PRODUCTION

3.1 PREPARATION ACTIVITIES

There are several activities that are carried out in order to prepare the field operations. Some of these activities are: The awareness raising process, training to DANE´S territorial branches and field staff, as well as staff hiring and their training.

3.1.1. Awareness raising process

The purpose of this process is to ensure that the households selected in the sample provide the information to the survey takers with confidence, timeliness and quality. The following steps are taken to do this:

First step: To locate and recognize the Geographic Area (GA) or block.

Second step: To check the re-counting in the assigned area and establish the number of households and individuals in each GA.

Third step: To report the place where the information related to the QLS is being delivered and inform of the collector's visit, as indicated below:

- Visit to the listed housing unit.
- Presentation of the awareness raising personnel.
- Presentation of the information about the QLS.
- Presentation of the survey, in order to persuade the respondent source to welcome the collector and provide concrete and truthful information.
- Delivery of the survey's notification.
- Delivery of the notification format to the household, whereby the date of the collector's visit is indicated.

3.1.2. Training methodology

A cascade training method was used in the QLS 2011, which consisted in the training of a group of employees, who in turn shared or passed on their knowledge to other groups, and so forth. This process was applied in two levels.

a)   First level - Training of DANE's territorial branches: This training was aimed at both the operational coordinators of the territorial branches' management, as well as at those responsible for the survey and the IT staff of the branches and auxiliary offices. Professionals from the technical staff of DANE Central in Bogotá conducted the training.

In the first training level the operative, technical and methodological concepts for each of the chapters that make up the survey form were explained, with which the adoption of these concepts on the part of attendants was achieved. Likewise, practical activities such as workshops, reinforcement exercises and case studies were carried out. On the other hand, training on the use of the Data Capture Device (DMC for its acronym in Spanish) was conducted, together with instructions on how to complete the survey using this device. A separate training session on the DMC handling and database management was developed for the IT assistants.

b)   Second level - Field staff training: This training was aimed at the field staff and assumed by the individuals who were trained in the first level and in charge of the survey in each territorial branch and auxiliary office. DANE Central prepared a training guide that was distributed to all the cities, in order to have clear and standardized guidelines about the training process. The guide consisted of theoretical bases, practical workshops, exercises and case studies. Additionally, IT staff performed the training on DMC handling.

In order to reinforce training and answer queries that arose during this process, a videoconference was carried out with the participation of the field staff, administrative assistants and IT support staff from those territorial branches that counted on the physical resources to access this technology.

3.1.3. Staff hiring and training

In QLS 2011 the guidelines established by DANE Central for the hiring and recruitment of field staff (coordinator, supervisor, collectors) in the territorial branches, were followed.

The sub-processes that were followed for the hiring of staff are described below.

Call: The announcement of the job openings was placed on DANE´S website, or made through direct invitation of the director in each territorial branch or auxiliary office.

Registration: The staff that attended the call registered directly in the direction of each territorial branch direction or auxiliary office with the submission of their résumés.

Pre-selection: Based on the résumés and with the compliance of the required profile for each role, the staff that should attend training in accordance with the provisions established under paragraph 3.1.3 - "staff hiring and training" – was chosen.

Training: The pre-selected persons attended the 6-day training provided by the personnel responsible for the survey in each territorial branch and auxiliary office, and the applicants who showed the best performance during the training sessions were hired.

3.2 DATA COLLECTION

3.2.1. Operations organization chart

Below is a detailed explanation of the operations organization chart, as well as of the scheme and the process that are used for data collection purposes.

In the Directions of the Territorial Branches the QLS has an operational organization that enables an efficient advance in terms of the field operations. The organization chart below shows the hierarchical order of each one of the roles.

Figure 1. Operations organization chart
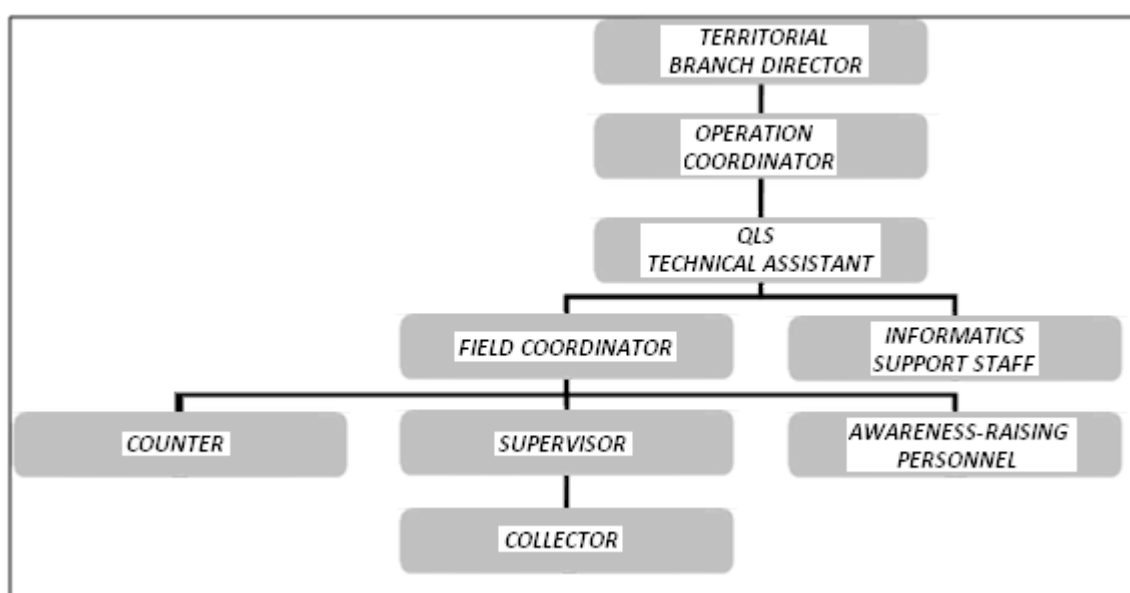
Source: DANE

In order to carry out the survey operations in a speedy and efficient manner, an operative team has been formed. The functions of this team are explained below:

- Technical assistant

In the territorial branches and auxiliary offices, the assistant is responsible for the technical direction of the survey in all of its aspects. Furthermore, the working teams, with whom it is necessary to have a permanent communication, depend on this officer. The technical assistant performs his/her functions with the approval of the operational coordinator and is

usually a full-time or permanent employee, although in some cases he can be a contractor, particularly in those cities that do not have enough permanent staff.

- Field coordinator

In DANE´s Territorial Branches, the field coordinator is responsible for the preliminary activities of the survey and the supervision of the field working teams. In the auxiliary offices, he/she is responsible for managing the survey in all its administrative and operational aspects.

- IT support staff

Person responsible for the revision and maintenance of the Data Capture Device (DMC), software testing, reception, consolidation, purging and transmission of data collected in the field sent to DANE Central after verification of the number of housings, households and persons reported by the supervisors.

- Counting person

Fifteen days before the operation starts, the counting person is in charge of visiting a previously selected area, to count the number of buildings and dwellings that make up the segment. This is performed in order to generate the correct assignment of measures in size and selection of the segments to be surveyed. As for the remaining areas, the collectors are in charge of doing this counting.

- Supervisor

The supervisor monitors the field work, and checks the information gathered by collectors in the selected segments and that were previously assigned by the field coordinator. The supervisor leads groups between 2 and 4 collectors.

Supervisors are required to have a comprehensive knowledge of the research and permanently accompany their group, in order to provide appropriate clarifications to the queries and concerns that may arise in the field.

- Awareness-raising Personnel

Staff in charge of presenting the survey by means of official notifications addressed to the dwellings selected in the sample (households and individuals), one week before the survey's application in the segment where the operation will be performed.

- Collector

Also known as pollster, this is the person responsible for gathering the information in the households selected in the sample segments, taking into account the rules and concepts established in the respective manuals. Collectors directly depend on the supervisor, to whom they report their work on a daily basis.

3.2.2. Operative scheme, method and processing for data collection

The operative scheme designed for the QLS 2010 is presented below:

Work groups: In order to carry out the collection process, work groups made up of a supervisor and with two to four collectors, depending on the number of the segments assigned in each of the 24 target cities of the sample, were integrated.

Performance: The average performance by collector in the urban context is 1.5 surveys/day, except for the cities of Bogotá, Cali and Medellin, where the performance is 1 survey/day per collector.

As regards households located in the remaining areas (population centers and other scattered rural areas), the performance is averaged at 1.3 surveys/day per collector and, in all cases, working days are from Monday to Saturday, with the exception of those very rare occasions, when the respondent source is only available on a Sunday.

Countings: These are to be performed by a designated person with the assistance of the operative support staff, and carried out 15 days before the survey collection process starts. For the remaining areas, the counting process is to be applied by the collectors.

Transportation: In order to carry out the QLS data collection activities, work teams use urban transportation and/or special transportation services, depending on the place and the time in which the survey is applied.

The data collection method established for the QLS is by a direct interview using the Data Capture Device (DMC). In general terms, all individuals aged 18 years or above provide the information directly, that is, collectors visit the household as many times as necessary in order to find all household members and interview them face to face.

The collection system applied in the QLS is the coverage scanning method, which consists of each data collection team visiting a segment simultaneously until all the selected dwellings with their respective households are surveyed. This working system enables the supervisor to control his/her assigned team in all the different data collection activities.

An example of the coverage scanning system is as follows: If a supervisor is in charge of three collectors, he/she will assign the first dwelling to collector # 1; the second dwelling to collector #2; and the third dwelling to collector #3, respectively. If collector #2 finishes the survey before collector #1, collector # 2 should continue with the survey in the fourth

dwelling, and so forth, in order to complete the whole segment as fast, balanced and steady as possible. Once the data collection in that segment is completed the supervisor should continue working in the following segment in the same manner, as indicated above.

52 collection routes were established for this survey, distributed through DANE's Territorial Branches. These branches applied the survey to the capital cities first and then moved to collect information in the municipalities selected in the municipal townships and the remaining areas. When the number of segments in the capital city required additional routes to cover municipal townships and remaining areas, the requested groups to carry out the data capture operation in the scheduled time were established.

3.3 DATA TRANSMISSION AND PROCESSING

3.3.1. Data transmission to DANE Central.

This process starts with the consolidation and preparation of data in all collection centers. Once this first stage is completed, the Swing software is executed, with which the collected data are organized, encrypted and compressed for further transmission to DANE Central via the FTP (File Transfer Protocol), thus ensuring completeness since their origin. Once data are received in the server at DANE Central, the structure checking is carried out, whereby the relevant data are loaded into the database in a vertical format (DMC).

File consolidation

Initially, all files come via FTP. For this a user code is requested and access is granted to IT support staff, in each of the 24 cities in the country, so that they can use this means of transmission.

Subsequently, the structure defined to copy the collected data in the QLS 2011 is created. This is done with the purpose of organizing all the information in such a way that its geographical origin, transmission date, supervisor in charge, collector, or the awareness raising personnel, separated by the corresponding field operation, can be easily identified.

In the case of the division or department where the reports are sent to, a Cartography directory and a Logistics directory were created, to register the data collection routes and to store the reports in specific formats prepared by the logistics staff. This process is monitored on a daily basis, so that the information is downloaded in DANE Central and remains the least time possible in FTP format, for subsequent processing in the consolidation of files. The information downloaded from FTP is immediately stored in a

structure that was previously created, which identifies the respective source and the date of download from the FTP.

A decompression and organization of the information process follows, which is set in a "tree" mode. This type of organization consists of arranging the information in folders, in a specific hierarchical mode, so that the data loading software (Oracle®) is able to scan the collected information. The classification mode of the data received by the FTP is carried out in the following manner:

- Compressed files are stored in a folder called "Envíos" (Sent), in DANE Central's servers. These folders contain a previous subdivision of folders. Files are decompressed and the sending "tree" path of all the cities that have entered information in FTP in the data processing day is checked.

- Once the file decompression process is completed, the resulting folders are placed in the respective folder called "Respuestas" (Responses). This is followed by a process of detection and separation of duplicated files, which is carried out by using the CloneSpy software to avoid the loading of duplicate surveys in the database.

- The information or the files in dbf format remain encrypted until this point, in order to ensure information security. It is therefore necessary to perform a decryption process, which is done by means of another application generated with .bat commands, Visual Fox® application and crgz.

- In this point of the process the dbf files are ready to be loaded in the Oracle® database, by means of software in JAVA language, which generates a log with the information on the loading process. From this moment on, data processing is carried out in the database.

Initially, the loaded data stored in the database are distributed in two storing structures, which correspond to completed and uncompleted surveys.

This storing procedure is identical for each of the surveys in which data collection is performed by means of the SysSurvey software, through the DMC. Once data are placed under this means of vertical storage, a process of data transfer to tables that correspond to the thematic chapters of the survey is carried out.

This is how every research is stored in its own database scheme, thus enabling that data remain isolated from the information obtained in other investigations and that accessing permissions to users are granted by roles or positions (coordinator, engineering, supervisor, expert, etc.), or by the database managing system's own privileges.

3.3.2. Data processing

In order to proceed with data processing, the following activities are carried out: Verification of the internal consistency of data and adjustments; imputation and coverage adjustments; the generation of weights; and the design of output tables (Tables in MS Excel® that summarize the QLS database).

Verification of internal consistency of data and adjustments

A review of the totals and subtotals for each variable, depending on the geographic domain in terms of housings, households and individuals, is carried out. Furthermore, the frequencies of the main variables are also generated, as well as analyses of the respective distributions of extreme values, and of totals, amongst others. Finally, as a result of this process, a report on the inconsistencies found is prepared and IT staff is requested to make the respective adjustments and correction of such inconsistencies.

Imputation and/or coverage adjustments

Once the stages of data consistency, filtering and validation, and the review of frequencies and all the statistical processes that ensure the survey quality and coverage, have been completed, the creation of the database is performed, but only with the completed surveys. As from this base all the output charts are produced and the analysis of results carried out. Given the optimal quality of the information collected in the quality of life surveys, up to this point it has not been necessary to carry out, imputation processes.

Weighting factors

The expanded results are adjusted by an exogenous variable, which in this case constitutes an independent estimator of the population. This is based on the premise that the structure by geographic disaggregation, which is projected as from a recent population census, is more accurate than the one estimated as from the sample. For this procedure, the calibration estimators that use auxiliary information related to the study variables are applied, in order to improve accuracy and reduce biases in the estimates.

For the QLS, the auxiliary information corresponds to the population projections from the Census 2005, given that the information on age and gender structure from the projections is more accurate than the one generated by the sample.

Procedure:

To consider the basic expansion factor from the sampling design and establish the respective calibration groups. In this case, the following groups were taken into account:

Gender
    Male
    Female

And the following Age groups for each of the above
    -From 0 to younger than 12 years old (for the urban case)
    -From 12 to younger than 25 years old
    -From 25 to younger than 55 years old
    -55 years of age and above.

Thus obtaining a total of 8 groups.

- To design the total of individuals in each group per housing (Vector), based on the information of the sample.

	Housing k
Men younger than 12 years old x_{1k}	1
Women younger than 12 years old x_{2k}	0
Men aged from 12 years to younger than 25	2
Men aged 55 years and over x_{j-1k}	2
Women aged 55 years and over x_{jk}	0

Where each variable x_{jk} corresponds to the number of individuals classified by gender and age in the housing k.

Consequently, the following vector is established for each housing:

$$x_k^t = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1k} & x_{2k} & \cdots & x_{jk} & \cdots & x_{pk} \end{bmatrix}$$

- To adjust the basic expansion factors of housings in order to expand the population totals by domain under study to the projection total.

- To adjust the basic expansion factors of housings in order to expand the projection total in each group:

$$X_U = \sum_r w_k x_k$$

In other words, to obtain a new factor w_k so that the sum of the expanded vectors x_k corresponds to the projections X_U.

This new factor should be the closest possible to the basic expansion factor given by the sample design. This means that the new factors are calculated by minimizing the lineal distance between the new expansion factor w_k and the basic expansion factor d_k, being:

$$w_k = d_k v_k$$

Where v_k is an adjustment factor.

Creation of output tables

The process starts with the design of tables and their specifications, which are developed by the group of experts in the subject matter. Subsequently, these tables are sent to the IT area for their programming and processing. And finally, they are returned to the group of experts for their verification and checking.

3.4 METHODS AND MECHANISMS OF QUALITY CONTROL

The following methods are used for the control of the information quality: Rules of validation; control instruments for supervision and some indicators used to control the processes of the investigation. These methods are explained below:

Rules of validation and consistency

The process of creating validation and consistency rules consists in the definition of flows, ranges, and valid values of each variable in the survey, which the group of thematic

experts designs. These are given to the IT staff for their inclusion in the data capturing program and control of data inconsistencies.

Control instruments for the supervision process

This process starts when the supervisor receives the corresponding segments that have been assigned from the survey operations staff, according to the weekly sample sent by DANE Central's Sampling Design Team This is done before the data collection process begins, in order to carry out a correct field work planning.

Once the segment is located, according to the programmed cartography in the supervisor's device, the selected dwellings are identified, by recognizing all of them from the first to the last, to subsequently survey the households. The supervisor accompanies all of his/her field collectors every day. For the data collection process it is necessary to locate the collectors individually in each assigned dwelling and the supervisor will be aware and keep track of their performance.

The novelties that may appear, such as empty dwellings, wrong addresses, changes in the use of the residential unit[24] and non-existent dwellings are to be reported with the corresponding explanation by the supervisor, in a specific section of their device established for this purpose.

The following are some of the supervisor's most important functions:

- Organize and supervise the data collection process.

- Carry out a prior inspection of the site, locate collectors in their assigned dwellings, as well as distribute the workload among them.

- Accompany each collector to the surveys, meet with the working team to consolidate the information.

- Control coverage and point out the relevant observations/remarks about the mistakes that are being made and how to correct them.

- Take responsibility for coverage, content and quality of the survey in municipalities and segments that are part of the assigned working route or schedule.

- Fill out the forms of daily report to the field supervisor, as well as the critique summaries and accumulated summaries of housings, households and individuals per segment.

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[24] Changes in the use of residential unit correspond to the housings' transformation from residential to business purposes and viceversa.

- Permanent advice to the staff in terms of the technical, operational and conceptual aspects of the collection process.

- Verify that the collectors perform the data backup on a permanent basis and submit the required reports in a timely manner.

Indicators for quality control of the research processes.

The indicators for quality control of processes are aimed at being used as instruments to achieve a continuous improvement through their permanent assessment and constant monitoring. The main indicators used were:

- *Coverage indicators*: These enable the measurement of effectiveness in the data collection process, in terms of housing and household coverage from which the information is obtained. The reference level for the coverage indicators is 100%, consequently if the indicator is below this percentage, the possible causes should be established, in order to take the necessary preventive or corrective actions.

Among the coverage indicators there are: The housing coverage and the household coverage. On the one hand, the housing coverage is obtained by comparing the information on the initial housings selected with the final housings found. On the other hand, the household coverage is obtained by crossing the information on the total of completed surveys against the total of households found (Annex C).

Response rate: This indicator is obtained by measuring the number of effective surveys in regards to the expected surveys. The main objective of this indicator is to identify the degree of efficiency of the research in relation to the operative process of the collection. The ideal value of the indicator is 100%. If there are values below 92%, the corresponding corrective actions are to be taken (Annex C).

Quality of data collection: This indicator is obtained from the number of mistakes made during the collection process. In order to calculate this indicator an electronic format is used, which has to be filled out by transcribing the errors found when the supervisor verifies the information on the completed surveys. The columns "score" and "quality indicator survey checking" produce automatic results given that these have the multiplication formulas of the errors included.

Alarms: These indicators are obtained by applying a data search process that is out of standards, such as a high number of vacant housings, high number of surveys rejected by respondents, low average of persons, amongst others.

Field coverage report versus systems: This indicator is obtained by comparing the information that is sent by territorial branches and auxiliary offices to DANE Central in the coverage summaries on housings, households and persons found with the information that is transmitted to the IT systems area.

Punctuality indicator: The purpose of this indicator is to ensure the timeliness of the information sent by territorial branches and auxiliary offices.

Finally, based on the different tests that help to confirm that the calculations are correct and that the corresponding data are coherent, some errors and inconsistencies are identified with the purpose of verifying the quality of the investigation.

4. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

For the analysis and discussion of results, two types of analysis are considered: The statistical analysis and the context analysis.

4.1 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

To carry out the statistical analysis of results, several aspects that are described below are taken into account:

The descriptive analysis contributes to observe the behavior of the sample under study through the corresponding tables, graphs, confidence intervals, and trend and dispersion statistics. In the sample the structure of indicators by study domains is analyzed as from the distribution of frequencies and the possible inconsistencies and atypical values are detected. Subsequently the coverage at the level of segments, dwellings, households and individuals is verified, and the distribution of the sample loss to carry out the respective non-response adjustments is observed.

The inferential analysis consists of carrying out the sample estimation to the target population. In this process expansion factors are applied, as well as the inference to the respective target population established for the corresponding study domains, is revised. Moreover, the adjustments of the expansion factor not causing biases in the estimations are also verified, and that their sampling errors are acceptable, according to the parameters established by the study domains.

4.2 CONTEXT ANALYSIS

In order to carry out the context analysis, a coherence analysis is applied to the results of the QLS 2011, which is done through the evaluation of the results produced by the General Census 2005. Some specific indicators are compared with the figures produced by investigations in the social field, such as: The Great Integrated Household Survey (GEIH – for its acronym in Spanish), the Survey of Incomes and Expenditures 2006-2007 and the figures on education, amongst others. Additionally, the experts in different topics (dwellings, health, education, labor force, incomes, etc.) verify the database and help to detect possible inconsistencies, which are corrected when necessary by consulting with the source. Furthermore, this analysis is done by checking the indicators of the Quality of

life surveys that were conducted in previous years, such as the ones carried out in 1997, 2003, 2007 Bogotá, 2008 and 2010.

Additionally, meetings with the technical committee of the QLS are arranged. This group is conformed by outside consultants, academic experts among them, who monitor the main social indicators by comparing them with sources or statistics produced by other entities. This fact enables to make a match or contrast with the different methodologies, their coverage and their results. This is a relevant process whereby the quality of the information, the participation of users in the analysis, and dissemination of results, are guaranteed.

5 DISSEMINATION

5.1 DATA REPOSITORY MANAGEMENT

Data collection in the QLS application process is performed by means of mobile data capture devices, by which data transmission to DANE Central is carried out via FTP for further consolidation, storage, processing and dissemination.

The data storage process is carried out through a centralized management system in a database, in which a scheme and/or user/owner of the information is created. For the user creation, the availability of free space in the server is to be ascertained

The creation of objects, in the database for information storage purposes is carried out with the application's owner user. In the tables and indices the names that correspond to the survey's name - according to the amount of data or information to be stored-, are assigned. The assignation of objects (databases, tables, graphs, etc.) per table is performed taking into account the corresponding storage amount according to DANE's policies and standards, making sure that the data and indices are not stored in the same place. Moreover, the creation of public users is compelling, in order that the objects stored in the database can be accessed by other users.

Backup copies are made by means of an automatic backing up process of the database server, using programmed jobs of the operative system (Crontab of the Oracle® user). The following tasks are carried out: Statistics collection in the Oracle® database, backup of the information in the database, backup of logs in Archivelog mode, and debug of stale information, for space maintenance and subsequent backup storage.

Data processing is carried out with the information stored in the database. Data captured in vertical storage tables are copied to the research tables, which are divided by chapters, in order to make consultations and generate the results required by the thematic component of the investigations.

The continuous tuning process is applied to programs and tables that are used in the data storage scheme, for improvement of the database performance. The following steps compose this process:

- Diagnosis of the current status of the database, in regard to physical resources (memory, space, processors, etc.).
- Adjustment of the memory assigned to the processes.
- Constant monitoring of processes executed in the database.
- Re-distribution of the database objects[25] in the available space.
- Statistics gathering of the objects in the database
- Preventive and automated analysis of the use of indices in the database.

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[25] Database objects correspond to the collected data, tables, informative bulletins, etc.

- SQL statements tuning.
- Tuning of the applications design.

In the process of dissemination of the information stored in the database, diverse consultation tools like SAS, TOAD, SPS, and Visual FoxPro are applied to the scheme tables, in a direct manner.

In order to apply this procedure, it is necessary to define the access method of final users to the software. According to the management of security access to the database, and based on their needs, users are created in the database, as well as the roles to which the permissions over the scheme objects (tables, views, functions, procedures, packages) should be assigned.

To create a user, the person in charge of IT fills out a form requesting the creation of accounts for the new users and sends this form to the Webmaster. The latter registers the request and checks its compliance with the established parameters. If this is the case the user is created and the required permissions are granted. Subsequently, the Webmaster sends confirmation by e-mail to the IT staff, and the technical support staff carries out software configuration to the PC assigned to the user.

The user that needs the information is required to fill out a server access permission form and send it to the Webmaster. The Webmaster checks the request in an authorization table, in order to verify its validity. Subsequently, the technical support staff assigns the resources (Computers, internet access, Data Capture Devices etc) to the user, according to the approved specifications. Moreover, this staff updates the server's log folder, where the access was granted and confirms the assigned access with the Webmaster. Finally, the Webmaster sends a confirmation e-mail to the IT area to validate the operation, checking that all the process was successful.

These storage and consultation protocols are necessary to safeguard and establish security levels for the access and handling of information and the IT resources available on DANE's Website, and additionally, to, provide permanent accompaniment and support to users of the application and of the data.

5.2 DISSEMINATION PRODUCTS AND INSTRUMENTS

The dissemination products and instruments of the QLS are:

- Press bulletin: This is where the main results of the QLS 2011 compared to the results of the QLS 2010, with population projections based on the Census 2005, are presented. The aim of this procedure is to show the evolution of the main indicators at national, municipal townships and remaining areas levels, as well as in the nine regions (Bogotá, Antioquia, Valle, Atlantic Region, Eastern Region, Central Region, Pacific Region, San Andrés and the Orinoco-Amazon Region).

- CDs: These contain the database, the dictionary of variables, the base structure, the main output graphs and frequencies of the survey variables; and the related documentation.

- Indicators designed and calculated, as well as graphs with explanatory notes.

- Presentation of results in PowerPoint format to the experts' committee summoned by DANE´S management.

For researchers and users in general, the database, maintaining the required statistics confidentiality, is available at the Direction of Diffusion, Marketing and Statistical Culture.

The requirements of special data processing that are not included in the QLS information capture process are handled through the Director of Diffusion, Marketing and Statistical Culture.

6 RELATED DOCUMENTATION

In order to carry out the QLS 2011 several manuals, containing rules, concepts, methodology and instructions for both personnel training and data capture in the field, were designed. Among the most important instruments we find:

Training guide: The main objective of this instrument was to provide support and methodological guidance to staff responsible for the training of the operative team in charge of the collection of information for the QLS 2011. This was executed by means of a series of strategies, techniques and teaching aids that were necessary to develop a homogeneous and standardized training process in all the cities. The guide contains the training schedule, and the exercises and workshops that were developed in each session, in order to assist in the promotion of the skills required for the data collection process, according to the required quality and coverage parameters.

Data collection manual and basic concepts: Contains the research objectives for each level of chapters, as well as the basic concepts, the methodology and the instructions for the field data capturing and for the DMC handling.

Operative guidelines manual: In general terms, this is the document that describes the logistics of the field operation, to provide clear instructions to the work team. Several aspects like the organizational model, fieldwork planning and coverage, general functions of the working group, equipment handling, workload distribution, administrative aspects, transportation, data collection scheme and expendable budget, are described in this manual.

Supervisor's Manual: This document contains information on the field supervision of the QLS operation. The manual describes aspects such as: Objectives and general procedures of the operation; the supervisor's functions and duties; organizational outline;, line-up of work teams; working schedule; the way in which collectors are required to present the survey to the respondent; the respective forms to be used; and the reports that the supervisor has to prepare to have an adequate control of the information.

GLOSSARY

Apartment[26]: This refers to a housing unit that is part of a building, where another or other units, generally catalogued as dwellings, can be found. The apartment has a direct access from the exterior or through halls, courtyards, corridors, stairs or elevators. An apartment has a toilet and a kitchen in its interior. For instance, the multi-family residential buildings are made up of apartments; a house that is remodeled to build several housing units, each of these units having a toilet and kitchen, turns into several apartments.

Another type of housing[27]: This is a space adapted for dwelling, where there were persons living in at the time of the interview. Generally speaking, this type of housing lacks toilet and kitchen. The housings considered in this category are: Railway wagons, containers, vessels, tents, caves, bridges and huts.

Mandatory Health Plan (Plan Obligatorio de Salud POS)[28]: A group of health services that all EPS (entities that provide health services), have to provide, without exception, to all individuals that are affiliated to the General Social Security System in Health by the Contributory Health Care System.

Consumption expenditure[29]: According to the criterion of purchased consumption, consumption expenditure is defined as the purchase of goods and services for common household use (purchase of food and household goods), or for the personal use of each household member (individual expenses).

Contributory health care system[30]: Set of rules that govern the affiliation of individuals and families to the SGSSS. These affiliations are established through the payment of individual and family contributions, or by means of a previous economic contribution directly paid by the member, or in jointly with his employer.

Educational level[31]: This refers to the highest educational level attained by the person, within the formal education system, whether preschool, elementary school, high school; undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate studies.

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[26] EUROSTAT Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database (CODED)
[27] United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN-ECE) (in cooperation with Eurostat), "Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing", New York and Geneva, 2006
[28] Contributory health care system information guide. Ministry of Health and Social Protection.
[29] Household income and expenditure statistics. ILO
[30] Article 202 Act 100 December 1993. By means of which the Comprehensive Social Security System is created and other dispositions are dictated
[31] United Nations- Document: Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System – Revision 2 New York 2001. ISBN 92-1-161439-2.

Employer[32]: Person who runs his/her own economic undertaking, or engages independently in a profession or trade, and who has hired one or more employees, in return for the payment of an agreed upon wage or a salary.

Employment contract[33]: This is an agreement by which an individual undertakes to provide a personal service to another person or legal entity, under the latter's dependence or subordination, and in return for a remuneration.

General System of Social Security in Health (SGSSS)[34]: This is the system that creates the conditions for the access to a compulsory health plan for all inhabitants in the country. This plan enables the comprehensive protection of families in cases of maternity and general sickness, in the phases of health promotion and development, as well as for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of all diseases, according to the usage intensity and the levels of attention and complexity that are defined.

Health Promotion Entities (EPS)[35]: Entities responsible for the affiliation, registry of contributors and collection of their contributions. Their main function is to organize and ensure, either directly or indirectly, the provision of the compulsory health plans to their members.

Health Care Providers (IPS)[36]: The main function of the health care providing institutions is to provide health services in their corresponding level of attention to members and beneficiaries, within the parameters and principles outlined in Act 100 1993.

House[37]: "This is the building that consists of a single housing unit, whose use is for housing purposes, with direct access from the street or from the outside of the building. The toilet and the kitchen services may be or not in the inside of the unit. Units where the garage, the living room or any room is used for economic purposes are also considered as houses. Examples: The housing units of this type are those semidetached houses found in most urban developments, houses inside gated or enclosed complexes, chalets, cottages, hovels, and the houses that have the bathroom and the kitchen in the back yard or garden (Country houses)."

Household[38]: "The concept of household is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either (a) a one-person household, that is to say, a person who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any

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[32] International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning International Classification of Status in Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 9.
[33] Article 22 Substantive Labor Code. Ministry of Health and Social Protection.
[34] Article 162 Act 100 December 1993. By means of which the Comprehensive Social Security System is created and other dispositions are dictated
[35] Article 177. Act 100 December 1993. By means of which the Comprehensive Social Security System is created and other dispositions are dictated
[36] Article 185, Act 100 December 1993. By means of which the Comprehensive Social Security System is created and other dispositions are dictated
[37] United Nations, Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses for the 2010 Round
[38] Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, paras. 2.61-2.62.

other person to form a multi-person household or (b) a multi-person household, that is to say, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their resources and may (to a greater or lesser extent) have a common budget; they may be related or unrelated persons or constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated".

Housing[39]: Building or building unit independently constructed, adopted, inhabited or intended to be inhabited by one or more persons. Persons must enter and exit from their housing without going through the other housings' exclusive areas of such as: Living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, study rooms, sewing rooms and kitchens.

Indigenous Housing[40]: A construction comprised of a single unit, whose use is for housing purposes, built in accordance with the customs of each ethnic group and maintaining the traditional structure. Housings have different names according to the ethnic group and the region, such as: "*Maloca*" (an ancestral long house used by the natives of the Amazon), "*Bohio" (*hut), "*Tambo" (*Incan structure built for administrative and military purposes and found along roads)*,* or "*Choza*" (shack).

Occupation[41]: Homogeneous categories of tasks that make up a set of jobs which have great similarity, commonly performed by a person in the past, present or future, according to the skills acquired by formal education or experience and for which he/she receives an income in cash or in kind.

Own-account workers[42]: Person who exploits his own economic enterprise, or who works on his/her own economic account, with the help or not from family members, but without engaging workers, employees or paid laborers. Moreover, the incumbent can work alone, or in association with one or a few partners of the same condition.

Provision of Educational Services[43]: The educational service will be provided in the State educational institutions (official establishments). Individuals may also found educational institutions in the same conditions that are set by the corresponding rules and standards for their establishment and management, and abiding with the regulations from the National Government (private institutions). Similarly, educational services can also be provided in educational institutions of a community, supportive, cooperative or non-profit nature.

Room[44]: A room is a space in a housing unit that is part of a building and has one or more spaces. The room has a direct access from the exterior or from passageways, courtyards, hallways, corridors, lobbies, or other spaces of common circulation. In general terms, the room has no toilet or kitchen facilities in its interior; or maybe only one of those two services. This type of dwelling is different from bedrooms, dormitories or other zones in the unit accessed by residents from spaces that do not correspond to common areas such as:

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[39] Suggested concept according to the concepts used by DANE.
[40] National Department of Statistics DANE Census 2005.
[41] United Nations UN, International Labour Organization, International Standard Classification of Occupations ISCO – 88, Geneva.
[42] Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, paras. 2.230.
[43] Act 115 of 1994, by means of which the General Education Law is issued.
[44] United Nations, Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.

living rooms, dining rooms, other dormitories, etc, and therefore do not meet the condition of independence.

School attendance[45]: Defined as attendance to any accredited educational institution or regular program, either public or private, for organized teaching and at any level of education. The term "education" is understood to comprise all deliberate, systematic and organized communication designed to bring about learning. In the Colombian context, individuals are considered as students if they are enrolled in any formal education center for adults or bi-annual high schools (this modality should not be confused with the validation of the high school degree).

Subsidized regime or system[46]: This is the set of rules that govern the affiliation of individuals to the SGSSS when the relation is established through the payment of a subsidized contribution, either completely or partially, with fiscal or solidarity resources.

Usual residence[47]: This refers to the place where the person has spent most of the time or where he/she plans to stay for more than 180 days (6 months), even though he/she was temporarily absent at the time of the survey.

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[45] United Nations, Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing. Censuses.
[46] Article 211 Act 100 December 1993. By means of which the Comprehensive Social Security System is created and other dispositions are dictated
[47] Suggested concept according to the concepts used by DANE.

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ANNEXES

- **QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE NATIONAL SURVEY.**

DANE
Para tomar decisiones

ENCUESTA NACIONAL DE CALIDAD DE VIDA
2011

CONFIDENCIAL

Los datos que el DANE solicita en este formulario son estrictamente confidenciales y en ningún caso tienen fines fiscales ni pueden utilizarse como prueba judicial.

Formulario número _____ de _____

A. IDENTIFICACIÓN Y CONTROL

1. Tipo de encuesta* _____
2. Región _____
3. Departamento _____
4. Municipio _____
5. Clase
6. Sector
7. Sección
8. Manzana

9. Segmento
10. AG
11. Edificación
12. Vivienda número
13. Total hogares en la vivienda
14. Hogar número
15. Total de personas en el hogar

16. Barrio, centro poblado o vereda _____

17. Dirección de la vivienda o nombre de la finca _____

18. Teléfono _____
19. Resultados de la encuesta**

A. I. CONTROL DE CALIDAD DE LA ENCUESTA

1. ENCUESTA

Encuestador ____ Nombre _____

Resultado de la encuesta

Visita núm.	1	2	3	4
Fecha (día-mes)				
Día de la semana				
Hora de inicio (hora-minutos)	a.m. 1 p.m. 2	a.m. 1 p.m. 2	a.m. 1 p.m. 2	a.m. 1 p.m. 2
Hora de terminación (hora-minutos)	a.m. 1 p.m. 2	a.m. 1 p.m. 2	a.m. 1 p.m. 2	a.m. 1 p.m. 2
Resultado**				

2. SUPERVISIÓN DE ENCUESTA

Supervisor ____

Nombre _____

Observaciones _____

Forma DANE - ENCV * 3 = ENVC

** EC = 1. Encuesta completa
AT= 5. Ausente temporalmente

EI = 2. Encuesta incompleta
R = 6. Rechazo

OC = 3. Ocupado
V = 7. Vacante

NH = 4. Nadie en el hogar
O = 8. Otro motivo

Impreso en la Dirección de Difusión, Mercadeo y Cultura Estadística del DANE

B. DATOS DE LA VIVIENDA (diligencie este capítulo sólo para el hogar 01 de la vivienda)

1. Tipo de vivienda

Casa	1
Apartamento	2
Cuarto(s)	3
Vivienda indígena	4
Otro tipo de vivienda (carpa, tienda, vagón, embarcación, cueva, refugio natural, puente, etc.)	5

2. Material predominante de las paredes exteriores

Bloque, ladrillo, piedra, madera pulida	1
Tapia pisada, adobe	2
Bahareque revocado	3
Bahareque sin revocar	4
Madera burda, tabla, tablón	5
Material prefabricado	6
Guadua, caña, esterilla, otro vegetal	7
Zinc, tela, lona, cartón, latas, desechos, plástico	8
Sin paredes	9

3. Material predominante de los pisos

Alfombra o tapete de pared a pared	1
Madera pulida y lacada, parqué	2
Mármol	3
Baldosa, vinilo, tableta, ladrillo	4
Madera burda, tabla, tablón, otro vegetal	5
Cemento, gravilla	6
Tierra, arena	7

4. ¿Con cuáles de los siguientes servicios públicos, privados o comunales cuenta la vivienda?

Estrato para tarifa

1. Energía eléctrica SI 1 → ____ No 2
2. Acueducto SI 1 No 2
3. Alcantarillado SI 1 No 2
4. Recolección de basuras SI 1 → ____ No 2

Veces por semana

5. En los últimos DOCE MESES, la vivienda ha sido afectada por:

No ____ Si ____

1. Inundaciones, desbordamiento, crecientes, arroyos
2. Avalanchas, derrumbes o deslizamientos
3. Hundimiento del terreno

6. ¿Cuáles de los siguientes problemas afectan su vivienda?

1. Ruidos provenientes del exterior	1
2. Malos olores procedentes del exterior	1
3. Presencia de basuras en las calles	1
4. Contaminación del aire	1
5. Invasión del espacio público (calles o andenes)	1
6. Presencia de animales que causan molestias	1
7. Presencia de insectos, roedores, etc.	1
8. Ninguno de los anteriores	1

7. Alguno de los siguientes espacios o servicios se encuentra cerca de la vivienda

Si / No / No sabe

1. Zonas verdes	1	2	9
2. Parques (recreativos, deportivos, infantiles, etc.)	1	2	9
3. Instituciones educativas	1	2	9
4. Instituciones de salud (solo clase 2 y 3)	1	2	9

¿Cuánto tiempo se demora en llegar a la institución?

5. Comisarías de familia	1	2	9
6. Centros de atención distrital, municipal o departamental	1	2	9
7. Estaciones de policía o guarniciones militares (solo clase 2 y 3)	1	2	9
8. Entidades bancarias (solo clase 2 y 3)	1	2	9

¿Cuánto tiempo se demora en llegar a la entidad? ____

8. ¿Cuántos grupos de personas (hogares) preparan los alimentos por separado en esta vivienda?

OBSERVACIONES _____

C. SERVICIOS DEL HOGAR (diligencie este capítulo para todos los hogares de la vivienda)

1. Incluyendo sala y comedor, ¿de cuántos cuartos o piezas dispone este hogar?

Excluya cocinas, baños, garajes y cuartos destinados a negocio

2. ¿En cuántos de esos cuartos duermen las personas de este hogar?

3. ¿Pagan en este hogar por la electricidad que consumen?

SI	1
SI, con el arriendo	2
No pagan, pero tienen el servicio	3 → Pase a 5
No tienen el servicio	4

4. ¿Cuánto pagaron EL MES PASADO o la última vez por la electricidad consumida?

$ ____ ¿A cuántos meses corresponde ese pago? ____

5. En este hogar tienen servicio de gas natural conectado a red pública?

SI	1
No	2 → Pase a 8

6. ¿Pagan en este hogar por servicio de gas natural conectado a red pública?

SI	1
SI, con el arriendo	2 → Pase a 8
No pagan	3

7. ¿Cuánto pagaron EL MES PASADO o la última vez por el servicio de gas natural?

$ ____ ¿A cuántos meses corresponde ese pago? ____

8. ¿Con qué tipo de servicio sanitario cuenta el hogar?

Lea las alternativas

Inodoro conectado a alcantarillado	1
Inodoro conectado a pozo séptico	2
Inodoro sin conexión	3
Letrina	4
Bajamar	5
No tiene servicio sanitario	6 → Pase a 11

9. El servicio sanitario está ubicado:

Dentro de la vivienda	1
Fuera de la vivienda, pero en el lote o terreno	2

10. El servicio sanitario del hogar es:

De uso exclusivo de las personas del hogar	1
Compartido con personas de otros hogares	2

11. ¿Pagan en este hogar por servicio de alcantarillado?

SI	1
SI, con el arriendo	2 → Pase a 13
No pagan, pero tienen el servicio	3
No tienen el servicio	4

B y C

2

C. SERVICIOS DEL HOGAR (diligencie este capítulo para todos los hogares de la vivienda)   (conclusión)

12. ¿Cuánto pagaron EL MES PASADO o la última vez por servicio de alcantarillado?

$ _____ ¿A cuántos meses corresponde ese pago? _____

13. ¿Cómo eliminan principalmente la basura en este hogar?

La recogen los servicios de aseo .... `1`
La tiran a un río, quebrada, caño o laguna .... `2`
La tiran a un patio, lote, zanja o baldío ..... `3`
La queman .... `4`
La entierran .... `5`
La recoge un servicio informal (zorra, carreta, etc.) ... `6`

→ Pase a 16

14. ¿Pagan en este hogar por servicio de recolección de basuras?

Sí .... `1`
Sí, con el arriendo ... `2`   → Pase a 16
No pagan .... `3`

15. ¿Cuánto pagaron EL MES PASADO o la última vez por servicio de recolección de basuras?

$ _____ ¿A cuántos meses corresponde ese pago? _____

16. El agua para preparar los alimentos la obtienen principalmente de:

Acueducto público .... `1`
Acueducto comunal o veredal .... `2`
Pozo con bomba .... `3`
Pozo sin bomba, jagüey .... `4`
Agua lluvia .... `5`
Río, quebrada, manantial o nacimiento ... `6`   → Pase a 19
Pila pública .... `7`
Carrotanque .... `8`
Aguatero .... `9`
Agua embotellada o en bolsa .... `10`

17. ¿El agua llega al hogar todos los siete días de la semana?

Sí ... `1`
No ... `2`

18. ¿Pagan en este hogar por servicio de acueducto?

Sí .... `1`
Sí, con el arriendo .... `2`
No pagan, pero tienen el servicio ... `3`   → Pase a 20
No tienen el servicio .... `4`

19. ¿Cuánto pagaron EL MES PASADO o la última vez por el servicio de acueducto?

$ _____ ¿A cuántos meses corresponde ese pago? _____

20. El agua para beber principalmente:

La usan tal como la obtienen ... `1`
La hierven .... `2`
Le echan cloro .... `3`
Utilizan filtros .... `4`
La decantan o usan filtros naturales ... `5`
Compran agua embotellada o en bolsa ... `6`

21. ¿En dónde preparan los alimentos las personas de este hogar?

En un cuarto usado sólo para cocinar .... `1`
En un cuarto usado también para dormir .... `2`
En una sala-comedor .... `3`   → Pase a 23
En un patio, corredor, enramada, al aire libre ... `4`
En ninguna parte (no preparan alimentos) ...... `5`

22. ¿El hogar tiene cocina (espacio exclusivo para preparar alimentos)?

Sí ... `1`
No ... `2`

Después de diligenciar, pase a 26

23. La cocina o sitio para preparar alimentos es:

De uso exclusivo de las personas del hogar ... `1`
Compartida con personas de otros hogares ..... `2`

24. ¿Qué energía o combustible utilizan principalmente para cocinar?

Electricidad .... `1`
Gas natural conectado a red pública .... `2`   → Pase a 26
Petróleo, gasolina, kerosene, alcohol, cocinol ... `3`
Gas propano (en cilindro o pipeta) .... `4`
Carbón mineral .... `5`
Leña, madera o carbón de leña .... `6`
Material de desecho .... `7`

26. ¿Cuánto pagaron EL MES PASADO en combustible para cocinar?

Valor $ _____

28. ¿En este hogar tienen servicio telefónico corriente (tradicional)?

Sí ... `1`
No ... `2`   → Pase a 30

27. El servicio telefónico corriente del hogar es:

De uso exclusivo de las personas del hogar ... `1`
Compartido con personas de otros hogares ..... `2`

28. ¿Pagan en este hogar por servicio telefónico corriente?

Sí .... `1`
Sí, con el arriendo ... `2`   → Pase a 30
No pagan .... `3`

29. ¿Cuánto pagaron EL MES PASADO o la última vez por servicio telefónico corriente?

$ _____ ¿A cuántos meses corresponde ese pago? _____

30. ¿Algún miembro del hogar tiene teléfono celular para uso personal o del hogar?

Sí ... `1`   → ¿Cuántas personas? ☐
No ... `2`   → Pase a 32

31. ¿Cuál fue el gasto de todos los miembros del hogar por este concepto EL MES PASADO?

Valor $ _____

Sumar facturas prepago y tarjetas prepago compradas en el mes

32. ¿Cuántas personas componen este hogar?

_____

OBSERVACIONES _____

C   3

D. CARACTERÍSTICAS Y COMPOSICIÓN DEL HOGAR (para todas las personas del hogar)

¿Cuál es el parentesco de _____ con el jefe o la jefa de este hogar?	Actualmente _____:	El (la) cónyuge de ___ ¿vive en este hogar?	4 _____ siempre ha vivido aquí en este municipio?	¿Cuántos años continuos ha-ce que vive aquí en este municipio?	Antes de venir a este municipio _____ vivía en:				

¿Cuál es el parentesco de _____ con el jefe o la jefa de este hogar?

Jefe(a) del hogar .... `1`
Pareja, esposo(a), cónyuge, compañero(a) .... `2`
Hijo(a), hijastro(a) .... `3`
Nieto(a) .... `4`
Padre, madre, padrastro, madrastra .... `5`
Suegro o suegra .... `6`
Hermano(a), hermanastro(a) .... `7`
Yerno, nuera .... `8`
Otro pariente del jefe(a) .... `9`
Empleado(a) del servicio doméstico .... `10`
Parientes del servicio doméstico .... `11`
Trabajador .... `12`
Pensionista .... `13`
Otro no pariente .... `14`

Para menores de 10 años, pase a 6

Actualmente _____:

No está casado(a) y vive en pareja hace menos de dos años ... `1`
No está casado(a) y vive en pareja hace dos años o más ...... `2`
Está viudo(a) .... `3`
Está separado(a) o divorciado(a) .... `4`   → Pase a 6
Está soltero(a) .... `5`
Está casado(a) .... `6`

El (la) cónyuge de ___ ¿vive en este hogar?

Sí ... `1`
No ... `2`

4 _____ siempre ha vivido aquí en este municipio?

Sí ... `1`
No ... `2`   → Pase a 10

¿Cuántos años continuos hace que vive aquí en este municipio?

Si es menos de un año, escriba 00

Antes de venir a este municipio _____ vivía en:

Otro país .... `1`   → Pase a 13
Otro municipio ... `2`

				C.R.	Número de orden		Cuántos años	C.R.	Departamento	Código	Municipio	Código

5	6	7	8	9	10

01						01
02						02
03						03
04						04
05						05
06						06
07						07
08						08
09						09

D   4

D. CARACTERÍSTICAS Y COMPOSICIÓN DEL HOGAR (para todas las personas del hogar) (conclusión)

_____ vivía en	¿Cuál fue la razón principal para cambiar la residencia al municipio actual?	El padre de _____ ¿vive en este hogar?	¿Cuál es o fue el nivel de educación más alto alcanzado por el padre de _____?	La madre de _____ ¿vive en este hogar?	¿Cuál es o fue el nivel de educación más alto alcanzado por la madre de _____?

Columna 11 — _____ vivía en
- El centro urbano donde está la alcaldía ... 1
- Un corregimiento, inspección de policía, caserío, vereda, o campo ... 2

Columna 12 — ¿Cuál fue la razón principal para cambiar la residencia al municipio actual?
- Dificultad para encontrar trabajo o ausencia de medios de subsistencia ... 1
- Riesgo de desastre natural (inundación, avalancha, deslizamiento, terremoto, etc.) ... 2
- Desastre natural (inundación, avalancha, deslizamiento, terremoto, etc.) ... 3
- Amenaza o riesgo para su vida, su libertad o su integridad física, ocasionada por la violencia ... 4
- Necesidad de educación ... 5
- Porque se casó o formó pareja ... 6
- Motivos de salud ... 7
- Mejorar la vivienda o localización ... 8
- Mejores oportunidades laborales o de negocio ... 9
- Otra ... 10

Columna 13 — El padre de _____ ¿vive en este hogar?
- SI ... 1 → Pase a 15
- No ... 2
- Fallecido ... 3
- C.R. Número de orden

Columna 14 — ¿Cuál es o fue el nivel de educación más alto alcanzado por el padre de _____?
- Algunos años de primaria ... 1
- Toda la primaria ... 2
- Algunos años de secundaria ... 3
- Toda la secundaria ... 4
- Uno o más años de técnica o tecnológica ... 5
- Técnica o tecnológica completa ... 6
- Uno o más años de universidad ... 7
- Universitaria completa ... 8
- Ninguno ... 9
- No sabe ... 10

Columna 15 — La madre de _____ ¿vive en este hogar?
- SI ... 1 → Termina capítulo
- No ... 2
- Fallecida ... 3
- C.R. Número de orden

Columna 16 — ¿Cuál es o fue el nivel de educación más alto alcanzado por la madre de _____?
- Algunos años de primaria ... 1
- Toda la primaria ... 2
- Algunos años de secundaria ... 3
- Toda la secundaria ... 4
- Uno o más años de técnica o tecnológica ... 5
- Técnica o tecnológica completa ... 6
- Uno o más años de universidad ... 7
- Universitaria completa ... 8
- Ninguno ... 9
- No sabe ... 10

	11	12	13	14	15	16
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						

D   5

E. SALUD (para todas las personas del hogar)

Columna 1 — ¿_____ está afiliado, es cotizante o es beneficiario de alguna entidad de seguridad social en salud? (Entidad Promotora de Salud –EPS o Administradora de Régimen Subsidiado –ARS, a través del SISBEN)
- SI ... 1 → Pase a 3
- No ... 2
- No sabe, no informa ... 9 → Pase a 9

Columna 2 — ¿Por qué razón principal no está afiliado o no es beneficiario de una entidad de seguridad social en salud? (Entidad promotora de salud –EPS o Administradora de Régimen Subsidiado –ARS)
- Por falta de dinero ... 1
- Muchos trámites ... 2
- No le interesa o descuido ... 3
- No sabe que debe afiliarse ... 4
- No está vinculado laboralmente a una empresa o entidad ... 5
- Está en trámite de afiliación ... 6
- No hay una entidad cercana ... 7
- Otra razón, ¿cuál? ... 8
- Después de responder esta pregunta, pase a 9
- C.R. Otra razón

Columna 3 — ¿A cuál de los siguientes regímenes de seguridad social en salud está afiliado?
- Contributivo (EPS) ... 1
- Especial (Fuerzas armadas, Ecopetrol, universidades públicas, magisterio) ... 2
- Subsidiado (EPS-S) ... 3 → Pase a 6
- No sabe, no informa ... 9 → Pase a 9

Columna 4 — ¿Quién paga mensualmente por la afiliación de _____?
- _____ paga una parte y otra la empresa o patrón ... 1
- Le descuentan de la pensión ... 2 → Pase a 5
- _____ paga la totalidad de la afiliación ... 3 → Pase a 6
- Paga completamente la empresa o patrón donde trabaja o trabajó ... 4 → Pase a 6
- No paga, es beneficiario ... 5

Columna 4a — ¿De quién es beneficiario _____?
- De una persona de este hogar ... 1
- De una persona de otro hogar ... 2
- Después de diligenciar esta pregunta pase a 6
- C.R. Número de orden
- ¿Qué parentesco tiene usted con esa persona?

Columna 6 — ¿Cuánto paga o cuánto le descuentan mensualmente a _____ para estar cubierto por una entidad de seguridad social en salud?
- Si no sabe cuánto paga o cuánto le descuentan, escriba 99
- Valor mensual pagado o descontado ($)

	1	2	3	4	4a	6
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						

E   6

E. SALUD (para todas las personas del hogar) (continuación)

6. En general, considera que la calidad del servicio de la entidad de seguridad social en salud a la que ____ está afiliado(a) es:	7. ¿Cuál es el aspecto que más INFLUYE en su percepción sobre la calidad del servicio recibido de la entidad en la cual se encuentra afiliado?	8. La entidad de seguridad social en salud a la que se encuentra afiliado(a) le ha informado sobre:	9. ¿Cuáles de los siguientes planes o seguros COMPLEMENTARIOS de salud tiene _____?	10. ¿Cuánto paga o le descuentan mensualmente a por concepto de estos planes o seguros de salud?	11. El estado de salud de ____ en general es:
Muy buena ... 1 (Pasa a 8) Buena ... 2 (Pasa a 8) Mala ... 3 Muy mala ... 4 No sabe ... 9 (Pasa a 8)	Solo para personas de 18 años y más Trámites excesivos y/o dispendiosos ... 1 Mala atención del personal administrativo y/o asistencial (médicos, enfermeras, etc.) ... 2 Falta de capacidad, conocimientos o habilidad del personal asistencial ... 3 Condiciones deficientes de infraestructura, dotación y/o mobiliario ... 4 Otro, ¿cuál? _____ ... 5 C.R. _____ Otro, ¿cuál?	Servicios a los cuales puede acceder ... 1 Red de instituciones prestadoras de servicios de salud a las cuales puede acudir ... 2 Cuándo, cuánto y bajo qué condiciones debe pagar cuota moderadora o copago ... 3 Procedimientos y trámites para acceder a servicios de salud ... 4 Programas de promoción y prevención en salud a los cuales puede acceder ... 5 Derechos y obligaciones como usuario ... 6 No le han dado información ... 7	Póliza de hospitalización o cirugía ... 1 Contrato de medicina prepagada ... 2 Contrato de plan complementario de salud con una EPS ... 3 Seguros médicos, estudiantiles ... 4 Otro (ambulancia, asistencia médica, etc.) ... 5 Ninguno ... 6 (Pasa a 11)	Valor mensual ($)	Muy bueno ... 1 Bueno ... 2 Regular ... 3 Malo ... 4

01			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		01
02			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		02
03			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		03
04			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		04
05			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		05
06			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		06
07			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		07
08			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		08
09			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		09

E 7

E. SALUD (para todas las personas del hogar) (continuación)

12. Sin estar enfermo(a) y por prevención ¿____ consulta por lo menos una vez al año?	13. En los últimos 30 días, ____ ¿tuvo que acudir al servicio de urgencias en una institución prestadora de servicios (hospital o clínica) pública o privada?	14. ¿A _____ le brindaron asistencia médica en el servicio de urgencias para solucionar el problema de salud?	15. ¿Cuál fue la razón principal por la que ____ no recibió atención médica en el servicio de urgencias?	16. ¿Cuánto tiempo transcurrió entre el momento de llegar al servicio de urgencias y el momento de ser atendido por personal médico?	17. En general considera que la calidad del servicio de urgencias fue:	18. En los últimos 30 días, ____ ¿tuvo alguna enfermedad, accidente, problema odontológico o algún otro problema de salud que no haya implicado ni hospitalización ni urgencia?	19. Por ese problema de salud, ¿durante cuántos días en total dejó ____ de realizar sus actividades normales?
Sólo al médico ... 1 Sólo al odontólogo ... 2 Al médico y al odontólogo ... 3 A ninguno ... 4	SI ... 1 No ... 2 (Pasa a 18)	SI ... 1 (Pasa a 16) No ... 2	El caso era leve ... 1 Esperó demasiado tiempo y no lo atendieron ... 2 Indicaron que allí no lo podían atender porque no estaba afiliado a alguna entidad que tuviera contrato con ellos ... 3 No tenía identificación y por eso lo rechazaron ... 4 Indicaron que debían remitirlo a otra institución prestadora de servicios que tuviera los servicios requeridos para atenderlo ... 5 No le dieron información ... 6 No sabe/no responde ... 9 Después de diligenciar esta pregunta, pase a 17	Lo atendieron inmediatamente ... 1 En máximo 30 minutos ... 2 Entre 31 minutos y una hora ... 3 Más de una hora hasta dos horas ... 4 Más de dos horas ... 9	Muy buena ... 1 Buena ... 2 Mala ... 3 Muy mala ... 4	SI ... 1 No ... 2 (Pasa a 32)	Número de días

01								01
02								02
03								03
04								04
05								05
06								06
07								07
08								08
09								09

E 8

E. SALUD (para todas las personas del hogar) (continuación)

Para tratar ese problema de salud, ¿qué hizo principalmente _____?	¿Cuál fue la razón principal por la que _____ no solicitó o no recibió atención médica?	¿Cuántos días transcurrieron entre el momento de pedir la cita y el momento de la consulta con el médico general u odontólogo?	¿_____ fue remitido a especialista?	¿Cuántos días transcurrieron entre el momento de pedir la cita y el momento de la consulta con el especialista?	En general, considera que la calidad de la prestación del servicio de salud (medicina general, medicina especializada, odontología, etc.) fue:	¿Cuál es el aspecto que más influyó en su percepción sobre la calidad de la prestación del servicio?
Acudió a una institución prestadora de servicios de salud `1`	El caso era leve `1`	Médico general `1`	SI `1`		Muy buena `1` Pase a 27	Trámites excesivos y/o dispendiosos `1`
Acudió a un médico general, especialista, odontólogo, terapeuta o profesional de la salud independiente (de forma particular) `2` Pase a 22	No tuvo tiempo `2`	Odontólogo `2`	No `2` Pase a 26		Buena `2`	Mala atención del personal administrativo y/o asistencial (médicos, enfermeras, etc.) `2`
Acudió a un boticario, farmaceuta, droguista `3`	El centro de atención queda lejos `3`	Acudió directo al especialista `5` Pase a 24			Mala `3`	Falta de capacidad, conocimientos o habilidad del personal asistencial `3`
Consultó a un tegua, empírico, curandero, yerbatero, comadrona `4`	Mal servicio o cita distanciada en el tiempo `4`				Muy mala `4`	Condiciones deficientes de infraestructura, dotación y/o mobiliario `4`
Asistió a terapias alternativas (acupuntura, esencias florales, musicoterapias, homeópata, etc.) `5`	No le atendieron `6`					Otro, ¿cuál?_____ `5`
Usó remedios caseros `6`	No confía en los médicos `7`					
Se autorecetó `7`	Consultó antes y no le resolvieron el problema `8`					
Nada `8`	Muchos trámites para la cita `9`					
	Una vez diligenciada esta pregunta, pase a 32	C.R. _____ Número de días		Número de días		C.R. _____ Otro, ¿cuál?
20	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**

E   9

E. SALUD (para todas las personas del hogar) (continuación)

¿Cuánto pagó en total _____ por esta última atención en salud?	¿Cuáles de las siguientes fuentes utilizó _____ para cubrir los costos de atención en salud en los últimos 30 días? (incluya consulta médica, exámenes y medicamentos)	Por esta enfermedad, ¿a _____ le formularon medicamentos?	¿Estos medicamentos o remedios le fueron entregados a _____ por cuenta de la institución a la cual está afiliado?	¿Por qué razón no le fueron entregados los medicamentos (todos o algunos)?	OBSERVACIONES
	Entidad de seguridad social de la cual es afiliado `1`	SI `1`	Sí, todos `1` Pase a 32	No están incluidos en el POS `1`	
	Seguro médico, plan complementario o medicina prepagada `2`	No `2` Pase a 32	Sí, algunos `2`	No había los medicamentos recetados `2`	
	Servicio médico de la empresa, médico particular `3`		No `3`	No había la cantidad requerida `3`	
	Seguro obligatorio de accidentes de tránsito (SOAT) `4`			Por errores o deficiencias en la expedición de la fórmula médica `4`	
	Secretaría de salud o la alcaldía `5`			No hizo las gestiones para reclamarlos `5`	
	Recursos propios y/o familiares `6`			Acudió a médico particular `6`	
	Ninguna `7`			Otra, ¿cuál? `7`	
Valor total ($)				C.R. _____ Otra razón	
27	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**	

E   10

E. SALUD (para todas las personas del hogar) (continuación)

Durante los últimos 30 días _____ realizó pagos por: (no incluya gastos reportados en hospitalización)

1. ¿Bonos o cuotas moderadoras?	2. ¿Copagos y bonos de medicina prepagada?	3. ¿Consulta médica?	4. ¿Consulta o tratamiento odontológico?	5. ¿Vacunas?	6. ¿Medicamentos o remedios?	7. ¿Laboratorio clínico, RX, exámenes de diagnóstico?	8. ¿Transporte para ir al sitio de atención médica y regresar?	9. ¿Rehabilitación o terapias médicas?	10. ¿Terapias alternativas (homeopatía, acupuntura, esencias florales, musicoterapia)?
SI [1] No [2]	SI [1] No [2]	SI [1] No [2]	SI [1] No [2]	SI [1] No [2]	SI [1] No [2]	SI [1] No [2]	SI [1] No [2]	SI [1] No [2]	SI [1] No [2]
C.R. Valor ($)	C.R. Valor ($)	C.R. Valor ($)	C.R. Valor ($)	C.R. Valor ($)	C.R. Valor ($)	C.R. Valor ($)	C.R. Valor ($)	C.R. Valor ($)	C.R. Valor ($)

32

E 11

E. SALUD (para todas las personas del hogar) (conclusión)

Durante los ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES realizó pagos por:

1. ¿Lentes, audífonos o aparatos ortopédicos (muletas, sillas de ruedas, etc.)?	2. ¿Cirugías ambulatorias o procedimientos ambulatorios (incluye cuota moderadora, copago y gastos por consulta médica, exámenes y medicamentos)?	¿Durante los últimos 12 meses _____ tuvo que ser hospitalizado(a)?	¿Cuáles de las siguientes fuentes se utilizaron para cubrir los costos de esta hospitalización (incluya consulta médica, exámenes y medicamentos)?	¿Cuánto pagó en total _____ por esta hospitalización?	Considera que la calidad del servicio en esta hospitalización fue:	Por este problema de salud, ¿durante cuántos días en total dejó _____ de realizar sus actividades normales?	¿Algunas de estas situaciones le ocurrieron durante su estancia en el hospital?	¿_____ está embarazada actualmente o ha tenido hijos?
SI [1] No [2]	SI [1] No [2]	Si [1] No [2]	Si No	Muy buena [1] Buena [2] Mala [3] Muy mala [4]		Caídas de la cama, camilla o silla de ruedas [1]; Lesión o herida por los procedimientos o estudios que le realizaron [2]; Reacción alérgica o infección por algún medicamento [3]; Infección en su herida o donde le colocaron el suero o medicamento [4]; Ninguna de las anteriores [5]	SI [1] No [2]
C.R. Valor ($)	C.R. Valor ($)	Cuántas veces	1. Entidad de seguridad social de la cual es afiliado [1] [2]; 2. Seguro médico, plan complementario o medicina prepagada [1] [2]; 3. Seguro obligatorio de accidentes de tránsito (SOAT) [1] [2]; 4. Secretaría de salud o la alcaldía [1] [2]; 5. Recursos propios y/o familiares [1] [2]	Valor total ($)		Número de días		Sólo para mujeres de 12 a 49 años
33	34		35	36	37	38	39	40

E 12

F. CUIDADO DE LOS NIÑOS Y NIÑAS MENORES DE CINCO AÑOS

¿Dónde o con quién permanece _____ durante la mayor parte del tiempo entre semana?	¿Cuál es la razón principal por la que _____ no asiste a una guardería, hogar comunitario o jardín?	¿A qué tipo de hogar comunitario, guardería o jardín asiste?	¿Qué medio de transporte utiliza _____ para ir a la institución a la que asiste?	¿Cuántos minutos gasta para ir a la institución a la que asiste?	¿Durante este año escolar el hogar pagó matrícula para _____?
Asiste a un hogar comunitario, guardería o jardín ☐1 → Pase a 3	No hay una institución cercana ☐1	Hogar comunitario de Bienestar Familiar ☐1	Vehículo particular ☐1		Si ☐1
Con su padre o madre en la casa ☐2	Es muy costoso ☐2	Guardería hogar infantil o jardín de Bienestar Familiar ☐2	Transporte escolar (ruta escolar) ☐2		No ☐2
Con su padre o madre en el trabajo ☐3	No encontró cupo ☐3	Otra guardería o jardín oficial ☐3	Transporte público ☐3		
Con la empleada o niñera en la casa ☐4	Prefiere que no asista todavía ☐4	Guardería o jardín privado ☐4	A pie ☐4		
Al cuidado de un pariente de 18 años o más ☐5	Tiene un familiar en la casa que lo cuide ☐5		Otro ☐5		
Al cuidado de un pariente menor de 18 años ☐6	Considera que no está en edad de asistir o es recién nacido ☐6				
En casa solo ☐7	Otra, ¿cuál? ☐7				
Otra, ¿cuál? ☐8	*Después de diligenciar esta pregunta pase a 15*				
C.R. Otra, ¿cuál?	**C.R.** Otra, ¿cuál?			Minutos	**C.R.** Valor ($)
1	2	3	4	5	6

01						01
02						02
03						03
04						04
05						05
06						06
07						07
08						08
09						09

F   13

F. CUIDADO DE LOS NIÑOS Y NIÑAS MENORES DE CINCO AÑOS (continuación)

Durante este año escolar el hogar:			El hogar paga:			¿El mes pasado se hicieron pagos para _____ por algún otro concepto en ese establecimiento?	¿_____ recibe almuerzo en el establecimiento en forma gratuita o por un pago simbólico?	
¿Pagó uniformes para _____?	¿Pagó en el establecimiento educativo libros, útiles escolares y elementos de aseo para _____?	¿Compró libros y útiles escolares por fuera del establecimiento para _____?	¿Pensión o cuota de participación para _____?	¿Transporte para _____?	¿Al establecimiento alimentación para _____?			
Si ☐1 No ☐2	Si ☐1 No ☐2	Si ☐1 No ☐2	Si ☐1 No ☐2	Si ☐1 No ☐2	Si ☐1 No ☐2	Si ☐1 No ☐2	Si ☐1 No ☐2	
							C.R. Valor que paga DIARIO	¿Si lo tuviera que comprar en otra parte cuánto pagaría al día por lo que recibe?
C.R. Valor ($)	**C.R.** Valor ($)	**C.R.** Valor ($)	**C.R.** Valor mensual ($)	**C.R.** Valor mensual ($)	**C.R.** Valor mensual ($)	**C.R.** Valor ($)	Valor ($)	Valor ($)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	

01								01
02								02
03								03
04								04
05								05
06								06
07								07
08								08
09								09

F   14

F. CUIDADO DE LOS NIÑOS Y NIÑAS MENORES DE CINCO AÑOS (conclusión)

¿_____ recibe medias nueves (onces, el algo, refrigerio) en el establecimiento en forma gratuita o por un pago simbólico?

SI 1
No 2

C.R. | Valor que paga DIARIO | ¿Si tuviera que comprar en otra parte cuánto pagaría al día por lo que recibe?
Valor ($) | Valor ($)
15

¿Cuáles actividades realiza la madre habitualmente con _____?

Cantar y leer o contar cuentos 1
Realizar juegos y rondas 2
Salir al parque 3
Practicar deportes 4
Realizar actividades artísticas o manualidades 5
Compartir por lo menos una comida al día 6
Revisar tareas y estudiar 7
Otras, ¿cuáles? 8
Ninguna actividad 9

SI D15 = 3, la madre está fallecida; no formule esta pregunta.
16

¿Cuáles actividades realiza el padre habitualmente con _____?

Cantar y leer o contar cuentos 1
Realizar juegos y rondas 2
Salir al parque 3
Practicar deportes 4
Realizar actividades artísticas o manualidades 5
Compartir por lo menos una comida al día 6
Revisar tareas y estudiar 7
Otras, ¿cuáles? 8
Ninguna actividad 9

SI D13 = 3, el padre está fallecido; no formule esta pregunta.
17

¿Llevan a _____ a control de crecimiento y desarrollo?

SI 1
No 2

Continúe
Termine capítulo

C.R. | ¿Cuántas veces lo llevaron durante LOS ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES?
18

¿Cuáles fueron las principales razones para no llevar a _____ a un control de crecimiento y desarrollo?

No pensó que fuera necesario llevarlo(a) a consulta 1
Le consulta es muy cara, no tiene plata 2
El lugar donde lo atienden queda muy lejos/no hay servicio cerca 3
No pudo dejar el trabajo/no tuvo tiempo 4
No está afiliado a EPS o a régimen subsidiado 5
Atienden muy mal o no lo atienden 6
No consiguió cita cercana en el tiempo 7
Los trámites en la EPS/IPS son muy complicados 8
Considera que no está en edad o es recién nacido 9
Otra, ¿cuál? 10

C.R. | Otra, ¿cuál?
19

F   15

G. EDUCACIÓN (para personas de 5 años y más)

¿Sabe leer y escribir?
SI 1
No 2

¿_____ actualmente estudia? (asiste al preescolar, escuela, colegio o universidad)
SI 1 Pase a 6
No 2

Si es menor de 35 años → Continúe
Si tiene 35 años o más → Pase a 4

¿Cuál es la principal razón para que _____ no estudie? (Espere respuesta)

Considera que no está en edad escolar
Considera que ya terminó
Falta de dinero o costos educativos elevados
Debe encargarse de los oficios del hogar (cuidado de niños y de otras personas del hogar: ancianos, personas discapacitadas, etc.)
Por embarazo
Por inseguridad o malos tratos en el establecimiento educativo
Por inseguridad en el entorno del centro educativo o del lugar de residencia
Falta de cupo
No existe un centro educativo cercano o el establecimiento asignado es muy lejano
Necesita trabajar
No le gusta o no le interesa el estudio
Por enfermedad
Necesita educación especial
Tuvieron que abandonar el lugar de residencia habitual
Otra razón, ¿cuál?

C.R. | Otra razón
3

¿Cuál es el nivel educativo más alto alcanzado por _____ y el último año o grado aprobado en este nivel?

Ninguno
Preescolar
Básica primaria (1.° - 5.°) Pase a 29
Básica secundaria (6.° - 9.°)
Media (10.° - 13.°)
Técnico sin título
Técnico con título
Tecnológico sin título
Tecnológico con título
Universitaria sin título
Universitaria con título
Posgrado sin título
Posgrado con título

Nivel | Grado o año aprobado
4

¿Cuántos años de estudios superiores (técnicos, tecnológicos, universitarios, de posgrado, etc.) ha realizado y aprobado?

Después de diligenciar esta pregunta, pase a 29

Número de años
5

Ese establecimiento educativo es:

Escuela, colegio, universidad u otra institución de educación superior 1
Centro de educación para adultos 2
Hogar comunitario de Bienestar Familiar 3
Guardería, hogar infantil o jardín de Bienestar Familiar 4
Otra guardería o jardín oficial 5
Guardería o jardín privado 6
6

G   16

G. EDUCACIÓN (para personas de 5 años y más) (continuación)

¿En qué nivel está matriculado ___ y qué grado o año cursa?		¿Cuántos años de estudios superiores (técnicos, tecnológicos, universitarios, de postgrado, etc.) ha realizado y aprobado?	¿Dónde o con quién permanece ___ la mayor parte del tiempo, en las horas en que no está asistiendo al establecimiento educativo?	El establecimiento donde estudia ___ es:	Este establecimiento está ubicado en:	¿Qué medio de transporte utiliza ___ para ir a la institución a la que asiste?	¿Cuántos minutos gasta para ir a la institución a la que asiste?

Preescolar `1` Pasa a 9
Básica primaria (1°-5°) `2`
Básica secundaria (6°-9°) `3` Pasa a 10
Media (10°-13°) `4`
Técnico `5`
Tecnológico `6`
Universitario `7`
Posgrado `8`

Con su padre o madre en la casa `1`
Con su padre o madre en el trabajo `2`
Con empleada o niñera en la casa `3`
Al cuidado de un pariente de 18 años o más `4`
Al cuidado de un pariente menor de 18 años `5`
En un sitio para el cuidado de menores (jornada adicional o alterna, talleres, etc.) `6`
En casa solo `7`
Otro, ¿cuál? `8`

Oficial `1`
No oficial `2`

Un centro urbano donde se encuentra la alcaldía municipal `1`
Corregimiento, inspección de policía o caserío `2`
Vereda o campo `3`

Vehículo particular `1`
Transporte escolar (ruta escolar) `2`
Transporte público `3`
A pie `4`
Otro `5`

Nivel	Grado o año que cursa	Número de años	C.R.	Otro, ¿cuál?	C.R.	Con subsidio del Estado	Sin subsidio			Minutos
7		8		9		10		11	12	13
01						1	2			01
02						1	2			02
03						1	2			03
04						1	2			04
05						1	2			05
06						1	2			06
07						1	2			07
08						1	2			08
09						1	2			09

G   17

G. EDUCACIÓN (para personas de 5 años y más) (continuación)

¿Recibe ___ en el plantel educativo alimentos (desayunos, medias nueves, almuerzos, etc.) en forma gratuita o por un pago simbólico?	Durante este AÑO ESCOLAR el hogar pagó:			El hogar paga por:

SI `1` No `2`

¿Matrículas para ___? SI `1` No `2`
¿Uniformes para ___? SI `1` No `2`
¿Lista de útiles escolares, compra o alquiler de textos para ___? SI `1` No `2`
¿Pensión para ___? SI `1` No `2`

C.R.	¿Valor que paga DIARIO?	¿Si lo tuviera que comprar en otra parte cuánto pagaría al día por lo que recibe? $	C.R.	Valor ($)	C.R.	Valor ($)	C.R.	Valor ($)	C.R.	Valor mensual ($)
	14			15		16		17		18
01										01
02										02
03										03
04										04
05										05
06										06
07										07
08										08
09										09

G   18

G. EDUCACIÓN (para personas de 5 años y más) (continuación)

El hogar paga por:

¿Transporte escolar para _____?	¿Alimentación en el establecimiento educativo para _____?	¿El MES PASADO el hogar gastó en útiles (papel, lápices, cuadernos, etc.), material escolar o fotocopias para _____?	¿El MES PASADO, el hogar realizó otros pagos como: bingos, salidas pedagógicas, etc. en el establecimiento educativo para _____? (Incluya pagos como: eventos culturales, contribuciones para mantenimiento de equipos, sistematización de calificaciones, etc.)	Durante este AÑO ESCOLAR ¿_____ recibió beca en dinero o en especie para estudiar?	¿De quién recibió la beca para estudiar?
SI ☐1 No ☐2	SI ☐1 No ☐2	SI ☐1 No ☐2 **No incluya el valor registrado en P17**	SI ☐1 No ☐2	SI ☐1 No ☐2 → Pase a 25 Frecuencia: Mensual ☐1 Bimestral ☐2 Semestral ☐3 Anual ☐4	De la misma institución educativa ☐1 ICETEX ☐2 Gobierno nacional o departamental ☐3 Gobierno distrital o municipal ☐4 Otra entidad pública ☐5 Empresa pública donde Ud. o un familiar trabajan ☐6 Empresa privada donde Ud. o un familiar trabajan ☐7 Otra entidad privada ☐8
C.R. — Valor mensual ($)	C.R. — Valor mensual ($)	C.R. — Valor mensual ($)	C.R. — Valor mensual ($)	C.R. — Valor ($) — Frecuencia	
19	20	21	22	23	24

G. EDUCACIÓN (para personas de 5 años y más) (conclusión)

Durante este AÑO ESCOLAR ¿_____ recibió subsidio en dinero o en especie para estudiar?	¿De quién recibió el subsidio para estudiar?	Durante este AÑO ESCOLAR ¿_____ ha recibido crédito educativo?	¿Quién le concedió el crédito educativo?	¿En su tiempo libre, cuáles de las siguientes actividades realizó _____ la SEMANA PASADA?
SI ☐1 No ☐2 → Pase a 27 Frecuencia: a. Mensual ☐1 b. Bimestral ☐2 c. Semestral ☐3 d. Anual ☐4	De la misma institución educativa ☐1 ICETEX ☐2 Gobierno nacional o departamental ☐3 Gobierno distrital o municipal ☐4 Otra entidad pública ☐5 Empresa pública donde Ud. o un familiar trabajan ☐6 Empresa privada donde Ud. o un familiar trabajan ☐7 Otra entidad privada ☐8	SI ☐1 No ☐2 → Pase a 29 Frecuencia: Mensual ☐1 Bimestral ☐2 Semestral ☐3 Anual ☐4	ICETEX ☐1 Fondo Nacional del Ahorro ☐2 Banco o corporación ☐3 Otra entidad pública ☐4 Establecimiento educativo ☐5 Fundación (ONG) ☐6 Otra entidad, ¿cuál? _____ ☐7	Practicó algún deporte, fue a la ciclovía, montó en bicicleta o participó en eventos deportivos ☐1 Asistió a espectáculos de teatro, danza, música en vivo, exposiciones de arte o museos ☐2 Escuchó música ☐3 Vio televisión, fue a cine y/o jugó videojuegos ☐4 Leyó libros, revistas, periódicos y otras publicaciones impresos o digitales ☐5 Fue a fiestas, discotecas, salió a comer o visitó centros comerciales con amigos o familiares ☐6 Navegó en internet con fines recreativos ☐7 Visitó parques recreativos, de diversión o centros interactivos (Maloka) ☐8 Otra, ¿cuál? _____ ☐9
C.R. — Valor ($) — Frecuencia		C.R. — Valor ($) — Frecuencia	C.R. — Otra entidad	Otra, ¿cuál?
25	26	27	28	29

G — 19

G — 20

H. FUERZA DE TRABAJO (para todas las personas de 12 años y más)

Registre el número de orden de la persona que suministra la información	¿En qué actividad ocupó la mayor parte del tiempo LA SEMANA PASADA?	Además de lo anterior, ¿____ realizó LA SEMANA PASADA alguna actividad paga por una hora o más?	Aunque no trabajó LA SEMANA PASADA, POR una HORA O MÁS en forma remunerada, ¿tenía durante esa semana algún trabajo o negocio por el que recibe ingresos?	¿____ trabajó LA SEMANA PASADA en un negocio por UNA HORA O MÁS sin que le pagaran?	En las ÚLTIMAS 4 SEMANAS ¿____ hizo alguna diligencia para conseguir un trabajo o instalar un negocio?	¿Desea ____ conseguir un trabajo remunerado o instalar un negocio?	Durante los últimos 12 MESES (últimas 52 semanas) ¿____ trabajó por lo menos 2 semanas consecutivas?	Después de su último empleo, ¿____ ha hecho alguna diligencia para conseguir trabajo o instalar un negocio?
	Espere respuesta							
	Trabajando .... 1 → Pase a 12							
	Buscando trabajo .. 2							
	Estudiando 3	SI 1 → Pase a 12	SI 1 → Pase a 12	SI 1 → Pase a 12	SI 1 → Pase a 11	SI 1	SI 1	SI 1 → Pase a 11
	Oficios del hogar .. 4	No 2	No 2	No 2	No 2	No 2	No 2 → Pase a 10	No 2 → Pase a 45
	Incapacitado permanente para trabajar ...... 5 → Pase a 45							
	Otra actividad, ¿cuál? _____ 6							
C.R.	Otra actividad							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01								01
02								02
03								03
04								04
05								05
06								06
07								07
08								08
09								09

H

21

H. FUERZA DE TRABAJO (para todas las personas de 12 años y más) (continuación)

Durante los últimos 12 MESES (últimas 52 semanas) ¿____ ha hecho alguna diligencia para conseguir o instalar un negocio?	Si le hubiera resultado algún trabajo o ¿estaba disponible LA SEMANA PASADA para empezar a trabajar?	¿Qué hace ____ en este trabajo?	Código	¿Cuál es el nombre de la empresa, negocio, industria, oficina, firma o finca donde trabaja ____?
SI 1				
No 2 → Pase a 45	SI 1 → Pase a 43			
	No 2 → Pase a 45			
10	11	12	Código	13
01				01
02				02
03				03
04				04
05				05
06				06
07				07
08				08
09				09

H

22

H. FUERZA DE TRABAJO (para todas las personas de 12 años y más) (continuación)

¿A qué actividad se dedica principalmente la empresa o negocio en la que ____ realiza su trabajo?	En este trabajo ____ es:		¿Para realizar este trabajo ____ según tipo de contrato?	¿Qué tipo de contrato tiene, verbal o escrito?	¿El contrato de trabajo es a término indefinido o a término fijo?
	Lea las alternativas				Si no sabe el número de meses del contrato, escriba 99; si la duración del contrato es inferior a 15 días, escriba 00; de 15 días a un mes, escriba 01; si la duración del contrato es de 60 meses o más, escriba 60.
	Obrero o empleado de empresa particular	1			
	Obrero o empleado del gobierno	2 → Pase a 17	Sí 1	Verbal 1	A término indefinido 1
	Empleado doméstico	3			
	Profesional independiente	4	No 2 → Pase a 30	Escrito 2	A término fijo 2
	Trabajador independiente o por cuenta propia	5			
	Patrón o empleador	6			
	Trabajador de finca, tierra o parcela PROPIA, EN ARRIENDO, APARCERÍA, USUFRUCTO O POSESIÓN	7 → Pase a 30			El número de meses se refiere al contrato vigente
	Trabajador sin remuneración	8 → Pase a 35			
	Ayudante sin remuneración (hijo o familiar de empleados domésticos, mayordomos, jornaleros, etc.)	9			C.R. Número de meses
	Jornalero o peón	10 → Pase a 17			
14	Código 15		16	17	18

H   23

H. FUERZA DE TRABAJO (para todas las personas de 12 años y más) (continuación)

¿Está ____ conforme con el tipo de contrato que tiene? (de planta, por prestación de servicios, por labor terminada, etc.)	¿Cuántos meses lleva trabajando en esta empresa, negocio, industria, oficina, firma o finca de manera continua?	¿Está afiliado por una empresa o individualmente a una Aseguradora de Riesgos Profesionales (ARP) (por accidentes de trabajo, enfermedad profesional, etc.)?	¿La empresa donde trabaja le suministra elementos de protección personal para la realización de su trabajo?	Antes de descuentos ¿cuánto ganó ____ el mes pasado en este empleo? (incluya propinas y comisiones y excluya horas extras, viáticos y pagos en especie)	Además del salario en dinero, ¿el MES PASADO ____ recibió		
					Alimentos como parte de pago por su trabajo?	Vivienda como parte de pago por su trabajo?	Otros ingresos en especie por su trabajo (electrodomésticos, ropa, productos diferentes a alimentos o bonos tipo Sodexho, etc.)?
Sí 1	Si es menos de un mes, escriba 00	Sí 1	Sí 1	Si no recibe salario en dinero, escriba 00	Sí 1	Sí 1	Sí 1
No 2		No 2	No 2		No 2	No 2	No 2
Si la pregunta H 15 = 4 ó 5, pase a la pregunta 33		No sabe, no informa 9	No necesita 3		No sabe, no informa 9	No sabe, no informa 9	No sabe, no informa 9
19	Número de meses 20	21	22	Valor mensual ($) 23	C.R. Valor mensual ($) 24	C.R. Valor mensual ($) 25	C.R. Valor mensual ($) 26

H   24

H. FUERZA DE TRABAJO (para todas las personas de 12 años y más) (continuación)

¿Normalmente ____ utiliza transporte de la empresa para desplazarse a su trabajo (bus o automóvil particular u oficial)?	EL MES PASADO, ¿____ recibió subsidio de alimentación en dinero?	¿____ recibió auxilio de transporte en dinero?	¿____ recibió subsidio familiar en dinero?	¿ ____ recibió primas (técnica, de antigüedad, clima, orden público, etc.) en dinero?	Durante los ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES, ____ recibió:		
					1. ¿Prima de servicios?	2. ¿Prima de navidad?	3. ¿Prima de vacaciones?
SI ☐1	SI ☐1	SI ☐1	SI ☐1	SI ☐1	SI ☐1	SI ☐1	SI ☐1
No ☐2	No ☐2	No ☐2	No ☐2	No ☐2	No ☐2	No ☐2	No ☐2
No sabe, no informa ☐9	No sabe, no informa ☐9	No sabe, no informa ☐9	No sabe, no informa ☐9	No sabe, no informa ☐9	No sabe, no informa ☐9	No sabe, no informa ☐9	No sabe, no informa ☐9
C.R. Valor mensual ($)	C.R. Valor mensual ($)	C.R. Valor mensual ($)	C.R. Valor mensual ($)	C.R. Valor mensual ($)	C.R. Valor ($)	C.R. Valor ($)	C.R. Valor ($)
27	28	29	30	31	32		

H   25

H. FUERZA DE TRABAJO (para todas las personas de 12 años y más) (continuación)

Durante los ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES, ____ recibió:		¿Cuál fue la ganancia neta o los honorarios netos de ____ en esa actividad, negocio, profesión o finca, el MES PASADO?	¿Cuál fue la ganancia neta del negocio o de la cosecha durante los ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES?	¿Cuántas personas, incluido usted, tiene la empresa o negocio donde trabaja?	Fundamentalmente, ¿dónde realiza usted su trabajo principal?	El medio de transporte que usted utiliza principalmente para ir a su sitio de trabajo es:
4. ¿Bonificaciones?	5. ¿Pagos o indemnizaciones por accidentes de trabajo?	Si no obtuvo ganancias, escriba 00	Sólo para centros poblados y área rural dispersa	Espere respuesta	Local fijo, oficina, fábrica, etc. ☐1	Bus intermunicipal ☐1
SI ☐1	SI ☐1			Trabaja solo ☐1	En la vivienda que habita ☐2 → Pase a 38	Bus urbano ☐2
No ☐2	No ☐2			2 a 3 personas ☐2	En otras viviendas ☐3	A pie ☐3
No sabe, no informa ☐9	No sabe, no informa ☐9			4 a 5 personas ☐3	En kiosco-caseta ☐4	Metro ☐4
	Después de diligenciar esta pregunta pase a 35			6 a 10 personas ☐4	En un vehículo (taxi, carro, bus, lancha, barco) ☐5	Transporte articulado (Transmilenio, MIO, y otros) ☐5
				11 a 19 personas ☐5	Puerta a puerta ☐6	Taxi ☐6
				20 a 30 personas ☐6	Sitio al descubierto en la calle (ambulante o estacionario) ☐7	Transporte de la empresa ☐7
				31 a 50 personas ☐7	En el campo o área rural, mar o río ☐8	Automóvil de uso particular ☐8
				51 a 100 personas ☐8	En una obra de construcción ☐9	Lancha, planchón, canoa ☐9
				101 o más personas ☐9	En una mina o cantera ☐10	Caballo ☐10
						Moto o bicicleta ☐11
						Otro ☐12
C.R. Valor ($)	C.R. Valor ($)	Honorarios o ganancia neta en el mes pasado ($)	Honorarios o ganancia neta en los últimos doce meses ($)			
32 (conclusión)		33	34	35	36	37

H   26

H. FUERZA DE TRABAJO (para todas las personas de 12 años y más) (continuación)

¿Cuánto tiempo se demora, usted en su viaje de ida al trabajo? (Incluya tiempo de espera del medio de transporte)	¿Cuántas horas a la semana trabaja normalmente ____ en ese trabajo?	¿Cuántas horas trabajó durante la semana pasada en este trabajo?	SÓLO REALICE ESTA PREGUNTA SI 40 ES MENOR A 39 ¿Por qué razón, de las horas que normalmente trabaja, hubo algunas que no trabajó la semana pasada ?	Además de su ocupación u oficio principal, ¿____ el mes pasado tuvo otros trabajos o negocios por los cuales recibió ingreso?	¿Durante cuántas semanas ha estado o estuvo ____ buscando trabajo?	¿____ ha buscado trabajo por primera vez o había trabajado antes, por lo menos durante dos semanas consecutivas?	¿A qué actividad se dedicaba principalmente la empresa o negocio en el que ____ realizó su trabajo?	
			Enfermedad, permiso o licencia [1] Festivos [2] Vacaciones [3] Capacitación [4] Suspensión o terminación del empleo [5] Reducción de la actividad económica de la empresa o del negocio [6] Otro, ¿cuál? [7]	SI [1] No [2] Después de diligenciar esta pregunta pase a 47		Por primera vez [1] Pase a 45 Trabajó antes [2]		
Minutos	Horas	Horas	C.R. Otra razón	C.R. Valor total percibido ($)	Número de semanas			Código
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
00									01
02									02
00									03
04									04
05									05
06									06
07									07
08									08
09									09

H   27

H. FUERZA DE TRABAJO (para todas las personas de 12 años y más) (continuación)

El mes pasado ¿ ____ recibió algún ingreso por concepto de trabajo?	¿Está ____ cotizando actualmente a un fondo de pensiones?	¿A cuál de los siguientes fondos cotiza actualmente?	El mes pasado ¿ ____ recibió algún ingreso por concepto de pensión de jubilación, sustitución pensional, invalidez o vejez?	El mes pasado ¿ ____ recibió algún ingreso en dinero para el sostenimiento de hijos menores de 18 años? (Incluya pensión de alimentación y contribución de padres ausentes)	El mes pasado ¿ ____ recibió algún ingreso por concepto de arriendos de casas, apartamentos, fincas de recreo, lotes, vehículos, maquinaria y equipo?
SI [1] No [2] No sabe, no informa [9]	SI [1] No [2] Pase a 49 Ya es pensionado [3]	Solicitar carné de afiliación Instituto de Seguros Sociales (ISS) [1] Cajas de previsión [2] Fuerzas Militares o Policía Nacional [3] Magisterio [4] ECOPETROL [5] Fondo privado (Administradora Fondos de Pensiones) [6] Fondo subsidiado (Prosperar) [7] No sabe [8]	SI [1] No [2] No sabe, no informa [9]	SI [1] No [2] No sabe, no informa [9]	SI [1] No [2] No sabe, no informa [9]
C.R. Valor ($)		C.R.	C.R. Valor ($)	C.R. Valor ($)	C.R. Valor ($)
46	47	48	49	50	51
00						01
02						02
00						03
04						04
05						05
06						06
07						07
08						08
09						09

H   28

D. CARACTERÍSTICAS Y COMPOSICIÓN DEL HOGAR
(para todas las personas del hogar)

H. FUERZA DE TRABAJO (para todas las personas de 12 años y más) (conclusión)

OBSERVACIONES

I. TENENCIA Y FINANCIACIÓN DE LA VIVIENDA QUE OCUPA EL HOGAR

1. La vivienda ocupada por este hogar es:

Propia, totalmente pagada ... 1 → Pase a 3
Propia, la están pagando ... 2
En arriendo o subarriendo ... 3 → Pase a 11
En usufructo ... 4
Posesión sin título (ocupante de hecho) o propiedad colectiva ... 5 → Pase a 10

2. ¿Cuánto pagan mensual por cuota de amortización?

Valor $ _____

Si tienen varios préstamos, coloque el valor correspondiente a la sumatoria

3. ¿Algún miembro de este hogar tiene escritura registrada de esta vivienda?

Sí ... 1
No ... 2 → Pase a 5

4. La escritura está a nombre de:

Sólo una persona del hogar ... 1 — Número de orden
Nombre _____
Dos o más personas del hogar ... 2
¿Cuántos? _____
Nombre _____
Nombre _____
Nombre _____

Personas del hogar con personas de otro hogar ... 3
Sólo personas de otro hogar ... 4

5. El año pasado ¿cuánto pagó por impuesto predial de esta vivienda?

a. $ _____
b. ¿A cuántos años corresponde el pago?

6. El año pasado ¿cuánto pagó por impuesto de valorización?

$ _____

7. ¿Esta vivienda fue comprada o construida entre 2009 y 2010?

Sí ... 1 → Año de compra o construcción
Valor $ _____
No ... 2 → Pase a 9

8. ¿Cuáles de las siguientes fuentes utilizaron para la compra o construcción de esta vivienda?

1. Recursos propios ... 1
2. Crédito hipotecario ... 1
3. Crédito de consumo ... 1
4. Fondo de empleados o cooperativas ... 1
5. Fondos municipales o departamentales ... 1
6. Préstamos de parientes o amigos ... 1
7. Ahorro programado ... 1
8. Cesantías ... 1
9. Otra, ¿cuál? _____ ... 1

9. Si usted quisiera vender esta vivienda, ¿cuál sería el precio mínimo en que la vendería?

Valor $ _____

10. Si tuviera que pagar arriendo por esta vivienda, ¿cuánto estima que tendría que pagar mensualmente?

Valor $ _____ → Pase a 12

11. ¿Cuánto pagan mensualmente por arriendo?

Excluya pago de administración y/o celaduría

Valor $ _____

12. ¿Cuánto pagan mensualmente por cuota de administración o celaduría?

Valor $ _____

13. ¿En los últimos 12 meses, algún miembro del hogar recibió subsidio del gobierno o de otra institución en dinero o en especie para la compra, construcción, mejora, titulación o escrituración de vivienda, casalote o lote?

Sí ... 1
a. ¿En dinero? Sí ... 1 Valor $ _____
No ... 2
b. ¿En especie? Sí ... 1 Valor estimado $ _____
No ... 2
No ... 2

J. CONDICIONES DE VIDA DEL HOGAR Y TENENCIA DE BIENES (para el feje del hogar o su cónyuge)

1. Nombre de la persona que responde este capítulo

_____ Número de orden ☐☐

2. ¿Cómo se siente en el barrio, pueblo o vereda donde vive?

Seguro ☐ 1
Inseguro ☐ 2

3. Durante los últimos 12 MESES, ¿de cuáles de los siguientes hechos ha sido víctima usted o algún miembro del hogar?

	Sí	No
a. Atracos o robos	1	2
b. Otro hecho violento (homicidios, asesinatos, secuestros, lesiones personales, violaciones, extorsiones, desalojos)	1	2

4. Actualmente las condiciones de vida en su hogar son:

Muy buenas ☐ 1
Buenas ☐ 2
Regulares ☐ 3
Malas ☐ 4

5. Con relación al hogar donde usted se crió, este hogar vive económicamente:

Mejor ☐ 1
Igual ☐ 2
Peor ☐ 3

6. Usted piensa que el nivel de vida actual de su hogar, respecto al que tenía 5 años atrás, es:

Mejor ☐ 1
Igual ☐ 2
Peor ☐ 3

---

7. ¿Usted se considera pobre?

Sí ☐ 1
No ☐ 2

8. De las siguientes situaciones, ¿cuál cree usted que le puede producir más tensión o preocupación?

Tener problemas:

De dinero ☐ 1
De salud ☐ 2
Con su familia ☐ 3
En su trabajo o estudio ☐ 4
Con su pareja ☐ 5
Con la ley ☐ 6
Ninguno de los anteriores ☐ 7

9. Durante los últimos 12 meses ¿cuáles problemas se han presentado en su hogar?

	Sí	No
1. Enfermedad grave	1	2
2. Muerte de alguno de los miembros	1	2
3. Abandono del hogar por parte de un menor de 18 años	1	2
4. Tuvieron que abandonar su ciudad, municipio o vereda de residencia habitual	1	2
5. Separación de los cónyuges	1	2

9a. ¿Algún miembro del hogar tiene limitaciones permanentes para:

1. Moverse o caminar?	1
2. Usar sus brazos o manos?	1
3. Ver, a pesar de usar lentes o gafas?	1
4. Oír, aún con aparatos especiales?	1
5. Hablar?	1
6. Entender o aprender?	1
7. Relacionarse con los demás por problemas mentales o emocionales?	1
8. Bañarse, vestirse, alimentarse por sí mismo?	1
9. Otra limitación permanente	1
10. Ninguna de las anteriores	2

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10. Los ingresos de su hogar:

No alcanzan para cubrir los gastos mínimos ☐ 1
Sólo alcanzan para cubrir los gastos mínimos ☐ 2
Cubren más que los gastos mínimos ☐ 3

11. En este hogar, ¿cómo corrigen o reprenden los padres a los hijos menores de 18 años, cuando se portan mal?

No lea alternativas

	Padre	Madre
1. Prohibiéndoles lo que les gusta	1	1
2. Puños, patadas, palmadas, pellizcos, tirón de orejas	1	1
3. Golpes con objetos (correas, cables, palos, etc.)	1	1
4. Tratándolos con indiferencia, no hablándoles	1	1
5. Con llamadas de atención, diálogo	1	1
6. Con gritos, amenazas, insultos	1	1
7. Con cantaleta	1	1
8. De otra forma, ¿cuál? _____	1	1
9. No los castigan	1	1
10. Padre o madre fallecidos o no viven en el hogar	1	1
11. No hay menores de 18 años	4	4

12. Durante los últimos 12 meses, algún miembro de este hogar recibió ayudas o subsidios en dinero o en especie de entidades del gobierno nacional, departamental o municipal por concepto de:

¿Cuántos miembros del hogar recibieron el subsidio?

	Sí	No
1. Familias en acción	1	2
2. Programa de adultos mayores	1	2
3. Otro, ¿cuál?	1	2

¿Cuáles?

Si en todas las opciones responde No, pase a 14.

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13. ¿Este o estos subsidios los recibieron:

1. En dinero Si ☐ 1 → ¿Cuánto recibieron en los últimos doce meses? Valor $_____ No ☐ 2

2. En especie Si ☐ 1 → ¿En cuánto estima lo que recibieron en los últimos doce meses? Valor $_____ No ☐ 2

OBSERVACIONES

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J. CONDICIONES DE VIDA DEL HOGAR Y TENENCIA DE BIENES (para el feje del hogar o su cónyuge) (continuación)

14. Entre el 2009 y este año ¿cuáles de los siguientes eventos se presentaron en su hogar?

1. El jefe del hogar perdió su empleo	1
2. El cónyuge perdió su empleo	1
3. Otro miembro del hogar perdió su empleo	1
4. Tuvieron que cerrar el negocio del cual derivaban su ingreso	1
5. Otra pérdida económica importante	1
6. Se atrasaron en el pago del colegio 4 meses o más continuos	1
7. No pudieron pagar la universidad	1
8. Se atrasaron en el pago de vivienda 4 meses o más continuos	1
9. Se atrasaron en el pago de administración 4 meses o más continuos	1
10. Se atrasaron en el pago de servicios públicos 4 meses o más continuos	1
11. Se atrasaron en el pago de impuestos (predial, valorización y renta)	1
12. Se vieron en la obligación de vender o dar en pago la vivienda ocupada por el hogar	1
13. Ninguno de los anteriores	2 → Pase a 18

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15. ¿Qué medidas tomaron para hacerle frente a estos eventos?

1. Uno o más miembros del hogar que no trabajaban, empezaron a trabajar	1
2. Montaron un negocio familiar	1
3. Cambiaron de ciudad	1
4. Algún miembro del hogar salió del país	1
5. Se fueron a vivir con familiares	1
6. Gastaron los ahorros	1
7. Se endeudaron	1
8. Vendieron algunos bienes o activos (diferentes de vehículo)	1
9. Retiraron hijos del colegio o los cambiaron a uno más económico	1
10. Retiraron hijos de la universidad	1
11. Cambiaron hijos a una universidad más económica	1
12. Disminuyeron el gasto en alimentos	1
13. Disminuyeron el gasto en vestuario	1
14. Se cambiaron a una vivienda más económica	1
15. Vendieron el carro o lo reemplazaron por uno más económico	1
16. Otra, ¿cuál? _____	1
17. Ninguna	1

16. Por falta de dinero, algún miembro del hogar no consumió ninguna de las tres comidas (desayuno, almuerzo, comida), uno o más días de la semana pasada?

Sí ☐ 1
No ☐ 2

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17. ¿Cuáles de los siguientes bienes o servicios posee este hogar?

	Sí	No
1. Máquina lavadora de ropa	1	2
2. Nevera o refrigerador	1	2
3. Licuadora	1	2
4. Plancha	1	2
5. Estufa eléctrica o de gas	1	2
6. Horno eléctrico o de gas	1	2
7. Horno microondas	1	2
8. Calentador de agua eléctrico o de gas, o ducha eléctrica	1	2
9. Televisor a color	1	2
10. Reproductor de video (DVD, Blue-ray, otros)	1	2
11. Equipo de sonido	1	2
12. Computador para uso del hogar	1	2
13. Aspiradora/brilladora	1	2
14. Aire acondicionado	1	2
15. Ventilador o abanico	1	2
16. Reproductores digitales de música, video e imagen (MP3, MP4, Ipod)	1	2
17. Consolas para juegos electrónicos: Play Station, X-box, Wii, PSP, Nintendos, Gameboy, etc.	1	2
18. Cámara de video	1	2
19. Carro particular ¿Cuántos? _____	1	2
20. Moto o motoneta ¿Cuántas? _____	1	2
21. Casa, apartamento o finca de recreo	1	2
22. Servicio de televisión por suscripción, cable o antena parabólica	1	2
23. Conexión a internet	1	2
24. Cámara fotográfica digital	1	2

OBSERVACIONES

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J. CONDICIONES DE VIDA DEL HOGAR Y TENENCIA DE BIENES (para el feje del hogar o su cónyuge) (conclusión)

18. ¿Qué tan satisfecho o insatisfecho está usted con los siguientes aspectos?

	Muy insatisfecho	Insatisfecho	Satisfecho	Muy satisfecho
1. Vida en general	1	2	3	4
2. Alimentación	1	2	3	4
3. Vivienda	1	2	3	4
4. Ingreso	1	2	3	4
5. Salud	1	2	3	4
6. Trabajo	1	2	3	4
7. Nivel de seguridad	1	2	3	4
8. Amigos	1	2	3	4
9. Familia	1	2	3	4
10. Educación	1	2	3	4
11. La posibilidad de tomar decisiones y tener control sobre su propia vida	1	2	3	4
12. Dignidad	1	2	3	4
13. Barrio o comunidad	1	2	3	4
14. Capacidad de ayudar a los demás	1	2	3	4

19. Teniendo en cuenta los aspectos anteriormente mencionados en conjunto, usted diría que es:

- Muy feliz 1
- Feliz 2
- No muy feliz 3
- Para nada feliz 4

20. ¿Usted o alguno de los miembros de su hogar eligen la institución (IPS) a la que pueden solicitar servicios de salud?

- Si 1
- No 2
- No sabe 9

Sólo se aplica para hogares con algún miembro afiliado a alguna entidad de seguridad social en salud, E1 = 1

21. En los últimos 12 MESES ¿ha puesto usted o algún miembro de su hogar una queja o reclamo por inconformidad con el servicio de salud prestado?

- Si 1
- No .... 2 → Pasa a 24

22. ¿Ante qué entidad presentaron la queja sobre el servicio?

Acepta sólo una respuesta

- EPS o ARS 1
- Superintendencia de Salud 2
- Institución Prestadora de Salud 3
- Juzgados o entidades judiciales 4
- Secretaría de Salud, municipio 5
- Otra, ¿cuál? _____ 6

23. El resultado de su queja fue:

- Le dieron respuesta y se resolvió la queja 1
- Le dieron respuesta pero no se resolvió la queja 2
- No le dieron respuesta 3
- No sabe qué pasó 4

24. ¿Usted o algún miembro del hogar saben si la secretaría o municipio en el que habitan ha realizado acciones de promoción de la salud y prevención de la enfermedad?

- Si 1
- No 2

25. ¿En los últimos 12 meses ha tenido que presentar una Tutela para poder acceder a los servicios de salud?

- Si 1
- No .... 2 → Termina capítulo

26. ¿Cuál fué la razón por la cual instauró la acción de Tutela?

- No lo atendieron en una Institución de salud 1
- No le dieron los medicamentos 2
- No tiene dinero para pagar un tratamiento 3
- No está de acuerdo con el nivel de SISBEN asignado 4
- No está afiliado al Sistema General de Seguridad Social en Salud 5
- Otra, ¿cuál? 6

OBSERVACIONES

J   33

K. GASTOS DE LOS HOGARES

GASTOS SEMANALES

	Alimentos	1. ¿Cuáles de los siguientes alimentos compró el hogar durante los ÚLTIMOS 7 DÍAS? Si 1 No 2 → Pasa a 3 Código de respuesta	2. ¿Cuál fue el valor total pagado en ____ los ÚLTIMOS 7 DÍAS? Valor pagado ($)	3. Durante los ÚLTIMOS 7 DÍAS ¿en este hogar adquirieron ____ sin tener que comprarlo? Si 1 No 2 → Pasa a 5.9 Código de respuesta	4. ¿De dónde lo obtuvieron? 1. Finca, huerta o negocio del hogar, mar, río 2. Pago en especie 3. Regalo 4. Intercambio o trueque Código de respuesta	5. ¿En cuánto estima el precio de lo obtenido? Valor ($)
1	Pan, arepas, bollos, almojábanas					
2	Leche y derivados (queso, cuajada, kumis, yogur, crema de leche, mantequilla)					
3	Huevos					
4	Carne de res, cerdo o cordero, hueso y vísceras					
5	Carne de gallina y pollo					
6	Pescado de río o de mar u otros productos marinos frescos congelados					
7	Salchichas, jamón, mortadela, salchichón y otras carnes frías preparadas					
8	Papa común, papa criolla, yuca, arracacha, ñame					
9	Arroz, pastas, avena, cuchuco, harinas, com fleles y otros cereales					
10	Fríjol seco, arveja seca, lentejas, garbanzos y otros granos					
11	Plátano verde o maduro					
12	Arveja verde, fríjol verde, habichuela, zanahoria, tomate, lechuga, pepino, cebolla larga y cabezona y otras verduras					
13	Banano, guayaba, naranja, limón, mango, papaya, manzana, piña, mora y otras frutas					
14	Aceites, manteca, margarina y otras grasas					
15	Azúcar, sal, condimentos y salsas					
16	Panela, café, chocolate, té					
17	Dulces, patacones, polvo para fresco y otros pasabocas					
18	Enlatados (arvejas, atún, sardinas, salchichas)					
19	Galletas de sal y de dulce					
20	Gaseosas, maltas y jugos procesados					
21	Compra de agua en carrotanque, al aguatero o agua embotellada					
22	Alimentos varios					
23	Alimentos precocidos en general (lasaña, pizza, empanadas, tamales, papa, yuca, plátano, lechona, ajiaco, encurtidos, etc.)					
24	Gastos en uno o más de los anteriores alimentos para otros hogares					

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K. GASTOS DE LOS HOGARES (continuación)

SÓLO PARA CENTROS POBLADOS Y ÁREA RURAL DISPERSA

6. Generalmente, ¿dónde compran los alimentos no perecederos (granos, cereales, aceites, productos de panadería, etc.) para el hogar?

En la cabecera de este municipio	1
En esta vereda	2
En otra vereda del mismo municipio	3
En otro municipio	4

SÓLO SE APLICA EN ÁREAS URBANAS (clase 1)

7. ¿En qué lugar acostumbran hacer la compra de los siguientes alimentos para el hogar?

Lugar de compra

Hipermercados o almacenes de cadena	1
Supermercados de barrio o graneros	2
Tiendas	3
Plaza de mercado o galería	4
Vendedores ambulantes, mercado móvil o ventas callejeras	5
Otros lugares especializados (carnicería, panadería, etc.)	6
Autoconsumo y/o autosuministro	7
No compra por que no consume	8

Código lugar de compra

a. Carne, pollo y pescado	
b. Leche, queso y otros productos lácteos	
c. Frutas	
d. Huevos	
e. Verduras	
f. Arroz, pastas y otros cereales	
g. Granos, frijol, arveja, garbanzo, lenteja, etc.	
h. Tubérculos y plátanos	

OBSERVACIONES

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K. GASTOS DE LOS HOGARES (continuación)

GASTOS PERSONALES

Artículo	8. Durante los ÚLTIMOS 7 DÍAS, una o más personas del hogar gastaron dinero en: Sí 1 / No 2 → Pase a 12 (Código de respuesta)	9. ¿Cuál fue el valor total pagado en _____ los ÚLTIMOS 7 DÍAS? (Valor pagado ($))	10. Durante los ÚLTIMOS 7 DÍAS ¿en este hogar adquirieron _____ sin tener que comprarlo? Sí 1 / No 2 → Pase a S.S (Código de respuesta)	11. ¿De dónde lo obtuvieron? 1. Negocio del hogar 2. Paga en especie 3. Regalo 4. Intercambio o trueque (Código de respuesta)	12. ¿En cuánto estima el precio de _____ obtenido? (Valor ($))
25 Cigarrillos y tabaco					
26 Fósforos y encendedores					
27 Pasajes urbanos en bus, buseta, colectivo, ejecutivo, taxi, metro, transporte articulado					
28 Bebidas alcohólicas (cerveza, aguardiente, ron, vino y otros)					
29 Combustible de vehículo de uso del hogar					
30 Parqueo de vehículo de uso del hogar					
31 Lustrada de calzado					
32 Periódicos y revistas					
33 Apuestas y loterías					
34 Comidas fuera de la casa					
35 Servicio doméstico por días					
36 Servicio de café internet y llamadas telefónicas en la calle o cabinas					
37 Gastos en uno o más de los anteriores artículos o servicios para otros hogares					

OBSERVACIONES

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K. GASTOS DE LOS HOGARES (continuación)

GASTOS MENSUALES

13. Durante EL PASADO MES de ____ los miembros de este hogar adquirieron o realizaron pagos por algunos de los siguientes artículos o servicios: SÍ [1] No [2] → Pase a 15	14. ¿Cuál fue el valor total pagado en ____ el MES PASADO?	15. Durante EL MES PASADO ¿en este hogar adquirieron ____ sin tener que comprarlo? SÍ [1] No [2] → Pase a S.R.	16. ¿De dónde lo obtuvieron? 1. Negocio del hogar 2. Pago en especie 3. Regalo 4. Intercambio o trueque	17. ¿En cuánto estima el precio de lo obtenido?
Artículo — Código de respuesta	Valor pagado ($)	Código de respuesta	Código de respuesta	Valor ($)
40 Artículos de aseo personal (crema dental, jabón, champú, papel higiénico, desodorante, toallas higiénicas, pañales desechables, máquinas y cuchillas de afeitar desechables, etc.)				
41 Artículos para el aseo del hogar (detergentes, desinfectantes, escobas, ceras, servilletas, etc.)				
42 Algodón, gasa, desinfectantes, alcohol, curitas, anticonceptivos, aspirinas y otros elementos de botiquín				
43 Medias veladas para mujer				
44 Bombillos, pilas, otros artículos eléctricos, velas y velones				
45 Lavado y planchado de ropa fuera del hogar				
46 Corte de pelo y manicure				
47 Diversiones y entretenimiento (espectáculos, discotecas, cine, deportes, etc.)				
48 Empleados del servicio doméstico internos				
49 Conexión o pago por uso de Internet				
50 Pago de último recibo por tarjetas de crédito (de todos los miembros del hogar)				
51 Pago por televisión satelital, cable o parabólica				
52 Transferencias a otros hogares (ayudas a padres, hermanos, hijos, etc.) o pensión alimenticia				
53 Fórmulas médicas o compra de medicinas consumidas regularmente				
54 Correo, fax, encomiendas				
55 Gastos en uno o más de los anteriores artículos o servicios para otros hogares				

OBSERVACIONES

K   37

K. GASTOS DE LOS HOGARES (continuación)

GASTOS TRIMESTRALES

18. Durante LOS ÚLTIMOS 3 MESES de ____ a ____ las personas de este hogar gastaron dinero en efectivo en: No incluya valor pagado con tarjeta de crédito cuando este sea diferido SÍ [1] No [2] → Pase a 20	19. ¿Cuál fue el valor total pagado en ____ LOS ÚLTIMOS 3 MESES?	20. Durante LOS ÚLTIMOS 3 MESES ¿en este hogar adquirieron ____ sin tener que comprarlo? SÍ [1] No [2] → Pase a S.R.	21. ¿De dónde lo obtuvieron? 1. Negocio del hogar 2. Pago en especie 3. Regalo 4. Intercambio o trueque	22. ¿En cuánto estima el precio de lo obtenido?
Artículo — Código de respuesta	Valor pagado ($)	Código de respuesta	Código de respuesta	Valor ($)
60 Ropa para hombre, mujer, niño, niña				
61 Calzado para hombre, mujer, niño o niña				
62 Reparación de calzado o de vestuario				
63 Telas para vestuario u otros usos.				
64 Reparación, repuestos y mantenimiento vehículo de uso del hogar				
65 Libros y discos y CD				
66 Reparación de bienes durables (neveras, etc.)				
67 Transporte intermunicipal y por río				
68 Juegos, películas o videos en DVD				
69 Gastos en uno o más de los anteriores artículos o servicios para otros hogares				

OBSERVACIONES

K   38

K. GASTOS DE LOS HOGARES (conclusión)

GASTOS ANUALES

23. Durante LOS ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES de ____ a ____ las personas de este hogar adquirieron o realizaron pagos por alguno de los siguientes artículos o servicios: No incluya valor pagado con tarjeta de crédito cuando éste sea diferido	Sí [1] No [2] → Pasa a 25	24. ¿Cuál fue el valor total pagado en _____ los ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES?	25. Durante los ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES ¿en este hogar adquirieron _____ sin tener que comprarlo? Sí [1] No [2] → Pasa a 5.6	26. ¿De dónde lo obtuvieron? 1. Negocio del hogar 2. Pago en especie 3. Regalo 4. Intercambio o trueque	27. ¿En cuánto estima el precio de ___ obtenido?
Alimentos	Código de respuesta	Valor pagado ($)	Código de respuesta	Código de respuesta	Valor ($)
70 Muebles para el hogar (sala, comedor, camas,...)					
71 Reparaciones y mejoras de la vivienda (plomería, electricidad, pintura, resane, pañete)					
72 Colchones, cobijas, manteles y ropa de cama					
73 Ollas, vajillas, cubiertos y otros utensilios domésticos					
74 Nevera, estufa, TV, lavadora, brilladora, horno y otros aparatos electrodomésticos y gasodomésticos					
75 Pago de hoteles					
76 Pasajes en avión					
77 Vehículo, moto para uso del hogar					
78 Compra de bienes raíces diferentes a la vivienda que ocupan					
79 Cuotas extraordinarias de administración o comunitarias					
80 Pago de impuestos de vehículos de uso del hogar (SOAT)					
81 Impuesto a la renta y complementarios					
82 Seguros contra incendio o contra robo de la vivienda o vehículo de uso del hogar					
83 Anillos, relojes y otros artículos de joyería, artesanías, porcelanas, etc.					
84 Cuadros y obras originales de arte					
85 Compra de animales y semovientes para cría y levante (reses, cerdos, cabras, aves)					
86 Compra y sostenimiento de mascotas					
87 Computador personal					
88 Accesorios para computador (monitor, impresora, escáner, tarjetas de memoria RAM, procesador, tarjetas de sonido o video, memorias USB, tarjetas SD)					
89 Compra de celulares					
90 Compra de consolas para juegos electrónicos (Play station, Xbox, Wii, PSP, Nintendo, Game boy, etc.)					
91 Cámaras digitales (video y fotografía), reproductores de música (ipod, mp3, etc.)					
92 Gastos en uno o más de los anteriores artículos o servicios para otros hogares					

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L. COMPONENTE RURAL. HOGAR

1. ¿Algún miembro del hogar tiene fincas, tierras o parcelas propias, en arriendo, en aparcería, en usufructo o posesión de hecho?
No incluya fincas de recreo
Sí [1]
No [2] → Termina capítulo L.

2. En los últimos 12 meses ¿recibieron o contrataron asistencia técnica para el desarrollo de actividades agrícolas, forestales o pecuarias?
Sí [1]
No [2] → Pasa a 7

3. ¿Quién le dio la asistencia técnica agropecuaria?
1. UMATA [1]
2. Secretaría de Agricultura Departamental [1]
3. Gremios [1]
4. EPSAGRO [1]
5. Universidad [1]
6. Particular (agrónomo, técnico veterinario, zootecnista o administrador agropecuario) [1]
7. Proveedor de insumos [1]
8. SENA [1]
9. ONG [1]
10. Otro [1]

4. La asistencia técnica se concentró en aspectos de:
1. Producción [1]
2. Administración de la finca [1]
3. Comercialización de productos de la finca [1]
4. Asociatividad [1]
5. Gestión de proyectos [1]
6. Gestión financiera [1]

5. ¿Pagaron por esa asistencia técnica?
Sí [1]
No [2]

6. Considera que para mejorar el desempeño de las actividades agropecuarias, los servicios de asistencia técnica han sido:
Altamente útiles [1]
Medianamente útiles [2]
Poco útiles [3]
No han sido útiles [4]

7. ¿Algún miembro del hogar tiene actualmente cuenta bancaria?
Ya sea de ahorro o corriente
Sí [1]
No [2] → Pasa a 9

8. El uso que le da a esta(s) cuenta(s) es para:
1. Guardar dinero (ahorro) [1]
2. Recibir transferencias del Estado (familias en acción, etc.) [1]
3. Recibir salarios-pensiones [1]
4. Cobrar cheques [1]
5. Hacer transferencias o envíos (remesas) [1]
6. Pagos (servicios públicos, proveedores, etc.) [1]
7. Está inactiva o no la usa [1]

9. ¿En los últimos doce meses, algún miembro del hogar ha tenido algún tipo de seguro?
Sí [1]
No [2] → Pasa a 13

10. ¿Qué tipo de seguro?
Deudor vida (seguro para el pago de crédito por fallecimiento) [1]
Exequial (seguro de vida) [1]
Médico complementario o incapacidad [1]
Daños de la vivienda [1]
Daños de enseres (electrodomésticos, maquinaria, etc.) [1]
Seguro educativo [1]
Seguro de vehículo [1]
Agropecuario [1]
Seguro climático [1]

11. ¿Ha realizado alguna reclamación por cuenta de los seguros con los que cuenta?
Sí [1]
No [2] → Pasa a 13

12. Respecto a esa reclamación:
Le pagaron toda la cobertura del seguro [1]
Le pagaron una parte de la reclamación [2]
Está haciendo el trámite [3]
No le pagaron la reclamación [4]

13. Durante los ÚLTIMOS DOCE MESES, ¿ha solicitado crédito para el desarrollo de sus actividades agropecuarias?
Sí [1]
No [2] → Pasa a 17

14. ¿Le otorgaron el crédito?
Sí [1] → Pasa a 16
No [2]
No le han respondido [3] → Pasa a 16

15. ¿Por qué le negaron el crédito?
Falta de garantías [1]
Falta de historia crediticia [2]
Está reportado en las centrales de riesgo [3]
No demostró capacidad de pago [4]
No tenía los documentos solicitados para el trámite [5]
No le informaron [8]
No sabe [9]

16. ¿A cuáles de las siguientes entidades o personas solicitó crédito?
1. Banco Agrario [1]
2. Otros bancos [1]
3. ONG microfinanciera [1]
4. Cooperativas [1]
5. Otra institución [1]
6. Casas de empeño [1]
7. Proveedores de insumos [1]
8. Prestamista particular [1]
9. Amigos, vecinos y familiares [1]

17. ¿Actualmente tiene crédito o préstamos con cuáles de las siguientes entidades o personas?
1. Banco Agrario [1]
2. Otros bancos [1]
3. ONG microfinanciera [1]
4. Cooperativas [1]
5. Otra institución [1]
6. Casas de empeño [1]
7. Proveedores de insumos [1]
8. Prestamista particular [1]
9. Amigos, vecinos y familiares [1]
10. Ninguna de las anteriores [2]

18. En total ¿cuántas fincas, tierras o parcelas propias, en arriendo, en aparcería, en usufructo o posesión de hecho tienen los miembros del hogar?
_____

L   40

L. COMPONENTE RURAL. INFORMACIÓN DE FINCAS (continuación)

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Dígame el nombre de las fincas, tierras o parcelas reportadas en la pregunta anterior. — Si son más de cinco, registre las cinco más importantes	¿En esta finca, tierra o parcela se encuentra construida la vivienda del hogar? SÍ [1] No [2]	¿Cuál es el área aproximada de la finca, tierra o parcela? Unidad de medida: Metro cuadrado (m²) [1] Hectárea (ha) [2] Fanegada [3] Cuadra [4] Plaza [5] — Área / Unidad de medida	¿Qué medio de transporte utilizan principalmente para llegar a la plaza de mercado, centro de abastos o galería más cercano? A pie [1] A Caballo, mula, etc. [2] Vehículo motorizado [3] Lancha, canoa, etc. [4] Otro medio [5]	¿Cuánto tiempo se demora en llegar a la plaza de mercado, centro de abastos o galería más cercano? Tiempo en minutos	¿Cómo consiguieron la finca, tierra o parcela? Comprada con recursos propios y/o financiados [1] Comprada con subsidio del Estado [2] Adjudicada por el Estado (INCODER, INCORA) [3] Heredada [4] En posesión de un terreno que pertenece a otra persona [5] En ocupación de un terreno del Estado [6] Por medio de un arreglo de aparcería, medianería o usufructo [7] Por medio de un arreglo de arrendamiento [8] En territorio indígena o de comunidades negras [9]	¿Cuenta con algún documento que certifique este modo de conseguir la finca, tierra o parcela? SÍ [1] No [2] → Pase a 27	¿Qué tipo de documento es? Documento privado sin registrar [1] Resolución de adjudicación del INCODER-INCORA sin registrar [2] Documento de la propiedad registrado en la notaría (escritura pública) [3] Escritura de la propiedad registrada en la oficina de Instrumentos Públicos [4] Resolución de adjudicación del INCODER-INCORA registrada en la oficina de Instrumentos Públicos [5] Contrato de arrendamiento [6] → Pase a 28
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							

L — 41

L. COMPONENTE RURAL. INFORMACIÓN DE FINCAS (continuación)

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
¿Cuáles son las razones para no tener documento o para no haberlo registrado? No lo considera necesario [1] No sabe que debe registrar el documento [2] No hay notaría cerca [3] No hay oficina de Instrumentos Públicos cerca [4] Considera que no hay beneficios [5] Considera que hacerlo incrementa los gastos [6] Son muchos trámites [7] Otro [8]	La finca, tierra o parcela dispone de fuente de agua para actividades productivas? SÍ [1] → ¿Cuál es la fuente principal? Pozo o aljibe [1] Distrito de riego [2] Del acueducto [3] Río, quebrada, manantial o nacimiento [4] No [2] → Pase a 30 — C.R. Fuente principal	¿Cuál es el principal sistema de riego que tiene esta finca, tierra o parcela? Por aspersión [1] Por goteo [2] Por gravedad [3] No dispone de sistema de riego intrapredial [4]	Durante los últimos 12 meses ¿alguno de los miembros del hogar realizó labores agrícolas, forestales y pecuarias en esta finca, tierra o parcela? SÍ [1] → Pase a 32 No [2]	¿Cuál fue el motivo principal por el que no realizó labores agrícolas, forestales o pecuarias? Las ganancias que obtenía de la producción de la finca, tierra o parcela eran muy bajas [1] Problemas de salud o familiares [2] Amenaza o riesgo para su vida, su libertad o su integridad física, ocasionada por la violencia [3] Riesgo o desastre natural [4] Falta de financiamiento, asistencia técnica o mano de obra [5]	En este momento la finca está: Dada en arriendo [1] Dada en aparcería [2] Cedida o dada en usufructo (medianería, comodato, etc.) [3] Abandonada [4] En posesión (alguien la usa sin su consentimiento) [5] En ningún uso [6] — Acepte varias marcaciones. Si se encuentra marcada opción 6 pase a 34. Si se encuentran marcadas exclusivamente las opciones 2 y/o 3 pase a 35. — Pase a la siguiente finca	Estas labores agrícolas, forestales y pecuarias son: Para venta [1] Para autoconsumo [2] Para el trueque [3]	La mayor parte de la venta de estos productos se realiza: En la plaza de mercado, central de abastos o galería [1] En un centro de acopio [2] A un comerciante en la finca [3]
01							[1] [2] [3]
02							[1] [2] [3]
03							[1] [2] [3]
04							[1] [2] [3]
05							[1] [2] [3]

L — 42

L. COMPONENTE RURAL. INFORMACIÓN DE INGRESOS RURALES (continuación)

¿Los miembros de este hogar cosecharon durante los últimos 12 meses algún producto agrícola o forestal en las fincas propias, vendidas, en arriendo, aparcería, usufructo o posesión de hecho?

Si [1]
No [2] → Pase a 44

Registre los cultivos cosechados y/o tipo de árboles aprovechados que tuvo el hogar en los últimos 12 meses

¿Este producto tiene un arreglo de medianería, aparcería o asociación o similares con personas fuera del hogar?

Si [1]
No [2] → Pase a 40

Este arreglo es:
1. En dinero [1]
2. En especie [2] → Pase a 40

¿Cuál fue el valor en dinero pagado por la medianería, aparcería o asociación?

		Cultivo	Código			Este arreglo es		Valor ($)
	36	36		37		38		39
01					[1]	[2]		01
02					[1]	[2]		02
03					[1]	[2]		03
04					[1]	[2]		04
05					[1]	[2]		05
06					[1]	[2]		06
07					[1]	[2]		07
08					[1]	[2]		08
09					[1]	[2]		09
10					[1]	[2]		10

L 43

L. COMPONENTE RURAL. INFORMACIÓN DE INGRESOS RURALES (continuación)

Cantidad total cosechada y aprovechada en los últimos 12 meses

Incluye la parte que correspondió a la medianería, aparcería o asociación.

Unidad de medida:
Kilogramo [1]
Tonelada [2]
Bulto [3]
Carga [4]
Otra [5]

De la cantidad total cosechada de _____, ¿qué cantidad fue destinada a:
Escriba la cantidad en la misma unidad de medida utilizada para la cantidad total cosechada

Precio de venta al que lo hubiese vendido por unidad de medida

	Cantidad	Unidad de medida	Peso de la unidad de medida en kg	Ventas Cantidad	Autoconsumo Cantidad	Regalo Cantidad	Intercambio Cantidad	Pago en especie (incluye arreglo de medianería, aparcería o similares) Cantidad	Semillas y alimento para animales Cantidad	Otro ¿Cuál?	Otro Cantidad	Valor ($)	
	40	41		42								43	
01													01
02													02
03													03
04													04
05													05
06													06
07													07
08													08
09													09
10													10

L 44

L. COMPONENTE RURAL. INFORMACIÓN DE INGRESOS RURALES (continuación)

¿Durante los últimos 12 meses los miembros de este hogar vendieron, consumieron, regalaron o intercambiaron animales de cría o algún producto agropecuario o agroindustrial? Sí [1] No [2] → Pase a 51	Del total de fincas, tierras o parcelas en propiedad, posesión, aparcería, usufructo o arrendadas, qué animales y qué productos vendieron, consumieron, regalaron o intercambiaron en los últimos 12 meses	¿Este animal o producto tiene un arreglo de medianería, aparcería o asociación o similares con personas fuera del hogar? Sí [1] No [2] → Pase a 49	Este arreglo es: En dinero [1] En especie [2] → Pase a 49	¿Cuál fue el valor en dinero pagado por la medianería, aparcería o asociación?	Cantidad total de productos o animales que vendieron, consumieron, regalaron o intercambiaron en los últimos 12 meses
	Animales y productos			Valor ($)	Cantidad
44	45	46	47	48	49
	01 Ganado vacuno (vacas, toros, terneros)		[1] [2]		
	02 Cerdos		[1] [2]		
	03 Ovejas y cabras		[1] [2]		
	04 Aves		[1] [2]		
	05 Conejos y curíes		[1] [2]		
	06 Peces		[1] [2]		
	07 Otros animales		[1] [2]		
	08 Huevos		[1] [2]		
	09 Leche		[1] [2]		
	10 Queso		[1] [2]		
	11 Mantequilla		[1] [2]		
	12 Lana		[1] [2]		
	13 Miel		[1] [2]		
	14 Otros productos		[1] [2]		

L

45

L. COMPONENTE RURAL. INFORMACIÓN DE INGRESOS RURALES (continuación)

Unidad de medida Unidades 1 Kilos 2 Litros 3 Otra 4	De la cantidad total de _____, qué cantidad fue destinada a : Escriba la cantidad en la unidad de medida que corresponda								Precio de venta o al que lo hubiese vendido por unidad de medida	Del total de fincas, tierras o parcelas en propiedad, posesión, aparcería, usufructo o arrendadan por favor liste los costos monetarios asociados a la producción pecuaria, forestal y agrícola en los últimos 12 meses, pagados por el hogar Nota: excluya los costos que fueron asumidos por otras personas fuera del hogar y/o por las otras partes en arreglos de medianería, aparcería o asociación.		
	Ventas	Autoconsumo	Regalo	Intercambio	Pago en especie (incluye arreglo de medianería, aparcería o similares)	Cría	Otro					
Unidad de medida	Cantidad	Cantidad	Cantidad	Cantidad	Cantidad	Cantidad	¿Cuál?	Cantidad	Valor $	Tipo de costo		Valor ($)
49A					50				50A	51		
01										01 Pago de arriendos		
02										02 Pago de trabajadores		
03										03 Compra de semillas o plantas		
04										04 Fertilizantes, insecticidas, fungicidas		
05										05 Compra de animales para cría o levante		
06										06 Alimentos (pasto, melaza, concentrados, sales, etc.)		
07										07 Empaques para productos y/o animales		
08										08 Transporte y combustibles		
09										09 Intereses de créditos		
10										10 Asistencia técnica, medicamentos y servicios veterinarios		
11										11 Alquiler, reparación y/o mantenimiento de maquinaria		
12										12 Otros gastos asociados con la explotación agrícola, forestal o pecuaria		
13										13 No incurrió en ningún gasto		
14												

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Annex B

OUTPUT TABLES OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY 2011[48]

The following list presents the main output tables of the QLS 2011.

Table 1. Housings, households and individuals, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 2. Households per public utilities, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 3. Household total and percentage of distribution by access to public utilities, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 4. Households per type of sanitation utility, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 5. Household total and percentage of distribution per type of sanitation utility, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 6. Households whose housings have been damaged by natural events in the last 2 years, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 7. Households by manner of garbage disposal, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 8. Households by source of water supply for food preparation, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 9. Households that are provided with water by a public, community or village aqueduct, bearing in mind the number of days per week that water is supplied and service continuity (24/7), according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 10. Households that are provided with water by a public, community or village aqueduct and percentage of distribution, bearing in mind the number of days per week that water is supplied and service continuity (24/7), according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

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[48] These output tables are available in DANE's Direction of Diffusion, Marketing and Statistical Culture. (Data bank).

Table 11. Households with telephone utility as well as households with cell phone service, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 12. Households per place where the household members prepare food, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 13. Total of households and percentage of distribution per place where household members prepare food, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 14. Households that prepare food, bearing in mind the type of fuel (energy) that is used to cook, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 15. Households that prepare food and percentage of distribution, bearing in mind the type of fuel (energy) that is used to cook, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 16. Households by housing tenure, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 17. Population by groups of individuals aged 15 years, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 18. Population total and percentage of distribution by groups of individuals aged 15 years, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 19. Population by age groups, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 20. Population by gender, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 21. Households by household members' leadership (male, female), single parents and with children younger than 18 years, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 22. Population enrolled in the General Social Security System in Health (S.G.S.S.S.) by schemes, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 23. Percentage of distribution of the non-affiliated population to the General Social Security System in Health due to the main reasons for non-affiliation,

according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 24. Individuals who were ill in the last thirty days by applied medical treatment, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 25. Individuals who were ill, classified by sources used to cover attention costs in health institutions, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 26. Individuals who were ill in the last 30 days and did not claim medical attention for reasons of negligence, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 27. Children younger than 5 years, by place or person with whom they stay the most part of the time per week, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 28. Population younger than 5 years, whose mother lives in the household, classified by activities that the children normally do with their mother, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 29. Population younger than 5 years, whose father lives in the household, classified by activities that the children normally do with their father; according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 30. Children younger than 5 years, classified by the type of community home, daycare or kindergarten they attend to, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 31. Perception about the quality of the services quality rendered by the institution, where the children younger than 5 years attend to, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 32. Percentage of distribution of the population younger than 5 years, classified by attendance to growth and psycho-physical check-ups, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 33. People aged 15 years and over, classified by literacy condition, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 34. People aged 5 years and over, classified by school attendance and location of the education center (urban and rural), according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 35. People aged 5 years and over, classified by age groups and school attendance, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 36. Average of years of education of individuals aged 5 years and over, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 37. Gross and net rates of school attendance to elementary and high school, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 38. Individuals aged from 5 to 34 years who are not studying due to their negligence, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 39. Individuals who are attending preschool or elementary school, classified by place or person with whom they stay when they are not studying, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 40. Population aged 5 years and over, classified by the activities done during their free time in the last week, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 41. Employed population classified by occupational position, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 42. Employed population classified by occupational position, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 42. Employed population classified by place of the job, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 43. Employed population classified by type of transportation used to commute to and from the job, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 44. Households' and individuals' incomes (in cash), according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 45. Households with own fully-paid housing by registered deed tenure on the housing, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 46. Households classified by the opinion of the household's head or the spouse about the current living conditions of their household, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 47. Households classified by the opinion of the household's head or the spouse about the economic conditions of their household compared to the household where they grew up, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 48. Households classified by the opinion of the household's head or the spouse about the current household's living standards, compared to the household they lived in 5 years before, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 49. Households classified by the opinion of the household's head or the spouse about their household incomes, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 50. Households classified by the opinion of the household's head or the spouse about their considering themselves as poor, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 51. Households classified by the goods and utilities that they have, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 52. Households classified by violent facts suffered by one or more household members in the last 12 months, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 53. Rate of household chores shown in the female population aged 12 years and over, bearing in mind the number of children aged 5 found in the household, according to the Colombian regions and areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Annex C

- Coverage indicator of households visited by the collector.

$$\text{Household coverage indicator} = \frac{\text{Households with the Complete Survey}}{\text{Total of Households}} * 100$$

- Coverage indicator of housings visited by the collector

$$\text{Housings coverage indicator} = \frac{\text{Selected housings}}{\text{Housings found}} * 100$$

- Response rate.

$$Response\ rate = \frac{Effective\ surveys\ (Complete)}{Expected\ surveys} *100$$