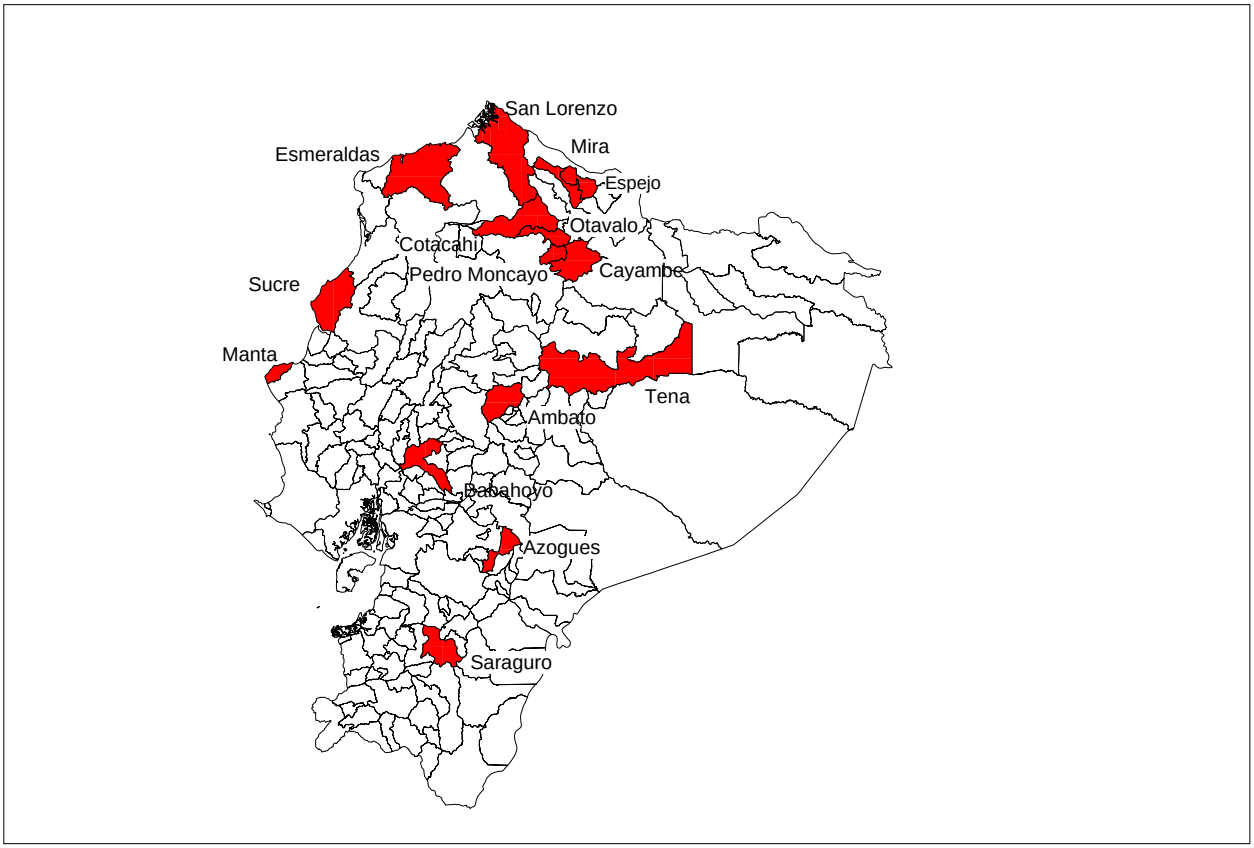
Municipal Development in Ecuador: 2002 Baseline Survey



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Introduction

This document presents the base-line survey of the 15 cantons in which the ARD-3D project has begun operating. The survey of 4,500 respondents provides a great deal of information on the residents of those cantons, including their demographic and socio-economic characteristics, the nature of their participation in municipal government activities, their evaluation of their local government, and a wide range of attitudes and behaviors relating to democratic governance.

ARD and the University of Pittsburgh have agreed to carry out this study, with funding from USAID, in order to be able to trace the progress of the ARD-3D program over time. It is planned, for example, to repeat this study in 2004 so that comparisons can be made with this baseline. Hopefully, future surveys will be drawn and comparisons made to trace long-term progress. Sometimes improvements in development programs do not emerge over the short-term, while at times early improvements prove to be ephemeral and disappear with time. Only by tracking progress over the long term can we determine which activities worked and which did not.

The study goes beyond the 15 cantons and compares, in many respects, those 15 to the nation as a whole, which is made possible by the existence of the University of Pittsburgh national sample drawn in 2001. That study has already been reported upon extensively.[1] The national sample allows us to place the 15 cantons into national perspective. The reader will find that in a number of ways the 15 selected cantons differ from the national average, scoring either above or below that average. It is vitally important for those engaged in promoting the ARD-3D program to become familiar with the differences between the 15 selected cantons and the nation as a whole. For example, in some respects, a number of the 15 cantons are already far above the national average, and efforts made to boost them further would likely produce limited returns. In other ways, however, some of the cantons are far below the national average, and one would want to know why that is the case and what special problems are being faced by these cantons.

A perhaps even more important lesson to learn from the data presented here is that the 15 selected cantons differ from each other in a wide variety of ways. Some are clearly more developed than others, while others are extremely poor. Some have highly participant citizens, while others have citizens who are very disengaged from local government. It is important to be aware of these differences; just as any good marketing firm needs to know a lot about the public to whom it hopes to make a sale, workers in development projects need to understand their publics as well.

The report gives a citizen-eye view of local government. It does not intend, however to present a comprehensive picture of each of the 15 municipalities, since other methodologies would be required to do that. For example, the survey gathered data on citizen perceptions of municipal finance, but cannot measure the actual status of those finances, which would have to

[1] Mitchell A. Seligson, Agustín Grijalva, and Polibio Córdova, *Auditoría de la democracia: Ecuador* (Quito, Ecuador: Ediciones CEDATOS, Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar and Universidad de Guayaquil, 2002).

be done by a careful accounting study. The study provides information on citizen perception and citizen behavior and as such gives a client-oriented perspective to the ARD-3D project. That perspective, while limited, is quite important. Little will it serve if the project is successful in making local government more efficient, if citizens do not believe that it is more responsive to their needs and demands.

Finally, it is important to emphasize that only a small portion of the potential relationships that could be analyzed in this report are presented here. We do not know at this juncture which findings presented in the report will be of special interest to ARD, AID, the mayors, their councils or the public. It may well be, for example, that in one canton the problems found to the most serious by the citizens, based on the survey reported on here, do not mesh with the problems chosen for special attention in the ARD-3D project. In that case one would want to probe the data base further, digging in to find out which citizens (male/female, old/young, urban/rural) are highlighting which problems. In this way, it could be determined, for example, that a vocal or powerful minority may have fostered its views on local government, disregarding the wishes of the vast majority, or it may be found that citizens are deeply divided along gender, age or class lines. It would be impossible at this time to anticipate the questions that might arise from the examination of this report, but the tools to dig further and respond to additional inquiries are available at the University of Pittsburgh and we stand ready to respond to any quires that we can answer with the survey data.

Finally, it is important for ARD and AID to consider carefully how they wish to use the findings from this report. Citizens gave us their time in these 15 cantons, and in many ways it is important to let them know what we found. Citizens in cantons that earned “high scores” might justifiably be proud of themselves and their local governments. Cantons that scored less well might feel the competitive urge to do better the next time around. On the other hand, there are always risks that citizens and/or local governments that do not shine in this report will want to “kill the messenger” and take these findings as a personal criticism. Thus, these results could be a two-edge sword. Those who use them, must do so with considerably forethought and sensitivity. If they are left to molder in desks and files in Quito, however, much of their utility will be lost.

Chapter I. Description of the Selected Cantons

USAID, in cooperation with ARD, Inc. has selected 15 municipal governments in Ecuador that they will help strengthen. The goals of that project are stated in ARD documents and will not be repeated here. The present study reports on a baseline survey of residents in the 15 selected municipalities carried out in July 2002.

This chapter seeks to provide a general description of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the sample. That sample consisted of 15 cantons, in which the local government, called here "the municipality," is to be the object of institutional strengthening. At appropriate points in the analysis, comparisons will be made with national data from the 2001 University of Pittsburgh Public Opinion Project survey in Ecuador.[2] There are two key goals of this effort. The first goal is to inform the reader about the characteristics of the population living in the selected municipalities. The second goal is to pave the way for comparisons between those municipalities and the nation as a whole. Only by making such comparisons can we control for those differences and therefore draw appropriate conclusions about the nature of the baseline survey.

Before the demographic and socio-economic information is presented for the selected cantons, it is important to provide the list of the 15 cantons selected for study, and their sample sizes. The list is ordered alphabetically. The reader will note that the sample size is identical for each canton. This was done so that it would be possible to compare the cantons one to another with the same degree of statistical precision (in this case, with a confidence interval of ± 4.6%, at the 95% level). The population sizes of each municipality varies, as is shown below, but by keeping the sample the same, we avoid drawing very small samples from the smallest municipalities, samples so small we could not confidently talk about the results of each one individually.

[2] Mitchell A. Seligson, Agustín Grijalva, and Polibio Córdova, *Auditoria de la democracia: Ecuador* (Quito, Ecuador: Ediciones CEDATOS, Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar and Universidad de Guayaquil, 2002).

Table I. 1 Selected Cantons, Listed Alphabetically

Canton	Sample size
Ambato	300
Azogues	300
Babahoyo	300
Cayambe	300
Cotacachi	300
Esmeraldas	300
Espejo	300
Manta	300
Mira	300
Otavalo	300
Pedro Moncayo	300
San Lorenzo	300
Saraguro	300
Sucre	300
Tena	300
Total sample	**4,500**

It is also helpful to note the distribution of the selected cantons among the provinces of Ecuador. This is shown in Table I. 2.

Table I. 2. Selected Cantons Ordered by Province

Province	Canton	Sample
Cañar	Azogues	300
Carchi	Espejo	300
	Mira	300
Esmeraldas	Esmeraldas	300
	San Lorenzo	300
Imbabura	Otavalo	300
	Cotacachi	300
Loja	Saraguro	300
Los Rios	Babahoyo	300
Manabí	Manta	300
	Sucre	300
Napo	Tena	300
Pichincha	Cayambe	300
	Pedro Moncayo	300
Tunguragua	Ambato	300
Total		4,500

It is also helpful to see the location of these 15 municipalities on the map of Ecuador.

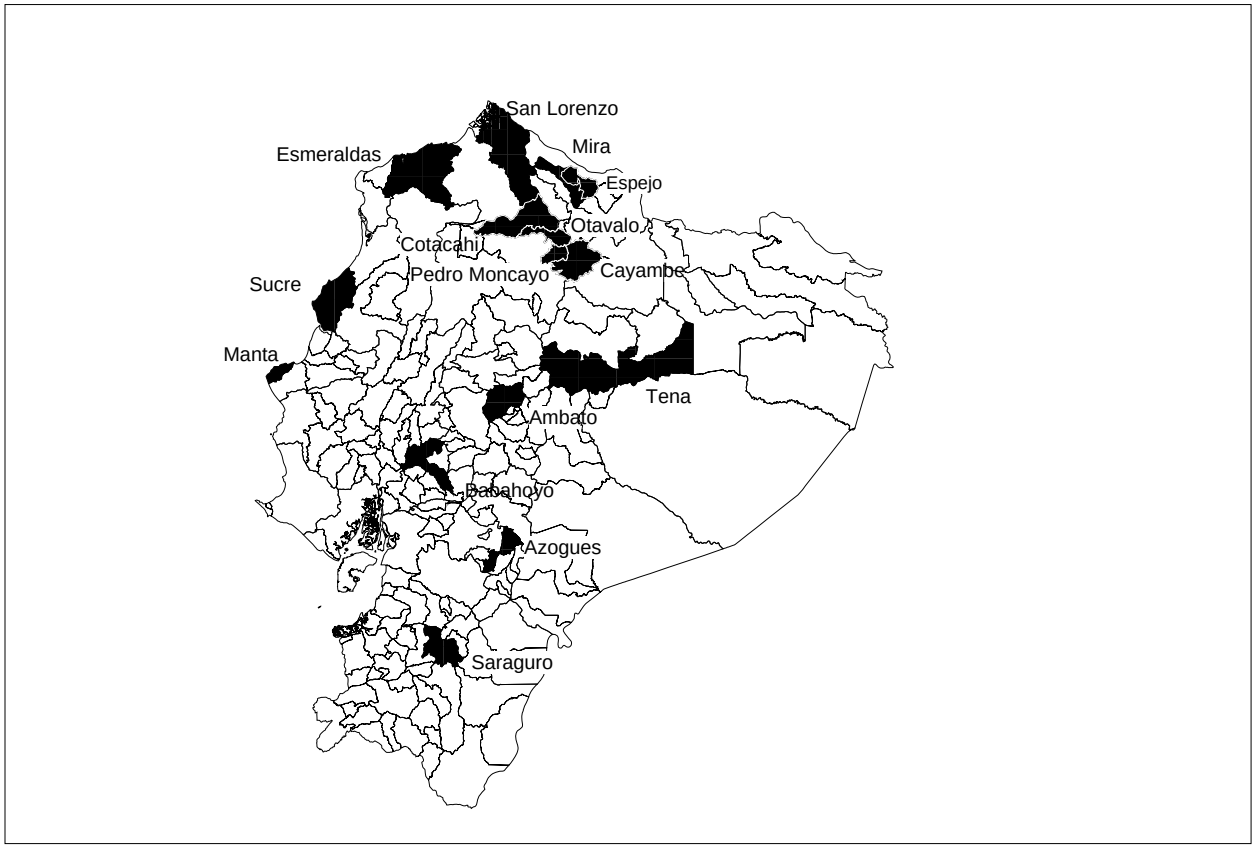

Figure I. 1 Map of ARD-3D Selected Cantons

Population Size and Urbanization

The cantons selected by ARD for the municipal development program vary substantially in size as is shown in Table I. 3. The smallest has only a little fewer than 13,000 residents, while the largest has close to 300,000. These population figures were drawn from the preliminary 2001 national population census as provided by INEC. The following tables provide a view of these municipalities from the perspective of population size.

Table I. 3. Selected Cantons Sorted by Total Population

Municipality	Urban population	Rural population	Total population	Sample size	Percent urban
Mira	5,886	7,032	12,918	300	0.46
Espejo	6,283	7,268	13,551	300	0.46
Pedro Moncayo	11,701	13,843	25,544	300	0.46
Saraguro	7,315	20,681	27,996	300	0.26
San Lorenzo	15,568	12,504	28,072	300	0.55
Otavalo	14,916	22,338	37,254	300	0.40
Tena	23,017	23,321	46,338	300	0.50
Sucre	24,838	27,195	52,033	300	0.48
Azogues	34,024	31,041	65,065	300	0.52
Cayambe	40,519	29,325	69,844	300	0.58
Cotacachi	44,346	46,171	90,517	300	0.49
Babahoyo	83,245	50,380	133,625	300	0.62
Esmeraldas	97,063	61,580	158,643	300	0.61
Manta	190,890	3,891	194,781	300	0.98
Ambato	164,211	123,408	287,619	300	0.57

If the cantons are ordered by their level of urbanization a somewhat different picture is produced, as is shown in Table I. 4. There it is shown that with the exception of Saraguro, which is only 26% urban, most of the rest of the cantons are about equally split urban/rural. Only three cantons are much higher than that, with Manta the single exception, being virtually entirely urban. Overall, then, the selected cantons are fairly homogeneous in their degree of urbanization. Compared to the nation as a whole, which is 61% urban, according to projections from the 1990 census (more recent data from the 2001 census, which is still being tabulated, is being sought), the 15 municipalities are less urban than the nation. This is not surprising since the largest cities, Quito and Guayaquil were excluded from the ARD project.

Table I. 4. Selected Cantons Sorted by Level of Urbanization

Municipality	Urban population	Rural population	Total population	Sample size	Percent urban
Saraguro	7,315	20,681	27,996	300	0.26
Otavalo	14,916	22,338	37,254	300	0.40
Mira	5,886	7,032	12,918	300	0.46
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Pedro Moncayo	11,701	13,843	25,544	300	0.46
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Manta	190,890	3,891	194,781	300	0.98

Geographic Location

The sample is widely disbursed in the three main regions that constitute the nation: coast "costa"), mountain ("sierra") and east ("oriente"). The distribution into these three regions, further subdivided by urban and rural, is shown in Figure I. 2. The eastern (i.e. "oriente") region includes a single canton, Tena, located in a largely rural area of the country.

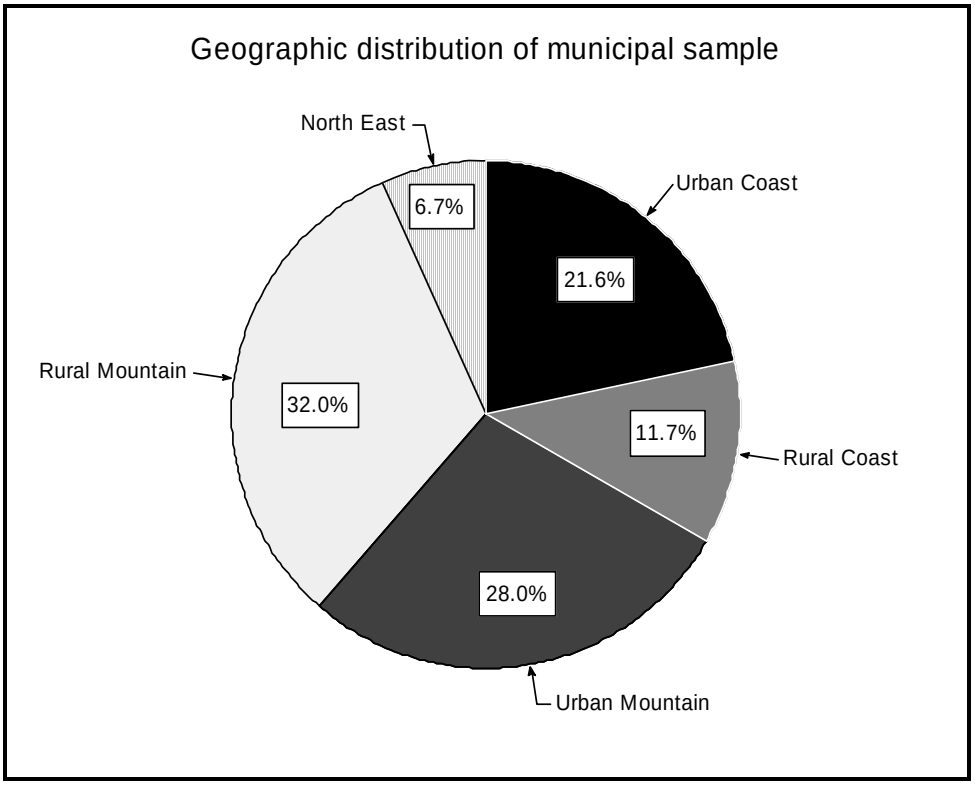

Figure I. 2 Geographic distribution of municipal sample

Another way of looking at the geographic distribution of the sample of selected cantons is to compare it to the national population distribution. The 2001 national sample was distributed based on the known national population parameters. As shown in Figure I. 3, the municipalities selected for the project are far less likely to be in the urban coast region than is the actual population of Ecuador. On the other hand, rural mountain (i.e., "sierra") municipalities are heavily overrepresented in the sample vs. the national population distribution. The sample is much closer to the national population distribution for the other regions of the country.

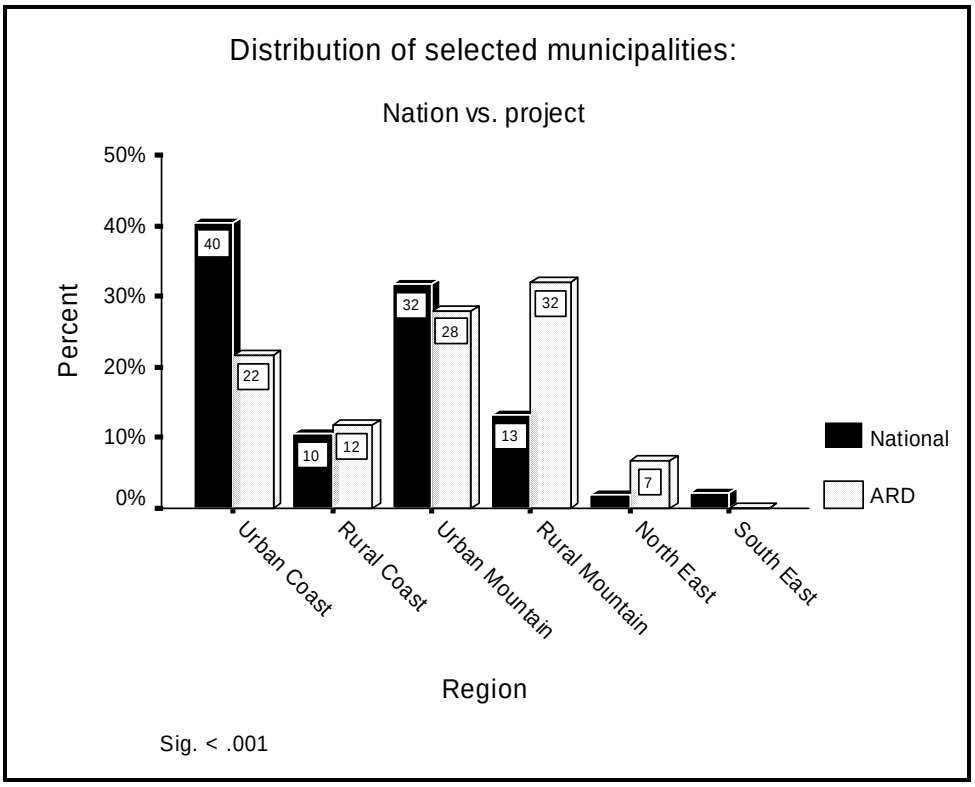

Figure I. 3 Distribution of selected municipalities:

Natin vs. project

Demographic Patterns

Gender

We designed the sample to equally represent males and females and this goal was successfully accomplished. An examination of the gender distribution in the sample of the 15 selected cantons makes this obvious. In each of the cantons, the percentage of males and females very close to if not exactly 50%.

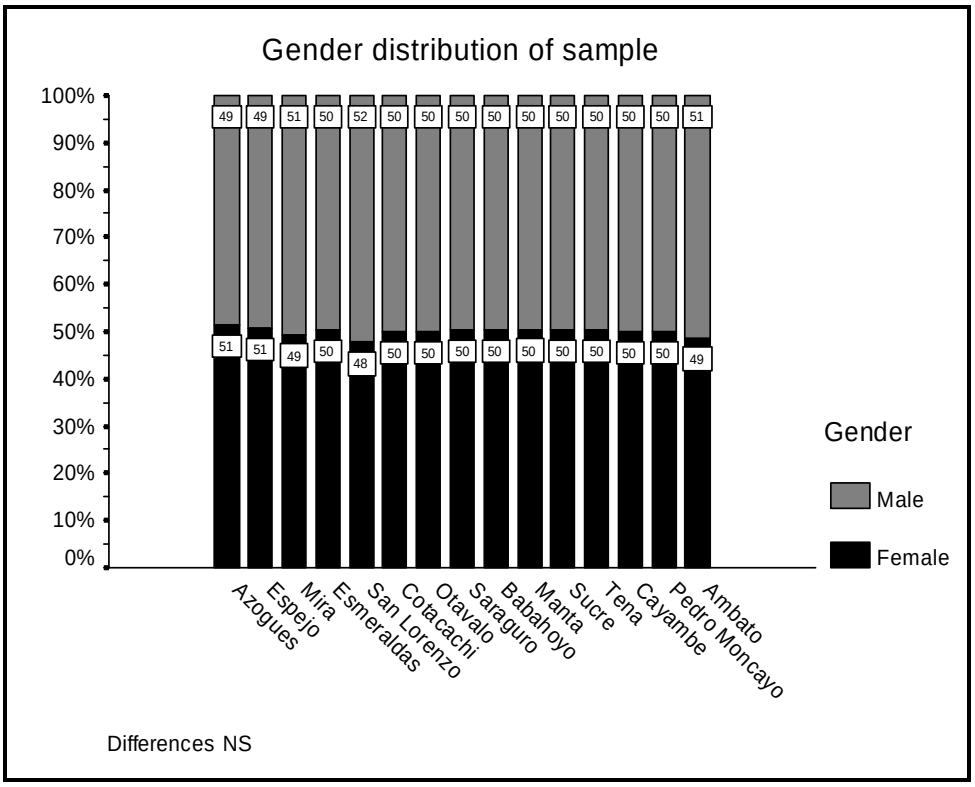

Figure I. 4 Gender distribution of sample

Age

Comparisons of the average ages of the respondents in the municipal sample to that of the nation is instructive. First, however, we examine the mean ages of the respondents. It is important to keep in mind that the results reported here are for the sample, which was chosen form among the voting-age adults in the 15 selected municipalities. Therefore, the mean ages are far higher than for the overall population of these areas.

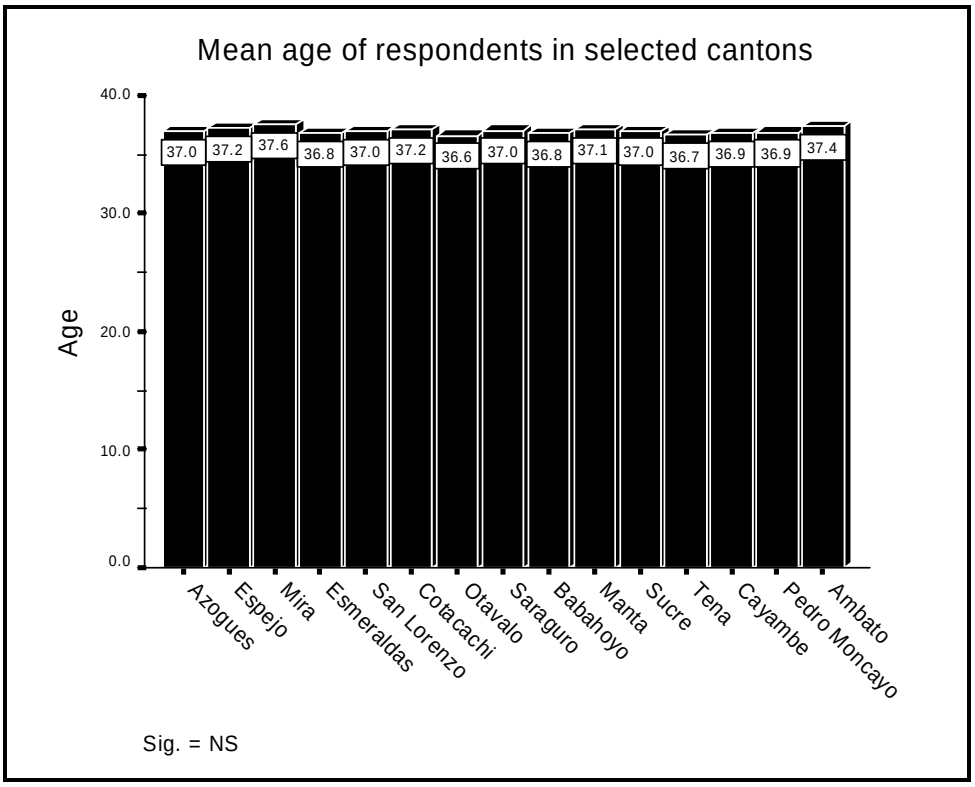

Figure I. 5 Mean age of respondents in selected cantons

When the nation is compared to the municipal sample, the results show that the average age is a bit younger in that sample than it is in the nation as a whole (Figure I. 6). This is a result of the more rural nature of the sample, areas in which birth rates are higher than in urban areas, and as a result, mean ages are lower.

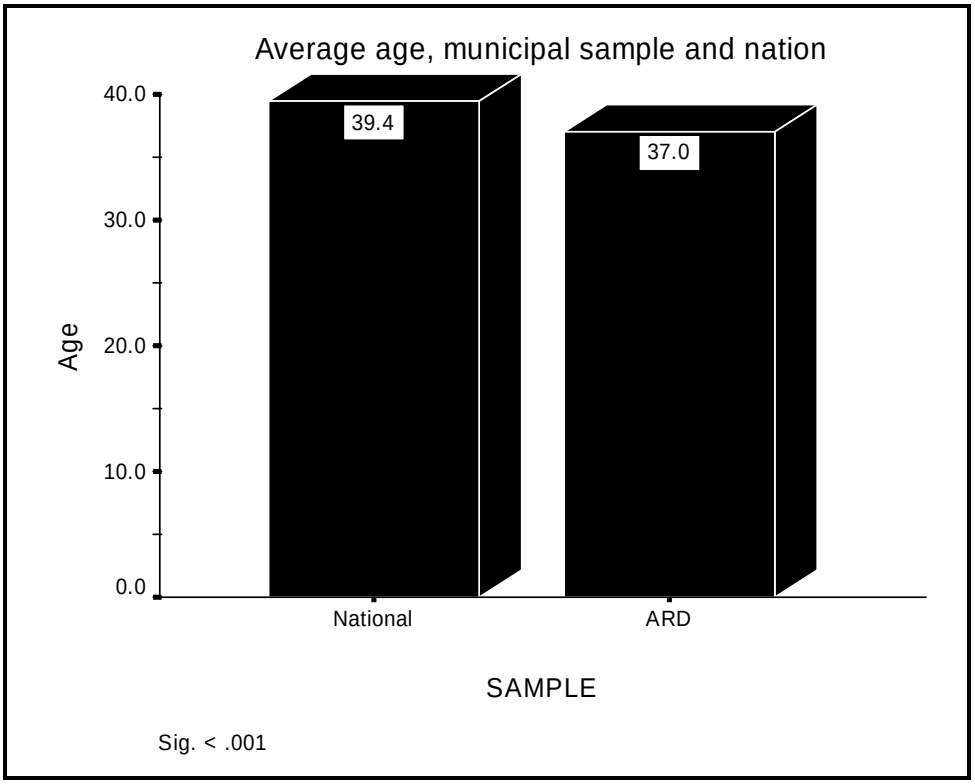

Figure I. 6 Average age, municipal sample and nation

Family Size

The survey asked each respondent (Q12) about the number of children that they have. In Figure I. 12, it can be seen that there is significant variation, but the range is quite small. Only San Lorenzo, which has already been seen to be poorer and less well educated than the other cantons in the sample, has an unusually high number of children. These findings suggest that San Lorenzo is a special case in the sample. It is of note that many years ago a U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer wrote about this area and its extreme poverty.[3] The fact that the area was so poor thirty years ago and remains so today suggests that the municipal development program will have its work cut out for it in attempting to make changes in this area.

[3] Moritz Thomsen, *Living poor; a Peace Corps chronicle* (Seattle,: University of Washington Press, 1969).

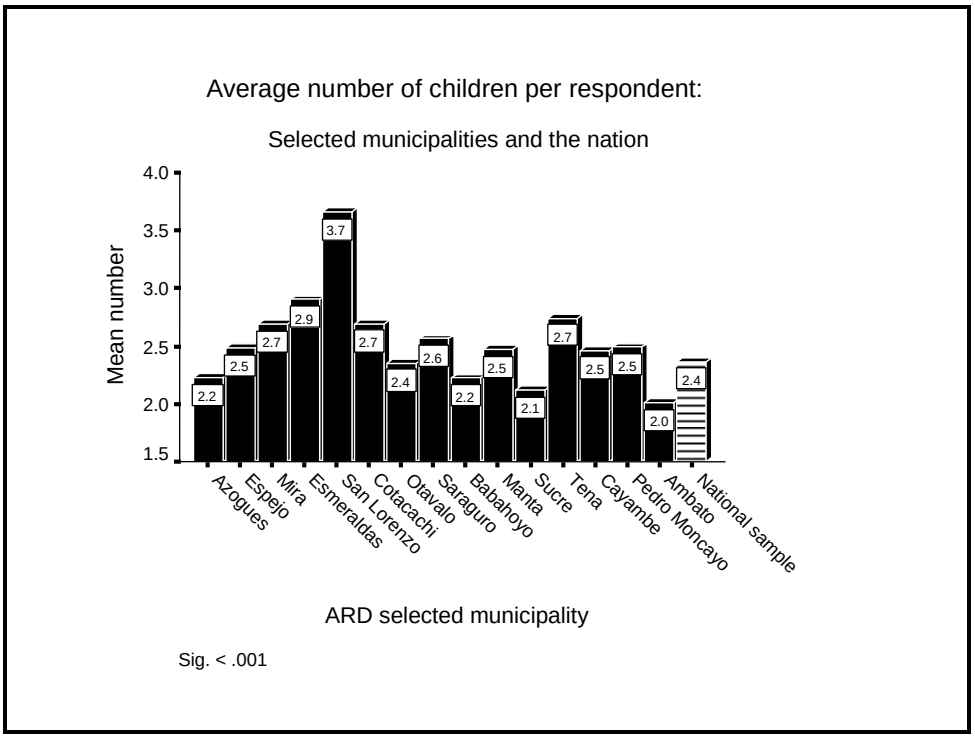

Figure I. 7 Average number of children per respondent:

Selected municipalities and the nation

Marital Status

Closely related to the number of children an individual has is their marital status. The results for the selected cantons and the comparison with the national sample are contained in Figure I. 8. The largest group of respondents were married, or living in common law union. This suggests that most of the communities are socially stable and perhaps more likely to engage in active civil society participation than other communities. But, San Lorenzo again stands out, with a much larger proportion of the community being in common-law union than any of the other cantons, although the proportion is fairly high in Esmeraldas and Babahoyo as well.

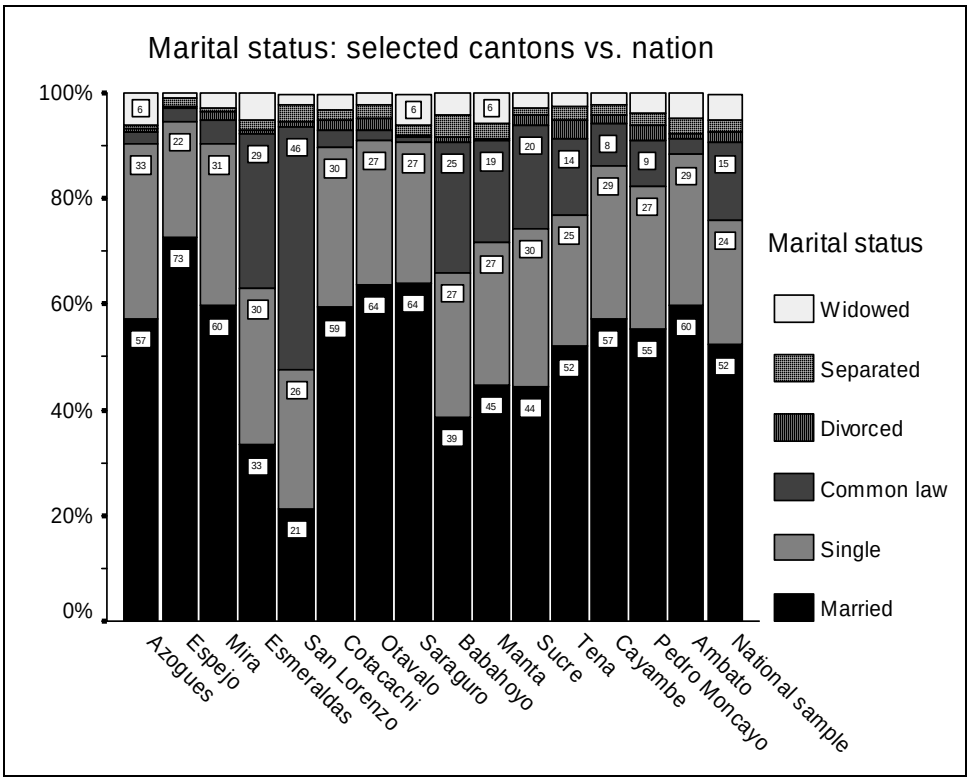

Figure I. 8 Marital status: selected cantons vs. nation

Socio-Economic Characteristics

One of the most important variables in the study of civil society is education. The survey obtained data from each respondent on the total number of years of school completed. The comparison of these averages for each canton is shown in Figure I. 9. There is considerable variation, with some of the municipalities scoring far lower than the others. For example, Mira, San Lorenzo and Cotacachi are the only municipalities in the sample with education levels lower than eight years. The only pattern to these differences is that Mira and Cotacachi are urban mountain cantons, while San Lorenzo is an urban coastal town.

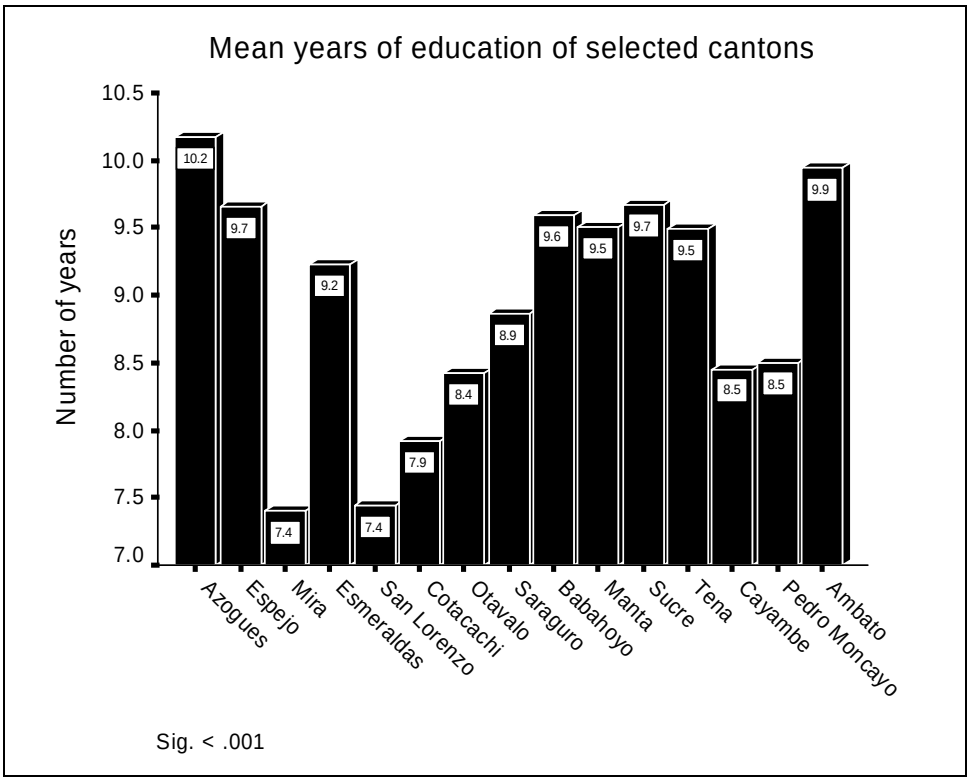

Figure I. 9 Mean years of education of selected cantons

In comparison to the nation as a whole, the selected cantons exhibit lower levels of education. Taken as a whole, the selected cantons have a mean education level of education of 8.9 years, compared to 10 years for the national sample, as is shown in Figure I. 10. Once again, since the selected cantons exclude the major urban centers of Quito and Guayaquil, where the educational levels are the highest, these findings are not surprising, but need to be kept in mind when comparing the cantons to the nation.

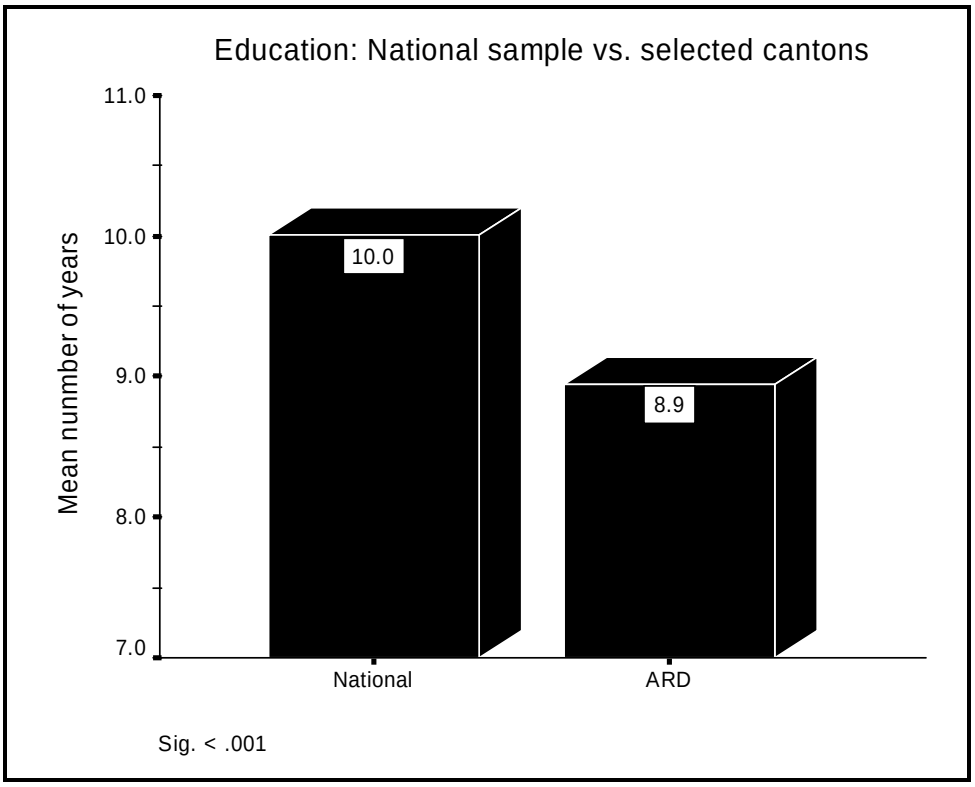

Figure I. 10 Education: National sample vs. selected cantons

Income

The survey also asked about monthly household income (Q10), and did so based on a scale that ranged from 0-13. The interested reader should consult the appendix of this report to see the specific income ranges in dollars. The results, as shown in Figure I. 11, demonstrate once again that the selected cantons are somewhat different from the country as a whole. The results show that while both the nation and the selected cantons average between $151 and $200 monthly household income, the national average within this range is significantly higher than for the selected cantons. These findings are consistent with the education pattern, showing both lower income and lower education in the selected cantons. Education and income are, of course, correlated with each other. Indeed, for the entire sample being considered here, the correlation is a strong .40, significant at <.001.

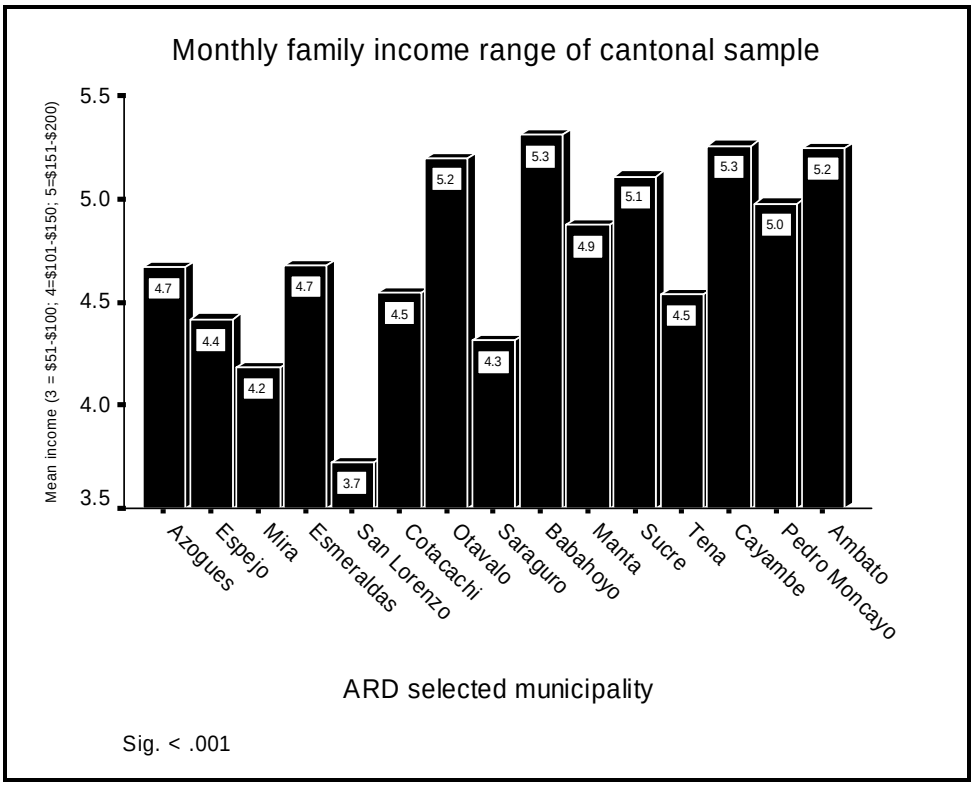

Figure I. 11 Monthly family income range of cantonal sample

Within the cantonal sample being analyzed here, there is a wide range of average incomes, as is shown in Figure I. 12. The low-end outlier in the sample is San Lorenzo, which had already been shown to exhibit a low level of education. Mira, which also had a low level of education, is on the low end of income.

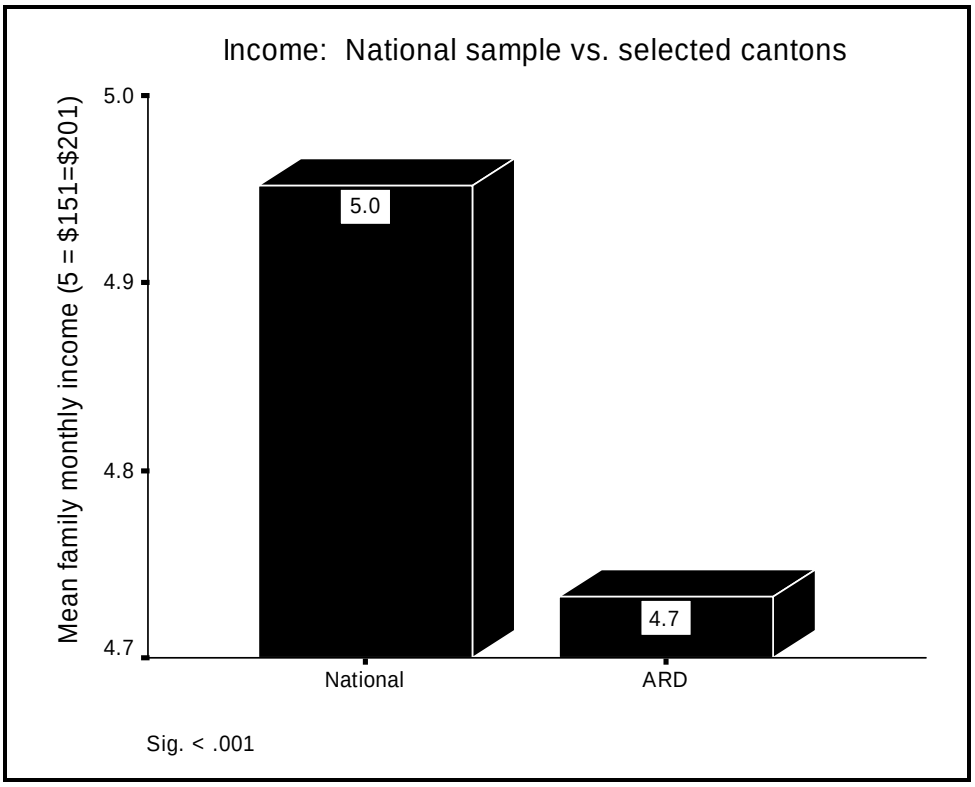

Figure I. 12 Income: National sample vs. selected cantons

Unemployment

Throughout Ecuador, unemployment and underemployment are serious problems faced by the populace.

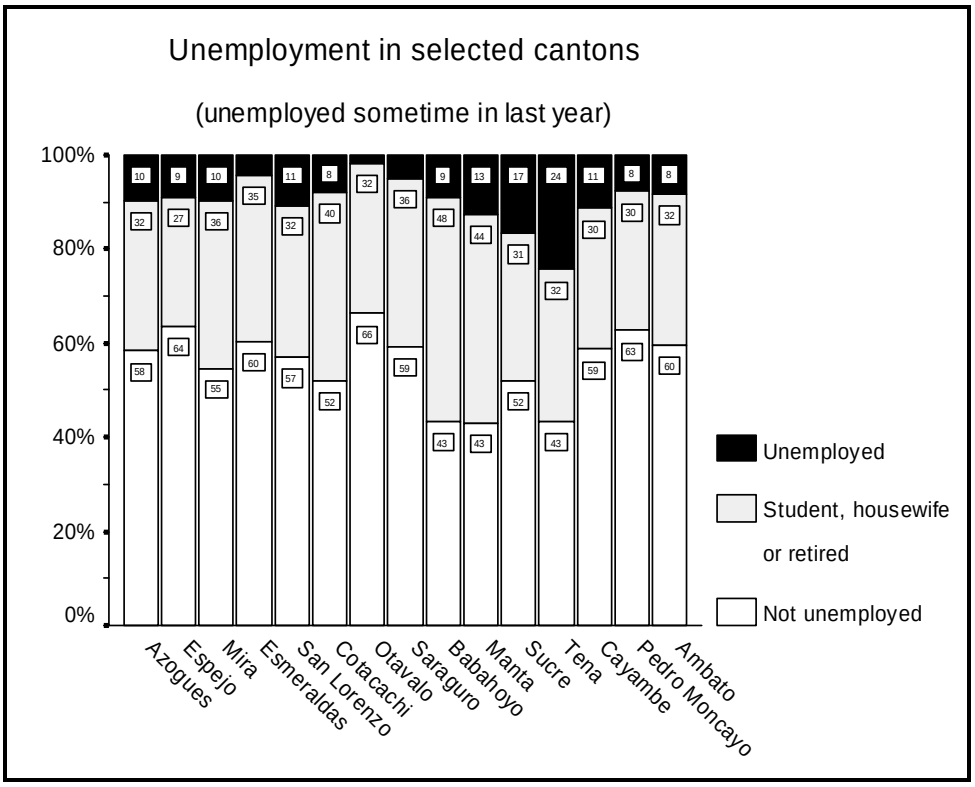

Figure I. 13 Unemployment in selected cantons

(unemployed sometime last year)

Ethnicity

Ethnicity, once thought to be largely subsumed by national identity, has reemerged on the world scene as a powerful force. Ethnic identity can play an important role in social organization and disorganization. The survey asked respondents to self-identify their ethnicity. The results are shown in Figure I. 14. With the exception of Esmeraldas and San Lorenzo, the largest category is that of "mestizo" or mixed. In Esmeraldas, San Lorenzo and to a certain extent Mira, Black ethnicity is quite high compared to the country as a whole, where it is very small.

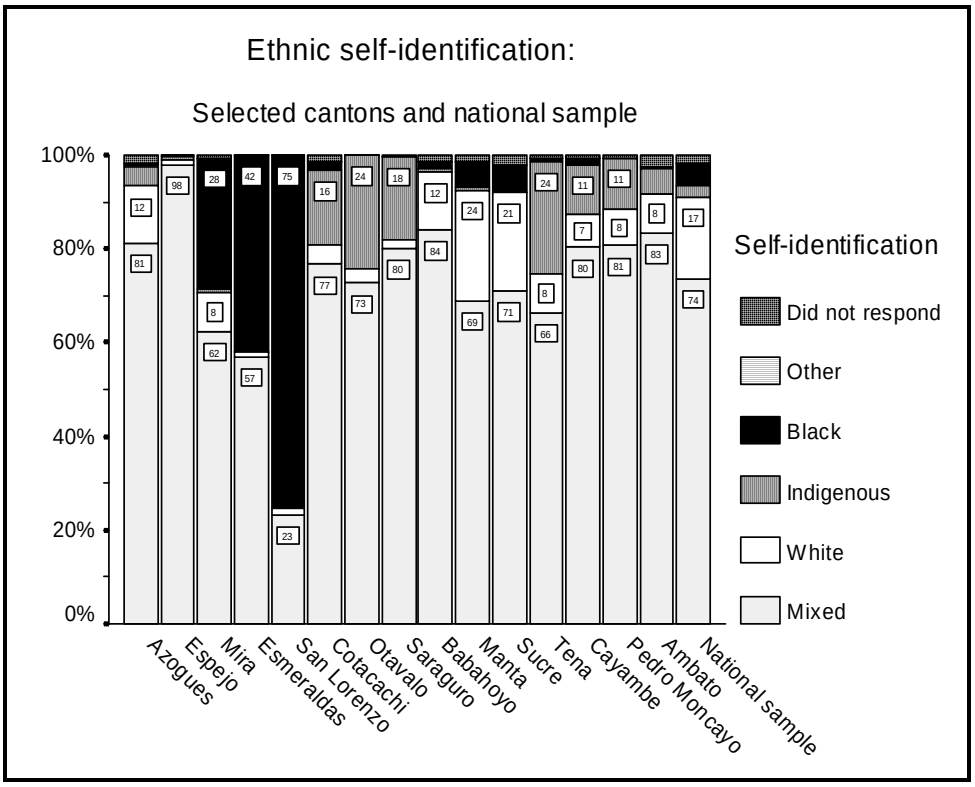

Figure I. 14 Ethnic self-identification:

Selected cantons and national sample

Political Orientation

Political preferences can be important in understanding the character of the cantons that are targets for the municipal development program. In Ecuador, as in much of Latin America, parties and voters differ on the basis of their ideological orientations. Some Ecuadorians, and the political parties that represent them, favor large-state solutions to problems, while others favor a far more neo-liberal, laissez fair position. We tap into these differences with a question that asks respondents to locate themselves along a standard left-right scale of ideology. Not everyone was able to do this, as 33% of the respondents did not answer this question. The proportion who did not respond, on average, had a lower level of education than those who did. The national mean on the standard 10-point left-right scale (where 1 = extreme left and 10 = extreme right), is 5.5, as is shown on Figure I. 15. This reveals that on average Ecuadorians tend to place themselves in the ideological center. But, it is noteworthy that Otavalo, and to a lesser degree Tena, Cayambe and Pedro Moncayo lean substantially more to the political left than do the other cantons in the sample or the national population as a whole. The significance of these differences may be observed in national election patterns. For example, the candidates in the 2002 presidential election tended to array themselves along left-right lines, at least to some extent, with marked differences in policies articulated by the candidates. Local elections often

line up with national elections in that parties at the national level have their echo at the local level. It is less clear, however, whether these differences result in different policies at the cantonal level since mayors do not set national macro-economic policy.

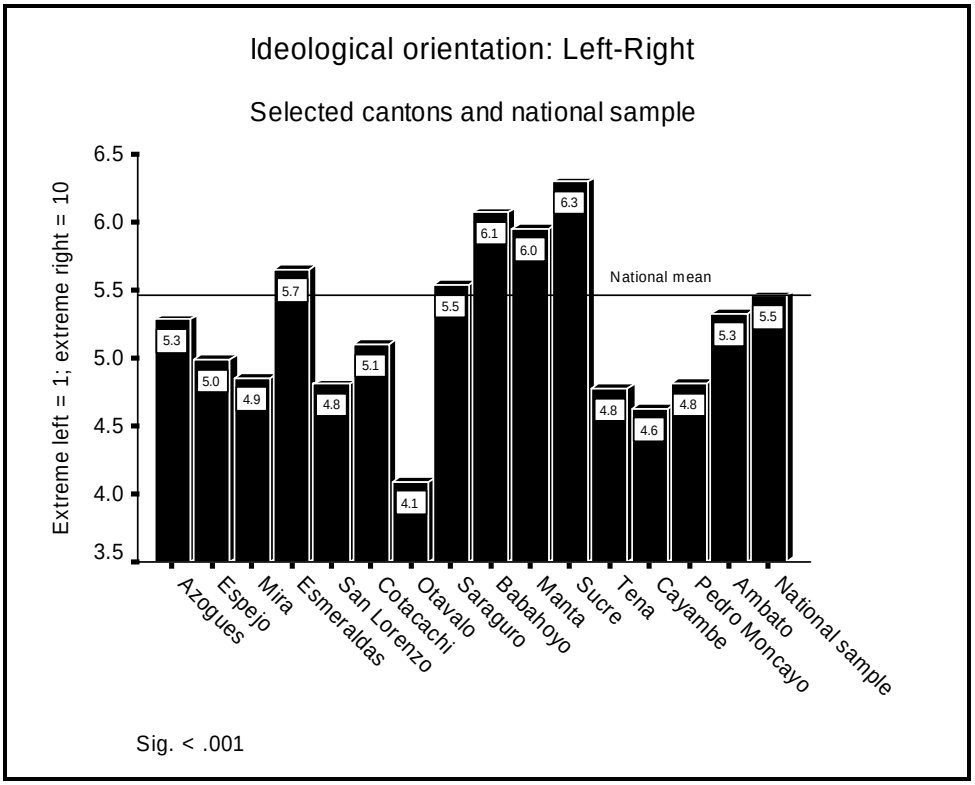

Figure I. 15 Ideological orientation: Left-Right

Selected cantons and national sample

Vote in 2000 Mayoral Election

The survey also contains data on the vote that the respondents cast in the 2000 mayoral election. The Figure I. 16 shows the results for the parties that individually received more than 5% of the votes according to the respondents from the survey. The Partido Social Cristiano was by far the most popular, but substantial proportions of the respondents did not vote or cast a null or blank ballot. Some of the respondents in 2002 had not been eligible to vote in 2000 because they were too young, but this accounts for only about 8% of all of the respondents.

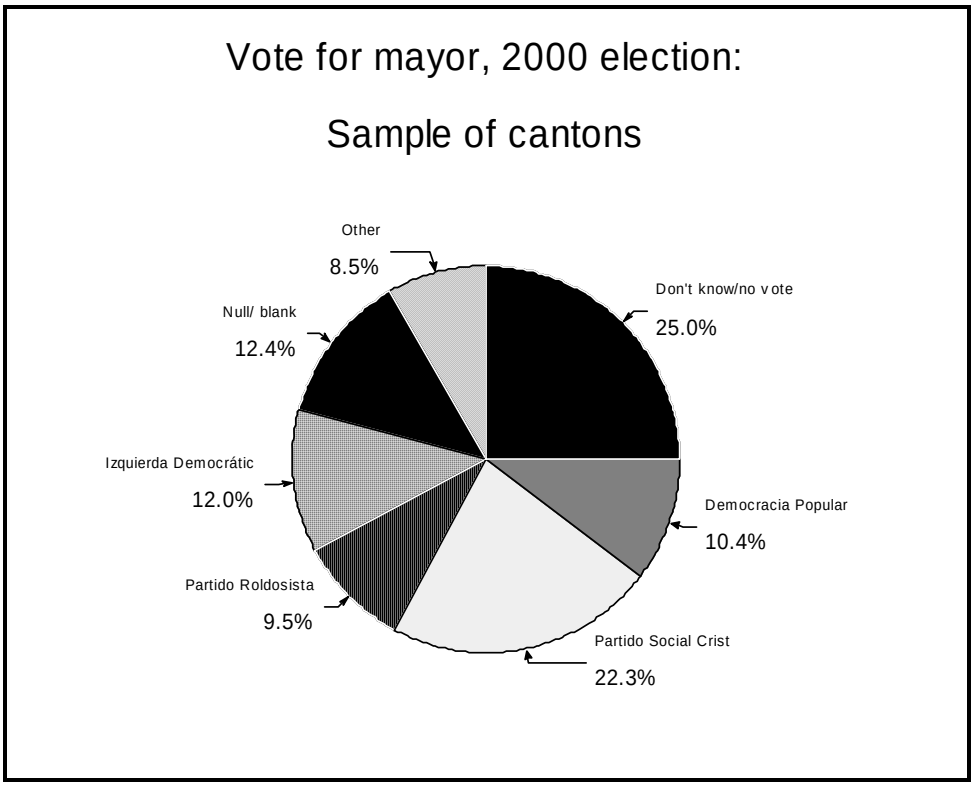

Figure I. 16 Vote for mayor, 2000 election:

Sample of cantons

Conclusions

This chapter has painted a portrait of the respondents to the survey in terms of their demographic, socio-economic and political characteristics. It has compared the respondents in the 15 selected cantons to national-level data from the University of Pittsburgh Latin American Public Opinion Project. The main finding from this chapter is that there is considerable diversity among the cantons chosen for the pilot projects. Some are considerably more developed than the national average, while others are far less developed. We also found that the cantons vary in other ways, such as in family size, level of education, voting patterns, ideological and partisan orientation.

These findings are important to keep in mind when the data are analyzed in the remaining sections of this study. It would be wrong to assume, we know based on this chapter, that these 15 cantons are alike as "peas in a pod." For this reason it is important to treat each canton as a separate unit with its own particular characteristics. In the data analysis, we control for these socio-economic and demographic differences so that we can examine the variables of interest net of these differences. In the next chapter, we examine the nature and level of local government participation. That is then followed by an analysis of satisfaction with local government.

Chapter II. Participation in Local Government

This chapter reports on citizen participation in local government in the 15 selected municipalities that are part of the pilot effort in Ecuador. It does so by comparing the 15 municipalities to each other, and, when appropriate, to the nation as a whole. The municipal survey contained many more questions on local government than did the national survey, so comparisons with the national pattern are not always possible.

Attendance at Municipal Government Meetings

Municipalities in Ecuador and elsewhere carry out a wide variety of meetings during the year. Some of those are formal sessions generally held in the county seat, but sometimes located in a local parish, and some are open town meetings, what are known as *cabildos abiertos*. In the national study, the question asked focused on the *cabildo abierto*, although the intention was to count any form of municipal meeting attendance by citizens. The wording used was:

NP1. ¿Ha asistido a un cabildo abierto [reuniones convocadas por el alcalde] durante los últimos 12 meses? (1) Sí (2) No (8) No sabe/ no recuerda

When we conducted the pretests for the municipal study, it became clear to us that some people refer to the *cabildo abierto* as the *cabildo ampliado*. We decided to modify the item to include that wording as well, so that the question included both forms of the *cabild*o, as well as general meetings of the municipality. The wording read:

NP1. ¿Ha asistido a un cabildo abierto o cabildo ampliado [reuniones convocadas por el alcalde] durante los últimos 12 meses?

(1) Sí **[Sigue con MUNIFA]** (2) No **[Saltar hasta NP1A]** (8) No sabe/ no recuerda **[Saltar a NP1A]**

In order to be certain that we were not missing attendance at regular municipal meetings we added another question focusing directly on regular municipal meetings:

NP1A. ¿Ha asistido a una sesión municipal durante los últimos 12 meses? (1) Sí **[Sigue con MUNIFB]** (2) No **[Saltar a NP1B]** (8) No sabe/ no recuerda.

We examine the results of these two items in Figure II. 1, but concentrate first on the *cabildo abierto* findings because that is the area in which direct comparisons can be made between the nation and the ARD sample of selected cantons. The results show that for the nation as a whole somewhat more than about one out of ten Ecuadorians say that they have attended a *cabildo abierto* in the year prior to the survey, whereas in the selected cantons, the percentage is significantly lower, only about 8 percent. This result presents us with a puzzle since the prior research in Ecuador, consistent with other research carried out by the University of Pittsburgh

Latin American Public Opinion Project, has found that municipal participation is *higher* in rural areas and lower in urban areas. Since the selected cantons in the ARD project exclude the major metropolitan areas of the country, one would have expected the level of participation to have been higher there than for the country as a whole. It was noted that 61% of Ecuadorians live in urban areas, but for the sample it was only 53%. We also found that the sample was somewhat poorer and less well educated than the national population. Each of these factors can play a role in municipal (and other) participation.

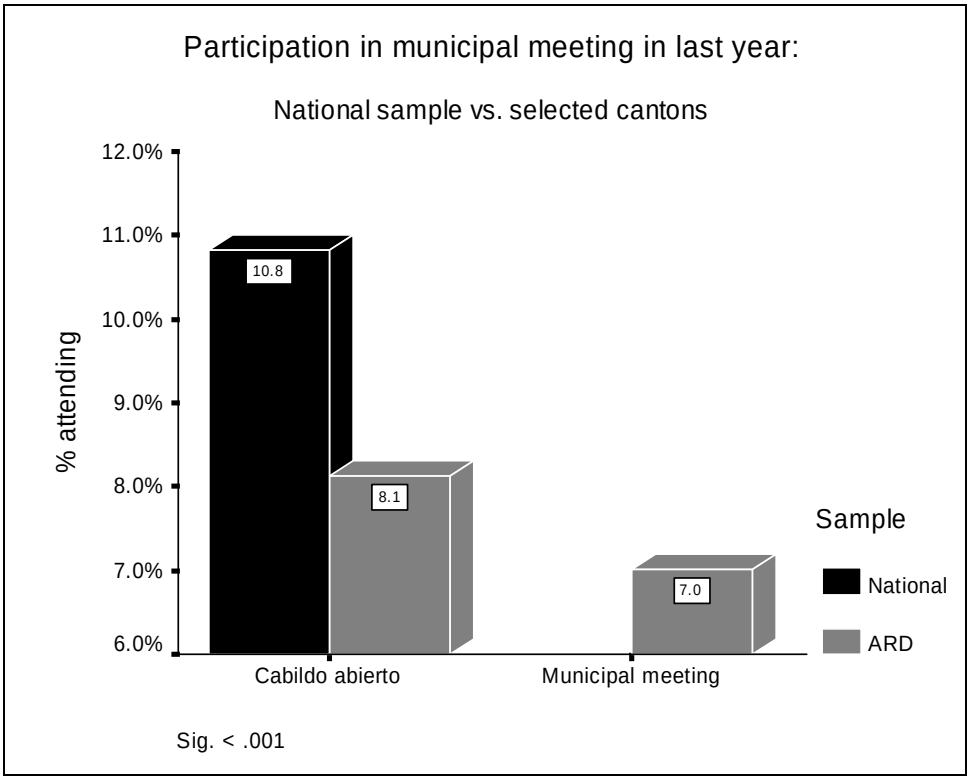

Figure II. 1 Participation in municipal meeting in last year:

National sample vs. selected cantons

In order to understand more clearly why the selected cantons for the ARD project are reporting significantly lower levels of *cabildo abierto* participation than the nation as a whole, we control for the differences between the two samples and re-run the analysis presented above. But, when this is done, it is noted that 4.8% of respondents in the combined national and municipal samples did not report their incomes.[4] In order to replace these missing respondents, use is made of another measure, this of material wealth, which is based on the series of questions asking about ownership of various household appliances (see the R series at the end of the

[4] It is common for respondents in surveys to attempt to shield some of their more personal information, such as income. In many surveys the percentage of non-reporting of incomes is much higher than it is here.

questionnaire).[5] On this series we do not have missing data and so can establish a surrogate level of income for each respondent in the study.

The analysis is carried out using a technique called "analysis of covariance." What this does is to compare the level of attendance at *cabildo abiertos* in Ecuador of the two groups under study, namely the nation vs. the selected cantons, but does so net of the impact of education, wealth and urbanization. Education is measured by years of schooling completed, wealth is measured by the index of appliances noted above, and urbanization is the official census bureau definition that categorizes an area as urban or rural. All three of these variables have a significant impact on participation, as is shown in Table II. 1. The column on the right side shows significant levels, and it shows that the variable "sample" which is the way the data set distinguishes between the national sample and the selected cantons is significant at < .004 even after controlling for education, wealth, and area (urban/rural). The covariates (i.e., control variables) each tend to boost participation. That is, those with higher education, more wealth and who live in rural areas (the variable "area is coded 1 = urban, 2 = rural), participate more than those who are less well educated, poorer and live in urban areas).

Table II. 1. Analysis of covariance of participation in *cabildos abiertos*

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	69973.179	4	17493.295	21.556	.000
Intercept	6338.293	1	6338.293	7.810	.005
ED	18798.217	1	18798.217	23.164	.000
WEALTH	9977.899	1	9977.899	12.295	.000
AREA	31467.368	1	31467.368	38.776	.000
SAMPLE	6797.780	1	6797.780	8.377	.004
Error	5524874.905	6808	811.527		
Total	6150000.000	6813			
Corrected Total	5594848.085	6812			

a R Squared = .013 (Adjusted R Squared = .012)

The results shown above can be portrayed graphically, with the results shown in Figure II. 2. These results should be compared with those presented in Figure II. 1. The control factors made a difference, but only a small one. Thus, the difference between the national sample and the ARD selected cantons is real, and not an artifact of differences in the two samples. *This finding is important. If it were not known because this baseline comparison had not been made, it might appear to evaluators that the ARD project actually lowered participation in town meetings, when in fact the sample itself started out lower than the nation.*

[5] The series includes 13 items, of which 12 are used here. One item, number of light bulbs and lamps in the household (R10) was excluded since some respondents reported over 30, a number that would have heavily skewed the scale.

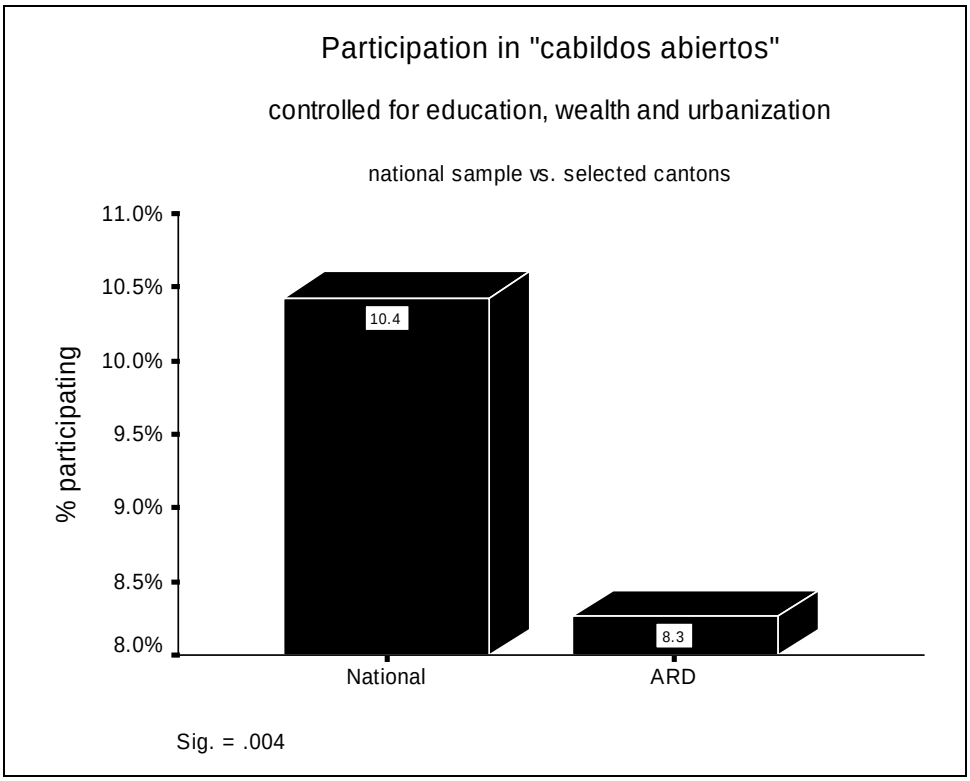

Figure II. 2 Participation in "cabildos abiertos"

Controlled for education, wealth and urbanization
National sample vs. selected cantons

One argument against the significance of these findings is that the difference in absolute terms is only about 2% for the controlled results (as shown in Figure II. 2). Thus, one should not exaggerate their importance. The more important findings emerge by comparing the individual cantons, as is done below.

It is important to probe these interesting findings a bit further, because thus far the comparisons have been between the nation and the ARD sample of selected cantons as a whole. It is important to look at the sample on a municipio-by-municipio basis. Means can be deceiving, as they can be averaging highs and lows. Fortunately, the sample was designed explicitly to enable comparisons among the individual municipios. The results, which are complex, are presented in Figure II. 3. This is a "confidence interval" chart. The vertical "I" represents the range of values that participation could take on based on sampling error (i.e., the fact that the survey interviewed only 300 respondents per municipio, not 100% of them). The confidence interval (i.e., the height of the "I") is smaller for the national sample since the sample size is much larger, as is shown by the "N" beneath the X axis of the plot. The black box in the middle of each "I" represents the actual mean of that municipio. An example will help make the point clear. Compare the national sample result at the far right of the chart with that of Ambato. There we see that participation in Ambato is quite low, ranging somewhere between a low of 1% and a high of about 5%, with the actual mean of Ambato at about 3%. Is that lower than the national average? As we can see, the national average is far higher, ranging from a low of a little

lower than 10% to a high of about 12%. On the other hand, Espejo, Mira and Tena have means that are *above* the national average, but not significantly so (their "I" brackets are mostly above the national "I"). Further inspection shows that Esmeraldas, San Lorenzo, Saraguro, Babahoyo, Manta, and Sucre also have means significantly below the national average. Thus, no municipio selected for the project is significantly above the nation, but seven are significantly below. These differences need to be carefully considered by those involved in implementing and evaluating the project.

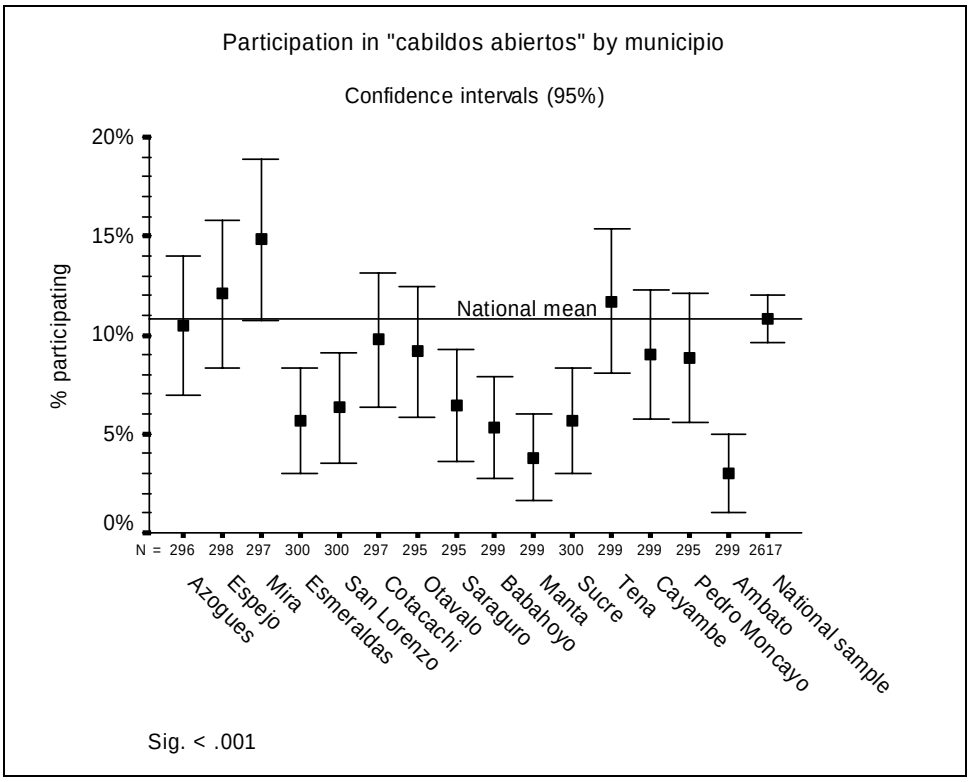

Figure II. 3 Participation in "cabildos abiertos" by municipio

Confidence intervals (95%)

It is now appropriate to return to the other finding shown in Figure II. 1, namely, that when we asked about participation in municipal meetings and not about *cabildos abiertos*, a question not asked of the national sample, we found that 7% of the respondents had done so. It is possible that some of these same individuals also attended the *cabildo abierto,* and in fact the two questions are closely correlated (r = .46, sig. < .001). Yet we would not merely want to add up the two results and assume that real total of participation is the sum of the two. Rather, we would want to know how many respondents participated in one of these activities and how many in both, and, of course how many in neither. As shown in Table II. 2, only 3.8% of the sample attended both the *cabildo* and the municipal meeting, while 3.3% attended the municipal meeting

but not the *cabildo*. For the sample as a whole, 88.6% attended neither, and 11.4% attended either one or both.

Table II. 2. Cross tabulation of attending a *cabildo abierto* with attending a municipal meeting

		NP1A Attended municipal meeting		Total
		Yes	No	
NP1AYes Attended "cabildo abierto"		3.8%	4.4%	8.2%
	No	3.3%	88.6%	91.8%
Total		7.0%	93.0%	100.0%

The range of participation in the municipal meetings is shown in Figure II. 4, but for this variable, as noted before, we do not have national-level data. Once again we see that Ambato is extremely low, as is Esmeraldas. On the other hand, Cayambe and Pedro Moncayo are significantly above the mean of the municipal sample.

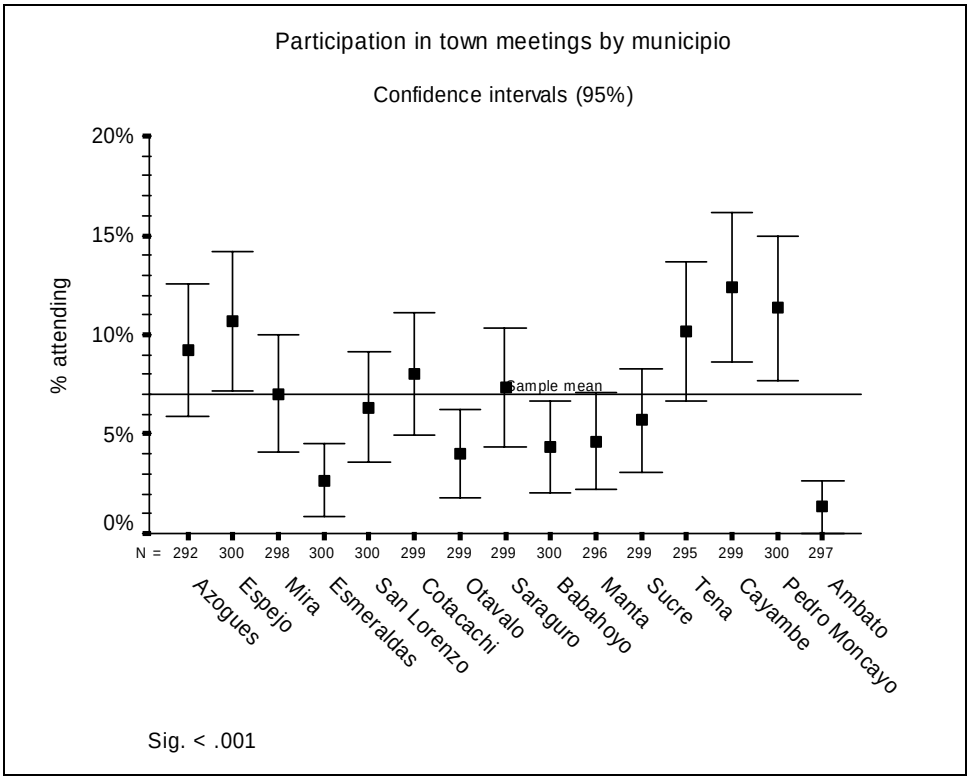

Figure II. 4 Participation in town meetings by municipio

Confidence intervals (95%)

Attendance at Parish Council Meetings

In Ecuador, article 228 of the Constitution provides for "juntas parroquiales" which are local parish associations connected, at least in theory, to the cantonal municipal government. These parish councils are newly founded, only emerging when the most recent code was approved in October 2000. Yet, surprisingly, this is clearly the most popular of the levels of local government, since a far higher percentage of respondents attended these meetings than those of the municipality itself. Obviously, the issue here is accessibility, since the cost in terms of time and effort to attend a parish association meeting for most people is far lower than the cost of attending a cantonal-level event. Yet, this finding suggests an inherent vitality of these parish organizations that need to be factored into any program of local government reform and revitalization.

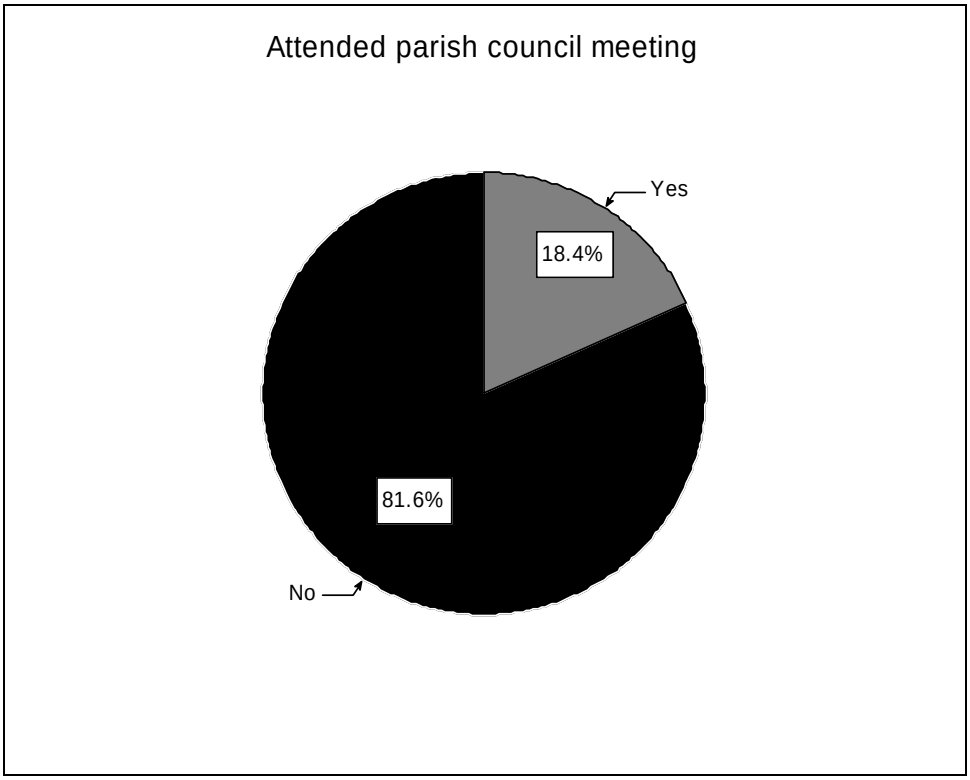

Figure II. 5 Attended parish council meeting

How Citizens Learn of Municipal Meetings

In the ARD-3D sample, we asked two questions (MUNFIA; MUNIFB) to determine how it is that those who attended *cabildos abiertos* or municipal meetings had learned about them. The results for the *cabildos abiertos* are presented in Figure II. 6, while the results for the municipal meeting are shown in Figure II. 7. Overwhelmingly, direct invitations from the mayor or a council person was the most common way that citizens have been informed about these local

government meetings. This finding suggests quite strongly that if the mayor and/or council persons were more active in inviting participation, they would increase attendance.

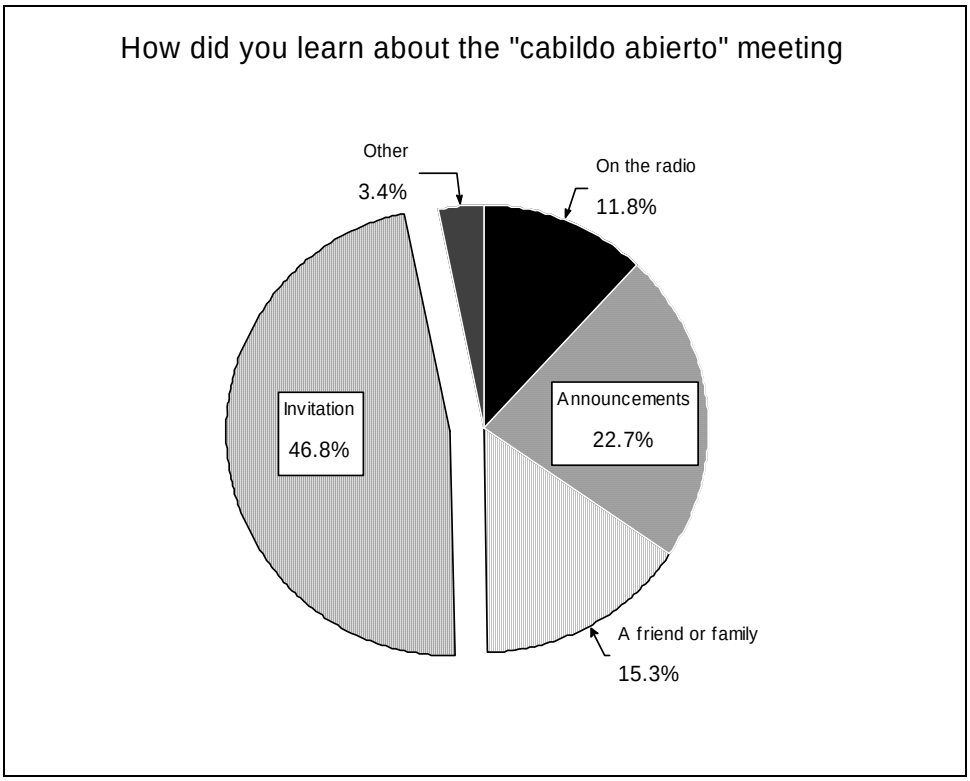

Figure II. 6 How did you learn about the "cabildo abierto" meeting

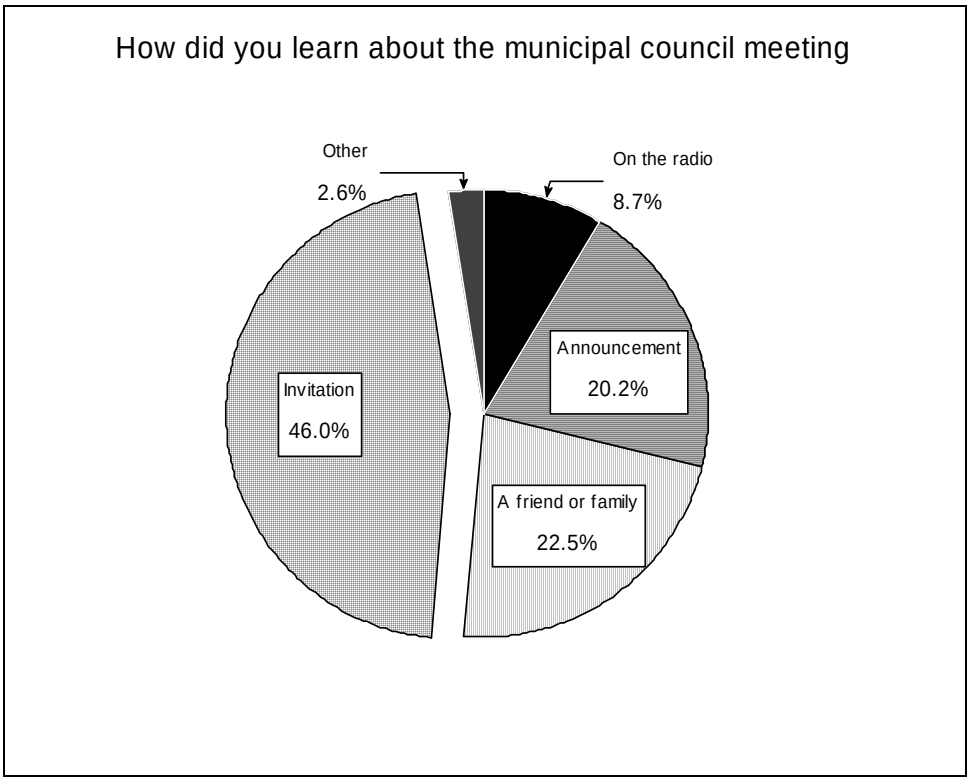

Figure II. 7 How did you learn about the municipal council meeting

The results presented above are for the 15 municipalities as a whole, but as shown in Figure II. 8, there is wide diversity in the patterns. It is of note that in cantons such as Azogues, Esmeraldas, Manta, and Tena deviate markedly from the norm. In those cantons invitations from the mayor or council persons was far less common than in the other cantons. In Esmeraldas alone, the great majority of those attending did so based on radio announcements. These findings suggest a great diversity and, perhaps it could be said, a variation in the culture of disseminating information about municipal government activity. They also reflect media access in these areas.

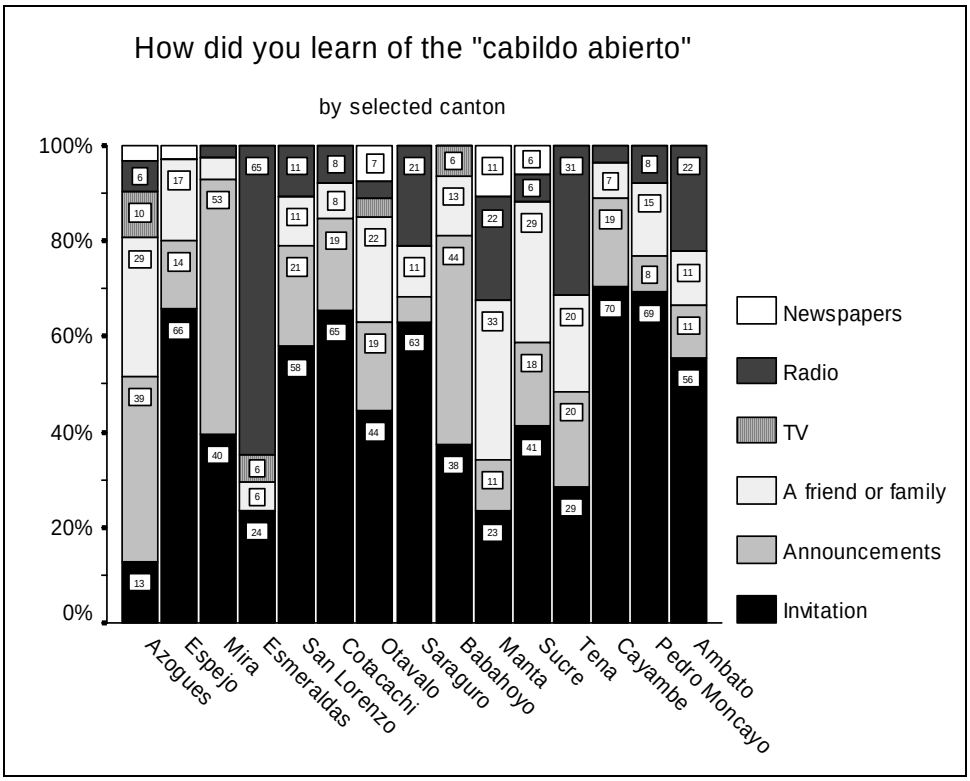

Figure II. 8 How did you learn of the "cabildo abierto" by selected canton

The factors of learning about the municipal meetings are very similar to those regarding the *cabildo abierto* and therefore are not shown here. What is different is the ways in which those attending the parish councils have heard about the meetings. These are shown at the cantonal level in Figure II. 9.

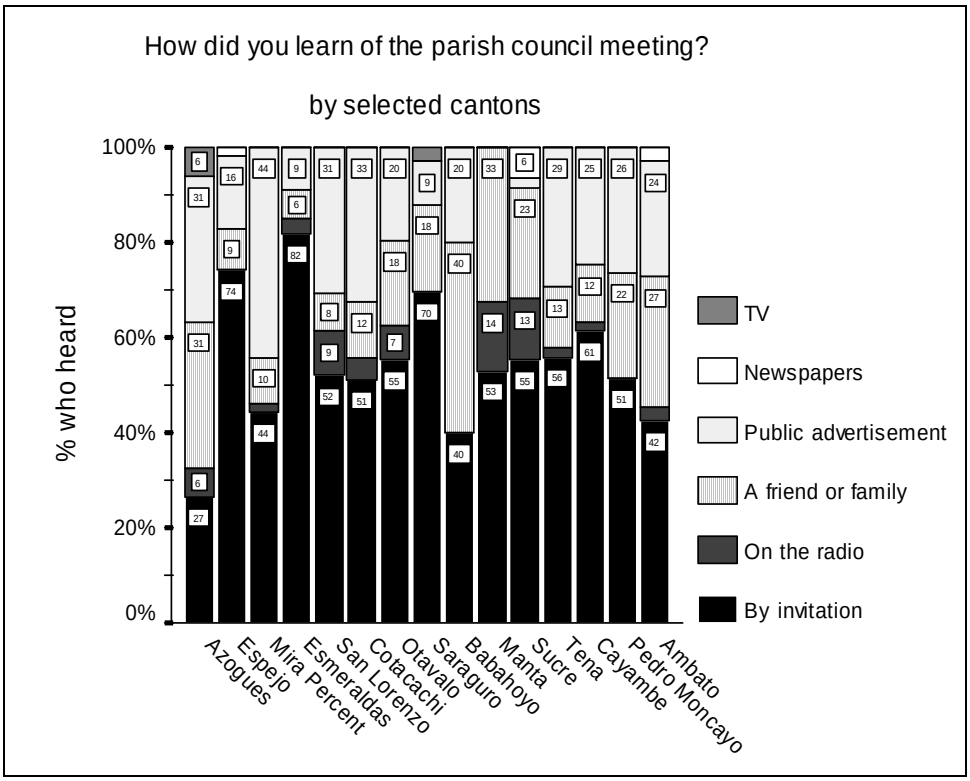

Figure II. 9 How did you learn of the "cabildo abierto" by selected cantons

Factors Affecting Participation

In order to determine which factors affect participation, we need to resort to multivariate analysis so that we can see which ones out of a series of factors are statistically significant predictors in our sample of ARD-3D municipalities. Since we are predicting a dichotomous dependent variable (i.e., participation vs. non-participation) as opposed to a continuous variable (e.g., income), we need to use logistic regression.[6]

Gender

In the national study of democratic values and behaviors carried out by the University of Pittsburgh in Ecuador it was found that females participated at levels far lower than men. This is a common, but not universal finding in Latin America. For example, the gender gap is very wide

[6] The proportion of respondents who participated, around one in ten, marked the dependent variable skewed. When the skew is extreme, as it is for example in the case of predicting the outbreak of wars or civil disturbance, special techniques have been developed. But, the skewness of the variable in the present case is far removed from those extreme examples. The interested reader should consult the latest thinking on this subject by reading Gary King and Langche Zeng, "Logistic Regression in Rare Events Data," *Political Analysis* 9, no. 2 (2001):131-63.

in Guatemala, but quite narrow in Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Is there a gender gap among the 15 cantons in the ARD-3D sample? The results are presented in Figure II. 10. As can be seen, there is a very wide gender gap in attendance at the *cabildo abierto*, but there are also significant gaps in municipal meeting attendance and parish council attendance. However, it is also clear that in relative terms, the gap is narrowest at the parish level. Perhaps because the barriers to female participation in the parish are lower, as some males may resist their spouses traveling distances to attend meetings in the county seat, but would not object to them attending a parish meeting.

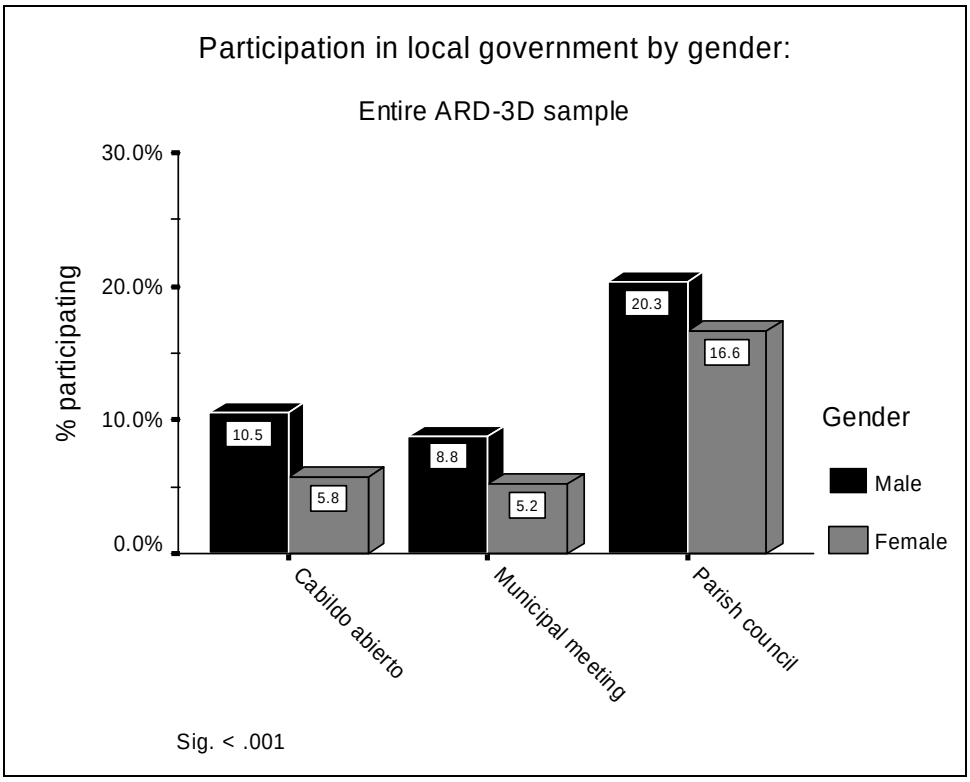

Figure II. 10 Participation in local government by gender:

Entire ARD-3D sample

This same data can be examined at the level of the 15 cantons included in the sample. The results on the *cabildo abierto* question are shown in Figure II. 11. These findings are especially interesting since in some cantons such as Mira, Cotacachi, Otavalo and Saraguro the ogender gap is enormous, whereas in other cantons it is considerably less wide.

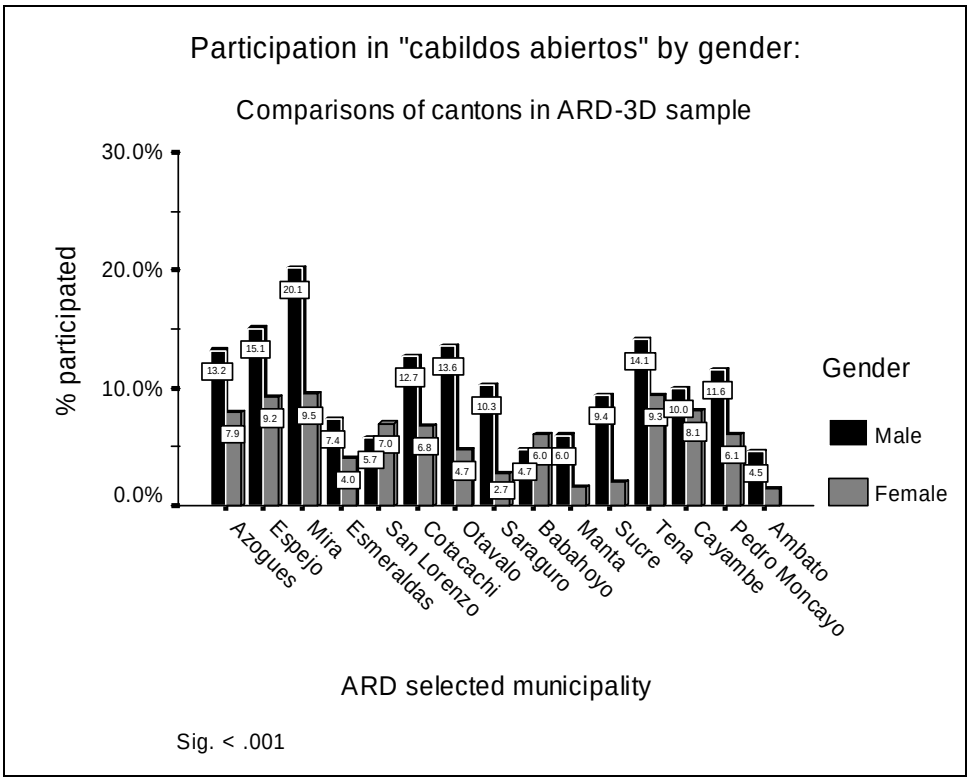

Figure II. 11 Participation in "cabildos abiertos" by gender:

Comparisons of cantons in ARD-3D sample

The comparisons of participation in municipal meetings at the level of the canton is presented in Figure II. 12. The patterns are similar to the previous analysis, but the four-to-one gap in Saraguro and Sucre are sobering. It seems clear that special attention to issues of gender must be paid in these and some other cantons.

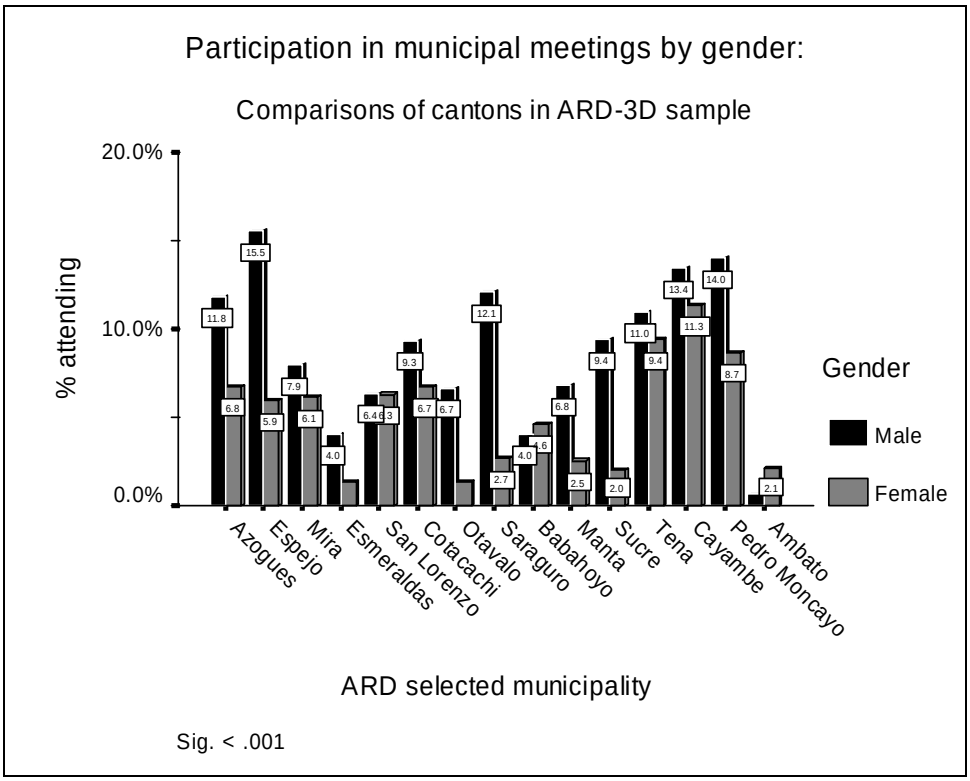

Figure II. 12 Participation in municipal meetings by gender:

Comparisons of cantons in ARD-3D sample

In this series we take a last look at the impact of gender by examining participation in parish councils. The results are shown in Figure II. 13. It is clear that the national pattern we have already seen is replicated at the cantonal level, with a far narrower gap than for other forms of municipal participation (even for Mira, Cotacachi and Otavalo, but not Saraguro). It is puzzling, however, as to why Ambato has such a wide gap for this form of participation.

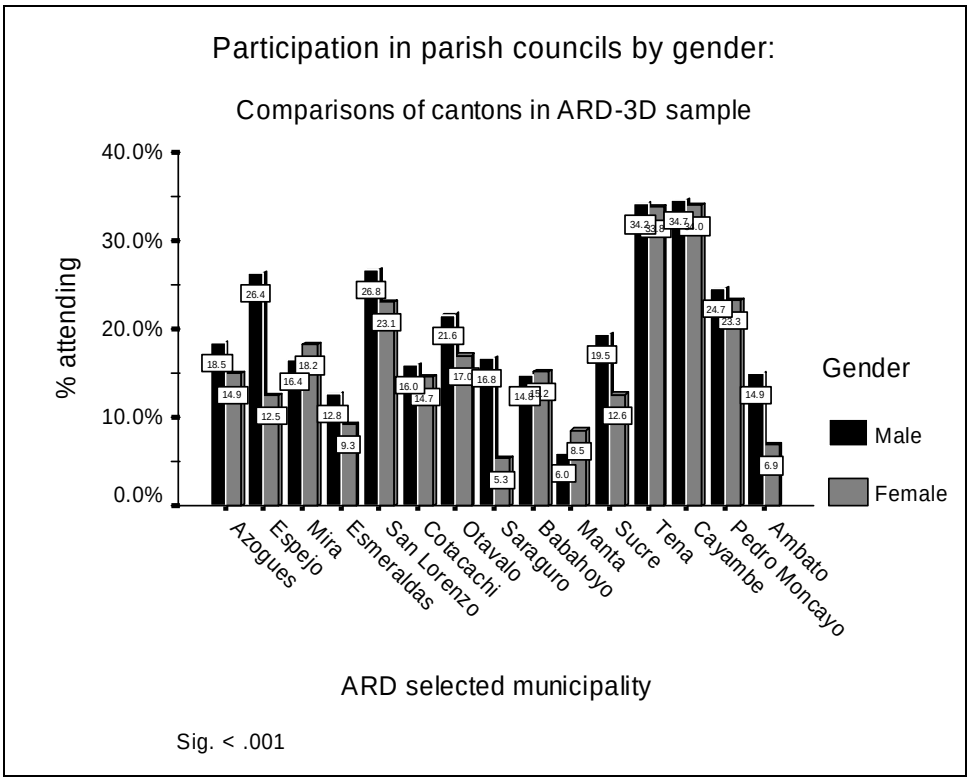

Figure II. 13 Participation in parish councils by gender:

Comparisons of cantons in ARD-3D sample

Urbanization

We know that participation is higher in rural areas. How does this vary at the level of the individual cantons? The answer for the *cabildo abierto* is found in Figure II. 14. Here we see that the national trend is sometimes found within the cantons under study here, whereas some canton's urban dwellers participate at higher levels.

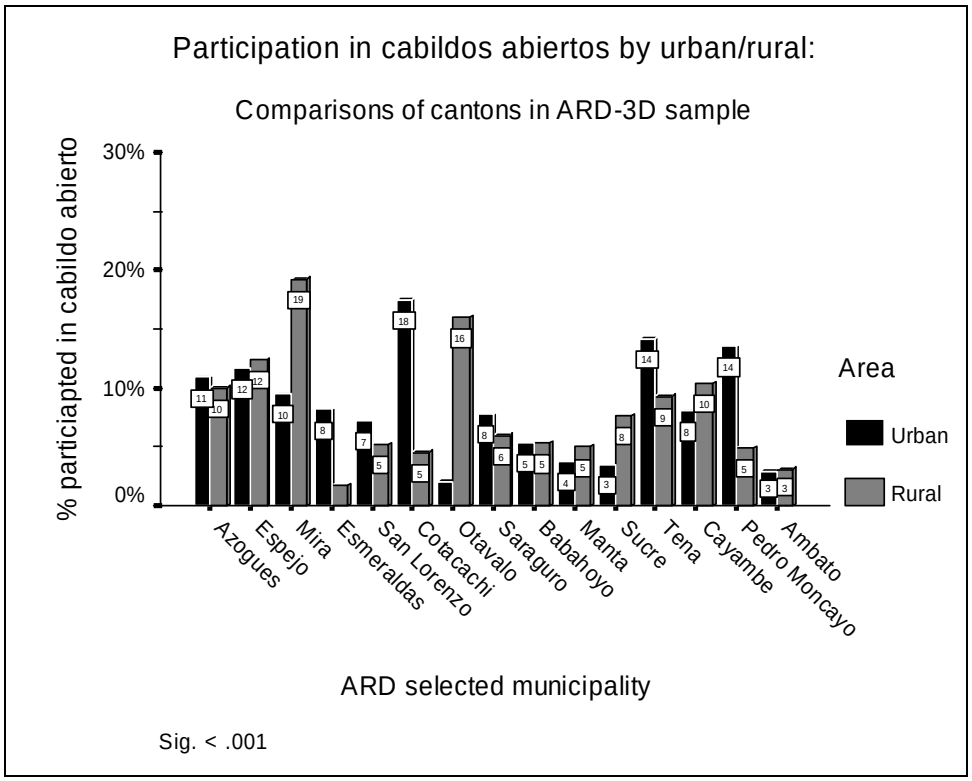

Figure II. 14 Participation in "cabildos abiertos" by urban rural:

Comparisons of cantons in ARD-3D sample

We next look at attendance at municipal meetings. The results for the urban/rural comparisons are shown in Figure II. 15. Once again, the national trend is now followed in many of the ARD-3D cantons.

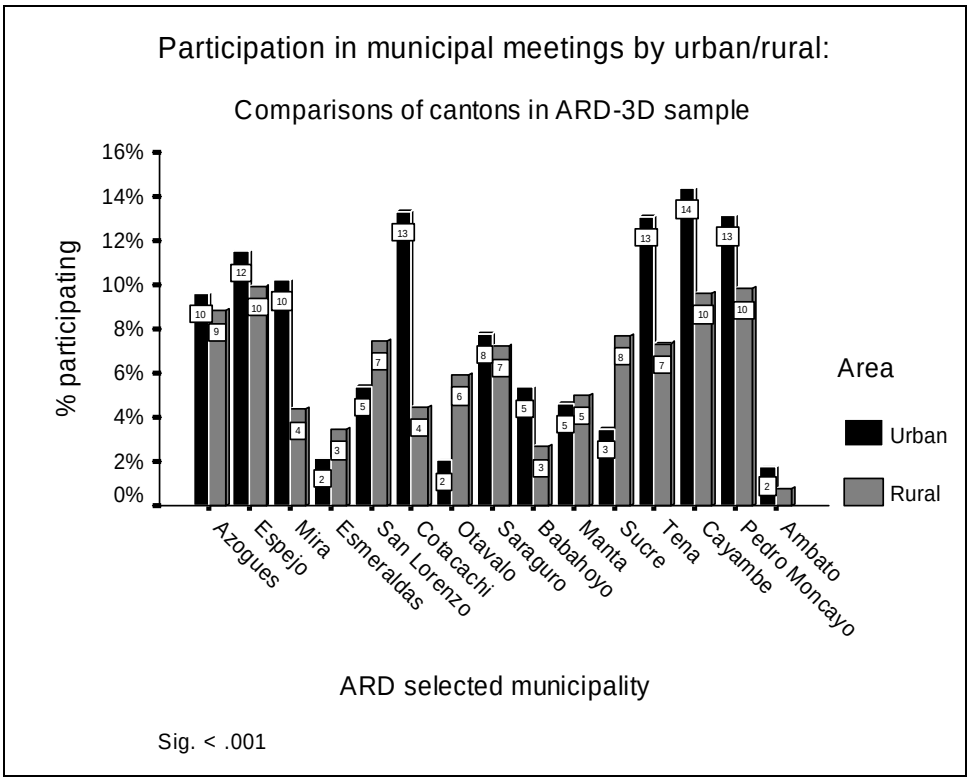

Figure II. 15 Participation in municipal meetings by urban/rural:

Comparisons of cantons in ARD-3D sample

The last examination of urbanization focuses on the parish councils. Here the differences between urban and rural are sharp, as shown in Figure II. 16. Moreover, in almost every canton, participation in these councils is heavily dominated by rural areas.

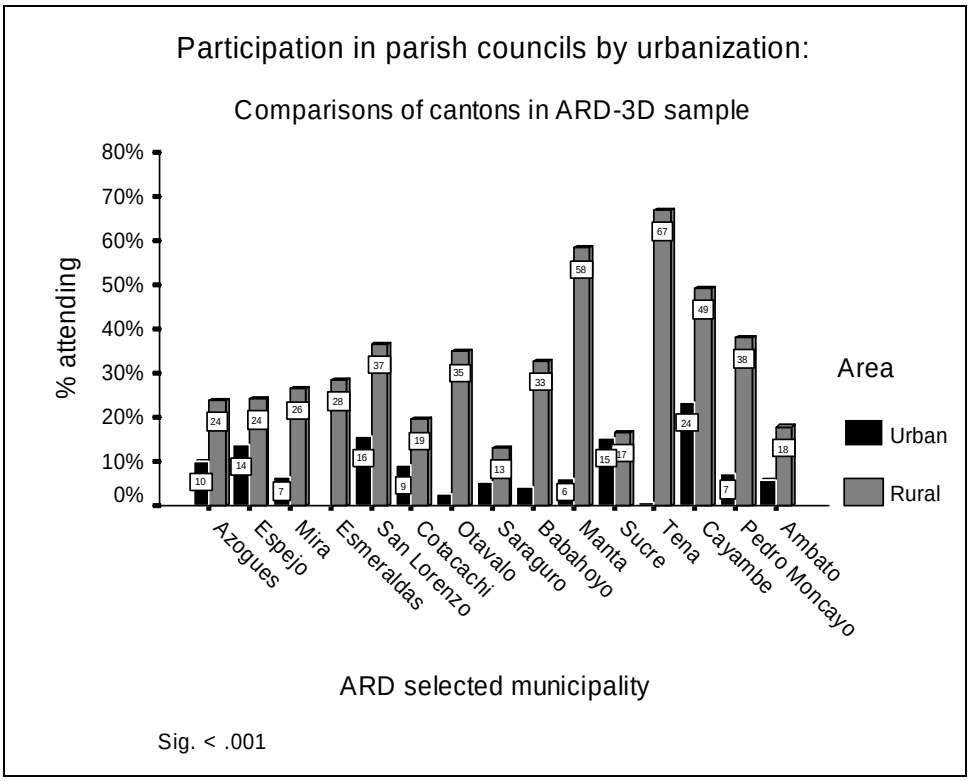

Figure II. 16 Participation in parish councils by urbanization:

Comparisons of cantons in ARD-3D sample

We can conclude this examination of the impact of urbanization by finding that the patterns are quite varied. In many cases, urban participation is higher than rural, except in the parish councils, in which rural folk dominate.

Ethnicity

As we found in Chapter I, Ecuador has several major ethnic groupings, as defined by the populace. Does ethnicity play a role in participation. We examine first participation in the *cabildo abierto.* The differences in most cantons are small, and in the cases where they are large, the results are affected by small samples. Unfortunately, the mean scores in places like Tena and Ambato are not reliable because there were only one or two blacks in the survey in those cantons. Means are not reliable when the sample is very, very small.

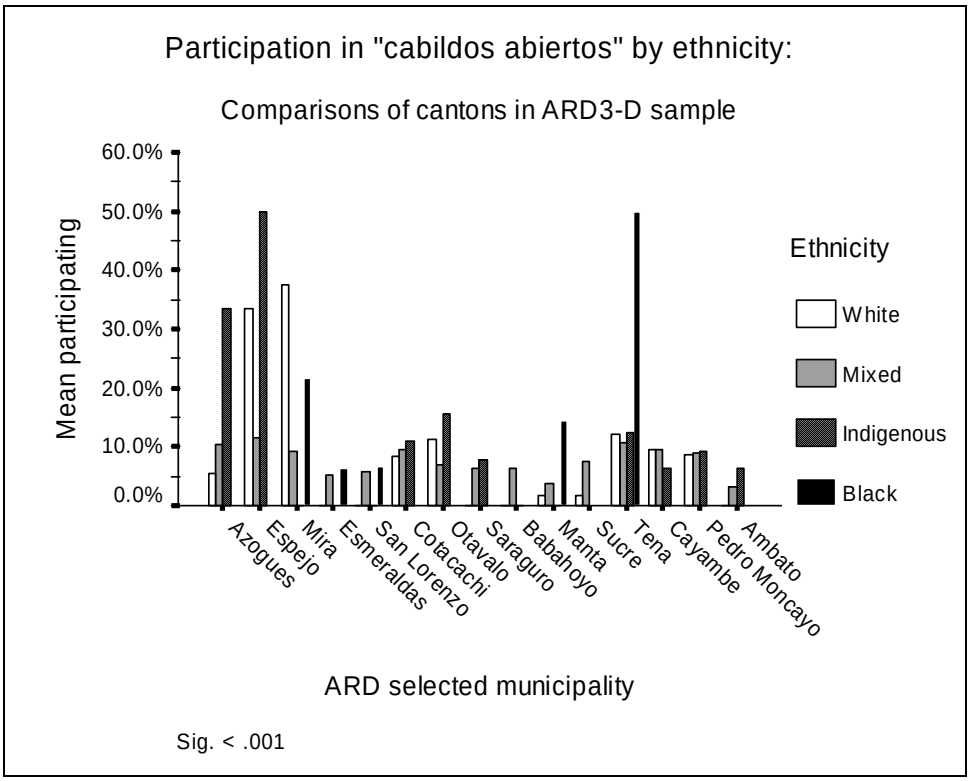

Figure II. 17 Participation in "cabildos abiertos" by ethnicity:

Comparisons of cantons in ARD-3D

Demand-Making

As noted in the national-level report on Ecuador, attending meetings can be a passive experience, sometimes involving little more than socializing with friends. Demand-making is a more active way of participating in local government. The survey at both the national and ARD-3D levels asked the same question (NP2):

NP2. ¿Ha solicitado ayuda o ha presentado una petición a alguna oficina, funcionario, concejal o síndico de la municipalidad durante los últimos 12 meses? (1) Sí (2) No (8) No sabe/ no recuerda

The comparisons of the national sample to the ARD-3D samples are shown in Figure II. 18. In these results we see, first of all, that the national data are similar to those of many of the ARD cantons. On the other hand, some cantons are considerably lower than the national mean, especially Esmeraldas and Sucre, while Tena and Cayambe are far higher. It is important to know why the demand-making levels in these areas differ so strongly from the national norms.

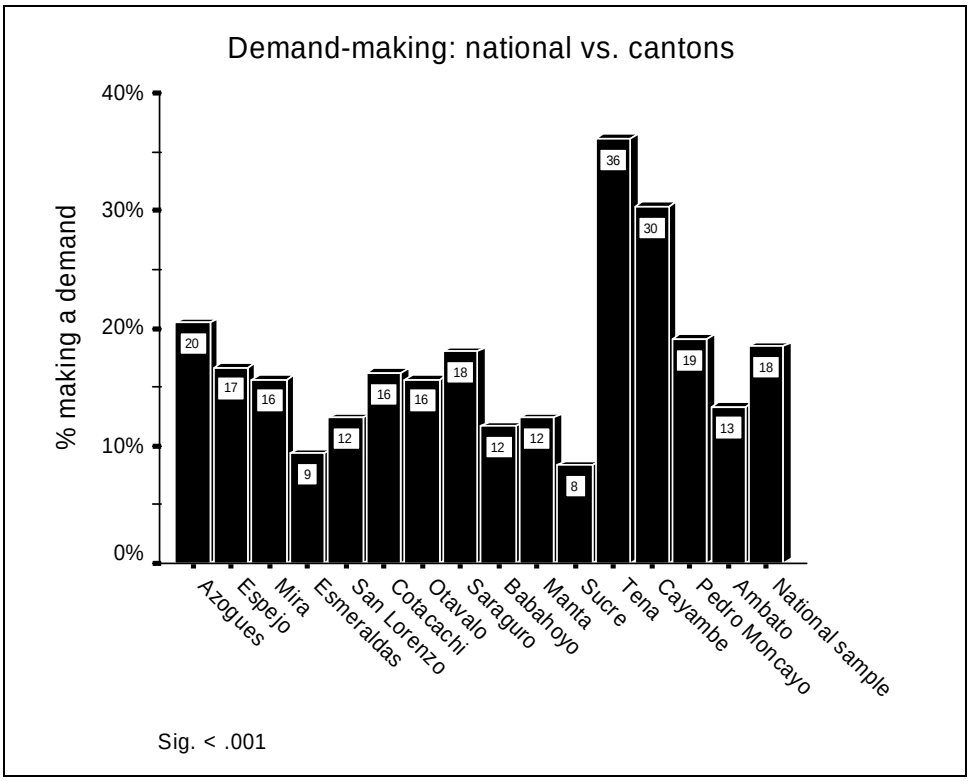

Figure II. 18 Demand making: national vs. cantons

One possibility is that the demand-making is being strongly influenced by socio-economic factors. We can rule this out by carrying out the analysis of covariance that has been used before. The results shown in Figure II. 19 do show a certain amount of smoothing out of cantonal differences, but the basic patterns remain the same.

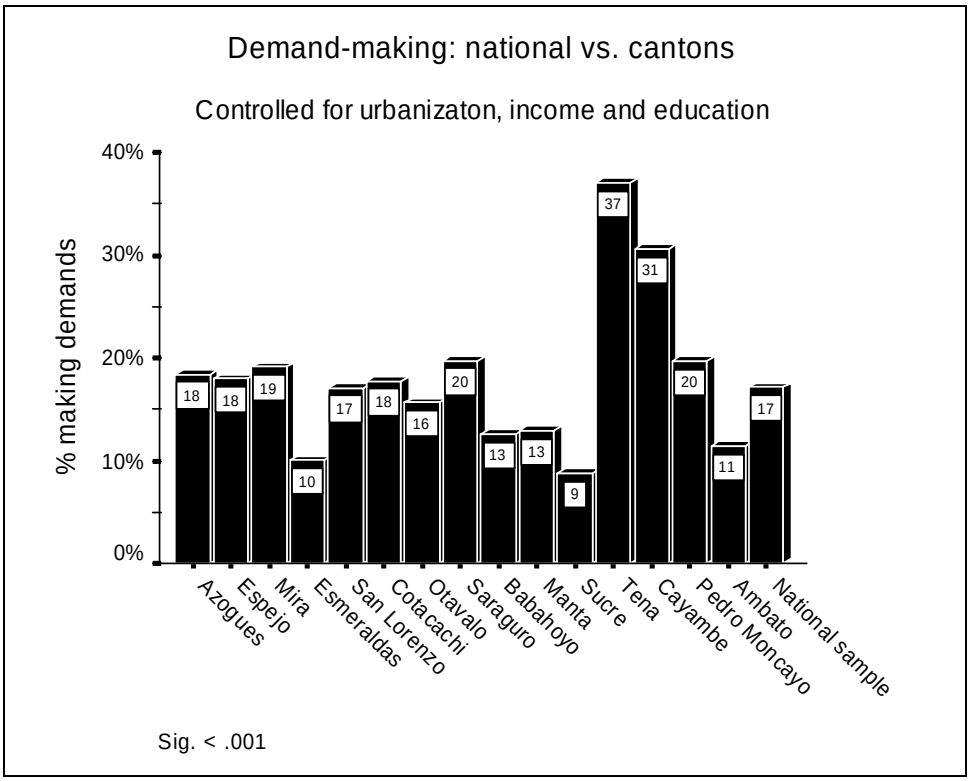

Figure II. 19 Demand-making: national vs. cantons

Controlled for urbanization, income and education

In the ARD-3D sample we included an item (NP2A) that was not asked at the national level. We asked about demand-making at the level of the parish council. The results are presented in Figure II. 20. Once again we see important variation among the cantons, but once again we want to rule out socio-economic and demographic factors that might be responsible for these marked differences.

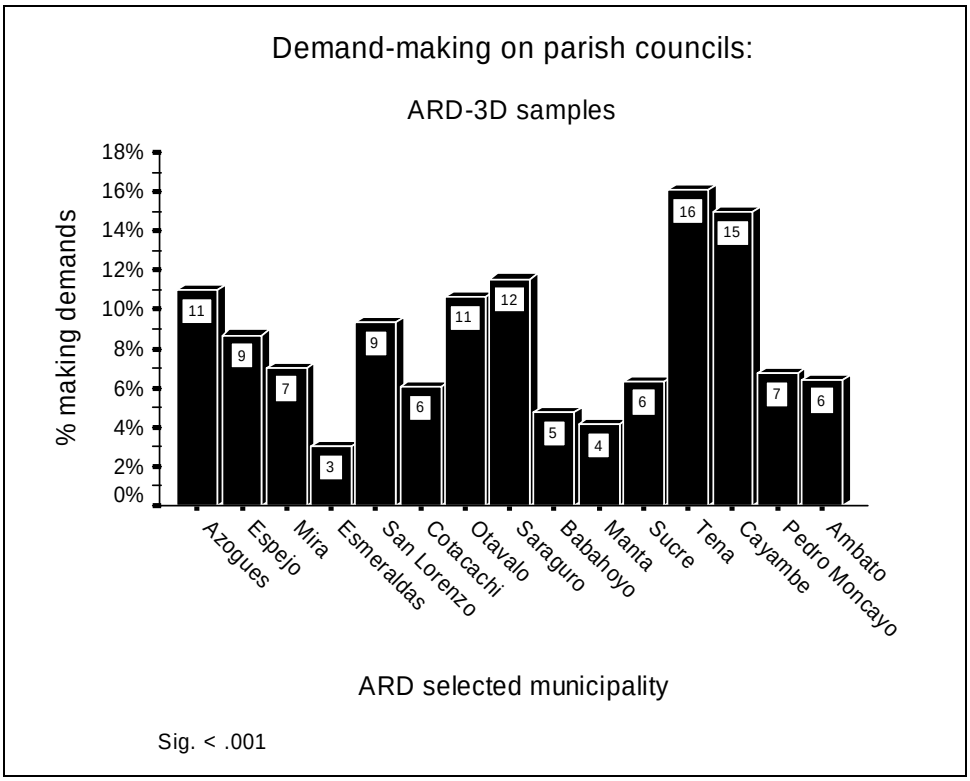

Figure II. 20 Demand-making on parish councils:

ARD-3D samples

The results for demand-making on the parish councils, controlled for education, income and urbanization, are shown in Figure II. 21. The control variables make a difference, but we still see Tena and Cayambe at very high levels, while Esmeraldas, Cotacachi, Babahoyo, Sucre, Pedro Moncayo and Ambato are very low. It could be that the newly created *juntas parroquiales* have not been well established, or widely established in these areas, but given the high levels of participation in them in some cantons, perhaps one target for ARD-3D action would be to expand participation where it is low in these local organizations.

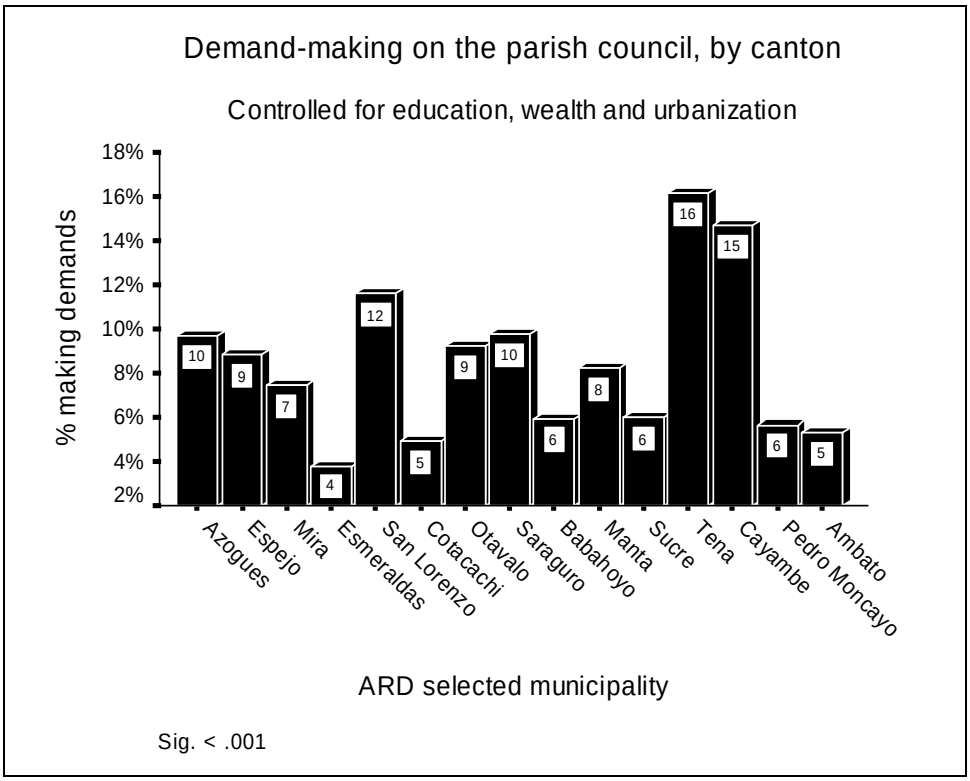

Figure II. 21 Demand-making on the parish council, by canton, controlled for education, wealth and urbanization

Participation in Budget Making

Perhaps the most intense and significant form of participation in local government is participation in budget-making. We asked about this (MUNI5) in both the national and municipal samples, but this is a rare form of participation. In the entire combined sample of national and ARD-3D of over 7,000 respondents, we found only 219 individuals who reported that they had done this. Some of these persons, no doubt, were municipal employees or elected officials. As is shown in Figure II. 23, however, most of the ARD cantons are lower than the nation, except for Azogues, which is higher and Cayambe which is insignificantly higher.

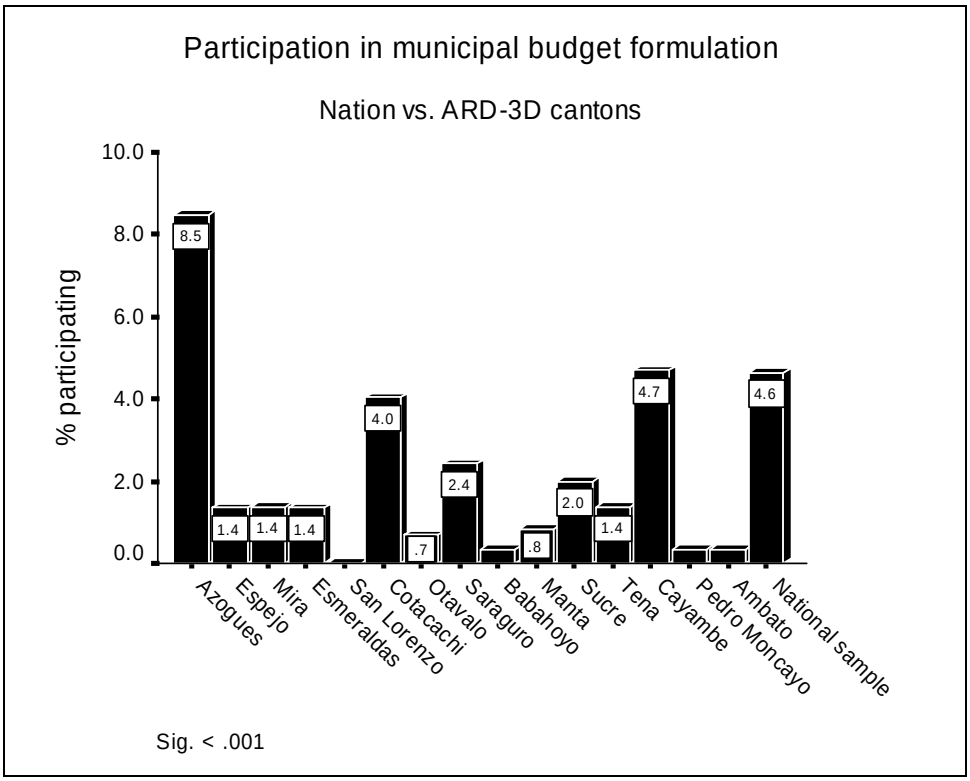

Figure II. 22 Participation in municipal budget formulation

Nation vs. ARD-3D cantons

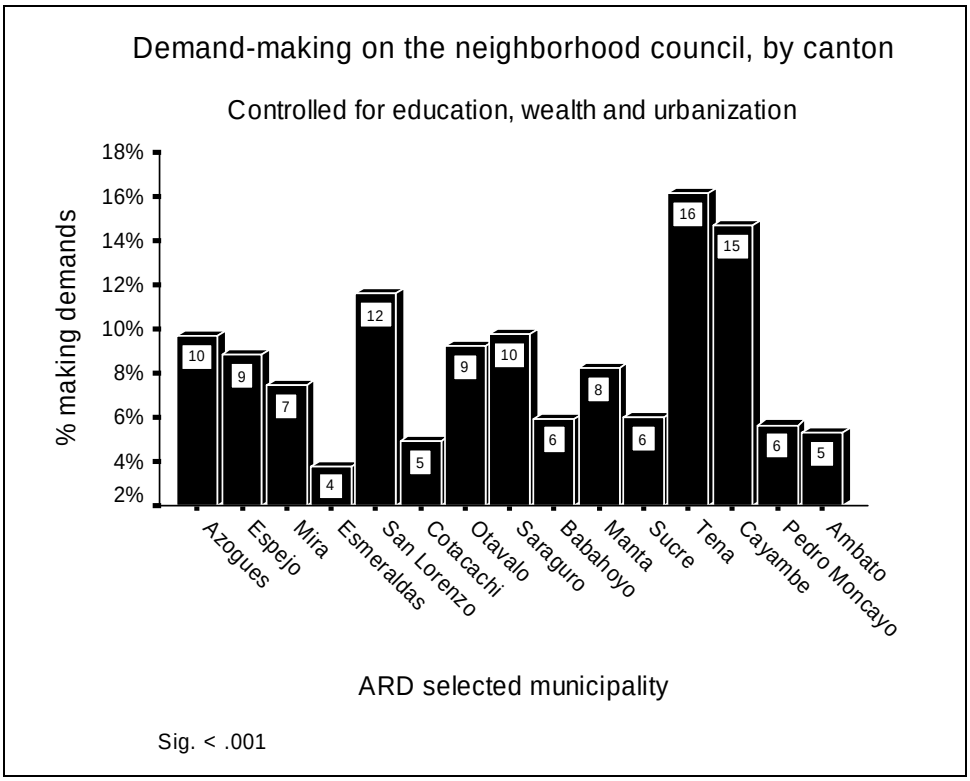

Figure II. 23 Demand-making on the parish council, by canton

Controlled for education, wealth and urbanization

Carrying out Transactions with the Municipality

The final form of participation that will be examined in this chapter is carrying out business with the municipality. Local governments provide a wide variety of services to residents that require a trip to the county seat to ask for a permission form, a waiver, proof of tax payment, etc. We asked (MUNI8) about these kinds of activities, the results of which are presented in Figure II. 24. With the exception of Tena, which is inexplicably high, most of the municipalities have fairly similar levels of interaction with their publics.

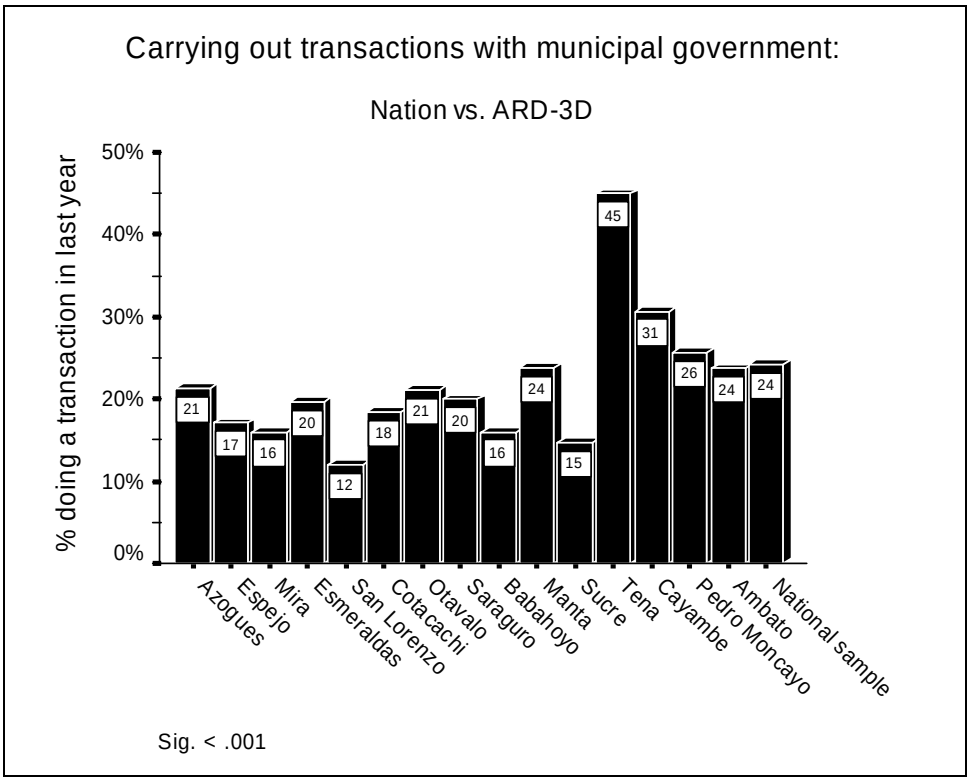

Figure II. 24 Carrying out transactions with municipal government

Nation vs. ARD-3D

Conclusion

This chapter has highlighted differences in levels of citizen participation with local government. It has looked at a variety of ways in which citizens interact with their governments, both at the municipal and sub-municipal levels. The results show a surprisingly wide range of variation in activity. The results also point towards opportunities with municipalities that are far more active than others, as potential model municipalities, and also towards ones that are far less active, places to which these models might be transferred.

Chapter III. Evaluation of Municipal Government

We have now seen in some detail the ways in which Ecuadorians in the 15 selected cantons interact with their local government. We now turn to their evaluations of those governments at the start of the ARD-3D project before inputs have been made. There are several variables that allow us to carry out this evaluation and do so by comparing the results to those found at the level of the nation. In this chapter we will not attempt to probe into the factors that are responsible for those evaluations, a subject that was dealt with in the national-level report. Here we want to highlight how the 15 cantons differ from each other and the nation.

Evaluation of Municipal Services

A basic question we have asked in Ecuador and in other countries in Latin America that form part of the University of Pittsburgh Latin American Public Opinion Project is the following:

SGL1. ¿Diría usted que los servicios que el municipio está dando a la gente son ...?
(1) Muy Buenos (2) Buenos (3) Ni buenos, ni malos (4) Malos (5) Muy Malos (8) No sabe

This is a very general item and can give us a good idea of the respondents' overall evaluation of those services.

We first look at the combined sample of the 15 municipalities and examine those results, which are shown in Figure III. 1.

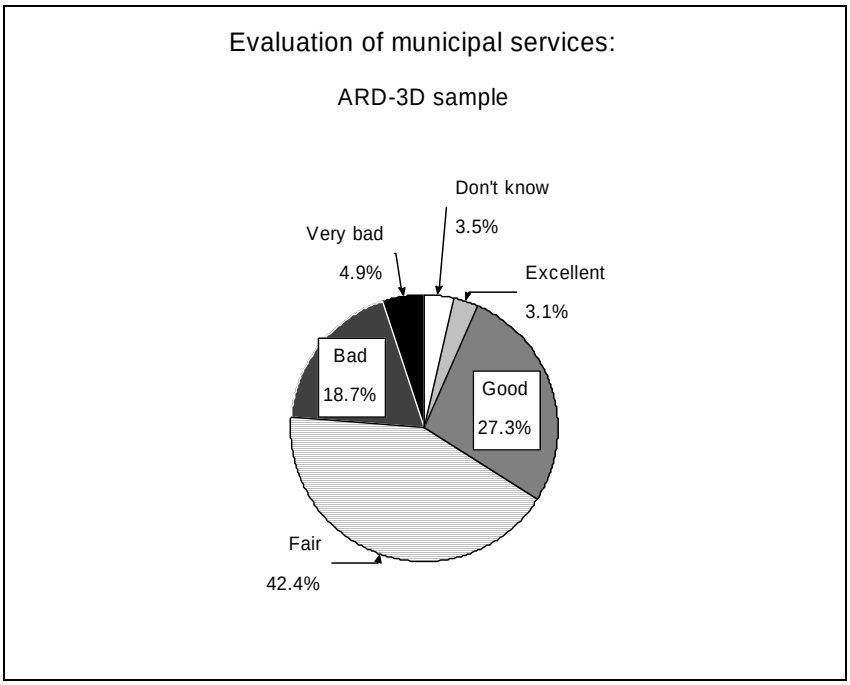

Figure III. 1 Evaluation of municipal services:

ARD-3D sample

We can compare this with the results for the national sample, as are shown in Figure III. 2.

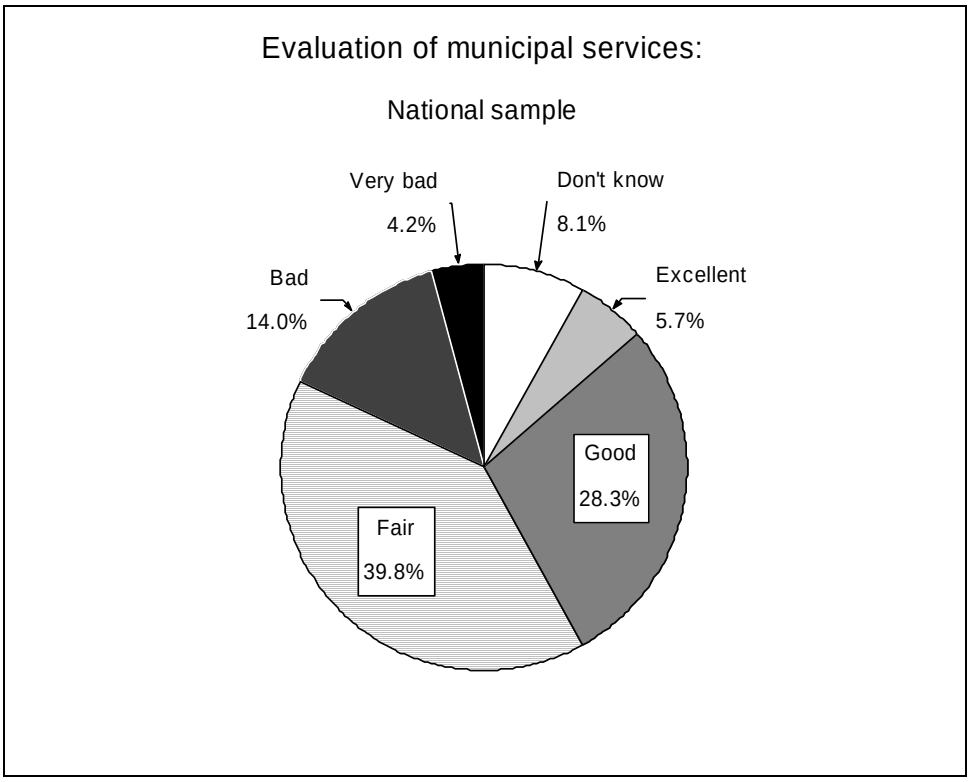

Figure III. 2 Evaluation of municipal services:

National sample

What conclusions can we draw from these comparisons? It would appear that those who live in the 15 selected municipalities are *on average*, just about as satisfied with the services that they receive as those living in the rest of Ecuador. In fact, when the five-point scale is converted to the 0-100 scale used in this study, there is no significant difference between the nation and the ARD sample. It is true, however, that there is a somewhat higher percentage in the nation rating the services as "excellent," but in statistical terms, this difference is meaningless.

We now turn our attention to each of the 15 municipalities. The results, using the 0-100 scale are shown in Figure III. 3. Not surprisingly, given what we have already seen about San Lorenzo, its level of satisfaction is very low. Moreover, many of the municipalities exhibit levels below that of the nation, although Mira, Esmeraldas and Manta score higher.

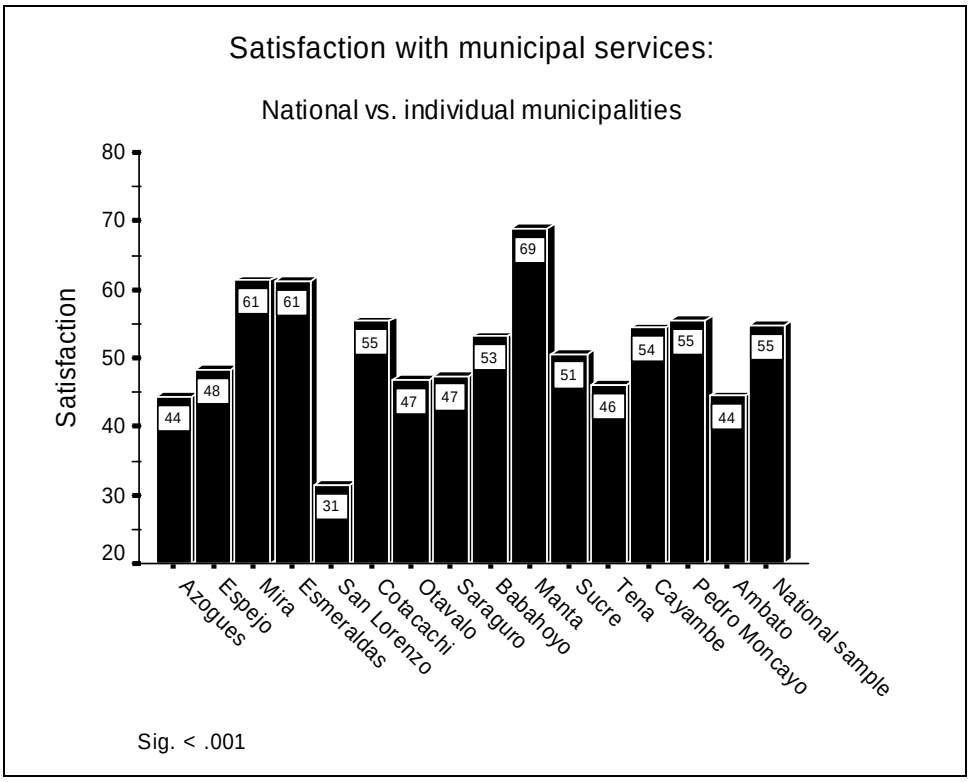

Figure III. 3 Satisfaction with municipal services:

National vs. individual municipalities

Perhaps it will be clearer to the reader to once again examine a confidence interval chart. This is shown in Figure III. 4. We can see that Mira, Esmeraldas and Manta in fact score significantly above the national average, whereas Azogues, Espejo, San Lorenzo, Otavalo, Saraguro, Tena and Ambato score below. Only San Lorenzo, however, scores far below the national norm.

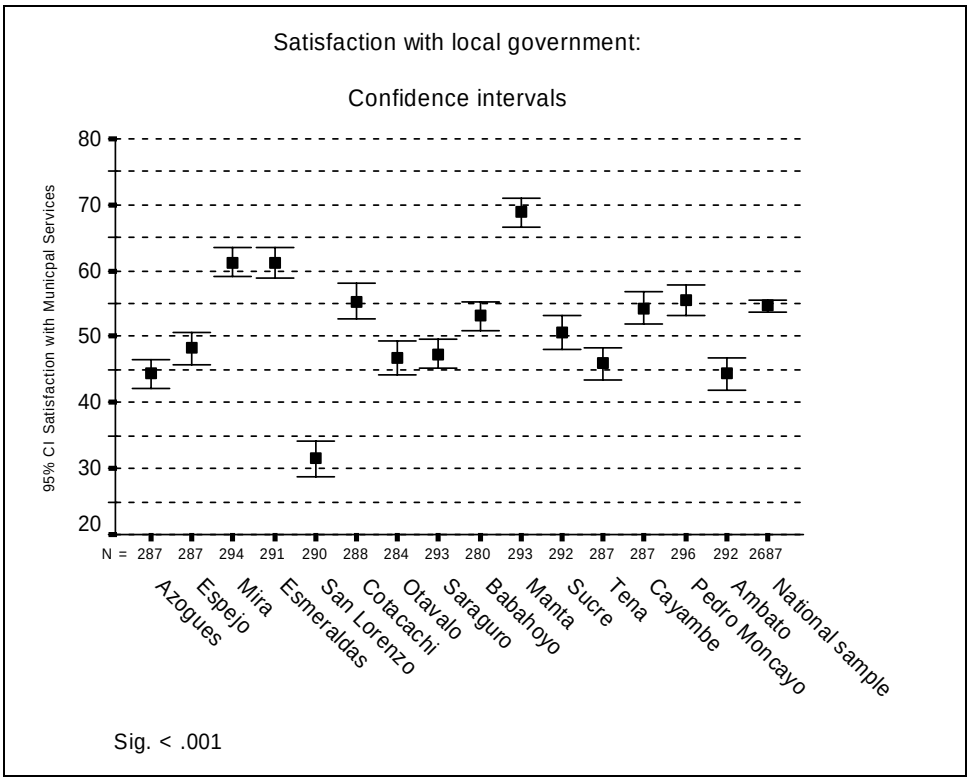

Figure III. 4 Satisfaction with local government:

Confidence intervals

Satisfaction with Treatment by Municipal Government

Another way to examine the issue of satisfaction is by focusing on treatment received when respondents carried out bureaucratic transactions with the municipality. The question asked was:

SGL2. ¿Cómo considera que les han tratado a usted o a sus vecinos cuando han ido al municipio para hacer trámites? ¿Le han tratado muy bien, bien, ni bien ni mal, mal o muy mal? (1) Muy bien (2) Bien (3) Ni bien ni mal (4) Mal (5) Muy mal (8) No sabe

The results for the combined national and ARD-3D samples are shown in Figure III. 5. Since many people do not have dealings with the local government, we have a high non-response rate on this question.

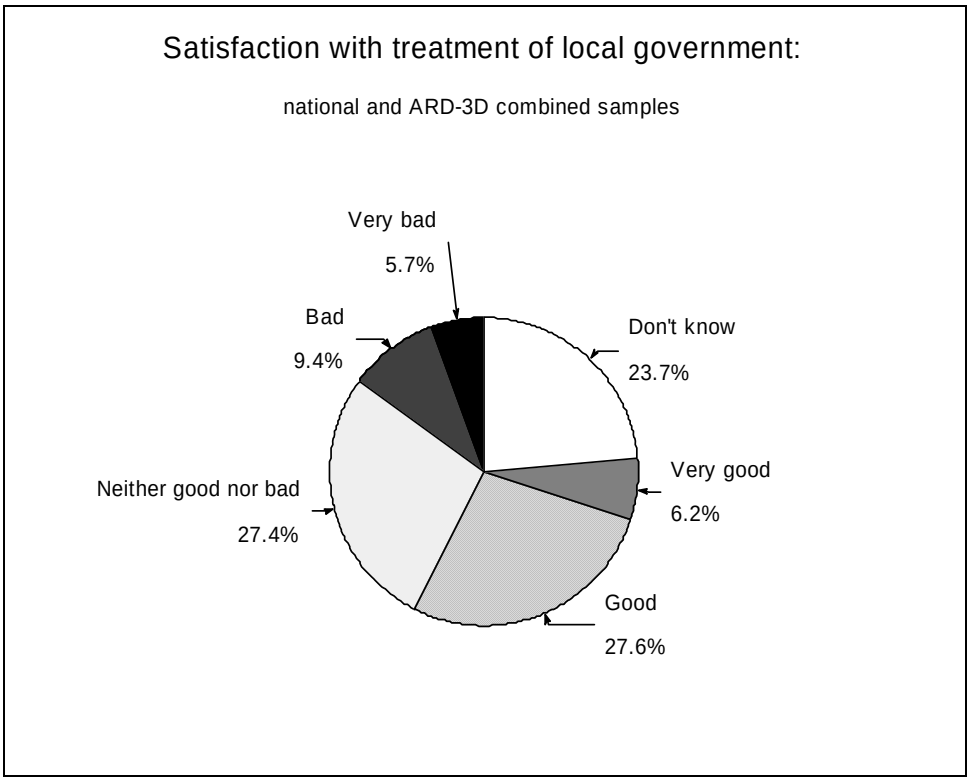

Figure III. 5 Satisfaction with treatment of local government: National and ARD-3D combined samples

The results, converted into the 0-100 format and excluding the non-response, are shown in Figure III. 6. We find Azogues, San Lorenzo, Otavalo and Ambato to be below the national norm.

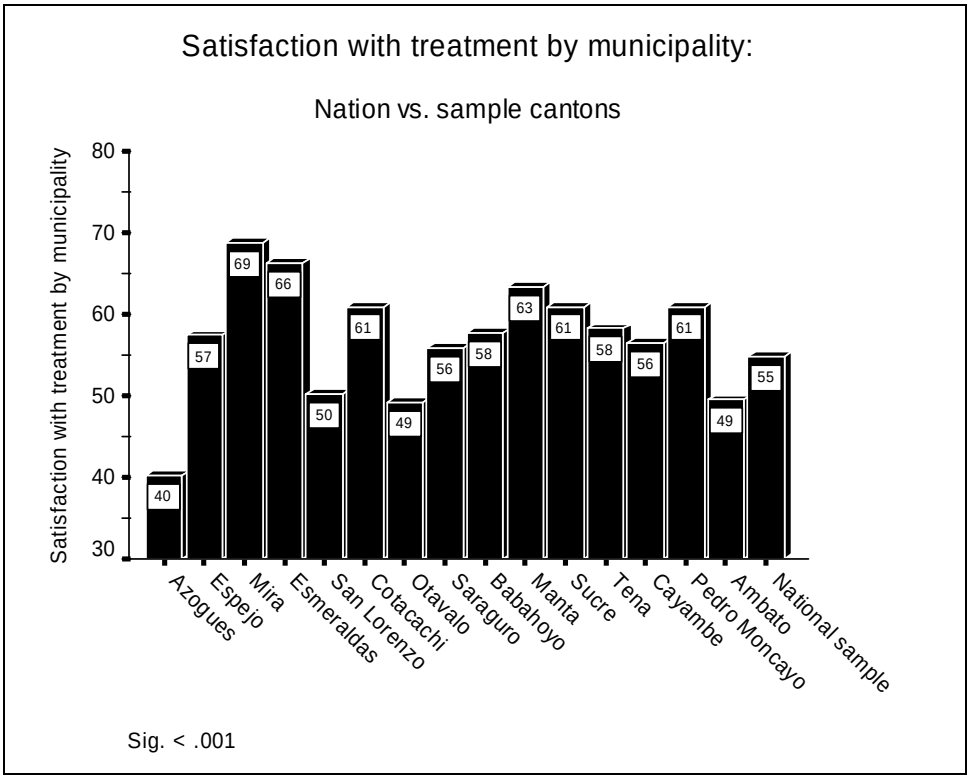

Figure III. 6 Satisfaction with treatment by municipality:

Nation vs. sample cantons

We can again look at this from the perspective of confidence intervals. These results are shown in Figure III. 7.

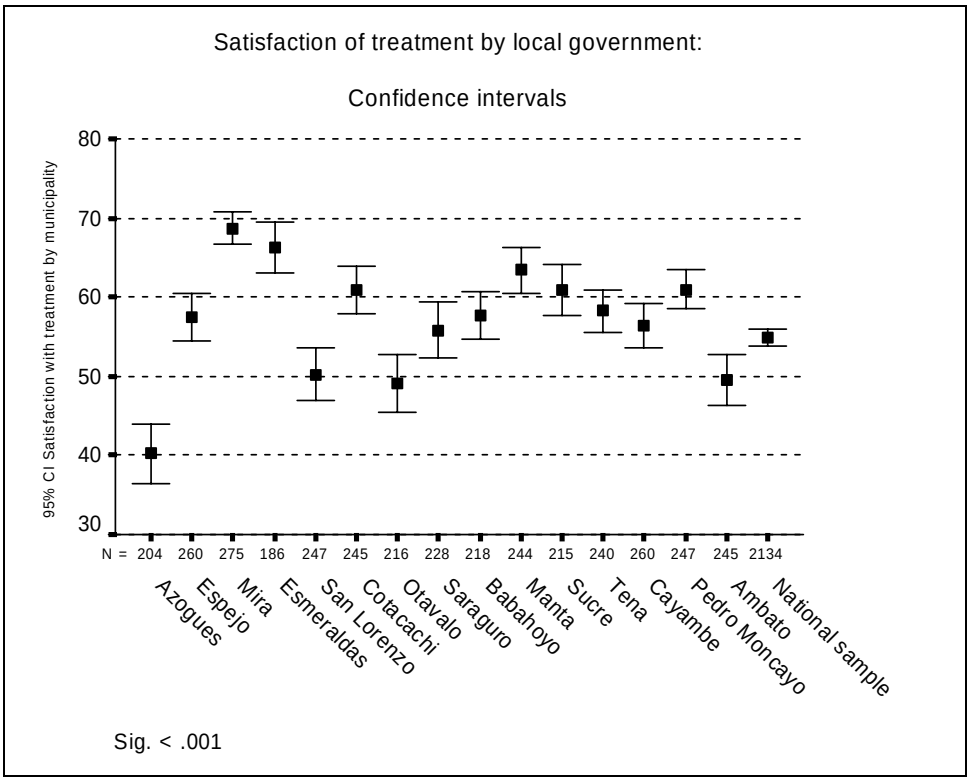

Figure III. 7 Satisfaction of treatment by local government: Confidence intervals

Diffuse Support for Municipal Government

In much of the work of the University of Pittsburgh Latin American Public Opinion Project we focused on the legitimacy of the political system as a key variable linked to democratic stability. We refer to this as "diffuse support" or "system support." Although we have an extensive battery of items measuring support for various institutions (see questionnaire "B" series) the focus here, of course, is on municipal government. We asked respondents (item B32), which was a measure of trust in the municipal government. The results, transformed into our familiar 0-100 scale, are shown in Figure III. 8, which reveal that overall, the ARD-3D sample respondents express lower system support than do those in the national sample. The difference is not large in absolute terms, but then prior experience suggests that within a given nation support scores do not vary strongly by location.

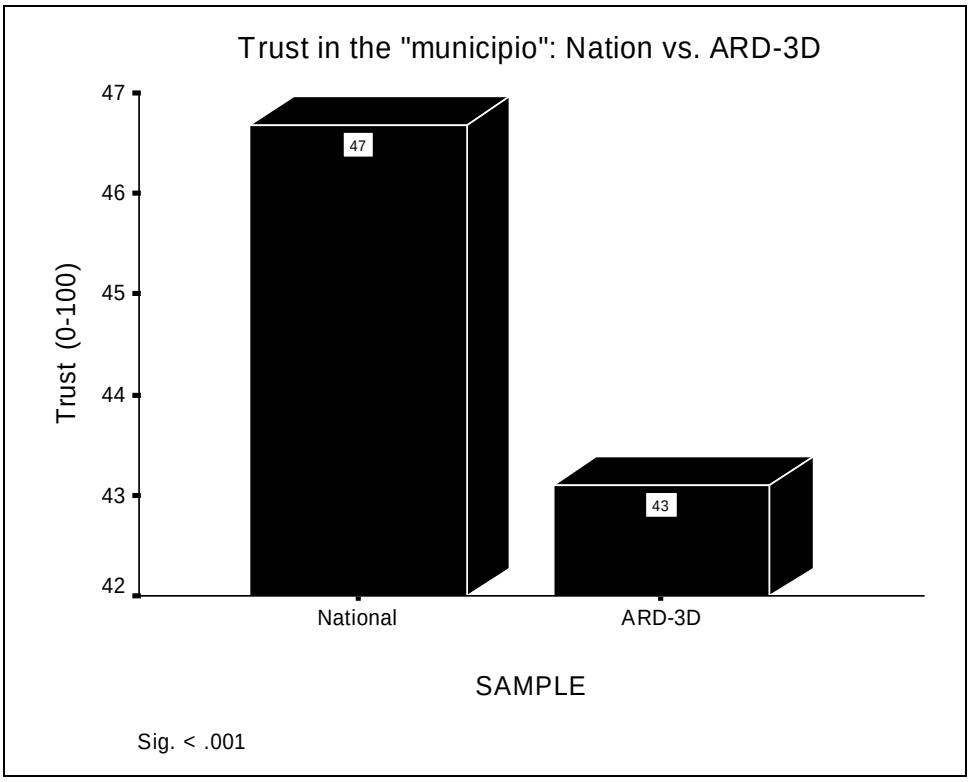

Figure III. 8 Trust in the "municipio": Nation vs. ARD-3D

In order to make more sense of these results, we need to examine the 15 selected municipalities and compare them to the nation. The means we showed above are quite deceiving. As we can see in Figure III. 9, four of the ARD-3D cantons score *higher* than the national average (Mira, Manta, Cayambe and Pedro Moncayo, with the first two scoring dramatically higher. On the other hand, the rest of the 15 score lower, some dramatically so (Azogues, Espejo, San Lorenzo and Ambato).

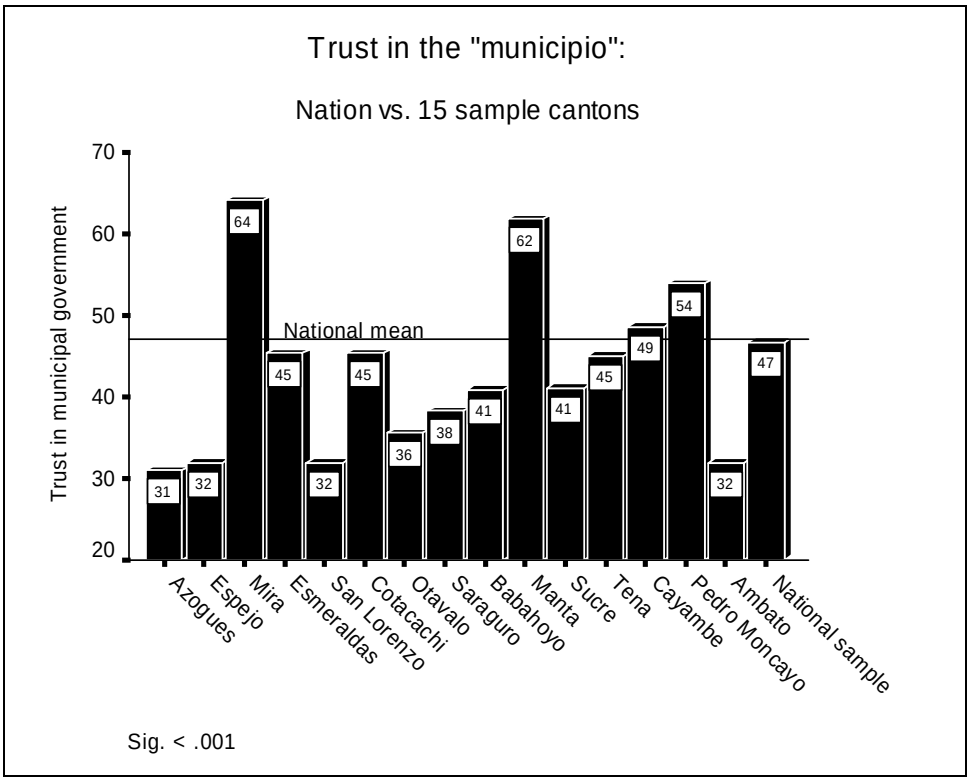

Figure III. 9 Trust in the "municpio":

Nation vs. 15 sample cantons

We want to be sure that these results are a function of differences in the municipalities themselves rather than in differences in the socio-economic or demographic characteristics of the selected cantons and the nation, so we once again carry out an analysis of covariance, the results of which are shown in Figure III. 10. As we can see, the impact of the controls is quite small, with the major impact being the differences in the municipios themselves rather than the characteristics of their populations. It is very important, therefore, for those working on the ARD-3D project to keep these results in mind; the municipios selected for the project have a very different starting base in terms of public confidence.

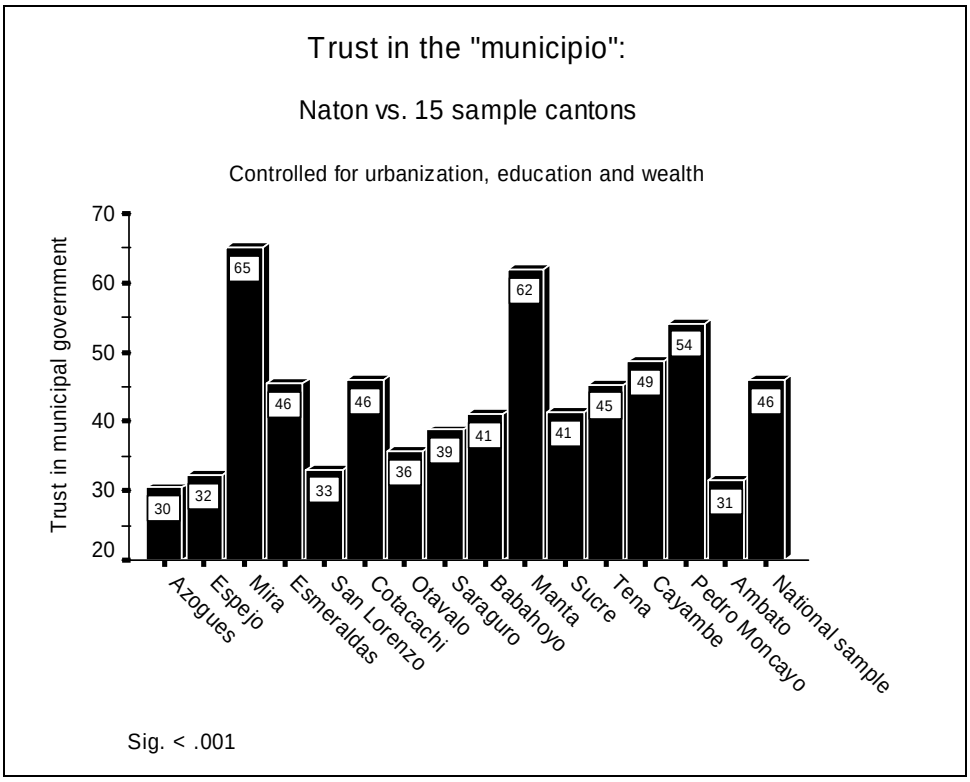

Figure III. 10 Trust in the "municipio":

Nation vs. 15 sample cantons
Controlled for urbanization, education and wealth

The 2002 sample of ARD project cantons included an additional series of items not incorporated into the national sample of 2001 that were focused on measuring different aspects of public confidence in local government. These are: trust in the *junta parroquial,* the mayor, the municipal council and the Association of Ecuadorian Municipalities (AME). As expected, these items are closely associated with each other, so that those respondents who have high trust in their municipio, also have high trust in their mayors, councils, *juntas parroquiales* and the AME.

We first examine the comparative levels of support for each of these municipal-based institutions. The results are shown in Figure III. 11. As can be seen, the trust in the mayor and the municipality as an institution are much higher than is trust in the council or the association of municipalities. It should be kept in mind, that all of these institutions are below the mid-point of 50 on the 0-100 scale. These results suggests an important finding: *one area of weakness in the legitimacy of local government is popular confidence in the municipal councils.* It is also of note to see that the *junta parroquial* comes out so high.

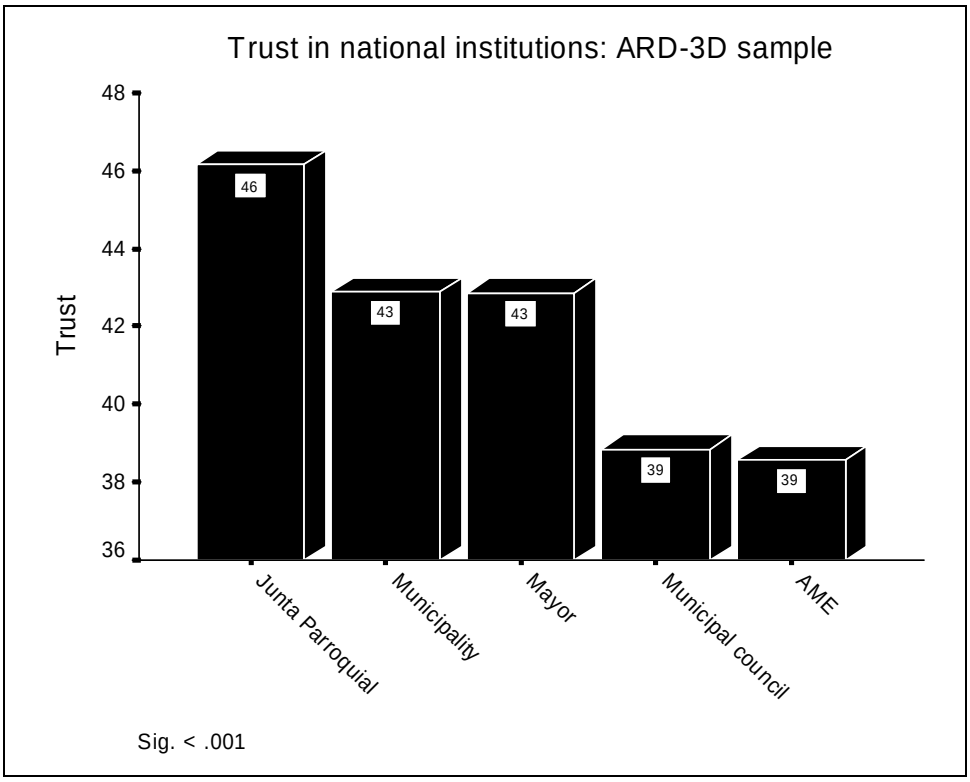

Figure III. 11 Trust in national institutions: ARD-3D sample

We need to contextualize these results so that the reader can compare confidence in local government with confidence in national government. Although we have many items measuring trust in national government, the comparisons in Figure III. 12 make it clear that trust in local government is far higher than it is in key national institutions such as the legislature or the parties.

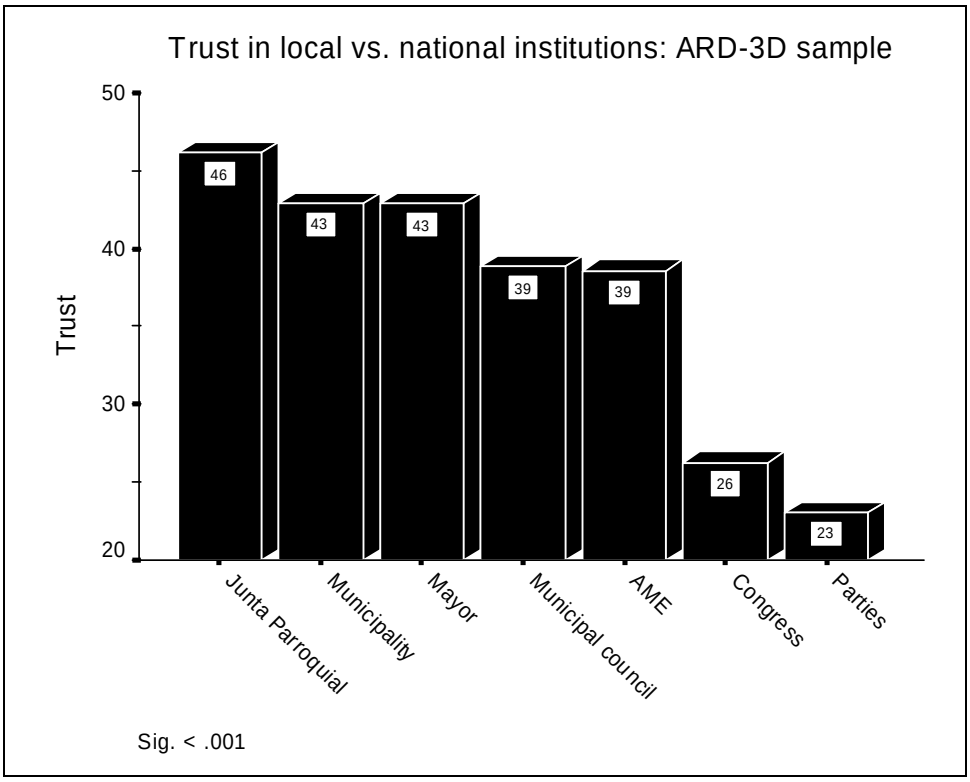

Figure III. 12 Trust in local vs. national institutions: ARD-3D sample

Responses for trust in the mayor are shown in Figure III. 13. Once again, the pattern is similar to that which we have already seen.

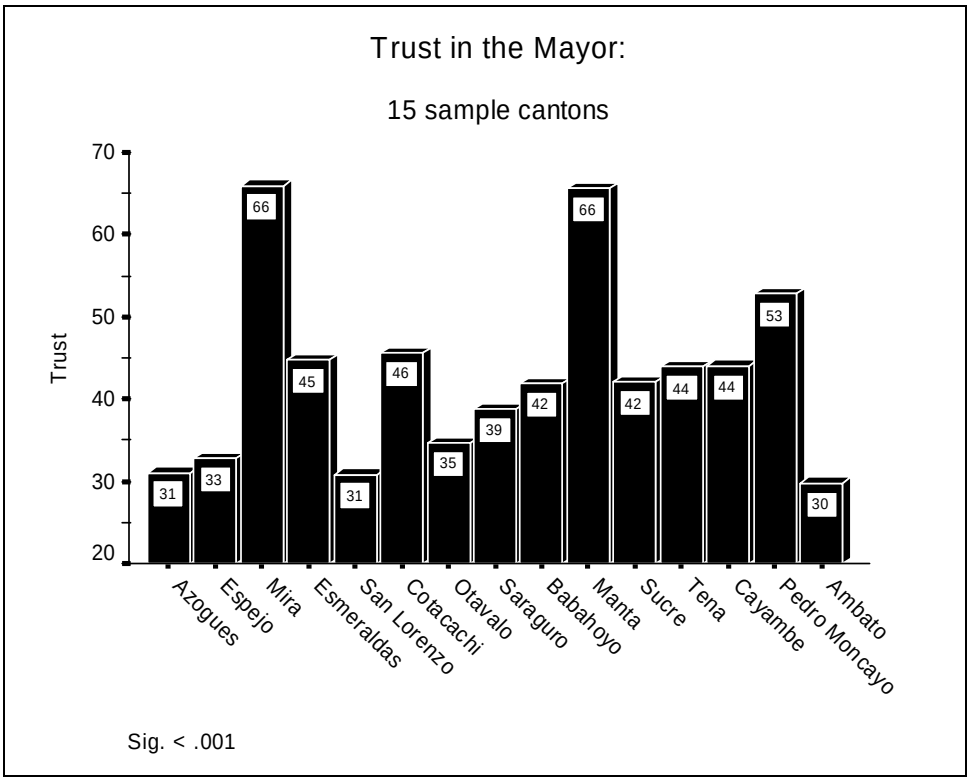

Figure III. 13 Trust in Mayor:

15 sample cantons

The last item in this series is trust in the municipal council. The results are shown in Figure III. 14. The pattern remains quite similar.

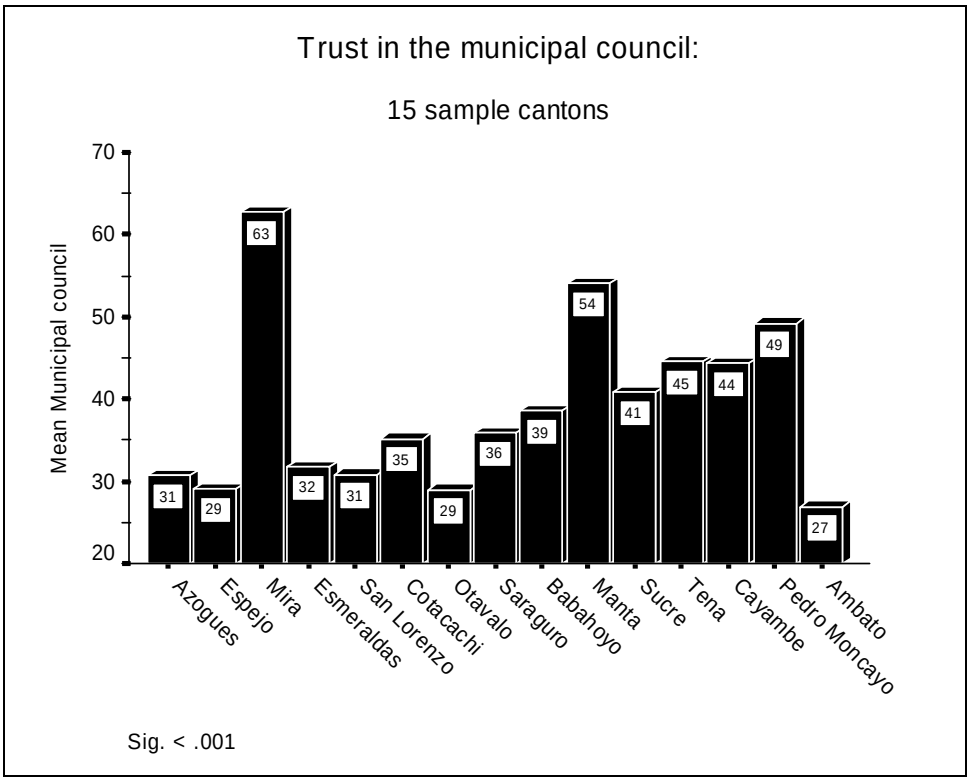

Figure III. 14 Trust in the municipal council:

15 sample cantons

Legitimacy of Local Government

We developed a series of three items to measure the legitimacy of local government. These items focused first on comparisons of preference for national vs. local government and willingness to pay taxes.

The first item in the series asks:

LGL1. En su opinión, ¿Entre el gobierno nacional, los diputados, o el municipio quién ha respondido mejor para ayudar a resolver los problemas de su comunidad o barrio?

¿El gobierno nacional? ¿Los diputados? O ¿El municipio?

(1) El gobierno nacional (2) Los diputados (3) El municipio *(4)* ***[NO LEER]*** *Ninguno (5)* ***[NO LEER]*** *Todos igual* (8) No sabe / no contesta

This item was asked both in the national and ARD-3D questionnaire. The results are shown in Figure III. 15Figure III. 15. As can be seen, in the cantons except one, Tena, a majority of the respondents stated that the municipality responds best to community problems.

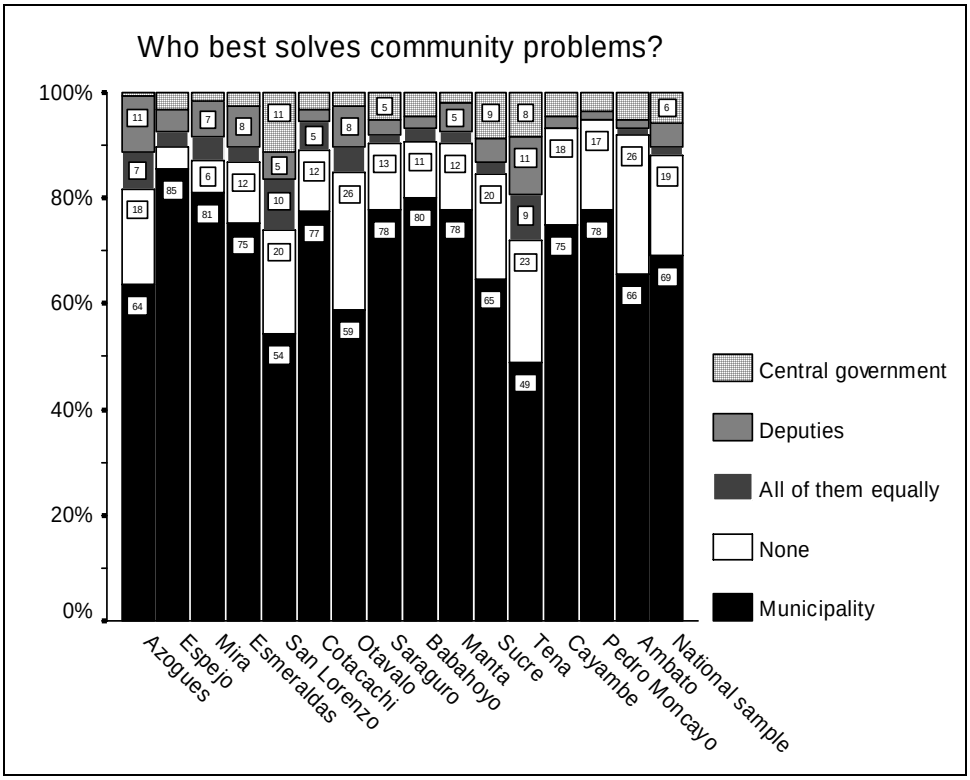

Figure III. 15 Who best solves community problems?

The next item asked about responsibility and funding. The question reads as follows

LGL2. En su opinión ¿se le debe dar más obligaciones y más dinero al municipio, o se debe dejar que el gobierno nacional asuma más obligaciones y servicios municipales? (1) Más al municipio (2) Que el gobierno nacional asuma más obligaciones y servicios municipales *(3)* ***[NO LEER]*** *No cambiar nada (4)* ***[NO LEER]*** *Más al municipio si da mejores servicios* (8) No sabe / no contesta.

The responses are found in Figure III. 16. There is some variation from the national patterns, with a few municipalities among the 15 with less confidence that the local government should be given more responsibility and funding. Specifically, Tena and San Lorenzo are lower. On the other hand, Mira is substantially higher than the national mean.

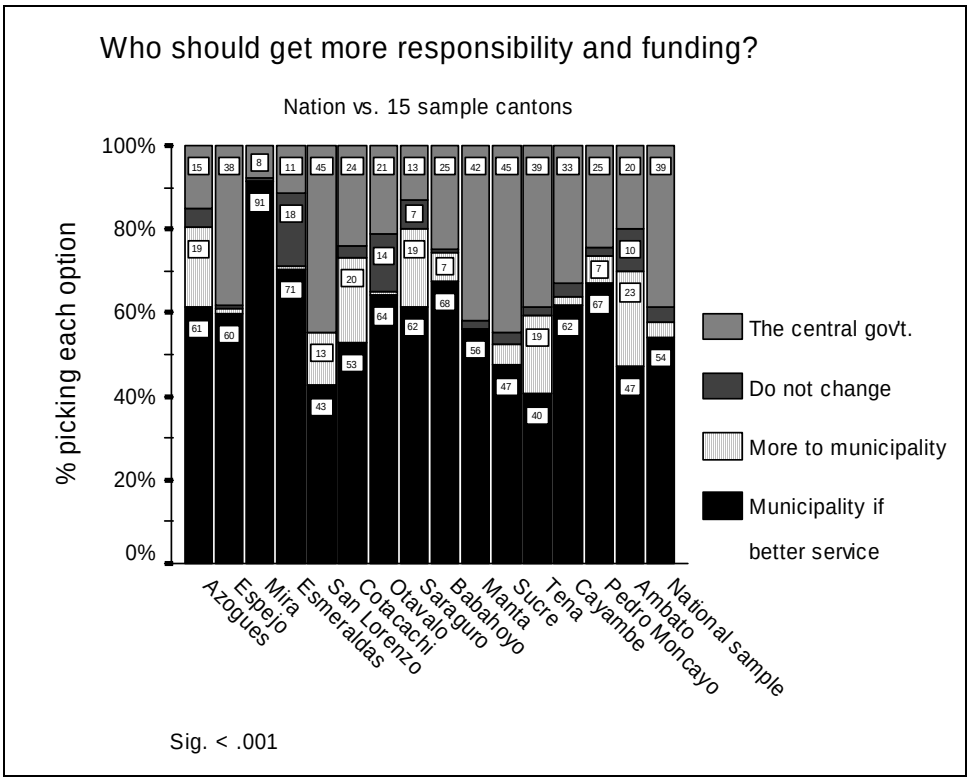

Figure III. 16 Who should get more responsibility and funding?

Nation vs. 15 sample cantons

The final item in the series focuses on willingness to pay greater local taxes for better services. Few of us want to pay taxes, so we were not expecting a lot of positive replies on this item, but it is the patterns of response that interest us. The item read:

LGL3. ¿Estaría usted dispuesto a pagar más impuestos al municipio para que pueda prestar mejores servicios municipales o cree que no vale la pena pagar más impuestos al municipio?

(1) Dispuesto a pagar más impuestos (2) No vale la pena pagar más impuestos (8) No sabe

The results of the analysis are presented in Figure III. 17. Most of the municipalities are similar to the nation as a whole on this item except Cotacachi, Saraguro and Ambato, where willingness to pay is very low. One wonders if the tax rates in this area, or the efficacy of tax collection, is already high and that is what is reducing willingness to pay. But, whatever the reason, it is clear that few Ecuadorians in or out of the project zones would be willing to pay more taxes even if it meant better services.

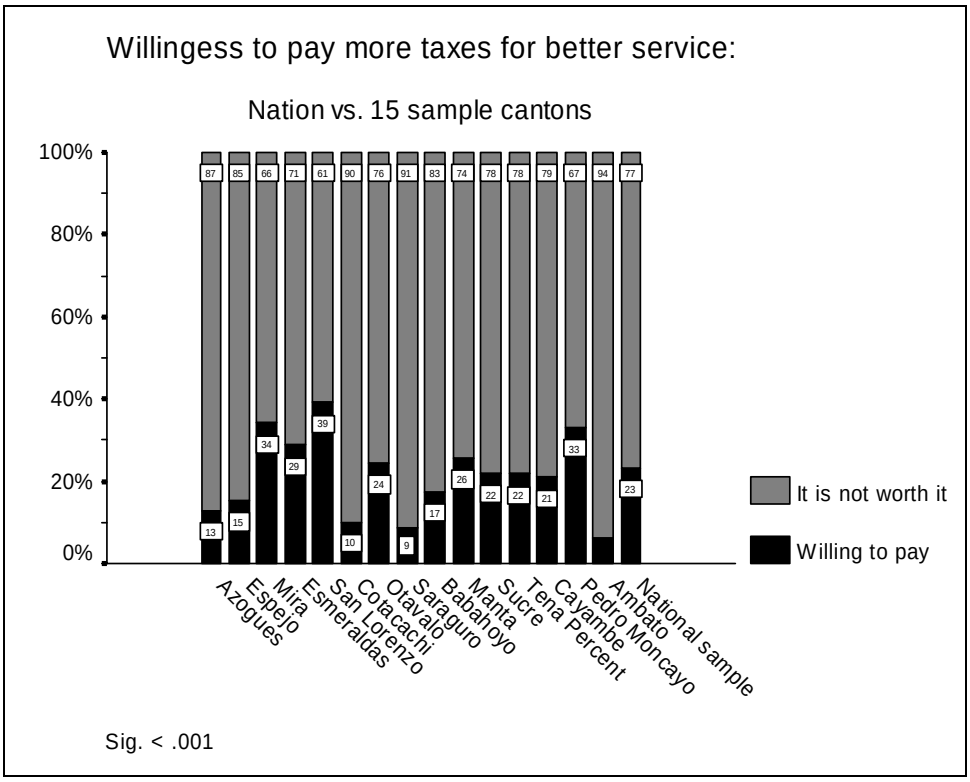

Figure III. 17 Willingness to pay more taxes for better service:

Nation vs. 15 sample cantons

Conclusions

This chapter has examined attitudes toward satisfaction with local government. It has found a wide range of patterns, with the residents of some cantons expressing much higher levels of satisfaction than do others. In the next chapter we examine citizen perception of problems, perceived efficacy and responsiveness of local government.

Chapter IV. Local Problems, Efficacy and Responsiveness

Up until this point in the analysis of the 2002 survey of 15 municipalities selected for the ARD-3D project we have seen wide variation in citizen participation and citizen satisfaction with local government. Some of this variation may be a function of the kinds of challenges faced by the individual municipalities. Consider a municipality that is faced with enormous challenges in terms of infrastructure construction, while another has the luxury of operating in an area already well endowed with good roads, sanitation facilities, etc. Citizens may express more demands where the need is greatest, and given the limited resources of municipalities in Ecuador, they will have a difficult time satisfying those demands.

This chapter first examines perceived problems and then goes on to measure levels of perceived efficacy and concludes with a measure of responsiveness.

Perceived Local Problems

In the national-level study respondents were asked to tell us what they thought was the main problem faced by the country. In the present study, the focus is on problems at the local level. The question asked was "open ended" allowing respondents to mention any problem that they believe their municipality faces. The question was repeated three times to allow for up to three problems to be noted. The results shown in Table IV. 1 provides an overall summary of all of the problems mentioned as either the first, second or third mention. The most commonly mentioned problems were road maintenance, lack of potable water, and lack of services.

Table IV. 1. Perceived municipal problems by residents of selected ARD-3D cantons

Problem	%
Road maintenance	37.6
Lack of water	35.7
Lack of services	27.5
The economic situation	21.4
Bad administration	20.3
Lack of funds, help	19.7
Lack of security, delinquency	10.3
Clean up of public places	10.0
None	3.3
Lack of environmental care	2.5
Other	.7
High taxes	.6
Abuse of Mayor's authority	.5
Corruption	.1
Lack of equipment and machinery	.1
Total	**100.0%**

We can now examine these results for each of the 15 ARD-3D cantons. To do this, we look only at the first-mentioned problem, considering it to be the most serious. The results are shown in Table IV. 2. There is very large variation across the municipalities being studied here. Consider the comparison between Manta, in which only 6.8% of the respondents mentioned lack of water as their main problem, and Espejo, where 45.3% mentioned that problem. Similarly, there is wide variation on the issue of the need for road maintenance. Otavalo stands out as the municipio in which the highest proportion of respondents, 37.7%, stated that poor administration was a major problem, but Ambato was not far behind.

Table IV. 2 Perceived municipal problems by residents of selected ARD-3D cantons: by Canton

	Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato
0 None	2.3%		.4%	.8%	.4%	12.7%		12.8%	1.8%	14.8%	.8%	.3%	1.1%	3.6%	.8%
1 Lack of water	29.7%	45.3%	27.8%	10.9%	34.2%	17.9%	3.9%	23.6%	15.9%	6.8%	20.4%	32.8%	23.1%	25.0%	30.5%
2 Road maintenance	17.5%	8.4%	13.9%	29.4%	14.2%	21.0%	22.1%	11.6%	33.7%	11.4%	15.4%	31.4%	14.8%	12.7%	9.5%
3 Lack of security, delinquency	5.3%	.7%		10.1%	.4%	4.4%	1.3%	7.6%	11.6%	3.8%	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	1.6%	5.3%
4 Clean up of public places	4.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	3.9%	.4%	4.3%	1.2%	5.4%	8.9%	2.1%	2.0%	2.3%	1.6%	3.4%
5 Lack of services	8.0%	3.5%	12.2%	7.6%	13.2%	14.0%	8.7%	7.2%	14.1%	16.9%	11.7%	17.4%	6.8%	11.5%	6.5%
6 The economic situation	18.6%	14.4%	17.6%	10.9%	12.5%	8.7%	12.6%	14.8%	9.8%	8.9%	10.4%	3.4%	15.2%	14.3%	6.1%
7 Lack of funds, help	8.0%	10.5%	15.9%	13.0%	6.0%	7.0%	9.1%	12.4%	3.3%	11.4%	22.9%	3.8%	7.2%	13.5%	3.1%
9 Lack of equipment and machinery														.4%	
10 Bad administration	4.6%	15.8%	8.6%	14.7%	14.9%	13.1%	37.7%	8.8%	3.3%	11.0%	12.9%	5.1%	22.7%	14.7%	33.6%
11 Lack of environmental care			1.6%	.8%	.4%		.4%		1.1%	1.7%	.8%	.7%		.8%	1.1%
12 High taxes	.4%												1.5%		
13 Abuse of Mayor's authority						.9%				.8%	.4%		1.5%	.4%	
14 Other	1.1%		.4%							3.8%		.7%	1.5%		
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Excludes those who did not know.

Citizen Perceived Efficacy

The perception that citizens can have an impact on their governments is at the heart of the democratic process. If citizens feel powerless, they are not likely to be willing to cooperate with governments. In dictatorships, of course, coercion can readily be used to force cooperation. But in democracies, citizens can frustrate government action in a wide variety of ways. A scale of a sense of efficacy was developed by Seligson and is employed in this study.[7]

The scale itself, which is called the "Problem-Solving Efficacy Scale," involves a series of questions related to the problems mentioned in the preceding section. In this way the efficacy is grounded in a problem that the respondent him or herself has mentioned rather than in some artificial scenario developed by the researcher. The standard efficacy scale, used every since the days of *The Civic Culture*[8] refers to some unidentified bad law and ask the respondents if they feel that they could do something about it. This classic approach, which might work well in the U.S., is inappropriate in unitary government systems like those found in much of Latin America, including Ecuador. It is simply unreasonable to think that an individual would be effective in getting a law passed by the national legislature. The "Problem-Solving Efficacy Scale" avoids this problem entirely by focusing on a local problem named by the respondent. The scale has shown to function reliably in the Latin American context.

The notion behind the scale is that for citizens to be efficacious, they must first be able to identify a local problem. Then they must believe that they can help solve the problem. After that, they must be able to know what it is that they can do to solve it, and finally, they have to make the effort to solve it. A series of questions was asked in the survey (the EFF series shown below), and the interested reader should examine the questionnaire for the wording of the series. We first examine each of the questions, one-by-one and then create an overall scale of efficacy and see how the 15 municipalities vary one from another.

EFF2. [PREGUNTAR A TODOS LOS QUE MENCIONARON ALGUN PROBLEMA][SÍ MENCIONO MAS DE UN PROBLEMA SONDEE CUAL ES EL MAS IMPORTANTE]: En Su Opinión, ¿cómo se puede resolver este problema? (1) Contesta con alguna solución (2) Dice que no sabe, o dice que no hay solución (9) Inap (no mencionó problemas)

EFF3. ¿Cree que Ud. pueda ayudar a solucionar este problema?
(1) Si [**sigue con EFF4**] (2) No [**pasar a EFF6]** (8) No sabe [**pasar a EFF6]** (9) Inap (no mencionó problemas)

EFF4. ¿Qué puede hacer UD? (1) Contesta (2) No contesta (8) NS (9) Inap (no mencionó problemas)

EFF5. ¿Ha hecho algún esfuerzo alguna vez solo o en grupo para resolver este problema?(1) Sí (2) No (8) NS (9) Inap (no mencionó problemas)

[7] Mitchell A. Seligson, "A Problem-Solving Approach to Measuring Political Efficacy," *Social Science Quarterly* 60 (1980):630-42.
[8] Gabriel A. Almond and Sidney Verba, *The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1963).

We first need to distinguish between respondents who were able to name a problem and those who were not. This takes us back to the item MUNI2, which was analyzed above. In that analysis the focus was on the series of three questions that asked about the most important local problems. Here we look just at the first, since if that was not answered, the remaining two questions were skipped. The results of this first stage of the efficacy scale are shown in Figure IV. 1. There we see that 82.6% of respondents were able to mention at least one problem. The 17.4% who did not name any problem are those who we consider to have the lowest level of efficacy since all communities, even the wealthy ones located in advanced industrial societies, have serious problems. Certainly there is no municipality in Ecuador in which there are no problems, so if an individual can't name any, this suggests a very low sense of efficacy.

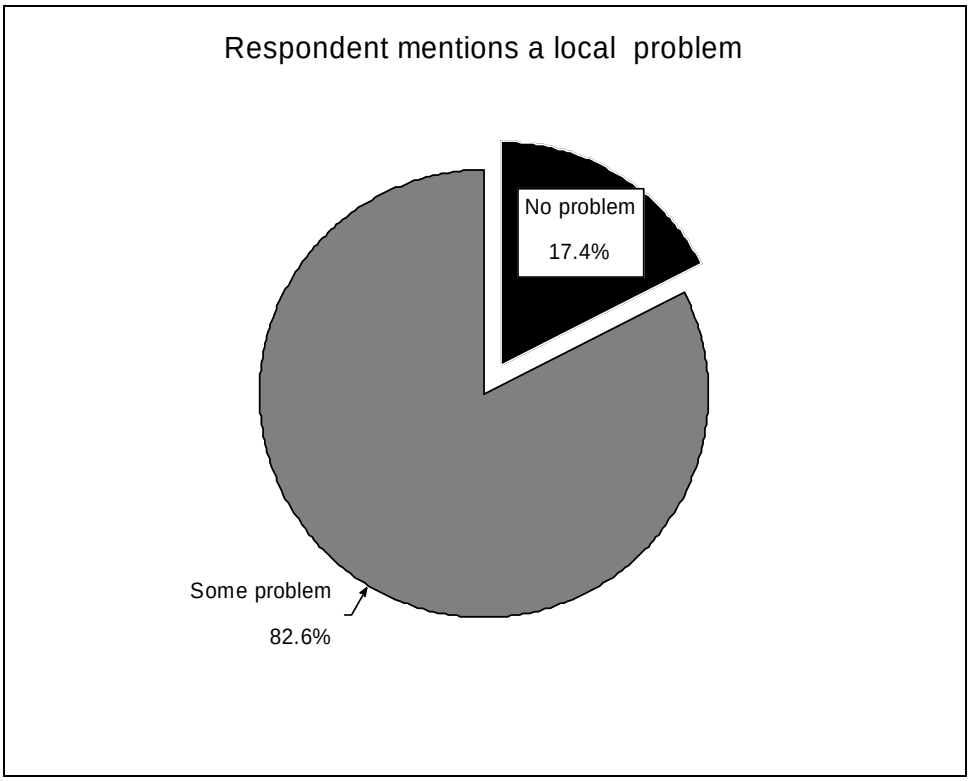

Figure IV. 1 Respondent mentions a local problem

The results from the next question, asking how the problem that the respondent mentioned could be resolved are presented in Figure IV. 2. For the ARD sample as a whole, a little fewer than six out of ten respondents were able to demonstrate efficacy at this level.

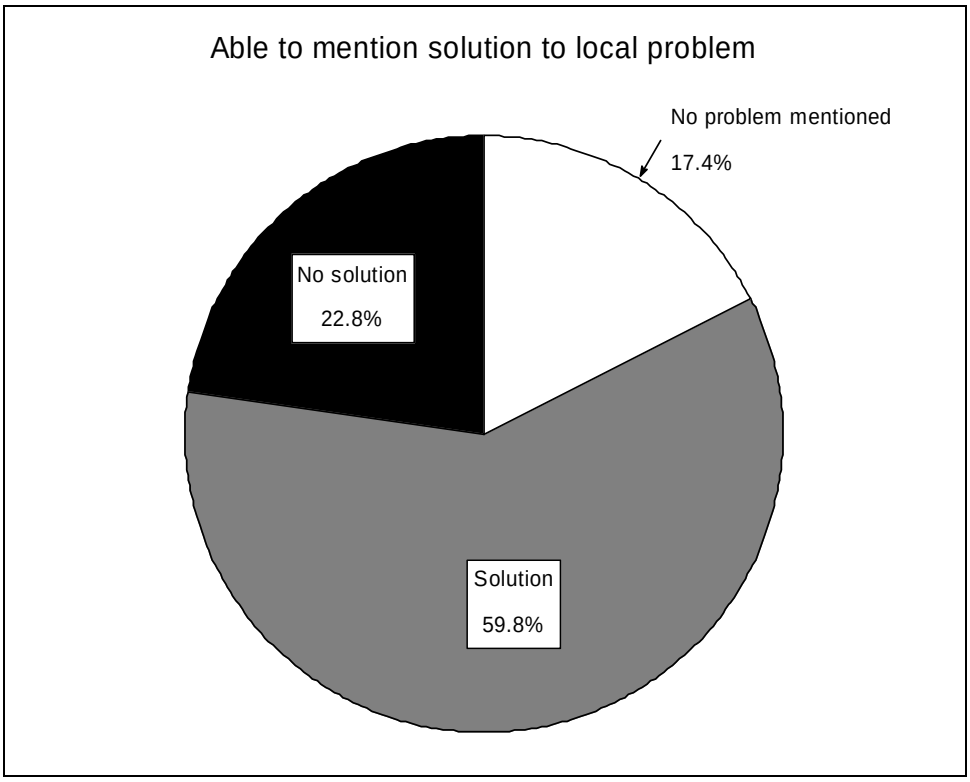

Figure IV. 2 Able to mention solution to local problem

The next question in the series, EFF3, asks if the respondent believes that he/she can help solve the problem. The results are shown in Figure IV. 3. There we see that the proportion of efficacious respondents has declined to only 35%.

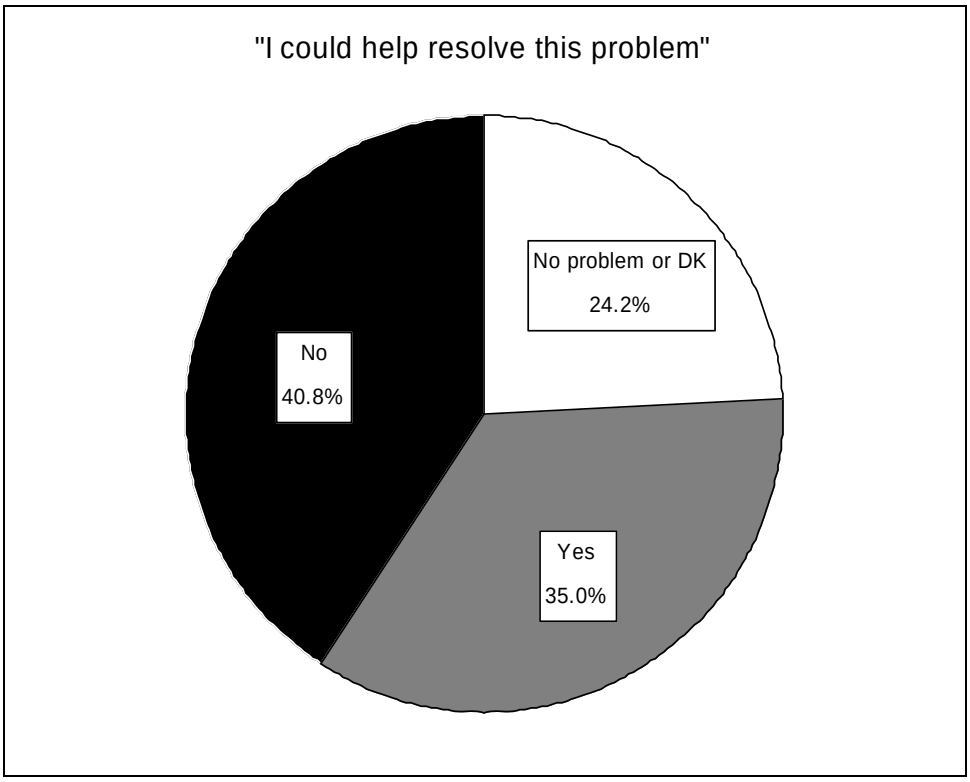

Figure IV. 3 "I could help resolve this problem"

The next question in the series, EFF4, asks, "What could you do about the problem?" The results are shown in Figure IV. 4, where the percentage efficacious drops to less than one-third.

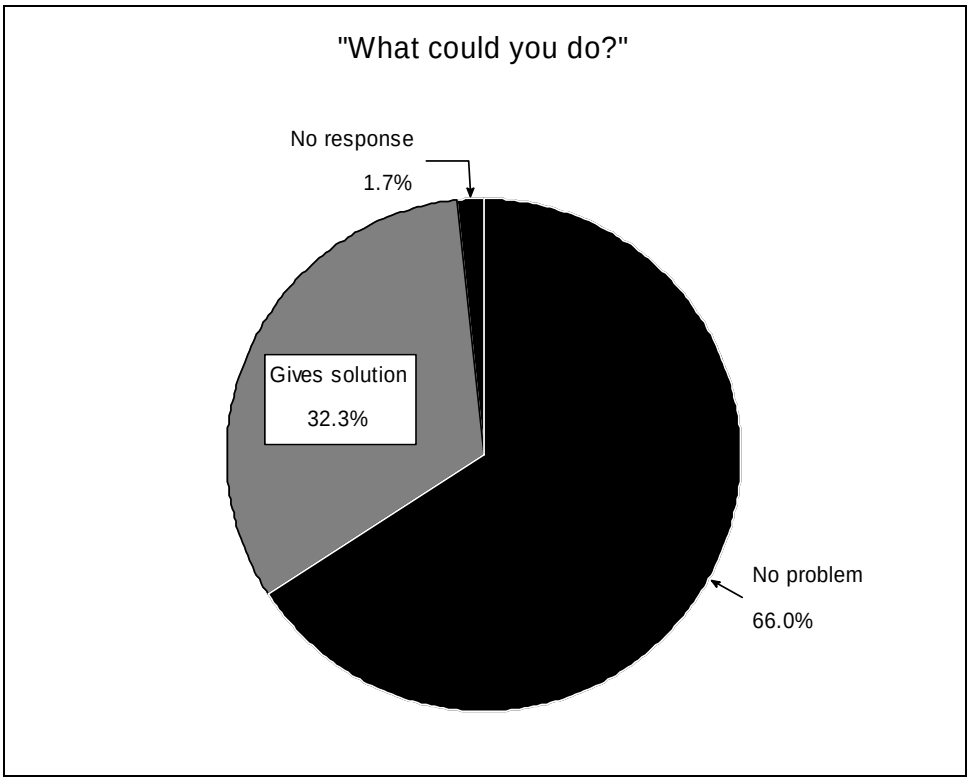

Figure IV. 4 "What could you do?"

We then ask (EFF5) if the respondent has actually done something to solve the problem. The results are shown in Figure IV. 5. Those who reach this level of efficacy amount to about one-in-five of the respondents in the ARD-3D sample. This means that in the entire sample, only one-fifth of respondents reach the highest level on the efficacy scale.

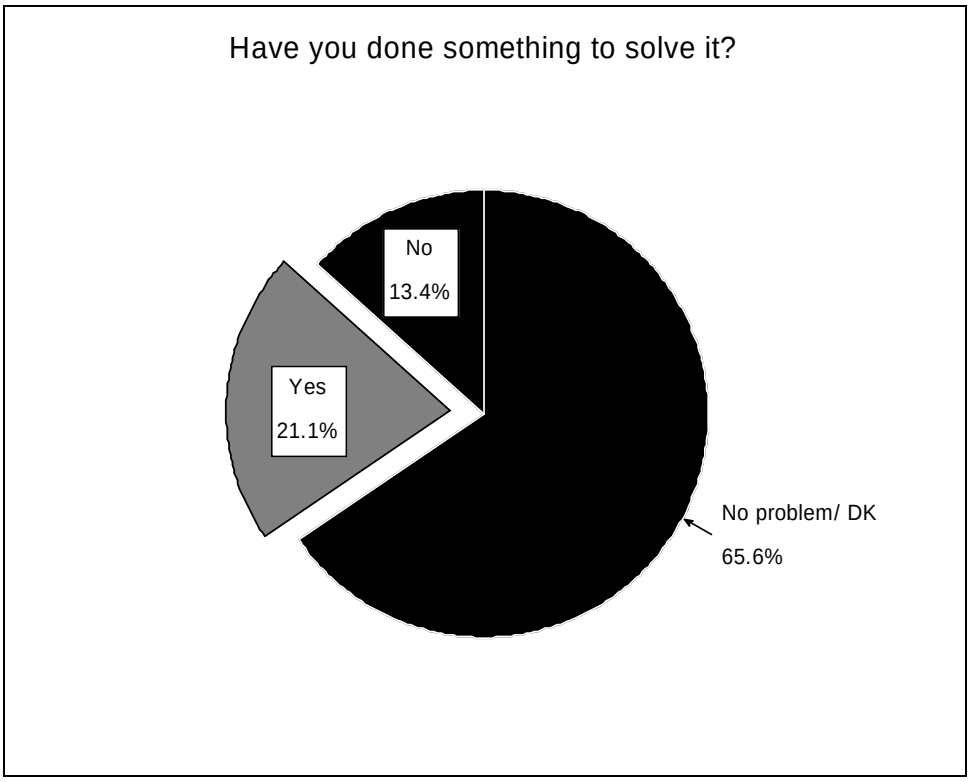

Figure IV. 5 Have you done something to solve it?

In order to examine each of the selected municipalities for differing levels of efficacy, we create an overall scale based on the items just reviewed. There are a total of five items, ranging from being able to mention at least one local problem through actually having done something to solve that problem, either alone or in a group. The results for each municipality in the project are shown in Figure IV. 6.

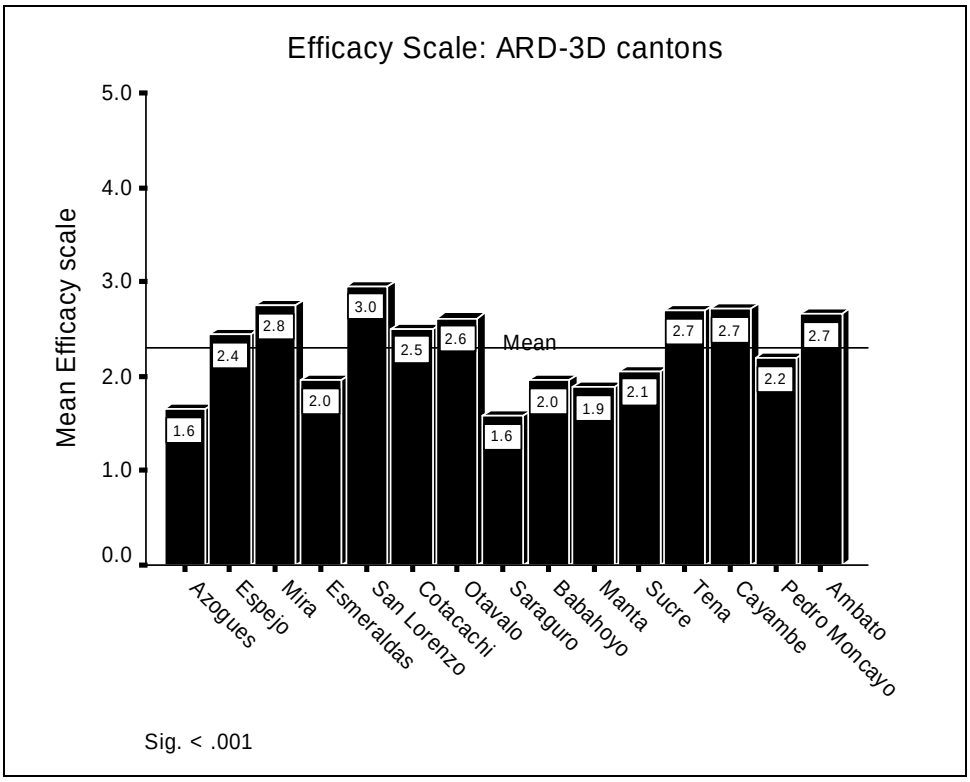

Figure IV. 6 Efficacy Scale: ARD-3D cantons

In order to see which, if any, of the cantons differ from each other significantly, we need to use the confidence interval chart employed before in this report. The results are shown in Figure IV. 7. There we see considerable variation in efficacy. For example, San Lorenzo, which had done so poorly in other respects in this survey, scores very high on efficacy. Also scoring high were Mira, Otavalo, Tena, Cayambe and Ambato. On the low side are Azogues, Esmeraldas, Saraguro, Manta and Babahoyo.

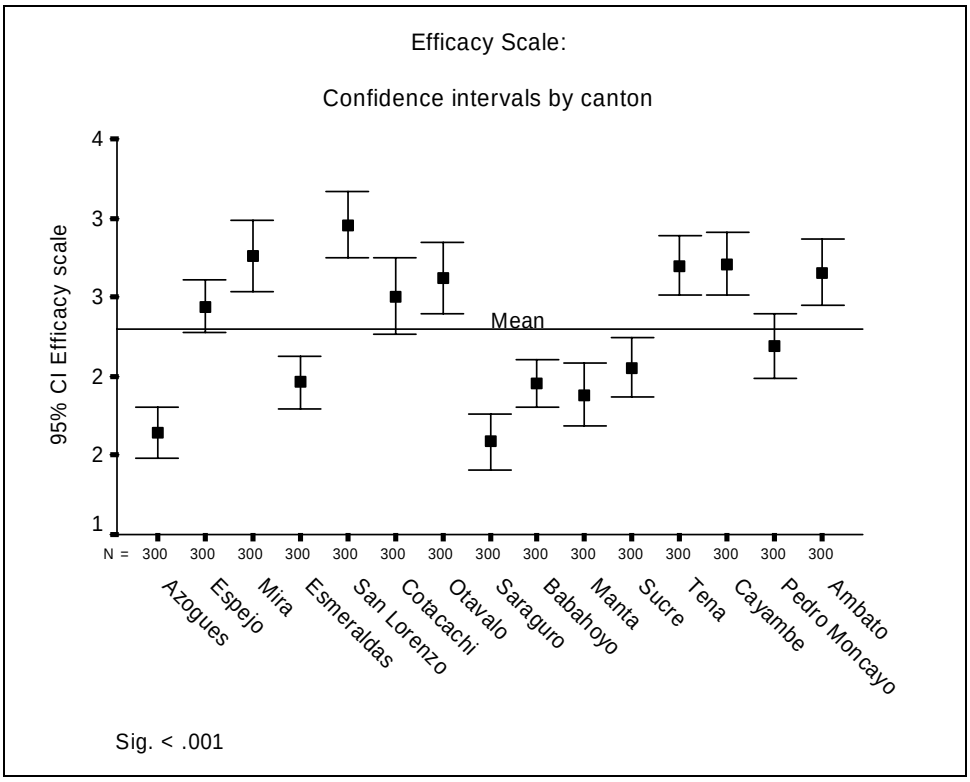

Figure IV. 7 Efficacy Scale:

Confidence intervals by canton

Utility of the Problem-Solving Efficacy Scale

The problem-solving efficacy scale allows us to have a fine-grained measure of each respondent's sense of personal efficacy? Is the scale valid? That is, does it relate to municipal participation in ways that make sense? In fact, it is significantly and positively associated with a wide variety of municipal-level participation. Consider the results shown in Figure IV. 8. There it can be seen that there is a close relationship between a higher sense of problem-solving efficacy and demand-making at the level of the municipality. This suggests the important conclusion that there may be a syndrome of local community self-help activism that is related to local government participation. As we see in the figure below, only 8% of those who score the lowest on problem-solving efficacy made a demand on their municipal government in the last year, whereas 30% of Ecuadorians in the ARD-3D samples, nearly four items as many, who scored at the top of the efficacy scale made such demands.

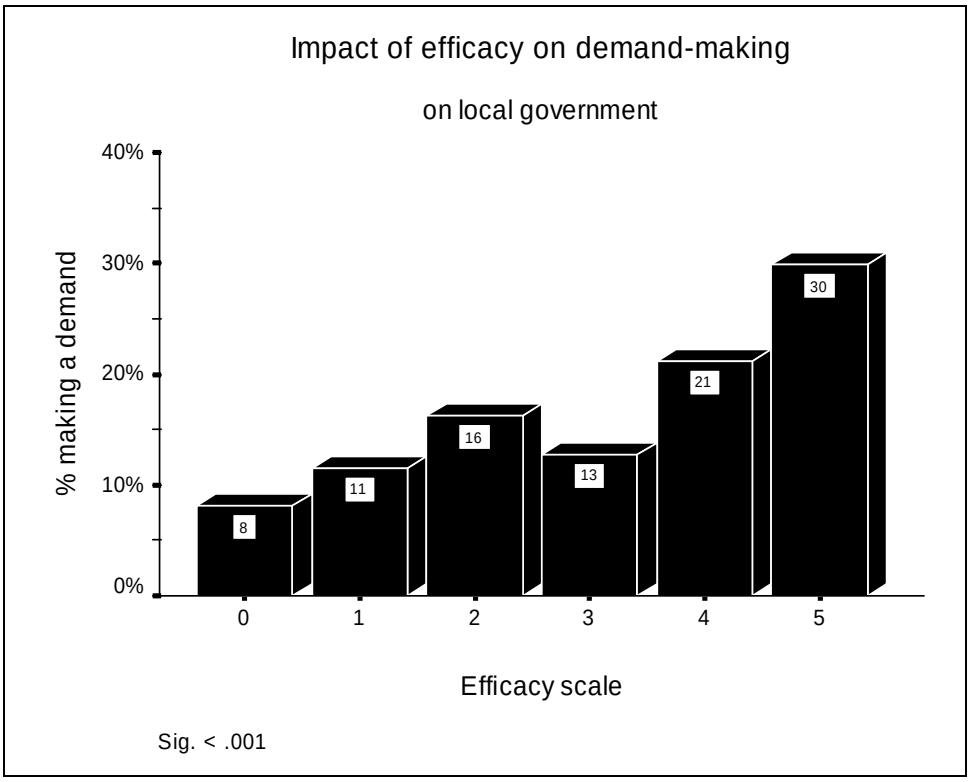

Figure IV. 8 Impact of efficacy on demand-making on local government

These findings suggest that the ARD-3D program should see to exploit the linkages between citizens active in local problem-solving and increase municipal-level citizen participation. For example, it would be important to know why efficacy is low in some of municipalities shown in Figure IV. 7 above. Once that is understood, there may be ways to increase local-level efficacy and in so doing, increase municipal participation.

Further evidence of the importance of efficacy is shown in Figure IV. 9. Although the relationship is not completely monotonic, it is very clear that Ecuadorians in the ARD-3D project areas who have a high sense of personal efficacy (scoring 4 or 5 on the scale) are much more likely to be making demands on their *juntas parroquiales* than those who score low or even medium on that scale.

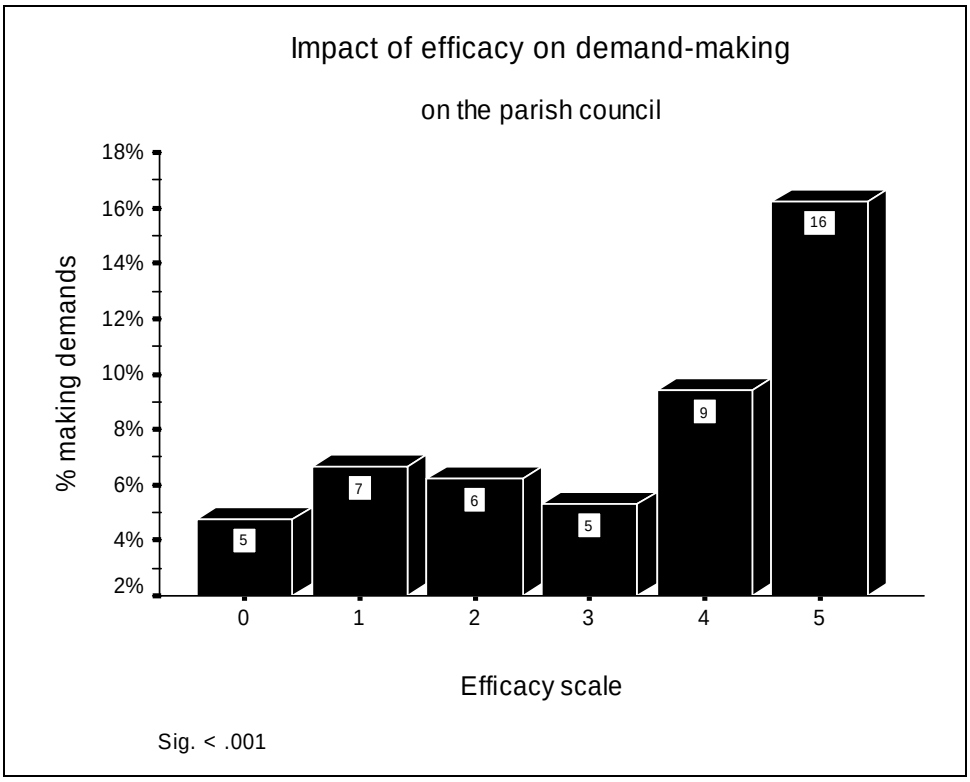

Figure IV. 9 Impact of efficacy on demand-making on the parish council

Optimism Over Impact of Citizen Problem Solving

We asked our respondents (EFF6) if they felt that community-level effort could help resolve municipal problems. The item read as follows:

EFF6. [Preguntar a todos] ¿Qué tan probable cree Ud. que el esfuerzo del pueblo pueda servir para resolver los problemas de este municipio? ¿Diría que hay mucha probabilidad de resolverlo, alguna probabilidad, poca probabilidad o casi ninguna probabilidad? (1) Mucha (2) alguna (3) poca (4) casi ninguna (8) NS

The results are shown in Figure IV. 10. There it can be seen that there is a strong sense of optimism in most of the 15 municipalities, but Azogues, Espejo, Cotacachi and Saraguro are more negative than the mean of the group. The especially low level of optimism in Espejo needs to be investigated. What could be causing it?

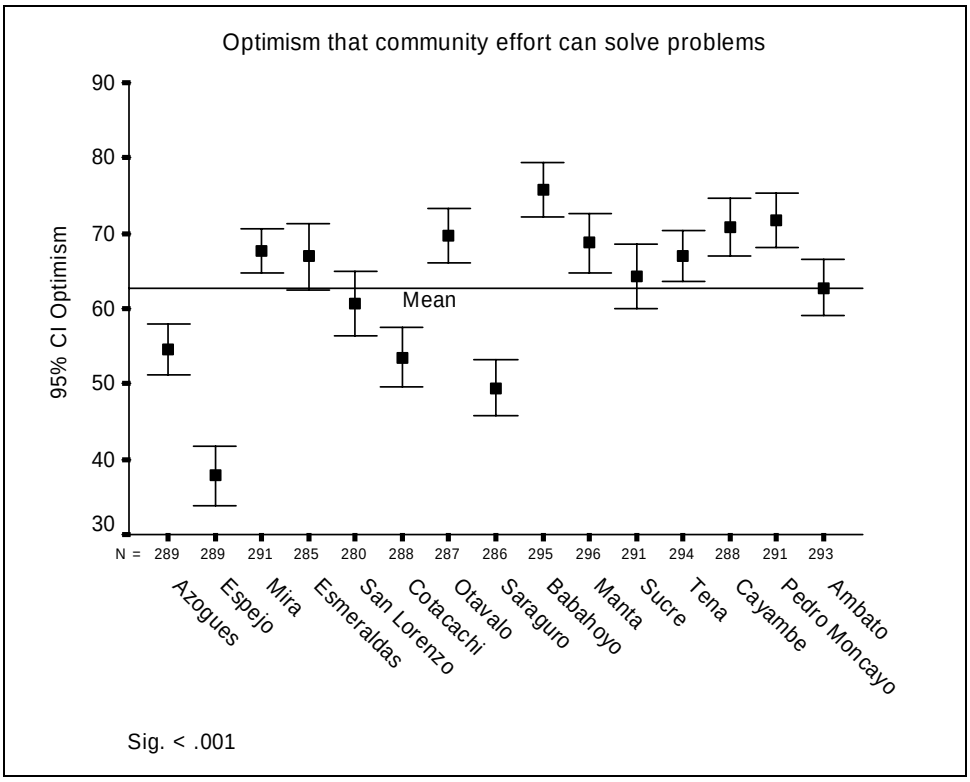

Figure IV. 10 Optimism that community effort can solve problems

Optimism on solving local problems is also a function of demographic and socio-economic characteristics. An OLS regression analysis (not shown) found that while age makes no difference in optimism, gender, education, wealth and urbanization do. The impact of gender is significant, but not especially strong, as shown in Figure IV. 11. Males are more optimistic than females, even when controlling for education and wealth.

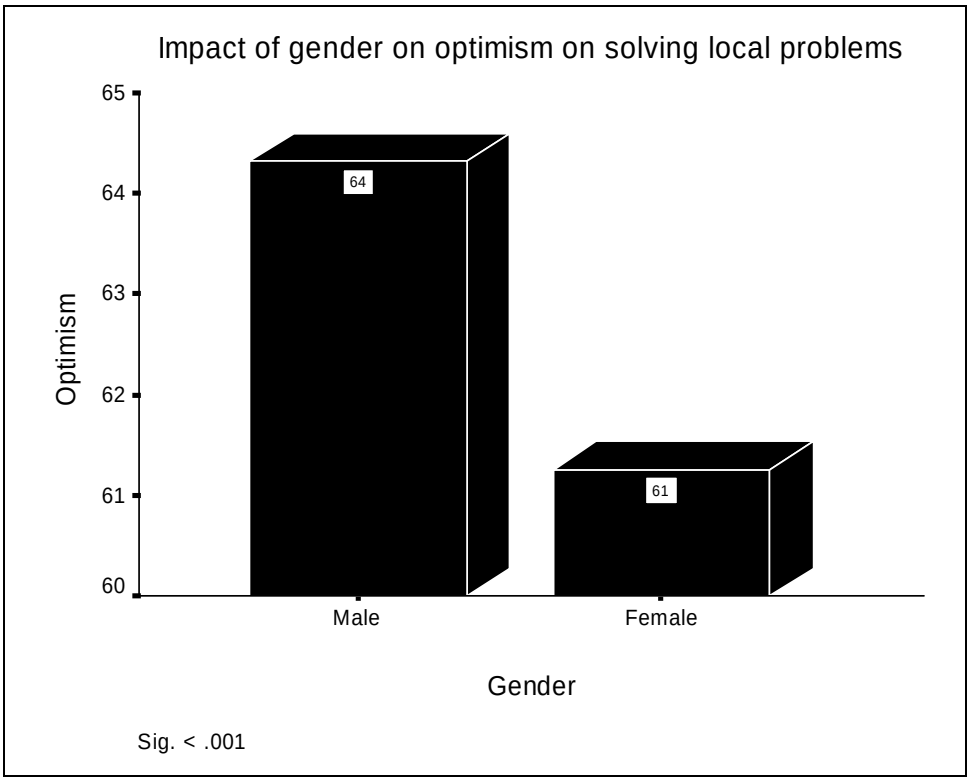

Figure IV. 11 Impact of gender on optimism on solving local problems

The results shown in Figure IV. 12 reveal a much stronger impact of education. Those who are more highly educated are more optimistic that local problems can be solved. Perhaps this is because they know that they have the intellectual resources to do so.

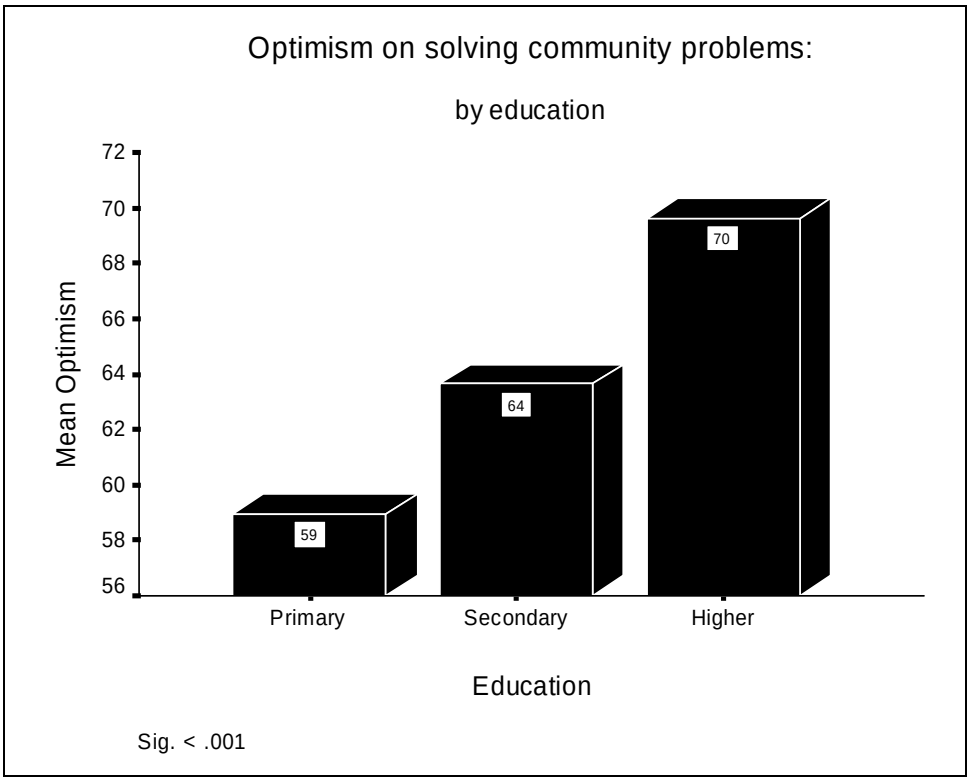

Figure IV. 12 Optimism on solving community problems: by education

The impact of urbanization is also clear from Figure IV. 13. Urban residents are far more optimistic about solving community problems than rural residents. Perhaps this is because of their perception that resources for solving problems are concentrated more heavily in urban than in rural areas, an example of "urban bias" that is so common in Latin America.[9]

[9] Michael Lipton, *Why poor people stay poor : urban bias in world development* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1977).

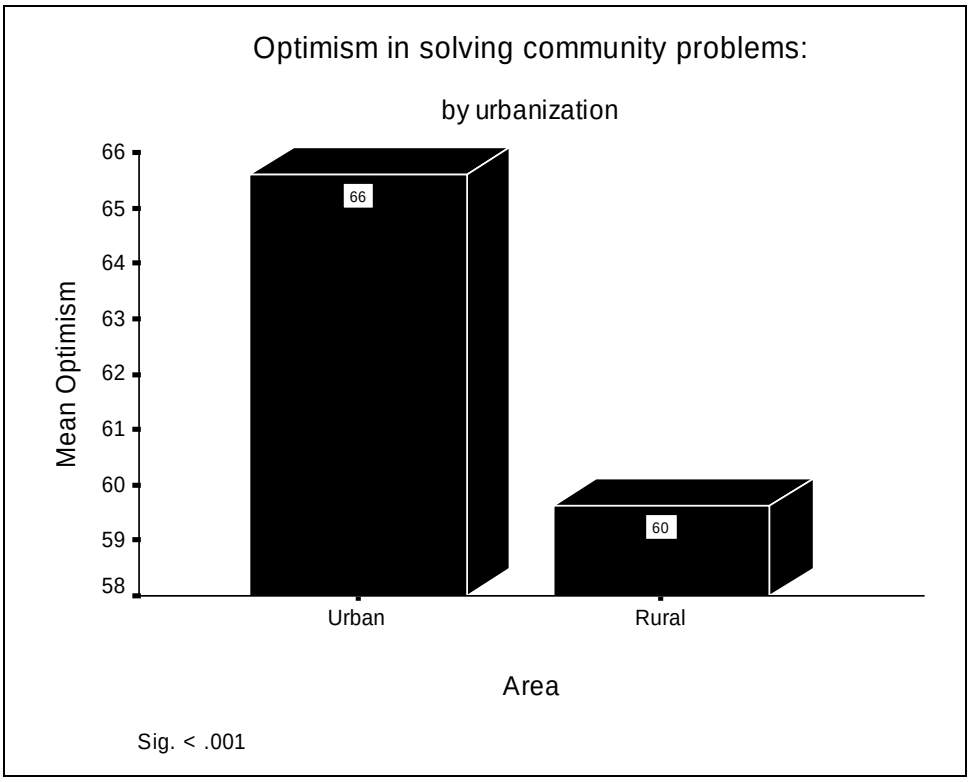

Figure IV. 13 Optimism in solving community problems: by urbanization

Based on the above findings, we should control for these factors affecting optimism on problem solving and reexamine the differences among the ARD-3D cantons. The results are shown in Figure IV. 14. Even with these controls, however, Espejo remains low.

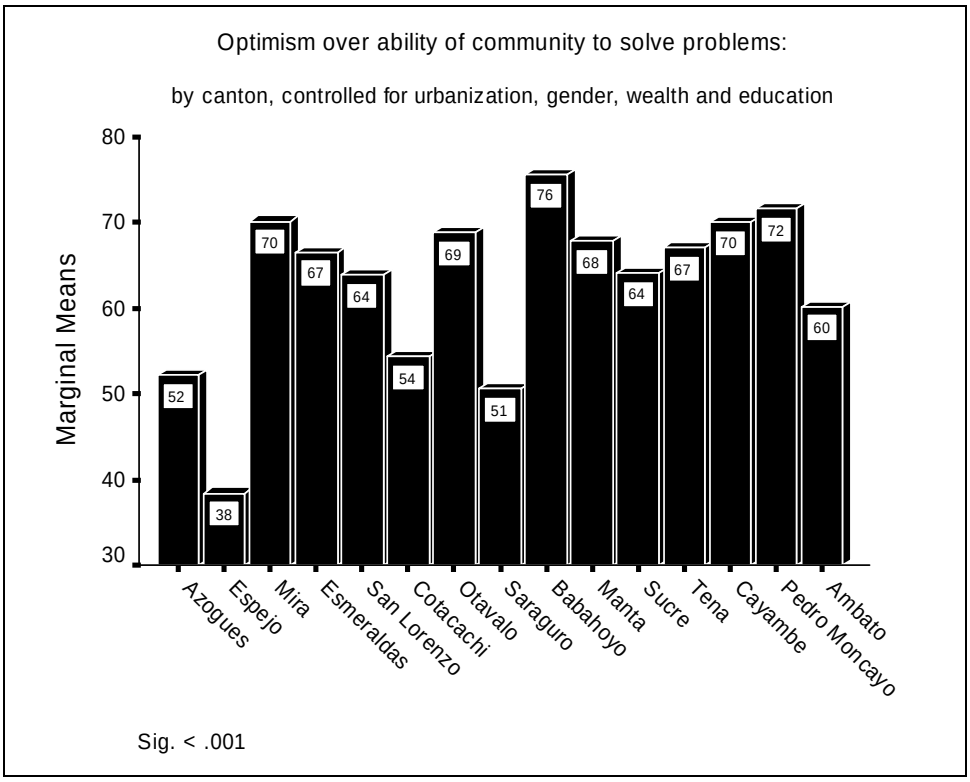

Figure IV. 14 Optimism over ability of community to solve problems: by canton, controlled for urbanization, gender, wealth and education

Responsiveness of the Municipality

Little it would serve to have citizens participate in municipal affairs if the institution is unresponsive to its constituents. We asked the following questions:

MUNI3. ¿Cuánto ha hecho el alcalde de este municipio por resolver los problemas del cantón? **[leer respuestas]**

(1) Mucho (2) Algo (3) Poco (4) Nada (8) NS

MUNI3A. ¿Cuánto ha hecho el concejo municipal de este municipio por resolver los problemas del cantón? **[leer respuestas]**

(1) Mucho (2) Algo (3) Poco (4) Nada (8) NS

Looking first at the mayor, we see the results presented in Figure IV. 15. The population is evenly split on this evaluation.

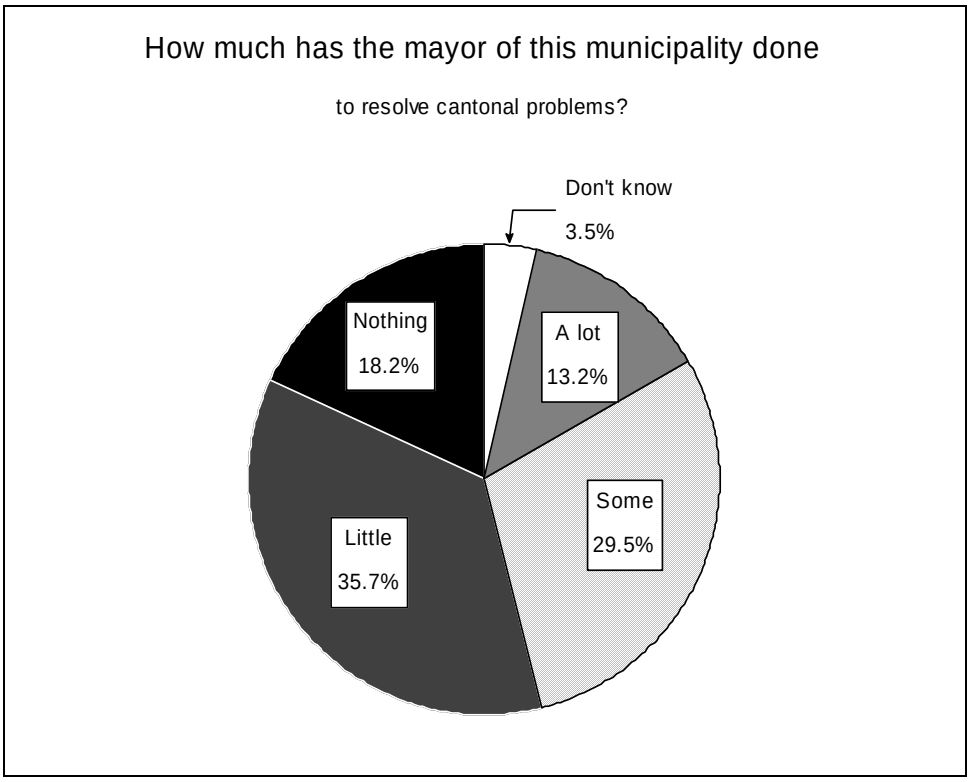

Figure IV. 15 How much has the mayor of this municipality done to solve cantonal problems?

We next look at the council, which is shown in Figure IV. 16. As can be seen, by comparing with the previous graph, respondents are much less positive about their councils than they are about their mayors. We have already seen this pattern when looking at the legitimacy series of questions.

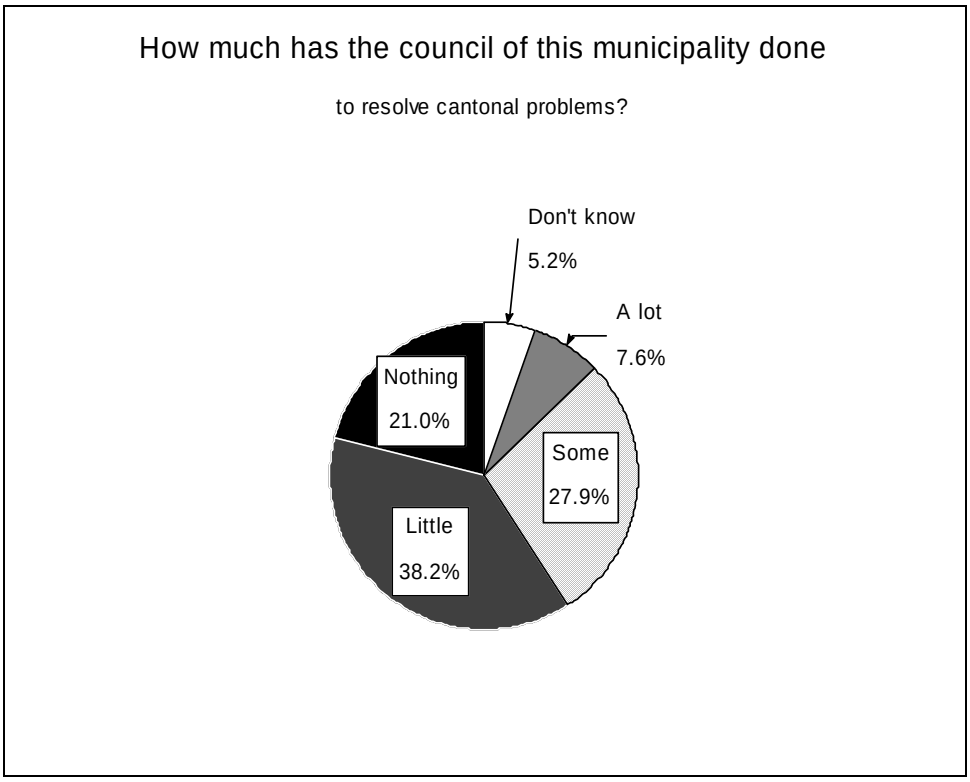

Figure IV. 16 How much has the council of this municipality done to resolve cantonal problems?

We next examine these results by municipality to determine if they vary. The results are shown in Figure IV. 17. This is a complex plot, so it has to be studied carefully. In each canton, mayors score better than councils, but in some (e.g., Azogues) the gap is very small and insignificant (the "I" for both variables do not differ from each other). In other cases, such as Manta, the gap is extremely wide. The other information that emerges from this chart is the wide variation in confidence in the mayors and councils. Again, the Manta mayor seems to be very much trusted to solve problems, whereas both the mayor and council of San Lorenzo seem to be very mistrusted. *Once again, this is exceedingly important information for the ARD-3D project. Not all of the 15 cantons have elected officials who are viewed the same way by their constituents.*

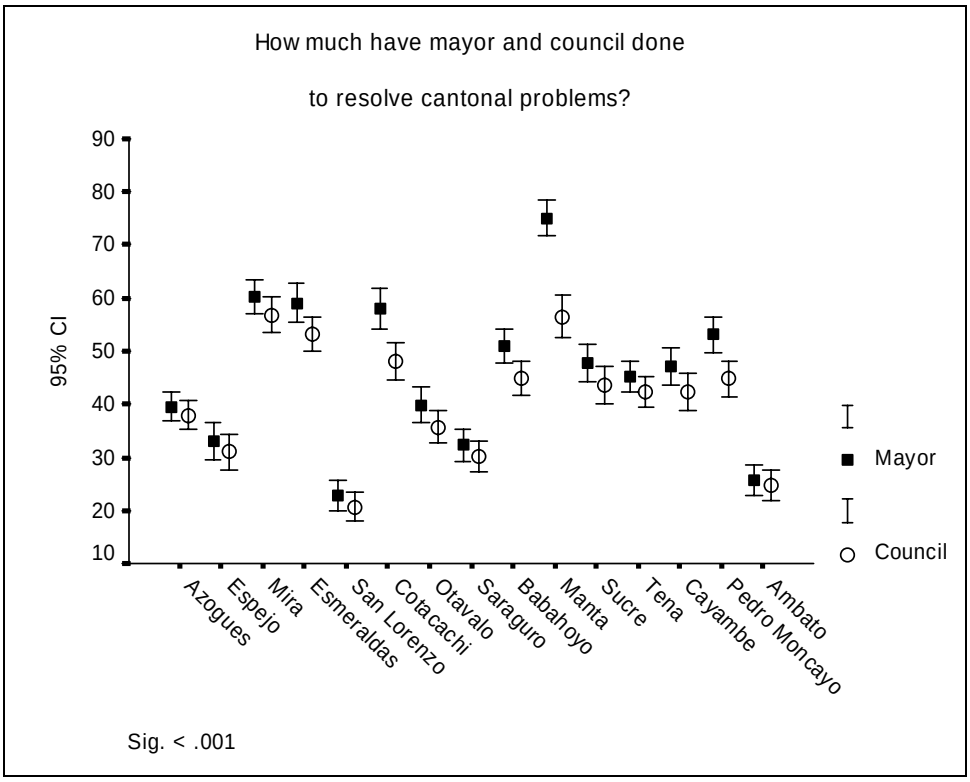

Figure IV. 17 How much have the mayor and council done to resolve cantonal problems?

Another question tapping into responsiveness is MUNI11:

MUNI11. ¿Qué tanta influencia cree que tiene Ud. en lo que hace la municipalidad? ¿Diría que tiene mucha, algo, poca, o nada de influencia?
1. Mucha 2. Algo 3. Poca 4. Nada 8, NS/NR

The results are shown in Figure IV. 18, where is it shown that over half of the respondents in the combined 15 canton sample feel that they have no influence.

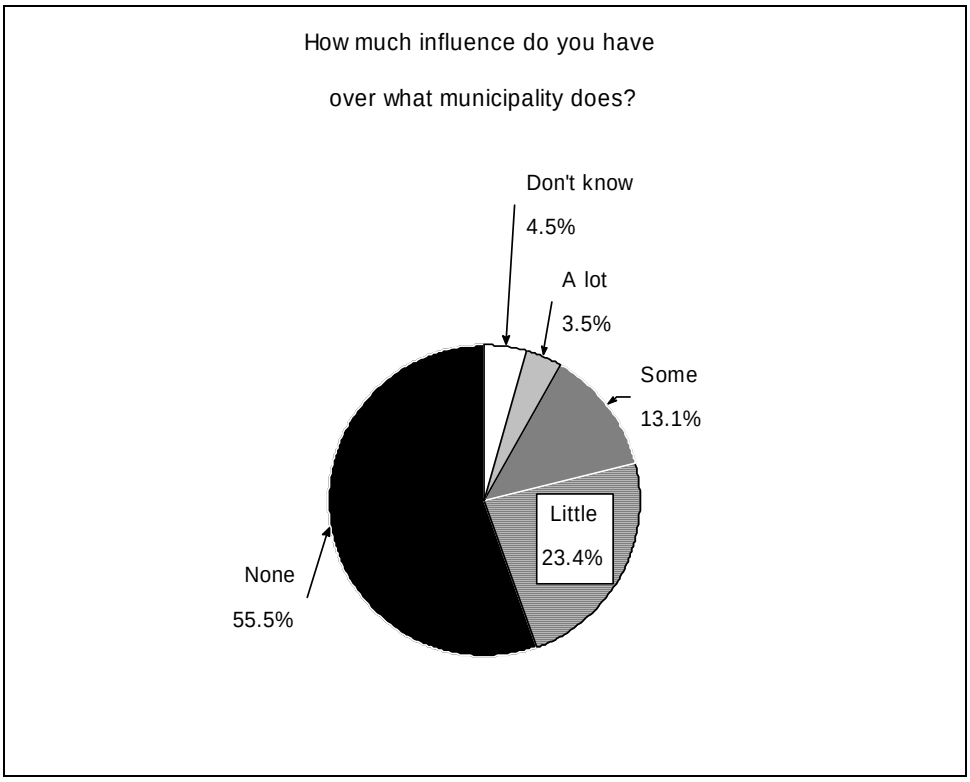

Figure IV. 18 How much influence do you have over what municipality does?

We now examine these results for each of the 15 cantons, with the results shown in Figure IV. 19. There are two clear groupings here, one for low sense of responsiveness and another with moderate levels. The low group is comprised of Espejo, Esmeraldas, San Lorenzo, Otavalo, and Babahoyo.

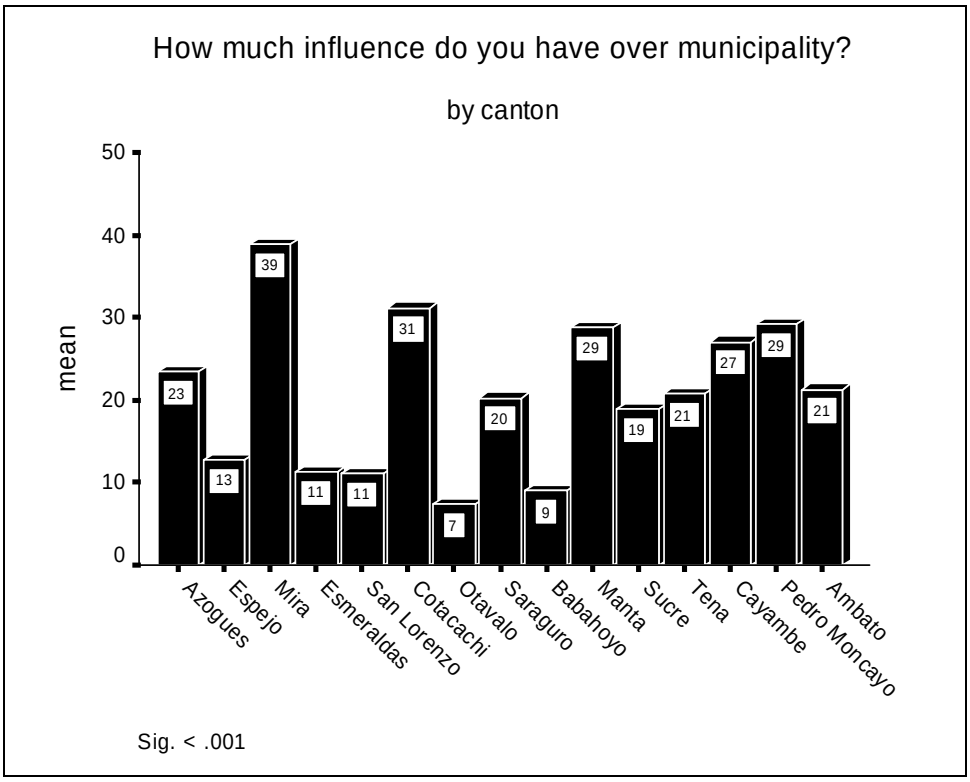

Figure IV. 19 How much influence do you have over municipality? by canton

We also followed up that question with one that asks respondents to select from a list of 10 possible options which one on the list has the greatest influence over decisions the municipality takes. As these results are too complex for a graph, they are presented in tabular form (see Table IV. 3). Clearly the mayor stands out as having the strongest influence, the results do vary from canton-to-canton.

Table IV. 3 Who has the most influence in municipal decision-making?

	Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
The mayor [president of city council]	55.9%	77.7%	53.3%	54.8%	86.2%	73.4%	57.0%	71.8%	57.5%	63.5%	64.8%	57.3%	65.3%	75.4%	55.3%	64.6%
The mayor's party	16.2%	5.7%	2.3%	15.1%	4.4%	9.8%	14.7%	9.1%	27.1%	7.5%	11.6%	16.3%	10.5%	7.5%	25.1%	12.2%
City council	18.2%	11.0%	41.3%	23.1%	5.4%	7.7%	17.7%	14.4%	5.7%	14.7%	8.2%	14.6%	10.2%	11.6%	16.3%	14.7%
Your province's deputy	1.3%	1.7%	.3%	3.0%	2.7%	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	.7%	1.4%	1.7%	3.7%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.8%
Central Government	5.7%	2.7%	2.3%	3.0%	1.3%	2.7%	2.3%	2.3%	8.0%	8.5%	9.9%	3.4%	4.4%	3.1%	1.4%	4.1%
Communitarian organizations	.3%	.3%	.3%	.3%		2.4%	3.3%		1.0%	3.1%	2.0%	3.4%	6.1%	1.4%	.7%	1.6%
NGOs	.3%					1.7%	.7%	.3%								.2%
Private entrepreneurs	2.0%	1.0%		.7%		.3%	2.3%	.3%		1.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%		.3%	.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Knowledge of the ARD-3D Program

The ARD-3D program was just beginning as this baseline study was being prepared. Two questions were included in the survey to determine the level of knowledge of the respondents of this program so that changes could be detected over time. We first asked if the respondent had heard of the program (MUNI17). The results are shown in Figure IV. 20. For all practical purposes, in July, 2002, the project was invisible to nearly all of the respondents.

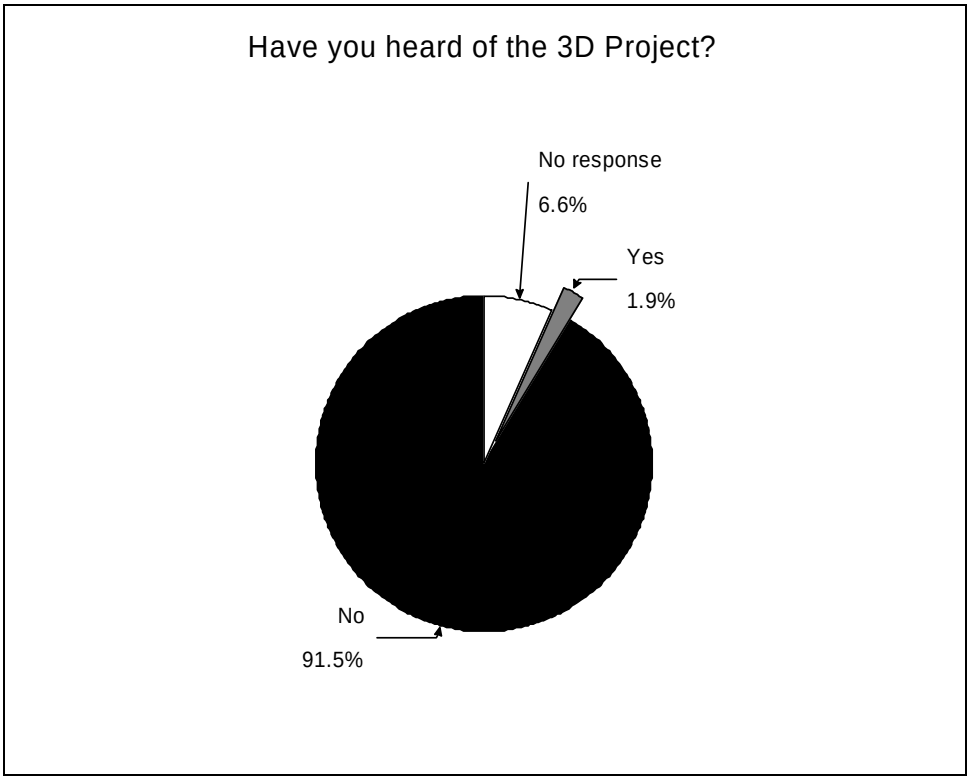

Figure IV. 20 Have you heard of the 3D Project?

We then asked the following question:

MUNI18. En su opinión, ¿las mejoras en su comunidad más que nada han sido el resultado de la gestión de la alcaldía, o han sido resultado del proyecto 3D, o han sido resultado de los recursos que han aportado agencias de cooperación, o de la gestión comunitaria?
1. la alcaldía 2. 3D 3. agencias 4. la comunidad 8. NS

The results shown in Figure IV. 21

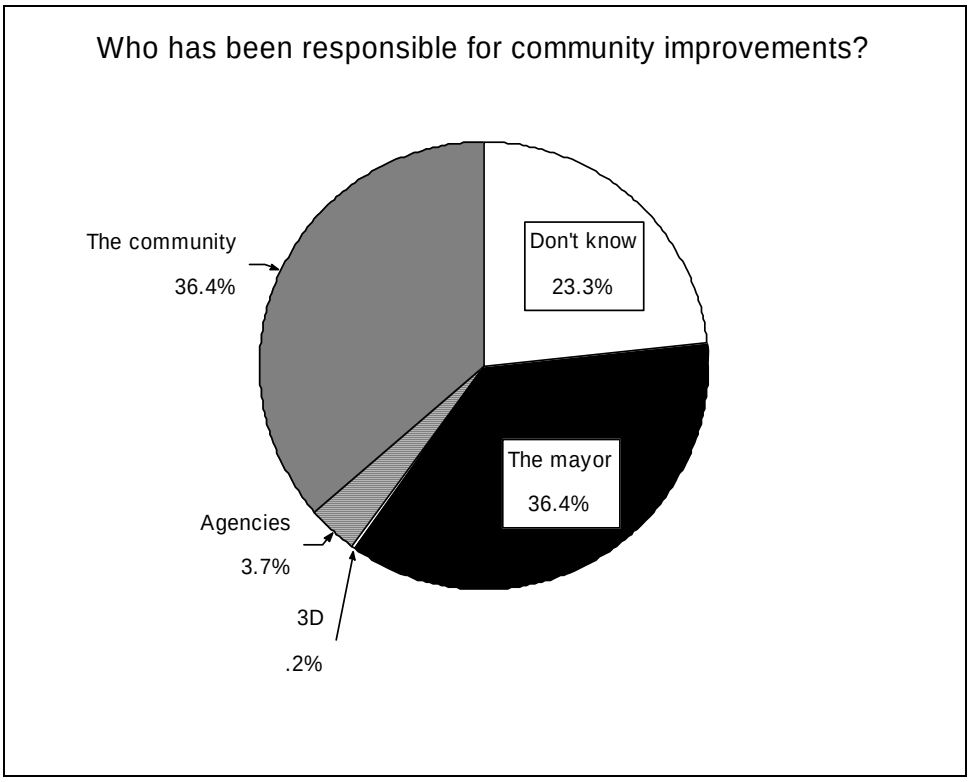

Figure IV. 21 Who has been responsible for community improvements?

Conclusions

This chapter has provided an X-ray of the concerns expressed by the residents of the 15 selected municipalities. We now know what are the problems that are most commonly seen as being important. We also know how efficacious citizens feel about their ability to solve local problems, and we have an image of the degree to which their municipal governments are seen as responsive to their needs. Finally, we have taken a brief look at the ARD-3D program itself. The findings here consistently demonstrated wide differences among the 15 selected municipalities, suggesting repeatedly that "one size does not fit all." That is, the professionals in charge of implementing the 3D program need to consider the differences in these local governments, in which the needs, demands, and responsiveness vary so much from one to the other.

Appendix I: Frequency Distributions of the Municipal Questions

MUNIFA How did you learn about that assembly ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNIFA How did you learn about that assembly ?	On the radio	6.5%		2.3%	64.7%	10.5%	7.7%	3.7%	21.1%		18.2%	5.9%	31.4%	3.7%	7.7%	22.2%	11.7%
	On TV	9.7%			5.9%			3.7%		6.3%							1.7%
	On newspapers	3.2%	2.9%					7.4%			9.1%	5.9%					1.7%
	Public adventisements, Posters	38.7%	14.3%	53.5%		21.1%	19.2%	18.5%	5.3%	43.8%	9.1%	17.6%	20.0%	18.5%	7.7%	11.1%	22.6%
	A friend or family	29.0%	17.1%	4.7%	5.9%	10.5%	7.7%	22.2%	10.5%	12.5%	36.4%	29.4%	20.0%	7.4%	15.4%	11.1%	15.4%
	By an invitation from the mayor or the city hall council	12.9%	65.7%	39.5%	23.5%	57.9%	65.4%	44.4%	63.2%	37.5%	27.3%	41.2%	28.6%	70.4%	69.2%	55.6%	46.9%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

NP1A Have you attended a municipal meeting during the last twelve months? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
NP1A Have you attended a municipal meeting during the last twelve months?	Yes	9.2%	10.7%	7.0%	2.7%	6.3%	8.0%	4.0%	7.4%	4.3%	4.7%	5.7%	10.2%	12.4%	11.3%	1.3%	7.0%
	No	90.8%	89.3%	93.0%	97.3%	93.7%	92.0%	96.0%	92.6%	95.7%	95.3%	94.3%	89.8%	87.6%	88.7%	98.7%	93.0%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNIFB How did you learn about that assembly ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNIFB How did you learn about that assembly ?	On the radio	11.1%		4.8%	37.5%	15.8%	8.3%		13.6%		7.7%	23.5%	20.7%		2.9%		8.7%
	On TV	7.4%				5.3%				7.7%			3.4%				1.6%
	On newspapers							8.3%					3.4%			25.0%	1.0%
	Public adventisements, Posters	37.0%	12.5%	57.1%		15.8%	16.7%	25.0%	9.1%	38.5%		5.9%	17.2%	25.0%	14.7%		20.3%
	A friend or family	29.6%	21.9%		12.5%	15.8%	25.0%	33.3%	9.1%	38.5%	46.2%	5.9%	20.7%	30.6%	26.5%	25.0%	22.5%
	By an invitation from the mayor or the city hall council	14.8%	65.6%	38.1%	50.0%	47.4%	50.0%	33.3%	68.2%	15.4%	46.2%	64.7%	34.5%	44.4%	55.9%	50.0%	46.0%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

NP1B Attended neighborhod council in last year * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
NP1B Attended neighborhod council in last year	Yes	16.7%	19.3%	17.3%	11.0%	25.0%	15.3%	19.3%	11.0%	15.0%	7.3%	16.0%	34.0%	34.3%	24.0%	11.0%	18.5%
	No	83.3%	80.7%	82.7%	89.0%	75.0%	84.7%	80.7%	89.0%	85.0%	92.7%	84.0%	66.0%	65.7%	76.0%	89.0%	81.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNIFC How did you know about that meeting ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNIFC How did you know about that meeting ?	On the radio	6.1%		1.9%	3.0%	9.3%	4.7%	7.1%			13.6%	12.8%	2.0%	2.0%		3.0%	3.9%
	On TV	6.1%							3.0%								.5%
	On newspapers		1.7%									6.4%				3.0%	.6%
	Public adventisements, Posters	30.6%	15.5%	44.2%	9.1%	30.7%	32.6%	19.6%	9.1%	20.0%		2.1%	29.4%	24.8%	26.4%	24.2%	23.5%
	A friend or family	30.6%	8.6%	9.6%	6.1%	8.0%	11.6%	17.9%	18.2%	40.0%	31.8%	23.4%	12.7%	11.9%	22.2%	27.3%	17.1%
	By an invitation from the mayor or the city hall council	26.5%	74.1%	44.2%	81.8%	52.0%	51.2%	55.4%	69.7%	40.0%	54.5%	55.3%	55.9%	61.4%	51.4%	42.4%	54.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

NP2 Have you ever required help or presented a petition to some office, official, councilor, or law trustee of the township during the last twelve months? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
NP2 Have you ever required help or presented a petition to some office, official, councilor, or law trustee of the township during the last twelve months?	Yes	20.5%	16.7%	15.7%	9.4%	12.4%	16.2%	15.7%	18.0%	11.7%	12.4%	8.3%	36.1%	30.3%	19.1%	13.3%	17.0%
	No	79.5%	83.3%	84.3%	90.6%	87.6%	83.8%	84.3%	82.0%	88.3%	87.6%	91.7%	63.9%	69.7%	80.9%	86.7%	83.0%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

NP2A Have you ever required help or presented a petition to parrish council during the last twelve months? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
NP2A Have you ever required help or presented a petition to parrish council during the last twelve months?	Yes	11.0%	8.7%	7.0%	3.0%	9.4%	6.0%	10.6%	11.6%	4.8%	4.1%	6.4%	16.1%	15.0%	6.8%	6.4%	8.4%
	No	89.0%	91.3%	93.0%	97.0%	90.6%	94.0%	89.4%	88.4%	95.2%	95.9%	93.6%	83.9%	85.0%	93.2%	93.6%	91.6%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

NP2B In your opinion does the parrish council help to improve the community problems ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
NP2B In your opinion does the parrish council help to improve the community problems ?	A lot	6.8%	.4%	5.1%	4.4%	5.7%	8.2%	10.2%	3.1%	10.5%	15.2%	8.2%	3.8%	8.8%	6.7%	16.5%	7.7%
	Some	24.1%	15.0%	31.6%	15.8%	17.0%	27.3%	21.1%	24.4%	31.9%	25.9%	29.9%	32.5%	30.7%	27.0%	25.3%	25.5%
	Little	48.1%	29.3%	41.3%	26.2%	27.3%	37.8%	37.4%	38.0%	31.4%	30.8%	28.8%	36.3%	31.8%	43.3%	28.2%	34.4%
	Nothing	21.1%	55.3%	21.9%	53.6%	50.0%	26.6%	31.3%	34.5%	26.2%	28.1%	33.1%	27.4%	28.7%	23.0%	30.0%	32.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

SGL1 Would you say that the services that the city hall is providing to people are ... ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
SGL1 Would you say that the services that the city hall is providing to people are ... ?	Excellent	.3%	1.0%	4.4%	7.6%	.3%	5.9%	1.8%	.7%	1.4%	14.3%	2.7%	1.0%	2.8%	2.7%	1.4%	3.2%
	Good	12.5%	22.3%	47.6%	41.9%	10.7%	32.6%	23.2%	17.7%	30.4%	52.6%	26.7%	19.2%	34.1%	34.5%	17.1%	28.3%
	Fair	56.1%	51.2%	38.1%	39.9%	25.5%	42.4%	40.1%	54.9%	49.6%	28.0%	47.6%	48.8%	44.6%	47.0%	46.2%	44.0%
	Bad	26.1%	19.5%	8.5%	8.9%	41.4%	15.3%	29.9%	23.5%	16.4%	4.4%	16.1%	24.7%	14.6%	13.9%	28.4%	19.4%
	Very bad	4.9%	5.9%	1.4%	1.7%	22.1%	3.8%	4.9%	3.1%	2.1%	.7%	6.8%	6.3%	3.8%	2.0%	6.8%	5.1%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

SGL2 How do you feel that you and your neighbors have been treated when you have gone to the city hall to do paperwork? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
SGL2 How do you feel that you and your neighbors have been treated when you have gone to the city hall to do paperwork?	Very good	2.5%	5.8%	11.3%	10.2%	4.5%	14.3%	7.9%	14.0%	4.1%	10.2%	7.0%	5.8%	6.2%	6.1%	3.3%	7.6%
	Good	17.6%	42.7%	56.4%	57.5%	34.8%	32.7%	24.5%	21.9%	42.2%	46.9%	50.7%	37.9%	37.3%	43.3%	28.2%	38.5%
	Neither good nor bad	43.1%	33.1%	28.4%	22.0%	27.1%	39.2%	33.8%	47.8%	40.4%	33.5%	27.0%	42.1%	36.2%	39.7%	42.9%	35.8%
	Bad	11.8%	12.3%	4.0%	7.5%	24.3%	10.2%	24.1%	5.7%	6.9%	4.9%	9.8%	11.7%	16.9%	10.1%	14.7%	11.7%
	Very bad	25.0%	6.2%		2.7%	9.3%	3.7%	9.7%	10.5%	6.4%	4.5%	5.6%	2.5%	3.5%	.8%	11.0%	6.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

LGL1 In your opinion, who has responded better to help to solve the problems of your community? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
LGL1 In your opinion, who has responded better to help to solve the problems of your community?	The central government	.7%	3.1%	1.7%	2.4%	11.3%	3.1%	2.6%	5.3%	4.6%	2.1%	8.6%	8.4%	4.6%	3.5%	5.1%	4.5%
	The representatives	10.5%	4.2%	6.8%	8.0%	5.2%	2.4%	7.8%	2.8%	2.1%	5.4%	4.5%	10.9%	2.1%	1.7%	1.7%	5.0%
	The City Hall	63.6%	85.5%	81.0%	75.1%	54.3%	77.4%	58.9%	77.8%	80.2%	77.9%	64.7%	48.9%	74.9%	77.9%	65.5%	71.1%
	None	18.2%	4.2%	6.1%	11.8%	19.6%	11.6%	25.9%	12.7%	10.6%	12.5%	19.9%	23.0%	18.4%	17.0%	26.4%	15.8%
	All of them equally	6.9%	3.1%	4.4%	2.8%	9.6%	5.5%	4.8%	1.4%	2.5%	2.1%	2.3%	8.8%			1.4%	3.7%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

LGL2 In your opinion, should we give the municipality more obligations and money or should we let the central government assume more issues and municipal services? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
LGL2 In your opinion, should we give the municipality more obligations and money or should we let the central government assume more issues and municipal services?	More to the city hall	61.3%	59.9%	91.4%	70.5%	42.6%	53.0%	64.2%	61.5%	67.6%	56.2%	47.4%	40.4%	61.6%	67.0%	47.2%	59.5%
	The central government should assume	15.2%	38.1%	7.9%	11.2%	44.6%	24.0%	21.3%	13.0%	24.8%	42.0%	44.8%	38.6%	32.9%	24.6%	19.9%	27.1%
	Do not change anything	4.4%	1.0%	.7%	17.5%		2.8%	13.8%	6.9%	.8%	1.8%	3.0%	2.2%	3.1%	1.8%	10.3%	4.6%
	Give more to the city hall if they give better services	19.1%	1.0%		.7%	12.8%	20.2%	.8%	18.6%	6.9%		4.9%	18.7%	2.4%	6.7%	22.7%	8.8%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

LGL3 Would you be willing to pay more taxes for the municipality so it can provide better municipal services or do you believe that it is not worth it to pay more? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
LGL3 Would you be willing to pay more taxes for the municipality so it can provide better municipal services or do you believe that it is not worth it to pay more?	More taxes	12.9%	15.2%	34.2%	28.8%	39.1%	10.1%	24.3%	8.7%	17.4%	25.7%	22.0%	21.8%	20.9%	33.1%	6.4%	21.4%
	It is not worth it to pay more	87.1%	84.8%	65.8%	71.2%	60.9%	89.9%	75.7%	91.3%	82.6%	74.3%	78.0%	78.2%	79.1%	66.9%	93.6%	78.6%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

LGL4 Do you believe that the mayor and the city council respond to what people want ... ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
LGL4 Do you believe that the mayor and the city council respond to what people want ... ?	Always	1.3%	2.0%	5.3%	4.3%	.7%	4.0%			1.3%	12.4%	1.3%	1.3%	2.0%	3.7%	.3%	2.7%
	Most of the time	15.1%	7.0%	29.7%	28.7%	.7%	18.5%	6.0%	6.3%	13.3%	21.1%	14.3%	9.0%	9.1%	12.8%	2.7%	12.9%
	Sometimes	52.2%	50.7%	53.7%	56.7%	41.1%	54.4%	62.7%	64.0%	62.0%	44.5%	50.0%	63.7%	55.6%	64.3%	53.0%	55.2%
	Almost never	21.1%	33.3%	11.0%	7.0%	37.1%	19.8%	20.3%	23.3%	20.0%	16.7%	20.3%	17.7%	23.9%	13.8%	33.3%	21.3%
	Never	10.4%	7.0%	.3%	3.3%	20.4%	3.4%	11.0%	6.3%	3.3%	5.4%	14.0%	8.3%	9.4%	5.4%	10.7%	7.9%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

LGL4A Now thinking about the mayor only but not the city hall council, would you say that the mayor does what the people want, always, most of the times, some times, almost never, or never ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
LGL4A Now thinking about the mayor only but not the city hall council, would you say that the mayor does what the people want, always, most of the times, some times, almost never, or never ?	Always	1.0%	2.3%	5.0%	3.0%	.3%	4.3%	.3%		.7%	15.4%	2.3%	2.7%	1.3%	5.0%	.3%	2.9%
	Most of the time	15.7%	7.0%	28.3%	34.0%	1.0%	18.1%	5.7%	8.0%	17.7%	29.4%	14.0%	9.0%	9.8%	15.4%	2.3%	14.4%
	Sometimes	50.7%	47.0%	55.0%	51.7%	38.1%	54.2%	64.0%	59.9%	57.7%	39.8%	48.7%	59.3%	55.6%	59.1%	53.0%	52.9%
	Almost never	20.0%	35.7%	11.3%	8.7%	39.5%	19.1%	19.7%	23.4%	21.3%	11.7%	19.3%	21.7%	21.9%	14.8%	34.3%	21.5%
	Never	12.7%	8.0%	.3%	2.7%	21.1%	4.3%	10.3%	8.7%	2.7%	3.7%	15.7%	7.3%	11.4%	5.7%	10.0%	8.3%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

LGL4B And now thinking about the the city hall council only but not the mayor, would you say that the city hall council do what the people want, always, most of the times, some times, almost never, or never ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
LGL4B And now thinking about the the city hall council only but not the mayor, would you say that the city hall council do what the people want, always, most of the times, some times, almost never, or never ?	Always	.3%	1.3%	3.3%	2.0%		2.0%	.3%		1.0%	5.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	2.4%		1.5%
	Most of the time	11.3%	5.7%	26.0%	20.3%	1.0%	13.8%	4.7%	5.4%	9.3%	16.1%	11.7%	6.0%	9.4%	9.5%	2.3%	10.2%
	Sometimes	54.3%	49.7%	58.3%	60.0%	36.5%	58.7%	63.3%	63.2%	55.7%	51.7%	45.2%	60.7%	53.7%	62.2%	50.0%	54.9%
	Almost never	20.7%	35.7%	12.0%	14.0%	39.8%	21.5%	21.3%	22.7%	28.0%	17.4%	25.8%	24.0%	24.5%	17.6%	35.3%	24.0%
	Never	13.3%	7.7%	.3%	3.7%	22.7%	4.0%	10.3%	8.7%	6.0%	9.1%	16.1%	8.0%	11.1%	8.4%	12.3%	9.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

EFF1 Would you say this city hall has a lot of problems, some problems, or not many problems? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
EFF1 Would you say this city hall has a lot of problems, some problems, or not many problems?	Lot of problems	26.3%	40.5%	15.3%	42.9%	76.4%	32.5%	44.0%	19.7%	23.6%	34.4%	45.6%	50.4%	44.6%	35.0%	67.5%	40.4%
	Some problems	57.1%	47.9%	62.8%	37.4%	20.4%	33.3%	39.6%	44.9%	53.2%	31.3%	27.6%	32.2%	33.1%	35.0%	23.1%	38.6%
	Few problems	16.5%	11.6%	21.9%	19.8%	3.2%	34.2%	16.4%	35.5%	23.2%	34.4%	26.8%	17.4%	22.3%	29.9%	9.4%	21.1%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI2 In your opinion, what is the biggest problem your municipality currently has? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI2 In your opinion, what is the biggest problem your municipality currently has?	None	2.3%		.4%	.8%	.4%	12.7%		12.8%	1.8%	14.8%	.8%	.3%	1.1%	3.6%	.8%	3.3%
	Lack of water	29.7%	45.3%	27.8%	10.9%	34.2%	17.9%	3.9%	23.6%	15.9%	6.8%	20.4%	32.8%	23.1%	25.0%	30.5%	23.8%
	Road maintenance	17.5%	8.4%	13.9%	29.4%	14.2%	21.0%	22.1%	11.6%	33.7%	11.4%	15.4%	31.4%	14.8%	12.7%	9.5%	17.9%
	Lack of security, delinquency	5.3%	.7%		10.1%	.4%	4.4%	1.3%	7.6%	11.6%	3.8%	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	1.6%	5.3%	3.9%
	Clean up of public places	4.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	3.9%	.4%	4.3%	1.2%	5.4%	8.9%	2.1%	2.0%	2.3%	1.6%	3.4%	3.0%
	Lack of services	8.0%	3.5%	12.2%	7.6%	13.2%	14.0%	8.7%	7.2%	14.1%	16.9%	11.7%	17.4%	6.8%	11.5%	6.5%	10.6%
	The economic situation	18.6%	14.4%	17.6%	10.9%	12.5%	8.7%	12.6%	14.8%	9.8%	8.9%	10.4%	3.4%	15.2%	14.3%	6.1%	11.8%
	Lack of funds, help	8.0%	10.5%	15.9%	13.0%	6.0%	7.0%	9.1%	12.4%	3.3%	11.4%	22.9%	3.8%	7.2%	13.5%	3.1%	9.6%
	Lack of equipment and machinery														.4%		.0%
	Bad administration	4.6%	15.8%	8.6%	14.7%	14.9%	13.1%	37.7%	8.8%	3.3%	11.0%	12.9%	5.1%	22.7%	14.7%	33.6%	14.6%
	Lack of environmental care			1.6%	.8%	.4%		.4%		1.1%	1.7%	.8%	.7%		.8%	1.1%	.6%
	High taxes	.4%												1.5%			.1%
	Abuse of Mayor´s authority						.9%				.8%	.4%		1.5%	.4%		.3%
	Other	1.1%		.4%							3.8%		.7%	1.5%			.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI2A Are there any more problems ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI2A Are there any more problems ?	Lack of water	16.6%	13.3%	20.1%	5.8%	17.7%	7.4%	2.1%	10.9%	17.2%	9.8%	17.3%	24.2%	13.2%	22.4%	9.9%	15.2%
	Road maintenance	11.7%	54.3%	21.6%	24.3%	33.9%	11.1%	27.4%	26.4%	23.2%	24.4%	26.7%	27.7%	19.8%	20.5%	13.2%	26.1%
	Lack of security, delinquency	12.9%	.6%	1.5%	22.3%	2.8%	3.7%	2.6%	6.2%	13.6%	2.4%	2.0%	5.0%	5.4%	6.8%	5.0%	6.1%
	Clean up of public places	12.3%	3.5%	3.7%	3.9%	8.3%		12.1%	4.7%	9.1%	12.2%	2.7%	5.8%	3.6%	6.2%	4.1%	6.5%
	Lack of services	8.0%	11.0%	14.9%	22.3%	17.3%	40.7%	8.4%	12.4%	16.2%	36.6%	16.7%	24.2%	12.0%	15.5%	26.4%	16.5%
	The economic situation	19.6%	7.5%	17.9%	6.8%	12.2%	14.8%	18.4%	24.8%	6.6%	2.4%	4.0%	2.3%	11.4%	5.6%	26.4%	11.6%
	Lack of funds, help	16.6%	6.9%	17.9%	6.8%	2.4%	3.7%	12.1%	9.3%	8.6%	7.3%	22.0%	5.0%	12.0%	11.2%	3.3%	9.7%
	Corruption									.5%						.8%	.1%
	Bad administration	1.2%	2.3%	.7%	6.8%	4.3%	7.4%	14.7%	4.7%	3.0%		8.7%	3.8%	11.4%	7.5%	5.0%	5.6%
	Lack of environmental care	.6%	.6%		1.0%	1.2%	3.7%	2.1%		2.0%	2.4%		1.5%	1.8%	1.2%	5.0%	1.4%
	High taxes	.6%											.4%	6.6%	2.5%		.7%
	Abuse of Mayor's authority						7.4%		.8%		2.4%			.6%	.6%		.3%
	Other			1.5%										2.4%		.8%	.3%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI2B Are there any more problems ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI2B Are there any more problems ?	Lack of water	7.3%	9.5%	25.7%	2.6%	12.3%		13.8%	2.3%	9.4%		7.7%	7.5%	9.0%	13.8%	6.9%	9.3%
	Road maintenance	10.0%	11.9%	8.6%	20.5%	21.0%		17.2%	8.1%	7.9%		19.2%	12.7%	17.9%	18.8%	8.6%	13.9%
	Lack of security, delinquency	8.2%	2.4%	2.9%	20.5%	7.4%	100.0%	1.7%	14.0%	14.2%	33.3%	7.7%	9.0%	9.0%	6.3%	13.8%	9.1%
	Clean up of public places	10.0%	2.4%	2.9%	7.7%	13.0%		12.1%	11.6%	12.6%		5.1%	13.2%	11.9%	8.8%	8.6%	10.3%
	Lack of services	18.2%	29.8%	11.4%	20.5%	30.9%		17.2%	12.8%	20.5%	66.7%	23.1%	25.0%	14.9%	23.8%	31.0%	22.8%
	The economic situation	11.8%	9.5%	17.1%		5.6%		8.6%	20.9%	5.5%		3.8%	9.0%	7.5%	5.0%	12.1%	8.7%
	Lack of funds, help	23.6%	26.2%	17.1%	15.4%	3.7%		13.8%	22.1%	11.0%		19.2%	10.4%	13.4%	16.3%	6.9%	14.2%
	Corruption		1.2%						1.2%			1.3%					.3%
	Lack of equipment, machinery		1.2%			.6%											.2%
	Bad administration	5.5%	6.0%	14.3%	10.3%	3.7%		13.8%	3.5%	10.2%		10.3%	10.4%	9.0%	5.0%	6.9%	7.8%
	Lack of environmental care	5.5%			2.6%	1.9%		1.7%	3.5%	8.7%		2.6%	2.8%	7.5%	1.3%	5.2%	3.5%
	Abuse of Mayor's authority														1.3%		.1%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

EFF2 How can this this problem be fixed ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
EFF2 How can this this problem be fixed ?	Answers with a solution	37.7%	79.3%	82.4%	85.6%	71.8%	89.5%	77.9%	53.2%	69.7%	77.7%	74.4%	61.3%	86.2%	69.1%	75.4%	72.4%
	Doesn´t know or says there´s no solution	62.3%	20.7%	17.6%	14.4%	28.2%	10.5%	22.1%	46.8%	30.3%	22.3%	25.6%	38.7%	13.8%	30.9%	24.6%	27.6%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

EFF3 Do you think you can help to solve this problem ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
EFF3 Do you think you can help to solve this problem ?	Yes	34.8%	31.7%	69.3%	28.3%	57.4%	75.1%	68.2%	27.9%	22.6%	51.1%	37.1%	49.3%	51.8%	40.4%	53.3%	46.1%
	No	65.2%	68.3%	30.7%	71.7%	42.6%	24.9%	31.8%	72.1%	77.4%	48.9%	62.9%	50.7%	48.2%	59.6%	46.7%	53.9%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

EFF4 What can you do about it ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
EFF4 What can you do about it ?	Answers	89.1%	95.6%	94.8%	90.5%	95.9%	98.6%	95.8%	96.3%	86.5%	90.7%	94.0%	91.0%	96.9%	100.0%	98.5%	95.0%
	No solution	10.9%	4.4%	5.2%	9.5%	4.1%	1.4%	4.2%	3.7%	13.5%	9.3%	6.0%	9.0%	3.1%		1.5%	5.0%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

EFF5 Have you ever made an effort alone or in a group in order to solve this problem ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
EFF5 Have you ever made an effort alone or in a group in order to solve this problem ?	Yes	45.2%	51.7%	84.8%	47.6%	76.4%	64.3%	66.2%	64.2%	59.2%	37.2%	45.8%	60.7%	58.1%	61.1%	61.5%	61.2%
	No	54.8%	48.3%	15.2%	52.4%	23.6%	35.7%	33.8%	35.8%	40.8%	62.8%	54.2%	39.3%	41.9%	38.9%	38.5%	38.8%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

EFF6 How probable do you think the people´s effort could be usefull to solve the muncipaltiy's problems ? Would you say there is a lot of chance to solve it, some chance, a little chance, or there is no chance at all ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
EFF6 How probable do you think the people´s effort could be usefull to solve the muncipaltiy's problems ? Would you say there is a lot of chance to solve it, some chance, a little chance, or there is no chance at all ?	A lot	16.6%	13.8%	27.1%	47.0%	37.1%	24.0%	43.6%	16.8%	55.9%	47.3%	43.3%	35.4%	47.2%	48.1%	35.5%	36.0%
	Some	40.8%	19.0%	55.0%	23.2%	24.6%	28.1%	27.2%	31.8%	23.1%	20.9%	20.3%	35.0%	25.7%	24.4%	25.6%	28.3%
	A little	33.6%	34.6%	12.7%	14.0%	22.1%	33.3%	24.7%	35.3%	13.9%	23.0%	23.0%	25.5%	20.1%	22.7%	31.4%	24.7%
	Almost none	9.0%	32.5%	5.2%	15.8%	16.1%	14.6%	4.5%	16.1%	7.1%	8.8%	13.4%	4.1%	6.9%	4.8%	7.5%	11.1%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI3 How much has the mayor done to solve this problem? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI3 How much has the mayor done to solve this problem?	A lot	2.8%	5.4%	23.3%	23.9%	2.4%	27.0%	6.1%	3.5%	11.3%	52.4%	12.2%	5.5%	11.6%	15.3%	1.7%	13.7%
	Some	30.0%	25.0%	41.8%	43.0%	10.0%	32.3%	30.1%	18.7%	41.0%	24.5%	36.8%	36.4%	34.4%	39.7%	13.8%	30.5%
	Little	51.6%	33.8%	28.4%	20.5%	41.6%	29.1%	41.9%	50.0%	38.6%	20.1%	34.5%	47.1%	38.9%	35.2%	44.8%	37.0%
	Nothing	15.7%	35.8%	6.5%	12.6%	46.0%	11.6%	21.9%	27.8%	9.2%	3.1%	16.6%	11.0%	15.1%	9.8%	39.7%	18.8%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI3A How much has the city hall council done to solve this problem? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI3A How much has the city hall council done to solve this problem?	A lot	1.8%	2.0%	19.9%	11.5%	.3%	11.5%	2.6%	2.1%	9.8%	27.6%	10.3%	4.2%	7.9%	8.1%	1.4%	8.0%
	Some	28.4%	28.7%	39.4%	47.6%	11.5%	37.8%	28.0%	17.2%	33.7%	26.8%	31.7%	31.4%	32.3%	34.2%	13.6%	29.5%
	Little	53.0%	30.4%	33.2%	31.3%	38.6%	35.6%	44.3%	50.5%	39.1%	33.5%	37.6%	52.7%	39.8%	42.6%	43.4%	40.3%
	Nothing	16.8%	38.9%	7.5%	9.7%	49.5%	15.1%	25.1%	30.2%	17.5%	12.1%	20.3%	11.7%	20.1%	15.1%	41.6%	22.2%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI5 Have you participated in formulation of the city council´s expenditures plan? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI5 Have you participated in formulation of the city council´s expenditures plan?	No, he or she hasn´t participated	91.5%	98.6%	98.6%	98.6%	100.0%	96.0%	99.3%	97.6%	99.7%	99.3%	98.0%	98.6%	95.3%	99.7%	99.7%	98.0%
	Yes, he or she has participated	8.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%		4.0%	.7%	2.4%	.3%	.7%	2.0%	1.4%	4.7%	.3%	.3%	2.0%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI5A On what things does the city hall spend most or its budget? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI5A On what things does the city hall spend most or its budget?	Public clean-up	2.8%	1.1%	3.2%	13.5%	3.4%	8.0%	2.3%	1.3%	10.2%	6.8%	10.6%	2.4%	6.4%	2.8%	1.5%	5.1%
	Roads, highways, bridges, soccer fields, or other public wor	24.0%	36.2%	71.6%	48.9%	23.5%	48.8%	48.2%	40.1%	53.6%	80.2%	40.6%	41.2%	51.2%	64.4%	16.5%	45.2%
	Health, Education	8.9%	.8%	6.8%	.4%	2.9%	2.4%	3.6%	5.5%	1.9%	.4%	.5%	2.4%	.5%	1.1%	.8%	2.6%
	Corruption	24.4%	10.6%	4.2%	15.2%	8.3%	8.4%	12.3%	31.2%	12.1%	2.5%	15.5%	25.1%	9.9%	7.2%	30.8%	15.0%
	Wages	27.2%	45.3%	10.5%	20.7%	33.3%	20.8%	28.2%	14.8%	9.8%	8.0%	22.7%	26.3%	26.6%	20.6%	42.7%	24.1%
	Nothing	11.0%	5.7%	3.2%	1.3%	27.9%	11.2%	5.5%	6.3%	12.1%	1.7%	8.7%	1.2%	3.0%	2.8%	7.3%	7.2%
	Administrative expenses	1.6%		.5%										.5%	.6%		.2%
	Trips and parties		.4%			.5%	.4%		.4%	.4%		1.0%	.8%	1.5%	.6%		.4%
	Others								.4%		.4%	.5%	.8%	.5%		.4%	.2%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI5B In your opinion, on what things should the city hall spend more ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI5B In your opinion, on what things should the city hall spend more ?	Public clean-up	5.3%	2.0%	1.4%	4.3%	2.7%	2.8%	4.6%	.7%	10.2%	6.6%	2.8%	2.1%	2.1%	.7%	2.7%	3.4%
	Roads, highways, bridges, soccer fields, or other public wor	59.6%	80.3%	66.3%	74.4%	73.0%	56.0%	72.1%	59.8%	54.1%	70.0%	80.1%	63.4%	75.3%	78.4%	70.0%	68.9%
	Health, Education	27.7%	15.3%	29.9%	17.4%	22.3%	25.7%	15.5%	29.2%	21.1%	13.6%	10.5%	32.2%	18.1%	15.4%	23.2%	21.1%
	Public Employment	6.0%	1.4%	1.0%	2.8%	.7%	11.6%	2.1%	5.9%	13.3%	4.4%	5.2%	2.1%	2.8%	2.4%	3.4%	4.3%
	Wages	1.1%		.3%	.4%		2.5%	3.9%	2.6%	.3%	1.8%	.3%			.3%	.3%	.9%
	Nothing		.3%	1.0%	.7%	1.4%	1.1%	1.8%					.3%	.3%	.7%	.3%	.5%
	Social Assistance		.3%						1.1%		1.5%	.7%			2.1%		.4%
	Security		.3%				.4%		.7%	.7%	.4%			1.4%			.3%
	Others	.4%								.3%	1.8%	.3%					.2%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI5C How are you informed about the city hall´s projects ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI5C How are you informed about the city hall´s projects ?	On radio	22.7%	4.5%	2.9%	59.9%	54.8%	18.7%	23.5%	28.4%	16.4%	28.9%	43.9%	65.5%	34.4%	10.5%	52.0%	31.1%
	On TV	27.3%	.4%	.4%	6.2%	1.1%	6.6%	9.2%	12.4%	19.9%	31.7%	11.9%	5.2%	2.3%	5.3%	17.6%	10.6%
	On the newspaper	22.7%	5.3%	1.5%	9.1%	.7%	4.4%	16.5%		8.2%	28.2%	18.0%	2.2%	2.3%	19.1%	11.2%	10.0%
	Public adventisements, Posters	11.7%	38.5%	49.5%	12.0%	19.6%	29.7%	25.0%	16.9%	29.3%	2.1%	5.3%	15.5%	5.7%	15.8%	7.2%	19.1%
	A friend or family	12.5%	43.8%	40.7%	12.0%	22.6%	30.8%	23.1%	30.2%	25.8%	7.3%	17.2%	7.8%	45.8%	40.2%	11.6%	24.6%
	In a open town hall meeting	1.5%	3.0%	1.1%	.4%	.7%	7.3%	2.7%	2.2%	.4%		.4%	.9%	3.4%	.5%	.4%	1.7%
	The mayor, or a city hall´s servant	1.5%	4.5%	4.0%	.4%	.4%	2.6%		9.8%		1.7%	3.3%	3.0%	6.1%	8.6%		2.9%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI6 How much confidence do you have that the city hall manages its funds well? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI6 How much confidence do you have that the city hall manages its funds well?	No trust	21.4%	29.6%	14.4%	33.9%	52.1%	24.7%	37.2%	30.0%	23.5%	22.0%	38.7%	21.7%	31.6%	21.9%	38.1%	29.5%
	Little trust	50.0%	53.2%	25.6%	35.3%	37.8%	35.4%	48.8%	46.2%	38.4%	35.9%	39.1%	58.3%	47.0%	54.3%	47.5%	43.5%
	Some trust	27.2%	14.5%	46.7%	23.2%	9.4%	31.3%	13.7%	22.1%	35.9%	26.8%	18.0%	18.5%	18.6%	21.1%	13.0%	22.6%
	A lot of trust	1.4%	2.7%	13.3%	7.6%	.7%	8.7%	.4%	1.7%	2.1%	15.3%	4.2%	1.4%	2.8%	2.6%	1.3%	4.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI7 In your opinion, do the projects that your city hall carries out benefit people like you or your family? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI7 In your opinion, do the projects that your city hall carries out benefit people like you or your family?	No, they don´t benefit	55.1%	55.4%	38.7%	35.6%	90.0%	50.7%	58.6%	61.6%	45.2%	35.8%	58.1%	51.7%	48.6%	38.9%	61.3%	52.4%
	Yes, they benefit	44.9%	44.6%	61.3%	64.4%	10.0%	49.3%	41.4%	38.4%	54.8%	64.2%	41.9%	48.3%	51.4%	61.1%	38.7%	47.6%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI8 Have you done some transactions with or required some document from the city hall during the last year? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI8 Have you done some transactions with or required some document from the city hall during the last year?	No	78.7%	82.9%	84.0%	80.3%	88.0%	81.6%	78.9%	80.0%	84.0%	76.3%	85.3%	55.0%	69.3%	74.3%	76.3%	78.3%
	Yes	21.3%	17.1%	16.0%	19.7%	12.0%	18.4%	21.1%	20.0%	16.0%	23.7%	14.7%	45.0%	30.7%	25.7%	23.7%	21.7%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI9 How were you treated? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI9 How were you treated?	Very well	7.9%	9.8%	22.9%	19.0%	5.6%	25.5%	3.3%	13.3%	6.3%	29.6%	18.2%	6.0%	10.9%	19.7%	4.2%	13.0%
	Well	33.3%	56.9%	60.4%	65.5%	41.7%	47.3%	42.6%	55.0%	52.1%	53.5%	59.1%	45.5%	46.7%	48.7%	35.2%	48.8%
	Neither well nor bad	41.3%	29.4%	14.6%	12.1%	33.3%	18.2%	26.2%	28.3%	25.0%	9.9%	15.9%	36.6%	35.9%	21.1%	28.2%	26.2%
	Bad	14.3%	3.9%	2.1%	3.4%	5.6%	9.1%	24.6%	3.3%	8.3%	5.6%	4.5%	9.7%	5.4%	10.5%	25.4%	9.5%
	Very bad	3.2%				13.9%		3.3%		8.3%	1.4%	2.3%	2.2%	1.1%		7.0%	2.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI10 Did they resolve your issue or demand? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI10 Did they resolve your issue or demand?	No	22.2%	21.6%	31.9%	8.6%	55.6%	11.1%	29.0%	5.0%	31.3%	21.4%	14.0%	26.1%	21.1%	24.7%	39.4%	23.8%
	Yes	77.8%	78.4%	68.1%	91.4%	44.4%	88.9%	71.0%	95.0%	68.8%	78.6%	86.0%	73.9%	78.9%	75.3%	60.6%	76.2%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI11 How influential do you think you are in what your city hall does? Would you say you have a lot, some, little, or no influence? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI11 How influential do you think you are in what your city hall does? Would you say you have a lot, some, little, or no influence?	A lot	1.1%	.7%	5.8%	1.7%	.7%	5.1%		3.6%	3.5%	10.4%	4.4%	4.5%	6.2%	5.2%	1.7%	3.7%
	Some	21.5%	7.2%	30.4%	7.2%	3.5%	23.5%	4.7%	10.8%	4.2%	13.8%	11.4%	10.6%	14.8%	22.1%	20.0%	13.7%
	Little	24.4%	22.0%	39.6%	14.8%	24.6%	32.1%	12.9%	29.0%	8.4%	28.3%	21.2%	28.1%	33.7%	28.6%	19.3%	24.5%
	None	53.0%	70.0%	24.2%	76.3%	71.2%	39.4%	82.4%	56.6%	84.0%	47.5%	63.0%	56.8%	45.4%	44.1%	59.0%	58.1%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI11A Who do you think is the most influential in decisions made by the city hall? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI11A Who do you think is the most influential in decisions made by the city hall?	The mayor [president of city council)	55.9%	77.7%	53.3%	54.8%	86.2%	73.4%	57.0%	71.8%	57.5%	63.5%	64.8%	57.3%	65.3%	75.4%	55.3%	64.6%
	The mayor's party	16.2%	5.7%	2.3%	15.1%	4.4%	9.8%	14.7%	9.1%	27.1%	7.5%	11.6%	16.3%	10.5%	7.5%	25.1%	12.2%
	City Council	18.2%	11.0%	41.3%	23.1%	5.4%	7.7%	17.7%	14.4%	5.7%	14.7%	8.2%	14.6%	10.2%	11.6%	16.3%	14.7%
	Your Province's Deputy	1.3%	1.7%	.3%	3.0%	2.7%	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	.7%	1.4%	1.7%	3.7%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.8%
	Central Government	5.7%	2.7%	2.3%	3.0%	1.3%	2.7%	2.3%	2.3%	8.0%	8.5%	9.9%	3.4%	4.4%	3.1%	1.4%	4.1%
	Communitarian Organizations	.3%	.3%	.3%	.3%		2.4%	3.3%		1.0%	3.1%	2.0%	3.4%	6.1%	1.4%	.7%	1.6%
	NGOs	.3%					1.7%	.7%	.3%								.2%
	Private entrepreneurs	2.0%	1.0%		.7%		.3%	2.3%	.3%		1.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%		.3%	.9%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI15 How much do you believe the mayor is interested in people´s participation? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI15 How much do you believe the mayor is interested in people´s participation?	Not interested at all	14.7%	53.0%	4.6%	6.1%	36.5%	10.1%	12.2%	11.7%	27.1%	10.1%	18.1%	4.7%	10.5%	5.9%	17.4%	15.8%
	A little interested	42.1%	32.6%	19.1%	36.7%	39.6%	31.8%	50.6%	48.7%	36.4%	30.0%	37.5%	50.4%	46.1%	43.1%	56.4%	40.1%
	Somewhat interested	39.9%	9.7%	58.3%	37.8%	22.0%	36.0%	27.5%	32.2%	34.0%	28.8%	29.4%	39.1%	27.5%	36.1%	22.3%	32.3%
	Very interested	3.3%	4.7%	18.0%	19.4%	2.0%	22.1%	9.8%	7.3%	2.4%	31.1%	14.9%	5.9%	15.9%	14.9%	3.8%	11.8%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI16 What kind of mayor do you think is better ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI16 What kind of mayor do you think is better ?	A mayor, in order to be efficient, acts quickly based on his	44.1%	9.5%	4.4%	8.6%	12.1%	22.2%	19.2%	21.6%	37.3%	30.9%	27.3%	35.5%	16.3%	8.2%	48.8%	23.1%
	A mayor, even being less efficient, always ask his city hall	55.9%	90.5%	95.6%	91.4%	87.9%	77.8%	80.8%	78.4%	62.7%	69.1%	72.7%	64.5%	83.7%	91.8%	51.2%	76.9%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI17 Have you ever heard about the 3D project ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI17 Have you ever heard about the 3D project ?	Yes	5.0%	1.0%	1.7%	1.7%	.3%	3.1%	.3%	5.8%	1.1%	.7%	4.3%	1.1%	1.3%	3.7%	1.8%	2.0%
	No	95.0%	99.0%	98.3%	98.3%	99.7%	96.9%	99.7%	94.2%	98.9%	99.3%	95.7%	98.9%	98.7%	96.3%	98.2%	98.0%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MUNI18 The improvements in your community have been the result of the mayor´s work, or as a result of the 3D project, or as a result of the resources that have contributed cooperation agencies, or of the communitarian management ? * ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality Crosstabulation

% within ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality

		ARDMUN# ARD selected municipality															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI18 The improvements in your community have been the result of the mayor´s work, or as a result of the 3D project, or as a result of the resources that have contributed cooperation agencies, or of the communitarian management ?	THe Mayor	57.1%	65.5%	77.0%	51.9%	42.7%	54.2%	25.0%	61.5%	31.0%	66.8%	38.4%	45.2%	24.4%	42.2%	32.1%	47.4%
	3D	1.0%	.4%		.3%				1.9%		.4%	.4%	.4%			1.6%	.3%
	Agencies	3.1%	2.5%	5.4%	1.0%	6.9%	16.1%	4.0%	3.8%	2.9%	6.3%	4.4%	3.1%	6.9%	2.8%	2.1%	4.8%
	The community	38.8%	31.7%	17.6%	46.7%	50.4%	29.7%	71.0%	32.7%	66.1%	26.5%	56.8%	51.3%	68.7%	55.1%	64.2%	47.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix II. Questionnaire in Spanish

Versión # 14, 26 de Julio de 2002; 12:00pm

Latin American
Public Opinion
Project

UNIVERSIDAD DE PITTSBURGH
Y ARD: 3D en Ecuador, 2002

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Municipio _____	**MUNI**	
Provincia: _____	**PROV**	
Cantón: _____	**CANTON**	
Parroquia: _____	**PAROQ**	
Zona_____	**ZONA**	
Sector_____	**SEC**	
Manzana (o Segmento)_____	**MANZANA**	
Estrato: 1. Costa Urbana 2. Costa Rural 3. Sierra Urbana 4. Sierra Rural 5. Oriente Norte 6. Oriente Sur	**ESTRATO**	
Idioma del cuestionario (1) Español (2) Quichua	**IDIOMAQ**	
Número de visitas a la casa: 1 2 3	**CALLBACK**	

Hora de inicio: _____ **:** _____

Q1. ANOTE: Sexo: (1) Hombre (2) Mujer					**Q1**	
Con qué frecuencia …	**Todos los días**	**Una o dos veces por semana**	**Rara vez**	**Nunca**		
A1. Escucha noticias por la radio	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	**A1**	
A2. Mira noticias en la TV.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	**A2**	
A3. Lee noticias en los periódicos	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	**A3**	

SOCT1. ¿Cómo calificaría en general la situación económica del país? ¿Diría UD. que es muy buena, buena, ni buena ni mala, mala o muy mala? (1) Muy buena (2) Buena (3) Ni buena, ni mala (4) Mala (5) Muy mala (8) No sabe	**SOCT 1**	
SOCT2. ¿Considera Ud. que la situación económica actual del país es mejor, igual o peor que hace doce meses? (1) Mejor (2) Igual (3) Peor (8) No sabe	**SOCT 2**	
SOCT3. ¿Cree Ud. que en los próximos doce meses la situación económica del país será mejor, igual o peor que la de ahora? (1) Mejor (2) Igual (3) Peor (8) No sabe	**SOCT 3**	
IDIO1. ¿Cómo calificaría en general su situación económica? ¿Diría UD. que es muy buena, buena, ni buena ni mala, mala o muy mala? (1) Muy buena (2) Buena (3) Ni buena, ni mala (4) Mala (5) Muy mala (8) No sabe	**IDIO1**	
IDIO2. ¿Considera Ud. que su situación económica actual es mejor, igual o peor que la de hace doce meses? (1) Mejor (2) Igual (3) Peor (8) No sabe	**IDIO2**	
IDIO3. Y en los próximos doce meses, ¿Cree Ud. que su situación económica será mejor, igual o peor que la de ahora? (1) Mejor (2) Igual (3) Peor (8) No sabe	**IDIO3**	

Ahora, para hablar de otra cosa, a veces la gente y las comunidades tienen problemas que no pueden resolver por sí mismos y para poder resolverlos piden ayuda a algún funcionario u oficina del gobierno.

¿Para poder resolver sus problemas alguna vez ha pedido UD. ayuda o cooperación ... ?	**Sí**	**No**	**NS/NR**		
CP1. Al presidente de la República	(1)	(2)	(8)	**CP1**	
CP2. A algún diputado del Congreso	(1)	(2)	(8)	**CP2**	
CP3. Al alcalde	(1)	(2)	(8)	**CP3**	
CP3A. A un concejal	(1)	(2)	(8)	**CP3A**	
CP4. A algún ministerio u oficina del gobierno nacional	(1)	(2)	(8)	**CP4**	
CP4A. A un grupo u organización de la sociedad civil	(1)	(2)	(8)	**CP4A**	

Ahora le voy a hacer algunas preguntas sobre su comunidad y los problemas que afronta... **CP5**. ¿En los últimos dos años usted ha contribuido o ha tratado de contribuir para la solución de algún problema de su comunidad o de los vecinos de su barrio? (1) Sí ***[siga]*** (2) No ***[Pase a CP6]*** (8) NS	**CP5**	

CP5A. ¿Ha donado UD. dinero o materiales para ayudar a solucionar algún problema de la comunidad o de su barrio?	(1) Sí	(2) No	(8) NS	**CP5A**	

CP5B. ¿Ha contribuido UD. con su propio trabajo o mano de obra?	(1) Sí	(2) No	(8) NS	**CP5B**	
CP5C. ¿Ha estado asistiendo UD. a reuniones comunitarias sobre algún problema o sobre alguna mejora?	(1) Sí	(2) No	(8) NS	**CP5C**	
CP5D. ¿Ha tratado de ayudar UD. a organizar algún grupo nuevo para resolver algún problema del barrio, o para buscar alguna mejora?	(1) Sí	(2) No	(8) NS	**CP5D**	

Ahora le voy a leer una lista de grupos y organizaciones. Por favor, dígame si UD. asiste a reuniones de ellos por lo menos una vez a la semana, una o dos veces al mes, una o dos veces al año, o nunca

	Una vez a la semana	Una o dos veces al mes	Una o dos veces al año	Nunca	NS		
CP6. ¿Reuniones de algún comité o sociedad de la Iglesia o templo?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP6**	
CP7. ¿Reuniones de una asociación de padres de familia de la escuela o colegio?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP7**	
CP8. ¿Reuniones de un comité o junta de mejoras para la comunidad?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP8**	
CP9. ¿Reuniones de una asociación de profesionales, comerciantes o productores?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP9**	
CP10. ¿Reuniones de un sindicato?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP10**	
CP11. ¿Reuniones de una cooperativa?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP11**	
CP12. ¿Reuniones de alguna asociación cívica?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP12**	
CP13. ¿Reuniones de un partido político?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP13**	
CP14. ¿Reuniones de la junta parroquial?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP14**	
CP15. ¿Reuniones del cabildo ampliado?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP15**	

LS3. Hablando de otras cosas. En general ¿hasta qué punto se encuentra satisfecho con su vida? ¿Diría UD. que se encuentra ..? (1) Muy satisfecho (2) Algo satisfecho (3) Algo **in**satisfecho (4) Muy **in**satisfecho (8) NS	**LS1**	

IT1. Ahora, hablando de la gente de aquí, ¿diría que la gente de la comunidad o de su barrio en general es ..? (1) Muy confiable (2) Algo confiable (3) Poco confiable (4) Nada confiable (8) NS	**IT1**	
IT2. ¿Cree UD. que la mayoría de las veces la gente se preocupa sólo de sí misma, o cree que la mayoría de las veces la gente trata de ayudar al prójimo? (1) Se preocupa de sí misma (2) Trata de ayudar al prójimo (8) NS	**IT2**	
IT3. ¿Cree UD. que la mayoría de la gente, si se les presentara la oportunidad, tratarían de aprovecharse de UD., o cree que no se aprovecharían de Usted? (1) Sí, se aprovecharían (2) No se aprovecharían (8) NS	**IT3**	

L1. (Escala Izquierda-Derecha) Ahora para cambiar de tema.... En esta hoja hay una escala de 1 a 10 que va de izquierda a derecha. Hoy en día mucha gente, cuando conversa de tendencias políticas, habla de izquierdistas y derechistas, o sea, de gente que simpatiza más con la izquierda y de gente que simpatiza más con la derecha. Según el sentido que tengan para usted los términos "izquierda" y "derecha" cuando piensa sobre su punto de vista político, ¿dónde se colocaría UD. en esta escala? Ponga una X en la casilla que se aproxima más a su propia posición.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	**L1** (NS=88)	
Izquierda									**Derecha**		

Ahora vamos a hablar de su municipio...

NP1. ¿Ha asistido a un cabildo abierto o cabildo ampliado [reuniones convocadas por el alcalde] durante los últimos 12 meses? (1) Sí **[Sigue con MUNIFA]** (2) No **[Saltar hasta NP1A]** (8) No sabe/ no recuerda **[Saltar a NP1A]**	**NP1**	
MUNIFA. ¿Cómo se enteró de esa reunión? **NO LEER OPCIONES** (1) por radio (2) por TV (3) por periódico (4) avisos públicos, carteles (5) un amigo o familiar (6) invitación del alcalde o consejo; otro_____ (8) NS (9) Inap (no se enteró)	**MUNIFA**	
NP1A. ¿Ha asistido a una sesión municipal durante los últimos 12 meses? (1) Sí **[Sigue con MUNIFB]** (2) No **[Saltar a NP1B]** (8) No sabe/ no recuerda	**NP1A**	
MUNIFB. ¿Cómo se enteró de esa reunión? **NO LEER OPCIONES** (1) por radio (2) por TV (3) por periódico (4) avisos públicos, carteles (5) un amigo o familiar (6) invitación del alcalde o consejo; otro_____ (8) NS (9) Inap (no se enteró)	**MUNIFB**	
NP1B. ¿Ha asistido a alguna reunión de la junta parroquial durante los últimos 12 meses? (1) Sí **[Sigue con MUNIFC]** (2) No **[Saltar a NP2]** (8) No sabe/ no recuerda.	**NP1B**	
MUNIFC. ¿Cómo se enteró de esa reunión? **NO LEER OPCIONES** (1) por radio (2) por TV (3) por periódico (4) avisos públicos, carteles (5) un amigo o familiar (6) invitcación de la junta; otro_____ (8) NS (9) Inap (no se enteró)	**MUNIFC**	
NP2. ¿Ha solicitado ayuda o ha presentado una petición a alguna oficina, funcionario, concejal o síndico de la municipalidad durante los últimos 12 meses? (1) Sí (2) No (8) No sabe/ no recuerda	**NP2**	
NP2A. ¿Ha solicitado ayuda o ha presentado una petición a la junta parroquial durante los últimos 12 meses? (1) Sí (2) No (8) No sabe/ no recuerda	**NP2A**	
NP2B. ¿En su opinión la junta parroquial ayuda a solucionar los problemas de la comunidad mucho, algo, poco o nada? (1) Mucho (2) Algo (3) Poco (4) Nada (8) NS/NR (9) Inap	**NP2B**	
SGL1. ¿Diría usted que los servicios que el municipio está dando a la gente son ...? (1) Muy Buenos (2) Buenos (3) Ni buenos, ni malos (4) Malos (5) Muy Malos (8) No sabe	**SGL1**	
SGL2. ¿Cómo considera que les han tratado a usted o a sus vecinos cuando han ido al municipio para hacer trámites? ¿Le han tratado muy bien, bien, ni bien ni mal, mal o muy mal? (1) Muy bien (2) Bien (3) Ni bien ni mal (4) Mal (5) Muy mal (8) No sabe	**SGL2**	
LGL1. En su opinión, ¿Entre el gobierno nacional, los diputados, o el municipio quién ha respondido mejor para ayudar a resolver los problemas de su comunidad o barrio? ¿El gobierno nacional? ¿Los diputados? O ¿El municipio? (1) El gobierno nacional (2) Los diputados (3) El municipio *(4)* ***[NO LEER]*** *Ninguno (5)* ***[NO LEER]*** *Todos igual* (8) No sabe / no contesta	**LGL1**	
LGL2. En su opinión ¿se le debe dar más obligaciones y más dinero al municipio, o se debe dejar que el gobierno nacional asuma más obligaciones y servicios municipales? (1) Más al municipio (2) Que el gobierno nacional asuma más obligaciones y servicios municipales *(3)* ***[NO LEER]*** *No cambiar nada (4)* ***[NO LEER]*** *Más al municipio si da mejores servicios* (8) No sabe / no contesta	**LGL2**	
LGL3. ¿Estaría usted dispuesto a pagar más impuestos al municipio para que pueda prestar mejores servicios municipales o cree que no vale la pena pagar más impuestos al municipio? (1) Dispuesto a pagar más impuestos (2) No vale la pena pagar más impuestos (8) No sabe	**LGL3**	
LGL4. ¿Cree usted que el alcalde y el concejo municipal responden a lo que el pueblo quiere siempre, la mayoría de veces, de vez en cuando, casi nunca o nunca? (1) Siempre (2) La mayoría de veces (3) De vez en cuando (4) Casi nunca (5) Nunca	**LGL4**	
LGL4A. Ahora pensando únicamente en el alcalde y no el concejo municipal, diría que él (ella) responde a lo	**LGL4A**	

que el pueblo quiere siempre, la mayoría de veces, de vez en cuando, casi nunca o nunca? (1) Siempre (2) La mayoría de veces (3) De vez en cuando (4) Casi nunca (5) Nunca		
LGL4B. Y ahora pensando únicamente en el concejo municipal y no el alcalde, diría que el concejo responde a lo que el pueblo quiere siempre, la mayoría de veces, de vez en cuando, casi nunca o nunca? (1) Siempre (2) La mayoría de veces (3) De vez en cuando (4) Casi nunca (5) Nunca	**LGL4B**	
EFF1. Como Ud. sabe, todos los municipios tienen problemas. ¿Diría Ud. que este municipio tiene muchos problemas, algunos problemas o pocos problemas? (1) Muchos problemas (2) Algunos problemas (3) Pocos problemas (8) No sabe	**EFF1**	
MUNI2. En su opinión, ¿Cuál es el problema más grave que tiene este municipio en la actualidad? [**No leer** respuestas] **[aceptar una sola respuesta]** (00) Ninguno ***[pase a EFF6]*** (01) Falta de agua (02) Falta de arreglo de calles (03) Falta de seguridad, delincuencia (04) Falta de Aseo público (05) Falta de servicios (06) La situación económica (07) Falta de fondos y ayuda (10) Mala administración (11) Descuido del medio ambiente (88) NS/NR **[pase a EFF6]** Otros [anotar]: _____	**MUNI2**	
MUNI2A. ¿Hay otro problema en este municipio? ¿Cuál es? **[USAR CODIGOS DE MUNI2A ARRIBA O ANOTAR OTRO]** Código: _____ otro [anotar]_____	**MUNI2A**	
MUNI2B. ¿Hay otro problema en este municipio? ¿Cuál es? **[USAR CODIGOS DE MUNI2A ARRIBA O ANOTAR OTRO]** Código: _____ otro [anotar]_____	**MUNI2B**	
EFF2. [PREGUNTAR A TODOS LOS QUE MENCIONARON ALGUN PROBLEMA][SÍ MENCIONO MAS DE UN PROBLEMA SONDEE CUAL ES EL MAS IMPORTANTE]: En Su Opinión, ¿cómo se puede resolver este problema? (1) Contesta con alguna solución (2) Dice que no sabe, o dice que no hay solución (9) Inap (no mencionó problemas)	**EFF2**	
EFF3. ¿Cree que Ud. pueda ayudar a solucionar este problema? (1) Si [**sigue con EFF4**] (2) No [**pasar a EFF6]** (8) No sabe [**pasar a EFF6]** (9) Inap (no mencionó problemas)	**EFF3**	
EFF4. ¿Qué puede hacer UD? (1) Contesta (2) No contesta (8) NS (9) Inap (no mencionó problemas)	**EFF4**	
EFF5. ¿Ha hecho algún esfuerzo alguna vez solo o en grupo para resolver este problema? (1) Sí (2) No (8) NS (9) Inap (no mencionó problemas)	**EFF5**	
EFF6. [Preguntar a todos] ¿Qué tan probable cree Ud. que el esfuerzo del pueblo pueda servir para resolver los problemas de este municipio? ¿Diría que hay mucha probabilidad de resolverlo, alguna probabilidad, poca probabilidad o casi ninguna probabilidad? (1) Mucha (2) alguna (3) poca (4) casi ninguna (8) NS	**EFF6**	
MUNI3. ¿Cuánto ha hecho el alcalde de este municipio por resolver los problemas del cantón? **[leer respuestas]** (1) Mucho (2) Algo (3) Poco (4) Nada (8) NS	**MUNI3**	
MUNI3A. ¿Cuánto ha hecho el concejo municipal de este municipio por resolver los problemas del cantón? **[leer respuestas]** (1) Mucho (2) Algo (3) Poco (4) Nada (8) NS	**MUNI13A**	
MUNI5. ¿Ha participado Ud. en la elaboración del presupuesto del municipio? (1) Sí, ha participado (0) No ha participado (8) NS/NR	**MUNI5**	
MUNI5A. ¿En qué cosa gasta la municipalidad la mayor parte de su presupuesto? **[No leer opciones] [Si menciona mas de uno, anotar el mas importante]**	**MUNI5A**	

1. Aseo público 2. Caminos, carreteras, puentes, canchas de fútbol, u otros obras públicas 3. Salud, educación 4. Corrupción 5. Sueldos 6. Nada Otro_____ 88. NS/NR		
MUNI5B. ¿En su opinión, en qué debería gastar más el gobierno municipal? [**NO LEER OPCIONES] [Si menciona mas de uno, anotar el mas importante]** 1. Aseo público 2. Caminos, carreteras, puentes, agua potable, desagües, desechos sólidos, canchas de fútbol, u otros obras públicas 3. Salud, educación 4. Empleo público 5. Sueldos 6. Nada Otro_____ 88. NS/NR	**MUNI5B**	
MUNI5C. ¿Cómo se entera Ud. de los proyectos del municipio? **NO LEER OPCIONES DE RESPUESTA** (1) por radio (2) por TV (3) por periodico (4) avisos públicos, carteles (5) un amigo o familiar (6) un cabildo abierto o cabildo ampliado (7) El alcalde, un empleado municipal Otro _____ (8) NS (9) Inap (no se enteró)	**MUNI5C**	

MUNI6. ¿Qué grado de confianza tiene Ud. en el buen manejo de los fondos por parte del municipio? (3) Mucha confianza (2) Algo de confianza (1) Poca confianza (0) Ninguna confianza (8) NS/NR	**MUNI6**	
MUNI7. En su opinión, ¿los proyectos que ejecuta el municipio benefician o no benefician a personas como Ud. y a su familia? (1) Sí benefician (0) No benefician (8) NS/NR	**MUNI7**	
MUNI8. ¿Ha realizado Ud. algún trámite o solicitado algún documento en el municipio durante el último año? (1) Sí ***[siga]*** (0) No ***[pase a MUNI11]*** *(8) NS/NR* ***[Pase a MUNI11]***	**MUNI8**	
MUNI9. ¿Cómo fue atendido? (1) Muy bien (2) Bien (3) Ni bien, ni mal (4) Mal (5) Muy mal (8) NS/NR (9) Inap.	**MUNI9**	
MUNI10. ¿Le resolvieron su asunto o petición? (1) Sí (0) No (8) NS/NR (9) Inap	**MUNI10**	
MUNI11. ¿Qué tanta influencia cree que tiene Ud. en lo que hace la municipalidad? ¿Diría que tiene mucha, algo, poca, o nada de influencia? 1. Mucha 2. Algo 3. Poca 4. Nada 8, NS/NR	**MUN11**	
MUNI11A. ¿Quién cree que influye más en las decisiones que se toman en el municipio? ***[lea las alternativas] [aceptar solo una respuesta]*** (01) El alcalde [presidente del concejo municipal] (02) El partido del alcalde (03) El Concejo Municipal (04) El diputado de su provincia (05) El Gobierno Nacional (06) Las Organizaciones comunitarias (07) Las Organizaciones No-gubernamentales (ONG´s) (10) Los empresarios privados	MUNI11A	

(77) Otros: [solo si mencionan]_____ (88) No sabe		
MUNI15. ¿Qué tanto acepta el alcalde la participación de la gente en el trabajo del municipio? **[LEER OPCIONES**] (3) Acepta mucho (2) Acepta algo (1) Acepta poco (0) No lo acepta (8) NS/NR	**MUNI15**	
MUNI16. ¿Qué tipo de alcalde cree Ud. que es mejor: 1. Un alcalde, que para ser eficiente, actúe rápidamente basado en su propio criterio? O 2. Un alcalde, que a pesar de ser menos eficiente, siempre consulte a su concejo y a la gente antes de actuar? 8. NS	**MUNI16**	
MUNI17. ¿Ha oído mencionar el proyecto 3D? 1. Sí 2. No. 8. NS	**MUNI17**	
MUNI18. En su opinión, ¿las mejoras en su comunidad más que nada han sido el resultado de la gestión de la alcaldía, o han sido resultado del proyecto 3D, o han sido resultado de los recursos que han aportado agencias de cooperación, o de la gestión comunitaria? 1. la alcaldía 2. 3D 3. agencias 4. la comunidad 8. NS	**MUNI18**	

Ahora hablemos de un tema muy diferente. Alguna gente dice que en ciertas circunstancias se justificaría que los militares tomen el poder. En su opinión bajo qué situaciones se justificaría que los militares tomen el poder.

JC1. Frente al desempleo muy alto	(1) Se justificaría	(2) No se justificaría	(8) NS	**JC1**	
JC4. Frente a muchas protestas sociales	(1) Se justificaría	(2) No se justificaría	(8) NS	**JC4**	
JC7. Frente al triunfo de partidos de la extrema izquierda en las elecciones	(1) Se justificaría	(2) No se justificaría	(8) NS	**JC7**	
JC8. Frente al triunfo de partidos de la extrema derecha en las elecciones	(1) Se justificaría	(2) No se justificaría	(8) NS	**JC8**	
JC10. Frente a mucha delincuencia	(1) Se justificaría	(2) No se justificaría	(8) NS	**JC10**	
JC11. Frente a mucho desorden social	(1) Se justificaría	(2) No se justificaría	(8) NS	**JC11**	
JC12. Frente a la alta inflación, con aumento excesivo de precios	(1) Se justificaría	(2) No se justificaría	(8) NS	**JC12**	
JC13. Frente a mucha corrupción	(1) Se justificaría	(2) No se justificaría	(8) NS	**JC13**	

VIC1. ¿Ha sido UD. víctima de una agresión física o de algún acto de delincuencia en los últimos 12 meses? (1) Sí (2) No	**VIC1**	
AOJ9. Cuando se tienen serias sospechas acerca de las actividades criminales de una persona, ¿Cree usted que: Se debería esperar a que el juzgado dé la orden respectiva para poder entrar a su domicilio o la policía puede entrar a la casa sin necesidad de una orden judicial? (1) Se debería esperar a la orden judicial (2) La policía puede entrar sin una orden judicial (8) NS	**AOJ9**	
AOJ10. ¿Qué cree usted que es mejor? Vivir en una sociedad ordenada aunque se limiten algunos derechos y libertades o respetar todos los derechos y libertades, aún si eso causa algo de desorden. (1) Vivir en sociedad ordenada (2) Respetar derechos y libertades (8) NS	**AOJ10**	
AOJ11. Hablando del lugar o barrio donde UD. vive, y pensando en la posibilidad de ser víctima de un asalto o robo, ¿Se siente UD. muy seguro, más o menos seguro, algo inseguro o muy inseguro? (1) Muy seguro (2) Más o menos seguro (3) Algo inseguro (4) Muy Inseguro (8) NS	**AOJ11**	

[Déle la tarjeta "A" al entrevistado]

Ahora vamos a usar una tarjeta... Esta tarjeta contiene una escala de 7 puntos; cada uno indica un puntaje que va de 1- que significa NADA hasta 7- que significa MUCHO. Por ejemplo, si yo le preguntara hasta qué punto le gusta ver televisión, si a UD. no le gusta nada, elegiría un puntaje de 1, y si por el contrario le gusta mucho ver televisión me diría el número 7. Si su opinión está entre nada y mucho UD. elija un puntaje intermedio. ¿Entonces, hasta qué punto le gusta a UD. ver televisión? Léame el número. ***[Asegúrese que el entrevistado entienda correctamente]***.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nada						**Mucho**	No sabe

Ahora, usando **la tarjeta "A"**, por favor conteste estas preguntas.

B1. ¿Hasta qué punto cree UD. que los tribunales de justicia de Ecuador garantizan un juicio justo? ***(Sondee:*** *Si UD. cree que los tribunales no garantizan en nada la justicia, escoja el número 1; si cree que los tribunales garantizan mucho la justicia escoja el número 7 o escoja un puntaje intermedio)*		**B1**	
B2. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene UD. respeto por las instituciones políticas del Ecuador?		**B2**	
B3. ¿Hasta qué punto cree UD. que los derechos básicos del ciudadano están bien protegidos por el sistema político ecuatoriano?		**B3**	
B4. ¿Hasta qué punto se siente UD. orgulloso de vivir bajo el sistema político ecuatoriano?		**B4**	
B6. ¿Hasta qué punto piensa UD. que se debe apoyar el sistema político ecuatoriano?		**B6**	
B11. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en el Tribunal Supremo Electoral?		**B11**	
B12. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en las Fuerza Armadas?		**B12**	
B13. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en el Congreso Nacional?		**B13**	
B14. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en el Gobierno Nacional?		**B14**	
B15. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en la Fiscalía General de la Nación?		**B15**	
B16. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en la Procuraduría General del Estado?		**B16**	
B17. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en la Defensoría del Pueblo?		**B17**	
B18. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en la Policía?		**B18**	
B19. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en la Contraloría?		**B19**	
B20. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en la Iglesia Católica?		**B20**	
B21. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en los partidos políticos?		**B21**	
B31. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en la Corte Suprema de Justicia?		**B31**	
B32. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en su Municipio?		**B32**	
B33. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en la prefectura provincial?		**B33**	
B35. ¿Hasta qué punto cree usted que las últimas elecciones Presidenciales (1998) fueron libres, o sea que la gente pudo votar por el candidato que prefería?		**B35**	
B37. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en los medios de comunicación?		**B37**	
B38. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en los sindicatos?		**B38**	
B39. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en las cámaras de los empresarios privados?		**B39**	
B40. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en los movimientos indígenas?		**B40**	
B41. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en la junta parroquial?		**B41**	

B42. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en el Servicio de Rentas Internas (SRI)?		**B42**	
B43. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted orgullo de ser ecuatoriano?		**B43**	
B44. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza en el Tribunal Constitucional?		**B44**	
B45. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en la Comisión Anticorrupción?		**B45**	
B46. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en sus parientes?		**B46**	
B47. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en sus amigos?		**B47**	
B48. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en sus vecinos?		**B48**	
B49. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en la gente de su barrio?		**B49**	
B50. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en la Asociación de Municipalidades Ecuatorianas (AME)?		**B50**	
B51. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en las fundaciones y organizaciones no gubernamentales?		**B51**	
B52. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en el alcalde?		**B52**	
B53. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en el concejo municipal?		**B53**	
B54. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en los bancos?		**B54**	
B55. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en el Gobernador Provincial?		**B55**	

[Recoja tarjeta "A"]

[Entréguele al entrevistado tarjeta "B"]

Ahora vamos a cambiar a otra tarjeta. Esta nueva tarjeta tiene una escala de 10 puntos, que van de 1 a 10, con el 1 indicando que UD. desaprueba firmemente y el 10 indicando que UD. aprueba firmemente. Voy a leerle una lista de algunas acciones o cosas que las personas pueden hacer para llevar a cabo sus metas y objetivos políticos. Quisiera que me dijera con qué firmeza UD. aprobaría o desaprobaría que las personas hagan las siguientes acciones.

(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(88)
Desaprueba firmemente								**Aprueba firmemente**		No sabe

E5. Que las personas participen en manifestaciones permitidas por la ley.		**E5**	
E8. Que las personas participen en una organización o grupo para tratar de resolver los problemas de las comunidades.		**E8**	
E11. Que las personas trabajen en campañas electorales para un partido político o candidato.		**E11**	
E15. Que las personas participen en un cierre o bloqueo de calles o carreteras.		**E15**	
E14. Que las personas invadan propiedades privadas.		**E14**	
E2. Que las personas se apoderen de fábricas, oficinas y otros edificios.		**E2**	
E3. Que las personas participen en un grupo que quiera derrocar por medios violentos a un gobierno elegido.		**E3**	

[No recoja tarjeta "B"]

Ahora vamos a hablar de algunas acciones que el Estado puede tomar. Seguimos usando una escala de uno a diez. Favor de ver la tarjeta B. En esta escala, 1 significa que desaprueba firmemente, y 10 significa que aprueba firmemente.

D32. ¿Qué opina de una ley que prohíba las protestas públicas? ¿Hasta que punto aprueba o desaprueba tal ley?		**D32**	

D33. ¿Qué opina de una ley que prohíba reuniones de cualquier grupo que critique el sistema político ecuatoriano? ¿Hasta que punto aprueba o desaprueba esta prohibición?		**D33**	
D34. ¿Qué opina de que el gobierno censure programas de televisión? ¿Hasta que punto aprueba o desaprueba tal censura?		**D34**	
D35. ¿Qué opina de que el gobierno censure películas en los cines? ¿Hasta que punto aprueba o desaprueba tal censura?		**D35**	
D36. ¿Qué opina de que el gobierno censure libros que están en las bibliotecas de las escuelas públicas? ¿Hasta que punto aprueba o desaprueba tal censura?		**D36**	
D37. ¿Qué opina de que el gobierno censure la propaganda de personas que critican nuestro país? ¿Hasta que punto aprueba o desaprueba tal censura?		**D37**	

Las preguntas que siguen son para saber su opinión sobre las diferentes ideas que tienen las personas que viven en Ecuador. Use siempre la escala de 10 puntos **[tarjeta B]**.

D1. Hay personas que siempre hablan mal de la forma de gobierno del Ecuador, no solo del gobierno de turno, sino la forma de gobierno, ¿con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba UD. el **derecho de votar** de esas personas? Por favor léame el número de la escala: ***[Sondee: ¿Hasta que punto?]***		**D1**	
D2. ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba UD. el que estas personas puedan llevar a cabo **manifestaciones pacíficas** con el propósito de expresar sus puntos de vista? Por favor léame el número.		**D2**	
D3. ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba UD. que estas personas puedan **postularse para cargos públicos**?		**D3**	
D4. ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba UD. que estas personas salgan en la televisión **para dar un discurso**?		**D4**	

[Recoja tarjeta "B"]

ACR1. Ahora le voy a leer tres frases. Por favor dígame cual de las tres describe mejor su opinión: (1) La forma en que nuestra sociedad está organizada debe ser completa y radicalmente cambiada por medios revolucionarios, o**...** (2) Nuestra sociedad debe ser gradualmente mejorada o perfeccionada por reformas, o**....** (3) Nuestra sociedad debe ser valientemente defendida de los movimientos revolucionarios.	**ACR1**	

DEM2. Con cuál de las siguientes frases está usted más de acuerdo: (1) A la gente como uno, le da lo mismo un régimen democrático que uno no democrático (2) La democracia es preferible a cualquier otra forma de gobierno. (3) En algunas circunstancias un gobierno autoritario puede ser preferible a uno democrático (8) NS/NR	**DEM2**	
DEM6. Ahora le voy a leer un par de frases sobre la democracia. Por favor, dígame con cual está más de acuerdo: (1) En general, y a pesar de algunos problemas, la democracia es la mejor forma de gobierno (2) Hay otras formas de gobierno que pueden ser tan buenas o mejores que la democracia (8) No sabe	**DEM6**	
DEM11. ¿Cree usted que en nuestro país hace falta un gobierno de mano dura, o que los problemas pueden resolverse con la participación de todos? (1) Mano dura (2) Participación de todos (8) No responde	**DEM11**	

AUT1. Hay gente que dice que necesitamos un líder fuerte que no tenga que ser elegido a través del voto. Otros dicen que aunque las cosas no funcionen, la democracia electoral, o sea el voto popular, es siempre lo mejor. ¿Qué piensa UD.? (1) Necesitamos un líder fuerte que no tenga que ver con elecciones (2) La democracia electoral es lo mejor (8) NS/NR	**AUT1**	

AUT2. El sistema actual de gobierno no ha sido el único que ha tenido nuestro país. Alguna gente piensa que estaríamos mejor si los militares volvieran a gobernar. Otros dicen que debemos mantener el sistema que tenemos ahora. ¿Qué piensa UD.? (1) Retorno de los militares (2) El mismo que tenemos ahora *[(0) Ninguna]*	**AUT2**	

¿Con cuál de las siguientes afirmaciones está usted de acuerdo?

AUT 3	(1) Lo que el Ecuador necesita es un hombre fuerte y decidido que ponga orden con mano dura	**o...**	(2) Lo que el país necesita es un hombre que sepa dialogar y concertar con todos los sectores de la población (8) NS	**AUT3**	
AUT 4	(1) La única forma de sacar al país adelante es eliminar con mano dura a los que causan problemas	**o...**	(2) Para que el país salga adelante es necesario tomar en cuenta a todas las personas inclusive aquellas que causan problemas (8) NS	**AUT4**	
AUT 5	(1) Los derechos humanos son más importantes que el orden y la seguridad	**o...**	(2) En lugar de derechos humanos lo que nuestro país necesita es mucho orden y seguridad (8) NS	**AUT5**	

AUT6. ¿Qué tipo de gobierno necesita este país...? (1) Uno que sepa tomar decisiones rápidas o eficientes aunque no tome en cuenta a todos los sectores (2) Uno que tome en cuenta a todos los sectores aunque tarde más en sus decisiones (8) NS	**AUT6**	

D26. De los dos gobiernos que voy a describir, para UD. cuál es más democrático... ¿Un sistema en que todos tengamos garantizado un nivel básico de vida? O ¿Un sistema en que las cosas se decidan por mayoría? 1. Nivel básico 2. Mayoría 8. NS	**D26**	
D43. ¿Qué tipo de Presidente de la República prefiere usted más? Uno que trate de solucionar los problemas a través de leyes aprobadas por el Congreso, aunque esto tarde mucho tiempo, o... Uno que trate de solucionar los problemas rápidamente, evitando el Congreso si fuera necesario. 1. Leyes 2. Rápidamente, evitando el Congreso 8.NS/NR	**D43**	
D46. Cuando la situación se pone difícil, cuál diría que es la responsabilidad más importante del gobierno: Mantener el orden en la sociedad, o respetar la libertad del individuo 1. Mantener orden 2. Respetar la libertad 8. NS	**D46**	
D47. En las próximas elecciones presidenciales, por cuál de estos dos tipos de gobiernos votaría usted: 1. ¿Un gobierno que garantice la seguridad económica y la posibilidad de un buen ingreso? 2. ¿Un gobierno que garantice las elecciones libres, la libertad de expresión y de prensa? 8. No sabe/ No responde	**D47**	

PP1. Durante las elecciones, alguna gente trata de convencer a otra para que vote por algún partido o candidato. ¿Con qué frecuencia ha tratado usted de convencer a otros para que vote por un partido o candidato? ***[lea las alternativas]*** (1) Frecuentemente (2) De vez en cuando (3) Rara vez (4) Nunca (8) NS/NR	**PP1**	
PP2. Hay personas que trabajan por algún partido o candidato durante las campañas electorales. ¿Trabajó UD. para algún candidato o partido en las pasadas elecciones presidenciales de 1998? (1) Sí trabajó (2) No trabajó (8) NS/NR	**PP2**	
PP2A. . Hay personas que trabajan por algún partido o candidato durante las campañas electorales. ¿Trabajó UD. para algún candidato o partido en las pasadas elecciones municipales de 2000?	**PP2**	

(1) Sí trabajó (2) No trabajó (8) NS/NR		
ABS5. ¿Cree UD. que el voto puede mejorar las cosas en el futuro o cree que como quiera que vote, las cosas no van a mejorar? (1) El voto puede cambiar las cosas (2) No importa como vote (8) NS/NR	**ABS5**	

M1. Hablando en general del actual gobierno, diría UD. que el trabajo que está realizando el Presidente Gustavo Noboa es: (1) Muy bueno (2) Bueno (3) Ni bueno, ni malo (4) Malo (5) Muy malo (8) NS/NR	**M1**	

Ahora queremos hablar de su experiencia personal con cosas que pasan en la vida...	**No**	**Sí**	**NS**	**INAP**		
EXC1. ¿Ha sido acusado durante el último año por un agente de policía por una infracción que Ud. no cometió?	(0)	(1)	(8)		**EXC1**	
EXC2. ¿Algún agente de policía le pidió una coima (o soborno) en el último año?	(0)	(1)	(8)		**EXC2**	
EXC4. ¿Ha visto a alguien pagando coimas (soborno) a un policía en el último año?	(0)	(1)	(8)		**EXC4**	
EXC5. ¿Ha visto a alguien pagando una coima a un empleado público por cualquier tipo de favor en el último año?	(0)	(1)	(8)		**EXC5**	
EXC5A. ¿Ha visto a alguien pagando una coima a un empleado municipal por cualquier tipo de favor en el último año?	(0)	(1)	(8)		**EXC5A**	
EXC6. ¿Un empleado público le ha solicitado una coima en el último año?	(0)	(1)	(8)		**EXC6**	
EXC11. ¿En el último año, ha tramitado algo en la municipalidad? **[Si dice "no", marcar 9 y pasar a EXC11A]** Para tramitar algo en la municipalidad (como un permiso, por ejemplo) durante el último año. ¿Ha tenido que pagar alguna suma además de lo exigido por la ley?	(0)	(1)	(8)	(9)	**EXC11**	
EXC11A. ¿Algún empleado municipal le ha solicitado una coima en el último año?	(0)	(1)	(8)	(9)	**EXC11A**	
EXC13. En su trabajo, ¿le han solicitado algún pago no correcto en el último año? ¿O es que UD. no trabaja **[marcar 9]**?	(0)	(1)	(8)	(9)	**EXC13**	
EXC14. ¿En el último año, tuvo algún trato con los juzgados? **[Si dice "no", marcar 9 y pasar a EXC15]** ¿Ha tenido que pagar una coima en los juzgados en el último año?	(0)	(1)	(8)	(9)	**EXC14**	

EXC15. ¿Usó servicios médicos públicos en el último año? **[Si dice "no", marcar 9 y pasar a EXC16]** Para ser atendido en un hospital o en un puesto de salud durante el último año. ¿Ha tenido que pagar alguna coima?	(0)	(1)	(8)	(9)	**EXC15**	
EXC16. ¿Tuvo algún hijo en la escuela o colegio en el último año**? [Si dice "no", marcar 9 y pasar a EXC17]** En la escuela o colegio durante el último año. ¿Le han exigido pagar alguna coima?	(0)	(1)	(8)	(9)	**EXC16**	
EXC17. ¿Alguna gente le pidió una coima para evitar el pago de la luz eléctrica?	(0)	(1)	(8)		**EXC17**	
EXC18. ¿Cree que como están las cosas a veces se justifica pagar una coima?	(0)	(1)	(8)		**EXC18**	

EXC7. Teniendo en cuenta su experiencia o lo que ha oído mencionar, ¿la corrupción de los funcionarios públicos esta...? (1) Muy generalizada (2) Algo generalizada (3) Poco generalizada(4) Nada generalizada (8) NS/NR	**EXC7**	
EXC7A. Teniendo en cuenta su experiencia o lo que ha oído mencionar, ¿la corrupción en el municipio esta...? (1) Muy generalizada (2) Algo generalizada (3) Poco generalizada(4) Nada generalizada (8) NS/NR	**EXC7 A**	

Ahora me puede decir… **GI1.** ¿Recuerda usted cómo se llama el actual presidente de los Estados Unidos? [**No leer, George Bush]** (1) Correcto (2) Incorrecto (no sabe)	**GI1**	
GI2. ¿Recuerda usted cómo se llama el Presidente del Congreso de Ecuador? ***[No leer, José Cordero]*** (1) Correcto (2) Incorrecto (o no sabe)	**GI2**	
GI3. ¿Recuerda usted cuantas provincias tiene el Ecuador? ***[No leer, 22***] (1) Correcto (2) Incorrecto (o no sabe)	**GI3**	
GI4. ¿Cuánto tiempo dura el período presidencial en Ecuador? ***[No leer, cuatro años]*** (1) Correcto (2) Incorrecto (o no sabe)	**GI4**	
GI5. ¿Recuerda usted cómo se llama el presidente de Chile? ***[No leer, Ricardo Lagos]*** (1) Correcto(2) Incorrecto (o no sabe)	**GI5**	
GI6. ¿Recuerda usted cómo se llama el Alcalde de su municipio? ***[No leer, ver lista]*** (1) Correcto(2) Incorrecto (o no sabe)	**GI6**	

VB1. ¿Tiene Ud. cédula de identidad? (1) Sí (2) No (3) En trámite (8) NS	**VB1**	
VB2. ¿Voto Ud. en las pasadas elecciones presidenciales de 1998? (1) Sí votó ***[siga]*** (2) No votó ***[pasar a VB4]***	**VB2**	
VB3. ¿Por cuál partido votó para Presidente en la primera vuelta de las elecciones pasadas de mayo de 1998? **[Si no votó, seguir con VB4. Si votó, pasar a VB5]** 1. Democracia Popular [lista 5: Jamil Mahuad] 2. Partido Roldosista Ecuatoriano [lista 10: Alvaro Noboa] 3. Alianza PRE---APRE---UPL [lista 10-13-16: Alvaro Noboa] 4. Izquierda Democrática [lista 12: Rodrigo Borja]	**VB3**	

5. Movimiento Popular Democrático [lista 15: Maria Eugenia Lima] 6. Pachakutic-- [lista 18: Freddy Ehlers] 7. Alianza Nacional--MIRA [lista 11: Rosalía Artiaga] 8. Movimiento Ciudadano Nuevo País [lista 21: Freddy Ehlers] 9. Alianza Pachukutic-Nuevo País [lista 18-21: Freddy Ehlers] 10. Otro _____ 11. Voto Nulo/ Voto en Blanco 88. NS/NR 99. Inap (No votó)		
VB4. Si no votó, ¿Por qué no votó en las pasadas elecciones presidenciales? **[anotar una sola respuesta]** (01) Falta de transporte (02) Enfermedad (03) Falta de interés (04) No le gustó ningún candidato (05) No cree en el sistema (06) Falta de cédula de identidad (07)No se encontró en el padrón electoral Otro_____ (88) NS/NR	**VB4**	
VB5. Ahora dígame ¿Votó usted en las últimas elecciones para el Alcalde y diputados en el 2000? (1) Sí ***[siga]*** (2) No ***[PASE a ED]*** (8) NS/NR	**VB5**	

VB6. ¿Por cuál partido votó para Alcalde en las elecciones pasadas del 2000? 1. Partido Conservador 2. Democracia Popular 3. Partido Social Cristiano 4. Partido Roldosista Ecuatoriano 5. Izquierda Democrática 6. Frente Radical Alfarista 7. Movimiento Popular Democrático 8. Partido Socialista Frente Amplio 9. Pachakutic 10. Otro _____ 11. Voto Nulo/ Voto en Blanco 88. NS/NR 99. Inap (No votó)	**VB6**	

VB7. ¿Por cuál partido votó para diputado provincial (para el Congreso Nacional) en las elecciones pasadas del 2000? 1. Partido Conservador 2. Democracia Popular 3. Partido Social Cristiano 4. Partido Roldosista Ecuatoriano 5. Izquierda Democrática 6. Frente Radical Alfarista 7. Movimiento Popular Democrático 8. Partido Socialista Frente Amplio 9. Pachakutic 10. Otro _____ 11. Varios _____ 12. Voto Nulo/ Voto en Blanco (88) NS/NR (99) Inap (no votó)	**VB7**

Ahora para terminar, le voy hacer algunas preguntas para fines estadísticos...

ED. ¿Cuál fue el último año de enseñanza que UD. aprobó?

_____ Año de _____ (primaria, secundaria, universitaria) = _____ años total **[Usar tabla abajo para código]**

Ninguno	(00)						**ED**	
Primaria	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)		
Secundaria	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
Universitaria	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		
No sabe/no responde	(88)							

Q2. ¿Cuál es su edad en años cumplidos? _____ años	**Q2**	
Q3. ¿Cuál es su religión? (1) Católica (practicante) (2) Católica (no practicante) (3) Evangélica (4) Ninguna (5) Otra: _____ (8) No quiere mencionar	**Q3**	

Q10. ¿En cuál de los siguientes rangos se encuentran sus ingresos **familiares** mensuales? ***[Incluir remesas del exterior][entregar Tarjeta C]*** (00) Ningún ingreso (01) Menos de $25 (02) Entre $26- $50 (03) $51-$100 (04) $101-$150 (05) $151-$200 (06) $201-$300 (07) $301-$400 (08) $401-500 (09) $501-$750 (10)$751-$1,000 (11)$1,001- $1,500 (12) $1,501-$2,000 (13) $2,000 y más (88) NS/NR	**Q10**	
Q11. ¿Cuál es su estado civil? ***[no leer alternativas]*** (1) Soltero (2) Casado (3) Unión libre (acompañado) (4) Divorciado (5) Separado (6) Viudo (8) NS/NR	**Q11**	
Q12. ¿Cuántos hijos(as) tiene? _____ (0 = ninguno)	**Q12**	

ETID. ¿Ud. se considera blanco, mestizo, indígena o negro? (1) Blanca (2) Mestiza (3) Indígena (4) Negra (5) Otra _____ (8) NS/NR	**ETID**	
LENG1. ¿Qué idioma ha hablado desde pequeño en su casa? (acepte más de una alternativa) (1) Castellano (2) Quichua (3) Otro (nativo) _____ (4) Otro (extranjero)_____ (8) NS/NR	**LENG 1**	

Para finalizar, podría decirme si en su casa tienen: ***[leer todos]***

R1. Televisor a color	(0) No	(1) Uno	(2) Dos	(3) Tres o más	**R1**	
R2. Televisor en blanco y negro	(0) No	(1) Uno	(2) Dos	(3) Tres o más	**R2**	
R3. Refrigeradora [nevera]	(0) No			(1) Sí	**R3**	
R4. Teléfono (convencional)	(0) No			(1) Sí	**R4**	
R5. Vehículo	(0) No	(1) Uno	(2) Dos	(3) Tres o más	**R5**	
R6. Lavadora de ropa	(0) No			(1) Sí	**R6**	
R7. Microondas	(0) No			(1) Sí	**R7**	
R8. Motocicleta	(0) No			(1) Sí	**R8**	
R10. Número de focos y lámparas en la casa	_____			(00) No hay focos	**R10**	
R11. Radio	(0) No	(1) Uno	(2) Dos	(3) Tres o más	**R11**	
R12. Agua potable dentro de la casa	(0) No			(1) Sí	**R12**	
R13. Electricidad	(0) No			(1) Sí	**R13**	
R14. Baño interno	(0) No			(1) Sí	**R14**	

OCUP1. ¿En qué trabaja UD? ***(Sondee para poder codificar entre las categorías abajo mencionadas. Si es desocupado (a) anote su ocupación usual)***

1.- Auto Empleados		**2- Empleados de Tiempo Completo:**		**3.- Trabajadores de tiempo parcial o sin remuneración**		**OCUP1**	
Propietarios o socios de negocios o empresas grandes o medianas	1	Directivos superiores de empresas o negocios	7	Amas de Casa	13		
Propietarios o socios de negocios o empresas chicas	2	Directivos intermedios de empresas o negocios	8	Estudiantes	14		
Agricultores dueños, partidarios o arrendatarios de su tierra	3	Personal o empleados de planta	9	Jubilados y Rentistas	15		
Ganaderos dueños de su ganado	4	Obreros y trabajadores	10	Trabajadores ocasionales	16		
Profesionales independientes	5	Campesinos empleados en faenas agrícolas	11				
Artesanos independientes	6	Comerciantes y artesanos empleados	12				

OCUP1A. ¿Es dueño o alquila tierras de labranza? (1) Dueño **[siga a OCUP2]** (2) Alquila **[siga a OCUP4]** (3) No **[siga a DESOC1]**	**OCUP 1A**	
OCUP2. ¿Cuántas hectáreas mide en total la tierra que la que Ud. es dueño(a)? _____ . _____ (enteros . decimales) **[si la respuesta no es en hectáreas, anotar textualmente**_____ (anote fracciones:1/4 = .25; 1/3= .33; 1/2 =.50 2/3=.66; 3/4=.75) 00.00=Inap (no tiene tierra)	**OCUP 2**	
OCUP3. ¿Tiene título de propiedad o escritura de toda, una parte o nada de esta tierra? 1. Toda 2. Una parte 3. Nada 8. NS 9. Inap (no tiene tierra)	**OCUP 3**	
OCUP4. ¿Cuántas hectáreas mide en total la tierra que UD. alquila? _____ . _____ (enteros . decimales) **[si la respuesta no es en hectáreas, anotar textualmente**_____ (anote fracciones:1/4 = .25; 1/3= .33; ½=.50 2/3=.66; 3/4=.75) 00.00=Inap (no alquila tierra)	**OCUP 4**	

DESOC1. [Para todos] ¿Ha estado desocupado durante el último año? (1)Sí **[Pasar a DESOC2]** (2) No **[Pasar a DIS1]** (9) Estudiante, Ama de casa, Jubilado **[Pasar a DIS1]**	**DESO C1**	
DESOC2. ¿Por cuántas semanas durante el último año no ha tenido trabajo? _____ semanas (8) NS (9) Inap	**DESO C2**	

DIS1. ¿Sufre usted alguna discapacidad? (0) No **[termina la entrevista]** (1) Sí **[Seguir con DIS2]** (8) NS	**DIS1**	
DIS2. Por favor descríbala **[no leer opciones]**: (1) ciego (2) no puede caminar (3) falta algun miembro Otro_____	**DIS2**	

Hora terminada la entrevista _____ **:** _____ **TI**. Duración de la entrevista ***[minutos, ver página # 1]*** _____	**TI**	

Estas son todas las preguntas que tengo. Muchísimas gracias por su colaboración.

Yo juro que esta entrevista fue llevada a cabo con la persona indicada.

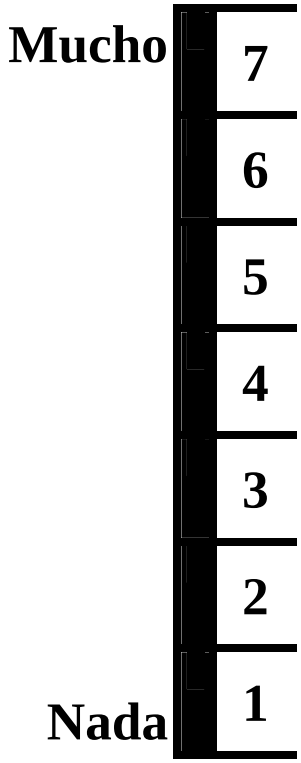
*Firma del entrevistador*_____ *Fecha* ____ /_____ /_____ *Firma del supervisor de campo* _____

Comentarios: _____
_____.

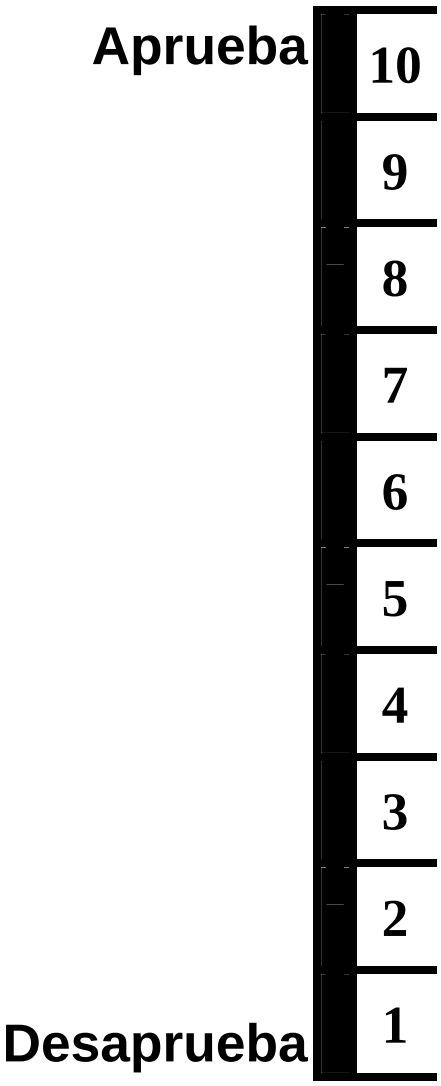
Firma de la persona que digitó los datos _____

Firma de la persona que verificó los datos _____

Tarjeta “A”



Tarjeta “B”



Tarjeta C

(00) Ningún ingreso
(01) Menos de $25
(02) Entre $26- $50
(03) $51-$100
(04) $101-$150
(05) $151-$200
(06) $201-$300
(07) $301-$400
(08) $401-500
(09) $501-$750
(10) $751-$1,000
(11) $1,001- $1,500
(12) $1,501-$2,000
(13) $ 2,000 y más

Appendix III. Sample Design

ECUADOR: ESTUDIO DE 15 MUNICIPIOS

DISEÑO DE LA MUESTRA

UNIVERSO: El Ecuador y sus 215 municipios.

UNIDAD DE ESTUDIO: El municipio, base de la división territorial y de la organización política y administrativa del Estado. Es una entidad con personería jurídica y patrimonio propios.

POBLACION OBJETIVO: 15 de los 215 municipios seleccionados a criterio por la ARD y comunicados a CEDATOS para que sean objeto de estudio.

SELECCIÓN DE LA MUESTRA POR MUNICIPIO:

Cada municipio fue considerado en forma independiente, con un sistema de selección probabilística a lo largo de todo el estudio, desde la selección de unidades primarias hasta de selección de unidades de vivienda y, en éstas, de un hogares y un adulto, mediante un sistema de por cuotas con controles de edad y sexo del entrevistado.

MARCO DE MUESTRA:

Población de cada municipio según el censo de 2001; con identificación de áreas urbanas y rurales en la cartografía censal.

ESTRATIFICACION:

Se consideró dos estratos en cada municipio según áreas urbana y rural.

TAMAÑO DE MUESTRA:

Se determinó un tamaño de muestra similar para cada municipio de n= 300 hogares en los cuales se seleccionó a un adulto de 18 años o más. Si se considera como una variable (p) de análisis y determinación de tamaños, la actual situación de pobreza del 75% de la población, según los informes recientes sobre la materia del PNUD y CEDATOS, el tamaño n produciría
resultados a un nivel de significación del 95% con un margen de error de +/- 4.6%, para resultados totales del municipio.

METODO DE SELECCIÓN:

El muestreo es estratificado, auto ponderado, multietápico, con selección probabilística por conglomerados, desde la etapa 1 hasta la etapa de selección final de viviendas y hogares previa a la entrevista. En cada hogar de muestra la selección de adultos se realizó por cuotas, con controles de edad y sexo del adulto de 18 años o más en capacidad de votar.

La muestra se distribuyó por estratos (áreas urbana y rural) en forma proporcional al tamaño de la población.

Las etapas de selección fueron:

Área urbana (cabecera cantonal del municipio): Total 390 puntos de muestra

Con (ppt): 1. Selección de zonas; 2. Selección de sectores; 3. Selección de manzanas; 4. Selección de conglomerados tamaño 6-8 viviendas; 5. Selección de hogares y en éstos, por cuotas, de un adulto de 18 años o más en capacidad de votar, con controles de edad y sexo del adulto.

Área rural: 225 puntos de muestra.

Con probabilidad proporcional al tamaño (ppt) 1. Selección de parroquias rurales; 2. Selección de sectores censales; 3. Selección de segmentos censales; 4. Selección de viviendas, por conglomerados, tamaño 10-12; 5. Selección de hogares y en éstos, por cuotas, de un adulto de 18 años o más en capacidad de votar, con controles de edad y sexo del adulto.

MUESTRA EFECTIVA:

A fin de obtener el tamaño efectivo de 4.500 entrevistas (300 por municipio) se utilizó un sistema de selección ampliatorio que es el resultado del tamaño de muestra esperado multiplicado por el coeficiente de no cobertura observado en encuestas anteriores. En este caso, el coeficiente utilizado fue de 18%, con lo cual se partió de un tamaño ampliatorio de 5.355 selecciones finales que produjeron efectivamente las 4.500 entrevistas previstas, debidamente validadas y aceptadas.

ANEXO:

1. **Municipios de estudio; población total y por áreas; distribución de la muestra urbana y rural, por ciudad y parroquia; tamaños de muestra esperados y muestra a seleccionarse; puntos de muestra: manzanas y segmentos.**

2. **Municipios de estudio; muestra efectivamente obtenida por municipio, áreas urbana y rural.**

Polibio Córdova
CEDATOS - GALLUP
Agosto, 2002.

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