Methodology and Statistical Production Division
(DIMPE)

QUALITY OF LIFE NATIONAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY
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NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

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PRESENTATION

The National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) as the coordinator entity of The National Statistical System (NSS), within the framework of the «Statistical Planning and Harmonization» project works to strengthen and consolidate the NSS. This is carried out through several processes such as: the production of strategic statistics; the generation, adaptation, adoption and diffusion of standards; the consolidation and harmonization of statistical information, and the connection of instruments, stakeholders, initiatives and products. These actions are carried out in order to improve the quality of strategic statistic information, and its availability and accessibility to respond to users demand.

In this context DANE, aware of the need and obligation to provide better products for its users, developed a standard presentation guide for methodologies. The aim of this guide is to contribute to the visualization and understanding of the statistical processes, allowing further analysis, control, replicability and evaluation. The documents are presented in a standard and comprehensive manner, thus facilitating the understanding of the main technical characteristics involved in the processes and sub-processes of each research, making them available for both specialized users and the general public.

These series of guides promote the transparency and credibility of the technical expertise of DANE, for a better understanding and use of statistical information. This information is produced according to the principles of coherence, comparability, integrality and quality of the statistics.

INTRODUCTION

The surveys applied to households represent one of the most important sources of socioeconomic data for the countries. In these types of surveys, the specific indicators to measure economic and social aspects can be calculated; In addition, these provide information that makes possible to know and explain the determinants or causal factors of the behavior of such aspects, which is quite important for both designing and monitoring the results in the 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 program of Improving the Survey and Measurement of Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (MECOVI). It was designed with the aim of strengthening the household surveys activity and measuring the living conditions of Latin American countries. Since then, these organizations have supported these countries in the task of generating quality information about the living conditions of its population, keeping in mind the following aspects: scope, reliability, accuracy, timeliness and relevance to the design and evaluation of policies.

Keeping in mind the framework of household surveys set up by the Study of Living Standards Measurements (Living Standards Measurement Study-LSMS-), Colombia has created and established their own household surveys that tend to measuring living conditions. These surveys represent an important instrument for measuring and understanding the poverty levels in developing countries.

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

The surveys about quality of life are instruments designed to analyze the well-being situation of the investigated population. Household surveys typically focus on specific topics, such as the Labour Market Survey which is applied regularly and continuously throughout the year. Another example is the Income and Expenditure Survey applied each ten years. Although these surveys investigate about some aspects that allow specific analysis about well-being, these do not provide information that enable to know the full disclosure of the different variables that in some extent determine the living conditions of the home.

The Quality of Life Survey (QLS) is a research that DANE performs to collect information on different aspects and dimensions of household well-being, including issues such as: Access to public, private or communal goods, health, education, caring of children less than 5 years, amongst other. The consideration of these issues makes possible to perform further analysis of the factors that explain the different levels of life in a society.

The last development of the QLS corresponding to 2011 has a similar sampling representation to the last three surveys of quality of life applied in 2003, 2008 and 2010. That means, it was applied the following coverage: National total, municipal townships (metropolitan and urban areas) and the remaining areas (urban centers, hamlets, police inspections, municipal settlements and scattered rural population) for the following regions: Antioquia, Valle, Atlantic, Pacific, Central and the Eastern. It was taken into account the municipal township area for the Orinoco-Amazon region, Bogotá DC and San Andrés; additionally, in this year was included the representation of the departments of Guajira, Córdoba, Boyacá, Cauca, Chocó and Nariño.

It includes the same topics raised in the previous survey, except the food security and fertility, which were not included in the QLS of 2011 as well as an expansion of the rural chapter which explores for the rural incomes.

This document is divided into six chapters. The first chapter contains the background of this research, the second chapter presents the design stage, the third chapter is referred to the statistical production, the fourth chapter corresponds to the analysis and discussion of results, the fifth chapter is summarized the result dissemination of the statistical operation, and finally, in the sixth chapter, it is explained the related documentation which was consulted to set up the methodology of DANE in terms of the Quality of Life Survey 2011.

1. BACKGROUND

The surveys about quality of life emerge in response to the need to characterize the population in the different aspects involved in the household's welfare. With the auspices of the United Nations Organization (UN), the National Planning Department (DNP) and Unicef; the ISPA (Absolute Poverty Indicators) project was created by DANE in 1986, whose task was to identify the population classified in poverty conditions, characterize them and locate them geographically. Bearing in mind these tasks, two methodologies were created. The first was called: Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN), which measured the structural poverty based on information from the Population and Housing Census conducted in 1985. And the second methodology was called: Poverty Line (PL), which measured the cyclical poverty or 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 in the study of the 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.

In 1991, with support from Unicef and Bogotá City Hall, DANE through the District Planning Department (DAPD) applied the Survey about 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 again the QLS. This time with a national coverage and representativeness for the national total, municipal townships, remaining areas, remaining urban areas and four main cities: Bogota, Medellin, Cali and Barranquilla. By this time, the DNP applied the Socioeconomic Characterization Survey (CASEN); meanwhile the National Auditing Office applied the Survey about Social Expenditure Equity. Both had similar main objectives, although the results showed some degree of divergence. This fact forced to reflect and study the feasibility of unifying institutional efforts for making a single national multi-purpose survey in order to ensure an optimum data reliability and effectiveness of results delivering. This fact defined the development of the Survey of Quality of Life that will have a new format, a new methodology and a periodicity of application of each four or five years.

In 1997, the National Quality of Life Survey (QLS) was applied, taking into account the observations suggested 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 searching ensure data quality by demanding strict supervision, finding a direct respondent, the field data capture and an intensive training of all those people involved in the field work. The QLS of 1997 was supported by the Social Mission of National Planning Department (DNP) and co-financing institutions such as the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, Education and Health, the National Training Service (SENA), the Social Security Institute (ISS) , the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF): 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 for the national total, municipal townships, and the remaining areas, keeping in mind the following eight regions: (Bogotá, Antioquia, Atlantic Region, Eastern Region, Central Region, Pacific Region, San Andrés and Orinoco-Amazon). The first five regions are representative for municipal townships, and either remaining areas; meanwhile, Bogota-Soacha and Orinoco-Amazon are representative for municipal townships and San Andres for the total region.

The efforts to develop a new QLS began in 2002. Finally, it became co-financed by several national entities, such as the National Planning Department (DNP) through the Human Development Program (HDP), The Bogota City Hall, and the Central Bank of Colombia, SENA, ICBF, the National Commission Television (CNTV) and Ecopetrol.

In the following year was applied the QLS 2003 which had basically the same methodological representation of the QLS 1997, but adding the department of Valle del Cauca as a new domain of study.

In 2007, was applied the QLS 2007 in Bogotá, with representation for the total of the city and for each of the 19 urban areas, including for the first time the Sumapaz area. This project was developed through an inter-administrative agreement between the

District Planning Department (DAPD) and the DANE. In this time, it was done a measure of living conditions of the inhabitants of Bogotá which made possible to analyze the changes in quality of life in the last four years and update the socio-economic and demographic information of the capital district as a support of the planning processes, programming, tracking and evaluation of the district public policies.

In 2008, DANE applied a new QLS with a similar representation that the QLS 2003. It was developed for the national total, municipal townships and remaining areas for great regions (Antioquia, Valle, Atlantic, Pacific, Central, and Eastern) and only the municipal townships for Orinoquia- Amazon; Bogotá DC and San Andres.

In the QLS 2010 and QLS 2011 were included some thematic traditional components such as: the characteristics of housing, access to public services, the socio-demographic characteristics of people, education, affiliation to the Social Security System in Health, the childcare under five years, the perception of household living conditions, the household expenditure, amongst others.

Other questions were included in the QLS 2008 and the QLS 2010 with the purpose of advancing in analysis of gender perspective. These questions were related to the tenure of title deed of their own housing and the activities developed by parents with children under 5; moreover, the questions were considered by the QLS 2011 contributing to the monitoring of the millennium goals. Additionally in order to provide the analysis related to the care economy, it was included the matter related to the person in charge of looking after the household handicapped members and the number of hours per week devoted to their care.

Due to the results of QLS 2008, the decision of developing the survey with a periodicity lower than five years was taken, in other words, it was decided to apply it each two years. From the QLS 2010 it was defined to apply the survey with an annual periodicity.

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

2. DESIGN OF THE STATISTICAL OPERATION

2.1. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1.1. Objectives

General objective

To get information that allows analyzing and making comparisons 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 monitoring the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

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 level of housings, households, and people, and defining policies that allow designing and implementing social programs.
- To provide information that allows obtaining the respective indicators of poverty and inequality.
- To get information enabling a deeper analysis from a gender perspective.
- To provide information to monitor some of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

2.1.2. Reference framework

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

Conceptual basis

Below is presented the general framework about the humans basic needs, how to satisfy these, the interaction of households with the economic, social and political environments and the incidence to their welfare. The surveys about quality of life collect the information of some of these topics, by using both: objective and subjective characteristics of households.

About human needs

In the book *Theory of human needs* (Doyal and Gough, 1994), the term «need» is defined as the set of requirements that prevent serious damages (harm) to people. In this context the needs are defined as goods, services, activities and relationships that enable the person both: to lead a productive and a reproductive life and to establish social relationships that allow people developing themselves (Doyal and Gough, 1994, cap. 8).

There is a close relationship between survival and basic needs. The livelihood of people implies that they must have a normal and healthy life, with enough ability to be productive and interact with other members of the society, expressing freely their ideas and with the right of being kept in mind when making decisions that will affect them directly or indirectly.

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 promote these basic needs.

The following are some needs that are associated with physical health (Doyal and Gough, 1994, p. 202): clean healthy food, drinking water, adequate lodging to protect against the nature elements and a work environment free from risks.

- Nutritious food and clean water

  Doyal and Gough (1994) point out the problems of poor nutrition and define how to estimate minimum caloric needs by using as a reference the basal metabolism[1]. For example, if a subject is rated below the minimum nutritional requirements and this situation continues, their abilities and strength will wane and will fall into a vicious circle because each time it will be more difficult for the person to get out of this hard situation; Besides, 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 in the measurement of minimum requirements that are normal in human knowledge. On the other hand, they mention the problem with water shortages that occur even in countries where water is abundant, as well as the great inconvenient this is related to the water pollution and its effects on the human health.

In order to complement the authors' argument, it might be added that the healthy food is necessary to prevent from starvation, that is, to prevent shortages of food in quality and quantity and thus ensure the good health.

- Appropriate housing for protection against the elements

  Housing should provide adequate lodging so that it can protect against inclement weather, including domestic services and provide adequate privacy required by each familiar group. The appropriate concept of housing is more focused on cultural relativities compared with the feed.

  Based on these assumptions, it is proposed three characteristics that any housing must fulfill in order to consider this need as already satisfied:

  - The enough lodging in extreme climates and reasonable protection against the exposure to the elements and against risks of epidemics; besides, housings must have running water, adequate sanitation and air conditioners if it is requested.

[1] Basal metabolism: the minimum amount of energy required to maintain vital functions in an organism at complete rest. (1970) See: *The hunger* of Michel Céspede y Hugues Gounelle, Spanish Edition of Oikos-Tau.

- The adequate sanitation of garbage and feces.
- The absence of overcrowding[2].

- A working environment devoid of risks.

  This need has to do with working conditions. Given the importance of productive activity for humans, it is necessary to be in adequate conditions for performing this activity (Doyal and Gough, 1994, p. 252).

Three serious risks which working conditions may have are pointed out as follows:

- Excessive working days can cause physical and mental imbalances.
- An unsafe environment, either because of the processes or the production materials or because of the presence of risk factors such as the exposure to weather or pollution, constitutes a threat to the physical health by risks of accident or labour illness.
- The autonomy of workers can be limited. The excessively repetitive work and a mechanical automation do not stimulate the people's abilities and neither provides them a sense of positive self-esteem.

The following needs are related to autonomy:

- Security in the childhood stage
- Physical security
- Economic security

[2] In the Colombian context, bearing in mind the housing indicators, the author's affirmation is correct. «A recent study done in Sweden stated that once the generalized access to the basic comforts is obtained, it is not possible to investigate about the housing distribution and their quality standards with these indictors» (Doyal and Gough, 1994, p. 251).

- Adequate education
    - Security in the childhood stage (Doyal and Gough, 1994, p. 258).

A safe childhood is fundamental to the autonomy development of the adult personality. Avoid feelings of powerlessness, helplessness and uprooting is essential for the human development. Doyal and Gough mention the World Health Organization (WHO) which proposed a classification of the children´s psychosocial needs. Some considerations about it are presented below:

1. Love and security which includes the appropriation of the places that children frequent as well as the familiar routines.
2. Need for new experiences which foster the cognitive, social and emotional development (the games).
3. Children require recognition, appreciation and a positive attention within the framework of the clear rules,
4. Giving the child gradually high responsibility levels.

- Physical security (Doyal and Gough, 1994, p. 267).

  It consists on being exposed to physical violence from others, by criminal activities of other people or by the state organized violence.

- Economic security

  Doyal and Gough (1994) state: «Everything we have said about the maintenance and development of individual autonomy has assumed that the actors can do two things: First, they can plan and try to create a concrete future, at least for themselves. And second, they can do this through a series of rules, rewards and human relationships that they assume will continue in much the same way as in the immediate future» (p. 264). This cannot be done under great uncertainty, for example, economic disasters, crop failures, job loss, and bankruptcy. The economic uncertainty is defined as the objective risk of an unacceptable decline in living standards.

- Adequate education (Doyal and Gough, 1994, p. 269).

  Learning, language and literacy play an important role in the expansion of the individual autonomy. After a synthetic analysis which relates the different ways of learning and education, Doyal and Gough conclude that the access to appropriate formal education is a universal requirement prior to strengthening the individual autonomy.

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

- The household and the economic environment.
- The household and its social environment.
- The household and their cultural and political environment.
- The relations of people in the household.

The household is defined as a set of people united by affection ties and solidarity whose aim is the development of its members. In this regard, the members of a household must satisfy requirements in many areas (economic, cultural, social and emotional); that is why, the relationship between household and society is very important.

The economic and socio-cultural environment determines both the needs of a household as the way and degree of how these needs are satisfied. It is important to define the needs of a household, how these have to be satisfied and to what extent these can be satisfied.

In substance, the needs of human being could be divided into two groups: the material needs and the cultural and affective needs. Even though this division is artificial, it's worth doing it to understand the different ways in which those needs can be satisfied.

The *material needs* in a society are fulfilled by the consumption either private or collective. The need of obtaining adequate levels of nutrition, shelter, recreation, education or other, are satisfied by the consumption of food, clothing, housing, transportation and other goods. Household members will achieve appropriate levels of nutrition, shelter, leisure, etc., provided that such use is appropriate; in other words, a household with adequate consumption levels allow members to achieve good physical and mental health.

However, the following question arises: how the needs are created and how these evolve? The answer is complex because it must take into account the development of society, including its cultural, political and productive environment. For the consumption case, there are many factors that influence their determination; on one hand, the household income and the prices of goods, and on the other hand, the factors recognized as consumption patterns, in which the size and the age structure of households and habits are important.

The household income comes from different sources, mainly from the household members’ labor (earnings) and financial and productive assets they hold. The labor income of the household depends on the number of people that work in that family unit. This in turn depends on socio-cultural factors such as the age structure of household members, the education level and household work required within the home. The economic activity is relevant in the number of people that by offering their labor are able to work, as well as for the respective levels of remuneration of such people.

The interrelationships among these variables are quite complex. Thus, for example, the assets held by a household depend on its ability to save, In other words, from the income previously received by the household.

Furthermore, *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 of the material needs, a good physical and mental development makes easier the development of cultural needs, while these influence in the way how material needs are satisfied.

In conclusion, it can be ensured that «the quality of life that people can enjoy of a particular society is the integral result of its organization. The social progress can be understood as the effective elimination of the main shortages that suffer the members of a society».

Thematic content

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

- Type of housing and its physical characteristics: the materials of walls and floors.
- Connection to public, private or communal utilities; the price paid for their consumption and their quality.
- Demographic variables: gender, age, parental relationship, marital status, migration and the academic training of father and mother when they are not part of the household.
- Health: The 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 the quality of services.
- The places where the children under five stay during the weekdays; the kind of daycare or preschool they attend; costs and services quality.
- The different activities (ludic, academic etc.) done by the father and mother with the children under five years.
- The people who are taking the child to the school and later are picking up them from the school
- The Children fewer than five who are taken to growth and development controls.
- Education (People aged 5 and over): literacy, school attendance, highest educational level attained and last degree passed or in which are enrolled; costs, scholarships, grants and loans.
- Gross rates and enrollment nets

- Labour force: economically active population (EAP), economically inactive population (EIP), employed, economic activity[3] branch, occupation, occupational status, type of employment, workplace, hours worked, firm size, type of transport used to get to work and incomes.

- The type of housing tenure, property deed tenure, pay of property rates and appraisal taxes payment, the sources used for housing purchase or construction, subsidies received for housing's purchasing, construction, improvement, titling or deed procedure.

- The perception of the household's head or husband/wife about the household living conditions, the events presented there 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), due to lack of money, during one or more days.

- Possession of goods in the household.

- Perception of the household's head or husband/wife about their currently 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), which the member can apply to the health services.

- Households which during the last twelve months have established a grievance or complaint by dissatisfaction with the health service provided.

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

[3] It is referred to the company or enterprise's economic activity 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 by the type of goods produced or services provided by the enterprise where the individual is working.

- Agricultural, livestock and forestry production.

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

International references

The established methodology for conducting surveys about quality of life is the one implemented by the World Bank for measuring living conditions (LSMS).

The MDG monitoring is part of the objectives, targets and indicators established by the UN and defined by the country in the CONPES 91. Moreover, the concepts and definitions of labour market variables are part of the resolutions and recommendations produced by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)[4] in the office of the International Labor Organization (ILO), as well as in FAO suggestions for measuring food insecurity and in the ECLAC recommendations and methodologies for obtaining the respective social indicators, poverty and social inequity; Likewise, It has followed the recommendations of the Andean Committee for Statistics and the Andean Community, through the System of Social Indicators of the Andean Community (SISCAN).

Similarly, DANE has had the support from international organizations through specific programs which have sought a continuous improvement of household surveys implemented by sampling method, by suggesting quality control schemes in the design and execution of these surveys. It seeks to minimize the errors and biases of information and improve the use of available resources by means of generating reliable results, timely and cheap.

An example of these programs was led by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank and ECLAC which established in 1996, with the direct participation of the countries of the region, the Technical Cooperation Program for Improving Surveys and the MECOVI. The purpose was to support the countries in generating adequate and high quality information about the living conditions of the

[4] This conference of experts from around the world is commonly held every five years in Geneva (Switzerland), in which there are resolutions and recommendations about labour statistics measurement. In the meeting that took place in September 1998, among other resolutions, it was adopted concerning statistics of underemployment and inadequate employment conditions.

inhabitants in the region; bearing in mind its content, scope, reliability, timeliness and relevance for policy design.

Under this scheme, the DANE has participated in the MECOVI's program; therefore, has received financial support and technical assistance to fulfill the following objectives:

- To establish and / or improve the 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 for the purpose of contributing to the design, monitoring and evaluation of policies to combat against the poverty and social inequalities.
- To create and maintain databases with the information from household surveys and make it accessible in a timely and expeditious manner.
- To improve the quality and dissemination of results and researches based on the surveys.

The MECOVI program conducted in Colombia substantial contributions to the survey design and its application; moreover, it has supported the data processing and the dissemination of surveys results; as well as has helped to consolidate and stabilize the household surveys.

2.2. STATISTICAL DESIGN

2.2.1. Basic components

The following represent the basic components of statistical design, among which are: the type of statistical operation, the universe of study, the target population, the coverage, the geographical disaggregation amongst others.

Statistical operation

The survey was done by probabilistic sampling parameters.

Universe

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

Target population

The target population is restricted to the non-institutional resident civilian population throughout the country, excluding the rural part of the old national territories, or the commonly mentioned new departments established in the Colombia Constitution of 1991.

Coverage and geographical disaggregation

The QLS covers the national territory and corresponds to the municipal townships and the remaining areas, with the exception of rural area of San Andrés and the Orinoco-Amazon area which is excluded for reasons of cost and logistic accessibility. For this survey, the same nine domains from QLS 2010 were taken into account which corresponds to: Bogotá, Antioquia, Valle, Atlantic Region, Eastern Region, Central Region, Pacific Region, San Andrés and Orinoco-Amazon. Also in QLS 2011, was established the representativeness for the following departments: Guajira, Córdoba, Boyacá, Cauca, Chocó and Nariño.

Desired accuracy of the estimations

The accuracy is expressed in terms of the standard error, which is the accuracy indicator of the estimated results and shows the variability of the random probability sampling.

The relative standard error (ES_{Rel}) or coefficient of variation (CV) is the standard error expressed as a proportion or as a percentage of the estimator value. It was established as the desirable accuracy of the level indicators or magnitude, a standard relative error (ES_{Rel}) maximum of 0,05 or 5 % for rates of around 10 %.

Keeping in mind that the QLS sample is a segments panel, which makes easier to start the data collection process through a continuous sampling rotation, the standard errors must be calculated in order to find the statistical significance of the difference of the main indicators by comparing the results from 2005 to 2010.

Statistical units

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

Nomenclatures and classifications

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

  It 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 by higher level categories.

  - **Political-Administrative Division of Colombia (Divipola).** It is the National standard reference for the coding of territorial entities, administrative divisions within the municipality, police inspections in the rural areas and hamlets. The primary purpose of having the inventory of all those elements is the possibility to identify and to make processing and sharing of information when it is talking about a particular topic by using their identifiers.

- **National Occupational Classification (NOC-70)**[5]. It preserves the structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), which organize in a systematic way the occupations of the total civilian active population. 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 contract employment of the person in regards to other people or organizations. The basic criteria used to define groups are the types of economic risk and the type of authority that the person have or will have the person over the establishments and other workers.

Reference period

The QLS collects information on different topics. Within each chapter there are variables which are studied with differential frequencies, keeping in mind that there are facts that present higher recall than others because of its magnitude and importance:

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

- **The last 7 days:** it refers to the seven days preceding the survey application. It is used to capture information from household food expenditures.

- **The last or reference week:** it is the respective calendar week (Monday to Sunday) previous the week of the collector´s visit. It is used to obtain information about the work force.

- **The last month:** it is the calendar month immediately previous the month in which the survey was conducted. It is used to capture information on education expenses, earnings, utility costs and other household expenses other than food.

- **The last four weeks:** it corresponds to the last four calendar weeks previous the survey week. It is applied to questions related to work force.

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[5] It was designed between the National Learning Service (SENA) and DANE in 1970.

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

- **The last three months:** it harmonizes with the three calendar months immediately prior to the completion of the survey. It is used to capture information on household expenditures.

- **The last 12 months:** it refers to the twelve calendar months immediately preceding the month in which the survey is being applied. It is used to obtain information about: incomes from people aged 12 years and over, labour 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 over a period of eight weeks and a half. For this year, the collection date is from September 1st to October 31st of 2011.

2.2.2. Indicators design

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

A. Unsatisfied basic needs (UBN).

B. Housing indicators.

C. Labour force indicators.

D. Education indicators.

E. Utility coverage indicators

F. Health indicators.

G. Indicators of childcare under 5 years.

H. Indicators of housing tenure

I. Indicators of living conditions.

A. Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN). The UBN methodology seeks to determine by using simple indicators, whether the population's basic needs are covered. The 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 housing deemed unfit for human accommodation. In this situation, these are classified separately; the municipal township housings and the remaining areas as well:

  a) Municipal townships. This category includes the mobile housings, natural shelters or bridges, as well as housings without walls or exterior walls made of fabric or debris or with soil floors.

  b) Remaining areas. For this area, are classified the same types of inadequate housings previously explained. Regarding the floor and wall materials, housings are only considered as inadequate when those shelters have semi-permanent or perishable materials (adobe, bamboo, cane or wood) and simultaneously have earthen floors. It is also considered as unsuitable the housings without walls or whose walls have as main material; the fabric or waste.

- **Housings with critical overcrowding.** This indicator seeks to capture the critical levels of occupation of housing resources by the group that inhabits it. This situation takes into account households with more than three people per room (excluding kitchen, bathroom and garage).

- **Housings with inadequate services.** This indicator represents directly the non-access to minimum vital and sanitary conditions. It is distinguished, also, the condition of the municipal townships and the remaining areas. In the case municipal townships, it is considered in this category, the housings without toilet and housings that do not have aqueduct and whose inhabitants have to obtain water from rivers and its sources, water tankers or the rain. In the remaining areas, given the conditions of rural environment, are included in this section, the housings without toilet, aqueduct and also the shelters whose inhabitants must obtain water from rivers and its sources, or from the rain.

- **Alpha**

- **Housings with high economic dependence.** It is an indirect indicator framed in income levels. Here are classified the households in which there are more than three people per working member and the head of the household has as maximum two years of approved elementary education.

- **Households with school-aged children who are not attending to school.** It measures the minimum educational needs satisfaction for children. It considers the housings with at least one child aged six years and fewer than 12, relative of the head of the household, and who is not attending to any school of formal education.

Since each one of the indicators is referred to basic needs of different type, from these, it can be derived a compound indicator. This indicator categorizes as poor or as UBN condition the households that are classified in at least one of the shortage situations expressed by the simple indicators and in a misery situation, the households with two or more indicators.

In order to estimate the poverty magnitude in relation to population, it was considered that people who live in housings with UBN or misery status are in the same conditions that their respective housing.

B. Indicators of housings, households and population

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

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

Members' average per household: it determines the number of members per household.

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

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

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

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

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

Population by age group: it is the percentage of people in an established age group.

$$\%\ \text{Population in group of established age} = \frac{\text{Total of people in group of established age}}{\text{Total of people}} *100$$

C. Labour force indicators

Economically Active Population (EAP): conformed by people aged 12 years or more that in the reference period, they 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 for a period specified.

EAP=*Employed*+*Unemployed*

The concept of employed or employed population (EP) is defined, in the labour market research, as the people aged 12 and more who in the reference week:

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

The unemployed people are those who are aged 12 years and more which during the reference period were framed simultaneously on the following conditions:

- «Without job», in other words, it applies for the people who did not have a salaried job or an independent occupation and neither acted as a familiar worker with no remuneration.
- «Seeking for a job», in other words it applies for people who is seeking a salaried job or an independent occupation and has done errands for obtaining these kind of jobs (send resumes; ask friends and relatives for help, etc.) in the last 4 weeks.
- People who were available to work.

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

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

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

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

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

D. Education indicator

Illiteracy rate: it measures the percentage of people who cannot read or write. For the QLS research, it is the result of:

$$IR = \frac{\text{People aged 15 and over who can not read and write}}{\text{Total of people aged 15 and over}} * 100$$

School attendance rate (SAR): it is defined as the proportion of the population in an established age range who attends to a formal education center (population who is currently studying).

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

Gross coverage rate (GCR): it corresponds to the quotient between the number of students enrolled in an educational level (independent of their age) and the school population with the suitable 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): it is the ratio between the number of students enrolled in a level of education (elementary, junior high / middle school and high school), who are the right age to take it and the school population with suitable age to be in this level.

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

E. Utility coverage indicators

The households with electricity utility (HEU): defined as the percentage of households with electricity utility.

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

Households with natural gas utility (HNGU): It corresponds to the percentage of households with natural gas utility enabled to a public connection.

$$HNGU = \frac{\text{Households with natural gas utility enabled ta a public connection}}{\text{Total of households}} * 100$$

The households with aqueduct utility (HAU): It is the percentage of households with public, communal or county area aqueduct utility.

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

Households with telephone utility (HTU): it is referred to the percentage of households with the traditional telephone utility.

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

Households with cell phone service (HCPS): it is the 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): it corresponds to the percentage of households with sanitation utility.

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

F. Health indicators

People who are affiliated to some Health Social Security System (AHSS): It defines the percentage of people who are affiliated to a Social Security System in Health as paid-up affiliates or beneficiaries.

$$AHSS = \frac{\text{People affiliated to the Health Social Security System}}{\text{Total of people}} * 100$$

People who were sick (PS): It defines the percentage of people who felt sick in the last 30 days.

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

G. Indicators of childcare under five years

Children who attend to community centers, day care or preschool (CAP): It is the percentage of children under five years attending to local community centers, day care 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 controls and development (CGCD): It is the percentage of children under five who are taken to growth controls and development.

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

H. Indicators of housing tenure

Homeowners' households (HH): It is the percentage of households that possess their own housings, fully paid or are in paying process.

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

I. Life conditions' indicator

Households that consider poor (HPo): It represents the percentage of households that consider themselves poor.

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

Households whose incomes are insufficient to cover the minimum expenditures (HII): It corresponds to the percentage of households that consider their income as insufficient to cover the minimum expenditures.

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

Household whose incomes cover more than the minimum expenditures (HIA): It is the percentage of households that consider their income as sufficient to cover more than minimum expenditures.

$$HSI = \frac{\text{Households whose incomes are sufficient to cover more than the minimum expenditures}}{\text{Total of households}} * 100$$

2.2.3. Instruments design

The QLS was designed with the goal of gathering relevant data of multiple variables. In order to achieve the purpose of the investigation, It was raised a form consisting of 12 chapters that provides information about housings, households and individuals. Below there is a brief description of each chapter with their respective objectives:

- **Chapter A: identification and control**
  This chapter seeks to identify the location of housings and households, as well as a quality control about the surveys collection.

- **Chapter B: housing information (only for household 01 of the housing)**
  In this chapter is collected the relevant information related to the housing characteristics, its main access ramps and the problems by location or by affectation by natural disasters suffered in the last twelve months as well as the existence of institutional buildings and recreation places close to the housing.

- **Chapter C: household data (for all households in housing)**
  In this chapter is investigated the information related to critical overcrowding, as well as payment and quality of services that has the housing.

- **Chapter D: characteristics and household composition (for all the people in the household)**
  This chapter seeks to identify the people who are part of the household and set the relationship of the respondent with the head of the household; In addition, to obtain information about the educational level attained by the father and mother when they are not part of the household.

- **Chapter E: health (for all the people in the household)**
  This chapter seeks to obtain information about the implementation of Act 100 of 1993 established by the General Social Security System (SGSSS), which aims to regulate the essential public health and create conditions for access of all people to this service at all levels of care. It also investigates, among other things, by the affiliation of the population by regimes, population with chronic illnesses and health expenditures.

- **Chapter F: childcare under age 5**
  This chapter seeks to identify the person or institution in charge of the responsibility for the care and attention of children under 5 years; also, determines the coverage in both public and private establishments bound to the protection and education of children. The chapter F also seeks to capture the information of services which population under five years receive in non-institutional environments, seeks to set who is the person that takes the child to the school and who is the person that picks up him/her later, as well as calculate

the elapsed traveling time to the school. Finally, it establishes the costs incurred by the households for care services and pre-school preparation for admission of children to basic education.

- **Chapter G: education (includes all people aged 5 years or over)**

In this chapter the aim 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 the education at different levels and the reasons for non-attendance of the school-age population; determine coverage grants and student loans, determine the entities that grant those loans, quantify the household expenditure in education sector and finally establish the place where the children stay once the school day has ended.

- **Chapter H: labor force (includes all the persons aged 12 or over)**

  This chapter pretends to classify the population of 12 years and more, within the labor categories including: EAP and EIP (employed and unemployed). It seeks to identify within the household the people who earn money and who are able to do it as a result of a labour market insertion, by means of other activities or money transfers from other countries. In addition, it seeks to identify the relevant aspects for 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 those people who are not included in this category.

- **Chapter I: tenure and funding of household housings**

  This chapter seeks to: establish the condition of housing occupancy by the household, identify the funding sources of household for housing purchasing; gather information regarding housing subsidies granted by the government and information about the amount of expenditures incurred by the household for the housing that is taking up.

- **Alpha**

- **Chapter J: household living conditions (applied to the head of the household or husband/wife)**
  This chapter explores the perception about poverty, insecurity, the frequency of events that cause stress or concern and the ability of household incomes to cover the minimum expenditures. Also its objective is to know the goods that in general the household possess, not only as heritage, but as satisfiers of needs.

- **Chapter K: household expenditures**
  This chapter seeks to capture the level of households expenditure according to groups and subgroups of items, goods and services; likewise, determine the levels of household expenditure according to groups of goods, as well as its patterns and structure; The expenditures on goods and services that households have, in order to develop a well-being analysis and classify the household expenditures according to the periodicity in which the goods and services are acquired.

- **Chapter L: rural component**
  In this chapter is collected the information about the living conditions of households engaged in agricultural activities and to what extent these circumstances differ from those households engaged in other activities. This chapter aims to: establish the relationship between the living conditions of rural people, the mixed farming development and the land tenure in different regions of the country; determine the tenure and the degree of informality in its tenure, determine the degree of access to irrigation by farmers and their relationship with the other factors of production such as: The land, the funding and the technical assistance, identify the sources of funding and technical assistance which the households receive or contract in order to develop their agricultural activities, determine the availability of physical infrastructure in rural areas and their relation to the type of productive activities and access to productive factors.

  Additionally, in this chapter there are some questions about rural incomes, where it is investigated about the products and quantities harvested or produced on farms or lands, the fate of farming production, the sale price and the expenditures related to the agricultural, livestock and forestry production of 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 which are established in blocks sections for both: municipal townships, small towns and the aggregated to the cartographic section level for the remaining areas. These data were obtained from the information of General Census of Population and Housing 2005.

Sampling type

Bearing in mind the objectives of this survey, it was decided to create a sample whose design is probabilistic, stratified, multi-staged and clustered. In the same way, were applied the same premises established for the sample master design of the Great Household Integrated Survey (GEIH).

a. Probabilistic sampling: each sampling unit has known selection likelihood higher than zero. This information allows determining a priori the desired accuracy in the estimates and then calculating the accuracy of the results obtained from the data collected.

b. Cluster sampling: these are groups of observation units of research which have occurred naturally due to the following aspects: geographic factors, population growth and socioeconomic factors.

   The cluster sampling allows minimizing collection costs at the expense of a moderate increase in the standard error of the estimates. The effect of clustering of sampling units in the results accuracy is associated with the intra-cluster correlation (intraclass) of the outcome variables with the size and number of the selected clusters. In an optimal design, the higher intraclass correlation is, the smaller the cluster size or the sub-sample within this and the greater the number of clusters, and vice versa[6].

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

The estimates coming from the unequal cluster sampling are biased because the sampling distribution values are not equal to the population values or the universe of study. The bias is greatly 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 dwellers and more. The smaller municipalities are combined with a settlement of similar characteristics, for completing a minimum size of 7,000 and thus to ensure the sampling size requirements at this level.

- Secondary Sampling Units (SSU): these are known as the blocks in municipal capitals and sections in the remaining area of the municipality.

- Tertiary Sampling Unit (TSU): these are the segments or size measures SM (areas OF 10 households on average) in both: the capital and the remaining area of the municipality, with natural, easily identified boundaries in which all the households must be surveyed.

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

The stratification process is «the quintessential optimization technique». Its effect on the magnitude of the standard error of estimate depends on the degree of internal homogeneity of the strata and their heterogeneity each other. (Kish, 1965).

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

For the rest of the country, the selection process considers the stratification of PSU, and within the selection of these, the organization of SSU according to the municipal capitals, villages and other rural areas for developing the selection of the TSU.

Additionally, the selection of PSU from the sampling developed strata designed by the DANE'S sample team was made through the Controlled Selection technique[7] which is an extended process of stratification that optimizes even more the selection process.

The PSU 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 amount of the municipal township population).
    - Urban-rural structure of the municipal population (percentage of population in the municipal township).
    - Proportion of population with Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN).
    - Size population of the stratum.

Stratification criteria

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

Each municipality with 7,000 or more inhabitants in the total population was classified as PSU. The least populated municipality is grouped with one neighbor to become PSU.

The PSU, whose size was similar to the average size of the strata, were constituted as strata of certainty. For the purposes of probabilistic effects, the PSUs had likelihood 1; the other PSU were grouped in the strata of non-certainty, applying the stratification variables in the order of priority which were specified above.

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

Within the non-certainty strata, it was calculated the probability of selection of the grouped PSU 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) were selected sequentially the sampling units of each type (PSU, SSU and TSU) with probabilities of selection based on the number of housings. The final probability of selection of housings, households and individuals is the product of the probabilities of the four stages.

Sample size calculation

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

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

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

$deff = \frac{Var(congl.)}{Var(MAS)}$ The effect of clusters in the sample design.

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

Table 1. Expected sample size divided by regions and departments

REGION	*MUNICIPAL TOWNSHIP*	*REMAINING AREA*	*TOTAL*
Atlántic 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*
Orinoquia y Amazonía	*60*	-	*60*
National Total	*1.394*	*1.110*	*2.504*

Source: DANE.

Estimation procedure

The sample results are representative for the total target population. Therefore, these results should be expanded bearing in mind 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, it provides to each element of the sample the weight or the corresponding representation in the universe investigated. Consequently, through its application, the expansion basic factors are estimated numerically and similarly to the characteristics of this universe.

  - **Sub-sampling weight (Ph)**. It is showed 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 be higher or lower than 1, according to housing density in the segment at the moment of the survey application; for this reason, It modifies the basic expansion factor in the segment.

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

    Below are described the definitions of both: selection probabilities and expansion and adjustment factors.

Probabilities

P1= Probability of PSU in the stratum

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

In the PSU of forced inclusion, its population coincides with the stratum, so its probability is 1.

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

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

P3 = Probabilities of TSU (Segment with 10 housings 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.

$$= \frac{1}{Fp}$$

F2 = 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 deficiencies of census sampling frame and the inaccuracies in the structure of the universe in general population estimated from the expanded sample are corrected to the maximum based on a factor of structural adjustment and totals which are calculated with the figures of the General Census 2005, planned to the date of each survey. In this case, it is used the auxiliary information by gender and age groups. This process is performed through the «Calibration Methods»[8], which are processes that use auxiliary information related to the study variables to improve accuracy and reduce bias in the estimate

Calculation of results accuracy

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 estimations quality is measured by the magnitude of the variability of interest indicator. The lower is this variability, the higher the accuracy of the estimation of the indicator. This variability of the estimator is expressed in units generally difficult to manage, this facts occurs because it is used a relative measure based on percentages values, called coefficient of variation or relative error of the estimator (CV).

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

The coefficient of the estimated variation is the result of the following:

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

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

Where:

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

(P)*: Estimator*

When the variability magnitude of the estimated parameters is very big, it is not very useful. This means that the true value of the parameter in the universe may be in a very wide range, which does not provide valuable information.

The sample design is performed in order to obtain established accurate estimates according to the domains of study. Thus any level of disaggregation or parameter estimated is subject to the following: Its accuracy is not necessarily good and the data might be unreliable.

The following describes the methodology used in accuracy calculation:

Variance estimator for a total

For obtaining the estimator of a total, the variance is estimated as below[9].

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

In which corresponds to the sample strata

Belongs $h = 1,2,\ldots,H$ to the selected segments in the stratum h

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

The term $\hat{e}_k$ is calculated in a housing level, it is added the study variable for obtaining the total y_k in a housing level. By consequence:

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

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

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

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

It is a vector calculated in each adjustment domain.

Ratio estimator

The rates, proportions and averages generated from the sample design are ratio-shaped, in which the numerator and denominator correspond to random variables, as follows:

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

Variance estimator of the ratio

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

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

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

And it 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

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

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

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

It is a calculated vector obtained in each adjustment domain.

3. STATISTICAL PRODUCTION

3.1. PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES

In order to prepare and define the field operative, some activities are engaged such as: The sensibilization, the training to DANE´S territorial branches and field staff as well as their previous selection.

3.1.1. Sensibilization

This process aims to ensure that the selected households in the sample provide with confidence, convenience and quality, the information in terms of the survey to collectors. For sake of achieving this, following steps are applied:

First step: To locate and recognize the geographic area (GA) or block.

Second step: To check the re-count in the assigned area and set the number of households and individuals in each (GA).

Third step: To report where the information related to QLS is delivered and establish the communication parameters of the collector's visit, bearing in mind the following aspects:

- Visit to the listed housing unit.
- Presentation of the sensibilization personnel.
- Presentation of the information about the QLS.
- Presentation of the survey, in order to persuade the respondent source to welcome the collector and give concrete and truthful information.
- Delivery of the survey's notification.
- Delivery of the notification form to the household. This form underlines the date of the collector´s visit.

3.1.2. Training methodology

In the QLS 2011 was applied the Cascade training, which consists on training a group of workers, that will share their knowledge to other groups and so subsequently. This process was applied in two levels.

a) *First level. Training of DANE territorial branches*: This training was aimed to: operational coordinators, the responsible for the survey as well as systems staff from both DANE territorial branches and auxiliary offices. The training was conducted by the professional technical staff from DANE Central in Bogota.

   In the first training level were explained and discussed the operative, technical and methodological concepts showed in each one of the chapters that make up the QLS form. Due to the training practical activities such as workshops, reinforcement exercises and case studies, these concepts were learnt and understood by the staff attached to the QLS; moreover, it was conducted a training about both how to use the Data Capture Device (Dispositivo Móvil de Captura [DMC]) and how to fill out the electronic form through this device. For the systems staff was developed a training session about DMC handling and the data base management.

b) *Second level. Field staff training:* This training was directed to the field staff and assumed by both: People who were trained in the first level and the people in charge of the survey in each DANE's territorial branch and auxiliary office. DANE Central developed a training guide which was distributed to each city in order to have a clear and unified guidance about the training process. The guide consisted of theoretical basis, practical workshops, exercises and case studies. Additionally, the systems staff directed and performed the training session about the DMC handling.

   In order to reinforce the training procedure and answer questions that arose during this process, it was developed a videoconference session in which participated the field staff, the administrative assistants and informatics staff from DANE territorial branches that have the enough physical resources to access to this technology.

3.1.3. Staff selection and training

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

The threads followed to the staff recruitment are described below.

Call: the QLS call was announced through DANE´S website or through direct invitation in each DANE´S territorial branch direction or auxiliary office.

Registration: the staff who attended the call was registered directly by delivering their resume in each DANE'S territorial branch direction or auxiliary office.

Pre-selection: based on the delivered resumes and previous compliance of the required profile for each role, the personnel was chosen to presented the staff training as prescribed in paragraph 3.1.2 «staff selection and training».

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

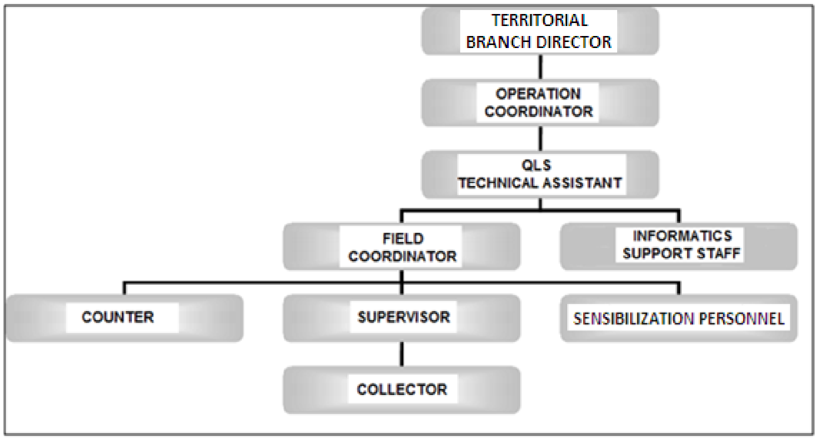
3.2. DATA COLLECTION

Below is a detailed explanation of the operative organization chart as well as the scheme and the process which is used for data collection.

3.2.1. Operative organization chart

In the DANE territorial branches, the QLS has an operational organization that allows the efficient advance in terms of the field operations. The organization chart below shows the hierarchy order of each one of the roles.

Figure 1. Operative organization chart



Source: DANE.

In order to advance in an agile and efficient way the operation of the survey, it has been formed a task team that works as follows:

- Technical assistant of the QLS

  In the DANE territorial branches and auxiliary offices, the assistant is responsible for the technical direction of the survey in all its aspects; also, is in charge of maintaining a permanent communication with working teams. The technical assistant makes his/her management with the approval of the operational coordinator who is generally a plant employee, though in some cases can be a contractor. This fact occurs particularly in cities that do not have enough plant personnel.

- The QLS field coordinator.

  In the DANE´s regional offices, the field coordinator is the responsible for the preliminary activities of the survey and the supervision of the field working team. In the sub headquarters, he/she is the responsible for managing the survey in all the administrative and operational aspects.

- Informatics support staff

  Known as the person responsible for checking and maintaining the Data Capture Device (DMC), the software testing, reception, consolidation, purging and transmission of data collected in the field prior be sent to the DANE territorial branches after making a check process the number of households and people reported by supervisors.

- Counter

  Fifteen days before starting the operation, the counter is responsible to visit the previously selected area and make the counting of the buildings and households that make up the segment. This is applied in order to generate the correct size measures assignment and selection of the segments to be surveyed. As for the remaining areas, the re-count is done by the collectors.

- Supervisor

  The supervisor evaluates the field work, and checks the information gathered by the collectors in the selected segments previously assigned by the field coordinator. He/she is in charge of leading groups between 2 and 4 collectors.

  The supervisor must know the research and accompany their group, in order to provide appropriate clarifications to the questions and concerns that may arise in the field activity.

- Sensibilization personnel

  The staff in charge of presenting the survey to the respondents through official notifications directed to the selected households from the sample, one week before its application in the correspondent segment where the capture operation will be performed.

- Collector

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

3.2.2. Operative scheme, data collection method and processing

The operative scheme designed to QLS 2010 is presented below:

Work groups: in order to proceed with the collection process, work groups were set made up by a supervisor and between two or four collectors. It depends on the number of assigned segments in each one of the 24 cities which correspond to the universe of study.

Performance: the average performances, bearing in mind the urban context, are 1.5 daily surveys applied by the collector, except to the following cities: Bogota, Cali and Medellin, where the performance is 1 daily survey per collector.

In the households located in the remaining areas (rural villages, and other rural sectors), the performance is 1.3 daily surveys applied by collectors. In all cases, the work schedule starts on Monday and finishes on Saturday. Sundays are worked in special cases which the respondent source asks for giving the information only in this specific day due to time availability.

Counts: these must be performed by a specific person with the assistance of the operative support staff, and must be done 15 days before starting the survey collection process. For the remaining area, the count process has to be applied by the collectors.

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

The data collection method established for the QLS is the direct interview by using the Data Capture Device (DMC). In general terms, the people aged 18 years or over answer the information directly. In other words, the collectors visit the household as many times as necessary in order to find the whole household members and interview them face to face.

The collection system applied in the QLS is the coverage scanning method. It consists on: Each data collection team visits a segment simultaneously until identifying all the selected housings with their respective households. This work system allows the supervisor controlling their assigned team in all the different data collection activities.

One example of coverage scanning system is the following: If a supervisor is in charge of three collectors, the supervisor will assign to collector # 1 the first housing, to collector #2 the second one and the collector #3 the third one respectively. If the collector #2 finishes applying the survey first that collector #1, the collector number 2 must start the survey in the fourth housing and so subsequently for completing the whole segment as fast, balanced and steady as possible. The supervisor must conduct the data collection process in the same way in all the segments assigned.

For the QLS were established 52 collection routes distributed through all DANE territorial branches. First, these regional divisions applied the survey to the capital cities for then moving to collect the 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 the municipal townships and remaining areas, were established the requested groups to develop the data capture operation in the scheduled time.

3.3. DATA TRANSMISSION AND PROCESSING

3.3.1. Data transmission to DANE Central

This process starts with data consolidation as well as its preparation in all DANE`S systems centers. Once this first stage finishes, the Swing software is executed which is used to organize, encrypt and compress the collected data for its further transmission to the DANE Central via FTP (File Transfer Protocol), assuring its integrity since their origin. Once data is received in the DANE Central server, the structure checking is proceeded, where the relevant data is loaded to the data base in a vertical form (DMC).

File consolidation

Initially, all the files come by FTP. For this reason, in order to start the transmission process, the informatics support, which is made up by DANE'S systems engineers; create a user code that provide the access to data base in each one of the 24 cities in the country.

Then, the defined structure to copy the collected data of QLS 2011 is created. This is done with the purpose of organizing all the information for later identify its geographical origin, transmission date, supervisor in charge , collector or the sensibilization personnel, each one separated by the corresponding field operation.

The folders of Cartography and Logistic were created to: register the data collection routes and store the reports in specific forms created by the logistic staff. This process is daily monitored for assuring that all the information is downloaded in the DANE Central and remains stored the less possible time in FTP, for then applying the subsequent analysis and checking to this information in the file consolidation process. The downloaded information from FTP is stored immediately in a structure previously created that identifies the respective source and the download date from FTP.

Next, is done both: the decompression process and the information organization, which is set in a «tree» mode. This organization consists on setting by folders, the information in a hierarchical specific mode in such way that the data loading software (Oracle) be able of scanning the collected information. The classification mode of received data by FTP is done in the following manner:

The compressed files are stored in a folder called «Sends», inside DANE's server. These folders have a previous subdivision of folders. Files are decompressed and is checked the «tree» sending path of all the cities that have entered information by FTP in the data processing day.

After the file decompression process has finished, those resulting folders are placed in the respective folder called: Responses. Immediately, the detection process and the separation of duplicated files are done by using the CloneSpy software to avoid the loading of repeated surveys in the data base.

At this point, the information or the files in dbf format remains coded with the purpose of ensuring the information security. That is why is important to make a decode process, which is made through another application generated with commands *.bat*, Visual Fox application and *crgz*.

At this point of the process, the dbf files are ready to be loaded in the Oracle data base, through software done in JAVA language which generates a log with the information of the loading process. From this moment, data processing is done inside the data base.

Initially, the loaded data stored in data base are divided into two storing structures: The complete and incomplete surveys.

This storing procedure is the same for each one of the surveys which were collected by using software Sys Survey through the DMC. Once the data is stored vertically in the DMC, is starts the process of copying the collected data to the tables of the QLS thematic chapters.

This way, each investigation is stored in its own data base scheme, allowing that data remains isolated from the information of other investigations and that the access permissions to users are done in two manners: by roles (coordinator, engineering, supervisor, expert etc.) method, or by own privileges of the manager system of the data base.

3.3.2. Data processing

In order to proceed with data processing it is important to bear in mind the following aspects: The verification of the internal consistence of data, the adjustments; the imputation, the coverage adjustments, as well as the weights generation and finally the design of output tables (Tables in Microsoft Excel that summary the QLS data base)

Verification of internal consistency of data and adjustments

In this step, it is done the checking of totals and subtotals for each variable depending on the geographic domain in the following aspects: Housings, households and people.

It is also generated the frequencies of the main variables and it is done the analysis about the respective distributions of the extreme values, the totals and others. Finally, as a result of this process, a report is elaborated, based on the inconsistencies found in data collected and it is requested to the systems staff, the respective adjustments and correction of these possible inconsistencies.

Imputation and/or coverage adjustments

Once the stages of data consistence, purging, validation and frequency checking have been concluded and are completed all the statistic processes that assure the survey quality and coverage, it is created of the data base keeping in mind only the completed surveys. From this base are produced all the output graphs and the result analysis is engaged. Due to the optimal quality of the information acquired from the surveys about quality of life, at this moment, imputation processes have not been applied yet.

Weights

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

For the QLS, the auxiliary information corresponds to the population projections from the Census 2005 because the structure information of age and gender from the projections is more accurate than those generated by the sample.

Procedure:

- To consider the expansion factor from the sampling design and set the respective calibrations groups. In this case, the following groups were taken into account.

GENDER

Male

Female

And the following age groups for each one

From aged 0 to younger than 12 years old (For urban case)

From 12 to younger than 25 years old

From 25 to younger than 55 years old

55 years old and over

To obtain, as a result, eight groups.

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

	Housing k
Men younger than 12 years old x_{1k}	1
Women younger than 12 years old x_{2k}	0
Men from 12 years old 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 amount of people classified by gender and age in the housing k.

As a result, for each housing, is established the following vector:

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

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

To adjust the basic expansion factors of housings in order to expand to 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 correspond to the projections X_U .

This new factor must be as closest as possible to the basic expansion factor obtained by the sample design. That means the new factors are calculated by minimizing the lineal distance between the new expansion factor w_k and the basic expansion factor d_k, which is expressed as follows:

$$w_k = d_k v_k$$

In which v_k is an adjustment factor.

Creation of output tables

The process starts with the tables' design and its specifications which are developed by the expert staff, subsequently, these are sent to systems area for its processing and programming. Finally are given back to the expert staff for verifying and checking the tables.

3.4. METHODS AND MECHANISM OF QUALITY CONTROL

In order to set a control of the information quality, the employed mechanisms are the following: Validation rules, Control instruments for supervising and some indicators used to control the research processes. These mechanisms are explained below:

Rules of validation and consistency

The process of setting the validation and consistence rules consists on defining flows, ranges, and valid values of each variable inside the survey which have been designed by the expert staff. Then, these are given to the systems staff for being included in the data capture program and the control of data inconsistencies.

Instruments of control for supervision process

This process starts when the supervisor receive by the operative staff, the corresponding assigned segments, taking as reference the weekly sample sent by the DANE's Samplings Design Staff. This is done before starting the data collection process in order to set a correct and accurate field work planning.

Once the segment is geographically located, according to the programmed cartography found in the data capture device, it is proceeded to identify the selected housings, recognizing each one of them one by one for setting the data collection to households. Then, the supervisor works together with each one of the collectors in each assigned housing for having a clear performance evaluation of each worker.

The novelties that may appear such as: empty housings, wrong addresses, changes in the use of the residential unit (from residential to business purposes and vice versa) and non-existent housings, must be reported by the supervisors and justified in a specific section, in their mobile data capture device.

Some of the functions that the supervisor must fulfill are presented below:

- Organize and supervise the data collection process.
- Recognize the field and place each one of the collectors in their assigned housings, as well as give each one of them the work itinerary.
- Check all the surveys done by the collectors and set meetings with the collector team in order to consolidate the gathered information.
- Control the coverage and point out the relevant observations about the errors made by the collectors and how they have to correct these.
- Assure the survey coverage, content and quality in the municipalities and the segments that are part of the assigned work schedule.

- Fill out the forms of daily supervision as well as the critic summaries and the accumulated summaries of housings, households and people per segments.
- Advice permanently the work group in terms of technical, operational and conceptual aspects referring to the collection process.
- Check that the collectors make the respective data backup and present timely the reports required by the operative coordinators.

Indicators for quality control of the research processes

The indicators applied in the quality checking of the processes aims to be used as instruments to achieve a continuous improvement through the evaluation and a constant monitoring of these instruments. The main indicators employed in the QLS quality control were:

Coverage indicators: these allow measuring the effectiveness of the data collection process in terms of coverage of housings and household from which the information is obtained. The reference level for the coverage indicators is 100 % thus if the indicator is below this percentage, it must be identified the possible reasons for taking preventive or corrective actions.

Among the coverage indicators are mentioned: the housing coverage and the household coverage. In one hand, the housing coverage is obtained by crossing the information taken from the selected initial housings against the found final housings; on the other hand, the household coverage is obtained by crossing the information from the total of complete surveys against the total of found households (Annex C).

Response rate: this indicator is obtained by measuring the number of effective surveys in regards to the expected surveys. Its main objective is identifying the research efficiency in respect to the data collection process. The ideal value of the indicator is 100 %. If values under 92 % arise, it is expected to take the corresponding corrective actions (Annex C).

Data collection quality: this indicator is obtained by the amount of errors committed during collection process. In order to calculate this indicator it must be used an electronic form and has to be filled by transcribing the amount of errors found when the supervisor checks the information of complete surveys. The columns «score» and the «quality indicator survey checking» produce automatic results considering that these have the multiplication formula of the committed errors.

Alarms: these indicators are obtained by applying a data search process that is out of the standards such as: High number of vacant housings, high number of surveys rejected by respondents, Low people average amongst other.

Coverage report (field work versus systems): This indicator is acquired by crossing the information that is sent by headquarters and sub-headquarters to the DANE`S Headquarters in the coverage summaries about housings, households and found people against the information which is transmitted to the systems area.

Punctuality indicator: Its purpose is to ensure that the information sent by DANE`S headquarters and sub-headquarters fulfills the data delivering deadlines in a timely way.

Finally, bearing in mind the creation of different tests that help to guarantee that the calculations are correct and that the correspondent 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

In order to start the analysis and discussion of results, it has to be taken into account two types of analysis: The statistical analysis and the context analysis.

4.1. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

For doing the statistical analysis of results, the following aspects were taken into account:

The descriptive analysis contributes to observe the simple behavior inside the study through visual aids like tables, graphs, confidence intervals, trend analysis and statistical dispersion. In the sample is analyzed the structure of indicators by study domains through the distribution of frequencies and are detected as possible inconsistencies as atypical values. Then, it is verified the segment, the housing, the household and the people coverage. Finally it is observed the distribution of the sample loss for making the respective adjustments of the non-answer.

The inferential analysis consists on making the sample estimation to the target population. In this process are employed the expansion factors as well as is checked the inference to the respective target population which is established for the corresponding domains of study; moreover is verified that the adjustments of the expansion factor do not generate bias in the estimations and that its sampling errors be acceptable according to the established parameters by domains of study.

4.2. CONTEXT ANALYSIS

With the purpose of setting the context analysis, it is applied a coherence analysis of the QLS 2011 results which is done by making the observation of the results produced in the General Census 2005. Some specific indicators are compared with the numbers produced by social investigations such as: The great integrated household survey (Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares [GEIH]), the survey of incomes and expenditures 2006-2007 and the education figures, amongst other. Additionally, the experts in different topics (Housing, health, education, labour force, incomes etc.) check the data base and help to detect possible inconsistencies which are corrected by consulting the respondent once again. Furthermore, this analysis is done by checking the indicators of the Quality of life surveys done in 1997, 2003, 2007 Bogotá, 2008 and 2010.

Additionally, meetings are arranged with the technical committee of QLS made up by internal experts and academics. They supervise the main social indicators by comparing them with statistic sources produced by other entities. This fact allows contrasting the different methodologies, their coverage and the results that each one produces. This is a relevant process due to it helps to assure the information quality and the users participation in the analysis process.

5. DIFUSSION

5.1. DATA REPOSITORY MANAGEMENT

In the QLS application process, the data collection is done with special data mobile capture devices which assure an easier data transmission to the DANE Central via FTP for its further consolidation, storage, processing and disseminated.

The data storage process is done through a centralized data base management in which a scheme and /or a user owner of the information is created. For the user's generation, it must be verified the free space in the server.

The creation of objects such as collected data, tables, graphs, informative bulletins etc. in the data base for information storage is done with the application owner's user. In the tables and indices are assigned names that correspond to the survey's name, bearing in mind the amount of data or information to be stored. The object's assignation per table is done taking in to account the corresponding storage amount according to the DANE requirements, being careful of not storing the data or the indices in the same place; moreover, for user's access to the stored objects located in the data base, it must be done the public users' generation.

The process to avoid data losing is done through a backup procedure of automatic data base server by using programmed tasks of the operative system (Crontab of Oracle user). The collection tasks of Oracle´s statistic information are done ; as well as the backup of the data base, the backup of logs in mode Archivelog and the debug of old information in order to keep a continuous maintenance of the space for a subsequent backup storage.

With the stored information in the data base, the procedure of data processing starts. The data captured in the vertical storage tables is copied to the QLS research tables, which are divided by specific chapters in order to start the process of consult and release of results. Generally, this procedure is requested by the expert staff.

The process of continuous tuning is applied to the programs or tables that are applied in the data storage scheme, for improving the data base performance. This process is composed by the following steps:

- The diagnosis of the current status of the data base, keeping in mind aspects such as: (memory, space, processors, etc.)
- The adjustments of the assigned memory to the processes.
- The constant monitoring to the executed processes in the database.
- The re-distribution of the objects (collected data, tables, informative bulletins) in the available space of the database.
- The statistical collection of the objects in the data base
- The preventive and automated analysis of the indices usage in the database.
- The SQL statements tuning.
- The tuning of applications design.

Bearing in mind the dissemination process of the stored information in the data base, some consultation tools are applied in a direct manner to the scheme tables. These tools are: SAS, TOAD, SPS, and Visual FoxPro.

In order to apply this procedure, it is necessary to define the access method of the final users to the software. According to the management of security access to the data base, and according to their needs, the users in the data base are created, as well as the roles which have assigned the permissions to handle the scheme objects (tables, views, functions, procedures, packages).

For starting the user's creation, one person from the systems staff must fill out a request form of new user's account creation and it must be sent to the webmaster. This person registers the request and checks if it fulfills the established parameters. If the parameters are successfully fulfilled, the user is created and the required permissions are granted. Then, the webmaster sent a confirmation e-mail to the systems staff. Once this process is completed, the technical support staff makes the PC software configuration assigned to the user.

The user who requires the information must fill out a server access permission form and sent it to the webmaster. This person checks the request in an authorization table in order to verify its validation. Next, the technical support staff assigns the technological resources (Computers, internet access, DMC, etc.) to the user, taking into account the approved specifications; moreover; updates the log folder in the server where the access was granted and confirms with the webmaster the assigned access. Finally, the webmaster sends an e-mail to the systems staff, checking that all the process was successful.

These protocols of storage and consultation are needed to safeguard and set security levels of access and information manipulation and the informatics resources available in DANE's web; moreover, the protocols are needed to bring a continuous assistance to the users of software and data.

5.2. DISSEMINATION PRODUCTS AND INSTRUMENTS

The products and instruments of dissemination of the QLS are:

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

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

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

- Results releasing done in PowerPoint to the experts committee, which is convened by the DANE´S direction.

For researchers and users in general, the data base is available, bearing in mind the statistic confidentiality, in 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 issued through the Director of Diffusion, Marketing and Statistical Culture.

6. RELATED DOCUMENTATION

In order to apply the QLS 2011 a series of manuals were designed which contains, rules, concepts methodology and instructions for both personnel training and data capture. The most important instruments are presented as follows:

Training guide: The main objective of this instrument was to support and guide in methodological terms the people who were in charge of applying the training process to the operative team that collected the information in the QLS 2011. It was executed by employing a series of strategies, techniques and didactic aids that were relevant to make homogeneous and standardized the training process in all the cities. This guide contains the training schedule, the exercises as well as the workshops which were developed in each one of the sessions in order to make easier the skills development required for the data collection process, taking into account the established quality and coverage parameters.

Manual of data collection and basic concepts: it contains the research objectives of each chapter as well as the basic concepts, the methodology and the instructions for the field data capturing and for the DMC handling.

Manual of operative guidelines: this is the document that describes in general terms the logistics to be applied in the field operation in such a way that it provides clear principles to the work team. In this manual are described some aspects like: the organization chart, the field work organization, the coverage, work group general functions, the equipment handling, work schedule distribution, the administrative aspects, the transportation, data collection scheme and the expendable budget

Manual of supervision guidelines: this document takes into account the field supervision in the QLS. The manual describes characteristics such as: the survey aspects and the general procedures in the operation like the supervisor's duties, the organization chart, the distribution of work teams, the work schedule, the way how the collectors must present the survey to the respondents, the respective forms to be applied and the reports that the supervisor must fill out to fulfill a successful data control.

GLOSSARY

Another type of housing: This is the space suitable for housing, where at the time of the interview, people are living in. Generally, those housings lack of toilet and kitchen. The housings considered in this category are: railway wagons, containers, vessels, tents, caves, bridges, huts.

Apartment: It is concerned to the housing unit which is part of a building, where could be found one or more units, generally catalogued as dwellings. The apartment has a direct access from the exterior or through halls, courtyards, stairs or elevators. It has a toilet and a kitchen its interior. For instance, the multi-family residential buildings are made up by apartments; a house which is modified for building some housing units, each one with toilet and kitchen, becomes various apartments.

Building: A building is defined in this context as any independent structure containing one or more dwellings, rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundations to the roof, whether designed for residential or for agricultural, commercial, industrial or cultural purposes or for the provision of services. Thus a building may be a detached dwelling, apartment building, factory, shop, warehouse, garage, barn, etc.

Compulsory Health Plan (POS)[10]: A set of health services that all EPS, without exception, should lend to all those who are members of the General Social Security System in Health by the Contributory Scheme.

Consumption expenditure: 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 individual household members (individual expenses).

Contributory scheme[11]: It is the set of rules that govern the relationship of individuals and families to the SGSS. These relationships are established through the

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[10] Contributive scheme's informative guide. Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

[11] Article 202 Act 100 December 1993. The Comprehensive Social Security System is created and are dictated other dispositions

payment of individual and family contributions, or a previous economic contribution directly paid by the member or in conjunction with your employer.

Educational level[12]: It is referred to the highest educational level attained by the person, within the formal education system, whether preschool, elementary, high school; undergraduate, graduate or higher.

Employers[13]: Employers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of job defined as a self-employed job, and in this capacity, on a continuous basis (including the reference period) have engaged one or more persons to work for them in their business as employees.

Employment contract[14]: It corresponds to that agreement by which an individual agrees to provide a service to another person or legal entity under the jurisdiction or the subordination of the latter and against remuneration.

General System of Social Security in Health (SGSSS)[15]: It is the system that creates the conditions for accessing to a compulsory health plan for all inhabitants of the country. This plan must allow the comprehensive protection of families in cases of maternity and general sickness, in phases of health promotion and prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of all diseases, according to the usage intensity and levels of attention and complex.

Health Promoting Entities (EPS)[16]: Entities responsible for membership, contributors' registration and collection of their contributions. Their main function is

[12] Nations- Document: Principles and recommendations for a system of Vital Statistics – Revision 2 New York 2003. ISBN 92-1-3-61206-0.

[13] 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.

[14] Article 22 Substantive Labor Code. Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

[15] Article 162 Act 100 December 1993. The Comprehensive Social Security System is created and are dictated other dispositions

[16] Article 177. Act 100 December 1993. The Comprehensive Social Security System is created and are dictated other dispositions

to organize and ensure, directly or indirectly, the provision of the compulsory health plans to the members.

Health Providing Institutions (IPS)[17]: The main function of the health providing institutions is providing services in their corresponding level of attention to members and beneficiaries within the parameters and principles outlined in Act 100.

House[18]: It is a building type that consists of a single unit whose use is housing, with a direct access from the street or from outside the building. The toilet and the kitchen may or not in it. It is also considered those houses where the garage, the living room or any room are intended for economic use. Examples: the housing units of this type are those adjacent houses, cottages in most of the urban developments, houses in residential states, the chalets, cottages, hovels, and the houses with bathroom and kitchen in the solar (Country houses).

Household[19]: 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 or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of 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 incomes 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.

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[17] Article 185. Act 100 December 1993. The Comprehensive Social Security System is created and are dictated other dispositions

[18] United Nations, Principles and recommendations on household and housing censuses for the round of censuses 2010

[19] 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.

Housing unit[20]: A housing unit is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a single household, or one not intended for habitation but occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the census. Thus it may be an occupied or vacant dwelling, an occupied mobile or improvised housing unit or any other place occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the census. This category includes housing of various levels of permanency and acceptability.

Indigenous Housings[21]: The building made up by a single unit whose use is the housing, according to the customs of each ethnic group, preserving the traditional structure. According to the ethnic group and the region, housings have different names such as: *Maloca*, *Bohio*, *Tambo* or hut.

Occupation[22]: Homogeneous categories of tasks that make up a set of jobs which have great similarity. Those task are commonly performed by a person in the past, present or future, according to the skills acquired by formal education or experience and which receives an income in cash or in kind.

Own-account workers[23]: Persons engaged in economic activities in the form of own-account production of goods for own final use within the same household should be considered to be in self-employment (and classified as own-account workers) if such production constitutes an important contribution to the total consumption of the household.

Provision of Educational Services[24]: The educational service will be provided in the educational institutions of the state (official establishments). Individuals also may

[20] Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.330.

[21] National Department of Statistics (DANE). Census 2005.

[22] United Nations (UN). International Labour Organization, International Standard Classification of Occupations ISCO – 88, Genève.

[23] Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, paras. 2.230.

[24] Act 115 1994. The General Education Law is issued.

create educational institutions bearing in mind conditions for the establishment and management set standards as well as the national government's regulations (private institutions). Similarly, the educational services may be provided in educational institutions of nature community, supportive, cooperative or nonprofit.

Room[25]: It is a housing unit which is part of a building and has one or more spaces. The room has a direct access from the exterior or from halls, courtyards, hallways, vestibules etc. In general terms, the room has no toilet or kitchen in its interior; in some cases, it has any of these two services. This housing unit is different from bedrooms, dormitories or other housing zones where residents enter to these, by spaces that do not correspond to common areas such as: living rooms, dining rooms, other dormitories, etc., and therefore do not fulfill the independence condition.

School attendance[26]: It is defined as attendance at any accredited educational institution or program, public or private, for organized learning 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, the people are considered as student if they are enrolled to any formal education center for adults or bi-annual high schools (Do not confuse this institution with Institutes for taking High School Diploma)

Subsidized system[27]: It is the set of rules that govern the relationship of individuals and families to the SGSS. These relationships are established through the payment of a subsidized contribution, as a whole or in part, with fiscal or solidarity resources.

Usual residence[28]: It is defined for census purposes as the place at which the person lives at the time of the census, and has been there for some time or intends to stay there for some time.

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[25] United Nations, Principles and recommendations on population and housing censuses.

[26] United Nations (UN). Principles and recommendations on household and housing.

[27] Article 211. Act 100 December 1993. The Comprehensive Social Security System is created and are dictated other dispositions.

[28] United Nations (UN). Principles and recommendations on household and housing censuses for the round of censuses 2010.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX A

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 ________

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

Forma DANE - ENCV * 3 = ENVC
** EC = 1. Encuesta completa
EI = 2. Encuesta incompleta
OC = 3. Ocupado
NH = 4. Nadie en el hogar
AT= 5. Ausente temporalmente
R = 6. Rechazo
V = 7. Vacante
O = 8. Otro motivo

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 Sí 1 → No 2
- 2. Acueducto Sí 1 No 2
- 3. Alcantarillado Sí 1 No 2
- 4. Recolección de basuras Sí 1 → No 2

Veces por semana

5. En los últimos DOCE MESES, la vivienda ha sido afectada por: (1 Sí, 2 No)
- 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 2

7. Alguno de los siguientes espacios o servicios se encuentra cerca de la vivienda (Sí 1, No 2, No sabe 9)
- 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?
- Sí 1
- Sí, con el arriendo 2
- No pagan, pero tienen el servicio 3
- No tienen el servicio 4

2, 3, 4 → Pase a 5

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?
- Sí 1
- No 2 → Pase a 8

6. ¿Pagan en este hogar por servicio de gas natural conectado a red pública?
- Sí 1
- Sí, con el arriendo 2
- No pagan 3

2, 3 → Pase a 8

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?
- Sí 1
- Sí, con el arriendo 2
- No pagan, pero tienen el servicio 3
- No tienen el servicio 4

2, 3, 4 → Pase a 13

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

2 a 5 → Pase a 16

14. ¿Pagan en este hogar por servicio de recolección de basuras?
- Sí 1
- Sí, con el arriendo 2
- No pagan 3

2, 3 → Pase a 16

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
- Pila pública 7
- Carrotanque 8
- Aguatero 9
- Agua embotellada o en bolsa 10

3 a 10 → Pase a 18

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
- No tienen el servicio 4

2, 3, 4 → Pase a 20

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
- En un patio, corredor, enramada, al aire libre 4
- En ninguna parte (no preparan alimentos) 5

1 a 4 → Pase a 23

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
- 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

1, 2 → Pase a 26

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

Valor $ ______

26. ¿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
- No pagan 3

2, 3 → Pase a 30

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 pospago 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)

6 ¿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 8

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
Está soltero(a)	5
Está casado(a)	6

3, 4, 5 → Pase a 8

7 El (la) cónyuge de___ ¿vive en este hogar?

Sí	1
No	2

C.R. | Número de orden

8 ¿ _____ siempre ha vivido aquí en este municipio?

Sí	1
No	2

Sí → Pase a 13

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

Si es menos de un año, escriba 00

Cuántos años

10 Antes de venir a este municipio _____ vivía en:

Otro país	1	→ Pase a 13
Otro municipio	2	

C.R. | Departamento | Código | Municipio | Código

	6	6	7 C.R.	7 Número de orden	8	9 Cuántos años	10 C.R.	10 Departamento	10 Código	10 Municipio	10 Código	
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)

11 _____ vivía en

El centro urbano donde está la alcaldía	1
Un corregimiento, inspección de policía, caserío, vereda, o campo	2

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

13 El padre de ____ ¿vive en este hogar?

Sí	1
No	2
Fallecido	3

No, Fallecido → Pase a 15

C.R. | Número de orden

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

16 La madre de ____ ¿vive en este hogar?

Sí	1
No	2
Fallecida	3

No, Fallecida → Termina capítulo

C.R. | Número de orden

18 ¿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 C.R.	13 Número de orden	14	16 C.R.	16 Número de orden	18	
01									01
02									02
03									03
04									04
05									05
06									06
07									07
08									08
09									09

D 5

E. SALUD (para todas las personas del hogar)

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)

- Sí 1 → Pase a 3
- No 2
- No sabe, no informa 9 → Pase a 9

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

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

4. ¿Quién paga mensualmente por la afiliación de _____?

- _____ paga una parte y otra la empresa o patrón 1
- Le descuentan de la pensión 2
- _____ paga la totalidad de la afiliación 3

(1, 2, 3 → Pase a 5)

- Paga completamente la empresa o patrón donde trabaja o trabajó 4 → Pase a 6
- No paga, es beneficiario 5

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

5. ¿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

	1	2 C.R	2 Otra razón	3	4	4a C.R	4a Número de orden	4a ¿Qué parentesco tiene usted con esa persona?	5 Valor mensual pagado o descontado ($)	
01										01
02										02
03										03
04										04
05										05
06										06
07										07
08										08
09										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:

- Muy buena 1
- Buena 2

(1, 2 → Pase a 8)

- Mala 3
- Muy mala 4
- No sabe 9 → Pase a 8

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?

- 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

8. La entidad de seguridad social en salud a la que se encuentra afiliado(a) le ha informado sobre:

Solo para personas de 18 años y más

- 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

9. ¿Cuáles de los siguientes planes o seguros COMPLEMENTARIOS de salud tiene_________?

- 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 → Pase a 11

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 bueno 1
- Bueno 2
- Regular 3
- Malo 4

	6	7 C.R.	7 Otro, ¿cuál?	8	9	10 Valor mensual ($)	11	
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)

	Sin estar enfermo(a) y por prevención ¿ ____ consulta por lo menos una vez al año?	En los últimos 30 días, ______ ¿tuvo que acudir al servicio de urgencias en una institución prestadora de servicios (hospital o clínica) pública o privada?	¿A ______ le brindaron asistencia médica en el servicio de urgencias para solucionar el problema de salud?	¿Cuál fue la razón principal por la que ______ no recibió atención médica en el servicio de urgencias?	¿Cuánto tiempo transcurrió entre el momento de llegar al servicio de urgencias y el momento de ser atendido por personal médico?	En general considera que la calidad del servicio de urgencias fue:	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?	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	Sí 1 No 2 → Pase a 18	Sí 1 → Pase 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 5	Muy buena 1 Buena 2 Mala 3 Muy mala 4	Sí 1 No 2 → Pase a 32	Número de días	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
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 Acudió a un médico general, especialista, odontólogo, terapeuta o profesional de la salud independiente (de forma particular) 2 → Pase a 22 Acudió a un boticario, farmaceuta, droguista 3 Consultó a un tegua, empírico, curandero, yerbatero, comadrona 4 Asistió a terapias alternativas (acupuntura, esencias florales, musicoterapias, homeópata, etc.) 5 Usó remedios caseros 6 Se autorecetó 7 Nada 8	El caso era leve 1 No tuvo tiempo 2 El centro de atención queda lejos 3 Falta de dinero 4 Mal servicio o cita distanciada en el tiempo 5 No lo atendieron 6 No confía en los médicos 7 Consultó antes y no le resolvieron el problema 8 Muchos trámites para la cita 9 Una vez diligenciada esta pregunta, pase a 32	Médico general 1 Odontólogo 2 Acudió directo al especialista 3 → Pase a 24		Sí 1 No 2 → Pase a 25		Muy buena 1 Buena 2 → Pase a 27 Mala 3 Muy mala 4	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.	Número de días		Número de días		C.R.	Otro, ¿cuál?	
	20	21	22		23	24	25	26		
01										01
02										02
03										03
04										04
05										05
06										06
07										07
08										08
09										09

E

9

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

27	28	29	30	31		OBSERVACIONES
¿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)?		
	Entidad de seguridad social de la cual es afiliado 1	Sí 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	C.R.	Otra razón	OBSERVACIONES	
01		1 2 3 4 5 6 7						01
02		1 2 3 4 5 6 7						02
03		1 2 3 4 5 6 7						03
04		1 2 3 4 5 6 7						04
05		1 2 3 4 5 6 7						05
06		1 2 3 4 5 6 7						06
07		1 2 3 4 5 6 7						07
08		1 2 3 4 5 6 7						08
09		1 2 3 4 5 6 7						09

E

10

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

32. 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)?	
Sí 1		Sí 1		Sí 1		Sí 1		Sí 1		Sí 1		Sí 1		Sí 1		Sí 1		Sí 1	
No 2		No 2		No 2		No 2		No 2		No 2		No 2		No 2		No 2		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 ($)	C.R.	Valor ($)

	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 ($)	C.R.	Valor ($)	
01																					01
02																					02
03																					03
04																					04
05																					05
06																					06
07																					07
08																					08
09																					09

E

11

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

33. Durante los ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES realizó pagos por:

1. ¿Lentes, audífonos o aparatos ortopédicos (muletas, sillas de ruedas, etc.)?
   Sí [1]
   No [2]
   C.R. | Valor ($)
2. ¿Cirugías ambulatorias o procedimientos ambulatorios (incluya cuota moderadora, copago y gastos por consulta médica, exámenes y medicamentos)?
   Sí [1]
   No [2]
   C.R. | Valor ($)

34. ¿Durante los últimos 12 meses _____ tuvo que ser hospitalizado(a)?

Sí [1]
No [2]

Si D2=2 y D4 entre 12 y 49, pase a E40
Si D2=1 o 12>D4>49, termine capítulo

Cuántas veces

35. ¿Cuáles de las siguientes fuentes se utilizaron para cubrir los costos de esta hospitalización (incluya consulta médica, exámenes y medicamentos)?

Si estuvo hospitalizado más de una vez refiérase a aquella en la que estuvo el mayor número de días

	Sí	No
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

36. ¿Cuánto pagó en total _____ por esta hospitalización?

Valor total ($)

37. Considera que la calidad del servicio en esta hospitalización fue:

Muy buena [1]
Buena [2]
Mala [3]
Muy mala [4]

38. Por este problema de salud, ¿durante cuántos días en total dejó _____ de realizar sus actividades normales?

Si estuvo hospitalizado más de una vez refiérase a aquella en la que estuvo el mayor número de días

Número de días

39. ¿Algunas de estas situaciones le ocurrieron durante su estancia en el hospital?

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 inflamación por algún medicamento [3]
Infección en su herida o donde le colocaron el suero o medicamento [4]
Ninguna de las anteriores [5]

40. ¿_____ está embarazada actualmente o ha tenido hijos?

Sí [1]
No [2]

Sólo para mujeres de 12 a 49 años

	33 C.R.	33 Valor ($)	33 C.R.	33 Valor ($)	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
01						1. 1 2 / 2. 1 2 / 3. 1 2 / 4. 1 2 / 5. 1 2				1 2 3 4 5		01
02						1. 1 2 / 2. 1 2 / 3. 1 2 / 4. 1 2 / 5. 1 2				1 2 3 4 5		02
03						1. 1 2 / 2. 1 2 / 3. 1 2 / 4. 1 2 / 5. 1 2				1 2 3 4 5		03
04						1. 1 2 / 2. 1 2 / 3. 1 2 / 4. 1 2 / 5. 1 2				1 2 3 4 5		04
05						1. 1 2 / 2. 1 2 / 3. 1 2 / 4. 1 2 / 5. 1 2				1 2 3 4 5		05
06						1. 1 2 / 2. 1 2 / 3. 1 2 / 4. 1 2 / 5. 1 2				1 2 3 4 5		06
07						1. 1 2 / 2. 1 2 / 3. 1 2 / 4. 1 2 / 5. 1 2				1 2 3 4 5		07
08						1. 1 2 / 2. 1 2 / 3. 1 2 / 4. 1 2 / 5. 1 2				1 2 3 4 5		08
09						1. 1 2 / 2. 1 2 / 3. 1 2 / 4. 1 2 / 5. 1 2				1 2 3 4 5		09

E 12

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

1. ¿Dónde o con quién permanece _____ durante la mayor parte del tiempo entre semana?

Asiste a un hogar comunitario, guardería o jardín [1] → Pase a 3
Con su padre o madre en la casa [2]
Con su padre o madre en el trabajo [3]
Con la empleada o niñera en la casa [4]
Al cuidado de un pariente de 18 años o más [5]
Al cuidado de un pariente menor de 18 años [6]
En casa solo [7]
Otro, ¿cuál? [8]

C.R. | Otro, ¿cuál?

2. ¿Cuál es la razón principal por la que _____ no asiste a una guardería, hogar comunitario o jardín?

No hay una institución cercana [1]
Es muy costoso [2]
No encontró cupo [3]
Prefiere que no asista todavía [4]
Tiene un familiar en la casa que lo cuida [5]
Considera que no está en edad de asistir o es recién nacido [6]
Otra, ¿cuál? [7]

Después de diligenciar esta pregunta pase a 16

C.R. | Otra, ¿cuál?

3. ¿A qué tipo de hogar comunitario, guardería o jardín asiste?

Hogar comunitario de Bienestar Familiar [1]
Guardería hogar infantil o jardín de Bienestar Familiar [2]
Otra guardería o jardín oficial [3]
Guardería o jardín privado [4]

4. ¿Qué medio de transporte utiliza _____ para ir a la institución a la que asiste?

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

5. ¿Cuántos minutos gasta para ir a la institución a la que asiste?

Minutos

6. ¿Durante este año escolar el hogar **pagó matrícula** para _____?

Sí [1]
No [2]

C.R. | Valor ($)

	1 C.R.	1 Otro, ¿cuál?	2 C.R.	2 Otra, ¿cuál?	3	4	5 Minutos	6 C.R.	6 Valor ($)	
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:

7. ¿Pagó uniformes para ____? Sí 1 / No 2
8. ¿Pagó en el establecimiento educativo libros, útiles escolares y elementos de aseo para ____? Sí 1 / No 2
9. ¿Compró libros y útiles escolares por fuera del establecimiento para ____? Sí 1 / No 2

El hogar paga:

10. ¿Pensión o cuota de participación para ____? Sí 1 / No 2
11. ¿Transporte para ____? Sí 1 / No 2
12. ¿Al establecimiento alimentación para ____? Sí 1 / No 2

13. ¿El mes pasado se hicieron pagos para ________ por algún otro concepto en ese establecimiento? Sí 1 / No 2
14. ¿ ________ recibe almuerzo en el establecimiento en forma gratuita o por un pago simbólico? Sí 1 / No 2

	7 C.R.	7 Valor ($)	8 C.R.	8 Valor ($)	9 C.R.	9 Valor ($)	10 C.R.	10 Valor mensual ($)	11 C.R.	11 Valor mensual ($)	12 C.R.	12 Valor mensual ($)	13 C.R.	13 Valor ($)	14 C.R.	14 Valor que paga DIARIO Valor ($)	14 ¿Si lo tuviera que comprar en otra parte cuánto pagaría al día por lo que recibe? Valor ($)	
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)

15. ¿____ recibe medias nueves (onces, el algo, refrigerio) en el establecimiento en forma gratuita o por un pago simbólico? Sí 1 / No 2

16. ¿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.

17. ¿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.

18. ¿Llevan a ________ a control de crecimiento y desarrollo? Sí 1 / No 2 → Continúe; Sí → ¿Cuántas veces lo llevaron durante LOS ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES? → Termine capítulo

19. ¿Cuáles fueron las principales razones para no llevar a _____ a un control de crecimiento y desarrollo?
- No pensó que fuera necesario llevarlo(s) a consulta 1
- La 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 atendieron 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

	15 C.R.	15 Valor que paga DIARIO Valor ($)	15 ¿Si lo tuviera que comprar en otra parte cuánto pagaría al día por lo que recibe? Valor ($)	16	17	18 C.R.	18 ¿Cuántas veces lo llevaron durante LOS ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES?	19 C.R.	19 Otra, ¿cuál?	
01				1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8	1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8			1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8 10		01
02				1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8	1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8			1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8 10		02
03				1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8	1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8			1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8 10		03
04				1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8	1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8			1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8 10		04
05				1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8	1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8			1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8 10		05
06				1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8	1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8			1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8 10		06
07				1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8	1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8			1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8 10		07
08				1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8	1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8			1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8 10		08
09				1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8	1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8			1 3 5 7 9 / 2 4 6 8 10		09

F 15

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

	¿Sabe leer y escribir? Sí 1 No 2	¿____ actualmente estudia? (asiste al preescolar, escuela, colegio o universidad) Sí 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 1 Considera que ya terminó 2 Falta de dinero o costos educativos elevados 3 Debe encargarse de los oficios del hogar (cuidado de niños y de otras personas del hogar: ancianos, personas discapacitadas, etc.) 4 Por embarazo 5 Por inseguridad o malos tratos en el establecimiento educativo 6 Por inseguridad en el entorno del centro educativo o del lugar de residencia 7 Falta de cupo 8 No existe un centro educativo cercano o el establecimiento asignado es muy lejano 9 Necesita trabajar 10 No le gusta o no le interesa el estudio 11 Por enfermedad 12 Necesita educación especial 13 Tuvieron que abandonar el lugar de residencia habitual 14 Otra razón, ¿cuál? 15		¿Cuál es el nivel educativo más alto alcanzado por ____ y el último año o grado aprobado en este nivel? Ninguno 1 Preescolar 2 Básica primaria (1.° - 5.°) 3 Básica secundaria (6.° - 9.°) 4 Media (10.° - 13.°) 5 → Pase a 29 Técnico sin título 6 Técnico con título 7 Tecnológico sin título 8 Tecnológico con título 9 Universitaria sin título 10 Universitaria con título 11 Posgrado sin título 12 Posgrado con título 13		¿Cuántos años de estudios superiores (técnicos, tecnológicos, universitarios, de posgrado, etc.) ha realizado y aprobado? *Después de diligenciar esta pregunta, pase a 29*	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	
			C.R.	Otra razón	Nivel	Grado o año aprobado	Número de años		
	1	2	3		4		5	6	
01									01
02									02
03									03
04									04
05									05
06									06
07									07
08									08
09									09

G

16

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

7. ¿En qué nivel está matriculado ____ y qué grado o año cursa?

- Preescolar 1
- Básica primaria (1.° - 5.°) 2

Pase a 9

- Básica secundaria (6°. - 9.°) 3
- Media (10° - 13.°) 4

Pase a 10

- Técnico 5
- Tecnológico 6
- Universitario 7
- Posgrado 8

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

Después de diligenciar esta pregunta pase a 10

9. ¿Dónde o con quién permanece ____ la mayor parte del tiempo, en las horas en que no está asistiendo al establecimiento educativo?

- 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

10. El establecimiento donde estudia ____ es:

- Oficial 1
- No oficial 2

11. Este establecimiento está ubicado en:

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

12. ¿Qué medio de transporte utiliza ____ para ir a la institución a la que asiste?

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

13. ¿Cuántos minutos gasta para ir a la institución a la que asiste?

	7 Nivel	7 Grado o año que cursa	8 Número de años	9 C.R.	9 Otro, ¿cuál?	10 C.R.	10 Con subsidio del Estado	10 Sin subsidio	11	12	13 Minutos	
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)

14. ¿Recibe ____ en el plantel educativo alimentos (desayunos, medias nueves, almuerzos, etc.) en forma gratuita o por un pago simbólico?

- Sí 1
- No 2

Durante este AÑO ESCOLAR el hogar pagó:

15. ¿Matrículas para ____?

- Sí 1
- No 2

16. ¿Uniformes para ____?

- Sí 1
- No 2

17. ¿Lista de útiles escolares, compra o alquiler de textos para ____?

- Sí 1
- No 2

Una vez diligenciada la pregunta tenga en cuenta: si (G 7= 5, 6, 7 u 8) el nivel educativo es técnico, tecnológico o universitario o posgrado, entonces pase a G21

El hogar paga por:

18. ¿Pensión para ____?

- Sí 1
- No 2

	14 C.R.	14 ¿Valor que paga DIARIO?	14 ¿Si lo tuviera que comprar en otra parte cuánto pagaría al día por lo que recibe? $	15 C.R.	15 Valor ($)	16 C.R.	16 Valor ($)	17 C.R.	17 Valor ($)	18 C.R.	18 Valor mensual ($)	
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:

19. ¿Transporte escolar para _____?
Sí 1
No 2

20. ¿Alimentación en el establecimiento educativo para _____?
Sí 1
No 2

21. ¿El MES PASADO el hogar gastó en útiles (papel, lápices, cuadernos, etc.), material escolar o fotocopias para _____?
Sí 1
No 2
No incluya el valor registrado en P17

22. ¿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.)
Sí 1
No 2

23. Durante este AÑO ESCOLAR ¿_____ recibió beca en dinero o en especie para estudiar?
Sí 1
No 2 → Pase a 25
Frecuencia:
Mensual 1
Bimestral 2
Semestral 3
Anual 4

24. ¿De quién recibió la beca para estudiar?
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

	19 C.R.	19 Valor mensual ($)	20 C.R.	20 Valor mensual ($)	21 C.R.	21 Valor mensual ($)	22 C.R.	22 Valor mensual ($)	23 C.R.	23 Valor ($)	23 Frecuencia	24	
01													01
02													02
03													03
04													04
05													05
06													06
07													07
08													08
09													09

G

19

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

25. Durante este AÑO ESCOLAR, ¿_____ recibió subsidio en dinero o en especie para estudiar?
Sí 1
No 2 → Pase a 27
Frecuencia:
a. Mensual 1
b. Bimestral 2
c. Semestral 3
d. Anual 4

26. ¿De quién recibió el subsidio para estudiar?
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

27. Durante este AÑO ESCOLAR ¿_____ ha recibido crédito educativo?
Sí 1
No 2 → Pase a 29
Frecuencia:
Mensual 1
Bimestral 2
Semestral 3
Anual 4

28. ¿Quién le concedió el crédito educativo?
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

29. ¿En su tiempo libre, cuáles de las siguientes actividades realizó ____ la SEMANA PASADA?
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 impresas 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

	25 C.R.	25 Valor ($)	25 Frecuencia	26	27 C.R.	27 Valor ($)	27 Frecuencia	28 C.R.	28 Otra entidad	29	29 Otra, ¿cuál?	
01										1 3 5 7 9 2 4 6 8		01
02										1 3 5 7 9 2 4 6 8		02
03										1 3 5 7 9 2 4 6 8		03
04										1 3 5 7 9 2 4 6 8		04
05										1 3 5 7 9 2 4 6 8		05
06										1 3 5 7 9 2 4 6 8		06
07										1 3 5 7 9 2 4 6 8		07
08										1 3 5 7 9 2 4 6 8		08
09										1 3 5 7 9 2 4 6 8		09

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? Espere respuesta Trabajando 1 → Pase a 12 Buscando trabajo 2 Estudiando 3 Oficios del hogar 4 Incapacitado permanente para trabajar 5 → Pase a 48 Otra actividad, ¿cuál? ____ 6 C.R.	Otra actividad	Además de lo anterior, ¿____ realizó LA SEMANA PASADA alguna actividad paga por una hora o más? Sí 1 → Pase a 12 No 2	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? Sí 1 → Pase a 12 No 2	¿____ trabajó LA SEMANA PASADA en un negocio por UNA HORA O MÁS sin que le pagaran? Sí 1 → Pase a 12 No 2	En las ÚLTIMAS 4 SEMANAS ¿____ hizo alguna diligencia para conseguir un trabajo o instalar un negocio? Sí 1 → Pase a 11 No 2	¿Desea ____ conseguir un trabajo remunerado o instalar un negocio? Sí 1 No 2	Durante los últimos 12 MESES (últimas 52 semanas) ¿____ trabajó por lo menos 2 semanas consecutivas? Sí 1 No 2 → Pase a 10	Después de su último empleo, ¿____ ha hecho alguna diligencia para conseguir trabajo o instalar un negocio? Sí 1 → Pase a 11 No 2 → Pase a 48	
	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 trabajo o instalar un negocio? Sí 1 No 2 → Pase a 48	Si le hubiera resultado algún trabajo a ____ ¿estaba disponible LA SEMANA PASADA para empezar a trabajar? Sí 1 → Pase a 43 No 2 → Pase a 48	¿Qué hace ____ en este trabajo?	Código	¿Cuál es el nombre de la empresa, negocio, industria, oficina, firma o finca donde trabaja ____?	
	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)

14. ¿A qué actividad se dedica principalmente la empresa o negocio en la que ____ realiza su trabajo?

15. En este trabajo ____ es:

Lea las alternativas

- Obrero o empleado de empresa particular 1
- Obrero o empleado del gobierno 2
- Empleado doméstico 3 → Pase a 17 (1–3)
- Profesional independiente 4
- 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 33 (6–7)
- Trabajador sin remuneración 8
- Ayudante sin remuneración (hijo o familiar de empleados domésticos, mayordomos, jornaleros, etc.) 9 → Pase a 35 (8–9)
- Jornalero o peón 10 → Pase a 17

16. ¿Para realizar este trabajo tiene ____ algún tipo de contrato?

- Sí 1
- No 2 → Pase a 33

17. ¿Qué tipo de contrato tiene, verbal o escrito?

- Verbal 1
- Escrito 2

18. ¿El contrato de trabajo es a término indefinido o a término fijo?

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 98 meses o más, escriba 98.

- A término indefinido 1
- A término fijo 2

El número de meses se refiere al contrato vigente

	14	Código	15	16	17	18 C.R.	18 Número de meses	
01								01
02								02
03								03
04								04
05								05
06								06
07								07
08								08
09								09

H

23

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

19. ¿Está ____ conforme con el tipo de contrato que tiene? (de planta, por prestación de servicios, por labor terminada, etc.)

- Sí 1
- No 2

Si la pregunta H 15 = 4 o 5, pase a la pregunta 33

20. ¿Cuántos meses lleva trabajando en esta empresa, negocio, industria, oficina, firma o finca de manera continua?

Si es menos de un mes, escriba 00

Número de meses

21. ¿Está afiliado por una empresa o individualmente a una Aseguradora de Riesgos Profesionales (ARP) (por accidentes de trabajo, enfermedad profesional, etc.)?

- Sí 1
- No 2
- No sabe, no informa 9

22. ¿La empresa donde trabaja le suministra elementos de protección personal para la realización de su trabajo?

- Sí 1
- No 2
- No necesita 3

23. Antes de descuentos ¿cuánto ganó ____ el mes pasado en este empleo? (incluya propinas y comisiones y excluya horas extras, viáticos y pagos en especie)

Si no recibe salario en dinero, escriba 00

Valor mensual ($)

Además del salario en dinero, ¿el MES PASADO ____ recibió

24. Alimentos como parte de pago por su trabajo?

- Sí 1
- No 2
- No sabe, no informa 9

25. Vivienda como parte de pago por su trabajo?

- Sí 1
- No 2
- No sabe, no informa 9

26. Otros ingresos en especie por su trabajo (electrodomésticos, ropa, productos diferentes a alimentos o bonos tipo Sodexho, etc.)?

- Sí 1
- No 2
- No sabe, no informa 9

	19	20 Número de meses	21	22	23 Valor mensual ($)	24 C.R.	24 Valor mensual ($)	25 C.R.	25 Valor mensual ($)	26 C.R.	26 Valor mensual ($)	
01												01
02												02
03												03
04												04
05												05
06												06
07												07
08												08
09												09

H

24

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

27. ¿Normalmente ____ utiliza transporte de la empresa para desplazarse a su trabajo (bus o automóvil) particular u oficial?

Sí 1 / No 2 / No sabe, no informa 9 — C.R. | Valor mensual ($)

El MES PASADO,

28. ¿____ recibió subsidio de alimentación en dinero?

Sí 1 / No 2 / No sabe, no informa 9 — C.R. | Valor mensual ($)

29. ¿____ recibió auxilio de transporte en dinero?

Sí 1 / No 2 / No sabe, no informa 9 — C.R. | Valor mensual ($)

30. ¿____ recibió subsidio familiar en dinero?

Sí 1 / No 2 / No sabe, no informa 9 — C.R. | Valor mensual ($)

31. ¿____ recibió primas (técnica, de antigüedad, clima, orden público, etc.) en dinero?

Sí 1 / No 2 / No sabe, no informa 9 — C.R. | Valor mensual ($)

32. Durante los ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES, ____ recibió:

1. ¿Prima de servicios? Sí 1 / No 2 / No sabe, no informa 9 — C.R. | Valor ($)
2. ¿Prima de navidad? Sí 1 / No 2 / No sabe, no informa 9 — C.R. | Valor ($)
3. ¿Prima de vacaciones? Sí 1 / No 2 / No sabe, no informa 9 — C.R. | Valor ($)

	27 C.R.	27 Valor mensual ($)	28 C.R.	28 Valor mensual ($)	29 C.R.	29 Valor mensual ($)	30 C.R.	30 Valor mensual ($)	31 C.R.	31 Valor mensual ($)	32.1 C.R.	32.1 Valor ($)	32.2 C.R.	32.2 Valor ($)	32.3 C.R.	32.3 Valor ($)	
01																	01
02																	02
03																	03
04																	04
05																	05
06																	06
07																	07
08																	08
09																	09

H 25

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

32 (conclusión). Durante los ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES, ____ recibió:

4. ¿Bonificaciones? Sí 1 / No 2 / No sabe, no informa 9 — C.R. | Valor ($)
5. ¿Pagos o indemnizaciones por accidentes de trabajo? Sí 1 / No 2 / No sabe, no informa 9 — C.R. | Valor ($)

Después de diligenciar esta pregunta pase a 35

33. ¿Cuál fue la ganancia neta o los honorarios netos de ____ en esa actividad, negocio, profesión o finca, el MES PASADO?

Si no obtuvo ganancias, escriba 00

Honorarios o ganancia neta en el mes pasado ($)

34. ¿Cuál fue la ganancia neta del negocio o de la cosecha durante los ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES?

Sólo para centros poblados y área rural dispersa

Honorarios o ganancia neta en los últimos doce meses ($)

35. ¿Cuántas personas, incluido usted, tiene la empresa o negocio donde trabaja?

Espere respuesta

Trabaja solo	1
2 a 3 personas	2
4 a 5 personas	3
6 a 10 personas	4
11 a 19 personas	5
20 a 30 personas	6
31 a 50 personas	7
51 a 100 personas	8
101 o más personas	9

36. Fundamentalmente, ¿dónde realiza usted su trabajo principal?

Local fijo, oficina, fábrica, etc.	1
En la vivienda que habita	2 → Pase a 38
En otras viviendas	3
En kiosco-caseta	4
En un vehículo (taxi, carro, bus, lancha, barco)	5
Puerta a puerta	6
Sitio al descubierto en la calle (ambulante o estacionario)	7
En el campo o área rural, mar o río	8
En una obra de construcción	9
En una mina o cantera	10

37. El medio de transporte que usted utiliza principalmente para ir a su sitio de trabajo es:

Bus intermunicipal	1
Bus urbano	2
A pie	3
Metro	4
Transporte articulado (Transmilenio, MIO, y otros)	5
Taxi	6
Transporte de la empresa	7
Automóvil de uso particular	8
Lancha, planchón, canoa	9
Caballo	10
Moto o bicicleta	11
Otro	12

	32.4 C.R.	32.4 Valor ($)	32.5 C.R.	32.5 Valor ($)	33	34	35	36	37	
01										01
02										02
03										03
04										04
05										05
06										06
07										07
08										08
09										09

H 26

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

	38	39	40	41		42		43	44	45		
	¿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 ? 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		Además de su ocupación u oficio principal, ¿____ el mes pasado tuvo otros trabajos o negocios por los cuales recibió ingresos? Sí 1 No 2 → Después de diligenciar esta pregunta pase a 47		¿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? Por primera vez 1 → Pase a 46 Trabajó antes 2	¿A qué actividad se dedicaba principalmente la empresa o negocio en el que ____ realizó su trabajo?		
	Minutos	Horas	Horas	C.R.	Otra razón	C.R.	Valor total percibido ($)	Número de semanas			Código	
01												01
02												02
03												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? Sí 1 No 2 No sabe, no informa 9		¿Está ____ cotizando actualmente a un fondo de pensiones? Sí 1 No 2 Ya es pensionado 3 (No, Ya es pensionado: Pase a 49)	¿A cuál de los siguientes fondos cotiza actualmente? 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		El mes pasado ¿ ____ recibió algún ingreso por concepto de pensión de jubilación, sustitución pensional, invalidez o vejez? Sí 1 No 2 No sabe, no informa 9		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) Sí 1 No 2 No sabe, no informa 9		El mes pasado ¿ ____ recibió algún ingreso por concepto de arriendos de casas, apartamentos, fincas de recreo, lotes, vehículos, maquinaria y equipo? Sí 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		
01												01
02												02
03												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)

	Nombre(s) y apellido(s) de la persona:	Número de orden de la persona que proporciona la información:	Sexo: Hombre 1 Mujer 2	¿Cuál es la fecha de nacimiento de ___?			¿Cuántos años cumplidos tiene ___? Si es menor de 1 año, escriba 00	Durante los ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES ¿ ___ recibió primas por pensión de jubilación o por sustitución pensional? Sí 1 No 2 No sabe, no informa 9		Durante los ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES ¿ ___ recibió algún ingreso por concepto de ayudas en dinero proveniente de otros hogares o instituciones? (padres, hijos, familiares, amigos) Sí 1 No 2 No sabe, no informa 9 El dinero provino de: Fuera del país 1 Dentro del país 2 Ambas partes 3			Durante los ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES ¿ ___ recibió dinero por venta de propiedades? (casas, edificios, lotes, maquinaria, vehículos, electrodomésticos, etc.) Sí 1 No 2 No sabe, no informa 9		Durante los ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES ¿ ___ recibió dinero por otros conceptos? (cesantías, intereses de cesantías, intereses por préstamos o CDT, rifas, etc.) Sí 1 No 2 No sabe, no informa 9		OBSERVACIONES
				Día	Mes	Año	Años	C.R.	Valor ($)	C.R.	PROC	Valor ($)	C.R.	Valor ($)	C.R.	Valor ($)	
		1	2	3			4	52		53			54		55		
01																	
02																	
03																	
04																	
05																	
06																	
07																	
08																	
09																	

H 29

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	→ Pase a 10
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

¿Cuántas? ____________

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

30

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

10. Los ingresos de su hogar:

No alcanzan para cubrir los gatos 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	2	2
10. Padre o madre fallecidos o no viven en el hogar	3	3
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:

	Sí	No	¿Cuántos miembros del hogar recibieron el subsidio?
1. Familias en acción	1	2	
2. Programa de adultos mayores	1	2	
3. Otro, ¿cuál? ¿Cuáles?	1	2	

Si en todas las opciones responde No, pase a 14

13. ¿Este o estos subsidios los recibieron:

1. En dinero Sí 1 → ¿Cuánto recibieron en los últimos doce meses? Valor $ ________
No 2

2. En especie Sí 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 16

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 2

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

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 ¿Cuántos? ____	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 algunos de los miembros de su hogar eligen la institución (IPS) a la que pueden solicitar servicios de salud?

Sí 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?

Sí 1
No 2 → Pase a 24

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

Sólo indicar la más importante

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?

Sí 1
No 2

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

Sí 1
No 2 → Termine 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

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K. GASTOS DE LOS HOGARES

GASTOS SEMANALES

	1. ¿Cuáles de los siguientes alimentos compró el hogar durante los ÚLTIMOS 7 DÍAS?	Sí 1 / No 2 → Pase a 3	2. ¿Cuál fue el valor total pagado en ____ los ÚLTIMOS 7 DÍAS?	3. Durante los ÚLTIMOS 7 DÍAS ¿en este hogar adquirieron ____ sin tener que comprarlo? Sí 1 / No 2 → Pase a S.R	4. ¿De dónde lo obtuvieron? 1. Finca, huerta o negocio del hogar, mar, río 2. Pago en especie 3. Regalo 4. Intercambio o trueque	5. ¿En cuánto estima el precio de ____ obtenido?
	Alimentos	Código de respuesta	Valor pagado ($)	Código de respuesta	Código de respuesta	Valor ($)
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, corn flakes 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, fríjol, arveja, garbanzo, lenteja, etc.	
h. Tubérculos y plátanos	

OBSERVACIONES

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K. GASTOS DE LOS HOGARES (continuación)

GASTOS PERSONALES

	8. Durante los ÚLTIMOS 7 DÍAS, una o más personas del hogar gastaron dinero en:	Sí 1 No 2 → Pase a 10	9. ¿Cuál fue el valor total pagado en ____ los ÚLTIMOS 7 DÍAS?	10. Durante los ÚLTIMOS 7 DÍAS ¿en este hogar adquirieron ____ sin tener que comprarlo? Sí 1 No 2 → Pase a S.R.	11. ¿De dónde lo obtuvieron? 1. Negocio del hogar 2. Pago en especie 3. Regalo 4. Intercambio o trueque	12. ¿En cuánto estima el precio de ____ obtenido?
	Artículo	Código de respuesta	Valor pagado ($)	Código de respuesta	Código de respuesta	Valor($)
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	Lustradas 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 ___ 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

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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 _____ 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

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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 → Pase 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 → Pase a S.R	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 → Pase 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 → Pase 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 → Pase 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 → Pase 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 → Pase a 17

14. ¿Le otorgaron el crédito?

- Sí 1 → Pase a 16
- No 2
- No le han respondido 3 → Pase 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 6
- 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 créditos 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

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L. COMPONENTE RURAL. INFORMACIÓN DE FINCAS (continuación)

	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 (m^2) 1 Hectáres (ha) 2 Fanegada 3 Cuadra 4 Plaza 5		¿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?	¿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 Es 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 (3–6) → Pase a 28
			Área	Unidad de medida		Tiempo en minutos			
	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									

L 41

L. COMPONENTE RURAL. INFORMACIÓN DE FINCAS (continuación)

	¿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		¿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 33 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 *Pase a la siguiente finca*	Estas labores agrícolas, forestales y pecuarias son: Para venta 1 Para autoconsumo 2 Para el bosque 3 **Acepte varias marcaciones** *Si se encuentra marcada la opción 1 pase a 34. Si se encuentran marcadas exclusivamente las opciones 2 y/o 3 pase a 35.*	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
		C.R.	Fuente principal						
	27	28		29	30	31	32	33	34
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? Sí 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? Sí 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			Valor ($)	
35		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 correspondía 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: (Escribe la cantidad en la misma unidad de medida utilizada para la cantidad total cosechada)								Precio de venta o al que lo hubiese vendido por unidad de medida	
				Ventas	Autoconsumo	Regalo	Intercambio	Pago en especie (incluye arreglo de medianería, aparcería o similares)	Semillas y alimento para animales	Otro			
	Cantidad	Unidad de medida	Peso de la unidad de medida en kg	Cantidad	Cantidad	Cantidad	Cantidad	Cantidad	Cantidad	¿Cuál?	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 Animales y productos	¿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? Valor ($)	Cantidad total de productos o animales que vendieron, consumieron, regalaron o intercambiaron en los últimos 12 meses 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

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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 arrendadas 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.

	Unidad de medida	Ventas	Autoconsumo	Regalo	Intercambio	Pago en especie (incluye arreglo de medianería, aparcería o similares)	Cría	Otro		Precio de venta			
	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[29]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 21. Households by household members' leadership (male, female), without husband/wife and with children younger than 18 years, according to the Colombian regions and the areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

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

Table 23. Percentage distribution of the non-affiliated population to the General Social Security System in Health due main reasons of non-affiliation, according to the Colombian regions and the areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 36. Education years' average of the people aged 5 years and more, according to the Colombian regions and the areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 43. Employed population classified by the type of transportation they use to go to the job place, according to the Colombian regions and the areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 44. Incomes in money of households and people, according to the Colombian regions and the areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 45. Households with own fully paid housing by the recorded deed tenure of the housing, according to the Colombian regions and the areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 46. Households classified by the opinion of the household's head or the husband/ wife about the current life conditions of their household, according to the Colombian regions and the areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 47. Households classified by the opinion of the household's head or the husband/ wife about the economic conditions of their household in relation to the household where they grew up, according to the Colombian regions and the areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 48. Households classified by the opinion of the household's head or the husband/ wife about the current household's life standard, in relation to the household they had 5 years before, according to the Colombian regions and the areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 49. Households classified by the opinion of the household's head or the husband/ wife about their household incomes, according to the Colombian regions and the areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 50. Households classified by the opinion of the household's head or the husband/ wife about if they consider themselves as poor, according to the Colombian regions and the areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 51. Households classified by the goods and the utilities that they have, according to the Colombian regions and the areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 52. Households classified by the violent facts that have suffered one or more household members in the last 12 months, according to the Colombian regions and the areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

Table 53. Rate of household chores shown in the female population aged 12 years and more, bearing in mind the number of children aged 5 years found in the household; according to the Colombian regions and the areas (Municipal townships and remaining areas).

ANNEX C

- Coverage indicator of the households visited by the collector.

$$\textit{Household coverage indicator} = \frac{\textit{Households with the Complete Survey}}{\textit{Total of Households}} *100$$

- Coverage indicator of the housings visited by the collector

$$\textit{Housing coverage indicator} = \frac{\textit{Selected Housings}}{\textit{Housings found}} *100$$

- Response rate.

$$\textit{Response rate} = \frac{\textit{Effective surveys (Complete)}}{\textit{Expected surveys}} *100$$