



Data Article

Quality of life, health, and government perception during COVID-19 times: Data from Colombia



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ABSTRACT

This analysis presents data collected through an online survey about the quality of life, health, subjective wellbeing, and government perception in four cities in Colombia during the COVID-19 crisis. Four universities and a local newspaper promoted the survey to assess how the pandemic affected the population's quality of life in a broad range of social and economic aspects. Respondents were adults (+18 years old) living in the largest Colombia cities: Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, and Barranquilla, totaling 1637 complete observations. Researchers used snowballing sampling strategy, social networks, a web page, and an advertisement in the partner newspaper for data collection. This data set helps to conduct social research and policy reports about the consequences of the pandemic. The data enclosed in this paper includes socioeconomic variables, income reduction, employment, household composition, teleworking, indebtedness, physical and mental health, physical activity behavior, subjective wellbeing, affective and communal relationships, institutional trust, and perception of government

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performance during COVID-19. We aim at contributing to a better understating of the consequences of the pandemic in Colombia and general in the Global South through the collection and dissemination of data for academic and policy purposes.

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Specifications Table

Subject area	Social Science
More specific subject area	<i>Social Policy-Health Policy</i>
Type of data	Text, dummy, and metric variables
How data were acquired	Online surveys
Data format	Raw
Parameters for data collection	Adults (+18 years old) living in Colombia. Open online survey available through social networks in the largest Colombian cities: Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, and Barranquilla.
Description of data collection	An online survey collected using a snowballing sampling strategy. Four universities and a newspaper were involved in the survey distribution. The survey was released in November 2020 and closed in January 2021. The survey was distributed in the four largest cities in Colombia. A web platform was created for the study: https://www.icesi.edu.co/polis/calibrando.php
Data source location	Institution: POLIS – Observatorio de políticas públicas – Universidad Icesi City/Town/Region: Cali - Valle del Cauca Country: Colombia Contact email: polisicesi@icesi.edu.co
Data accessibility	Available at Mendeley Data https://data.mendeley.com/datasets/xf22bwkr8d/2[1]

Value of the Data

- The data enclosed in this manuscript is relevant because it allows the analysis of the consequences and changes in several dimensions during the pandemic of COVID-19 amongst the respondents in the four largest cities in Colombia. The survey inquired about a broad range of components ranging from income to emotional states of the respondents. This information helps policymakers and academics understand the consequences of the quality of life for respondents.
- Data in this article will help to inform about relevant socioeconomic variables affected by the crisis as employment, income reduction, and the economic stability in the household of those who participated in the survey. Demographic information such as sex, educational attainment, and race/ethnicity allows for analysis with differential focus by population groups.
- The data set presents variables about working changes, teleworking, and proxies for employment stability. Likewise, the survey presents a group of variables accounting for indebtedness, access to financial services, and difficulties paying debts.
- The information allows to study and analyze physical and mental health by population groups. The data includes variables about the general perception of physical and mental health, physical activity, and illness during the pandemic. Likewise, the data includes a battery of questions about subjective wellbeing and the prevalence of positive and negative emotions. Those questions include standardized international measures allowing valid comparisons with other countries or population groups. This data set includes the variables about affective relationships and proxies for social capital.

- One of the components of this data set refers to institutional trust and perception of government performance. This set of variables help analyze how citizens perceive the actions taken by local governments during the pandemic.

1. Data Description

1.1. Questionnaire and variables

The questionnaire design focused on measuring the social and economic consequences of the pandemic on the quality of life of those participating in the study. Questions and variables included in the questionnaire were in the large majority, taken from national household surveys [2] and a population survey collected annually in Cali by Universidad Icesi called CalIBRANDO [3].

The questionnaire has ten sections: i) demographic data; ii) economic consequences of the pandemic; iii) economic stability in the household; iv) employment; v) access to financial services and indebtedness; vi) health; vii) subjective wellbeing; viii) affective and communal relationships; ix) personal satisfaction; x) institutional trust.

Demographic data. This section includes the city of residence, age, sex, race/ethnicity, educational attainment, and social stratification. The social stratification measure [4] is a national scale (1 to 6) to classify households based on physical and social characteristics. Under this system, households classified as 1 correspond as the poorest and vulnerable households, whereas those ranked at the top of the scale (6) are the most affluent households. This classification is widely known in the country because it is the primary mechanism to transfer subsidies through utilities (running water and electricity). Household strata information is display in all utility bills, and generally speaking, Colombians are aware of their household stratification. Table 1 presents the sample distribution and tabulation by each variable by city and gender. The third column presents the mean difference by gender.

Economic consequences of the pandemic. This section inquiries about three factors:

1. Monthly income before the pandemic
2. Income reduction as a consequence of the pandemic
3. Perception of current economic condition as compared to last year

Table 2 presents the tabulation of each variable.

Economic stability in the household. This section comprises eight questions for analyzing household composition, employment loss of any household member, perception of the current income, recipients of government aid during the lockdown, and whether a household member went to bed hungry in the last six months. Table 3 presents the distribution of these questions by gender and city. Last three questions of Table 3 were asked based on a survey conducted by Cali Cómo Vamos [5], an institution that measure the quality of life in the city.

Employment. Questions about this component inquire about occupation, teleworking, hours worked last week, perception of job stability, and perception of the pandemic's consequences. The question about occupation allows to proxy for formal and informal employment. Table 4 presents the distribution of these questions.

Access to financial services and indebtedness. This set of questions aims at knowing about financial hardships during the pandemic. In total, five questions comprise this section ranging from the need to get a loan/credit, type of loan/credit, the purpose of getting indebted, difficulty paying debts, and whether someone in the household lends money to family and friends during the pandemic [6,7]. These questions are intended to know about financial difficulties resulting from the pandemic and access to regulated financial services. The question about the type of credit/loan can serve as a proxy to identify those who have access to the regulated financial system and those who access credit through informal networks. Likewise, the question about credit purpose serves as a proxy for primary respondent needs. Table 5 presents the distribution of each question.

Health. The data about health covers five types of questions. The first type of measure estimates the surveyed population’s proportion with access to the health system (contribution to health) and the welfare system (pension). Health questions also include three measures from the composite indicator to measure “healthy days” designed by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The questions included from de CDC are self-reported health and the number of days during the past 30 days in which respondents’ physical and mental health were not good [8]. Another set of questions relates to COVID-19, including if the respondent or someone in the household has been infected, medical attention in case of illness, death of a loved one, and willingness to get vaccinated. An additional question enquires about the perception of mental health as a consequence of the quarantine. Lastly, this component collects information about physical activity behaviors. Using those questions is possible to proxy whether the respondents performed 150 min of physical activity in leisure time during the prior week as recommended by the World Health Organization [9]. Table 6 presents the tabulation of these questions by gender and city.

Subjective wellbeing. This section includes five questions, all of them on a scale of 0–10. For measuring life satisfaction, the survey included an evaluation measure (in general, how satisfied are you with all aspects of your life). Likewise, this component includes three questions about affect (happy, worry, depressed). These four questions correspond to the core measure of subjective wellbeing suggested by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development to be included in household surveys [10]. Researchers included an additional question about anxiety using the same scale. Table 7 presents the variables.

Table 1
Socioeconomic variables by sex and city.

	Female	Male	Diff	Cali	Medellin	Bogota	Barranquilla	Total
City	-	-	-	61%	22%	10%	7%	100%
n	940	696	-	1000	356	160	119	1635
Male	-	43%	-	42%	47%	39%	35%	-
Female	57%	-	-	58%	53%	61%	65%	-
Age (years)	33,5	33,8	-	34,2	30,3	34,6	38,1	33,7
Socioeconomic status - SES								
SES 1	5%	3%	-	4%	6%	1%	3%	4%
SES 2	13%	10%	-	10%	19%	13%	5%	12%
SES 3	24%	31%	***	25%	34%	31%	15%	27%
SES 4	24%	23%	-	24%	19%	34%	29%	24%
SES 5	22%	23%	-	27%	15%	11%	20%	22%
SES 6	11%	10%	-	11%	7%	9%	27%	11%
Race/ethnicity								
White	30%	30%	-	30%	29%	29%	34%	30%
Mestizo	52%	52%	-	52%	53%	50%	49%	52%
Indigenous	1%	1%	-	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Afro	4%	4%	-	5%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Other	2%	3%	-	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%
None	12%	9%	-	9%	13%	16%	11%	11%
Education level								
Elementary school	0%	1%	-	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
High school	10%	8%	-	8%	14%	5%	6%	9%
Technician	11%	13%	-	10%	21%	8%	3%	12%
Professional - college	53%	52%	-	57%	44%	48%	50%	52%
Professional certificate	11%	11%	-	11%	7%	17%	14%	11%
Master - Ph.D	15%	16%	-	14%	12%	23%	27%	15%
None	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

*** $p > 0.99$ ** $p > 0.95$ * $p > 0.90$.

Table 2

Economic consequences of the pandemic variables by sex and city.

	Female	Male	Diff	Cali	Medellin	Bogota	Barranquilla	Total
Monthly income before the Pandemic								
Less than a monthly minimum wage (MMW)	17%	14%	**	16%	19%	6%	14%	15%
Between 1 and 2 MMW	23%	25%	-	23%	32%	23%	11%	23%
Between 2 and 4 MMW	19%	18%	-	20%	14%	26%	15%	19%
Between 4 and 8 MMW	15%	17%	-	15%	11%	26%	15%	16%
Over 8 MMW	7%	10%	-	7%	8%	13%	23%	9%
No income	16%	13%	-	16%	14%	4%	19%	15%
DK/NA	1%	2%	-	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Income reduced during the pandemic								
Yes	49%	46%	-	46%	51%	45%	50%	48%
Economic situation as compared with last year								
Better	13%	16%	-	14%	12%	19%	11%	14%
Same	49%	46%	-	46%	39%	45%	56%	47%
Worst	35%	35%	-	37%	33%	35%	27%	35%
DK/NA	3%	2%	-	2%	5%	1%	5%	3%

*** $p > 0.99$ ** $p > 0.95$ * $p > 0.90$.**Table 3**

Economic stability in the household by sex and city.

	Female	Male	Diff	Cali	Medellin	Bogota	Barranquilla	Total
Number of household members (average)								
	3,3	3,3	-	3,3	3,4	3,1	3,7	3,3
Minors in the household (-18 years)								
	0,3	0,4	-	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,5	0,3
Have children								
Yes	32%	26%	***	31%	24%	25%	38%	30%
Respondent is the bread earner								
Yes	29%	39%	***	32%	33%	43%	24%	33%
Someone in your household lost their job during the pandemic								
Yes	34%	31%	-	33%	33%	36%	21%	32%
Perception on current income								
Good (enough to cover basic needs and save)	53%	55%	-	53%	50%	62%	59%	54%
Regular (enough to cover basic needs)	42%	39%	-	41%	47%	34%	36%	41%
Low (not enough for basic needs)	5%	5%	-	6%	3%	4%	3%	5%
Household received aid from government during the pandemic								
Yes	4%	4%	-	4%	4%	5%	3%	96%
Have you or anyone in your household gone to bed hungry in the last 6 months?								
Yes	4%	4%	-	4%	4%	5%	3%	4%

*** $p > 0.99$ ** $p > 0.95$ * $p > 0.90$.

Affective and communal relationships. This section enquires about social networks, whether the respondents have felt alone during the crisis, self-reported episodes of violence or abuse during the quarantine in the household; trust in neighbors; and solidarity. These questions were included by researchers based on different questionnaires revised in Colombia [11] and the core measures of social capital suggested by the New Economics Foundation [12]. The questions were adapted in terms of language and context to suit this survey. Table 8 presents the general results of this set of questions.

Table 4

Employment variables by sex and city.

	Female	Male	Diff	Cali	Medellin	Bogota	Barranquilla	Total
Main occupation last week								
Working in a company	36%	43%	***	36%	43%	48%	36%	39%
Working as independent worker	15%	20%	***	18%	15%	25%	15%	18%
Job searching	4%	2%	-	4%	4%	3%	2%	4%
Studying	29%	25%	-	29%	26%	10%	37%	27%
Household chores	9%	2%	-	6%	6%	6%	3%	6%
No activity (no working - no studying)	1%	3%	-	2%	2%	1%	3%	2%
Vacations	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Other	2%	2%	-	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Where did you worked last week								
From home	71%	61%	***	66%	58%	73%	82%	66%
Outside the household	29%	39%	***	34%	42%	27%	18%	33%
Average hours worked last week	41,9	42,9	-	41,8	42,8	44,6	41,2	42,4
You consider your will hold your current job in six months								
Yes	66%	67%	-	65%	66%	68%	76%	66%
Perception of financial situation next year								
Better	31%	40%	***	35%	39%	32%	32%	35%
Same	39%	34%	**	36%	35%	42%	42%	36%
Worst	10%	10%	-	11%	9%	10%	7%	10%
DK/NA	19%	15%	-	18%	17%	15%	17%	18%

*** $p > 0.99$. ** $p > 0.95$ * $p > 0.90$.**Table 5**

Access to financial services and indebtedness by sex and city.

	Female	Male	Diff	Cali	Medellin	Bogota	Barranquilla	Total
Have you been in the need of getting in debt during the pandemic								
Yes	35%	35%	-	35%	35%	36%	24%	34%
Type of debt								
Credit card	43%	40%	-	42%	34%	44%	62%	42%
Bank loan	28%	32%	-	32%	25%	27%	34%	30%
Family - Friends	44%	44%	-	42%	48%	54%	31%	43%
Payday loan	9%	5%	-	6%	13%	3%	3%	93%
Reasons for getting in debt								
Rent - mortgage	18%	18%	-	20%	18%	14%	0%	17%
Pay utilities	21%	20%	-	20%	20%	22%	28%	20%
Buy food	28%	26%	-	28%	29%	29%	24%	28%
Paying debts	46%	45%	-	48%	44%	41%	41%	46%
Buy durable goods (house- vehicle)	14%	11%	-	11%	12%	15%	24%	13%
You or someone in your household has lend money to someone during the pandemic								
Yes	50%	51%	-	49%	53%	52%	52%	50%
Have difficulties paying debts								
Yes	50%	44%	**	49%	47%	44%	37%	48%
No	43%	50%	-	44%	46%	47%	58%	46%
No debts	7%	6%	-	6%	6%	8%	5%	6%

*** $p > 0.99$ ** $p > 0.95$ * $p > 0.90$.

Table 6

Health variables by sex and city.

	Female	Male	Diff	Cali	Medellin	Bogota	Barranquilla	Total
Contribution to								
Health system	18%	13%	***	16%	14%	9%	20%	15%
Retirement system	1%	0%	-	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Health and retirement	47%	56%	***	49%	49%	72%	47%	51%
None	22%	21%	-	22%	26%	15%	16%	22%
Retired	4%	3%	-	4%	1%	1%	5%	4%
DK/NA	6%	6%	-	5%	7%	2%	10%	6%
Health status perception								
Excellent	19%	23%	*	21%	22%	18%	15%	20%
Very good	35%	36%	-	35%	36%	34%	38%	35%
Good	37%	34%	-	36%	33%	40%	41%	36%
Fair	8%	6%	-	7%	7%	8%	6%	7%
Poor	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
DK/NA	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
You or a relative got sick during the pandemic								
Yes	46%	44%	-	42%	52%	54%	37%	45%
Sick of COVID-19	71%	73%	-	69%	76%	77%	75%	72%
Other illness	42%	32%	***	40%	34%	37%	34%	38%
Received medical assistance	88%	84%	-	89%	81%	86%	86%	86%
Would you get a vaccine for COVID-19?								
Yes	55%	69%	***	59%	63%	62%	66%	61%
No	24%	15%	***	22%	17%	21%	17%	21%
DK/NA	21%	15%	-	19%	19%	17%	17%	19%
Average days (during the last 30 days) of poor physical health								
	2,2	1,6	-	2,1	1,5	2,6	0,9	2,0
Average days (during the last 30 days) of poor mental health								
	8,7	6,4	***	8,2	6,5	7,4	7	7,7
Comparing your situation between today and before quarantine, you would say that your mental health is: (0 means worse and 10 means better)								
	5,6	5,8	-	5,7	5,6	5,7	5,6	5,6
Physical activity during the last week								
Yes	54%	65%	***	59%	59%	65%	49%	59%
Average days of physical activity last week	3,6	3,7	-	3,6	3,6	3,8	3,4	3,6
Average time (minutes) per day of physical activity	48,8	56,9	***	52,5	54,4	51,6	48,8	52,6

*** $p > 0.99$ ** $p > 0.95$. * $p > 0.90$.**Table 7**

Subjective wellbeing variables by sex and city.

	Female	Male	Diff	Cali	Medellin	Bogota	Barranquilla	Total
Life satisfaction	6,9	7,1	-	6,9	7	7,1	7,2	7
How happy were you yesterday?	6,9	7,1	-	6,9	7	7	7,1	6,9
How worried did you feel yesterday?	5,9	5,2	***	5,6	5,4	6	5,9	5,6
How depressed did you feel yesterday?	3,8	3,2	***	3,5	3,4	3,8	3,8	3,5
How anxious did you feel yesterday?	5,2	4,5	***	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,9

*** $p > 0.99$ ** $p > 0.95$ * $p > 0.90$.

Table 8

Affective and communal relationships variables by sex and city.

	Female	Male	Diff	Cali	Medellin	Bogota	Barranquilla	Total
During the pandemic have you felt alone or without support								
Yes	35%	33%	-	36%	32%	36%	26%	34%
Do you have close friends?								
Yes	80%	83%	-	82%	78%	88%	83%	82%
Episodes of violence or abuse in the household during the pandemic								
Yes	7%	7%	-	7%	6%	10%	7%	7%
People around is trustworthy								
Very Trustworthy	32%	33%	-	32%	30%	33%	37%	32%
Somewhat Trustworthy	49%	49%	-	49%	48%	57%	41%	49%
No Trustworthy	7%	5%	-	6%	7%	2%	6%	6%
DK/NA	12%	12%	-	13%	13%	8%	15%	13%
People has been solidarity with others during the pandemic								
Yes	45%	47%	-	44%	49%	49%	50%	45%
No	15%	15%	-	16%	12%	16%	11%	15%
DK/NA	40%	38%	-	40%	39%	34%	39%	39%
Given donations (money, in kind, etc.) during the pandemic								
Yes	69%	62%	***	65%	68%	61%	72%	66%

*** $p > 0.99$ ** $p > 0.95$ * $p > 0.90$.**Table 9**

Personal satisfaction questions by sex and city.

	Female	Male	Diff	Cali	Medellin	Bogota	Barranquilla	Total
Overall satisfaction - personal factors (0-10 scale)								
Family	8,3	8,2	-	8,3	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2
Work - employment	6,1	6,4	**	6,1	6,4	6,6	6,3	6,2
Love relationships	6,7	6,8	-	6,7	6,7	7,3	6,9	6,7
Health	7,7	7,9	-	7,7	7,9	7,6	7,9	7,8
Household economic situation	6,8	6,7	-	6,6	6,6	6,8	7,4	6,7
Income	5,8	6	-	5,8	5,9	6	6,6	5,9
Education	7,9	7,8	-	7,8	7,7	7,8	8,3	7,8
Place where you live	8	7,8	-	7,9	7,7	8,2	8,1	7,9
How the pandemic is affecting you								
Economic situation	53%	53%	-	55%	56%	49%	37%	53%
Loss of someone	36%	30%	***	31%	31%	36%	52%	33%
Restrictions and confinement	59%	68%	***	62%	68%	54%	67%	63%
Experience negative emotions	61%	51%	***	56%	54%	60%	63%	57%
Poor family relationships	10%	9%	-	9%	10%	11%	89%	9%
Work-family unbalance	41%	35%	**	37%	38%	46%	44%	38%
Government performance	32%	47%	**	43%	35%	37%	21%	39%

*** $p > 0.99$. ** $p > 0.95$ * $p > 0.90$.

Personal satisfaction. This section comprises two questions with 16 items. The first question enquires about personal satisfaction with a broad range of factors, including family, education, and income. These questions came from CaliBRANDO, the population survey that served as a basis for the whole questionnaire. The second question was included by researchers aiming at capturing how COVID-19 affects different dimensions of quality of life. Table 9 presents the results.

Table 10

Institutional trust variables by sex and city.

	Female	Male	Diff	Cali	Medellin	Bogota	Barranquilla	Total
Institutional trust (0-10 scale)								
City Council	3,8	3,8	-	3	3,4	2,8	3,8	3,8
Policy	3,2	3,1	-	3	3,4	2,8	3,8	3,1
Public officials	3	3	-	2,8	2,9	3,4	4,3	3
Consider should be beneficiary of government aid								
Yes	33%	29%	-	31%	33%	33%	22%	31%
In which way could the government provide support								
Employment	56%	64%	**	62%	56%	73%	42%	62%
Food	34%	26%	**	27%	45%	21%	31%	31%
Subsidies - cash transfers	66%	67%	-	66%	64%	64%	81%	66%
Subsidies for affordable housing	36%	33%	-	32%	41%	34%	38%	35%
Education	42%	44%	-	42%	45%	45%	54%	43%
Safety	53%	65%	-	63%	44%	57%	54%	57%
Overall satisfaction - Government factors (0-10 scale)								
Local measures during the pandemic	4,8	4,6	-	4,4	5,3	5,5	5,7	4,8
Safety	3,8	3,6	-	3,2	4,4	4,2	5,3	3,7
Access to health services	4,7	5,1	**	4,5	5,1	5,5	5,7	4,8
Public transportation	4	4,2	-	3,5	4,9	5	5,3	4,1
Employment	3,1	3,3	-	2,9	3,6	3,6	4,2	3,2
Parks and green spaces	4,6	4,6	-	4,2	4,7	5,2	6,6	4,6
Education	4,3	4,6	-	4,1	4,5	4,6	5,5	4,3
Utilities	4,2	4,5	*	4,2	4,3	4,9	4,8	4,3
Traffic	4,2	4,4	-	4,2	4,2	4,4	5,3	4,3
Neighborhood	3,9	4	-	3,7	4	4,4	5,3	3,9
Promotion of physical and mental health	4,1	4,3	-	4	4,4	4,3	5,2	4,2

*** $p > 0.99$. ** $p > 0.95$. * $p > 0.90$.

Institutional trust. This section includes seven questions to measure institutional trust and satisfaction with government performance. Three questions about institutional trust (trust on the city council, national police, and public officials) come from the guidelines to measure institutional trust from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. These questions are designed for population surveys [13]. Two questions have the purpose to proxy for the proportion of respondents considering the need for government help and the mechanisms to deliver them public aid. One question focused on measuring overall satisfaction with the mayor's performance. Lastly, the survey includes ten items to evaluate the satisfaction with different policy aspects. The last question comes from the CaliBRANDO survey. Table 10 presents the tabulation of these questions by gender and city.

The questionnaire was piloted 20 times initial implementation by researchers, friends, colleagues, and family members. Minor adjustments were made after the pilot. Annex A presents the questionnaire. Likewise, files available at MendeleyData [1] includes raw data (excel format) and the questionnaire.

2. Experimental Design, Materials and Methods

This survey took place during November 2020 and January 2021 in the four largest cities in Colombia: Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, and Barranquilla. Four universities: Universidad Icesi & POLIS, Universidad de los Andes, EAFIT & RISE and Universidad del Norte, were the academic partners of this Project. A local newspaper (Diario el País - Cali) was also one of the broad partnership members to conduct the study. The survey was collected through "Typeform," an online pooling service, and was distributed through different social networks and newspaper advertising on

the webpage. This data set presents 1,637 valid observations. The survey was closed after three months when no new responses were recorded for one week. Respondents gave their consent to use the information for academic purposes, and participation was voluntary. The survey did not include personal information to guarantee the anonymity of respondents.

Ethics Statement

The ethics committee of Universidad Icesi approved the surveys before implementation (code # 311), respondents provide consent to use the information for academic purposes, and participation was voluntary.

CRedit Author Statement

Lina Martínez: Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing – original draft, Supervision; **Isabella Valencia:** Formal analysis, Investigation; **Valeria Trofimoff:** Formal analysis, Investigation; **Nicolás Vidal:** Data curation; **Esteban Robles:** Data curation; **Juan Carlos Duque:** Data curation, Writing – review & editing; **Olga L. Sarmiento:** Data curation, Writing – review & editing; **Angel Tuiran:** Data curation; Writing – review & editing.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have influenced the work reported in this paper.

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Supplementary Materials

Supplementary material associated with this article can be found in the online version at doi:[10.1016/j.dib.2021.107268](#).

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