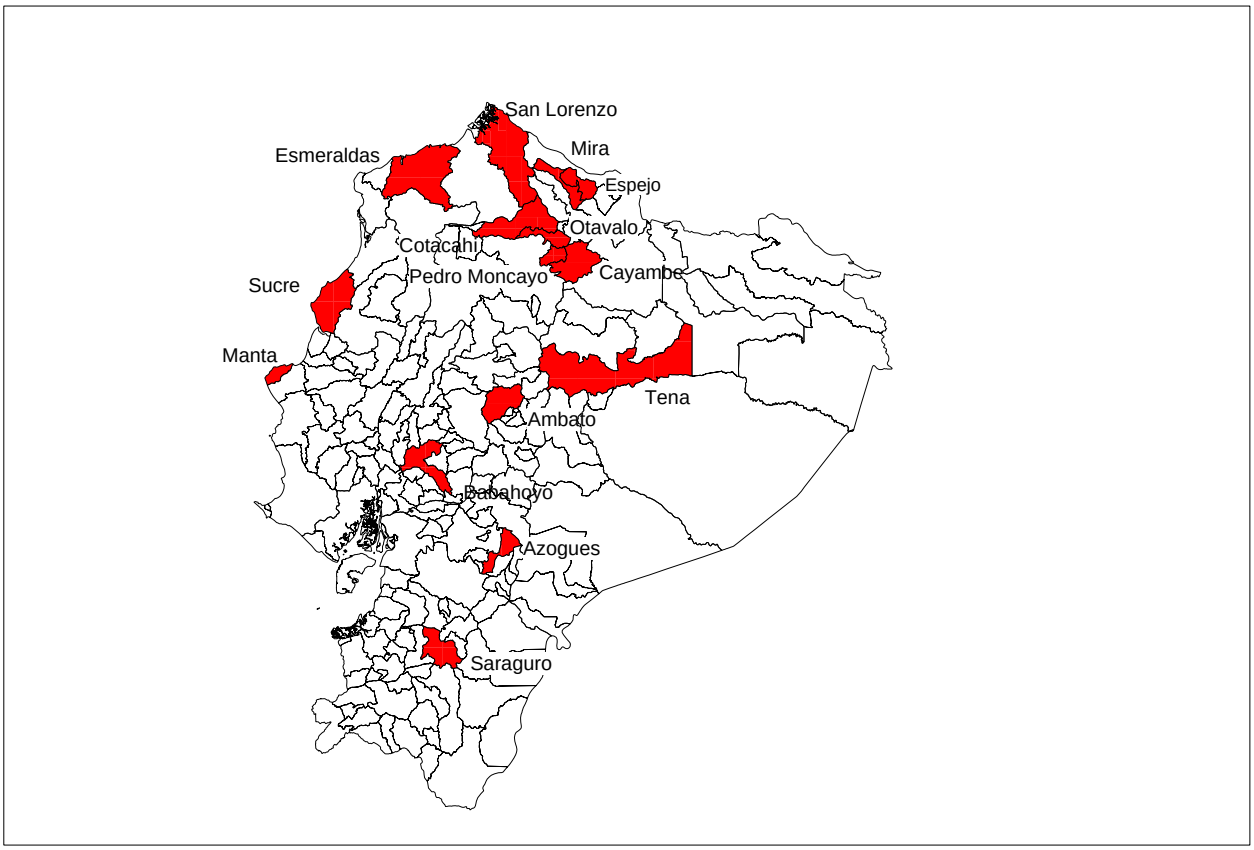
Municipal Development in Ecuador: 2004 Survey with Comparisons with 2002



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Contents

CHAPTER I. DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTED CANTONS 8
POPULATION SIZE AND URBANIZATION 10
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION 12
DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS 14
GENDER 14
AGE 15
FAMILY SIZE 17
MARITAL STATUS 20
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS 21
INCOME 23
UNEMPLOYMENT 25
ETHNICITY 26
POLITICAL ORIENTATION 27
VOTE IN 2000 MAYORAL ELECTION 28
CONCLUSIONS 29
CHAPTER II. PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT 30
ATTENDANCE AT MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT MEETINGS 30
ATTENDANCE AT PARISH COUNCIL MEETINGS 37
HOW CITIZENS LEARN OF MUNICIPAL MEETINGS 38
FACTORS AFFECTING PARTICIPATION 43
GENDER 43
URBANIZATION 47
ETHNICITY 50
DEMAND-MAKING 51
PARTICIPATION IN BUDGET MAKING 56
CARRYING OUT TRANSACTIONS WITH THE MUNICIPALITY 57
CONCLUSION 57
CHAPTER III. EVALUATION OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT 59
EVALUATION OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES 59
SATISFACTION WITH TREATMENT BY MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT 64
DIFFUSE SUPPORT FOR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT 67
LEGITIMACY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT 74
CONCLUSIONS 77
CHAPTER IV. LOCAL PROBLEMS, EFFICACY AND RESPONSIVENESS 78
PERCEIVED LOCAL PROBLEMS 78

CITIZEN PERCEIVED EFFICACY 83

UTILITY OF THE PROBLEM-SOLVING EFFICACY SCALE 90
OPTIMISM OVER IMPACT OF CITIZEN PROBLEM SOLVING.....92

RESPONSIVENESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY 98

KNOWLEDGE OF THE ARD-3D PROGRAM 106

CONCLUSIONS.....108

APPENDIX I: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS OF KEY LOCAL GOVERNMENT ITEMS BY CANTÓN 109

APPENDIX II. QUESTIONNAIRE IN SPANISH.....128

APPENDIX III. SAMPLE DESIGN.....150

APPENDIX IV. REFERENCES ON ECUADORIAN DECENTRALIZATION…….. 151

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE I. 1 MAP OF ARD-3D SELECTED CANTONS 10
FIGURE I. 2 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF MUNICIPAL SAMPLE 12
FIGURE I. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES: NATION VS. PROJECT 13
FIGURE I. 4 DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES: 2002 SURVEY VS. 2004 SURVEY 14
FIGURE I. 5 GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE 15
FIGURE I. 6 MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENTS IN SELECTED CANTONS 16
FIGURE I. 7 AVERAGE AGE, MUNICIPAL SAMPLE AND NATION: 2004 17
FIGURE I. 8 AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER RESPONDENT: SELECTED CANTONS VS. NATIONAL SAMPLE, 2004 ..18
FIGURE I. 9 AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER RESPONDENT: ARD SAMPLE 2002 VS. 2004 19
FIGURE I. 10 AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER RESPONDENT: 20
FIGURE I. 11 MARITAL STATUS: SELECTED CANTONS VS. NATION 21
FIGURE I. 12 MEAN YEARS OF EDUCATION OF SELECTED CANTONS 22
FIGURE I. 13 EDUCATION: SELECTED CANTONS VS. NATIONAL SAMPLE 23
FIGURE I. 14 MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME RANGE OF CANTONAL SAMPLE 24
FIGURE I. 15 INCOME: SELECTED CANTONS VS. NATIONAL SAMPLE 25
FIGURE I. 16 UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CANTONS 26
FIGURE I. 17 ETHNIC SELF-IDENTIFICATION: 27
FIGURE I. 18 IDEOLOGICAL ORIENTATION: LEFT-RIGHT 28
FIGURE I. 19 VOTE FOR MAYOR, 2000 ELECTION: 29

FIGURE II. 1 PARTICIPATION IN MUNICIPAL MEETING IN PREVIOUS YEAR: 31
FIGURE II. 2 PARTICIPATION IN "CABILDOS ABIERTOS" 33
FIGURE II. 3 PARTICIPATION IN "CABILDOS ABIERTOS": MUNICIPIOS VS. NATIONAL SAMPLE 34
FIGURE II. 4 PARTICIPATION IN TOWN MEETINGS BY MUNICIPIO 35
FIGURE II. 5 PARTICIPATION IN "CABILDOS ABIERTOS": ARD SAMPLE 2002 VS. 2004 36
FIGURE II. 6 PARTICIPATION IN MUNICIPAL MEETINGS: ARD SAMPLE 2002 VS. 2004 37
FIGURE II. 7 ATTENDED PARISH COUNCIL MEETING 38
FIGURE II. 8 HOW DID YOU LEARN ABOUT THE "CABILDO ABIERTO" MEETING 39
FIGURE II. 9 HOW DID YOU LEARN ABOUT THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MEETING 39
FIGURE II. 10 HOW DID YOU LEARN OF THE "CABILDO ABIERTO" BY SELECTED CANTON, 2004 40
FIGURE II. 11 HOW DID YOU LEARN OF THE "CABILDO ABIERTO" BY SELECTED CANTON, 2002 41
FIGURE II. 12 HOW DID YOU LEARN OF THE "CABILDO ABIERTO" BY SELECTED CANTONS, 2004 42
FIGURE II. 13 HOW DID YOU LEARN OF THE "CABILDO ABIERTO" BY SELECTED CANTONS, 2002 42
FIGURE II. 14 PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT BY GENDER: ARD SAMPLE, 2004 44
FIGURE II. 15 PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT BY GENDER: ARD SAMPLE, 2002 44
FIGURE II. 16 PARTICIPATION IN "CABILDOS ABIERTOS" BY GENDER: COMPARISONS OF SELECTED CANTONS, 2004 ..45
FIGURE II. 17 PARTICIPATION IN MUNICIPAL MEETINGS BY GENDER: COMPARISONS OF SELECTED CANTONS, 2004 ...46
FIGURE II. 18 PARTICIPATION IN PARISH COUNCILS BY GENDER: COMPARISONS OF SELECTED CANTONS, 2004 47
FIGURE II. 19 PARTICIPATION IN "CABILDOS ABIERTOS" BY URBAN RURAL: COMPARISONS OF SELECTED CANTONS, 2004 48
FIGURE II. 20 PARTICIPATION IN MUNICIPAL MEETINGS BY URBAN/RURAL: COMPARISONS OF SELECTED CANTONS, 2004 49
FIGURE II. 21 PARTICIPATION IN PARISH COUNCILS BY URBANIZATION: COMPARISONS OF SELECTED CANTONS, 2004 50
FIGURE II. 22 PARTICIPATION IN "CABILDOS ABIERTOS" BY ETHNICITY: COMPARISONS OF SELECTED CANTONS, 2004 51
FIGURE II. 23 DEMAND MAKING ON MUNICIPALITIES: SELECTED CANTONS VS. NATIONAL SAMPLE, 2004 52
FIGURE II. 24 DEMAND-MAKING: NATIONAL VS. CANTONS 53
FIGURE II. 25 DEMAND-MAKING: SELECTED CANTONS IN 2002 AND 2004 53
FIGURE II. 26 DEMAND-MAKING ON PARISH COUNCILS: 54
FIGURE II. 27 DEMAND-MAKING ON THE PARISH COUNCIL: SELECTED CANTONS VS. NATIONAL SAMPLE, 2004 55
FIGURE II. 28 DEMAND-MAKING ON PARISH COUNCILS: SELECTED CANTONS 2002 AND 2004 55

FIGURE II. 29 PARTICIPATION IN MUNICIPAL BUDGET FORMULATION:....56
FIGURE II. 30 CARRYING OUT TRANSACTIONS WITH MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT 57

FIGURE III. 1 SATISFACTION WITH MUNICIPAL SERVICES: ARD SAMPLE VS. NATIONAL SAMPLE, 2004....60
FIGURE III. 2 SATISFACTION WITH MUNICIPAL SERVICES: COMPARISONS 61
FIGURE III. 3 SATISFACTION WITH MUNICIPAL SERVICES:....62
FIGURE III. 4 SATISFACTION WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 2004: CONFIDENCE INTERVALS....63
FIGURE III. 5 EVALUATION OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES: ARD SAMPLE 2002 VS. 2004....63
FIGURE III. 6 EVALUATION OF TREATMENT BY MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT: 64
FIGURE III. 7 SATISFACTION WITH TREATMENT BY MUNICIPALITY:....65
FIGURE III. 8 SATISFACTION WITH TREATMENT BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT: 2004 66
FIGURE III. 9 SATISFACTION WITH TREATMENT BY MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT: ARD SAMPLE 2002 VS. 2004 66
FIGURE III. 10 TRUST IN THE "MUNICIPIO": ARD SAMPLE VS. NATIONAL SAMPLE, 2004....67
FIGURE III. 11 TRUST IN THE "MUNICPIO": SELECTED CANTONS VS. NATIONAL SAMPLE, 2004 68
FIGURE III. 12 TRUST IN THE "MUNICIPIO": SELECTED CANTONS VS. NATIONAL SAMPLE, 2004 69
FIGURE III. 13 TRUST IN THE "MUNICIPIO": ARD SAMPLE 2002 VS. 2004....70
FIGURE III. 14 TRUST IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS: ARD SAMPLE, 2004....71
FIGURE III. 15 TRUST IN LOCAL VS. NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: ARD SAMPLE 2004....72
FIGURE III. 16 TRUST IN MAYOR: SELECTED CANTONS, 2004 73
FIGURE III. 17 TRUST IN THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: SELECTED CANTONS, 2004 74
FIGURE III. 18 WHO BEST SOLVES COMMUNITY PROBLEMS? SELECTED CANTONS VS. NATIONAL SAMPLE, 2004 75
FIGURE III. 19 WHO SHOULD GET MORE RESPONSIBILITY AND FUNDING? SELECTED CANTONS VS. NATIONAL SAMPLE, 2004 76
FIGURE III. 20 WILLINGNESS TO PAY MORE TAXES FOR BETTER SERVICE: SELECTED CANTONS VS. NATIONAL SAMPLE, 2004 77

FIGURE IV. 1 RESPONDENT MENTIONS A LOCAL PROBLEM 84
FIGURE IV. 2 ABLE TO MENTION SOLUTION TO LOCAL PROBLEM....85
FIGURE IV. 3 "I COULD HELP RESOLVE THIS PROBLEM"....86
FIGURE IV. 4 "WHAT COULD YOU DO?" 87
FIGURE IV. 5 HAVE YOU DONE SOMETHING TO SOLVE IT? 88
FIGURE IV. 6 EFFICACY SCALE: SELECTED ARD CANTONS, 2004....89
FIGURE IV. 7 EFFICACY SCALE: ARD SAMPLE 2002 VS. 2004....89
FIGURE IV. 8 EFFICACY SCALE: CONFIDENCE INTERVALS BY CANTON, 2004....90
FIGURE IV. 9 IMPACT OF EFFICACY ON DEMAND-MAKING ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT: ARD SAMPLE 2004....91
FIGURE IV. 10 IMPACT OF EFFICACY ON DEMAND-MAKING ON THE PARISH COUNCIL....92
FIGURE IV. 11 OPTIMISM THAT COMMUNITY EFFORT CAN SOLVE PROBLEMS: SELECTED CANTONS 2004 93
FIGURE IV. 12 OPTIMISM IN SOLVING COMMUNITY PROBLEMS, BY GENDER: ARD SAMPLE 2004 94
FIGURE IV. 13 OPTIMISM IN SOLVING COMMUNITY PROBLEMS, BY EDUCATION: ARD SAMPLE 2004....95
FIGURE IV. 14 OPTIMISM IN SOLVING COMMUNITY PROBLEMS: 96
FIGURE IV. 15 OPTIMISM OVER ABILITY OF COMMUNITY TO SOLVE PROBLEMS: SELECTED CANTONS, 2004....97
FIGURE IV. 16 OPTIMISM OVER ABILITY OF COMMUNITY TO SOLVE PROBLEMS: ARD SAMPLE 2002 VS. 2004....98
FIGURE IV. 17 HOW MUCH HAS THE MAYOR OF THIS MUNICIPALITY DONE TO RESOLVE CANTONAL PROBLEMS?....99
FIGURE IV. 18 HOW MUCH HAS THE COUNCIL OF THIS MUNICIPALITY DONE TO RESOLVE CANTONAL PROBLEMS?....100
FIGURE IV. 19 HOW MUCH HAVE THE MAYOR AND THE COUNCIL DONE....101
FIGURE IV. 20 HOW MUCH HAVE THE MAYOR AND THE COUNCIL DONE....102
FIGURE IV. 21 HOW MUCH INFLUENCE DO YOU HAVE OVER WHAT MUNICIPALITY DOES?....103
FIGURE IV. 22 HOW MUCH INFLUENCE DO YOU HAVE OVER MUNICIPALITY? 104
FIGURE IV. 23 HOW MUCH INFLUENCE DO YOU HAVE OVER MUNICIPALITY? 106
FIGURE IV. 24 HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE 3D PROJECT? ARD SAMPLE: 2004....107
FIGURE IV. 25 WHO HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS? ARD SAMPLE 2004....108

List of Tables

TABLE I. 1 SELECTED CANTONS IN 2002 AND 2004, LISTED ALPHABETICALLY 9
TABLE I. 2. SELECTED CANTONS ORDERED BY PROVINCE 9
TABLE I. 3. SELECTED CANTONS SORTED BY TOTAL POPULATION 11
TABLE I. 4. SELECTED CANTONS SORTED BY LEVEL OF URBANIZATION 11

TABLE II. 1. ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE OF PARTICIPATION IN *CABILDOS ABIERTOS* 32
TABLE II. 2. CROSS TABULATION OF ATTENDING A *CABILDO ABIERTO* WITH ATTENDING A MUNICIPAL MEETING 35

TABLE IV. 1. PERCEIVED MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS BY RESIDENTS OF SELECTED ARD-3D CANTONS 79
TABLE IV. 2 PERCEIVED MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS BY RESIDENTS OF SELECTED ARD-3D CANTONS, 2004: BY CANTON 80
TABLE IV. 3 PERCEIVED MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS (ALL THREE MENTIONS) BY RESIDENTS OF SELECTED ARD-3D CANTONS, 2004: BY CANTON 82
TABLE IV. 4 WHO HAS THE MOST INFLUENCE IN MUNICIPAL DECISION-MAKING? 105

Introduction

This document presents the follow-up study of the 2002 base-line survey of the 15 cantons in which the ARD-3D project has been 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. What is more important, it is an evaluative tool, which allows us to assess the changes in the characteristics that are related to the objectives of the ARD-3D project.

ARD and the University of Pittsburgh 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. Thus, this study goes beyond the 15 cantons to draw inter-temporal and cross-sectional comparisons. It compares, in many respects, those 15 in 2002 and 2004. It also compares the 2004 sample to the nation as a whole, a task that is made possible by the existence of the national sample drawn in 2004. A separate report on the national sample has been prepared and published, *La auditoría de la democracia en Ecuador: 2004.* The reader should consult that report for a full understanding of the method and theory in this municipal study.

The larger 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, as noted in the 2002 report, in some respects, a number of the 15 cantons began at levels 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 began 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.

The emphasis on this follow-up study is on change, and they ways in which change has occurred among the 16 ARD-3D municipalities since the 2002 study was conducted. Unfortunately, only a relatively brief time has passed since the 2002 study, and the full impact of the ARD-3D program is yet to be felt in a number of areas. We suspect that in time the impacts will become more obvious, as they have been in a similar program carried out in Bolivia.[1]

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 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

[1] Mitchell A. Seligson, "Bolivia's DDPC Program: An Impact Audit," (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh, 1999).

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 municipality 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, on two occasions, gave us their time in these 15 cantons, and in many ways it is important to let them know what we found. Citizens in municipalities that earned "high scores" might justifiably be proud of themselves and their local governments. Municipalities 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. selected 15 municipal governments in Ecuador that it will help strengthen. The goals of that project are stated in ARD documents and will not be repeated here. The present report is based on a May-June 2004 follow-up survey of 15 selected municipalities, which were first surveyed 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," has been, since 2002 the object of institutional strengthening. At appropriate points in the analysis, comparisons will be made with the data from the 2002 municipal survey and national data from the 2004 Latin American Public Opinion Project survey in Ecuador. 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 over time, and with 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 size 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.

Table I. 1 Selected Cantons in 2002 and 2004, Listed Alphabetically

Canton	Sample size	
	2002	2004
Ambato	300	300
Azogues	300	300
Babahoyo	300	300
Cayambe	300	300
Cotacachi	300	300
Esmeraldas	300	300
Espejo	300	300
Manta	300	300
Mira	300	300
Otavalo	300	300
Pedro Moncayo	300	300
San Lorenzo	300	300
Saraguro	300	300
Sucre	300	300
Tena	300	300
Total sample	**4,500**	**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	Cantón	Sample	
		2002	2004
Cañar	Azogues	300	300
Carchi	Espejo	300	300
	Mira	300	300
Esmeraldas	Esmeraldas	300	300
	San Lorenzo	300	300
Imbabura	Otavalo	300	300
	Cotacachi	300	300
Loja	Saraguro	300	300
Los Rios	Babahoyo	300	300
Manabí	Manta	300	300
	Sucre	300	300
Napo	Tena	300	300
Pichincha	Cayambe	300	300
	Pedro Moncayo	300	300
Tunguragua	Ambato	300	300
Total		**4,500**	**4,500**

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

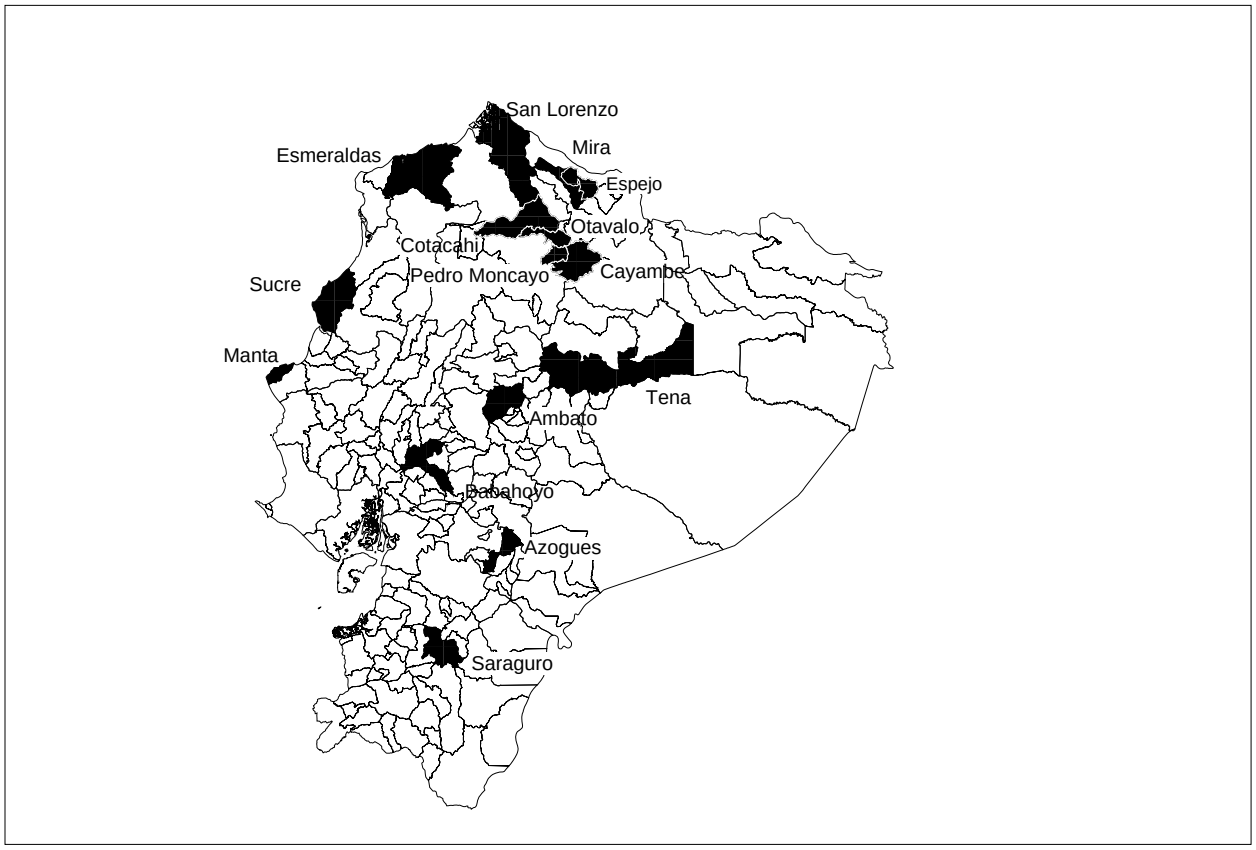

Figure I. 1 Map of ARD-3D Selected Cantons

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 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

According to the national census, 61% of Ecuador was urban in 2001. If the cantons are ordered by their level of urbanization a somewhat different picture emerges, 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, 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
Espejo	6,283	7,268	13,551	300	0.46
Pedro Moncayo	11,701	13,843	25,544	300	0.46
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Geographic Location

The sample is widely dispersed 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.

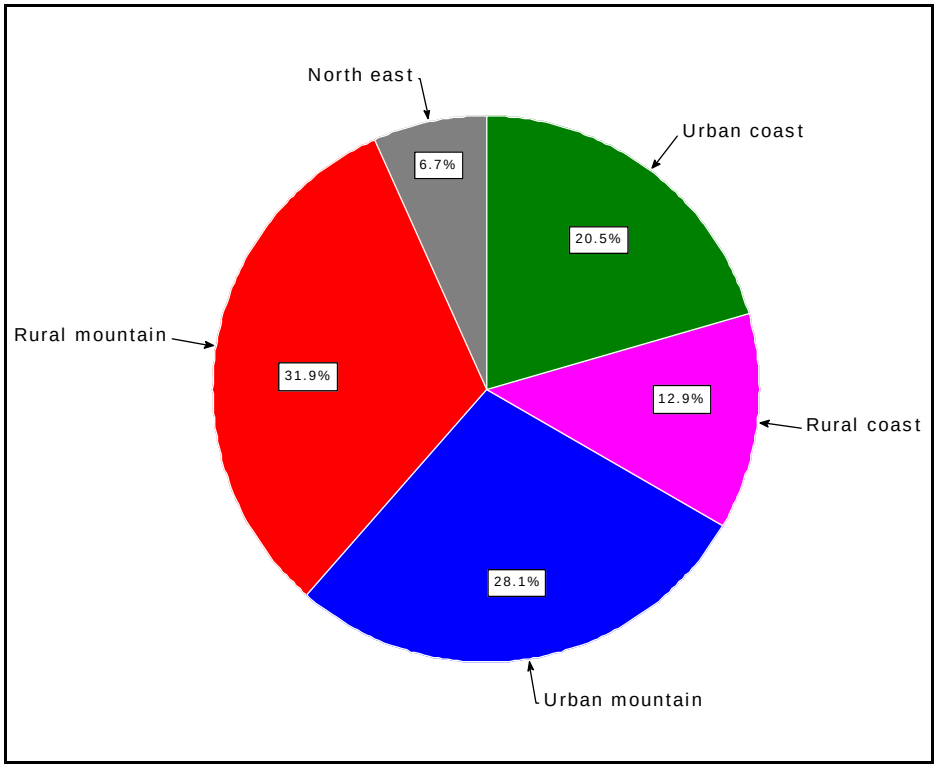

Figure I. 2 Geographic distribution of municipal sample

Another way of looking at the geographic distribution of the sample of selected cantons is to compare it to the national population distribution. The 2004 national sample was distributed based on the known national population parameters. As shown in Figure I. , 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 versus the national population distribution. The sample is much closer to the national population distribution for the other regions of the country.

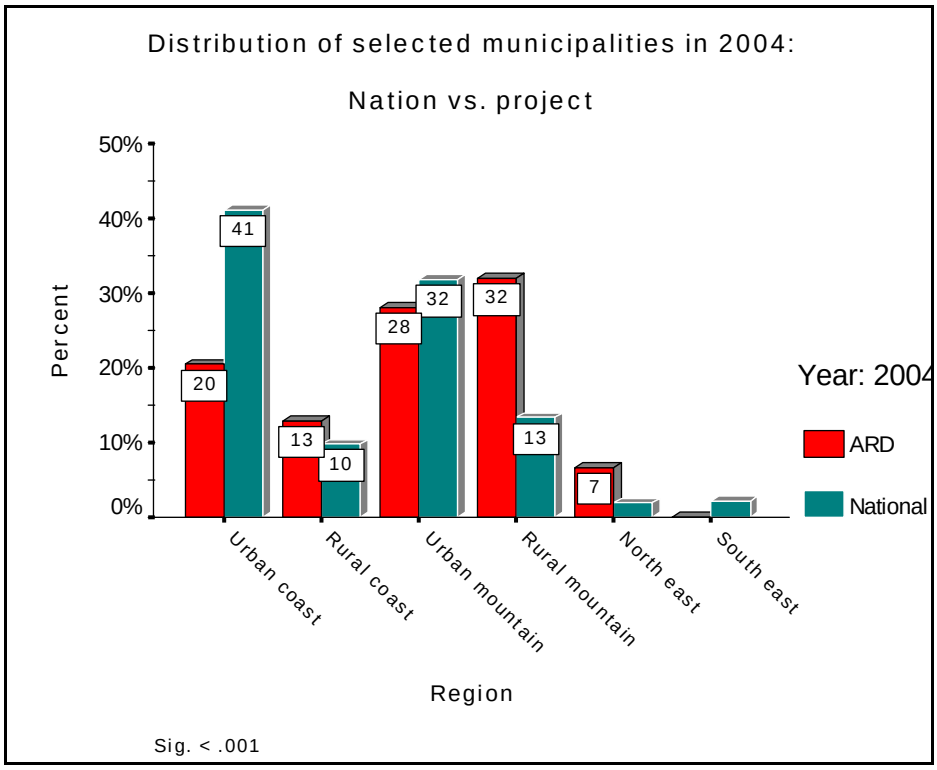

Figure I. 3 Distribution of selected municipalities: Nation vs. project

Figure I. 4 shows that the 2004 sample is identical to the one drawn in 2002.

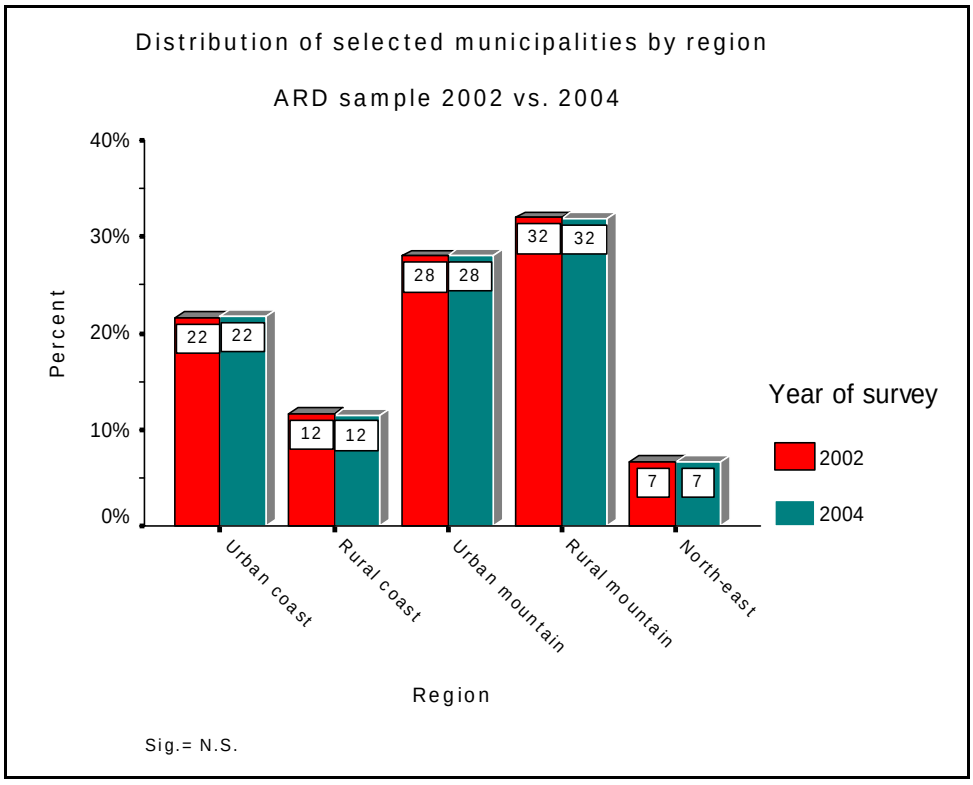

Figure I. 4 Distribution of selected municipalities: 2002 survey vs. 2004 survey

Demographic Patterns

Gender

Unlike the 2002 sample, the 2004 sample was less successful in representing males and females equally represent males and females. An examination of the gender distribution in the sample (Figure I.5) of the 15 selected cantons in 2004 reveals significant deviation from the equal representation goal. This suggests that when the interviews were conducted in 2004 it was more difficult to locate males than it was in 2002, perhaps because of a higher level of employment in 2004 versus 2002. We did not want this gender shift in the sample to affect our results, so we controlled for it while drawing comparisons between the two samples.

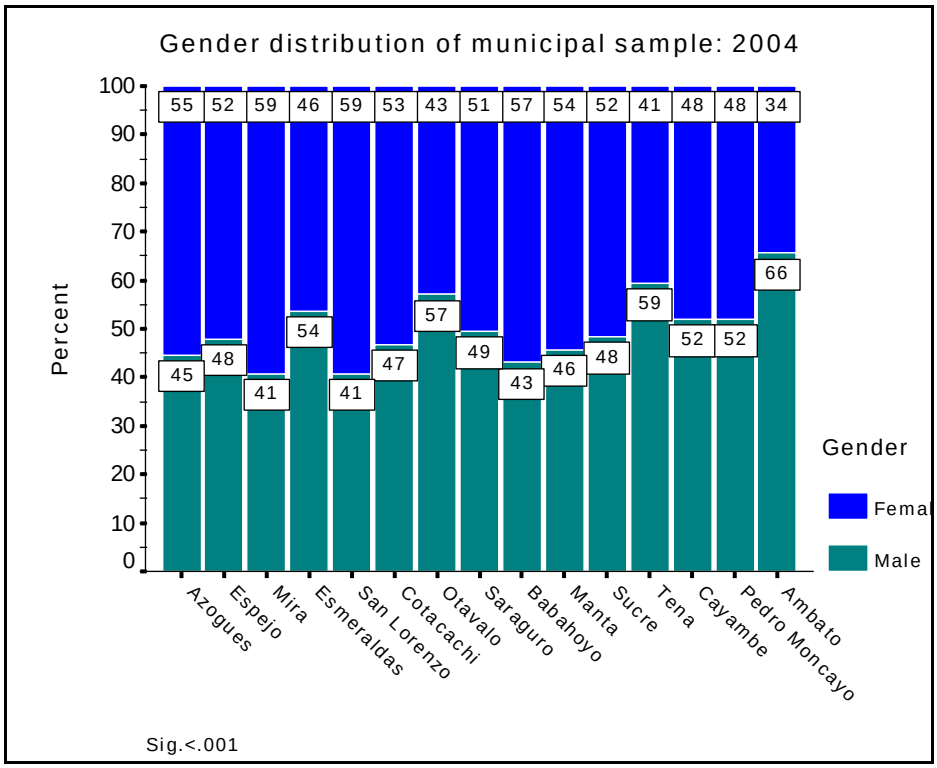

Figure I. 5 Gender distribution of sample

Age

Comparisons of the average ages of the respondents in the 2004 municipal sample to those of the 2002 sample and the nation are 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 (as all of those younger than 18 are excluded from the sample).

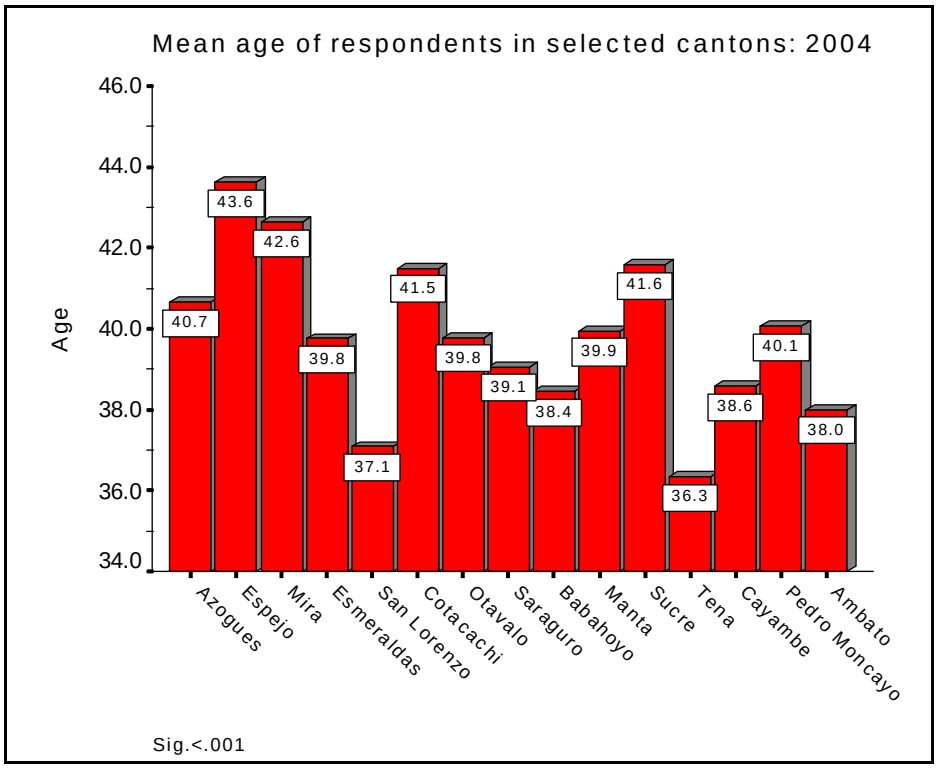

Figure I. 6 Mean age of respondents in selected cantons

When the nation is compared to the municipal sample, the results show that the average age in the sample is the same as that of the nation as a whole (Figure I. 7). As can be seen, the municipal sample and the national sample are virtually identical, meaning that variation in age can be discarded as a factor that could alter the results between the national and municipal samples.

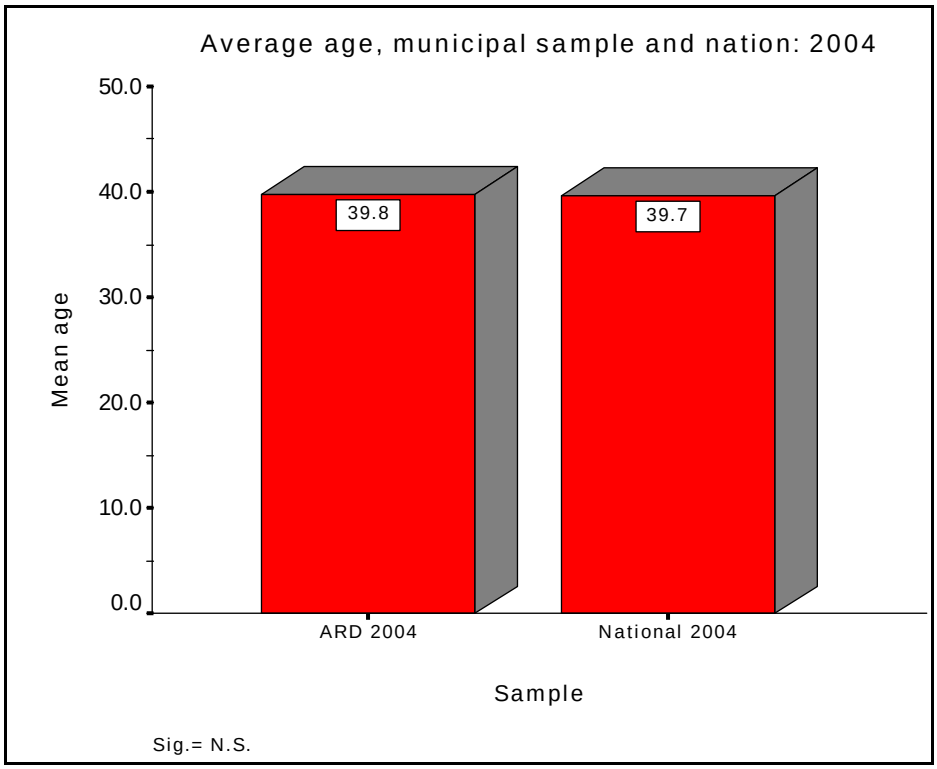

Figure I. 7 Average age, municipal sample and nation: 2004

Family Size

The survey asked each respondent (Q12) about the number of children that he or she had. In Figure I. 15, it can be seen that there is significant variation, but the range is quite small. San Lorenzo, Mira and Cotacachi have an unusually high number of children. One reason for the difference could be the level of development. San Lorenzo is poorer and less well educated than the other cantons in the sample. These findings suggest that San Lorenzo is a special case in the sample. As noted in the 2002 study, many years ago a U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer wrote about this area and its extreme poverty.[2] 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.

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

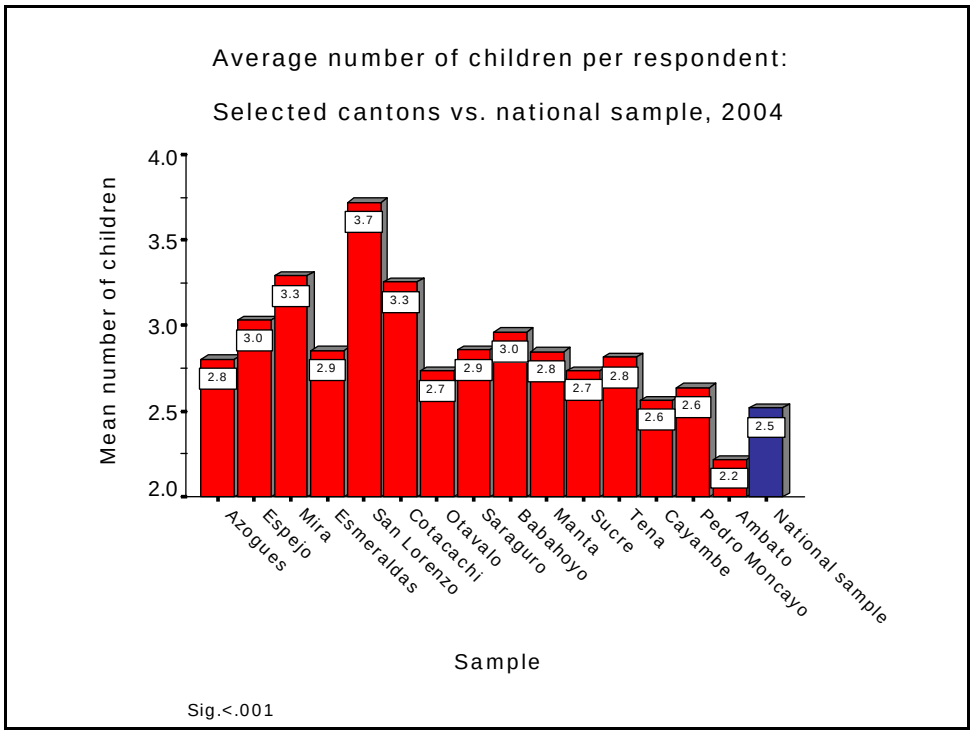

Figure I. 8 Average number of children per respondent: Selected cantons vs. national sample, 2004

The ARD samples in 2002 and 2004 also differ in this aspect. The 2004 sample has a significantly higher average number of children than the 2002 sample. This, of course, is related to the variation in the gender of the 2002 vs. the 2004 samples noted above. Specifically, the 2004 sample had a greater proportion of females.

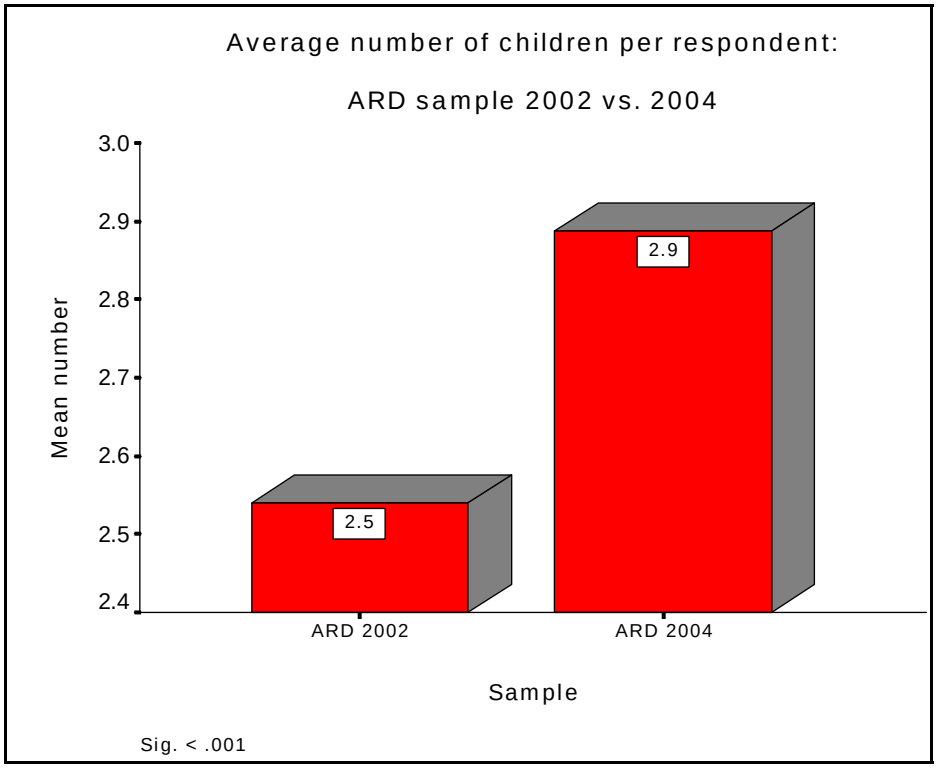

Figure I. 9 Average number of children per respondent: ARD sample 2002 vs. 2004

Once we control for the inter-sample differences in gender (and age), however, the average number of children per respondent is virtually the same in 2002 and 2004 (Figure I. 10).

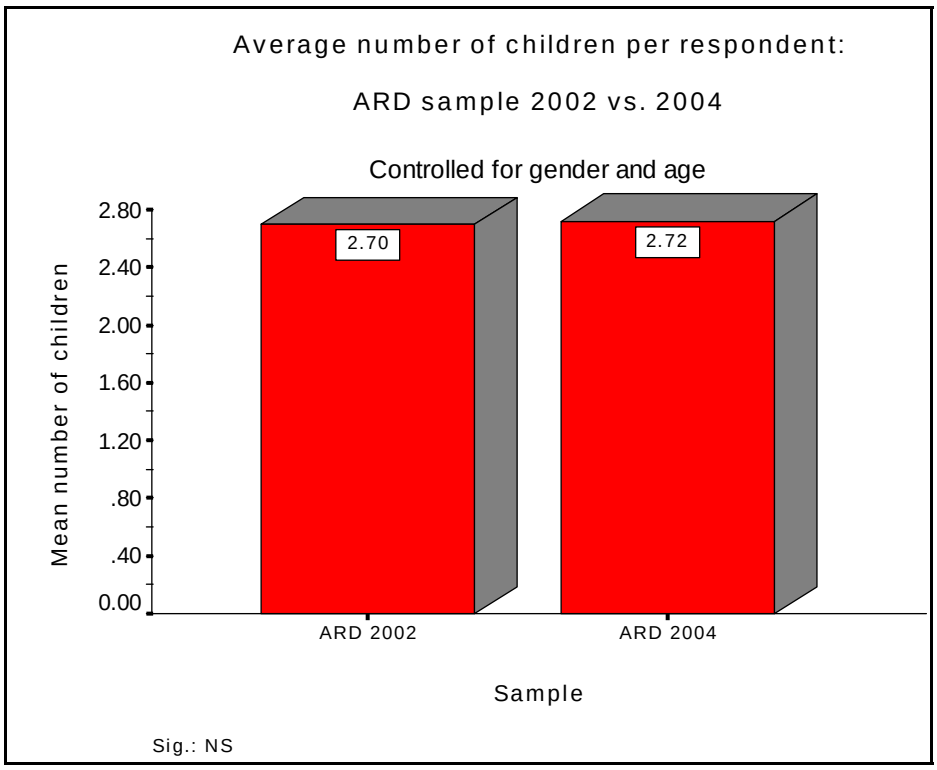

Figure I. 10 Average number of children per respondent: ARD sample 2002 vs. 2004, controlling for gender and age

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. 11. The largest group of respondents was 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 Babahoyo and Esmeraldas as well.

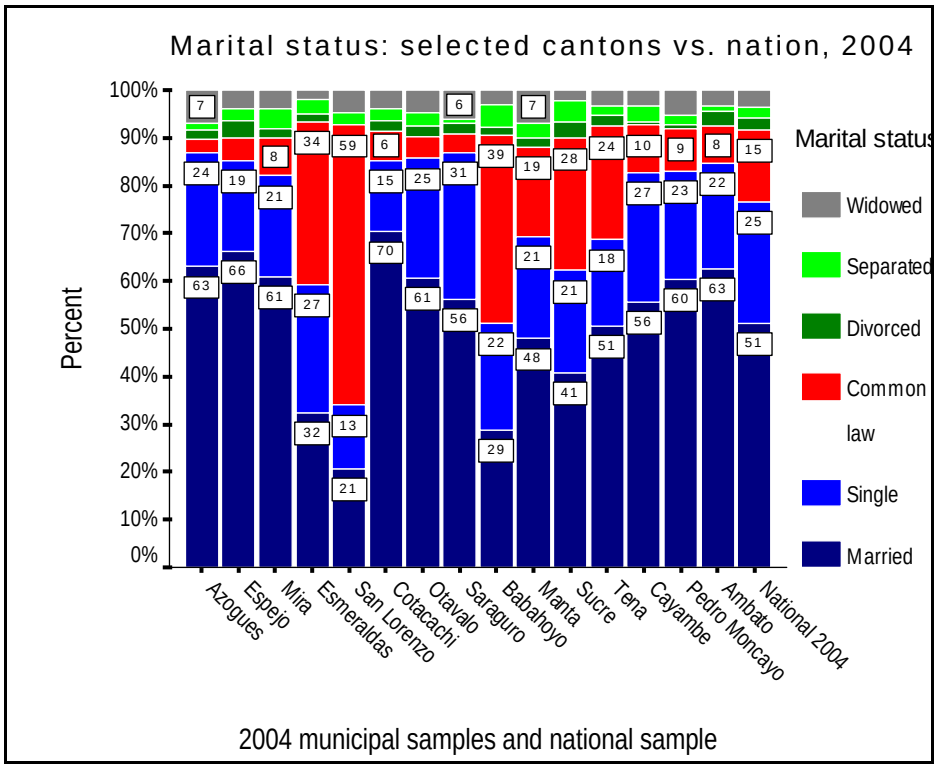

Figure I. 11 Marital status: selected cantons vs. nation

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. 12. 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.

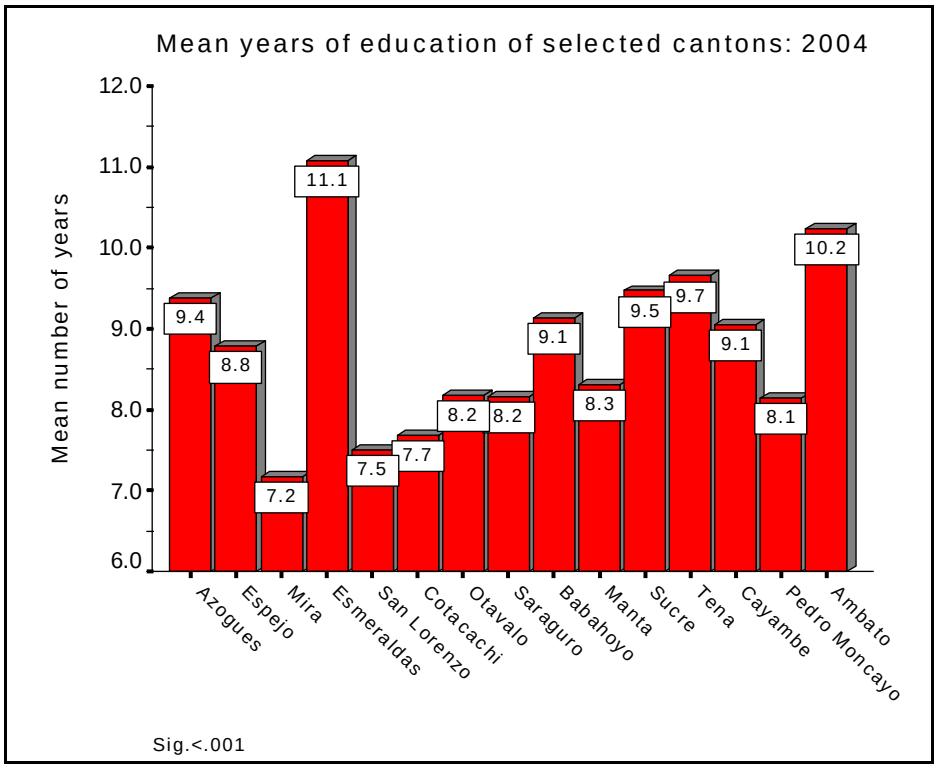

Figure I. 12 Mean years of education of selected cantons

In comparison to the nation as a whole, the selected cantons exhibit far lower levels of education. Taken as a whole, the selected cantons have a mean education level of education of 8.8 years, compared to 10.2 years for the national sample, as is shown in Figure I. 13. 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.

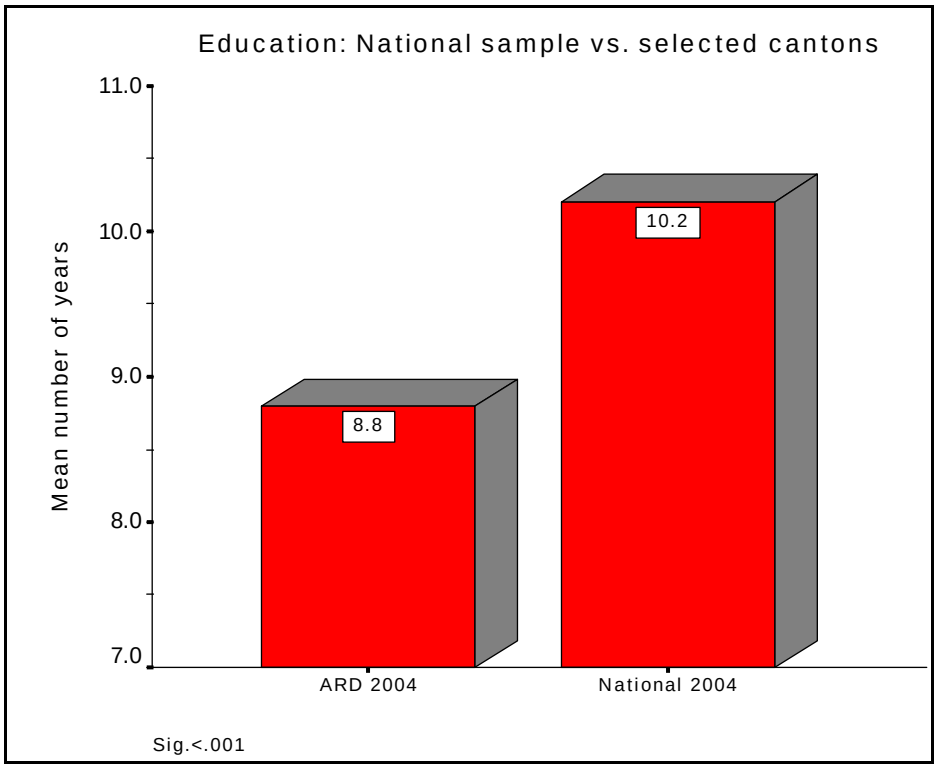

Figure I. 13 Education: Selected cantons vs. national sample

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. 14 and I. 15, demonstrate once again that the selected cantons are somewhat different from each other and quite different from the country as a whole. The results show that while the nation averages between $151 and $200 monthly household income, the average for the selected cantons falls in a lower range ($101 to $150). These findings are consistent with the urbanization and education pattern, showing lower urbanization, income and lower education in the selected cantons. Urbanization, education and income are, of course, correlated with each other. Indeed, for the entire ARD sample being considered here, the correlation between education and income alone is a strong .498, significant at <.001.

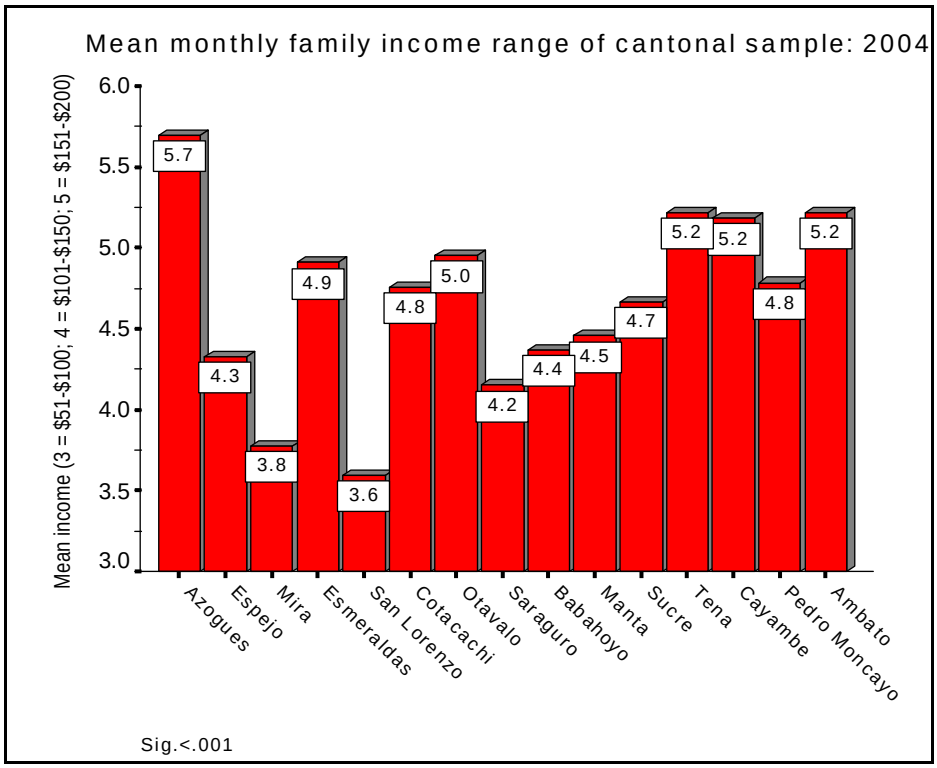

Figure I. 14 Monthly family income range of cantonal sample

Within the cantonal sample being analyzed here, there is a wide range of average incomes, as is shown in Figure I. 15. 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.

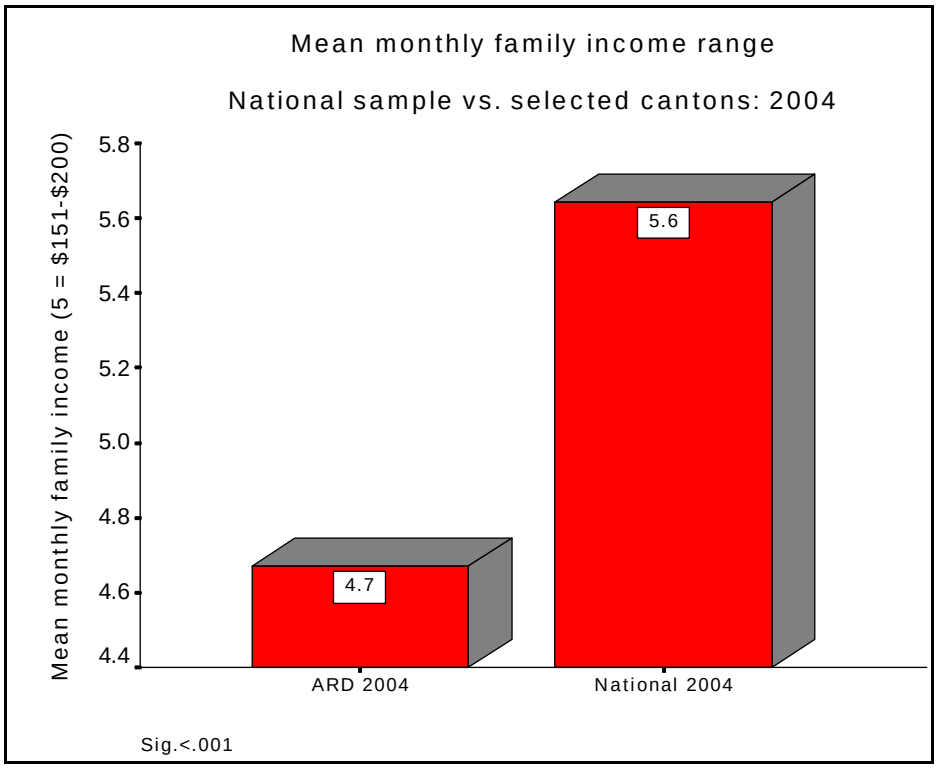

Figure I. 15 Income: Selected cantons vs. national sample

Unemployment

Throughout Ecuador, unemployment and underemployment are serious problems faced by the populace. The chart below shows that as many as 17% of the respondents reporting being unemployed in the past year. Keep in mind, however, that is 17% of the entire sample, which includes many younger respondents still in school or who work as homemakers. The chart shows these distinctions.

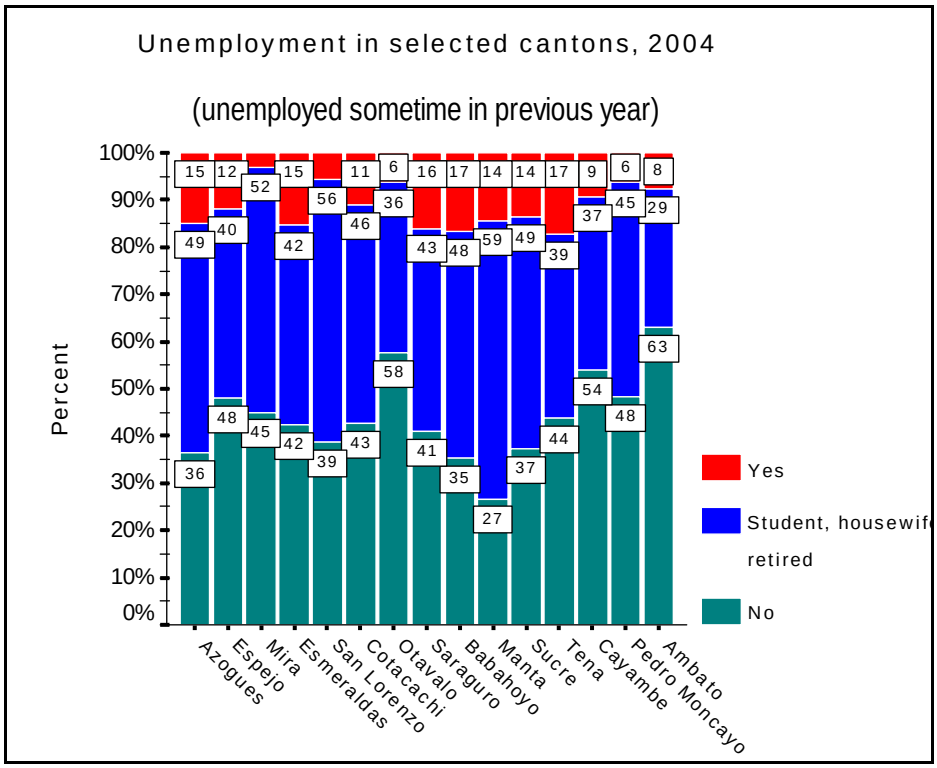

Figure I. 16 Unemployment in selected cantons

(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. 17. With the exception of San Lorenzo, the largest category in each of the cantons 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.

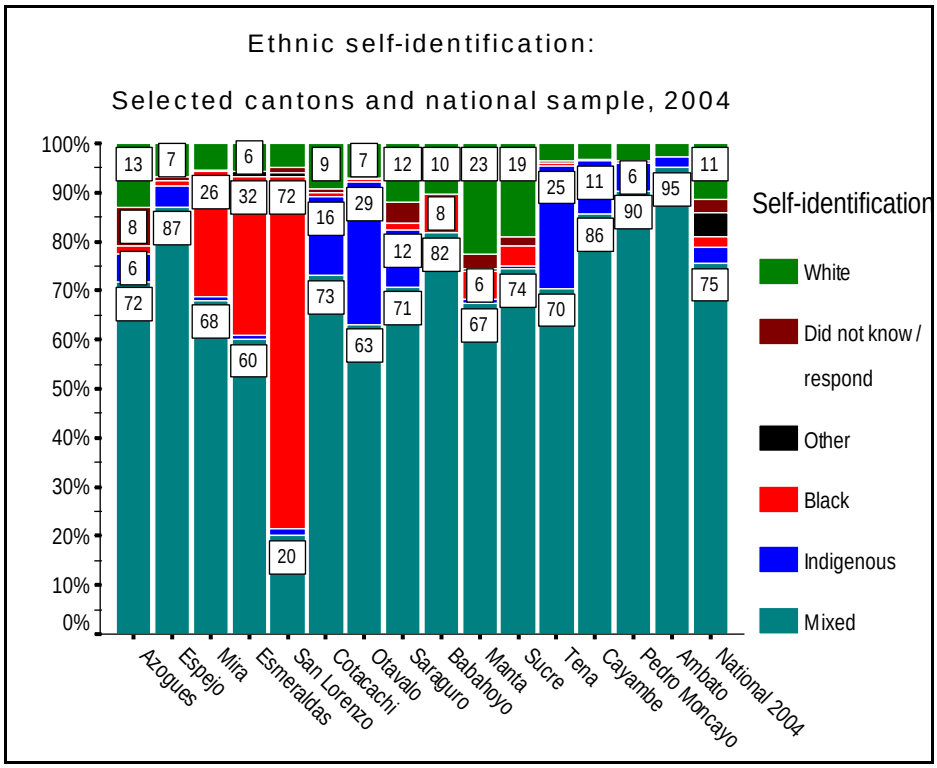

Figure I. 17 Ethnic self-identification:

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 faire position. We tap into these differences with a question that asks respondents to locate themselves along a standard left-right scale of ideology. Relatively few respondents were able to do this, as 50% 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 5.4, as is shown on Figure I. 18. This reveals that on average Ecuadorians tend to place themselves in the ideological center. But, it is noteworthy that Espejo, and, to a lesser degree, 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, while San Lorenzo, Babahoyo, Manta and Sucre display a rightward bias. The significance of these differences may be observed in national election patterns. 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.

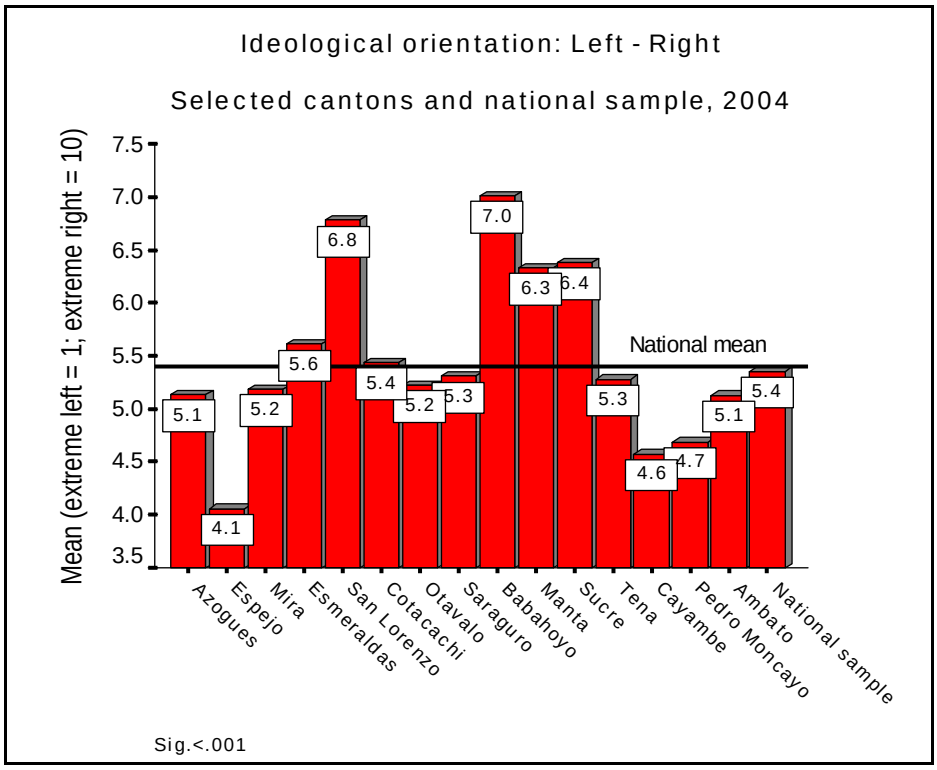

Figure I. 18 Ideological orientation: Left-Right

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. 19 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.

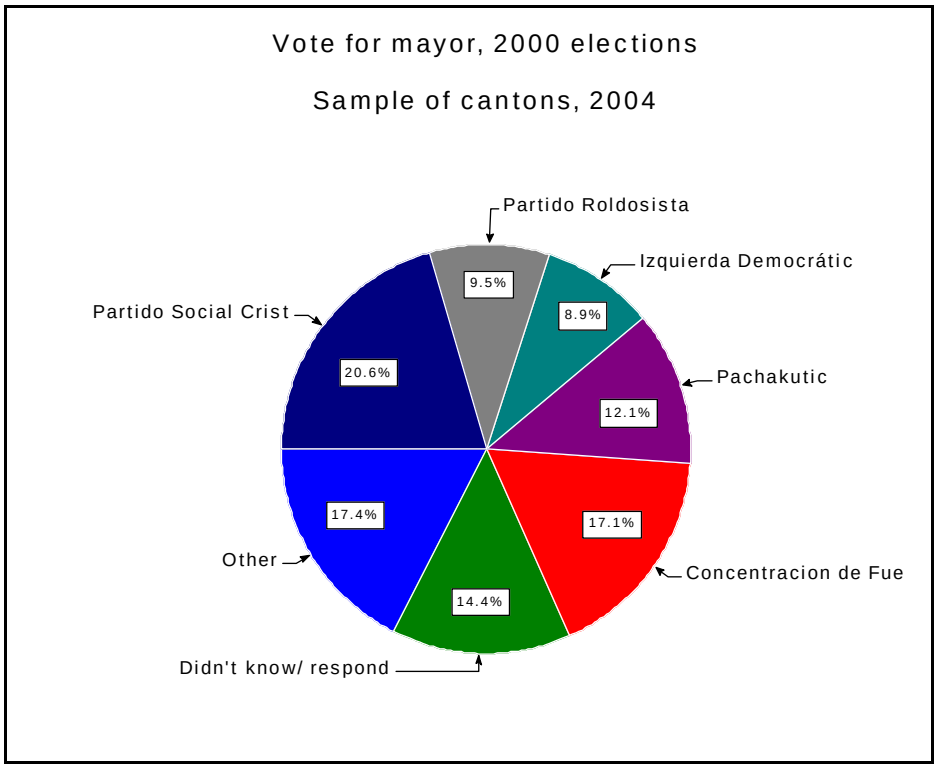

Figure I. 19 Vote for mayor, 2000 election: Sample of cantons

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 Latin American Public Opinion Project and to the data collected in previous wave (2002). 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.

In the next chapter, we examine the nature and level of local government participation. That is 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 sample nearly two years earlier and 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 about 7.9 percent of Ecuadorians say that they have attended a *cabildo abierto* in the year prior to the survey, and in the selected cantons the percentage is not much higher, only about 8.4 percent (but this difference is not statistically significant). 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.

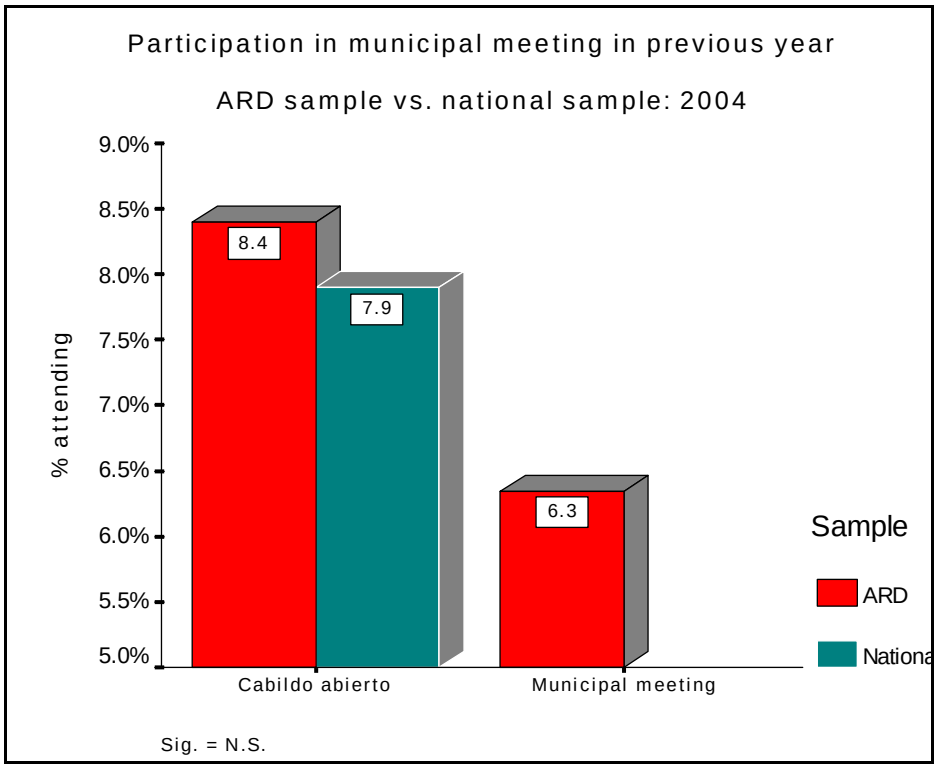

Figure II. 1 Participation in municipal meeting in previous year: National sample vs. selected cantons

In order to understand more clearly the levels of *cabildo abierto* participation in ARD versus the nation as a whole, we control for the differences between the two samples and re-run the analysis presented above. Those differences, as shown in Chapter I of this report, are in the areas of education, income and urbanization, as well as gender, which varied in 2004. 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.[3] 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

[3] 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.

ownership of various household appliances (see the R series at the end of the questionnaire).[4] 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, urbanization and gender. 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 significance levels, and it indicates that the variable "sample" which is the way the data set distinguishes between the national sample and the selected cantons is significant at < .038 after controlling for area (urban/rural), gender, education and wealth. Three of the covariates (i.e., control variables), area, education and wealth, tend to boost participation, while one, gender, tends to lower it. 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), while Ecuadorian females participate less than men. Once these controls are introduced, the difference between the cantonal sample and the national sample with regard to participation in cabildos abiertos becomes significant, i.e., the difference can be inferred to the population with confidence.

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

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	116380.470	5	23276.094	31.363	.000
Intercept	527.487	1	527.487	.711	.399
ED	33063.125	1	33063.125	43.202	.000
WEALTH	3978.074	1	3978.074	5.370	.021
AREA	29792.245	1	29792.245	40.143	.000
GENDER	36967.410	1	36967.410	49.810	.000
SAMPLE	3187.447	1	3187.447	4.295	**.038**
Error	5314622.739	7161	742.162		
Total	5920000.000	7167			
Corrected Total	5431003.209	7166			

a R Squared = .021 (Adjusted R Squared = .021)

The results shown above can be portrayed graphically, as in Figure II. 2. These results should be compared with those presented in Figure II. 1. The control factors made a considerable difference. Once the controls were introduced, participation in *cabildos abiertos* in the ARD sample was *higher* in the national sample, as previous research would lead one to expect, and the gap in participation increased.

[4] 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.

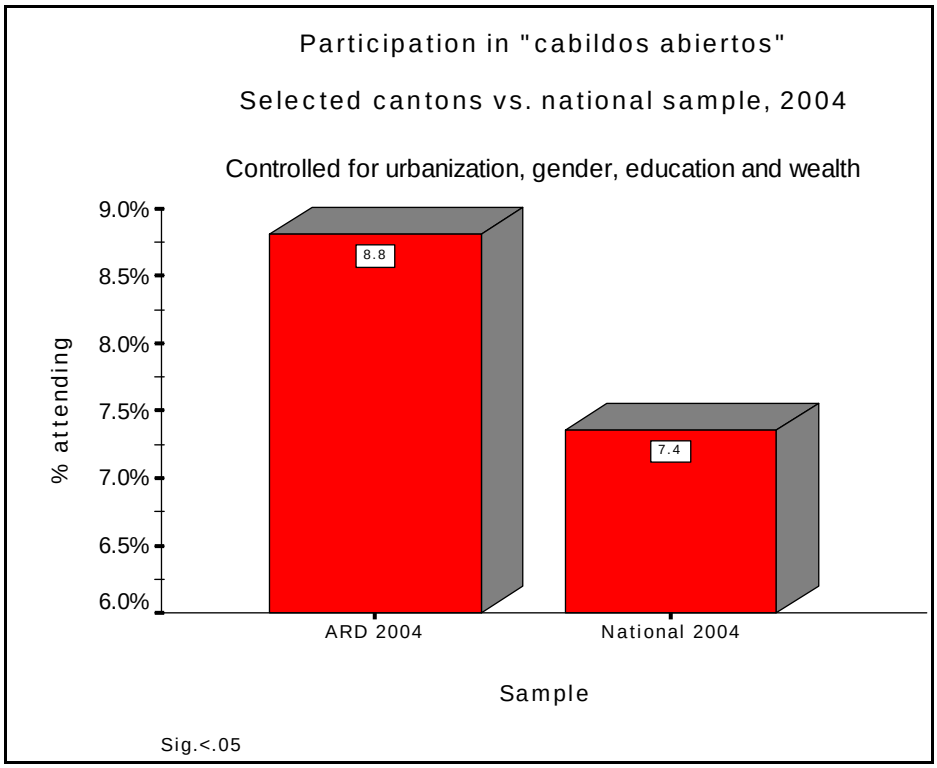

Figure II. 2 Participation in "cabildos abiertos"

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

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 Azogues. There we see that participation in Azogues is quite low, ranging somewhere between a low of 1% and a high of about 5%, with the actual mean of Azogues 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 7% to a high of about 9%. Espejo, Esmeraldas and Tena are significantly above the national average since their "I" brackets do not overlap with those of the national sample. On the other hand, Cayambe and Pedro Moncayo have means that are *above* the national average, but not significantly so (their "I" brackets overlap the national "I"). Further inspection shows that Azogues, Saraguro, and Manta have means significantly below the national average. In all, three

municipios selected for the project are significantly above the nation, while three are significantly below. These differences need to be carefully considered by those involved in implementing and evaluating the project.

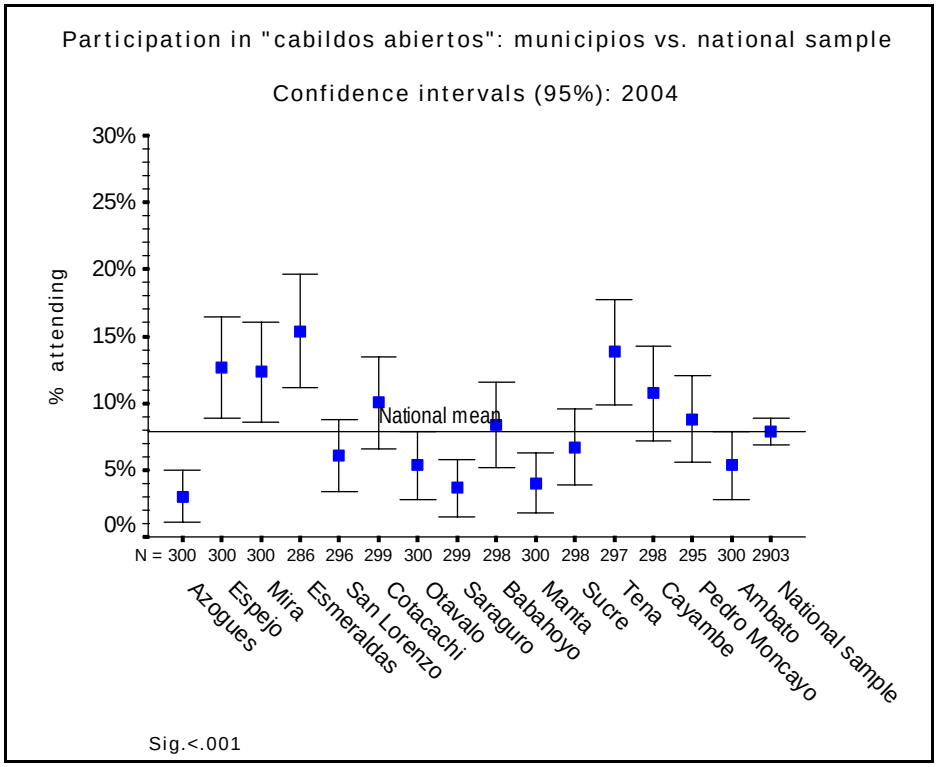

Figure II. 3 Participation in "cabildos abiertos": municipios vs. National sample

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 = .442, sig. < .01). 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 3.5% of the sample attended both the *cabildo* and the municipal meeting, while 2.9% attended the municipal meeting but not the *cabildo*. For the sample as a whole, 88.8% attended neither, and 11.2% 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"		3.5%	4.8%	8.3%
	No	2.9%	88.8%	91.7%
Total		6.4%	93.6%	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. We see that Azogues and Ambato are extremely low on participation in town meetings. On the other hand, Mira, Esmeraldas and Tena are significantly above the mean of the municipal sample.

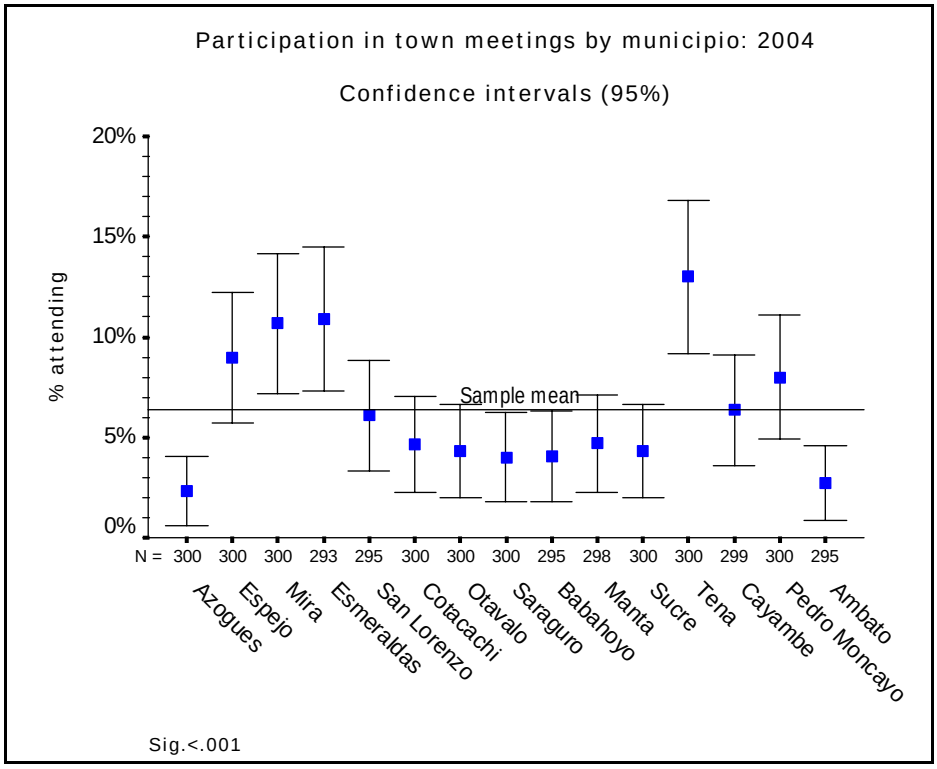

Figure II. 4 Participation in town meetings by municipio

Confidence intervals (95%)

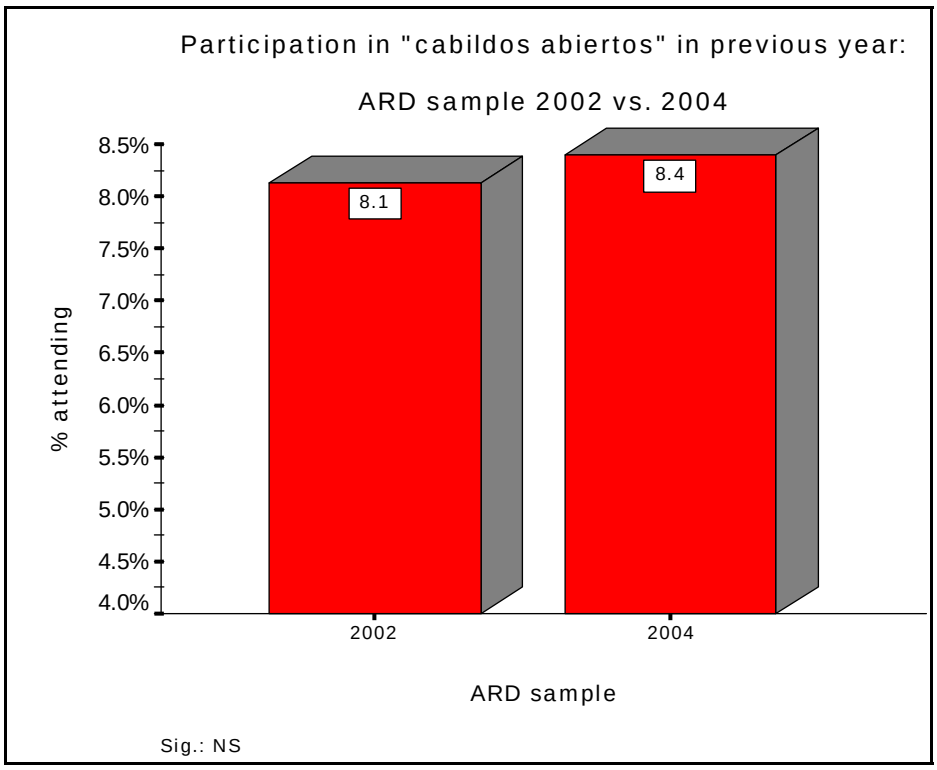

Figure II. 5 Participation in "cabildos abiertos": ARD sample 2002 vs. 2004

Has the attendance at cabildos abiertos and town meetings changed over two years of the ARD-3D project? Figure II. 5 shows that there was a slight increase in attendance at *cabildos abiertos*, from 8.1 percent to 8.4 percent. Figure II. 6 shows that, in contrast, attendance at municipal meetings decreased by .7 percentage points. However, neither of these differences is statistically significant; and this result does not change even after controlling for inter-sample differences in gender, age and wealth.

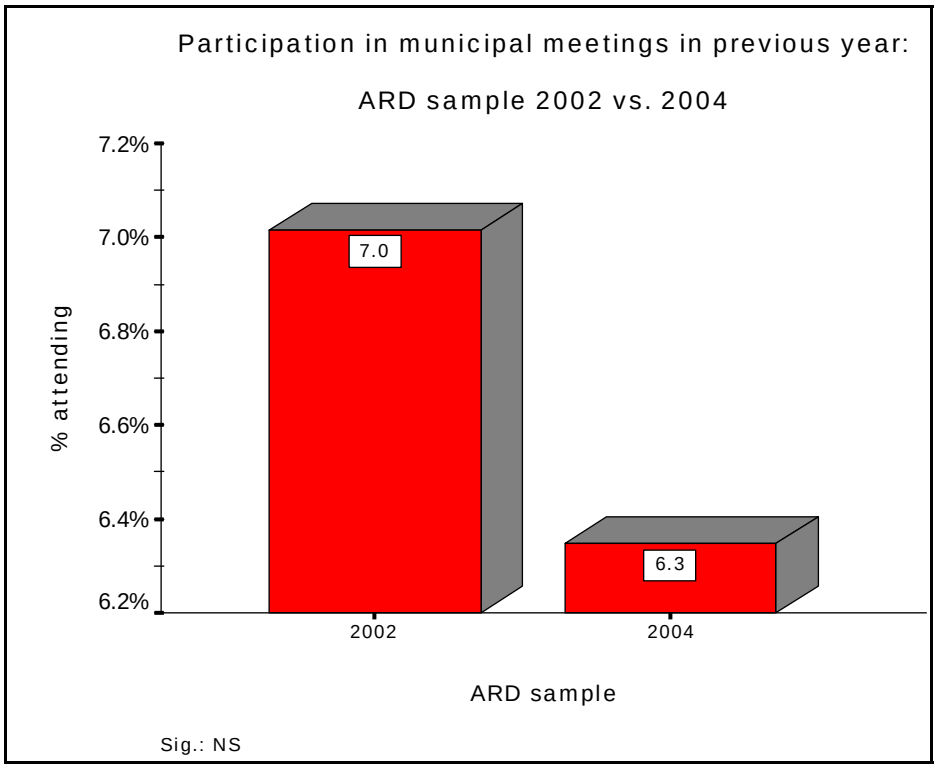

Figure II. 6 Participation in municipal meetings: ARD sample 2002 vs. 2004

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 recently founded, through the code 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, which indicates that they should be factored into any program of local government reform and revitalization.

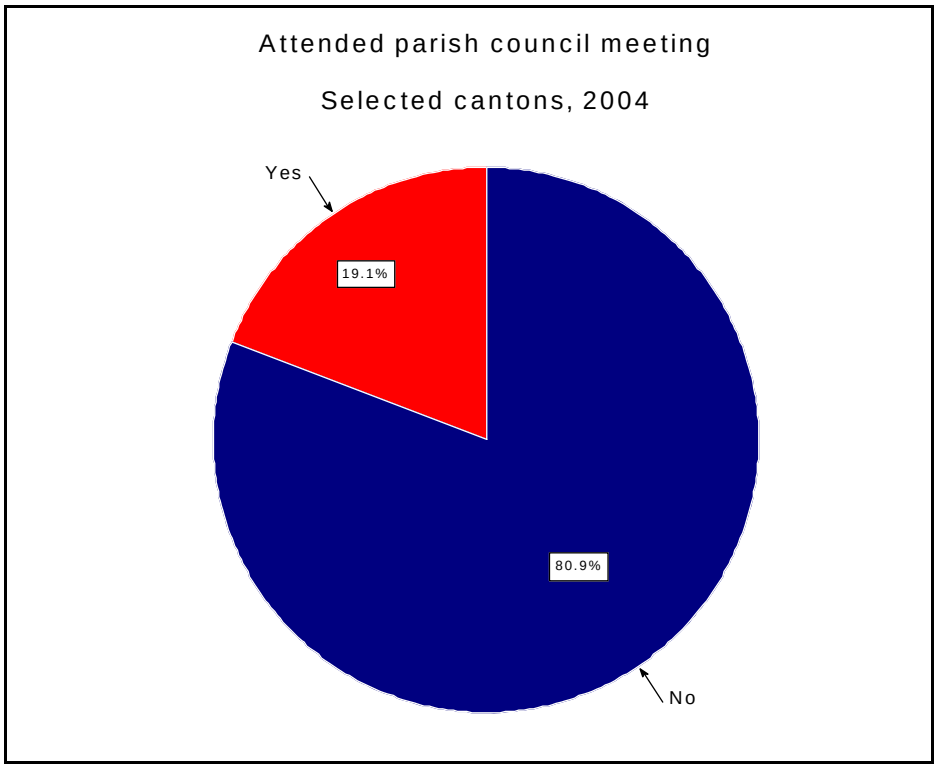

Figure II. 7 Attended parish council meeting

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. 8, while the results for the municipal meeting are shown in Figure II. 9. 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.

Compared to 2002, the percentage of respondents indicating that they responded to invitations rose, from 46.8 percent to 54.8 percent in the case of *cabildos abiertos*, and from 46 percent to 51.3 percent in the case of town meetings. These findings offer strong evidence of the relative effectiveness of invitations as a means of securing citizen participation in local government. It also suggests that the mayor and/or council persons may indeed have become more active in promoting participation through this direct method.

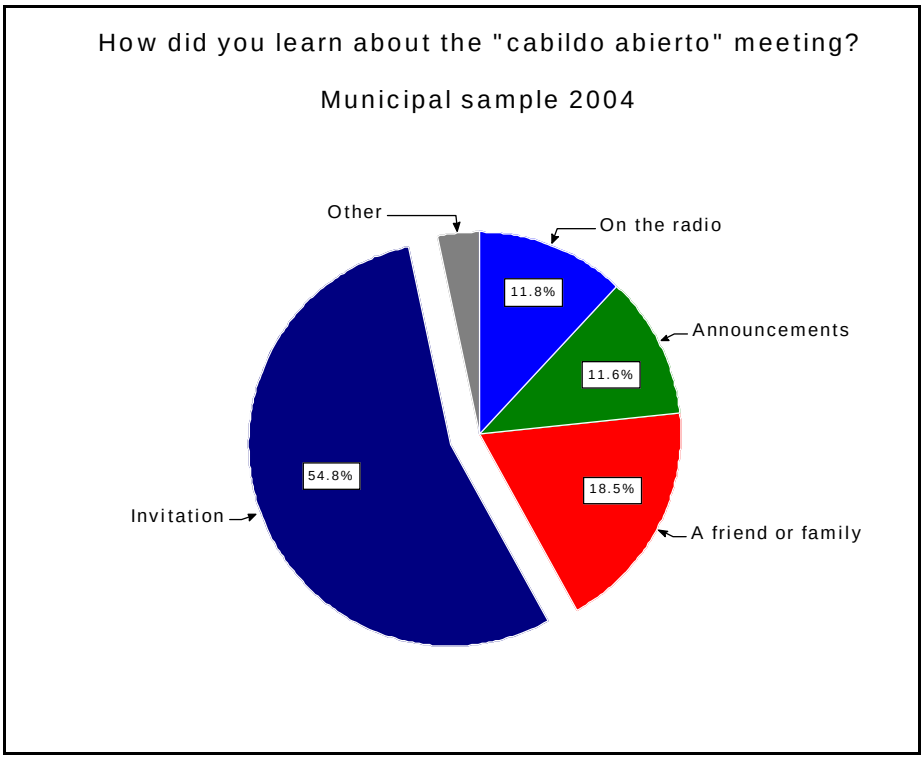

Figure II. 8 How did you learn about the "cabildo abierto" meeting

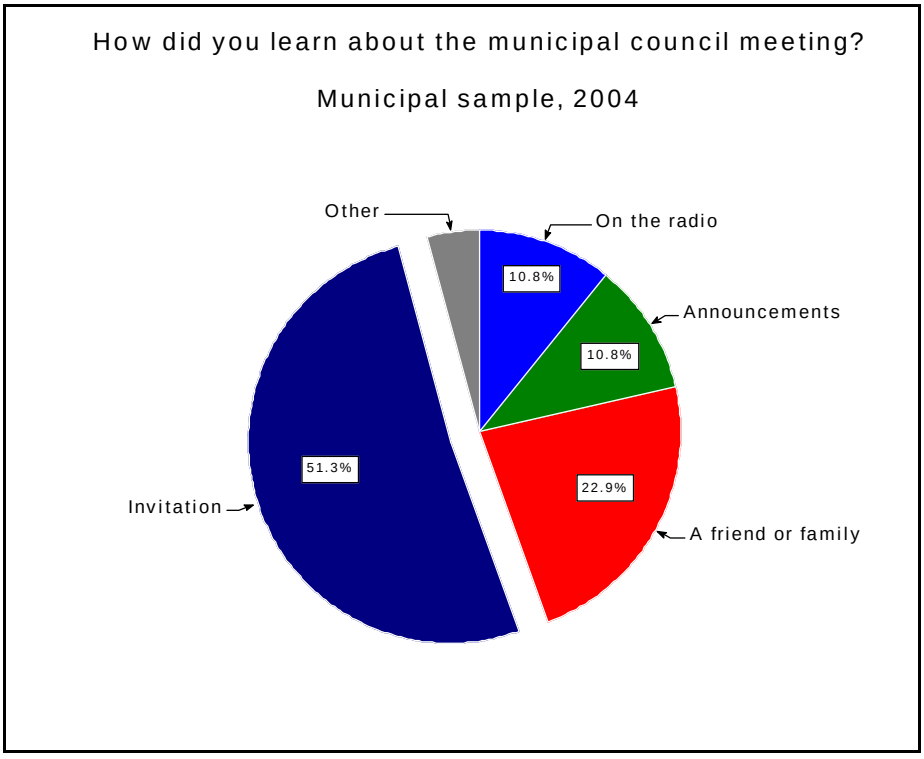

Figure II. 9 How did you learn about the municipal council meeting

The results presented above are for the 15 municipalities as a whole, but as shown in Figure II. 10, there is wide diversity in the patterns. It is of note that in cantons such as Esmeraldas, San Lorenzo, and Babahoyo deviate markedly from the norm. In those cantons invitations from the mayor or council persons was far less common than in the other cantons. A greater role was played by an element of the media (radio) or by friends or family.

What is more important, it would appear that, across the 15 cantons, municipal authorities have responded to the need for actively soliciting citizen participation. A comparison of Figure II. 10 and Figure II. 11 reveals that the percentage of respondents who said that they learned of the *cabildo abierto* through an invitation increased considerably over the two year period.

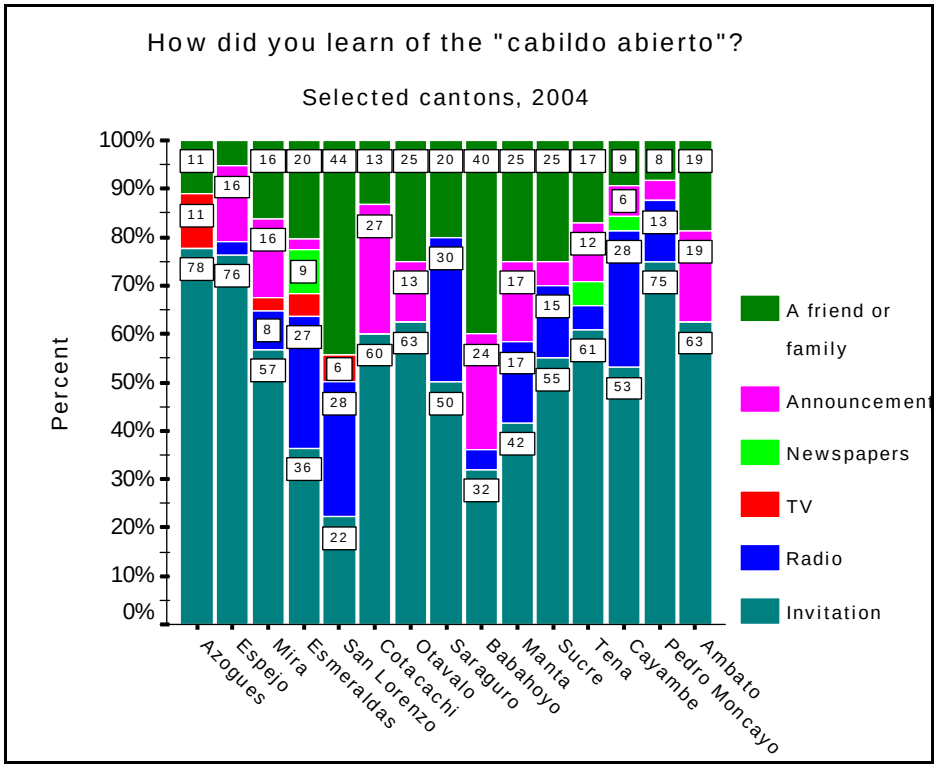

Figure II. 10 How did you learn of the "cabildo abierto" by selected canton, 2004

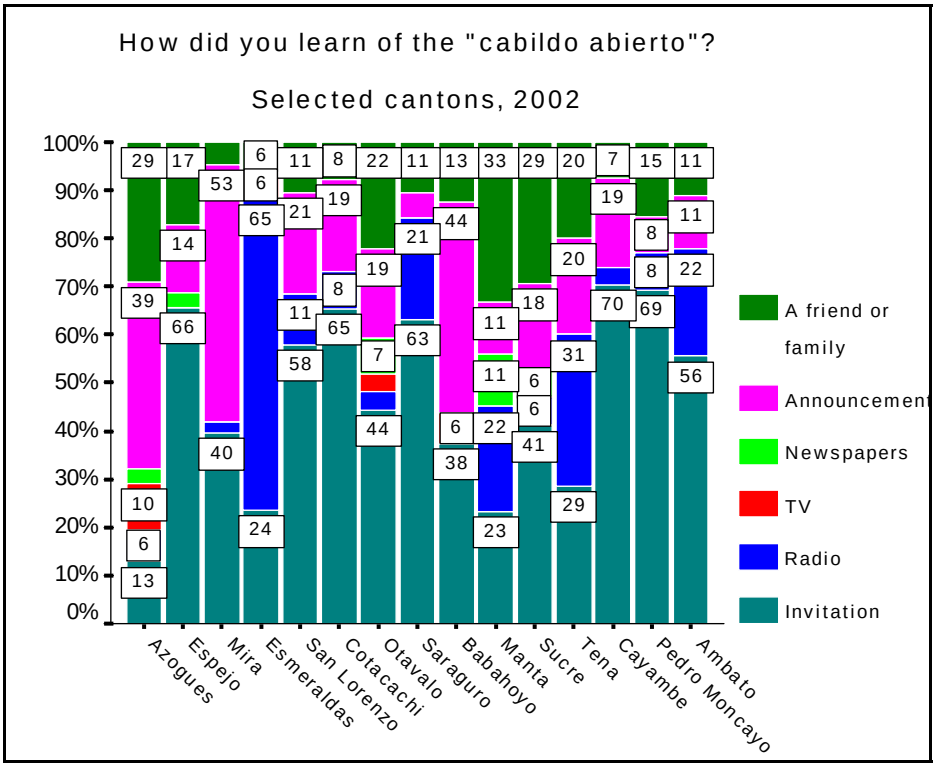

Figure II. 11 How did you learn of the "cabildo abierto" by selected canton, 2002

The factors of learning about the municipal meetings are very similar to those regarding the *cabildo abierto* and exhibit a similar trend in regards to invitations over the two year period, 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. 12. The figure reveals the relatively important role played by public announcements and, to a lesser extent, family or friends, in harnessing citizens' participation in parish council meetings. This should not be surprising, perhaps, given the nature of such meetings (i.e., the fact that they are called by the parish with which citizens are more likely to have more frequent contact). What is noteworthy, however, is that compared to 2002 (see Figure II. 13), the role of direct invitations has gone up, to the detriment of announcements.

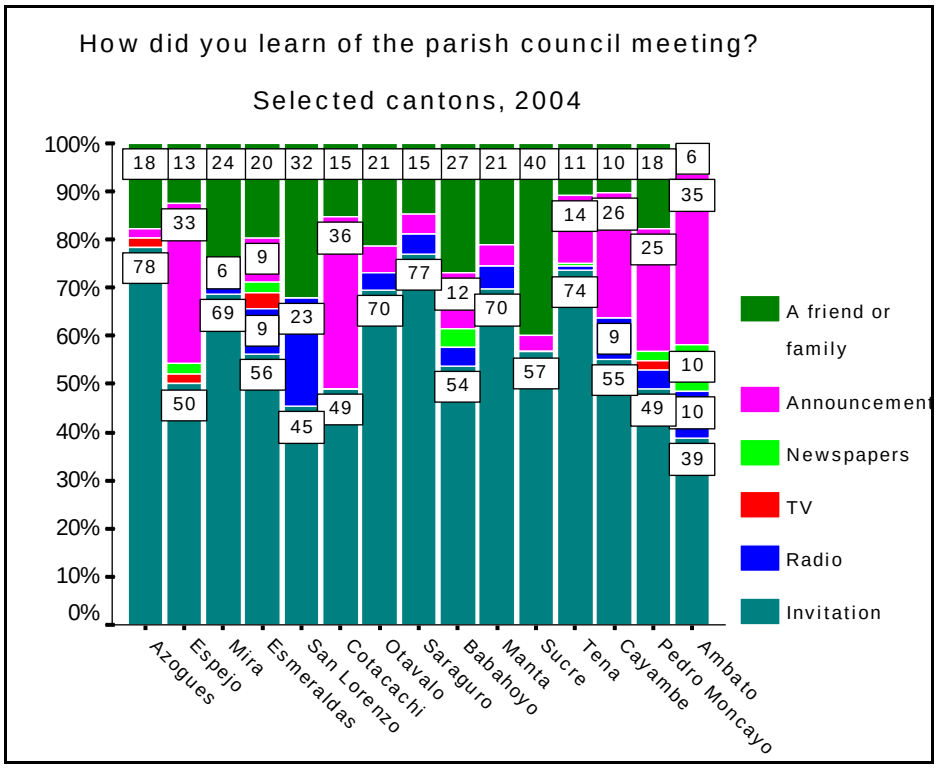

Figure II. 12 How did you learn of the "cabildo abierto" by selected cantons, 2004

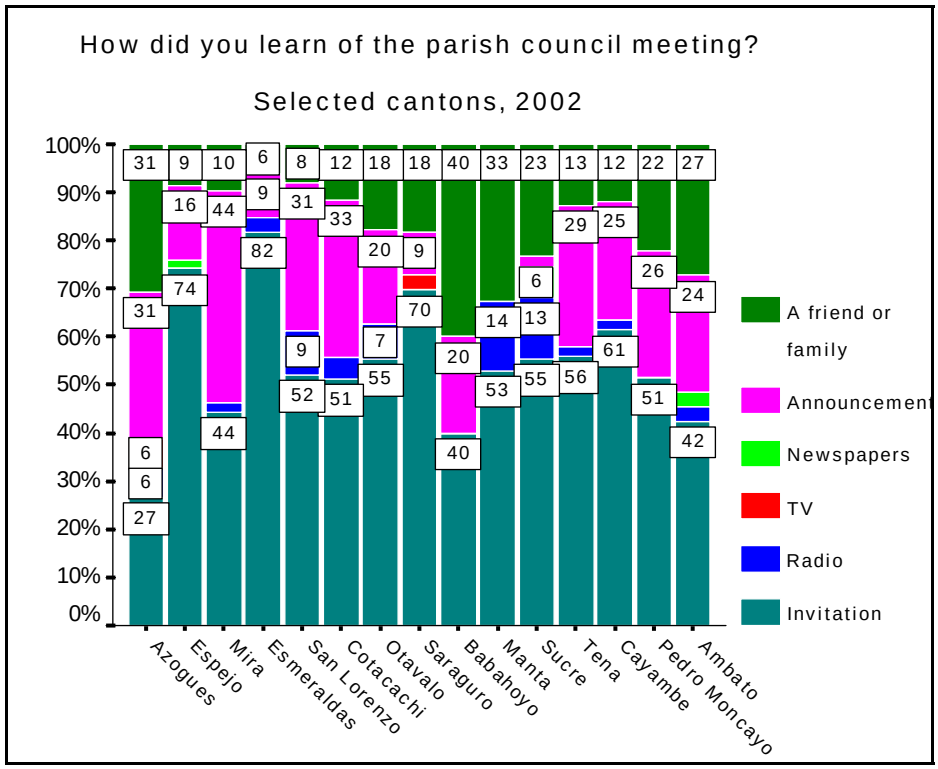

Figure II. 13 How did you learn of the "cabildo abierto" by selected cantons, 2002

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.[5]

Gender

In the national study of democratic values and behaviors carried out by the Latin American Public Opinion Project 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 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. 14. As can be seen, there is a very wide gender gap in attendance at the *cabildo abierto* and at the municipal meeting, but there is also a significant gap in parish council attendance. However, it is also clear that in relative terms, the gap is narrowest at the parish level. The reason for this may be that 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.

A comparison between Figures II. 14 and II. 15 yields disturbing results. It reveals that the gender gap in participation at all three forums of local government increased from 2002 to 2004. Ironically, this may be due to the apparent increased effectiveness of invitations as a means of achieving greater attendance, if such invitations are directed exclusively to the male members of a family rather than to all its members.

It is important to note that in the study of municipal development in Bolivia, cited above, conducted by the Latin American Public Opinion Project, it was found that virtually all of the very significant increases in participation occurred among men rather than women. This presents a major challenge to development workers in both countries. The improvements that the projects bring to civil society participation seem to be largely gender specific. Does this mean that the projects are faulty or that the walls of gender barriers in these Andean republics are too high? Should the projects focus more heavily on women, and if they do, would this alienate the male constituency? These are important policy issues for AID to consider.

[5] The proportion of respondents who participated, around one in ten, means that 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.

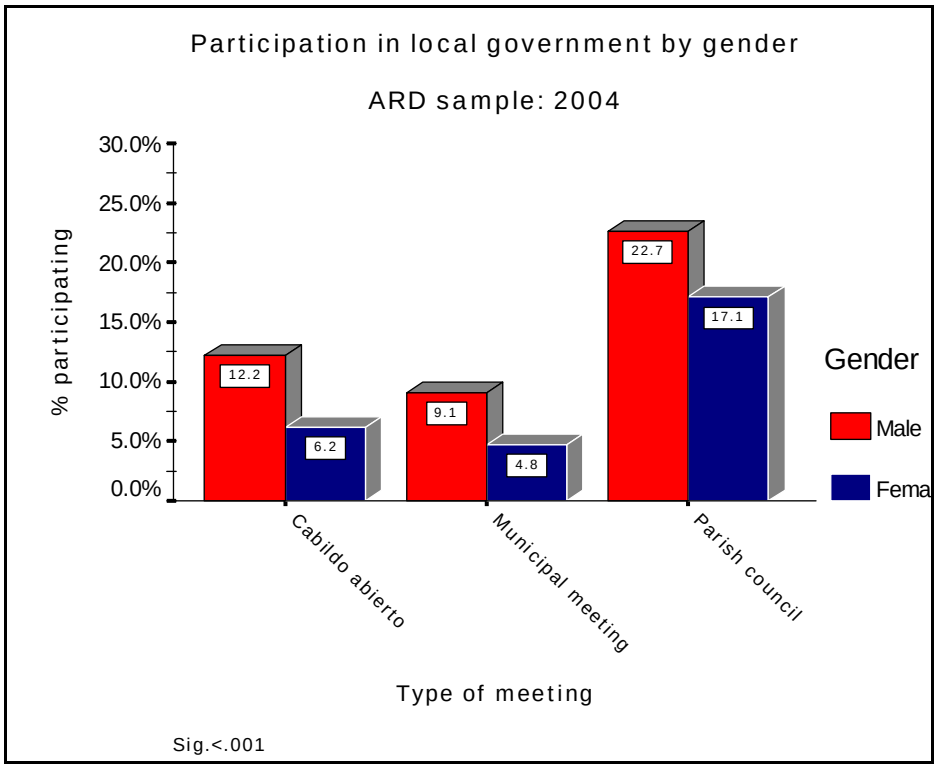

Figure II. 14 Participation in local government by gender: ARD sample, 2004

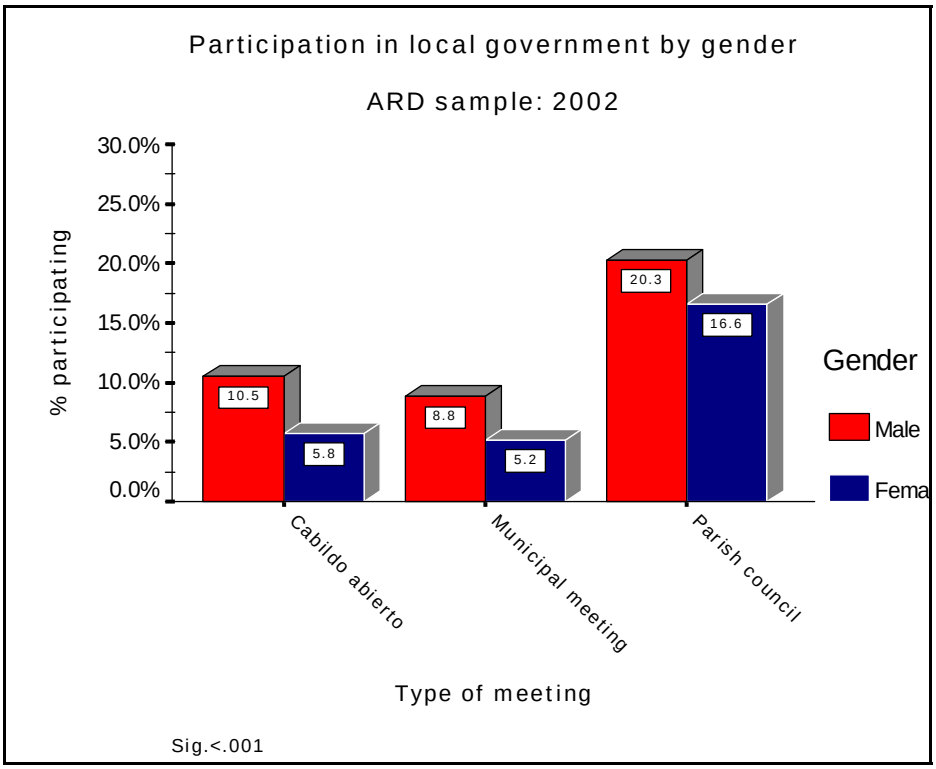

Figure II. 15 Participation in local government by gender: ARD sample, 2002

The data on participation by gender 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. 16. These findings are especially interesting since in the cantons of Azogues, San Lorenzo, Sucre, Tena, and Saraguro the gender gap is enormous, whereas in two cantons, Esmeraldas and Cayambe, it is slightly reversed, i.e., there is somewhat greater participation among females compared to males. Compared to 2002 (figure not shown), the gender gap seems to have widened overall.

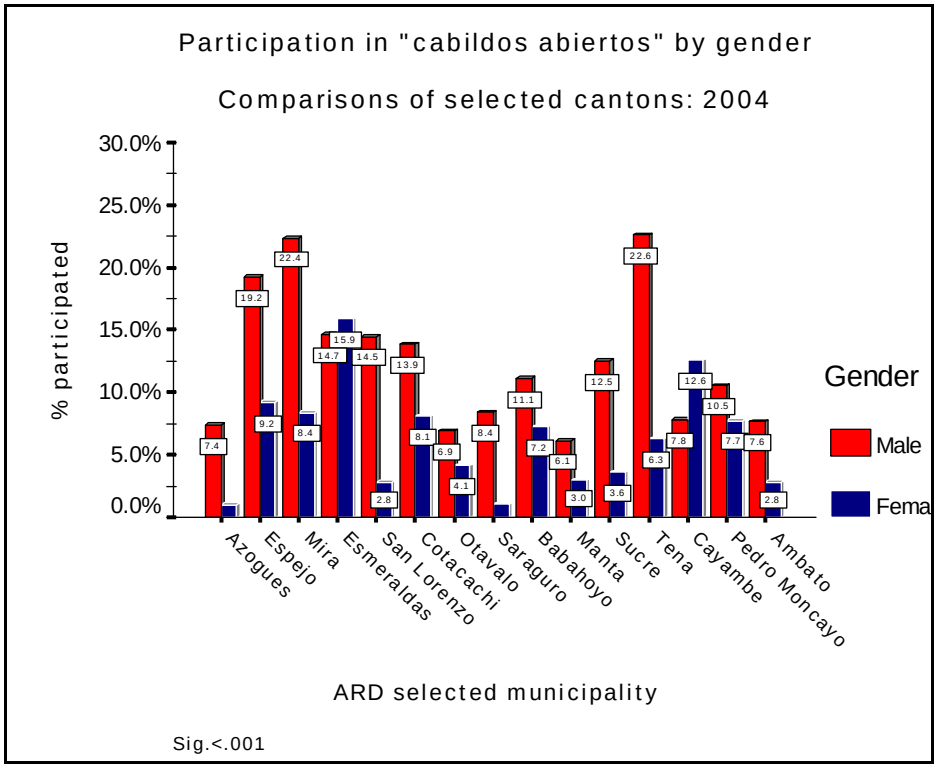

Figure II. 16 Participation in "cabildos abiertos" by gender: Comparisons of selected cantons, 2004

The comparisons of participation in municipal meetings at the level of the canton is presented in Figure II. 17. The patterns are similar to the previous analysis, but the six-to-one gap in San Lorenzo and Sucre is sobering. It seems clear that special attention to issues of gender must be paid in these and some other cantons. It is worth noting that in Esmeraldas and Cayambe, participation among females in both *cabildos* and municipal meetings was higher compared to that among males in 2004. Why this is so needs to be studied carefully.

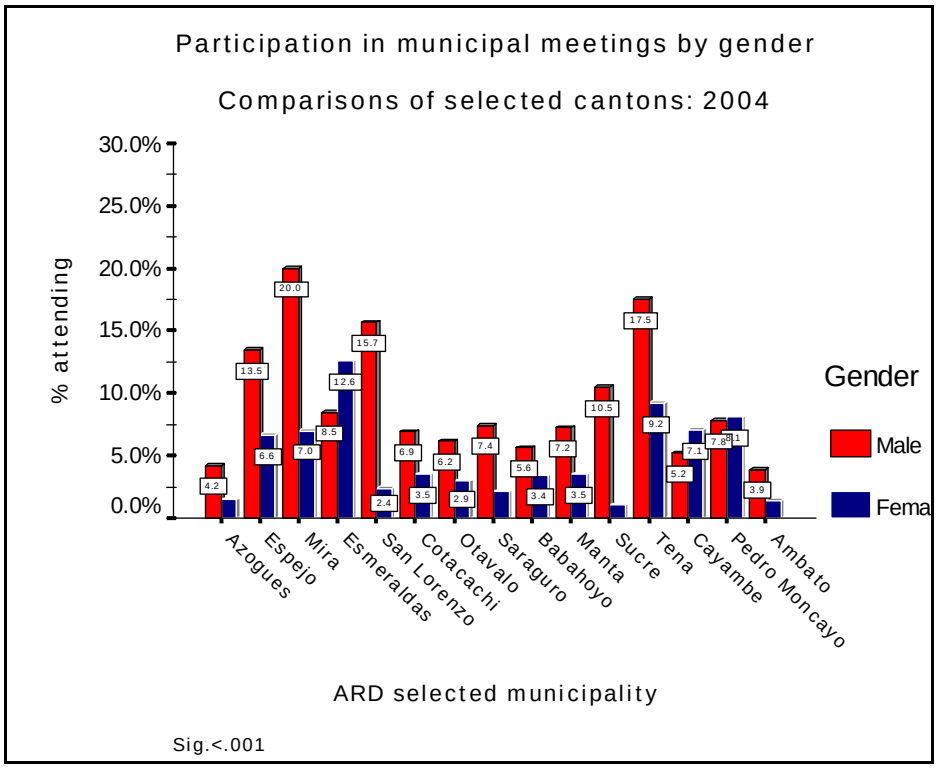

Figure II. 17 Participation in municipal meetings by gender: Comparisons of selected cantons, 2004

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. 18. It is clear that the national pattern we have already seen is replicated at the cantonal level (as it was in 2002), with a far narrower gender gap than for other forms of municipal participation.

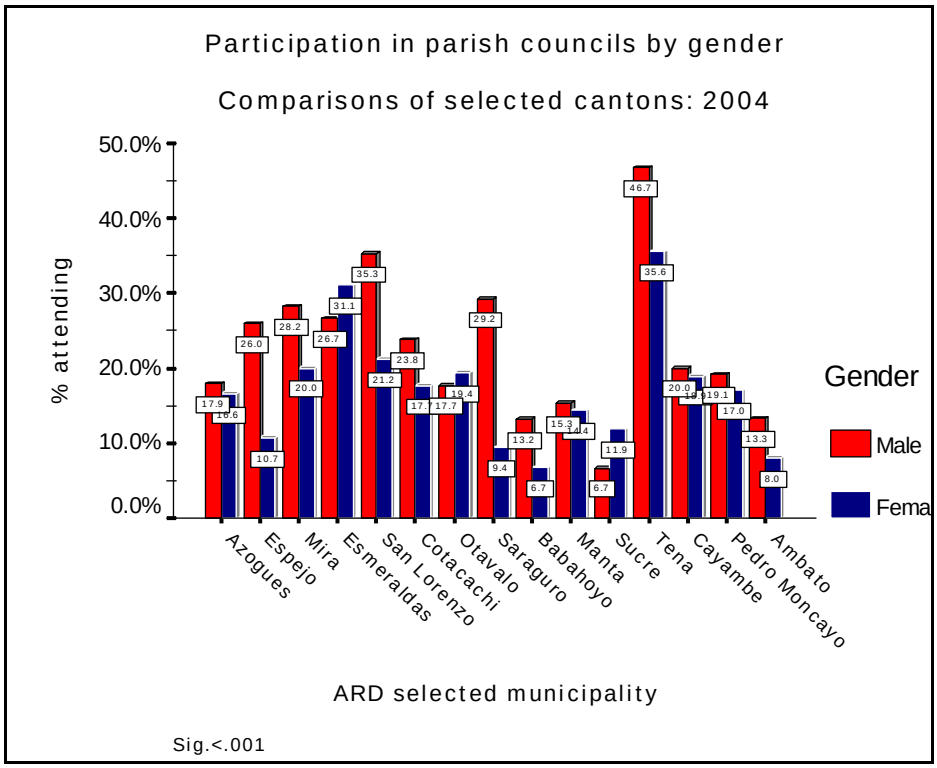

Figure II. 18 Participation in parish councils by gender: Comparisons of selected cantons, 2004

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. 19. Here we see that the national trend is found within the 8 of the 15 cantons under study here, whereas in the other seven cantons urban dwellers participate at higher levels.

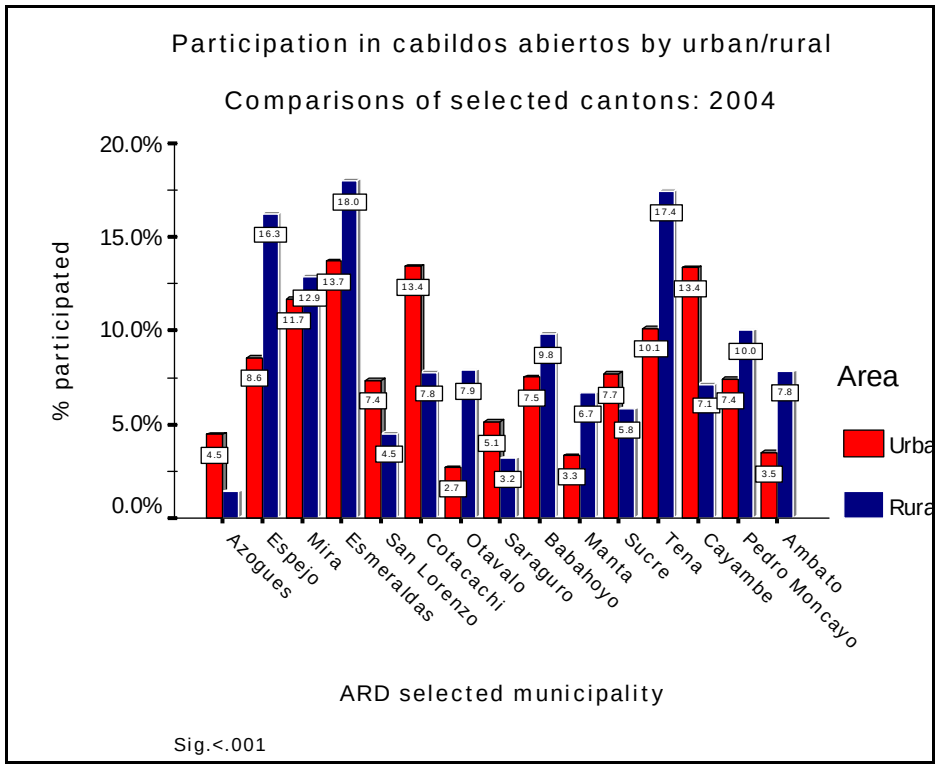

Figure II. 19 Participation in "cabildos abiertos" by urban rural: Comparisons of selected cantons, 2004

We next look at attendance at municipal meetings. The results for the urban/rural comparisons are shown in Figure II. 20. Once again, the national trend is now followed in many of the ARD-3D cantons.

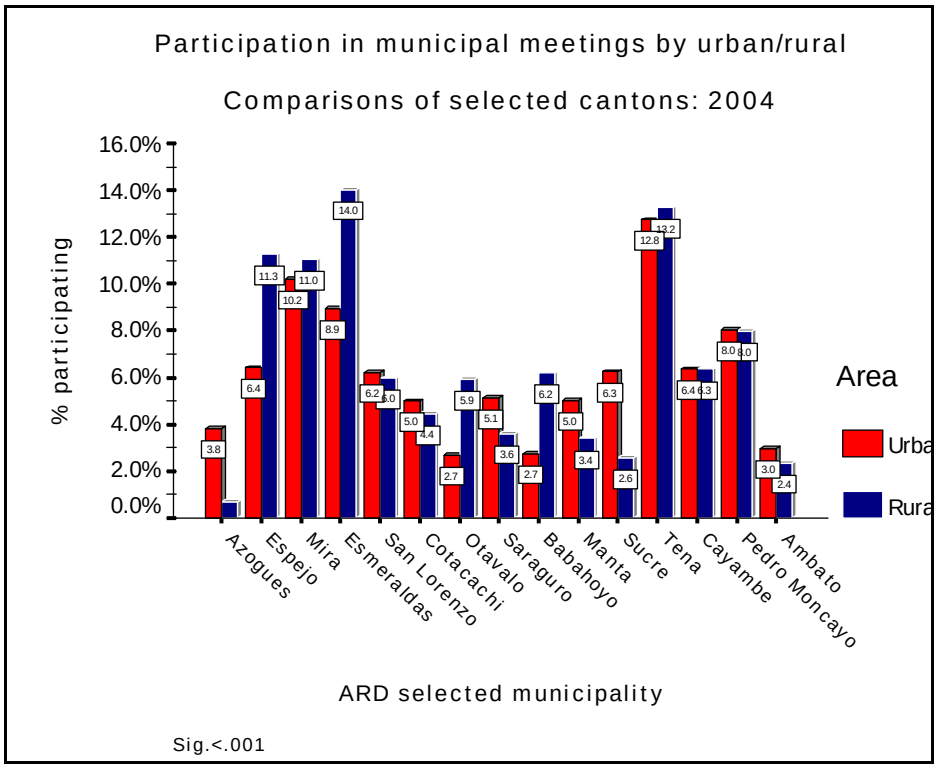

Figure II. 20 Participation in municipal meetings by urban/rural: Comparisons of selected cantons, 2004

The last examination of urbanization focuses on the parish councils. Here the differences between urban and rural are sharp, as shown in Figure II. 21. Moreover, in almost every canton, participation in these councils is heavily dominated by rural areas, as it was in 2002 (figure not shown).

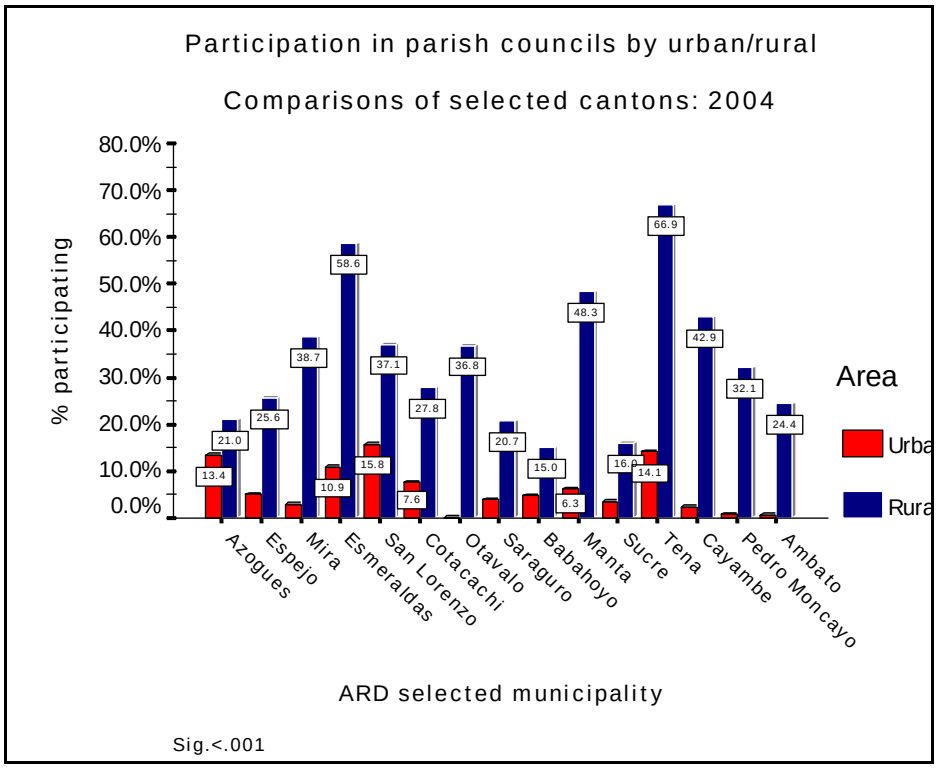

Figure II. 21 Participation in parish councils by urbanization: Comparisons of selected cantons, 2004

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.* Figure II. 22 shows that 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 Azogues, Espejo and Cotacachi are not reliable because there were very few blacks (not more than 5) in the survey in those cantons. For the same reason, the relatively high indigenous participation in Esmeraldas and Sucre should be disregarded. Means are not reliable when the sample is very, very small.

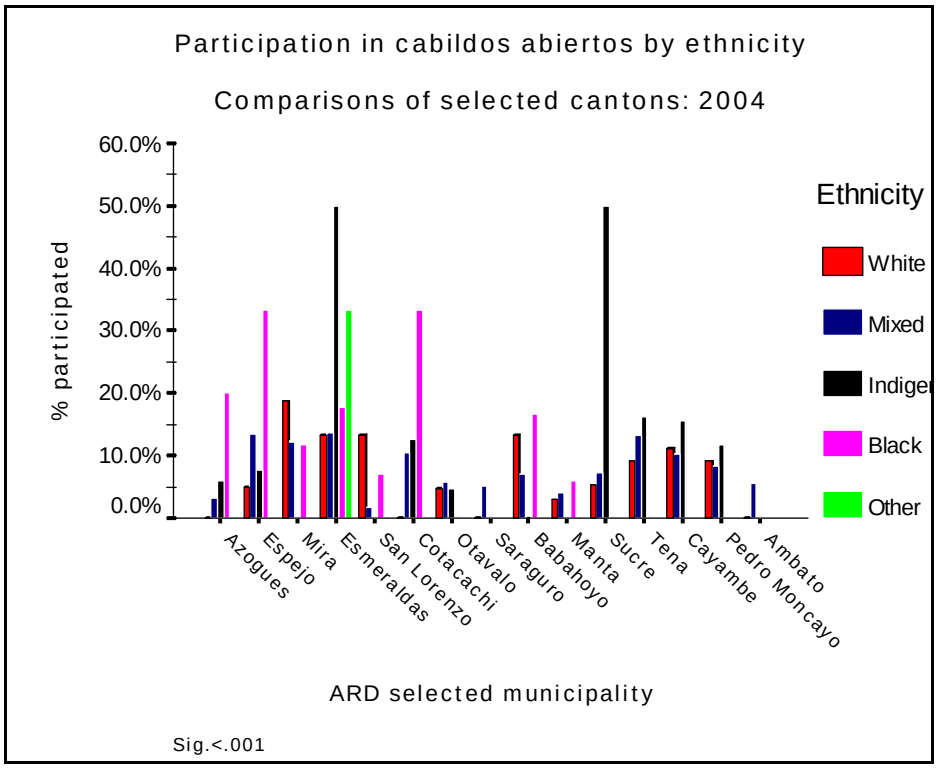

Figure II. 22 Participation in "cabildos abiertos" by ethnicity: Comparisons of selected cantons, 2004

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. 23. 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 San Lorenzo, Otavalo and Manta, while Espejo, Cotacachi and Tena are far higher. It is important to know why the demand-making levels in these areas differ so strongly from the national norm.

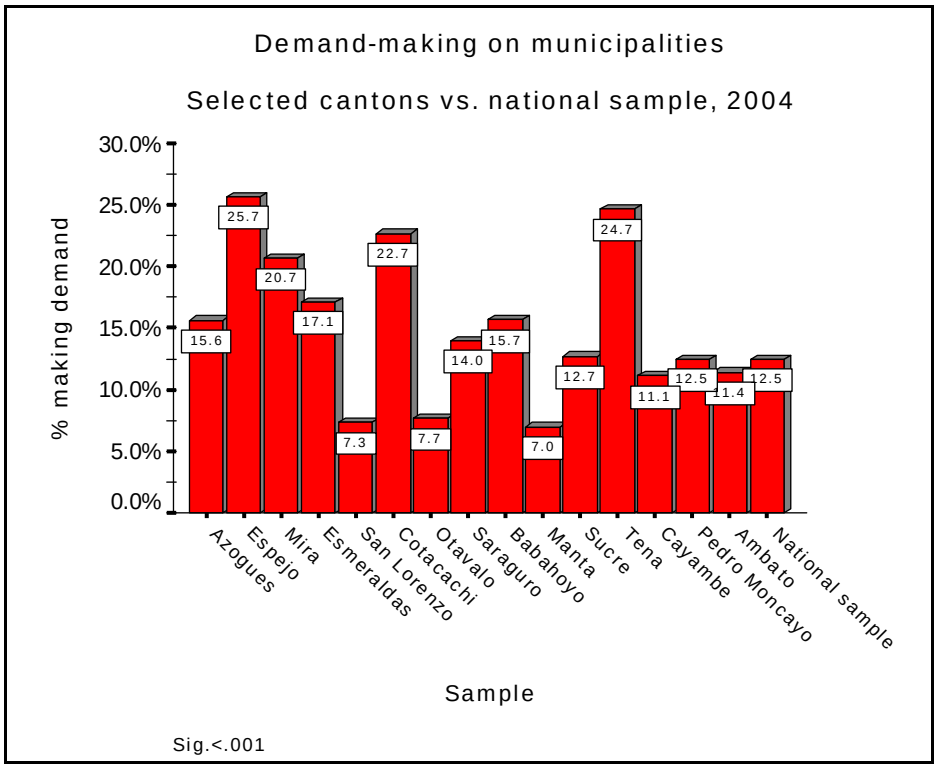

Figure II. 23 Demand making on municipalities: Selected cantons vs. national sample, 2004

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. 24 do reveal a certain amount of smoothing out of cantonal differences, particularly with respect to those that were well below the national mean, but the basic patterns remain the same.

What about changes in demand-making over time? A comparison of the 2002 and 2004 ARD-3D samples reveals that participation in local government as measured by demand-making declined over the two year period. Figure II. 25 reveals a significant difference of 2 percentage points between the samples. This difference cannot be explained by inter-sample differences in gender, age or wealth (figure not shown). The decline is troubling, since one could have assumed that the project would be stimulating citizens to make greater demands on their local governments.

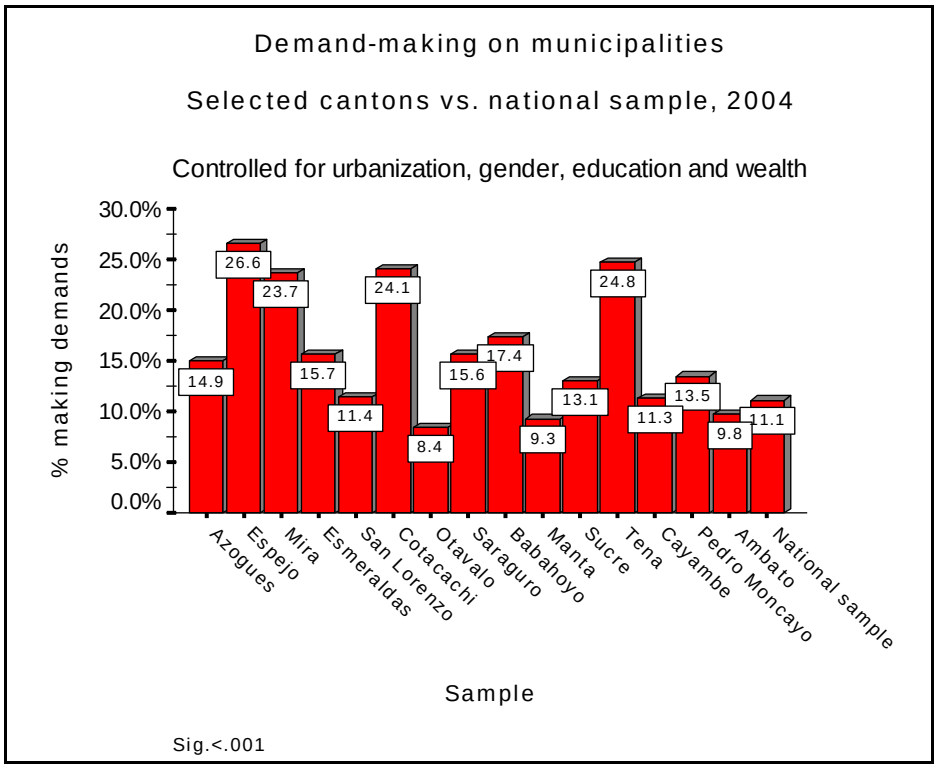

Figure II. 24 Demand-making: national vs. cantons

Controlled for urbanization, gender, education and wealth

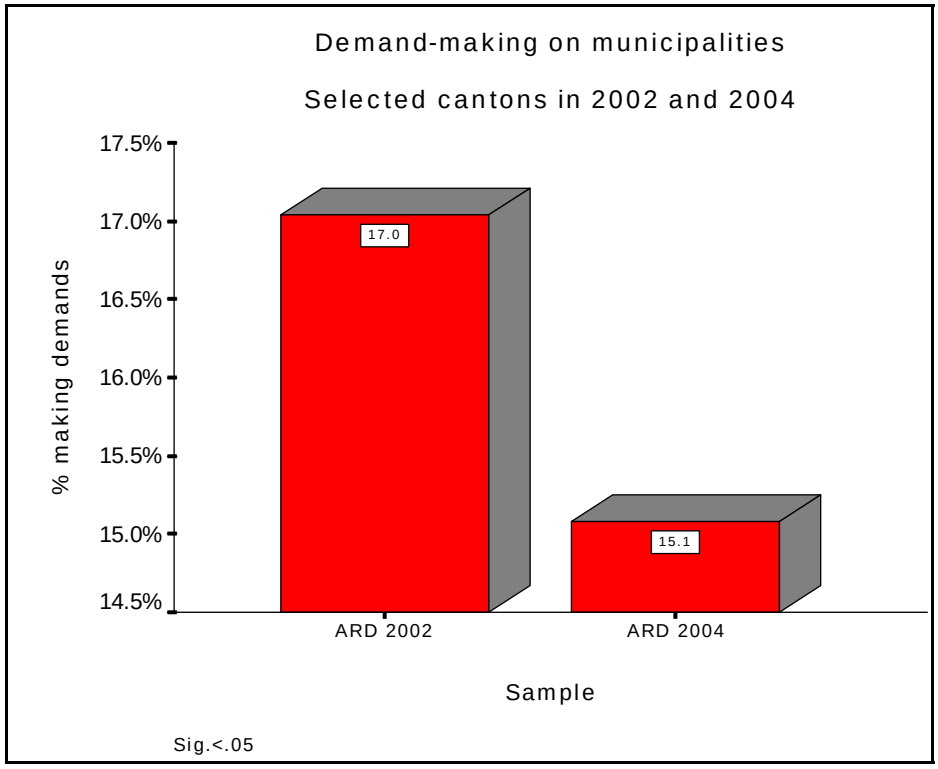

Figure II. 25 Demand-making: selected cantons in 2002 and 2004

In the ARD-3D sample in 2004 we included an item (NP2A) that tapped demand-making at the level of the parish council. The results are presented in Figure II. 26. Once again we see important variation among the cantons, and between these and the national sample, but once again we want to rule out socio-economic and demographic factors that might be responsible for these marked differences.

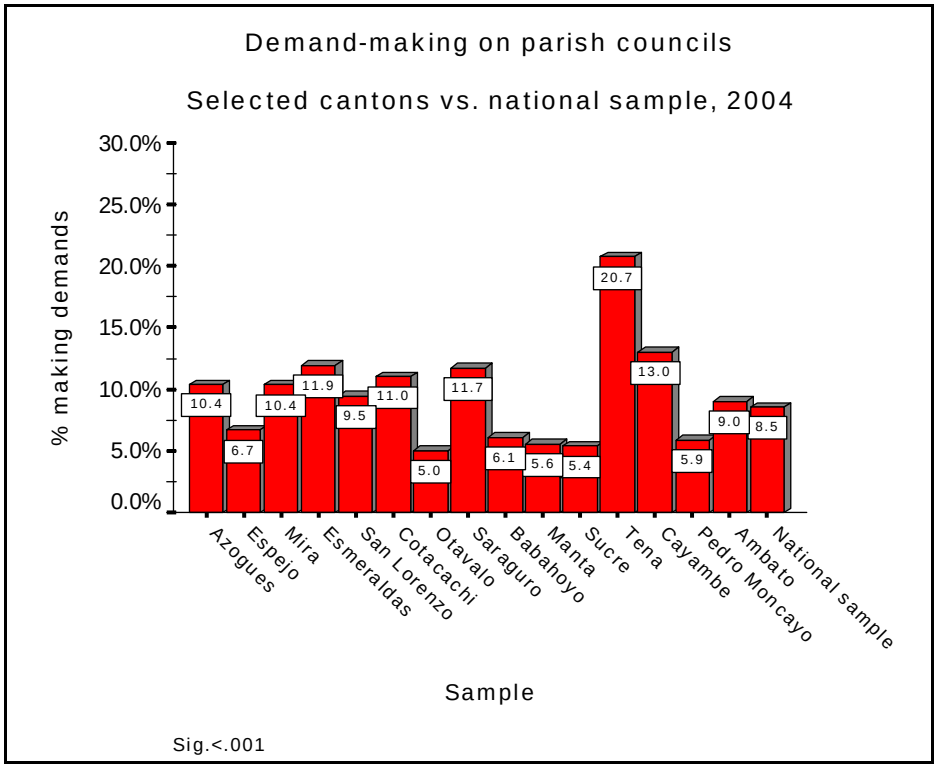

Figure II. 26 Demand-making on parish councils:

Selected cantons vs. national sample, 2004

The results for demand-making on the parish councils, controlled for urbanization, gender, education, and wealth are shown in Figure II. 27. The control variables smooth out the variation between cantons slightly by reducing the levels of participation, but we still see Tena and Cayambe at very high levels, while Espejo, Otavalo, Sucre, and Pedro Moncayo 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. At the same time the introduction of control variables has the effect of accentuating the gap in demand-making between the cantons with low participation, on one hand, and the nation as a whole, on the other.

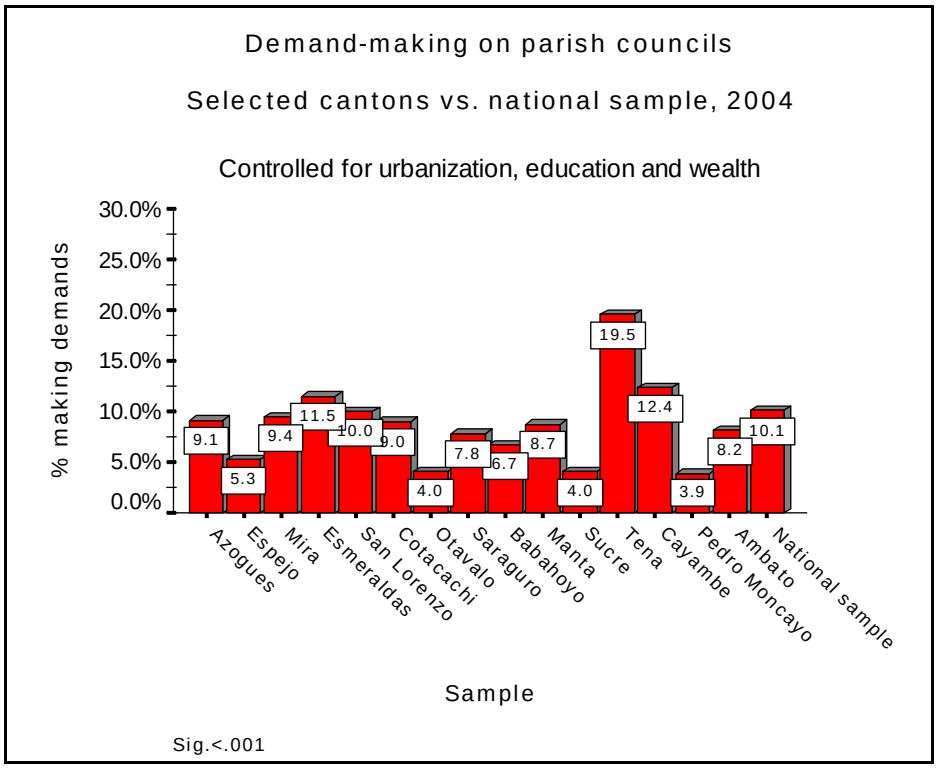

Figure II. 27 Demand-making on the parish council: Selected cantons vs. national sample, 2004 controlled for urbanization, gender, education, and wealth

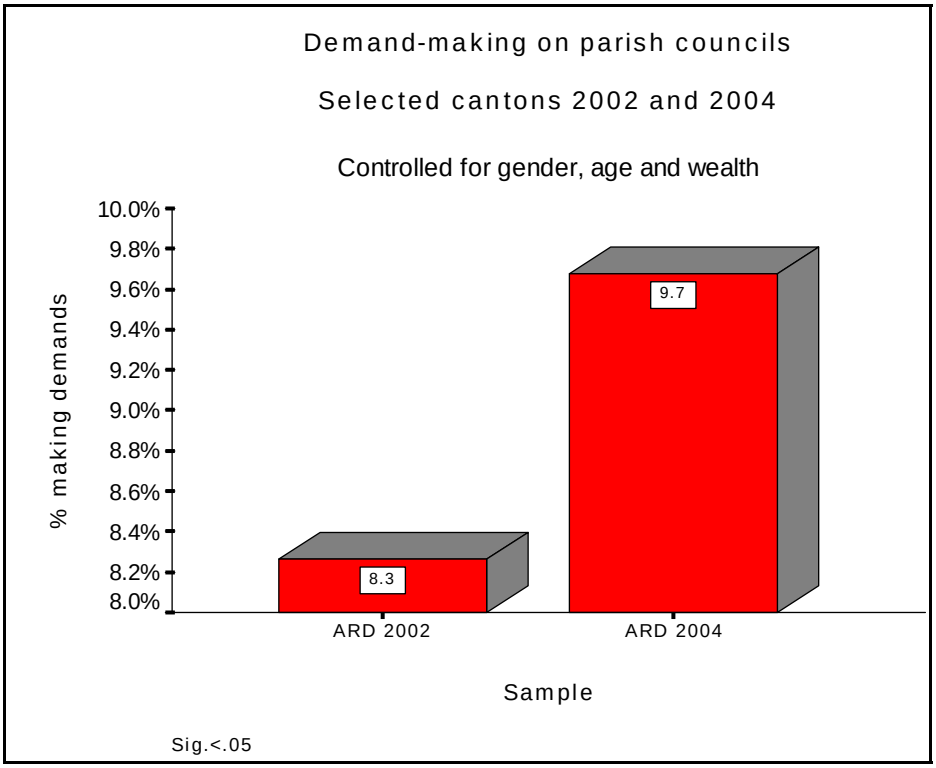

Figure II. 28 Demand-making on parish councils: Selected cantons 2002 and 2004 controlled for gender, age, and wealth

Demand-making on parish councils increased by almost 1.5 percentage points from 2002 to 2004. This difference is smaller and non-significant until the inter-sample differences in gender, age and wealth are taken into account. Figure II. 28 shows that once these differences are controlled for the increase is slightly greater and significant at the .05 level.

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. Only 144 of 7,500 respondents in the combined 2004 ARD and national samples reported that they had participated in budget-making. This is a lower number than in 2001/2002 (219 out of a little less than 7,500). Some of these persons, no doubt, were municipal employees or elected officials. As is shown in Figure II.29, however, most of the ARD cantons are lower than the nation, except for Esmeraldas and Tena.

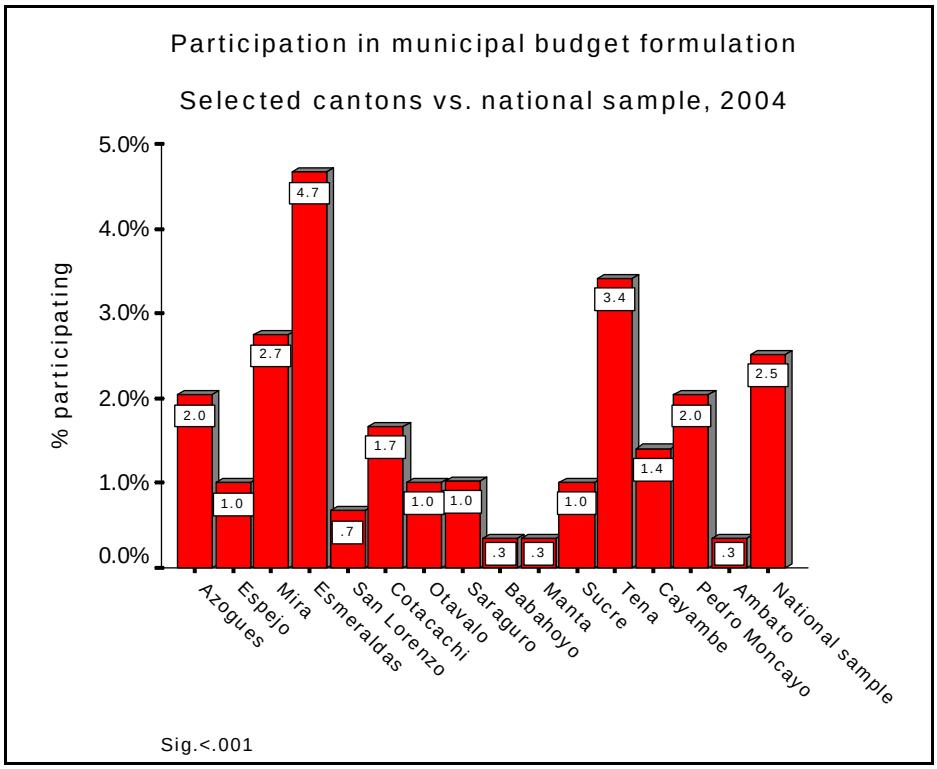

Figure II. 29 Participation in municipal budget formulation:

Selected cantons vs. national sample, 2004

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. 30. With the exception of Tena and, to a lesser extent, Azogues, which are inexplicably high, most of the municipalities have fairly similar levels of interaction with their publics.

There is practically no change in the level of interaction with the municipality in the ARD-3D sample, as tapped by this variable, over the 2 year period. This result holds even after controlling for previously noted inter-sample differences in gender, age and wealth.

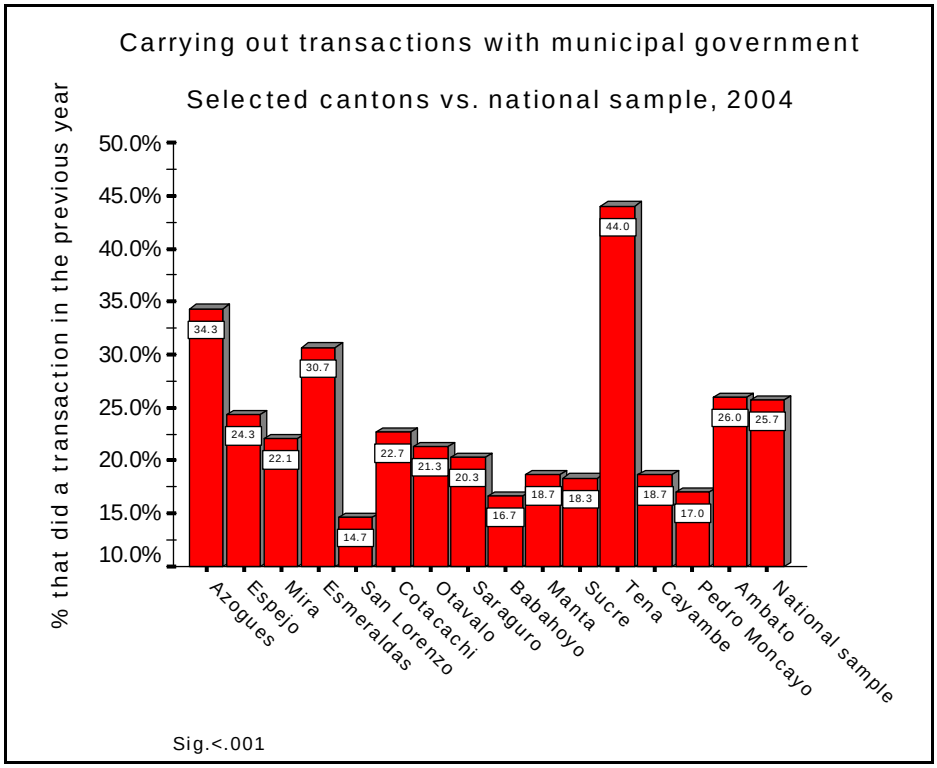

Figure II. 30 Carrying out transactions with municipal government

Selected cantons vs. national sample, 2004

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. The changes over time are also mixed, with improvements in some areas matched by deterioration in others.

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. Most importantly, we are now in a position to evaluate the local government in these cantons two years into the introduction of inputs. 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, and how they have changed over time.

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 national sample in 2004 and examine those results, which are shown in Figure III. 1.

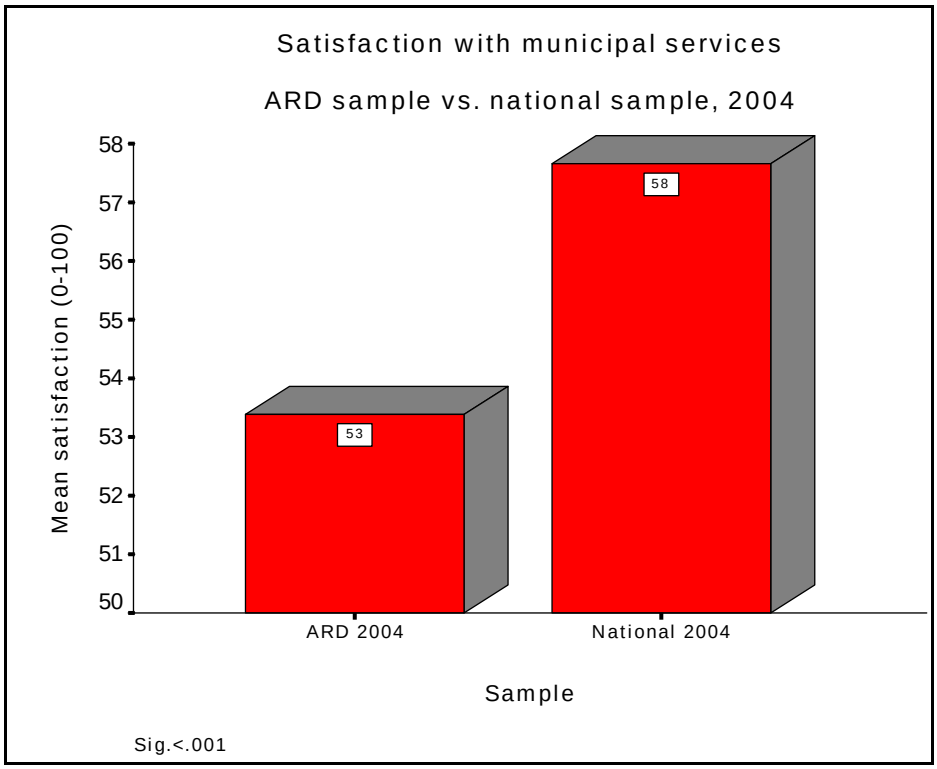

Figure III. 1 Satisfaction with municipal services: ARD sample vs. national sample, 2004

From Figure III. 1 it would appear that those who live in the 15 selected municipalities are on average *less* satisfied with the services that they receive from the municipality compared to those living in the rest of Ecuador. The difference is a considerable one of 5 percentage points, one which is reduced but still holds after controlling for urbanization, gender, education and wealth. However, as we shall see, within the ARD-3D areas, satisfaction between 2002 and 2004 has *increased*. Examine the following figure and it will be shown that in both 2002 and 2004, the municipal sample was lower than the nation, but that it had increased from the first time period to the second.

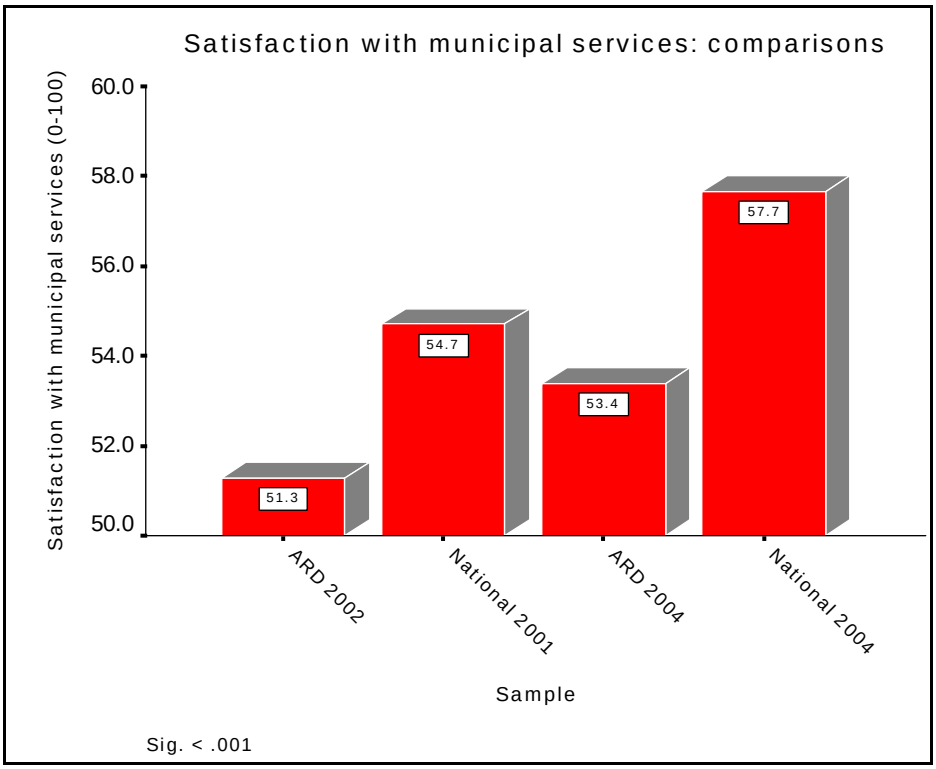

Figure III. 2 Satisfaction with municipal services: comparisons

We now turn our attention to each of the 15 municipalities and the nation. 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, more than half the municipalities exhibit levels below that of the nation, although Mira, Esmeraldas Manta and Sucre score higher.

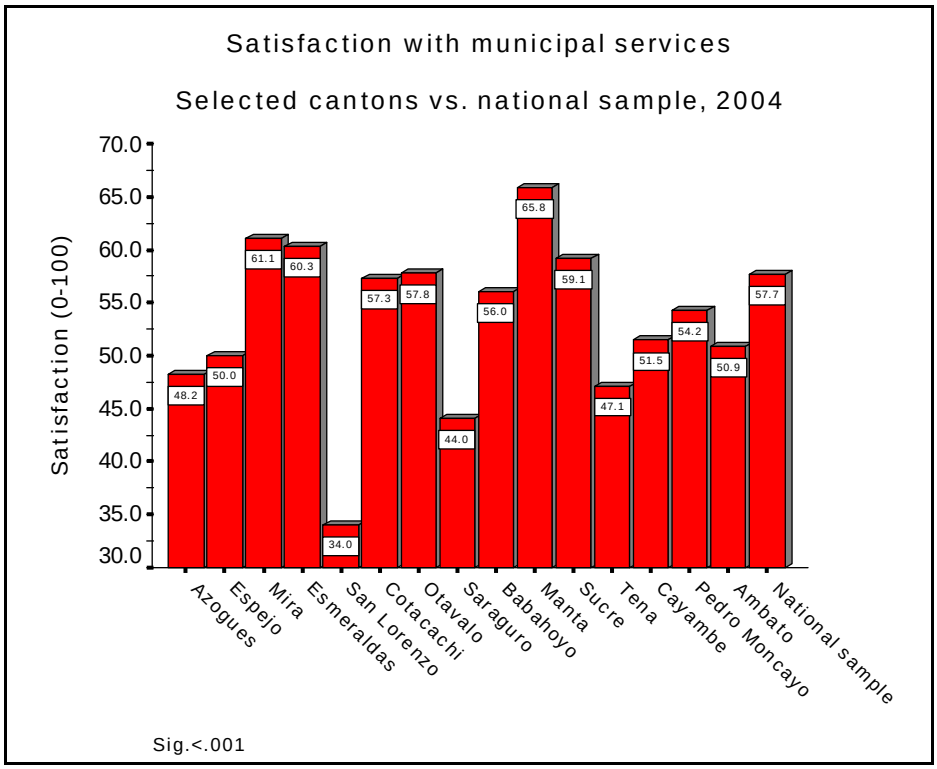

Figure III. 3 Satisfaction with municipal services:

Selected cantons vs. national sample, 2004

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, but this is not the case with Sucre. In contrast Azogues, Espejo, San Lorenzo, Saraguro, Tena, Cayambe, Pedro Moncayo and Ambato score below. Only San Lorenzo scores far below the national norm.

Citizens' overall evaluation of municipal services improved by slightly more than 2 percentage points over the two year period since the ARD program was introduced in the 15 cantons. This is shown in Figure III. 4. This increase, while small, holds even after controlling for inter-sample differences in gender, age and wealth.

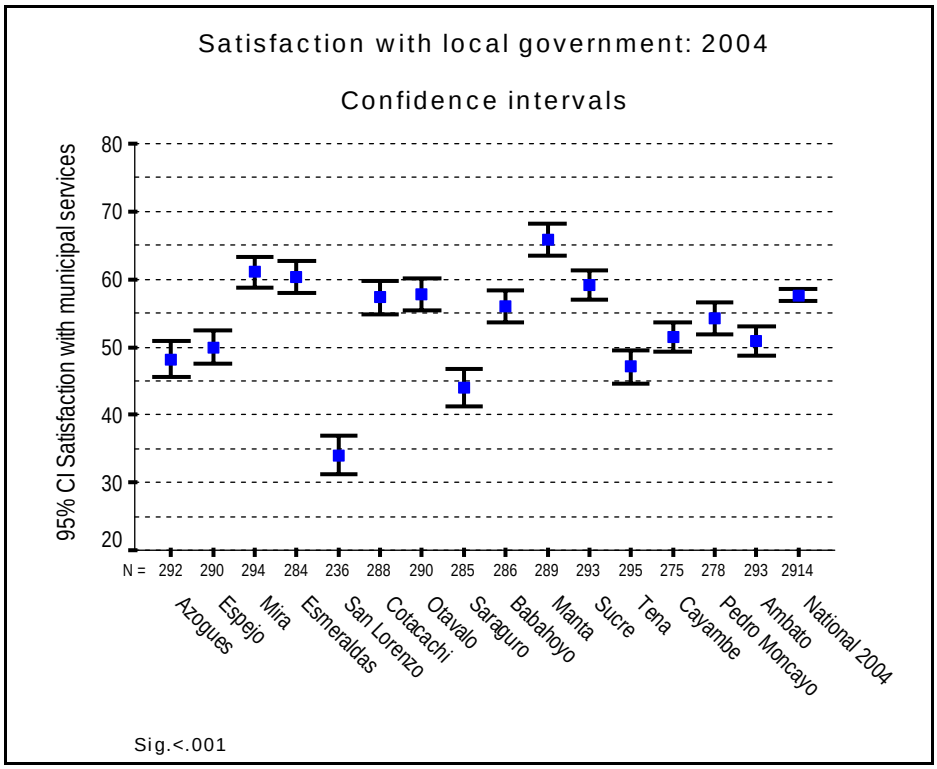

Figure III. 4 Satisfaction with local government, 2004: Confidence intervals

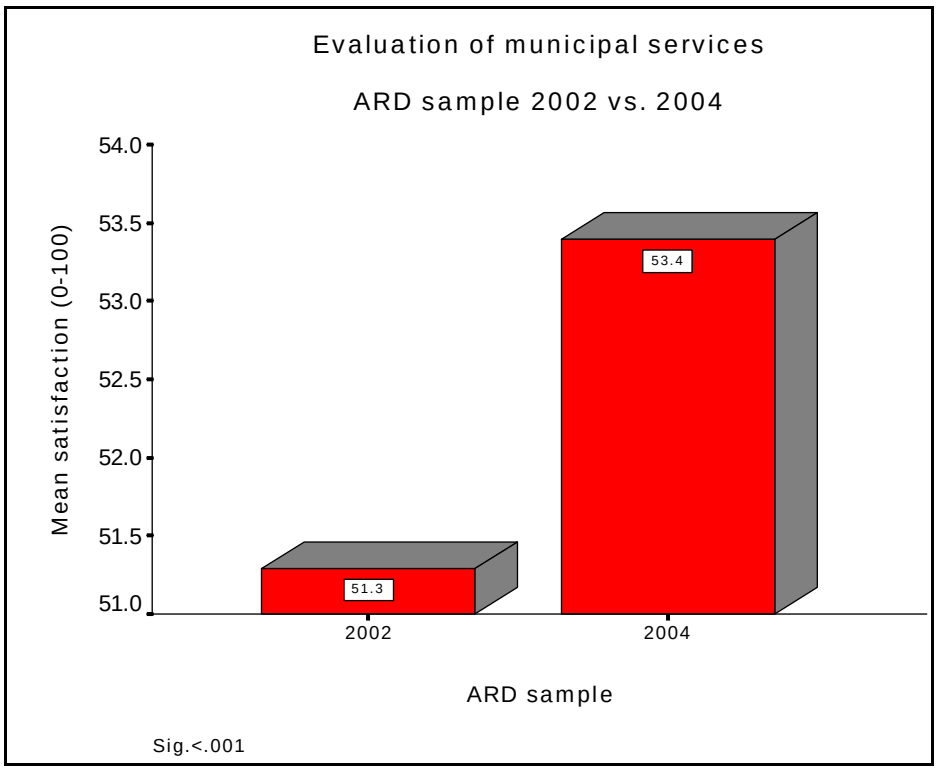

Figure III. 5 Evaluation of municipal services: ARD sample 2002 vs. 2004

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. 6. Since many people do not have dealings with the local government, we have a high non-response rate on this question.

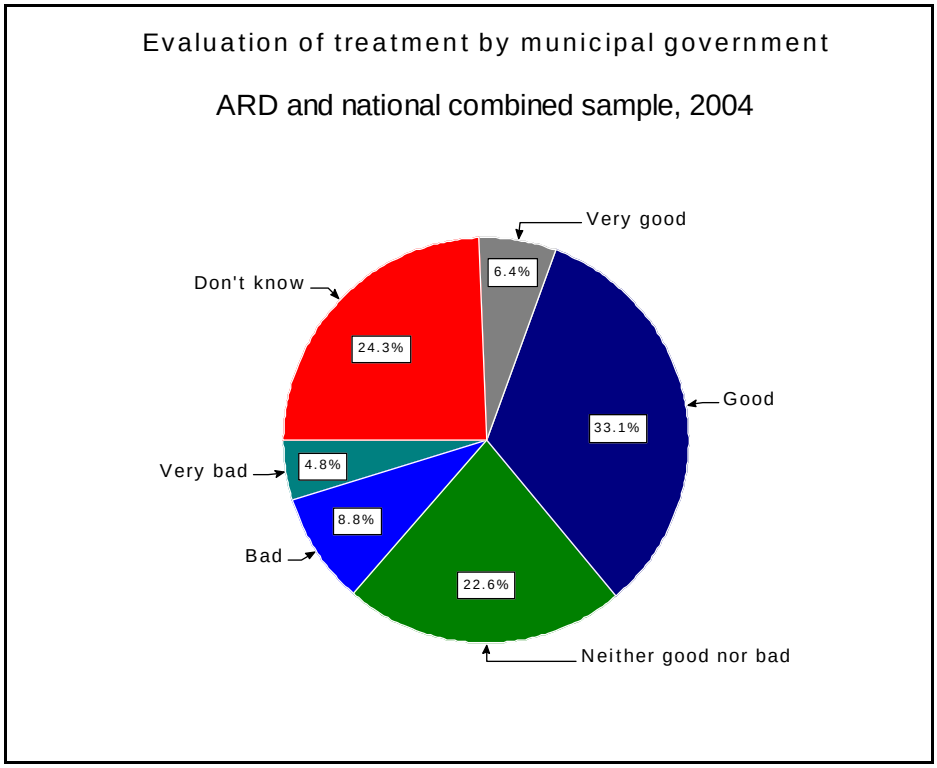

Figure III. 6 Evaluation of treatment by municipal government: ARD and national combined sample, 2004

The results, converted into the 0-100 format and excluding the non-response, are shown in Figure III. 7. We find three cantons, San Lorenzo, Tena and Ambato, to be below the national norm, which itself is higher compared to 2002. This is an improvement since, in 2002, four cantons, Azogues, San Lorenzo, Otavalo and Ambato, were below the national average.

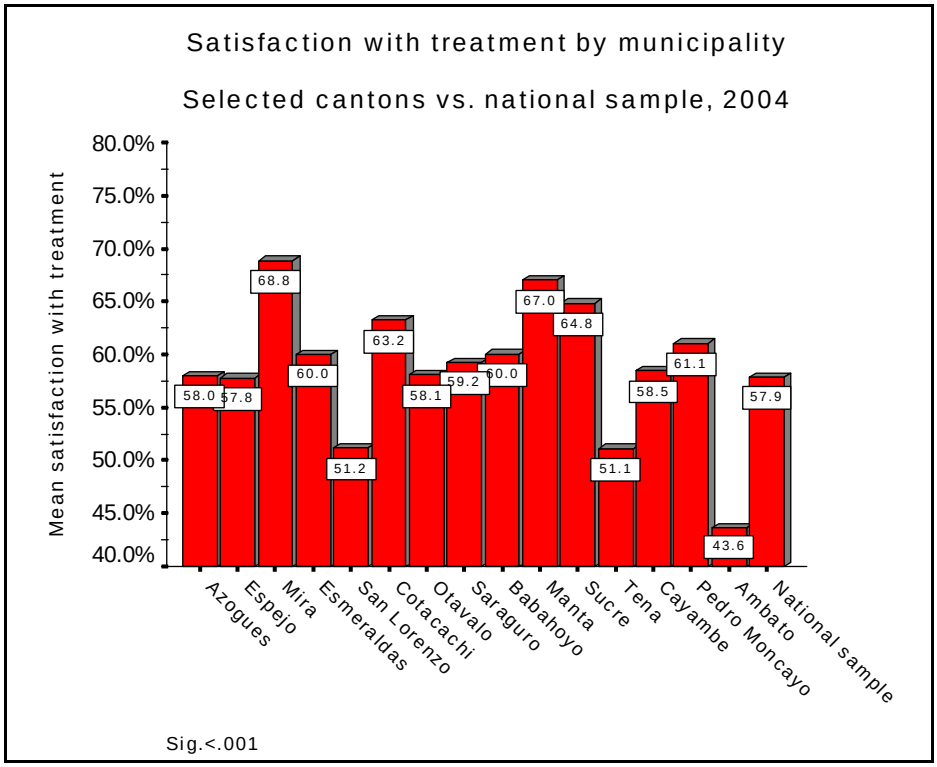

Figure III. 7 Satisfaction with treatment by municipality: Selected cantons vs. national sample, 2004

We can again look at this from the perspective of confidence intervals. These results are shown in Figure III. 8. It confirms the findings in Figure III. 6. Only San Lorenzo, Tena and Ambato are significantly below the national norm, while Mira, Cotacachi, Manta and Sucre lie above it. These four cantons also lay above the national average in 2002, along with Esmeraldas and Pedro Moncayo (figure not shown).

What about inter-temporal change? Have citizens' evaluations of the treatment they receive at the hands of local authorities improved over the two years of the program? Figure III. 9 reveals that it has. Overall satisfaction with treatment increased by almost 2 percentage points between 2002 and 2004. This result is robust to the introduction of the control variables (gender, age and wealth), the only change being a lowering in the level of significance from .01 to .05.

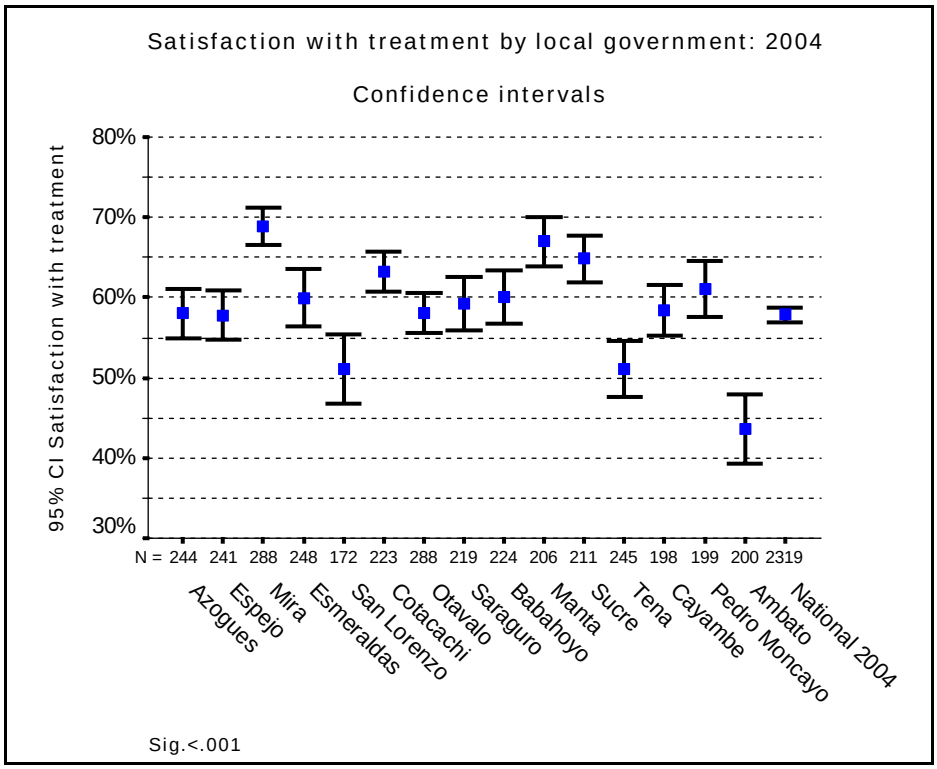

Figure III. 8 Satisfaction with treatment by local government: 2004

Confidence intervals

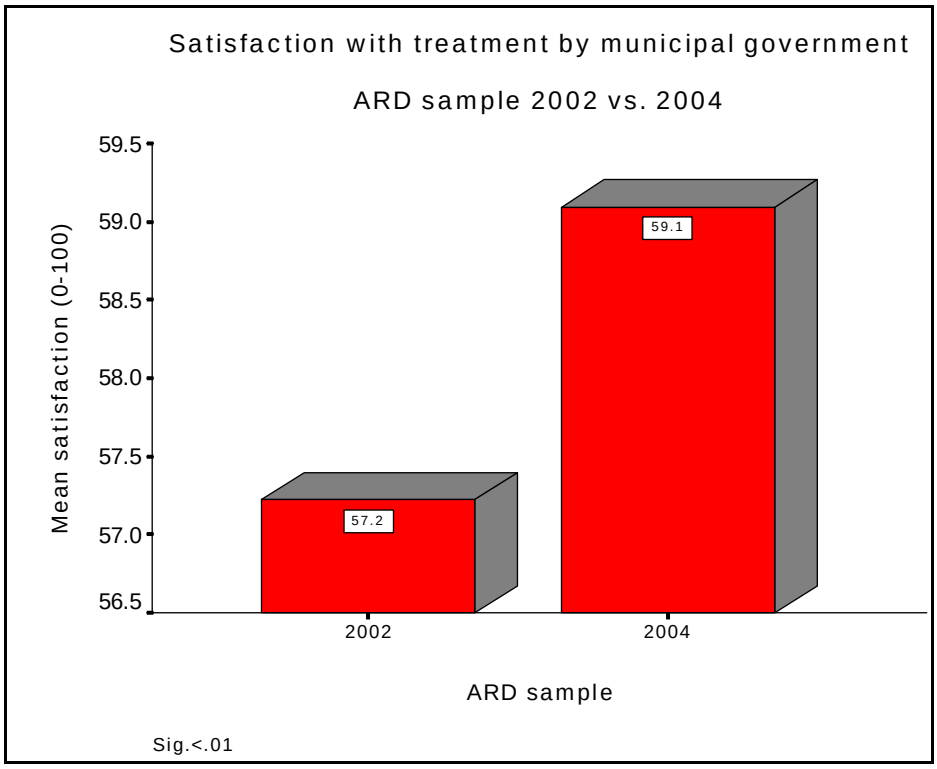

Figure III. 9 Satisfaction with treatment by municipal government: ARD sample 2002 vs. 2004

Diffuse Support for Municipal Government

In much of the work of the 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. 10. They reveal that, overall, the ARD-3D sample respondents express lower system support than do those in the national sample. The difference is large in absolute terms (7 percentage points), and has grown by 3 percentage points since the last measurement, in 2002. But, as we shall see, the ARD-3D samples increase significantly since 2002. These results point to the importance of having baseline data, for without it, one could wrongly assume that the ARD-3D project was responsible for declines in municipal government trust, when in fact that trust increased since the project inception.

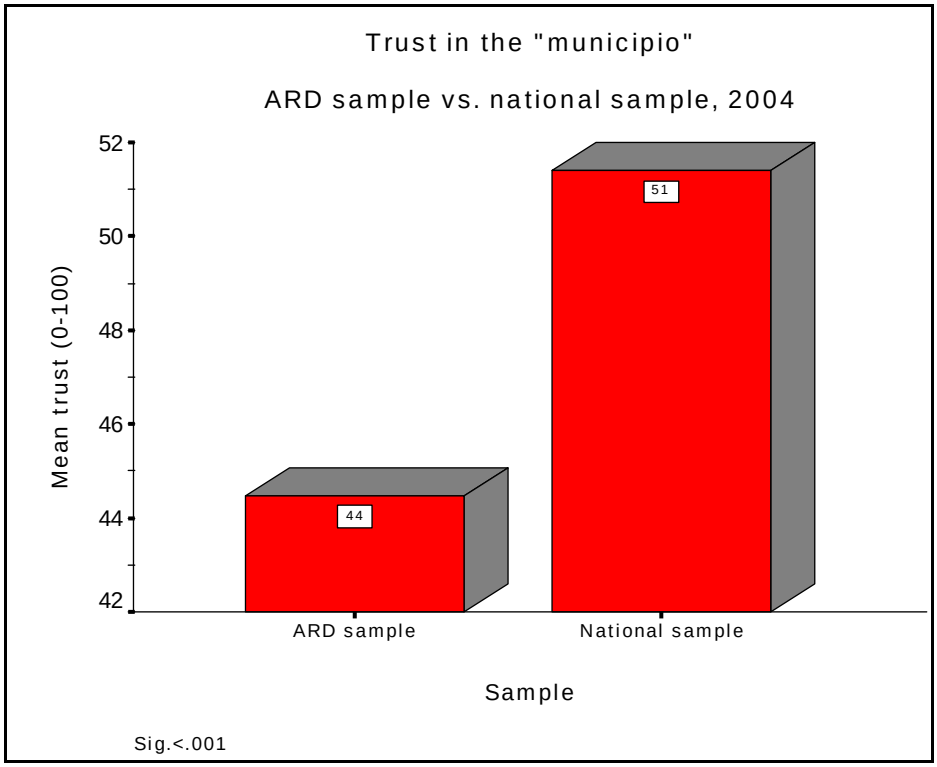

Figure III. 10 Trust in the "municipio": ARD sample vs. national sample, 2004

In order to make more sense of these results, we need to examine the 15 selected municipalities and compare them to the nation. As we can see in Figure III. 11, while five of the ARD-3D cantons score higher than the national average (Mira, Esmeraldas, Cotacachi, Otavalo

and Manta, only the last scores dramatically higher. On the other hand, the rest of the 15 score lower, some dramatically so (San Lorenzo, Saraguro, Cayambe and Ambato).

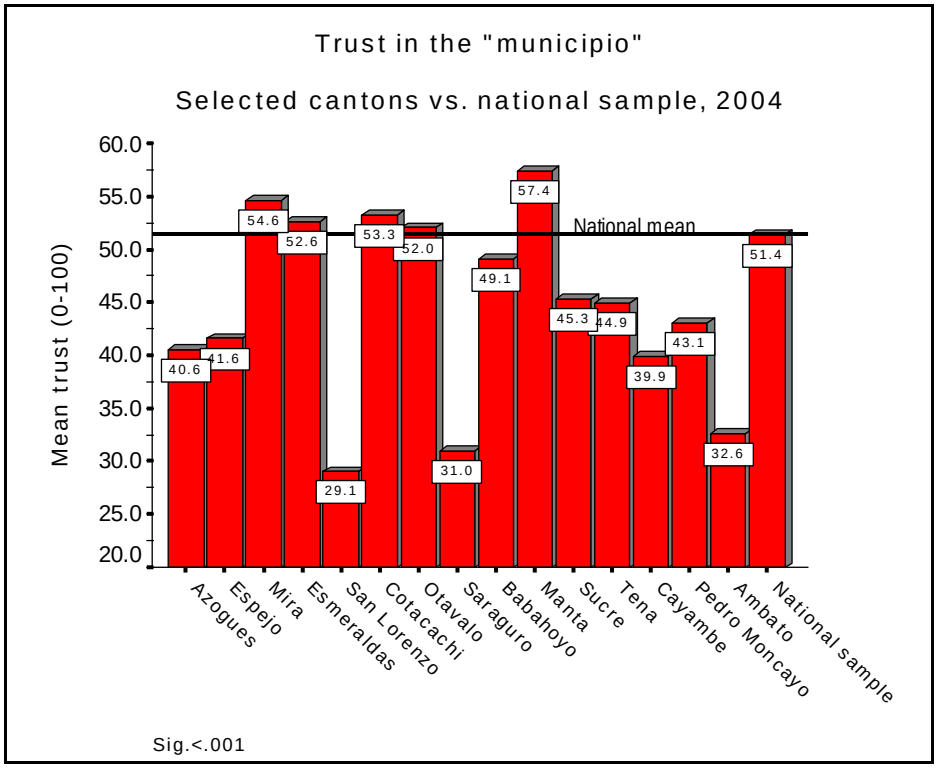

Figure III. 11 Trust in the "municpio": Selected cantons vs. national sample, 2004

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. 12. 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. San Lorenzo, Saraguro and Ambato continue to lie well below the national mean; two of these cantons, San Lorenzo and Ambato were also dramatically below the national average in 2002. This suggests that much more work needs to be done to bring about changes in these cantons.

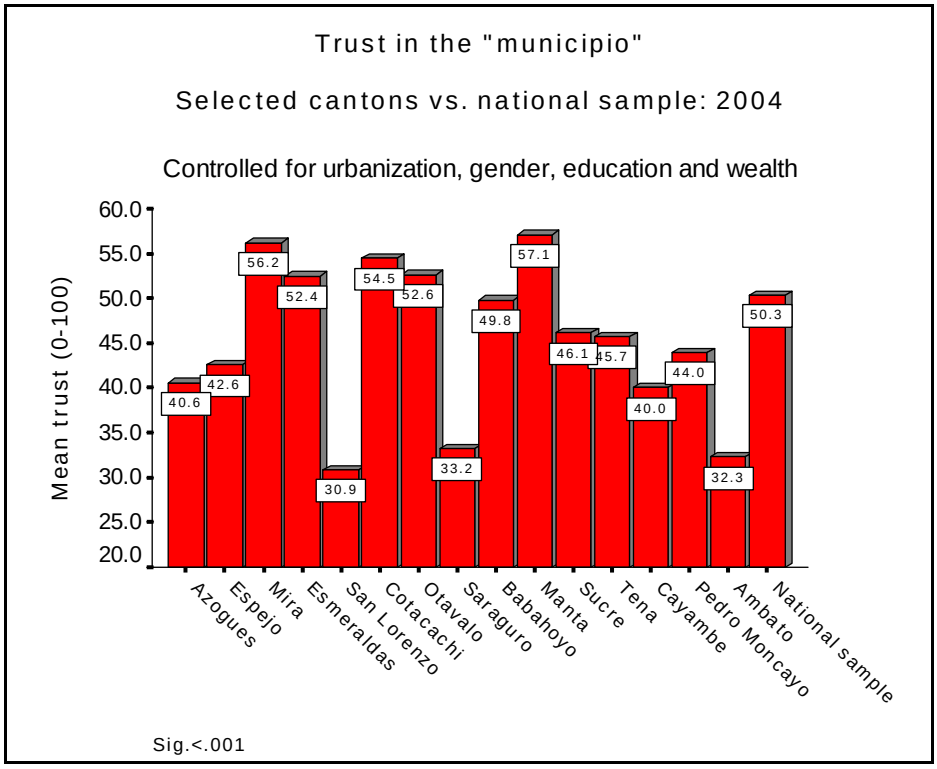

Figure III. 12 Trust in the "municipio": Selected cantons vs. national sample, 2004

Controlled for urbanization, gender, education and wealth

Figure III. 13 depicts the inter-temporal change in trust in municipal government. The differences in mean level trust between the two samples increased slightly after controlling for inter-sample socio-economic and demographic differences (gender, age and wealth) and at a higher level of significance (from .05 to .01), i.e., we can infer the increase in trust from 2002 to 2004 to the population with greater confidence.

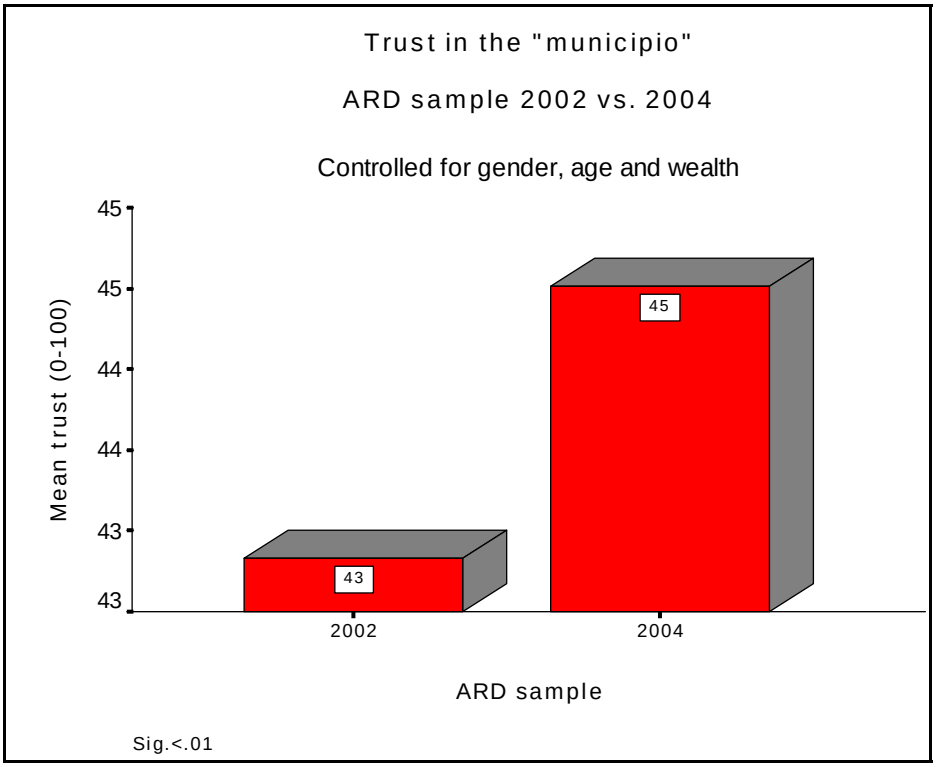

Figure III. 13 Trust in the "municipio": ARD sample 2002 vs. 2004
Controlled for gender, age and wealth

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. 14. 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. Very similar results were found in the 2002 sample.

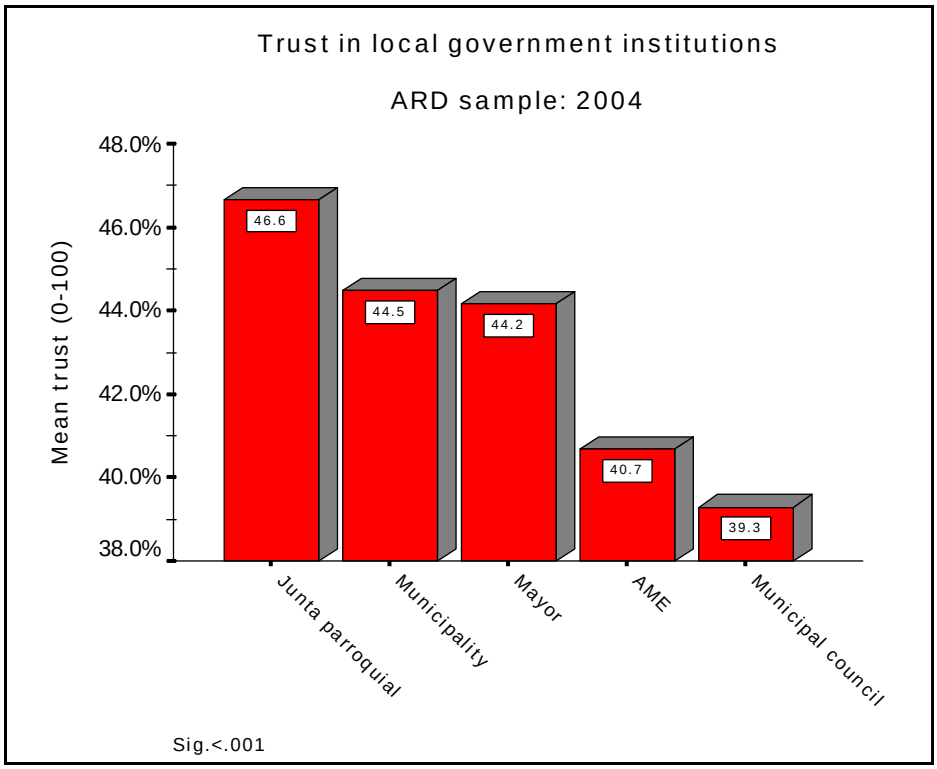

Figure III. 14 Trust in local government institutions: ARD sample, 2004

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. 15 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. On this parameter, too, there is no change compared to 2002.

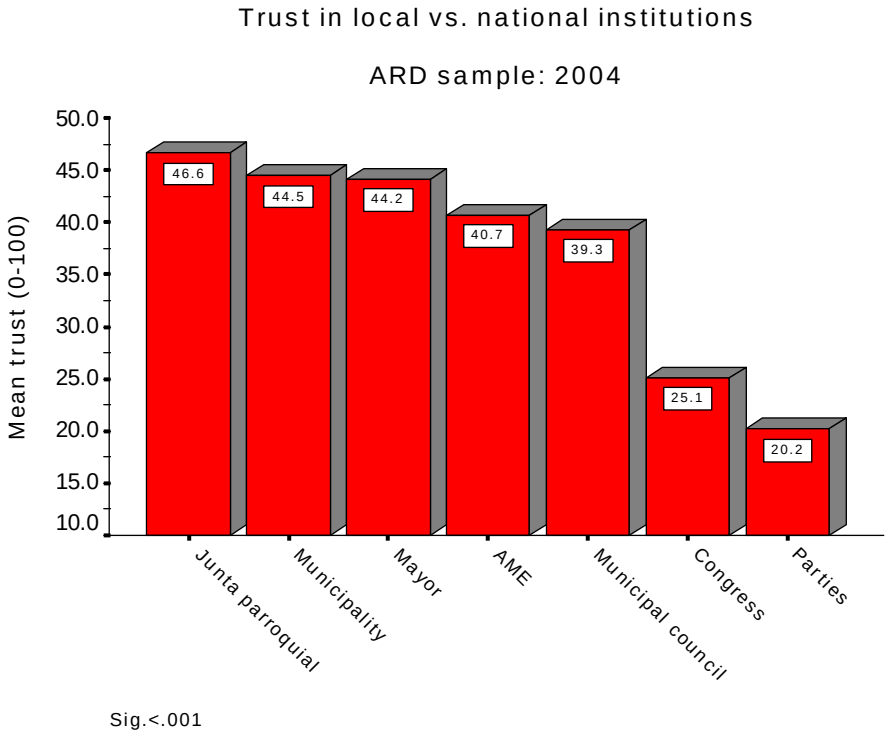

Figure III. 15 Trust in local vs. national institutions: ARD sample 2004

Responses for trust in the mayor are shown in Figure III. 16. Once again, the pattern is similar to that which we have already seen. Furthermore, trust in the mayor is lowest in San Lorenzo and Ambato – as it was in 2002, but has increased in most other cantons over the two year period (figure not shown).

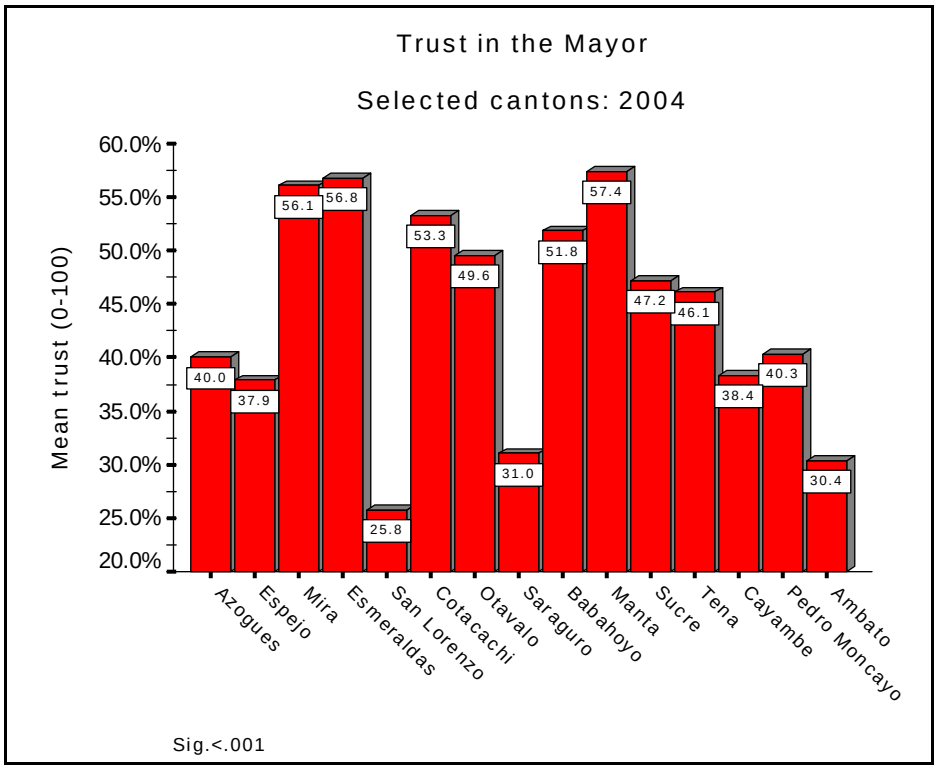

Figure III. 16 Trust in Mayor: Selected cantons, 2004

The last item in this series is trust in the municipal council. The results are shown in Figure III. 17. The pattern remains quite similar, with San Lorenzo, Saraguro and Ambato scoring the lowest.

The change in overall trust in the mayor and in the municipal council over the two-year period is very slight (not more than 1 percentage point) and non-significant (figures not shown).

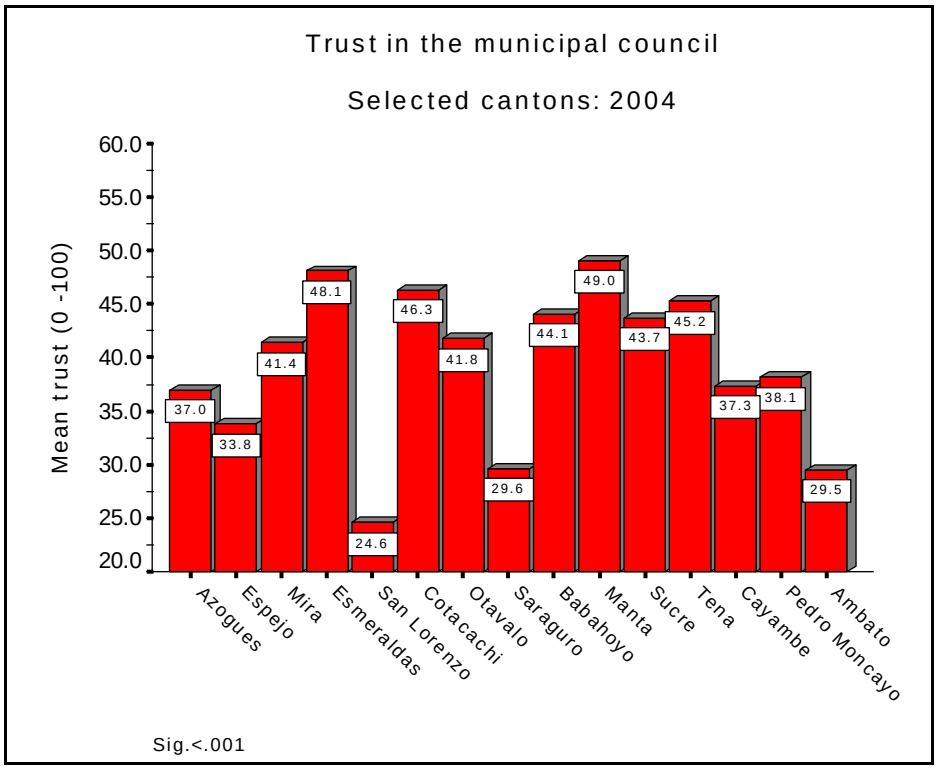

Figure III. 17 Trust in the municipal council: Selected cantons, 2004

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. 18. As can be seen, in all the cantons, including Tena, which was an exception in 2002, a majority of the respondents stated that the municipality responded best to community problems.

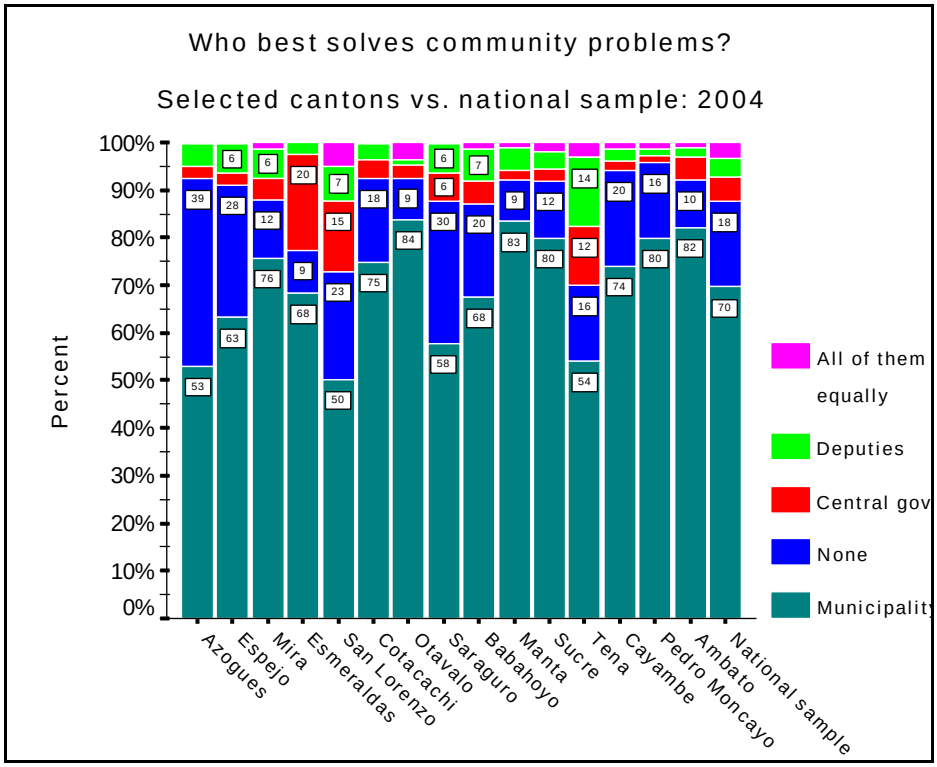

Figure III. 18 Who best solves community problems? Selected cantons vs. national sample, 2004

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. 19. 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, Azogues, Otavalo, Mira, San Lorenzo, Saraguro, and Manta are lower. On the other hand, Esmeraldas and Cayambe are considerably higher than the national mean.

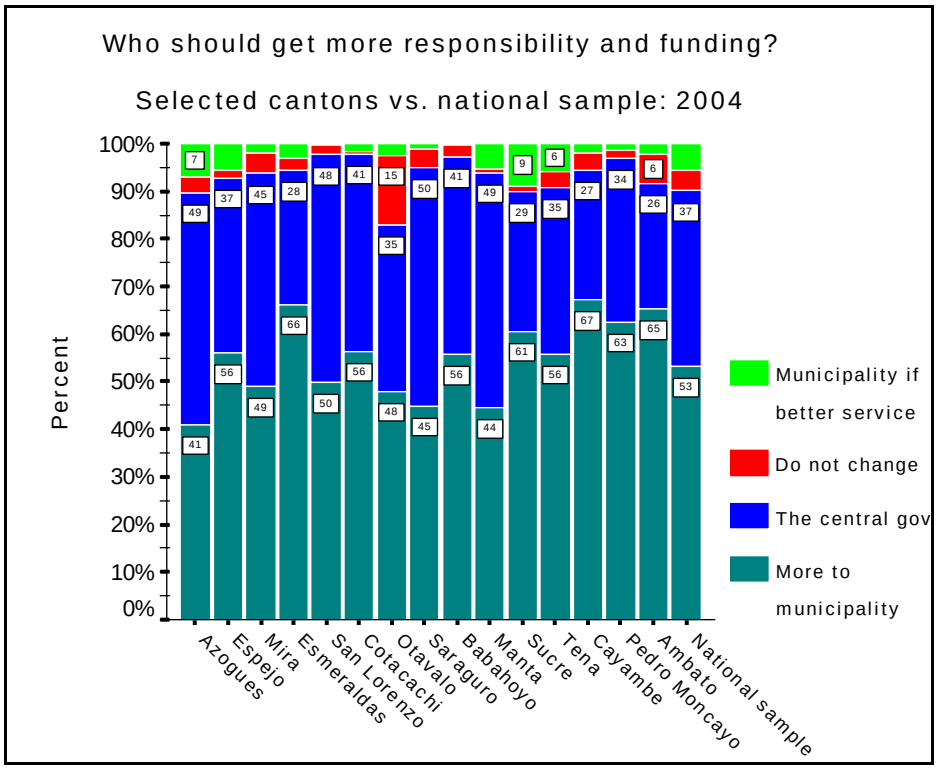

Figure III. 19 Who should get more responsibility and funding? Selected cantons vs. national sample, 2004

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. 20. Most of the municipalities are similar to the nation as a whole on this item except Esmeraldas and Tena, where willingness to pay is considerably higher. In the case of Esmeraldas, this may well be because the residents of these cantons are more satisfied with their local government, place greater trust in their respective municipal governments, mayors or municipal councils, or because their level of education is higher than in other cantons. 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. In fact, compared to 2002, the willingness to pay taxes has declined in most cantons (figure not shown).

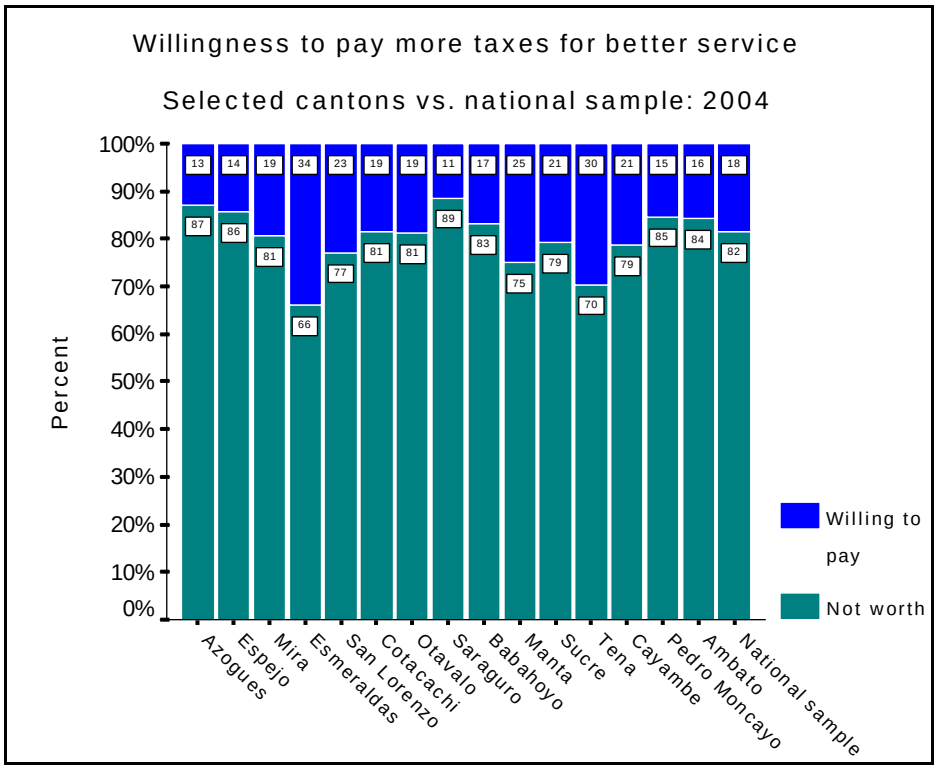

Figure III. 20 Willingness to pay more taxes for better service: Selected cantons vs. national sample, 2004

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 2004 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, which provides an overall summary of all of the problems mentioned as the first one. The most commonly mentioned problems were road maintenance, lack of potable water, and lack of services.[6]

[6] Note that we followed up this question with two more, asking about additional problems, but the results are not especially revealing.

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

MUNI2 In your opinion, what is the biggest problem your municipality currently has?

SOURCE4 5 sample sources			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
3 ARD muni 2004	Valid	0 None	60	1.3	1.7	1.7
		1 Lack of water	548	12.2	15.8	17.5
		2 Road maintenance	720	16.0	20.7	38.2
		3 Lack of security, delinquency	148	3.3	4.3	42.5
		4 Clean up of public places	116	2.6	3.3	45.9
		5 Lack of services	262	5.8	7.5	53.4
		6 The economic situation	300	6.7	8.6	62.0
		7 Lack of funds, help	603	13.4	17.4	79.4
		8 Corruption	1	.0	.0	79.4
		10 Bad administration	511	11.4	14.7	94.2
		11 Lack of environmental care	49	1.1	1.4	95.6
		12 High taxes	55	1.2	1.6	97.1
		13 Abuse of Mayor´s authority	8	.2	.2	97.4
		14 Other	8	.2	.2	97.6
		15 other	11	.2	.3	97.9
		16 Others	72	1.6	2.1	100.0
		Total	3472	77.2	100.0	
	Missing	88 Don´t know/No response	1028	22.8		
	Total		4500	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 Cotacachi, in which only 2.7% of the respondents mentioned lack of water as their main problem, and Tena, where 57% mentioned that problem. Similarly, there is wide variation on the issue of the quality of administration and the level of taxation. Saraguro stands out as the municipio in which the highest proportion of respondents, 50.2%, stated that poor administration was a major problem, but in Tena it was only 7.2%. With regard to taxes, in the former canton, 9.6% of the respondents cited high taxes, while in the latter it was only .3%.

Table IV. 2 Perceived municipal problems by residents of selected ARD-3D cantons, 2004: by Canton

	Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato
None	1.8%		3.4%	3.5%	.7%	2.7%	2.2%	.5%	.4%	6.0%	.9%		2.1%	2.6%	.4%
Lack of water	13.8%	9.4%	4.9%	12.5%	12.5%	2.7%	7.2%	1.8%	7.2%	12.1%	36.4%	57.0%	11.6%	22.1%	10.8%
Road maintenance	11.2%	11.7%	21.6%	19.8%	28.7%	14.4%	19.8%	7.8%	30.9%	13.7%	14.2%	16.2%	29.6%	29.0%	32.4%
Lack of security, delinquency	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	6.6%	10.3%		3.6%	.9%	4.9%	4.9%		.3%	7.3%	6.5%	10.4%
Clean up of public places	2.7%	.6%	2.6%	3.1%	1.1%	1.8%	2.9%	.5%	3.1%	5.5%	2.2%	.3%	14.6%	1.7%	6.8%
Lack of services	5.8%	1.7%	5.6%	4.7%	8.8%	8.1%	9.7%	5.9%	11.2%	10.4%	9.3%	8.2%	10.3%	9.1%	4.3%
The economic situation	10.7%	14.4%	12.3%	13.6%	9.2%	27.9%	10.8%	7.8%	8.1%	9.3%	5.3%	1.4%	3.4%	5.6%	2.5%
Lack of funds, help	29.5%	33.3%	33.6%	18.3%	15.1%	26.1%	25.2%	6.4%	15.7%	12.1%	19.6%	4.1%	6.4%	13.9%	9.4%
Corruption														.4%	
Bad administration	17.0%	23.3%	10.8%	14.8%	12.1%	14.4%	11.9%	50.2%	9.4%	9.9%	8.4%	7.6%	9.0%	8.2%	18.7%
Lack of environmental care	1.3%	2.8%	1.1%	1.6%	.4%	.9%	1.1%	.9%	.4%	7.7%		1.4%	.9%	.4%	1.8%
High taxes	3.1%	.6%	.7%		.4%		.7%	9.6%	1.3%	2.2%	1.8%	.3%	1.7%		1.8%
Abuse of Mayor´s authority	.4%		.4%	.4%	.4%		.7%			.5%	.4%				
Other	.4%						1.4%		.9%				.4%		
15 Others			.4%				1.1%	1.8%	.4%	.5%					.4%
TOTAL	.9%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	.4%	.9%	1.8%	5.9%	5.8%	4.9%	1.3%	3.1%	2.6%	.4%	.4%
	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.

The final look at the list of municipal problems is shown below as the combination of the first, second and third mentioned problems for the 2004 study. These second- and third-mentioned problems were only included in the municipal samples and not in the national, so no comparisons with the national data are possible. Once again, road maintenance is the most frequently mentioned problem.

Table IV. 3 Perceived municipal problems (all three mentions) by residents of selected ARD-3D cantons, 2004: by Canton

			Cantón															
			301 Azogues	401 Espejo	404 Mira	801 Esmeraldas	805 San Lorenzo	1003 Cotacachi	1004 Otavalo	1101 Saraguro	1201 Babahoyo	1308 Manta	1314 Sucre	1501 Tena	1702 Cayambe	1704 Pedro Moncayo	1801 Ambato	Total
Municipal problems, all three mentions	0 None	Column %	1.8		3.4	3.5	.7	2.7	2.2	.5	.4	6.0	.9		2.1	2.6	.4	1.7
	1 Lack of water	Column %	21.0	13.9	7.5	21.4	21.0	7.2	10.8	3.7	10.8	17.6	42.7	70.8	16.3	26.8	15.1	21.6
	2 Road maintenance	Column %	21.9	17.2	29.9	38.5	56.3	16.2	25.5	15.5	42.6	20.9	28.0	48.8	43.3	36.8	45.3	34.1
	3 Lack of security, delinquency	Column %	3.1	1.7	3.0	17.9	30.5	.9	6.1	.9	11.2	7.1	.4	2.4	9.4	10.0	13.3	8.5
	4 Clean up of public places	Column %	5.4	2.8	6.7	10.1	15.8	2.7	5.4	.5	15.7	9.9	5.3	7.2	17.2	2.6	14.4	8.5
	5 Lack of services	Column %	11.2	1.7	7.8	12.1	23.2	9.0	12.9	7.8	25.6	17.0	19.6	21.3	13.3	10.4	8.6	13.8
	6 The economic situation	Column %	15.2	15.0	16.0	22.2	22.4	28.8	14.4	7.8	11.2	12.6	7.6	2.1	4.7	6.5	5.4	12.2
	7 Lack of funds, help	Column %	34.4	35.6	44.4	27.2	19.5	27.0	28.1	6.8	18.4	15.9	22.7	7.2	9.0	15.2	11.2	21.2
	8 Corruption	Column %			.4						.4					.4		.1
	9 Lack of equipment and machinery	Column %		.6		.8					.4	.5	.4					.2
	10 Bad administration	Column %	22.3	25.6	16.0	20.6	18.0	14.4	14.4	56.2	11.2	12.1	9.8	12.4	11.6	9.5	20.9	18.2
	11 Lack of environmental care	Column %	1.8	3.3	4.1	7.8	4.8	.9	2.2	1.8	2.7	15.4	1.8	6.2	2.6	.9	2.9	3.9
	12 High taxes	Column %	3.6	.6	1.1	.4	.4	.9	1.4	10.5	1.3	2.2	2.7	.3	2.1		3.6	2.0
	13 Abuse of Mayor´s authority	Column %	.9		.7	.4	.4		.7	.5	.4	.5	.4		.4			.4
	14 Other	Column %	.4						2.2		.9				.4			.3
	15 Other	Column %			1.1	.4			1.1	1.8	.4	.5			.4		.4	.4
	16 Others	Column %	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.7	.4	.9	1.8	6.4	6.7	6.6	4.0	3.4	2.6	.4	.4	2.6
Total	Column %		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

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 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 ever since the days of *The Civic Culture*,[8] refers to some unidentified bad law and asks 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 been 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] [SI 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 98.3% of respondents were able to mention at least one problem. The 1.7% 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 cannot name any, this suggests a very low sense of efficacy. There is a marked improvement compared to 2002 in regard to this particular level of efficacy because in that year only 82.6% of the respondents were able to mention at least one problem.

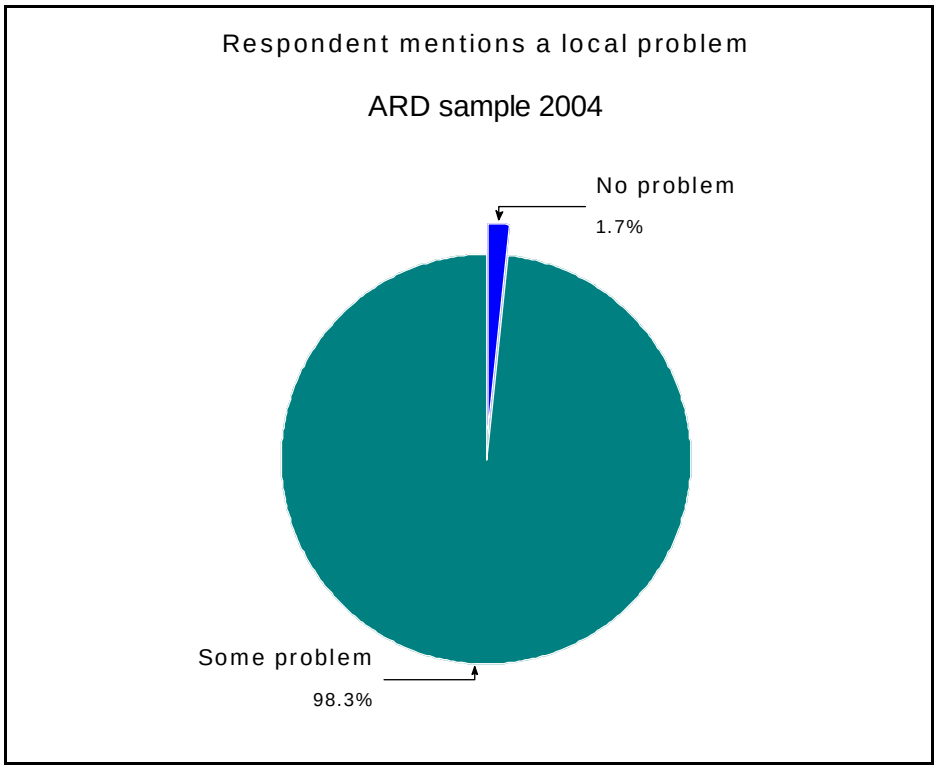

Figure IV. 1 Respondent mentions a local problem

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, 53% of the respondents were able to demonstrate efficacy at this level. This is lower than in 2002 when almost 6 out of every 10 respondents were able to mention a solution to the local problem they had identified.

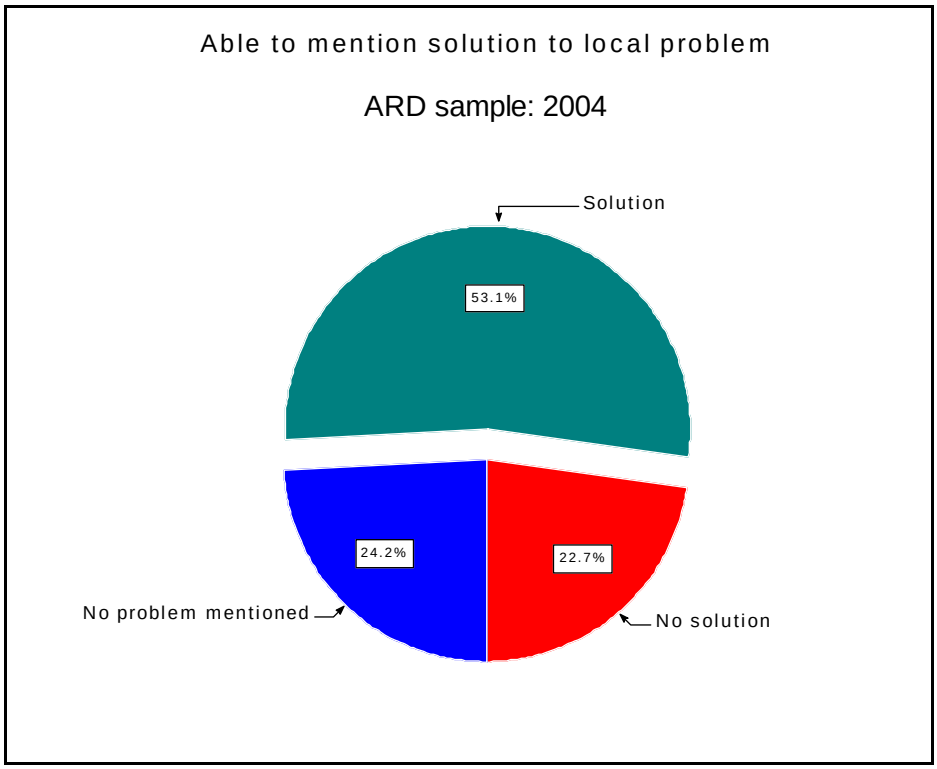

Figure IV. 2 Able to mention solution to local problem

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 steeply to only 17%, which is less than half the number identified in 2002 (35%).

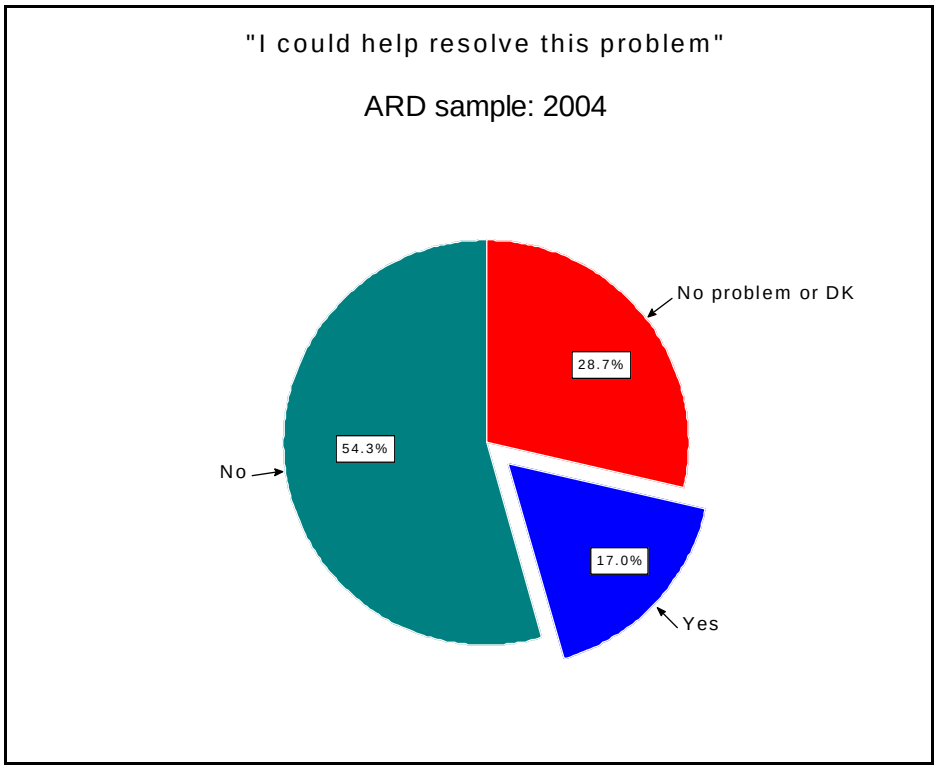

Figure IV. 3 "I could help resolve this problem"

The next question in the series, EFF4, asks, "What could you do about the problem?" The results are shown in Figure IV. 4, in which the percentage of efficacious respondents drops further, to 16%.

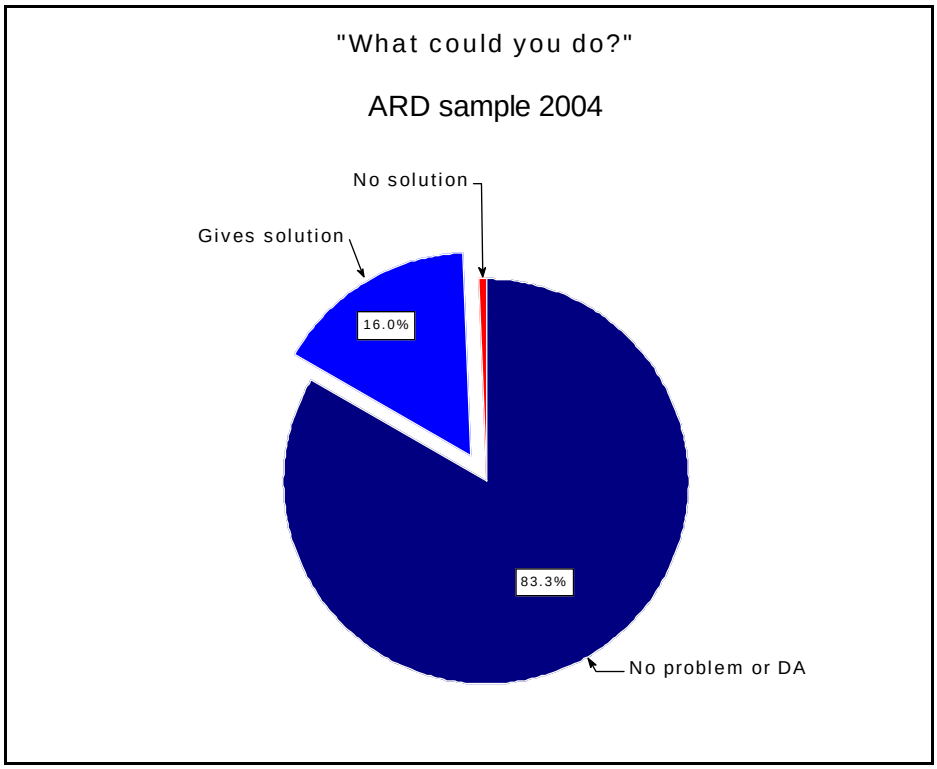

Figure IV. 4 "What could you do?"

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 a little more than one-in-ten of the respondents in the ARD-3D sample. This means that in the entire sample, only 10% of respondents reach the highest level on the efficacy scale. This is half of the percentage of respondents attaining this level of efficacy in 2002.

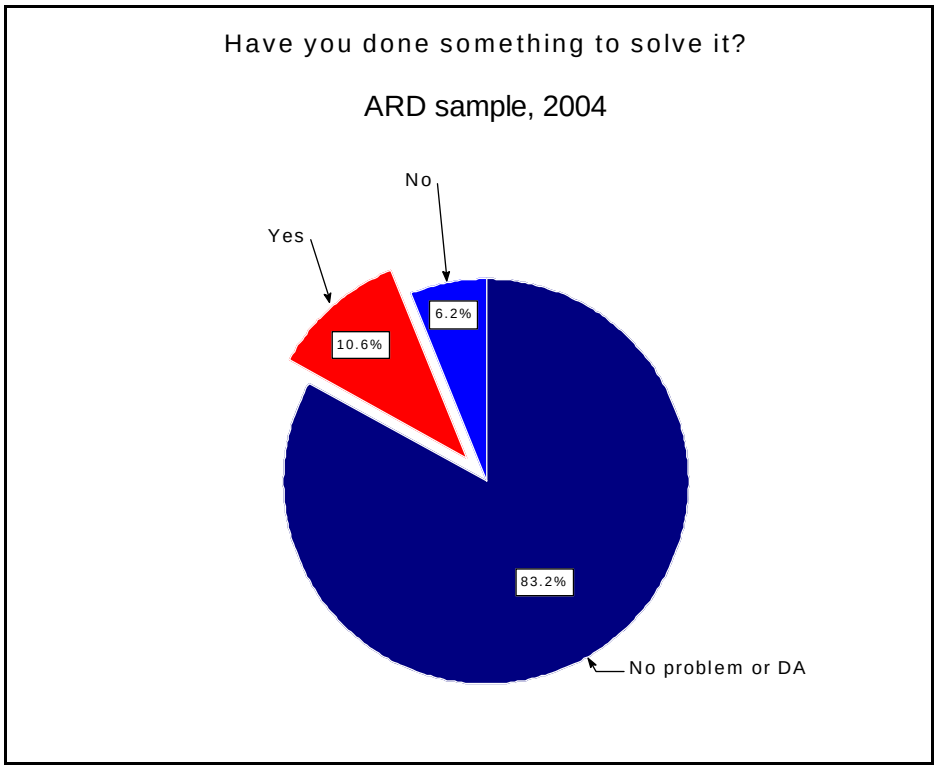

Figure IV. 5 Have you done something to solve it?

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. It shows that overall efficacy varies from a high of 2.8 in Tena to .8 in Cotacachi, on a scale from 0 to 5. With the exception of Tena, no other canton in the sample reaches even up to the middle of the scale (2.5). The level of efficacy across the 15 cantons in 2004 is considerably lower than it was in 2002, by about .5 on the scale. In that year, the mean level of efficacy touched or crossed the 2.5 mark on the scale in as many as 7 cantons. The drop in the overall level of efficacy over the two year period, from 2.3 to 1.7 can be seen in Figure IV. 7. This difference holds even after controlling for gender, age and wealth.

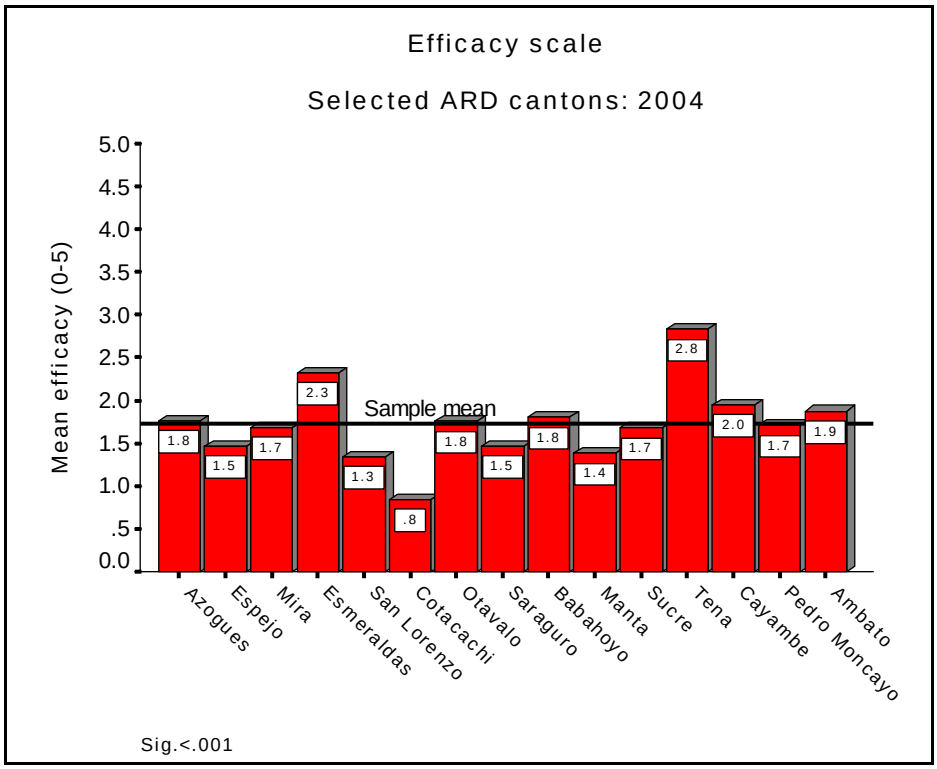

Figure IV. 6 Efficacy Scale: Selected ARD cantons, 2004

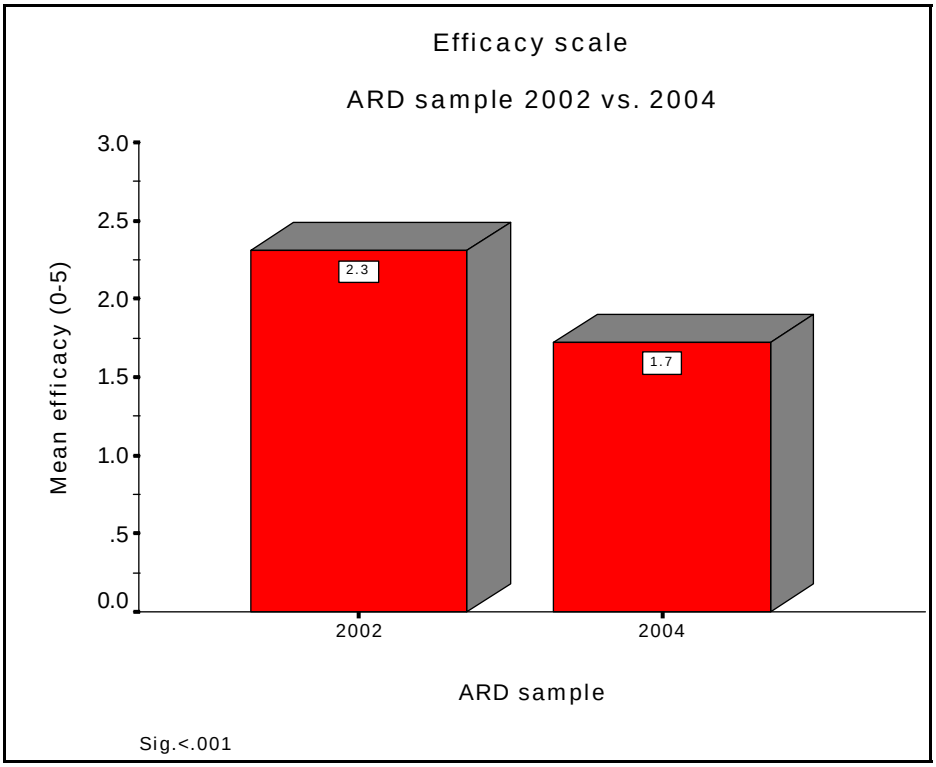

Figure IV. 7 Efficacy Scale: ARD sample 2002 vs. 2004

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. 8. There we see considerable variation in efficacy. For example, Tena and Esmeraldas score well above the sample mean, with Cayambe and Ambato following. On the low side are Espejo, Cotacachi, Saraguro, and Manta. Comparing these results to those of 2002, one is struck by the fact that San Lorenzo, which did surprisingly well in 2002 considering its backward profile (figure not shown), now unfortunately presents a low level of efficacy that conforms to its overall image.

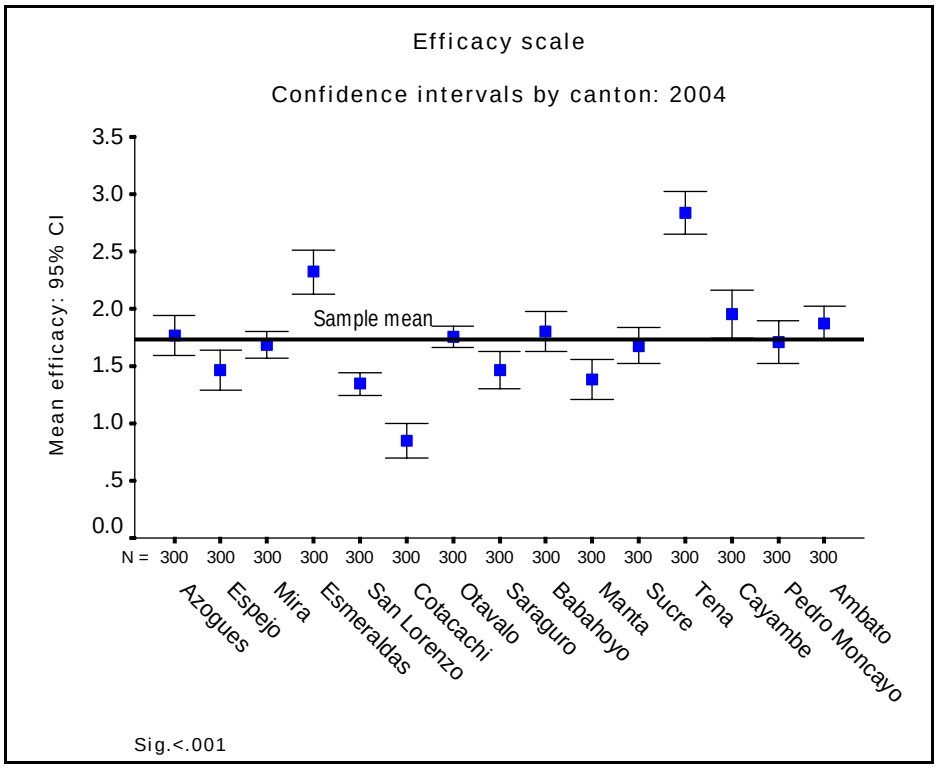

Figure IV. 8 Efficacy Scale: Confidence intervals by canton, 2004

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. But is the scale valid? For instance, 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. 9. 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 9.4% of those who score the lowest on problem-solving efficacy made a demand on their municipal government in the previous year, whereas 34% of Ecuadorians who scored at the top of the efficacy scale – almost four times as many – made such demands.

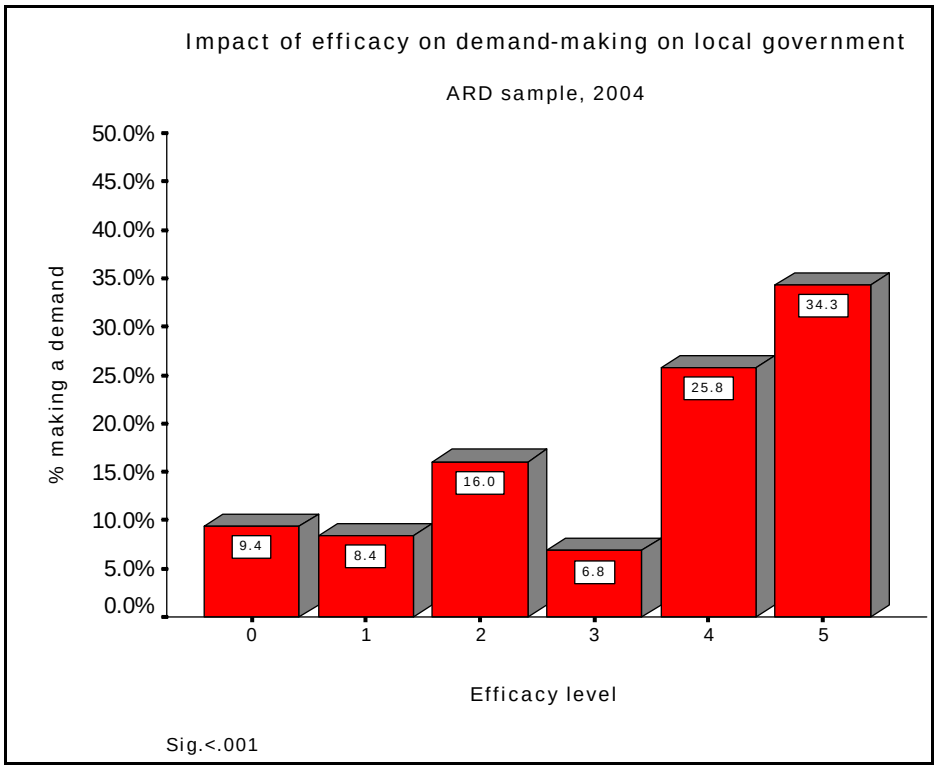

Figure IV. 9 Impact of efficacy on demand-making on local government: ARD sample 2004

These findings suggest that the ARD-3D program should seek 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. 8 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. 10. Although the relationship is not 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.

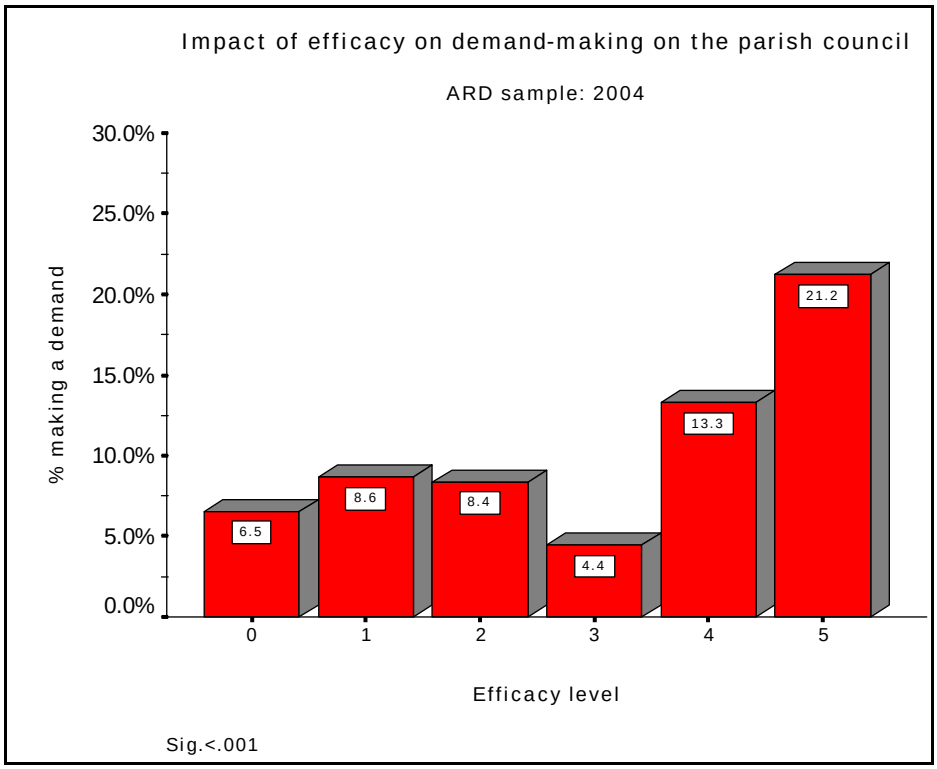

Figure IV. 10 Impact of efficacy on demand-making on the parish council

ARD sample: 2004

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. 11. There it can be seen that there is a strong sense of optimism in most of the 15 municipalities, but Saraguro, Ambato and, especially, San Lorenzo are more negative than the mean of the group. Saraguro also showed a low level of optimism in 2002. What could be causing such low levels of optimism?

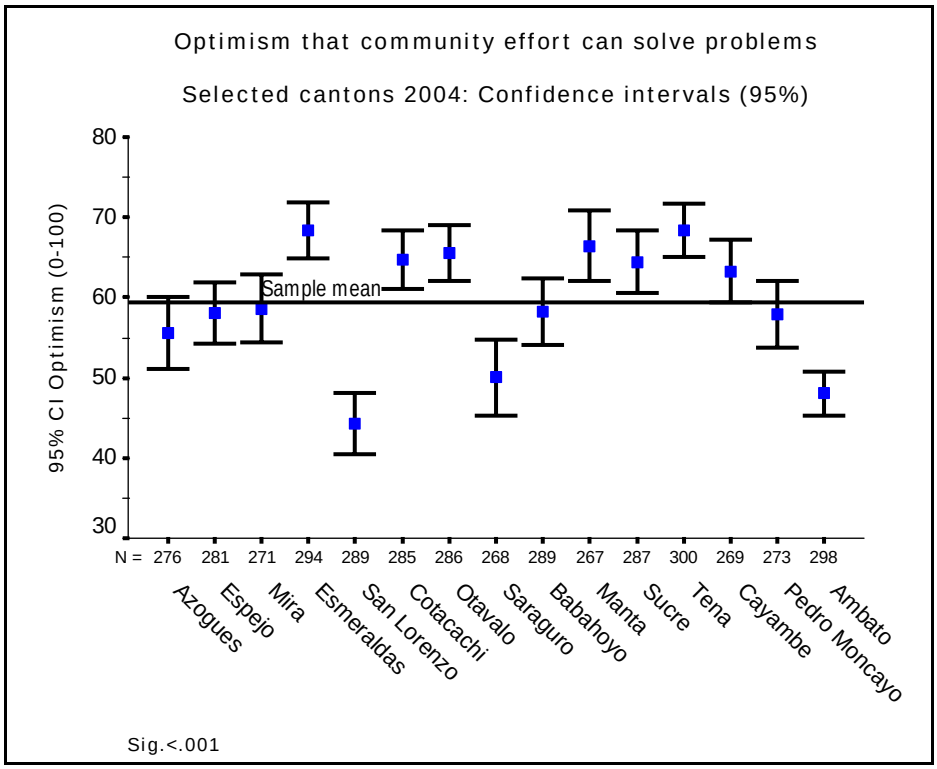

Figure IV. 11 Optimism that community effort can solve problems: Selected cantons 2004

Optimism about solving local problems is also a function of demographic and socio-economic characteristics. An OLS regression analysis (not shown) on the 2004 ARD sample found, similar to the findings using the 2002 ARD sample, that while age makes no difference on optimism, gender, education, wealth and urbanization do. The impact of gender is significant and strong, as shown in Figure IV. 12. Males are more optimistic than females, even when controlling for education and wealth.

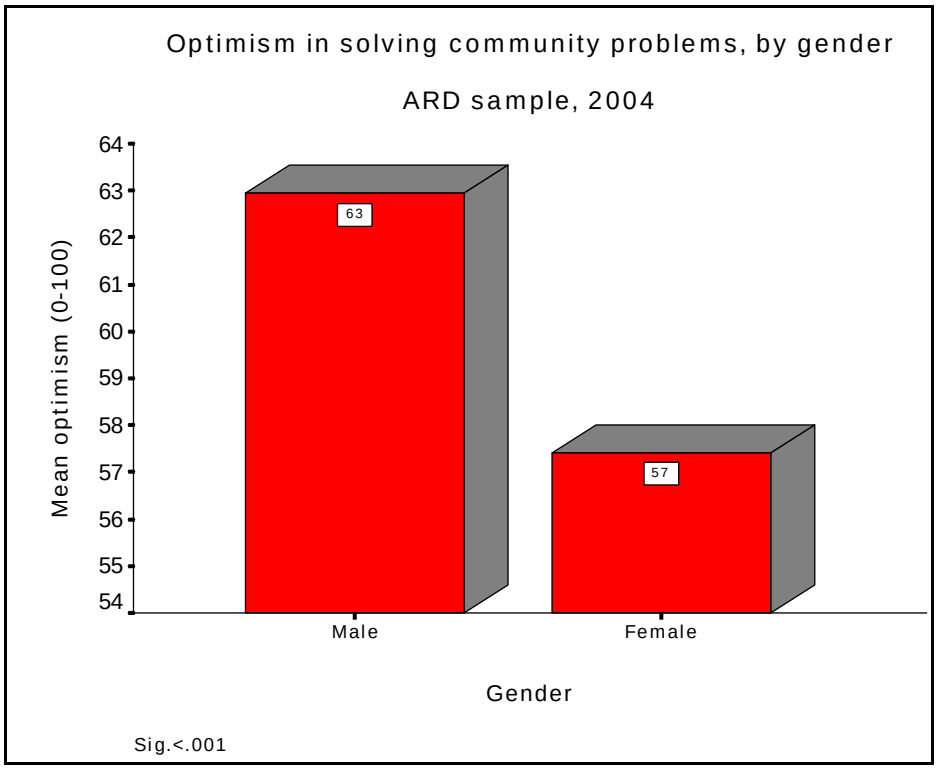

Figure IV. 12 Optimism in solving community problems, by gender: ARD sample 2004

The results shown in Figure IV. 13 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.

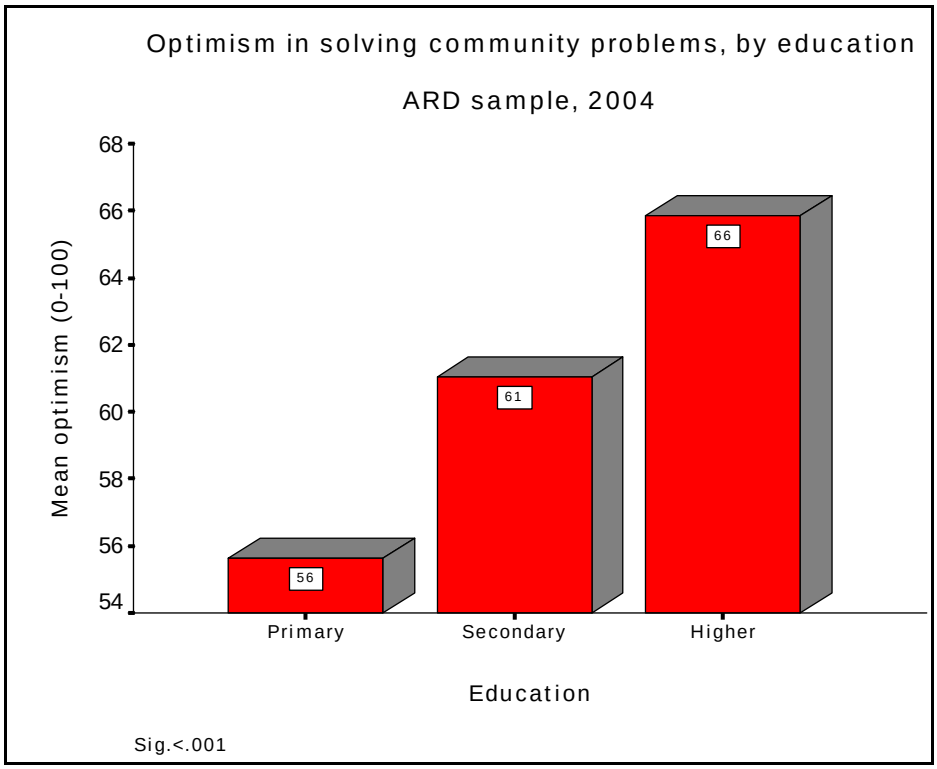

Figure IV. 13 Optimism in solving community problems, by education: ARD sample 2004

The impact of urbanization is also clear from Figure IV. 14. 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).

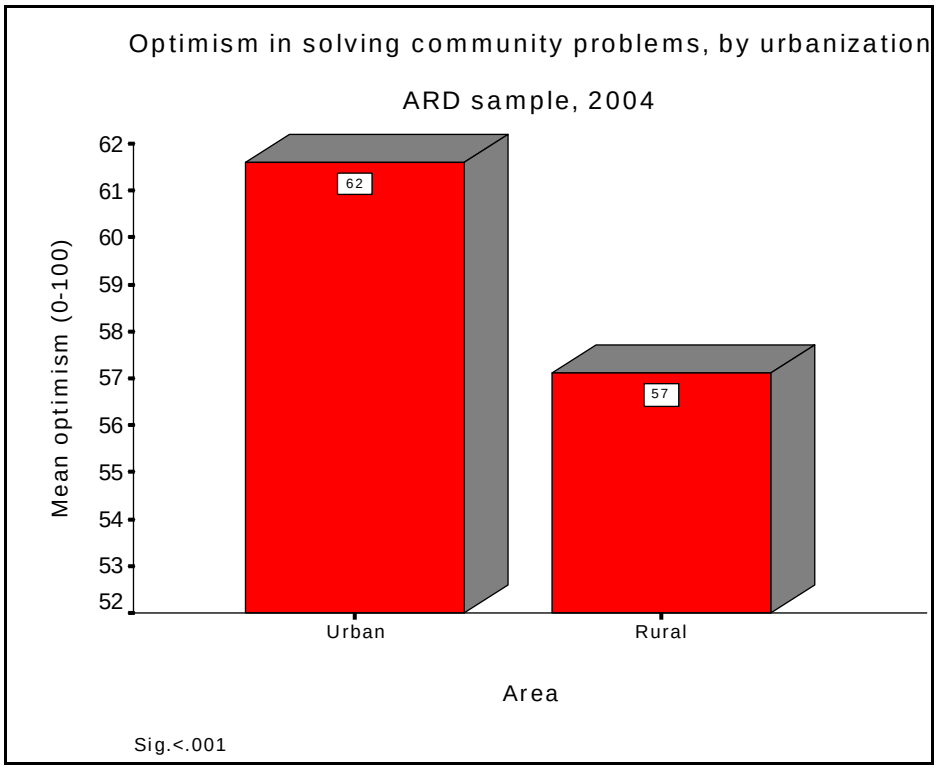

Figure IV. 14 Optimism in solving community problems: by urbanization

Based on the above findings, we should control for these factors affecting optimism on problem solving and re-examine the differences among the ARD-3D cantons. The results are shown in Figure IV. 15. Even with these controls, however, San Lorenzo, Saraguro and Ambato remain low.

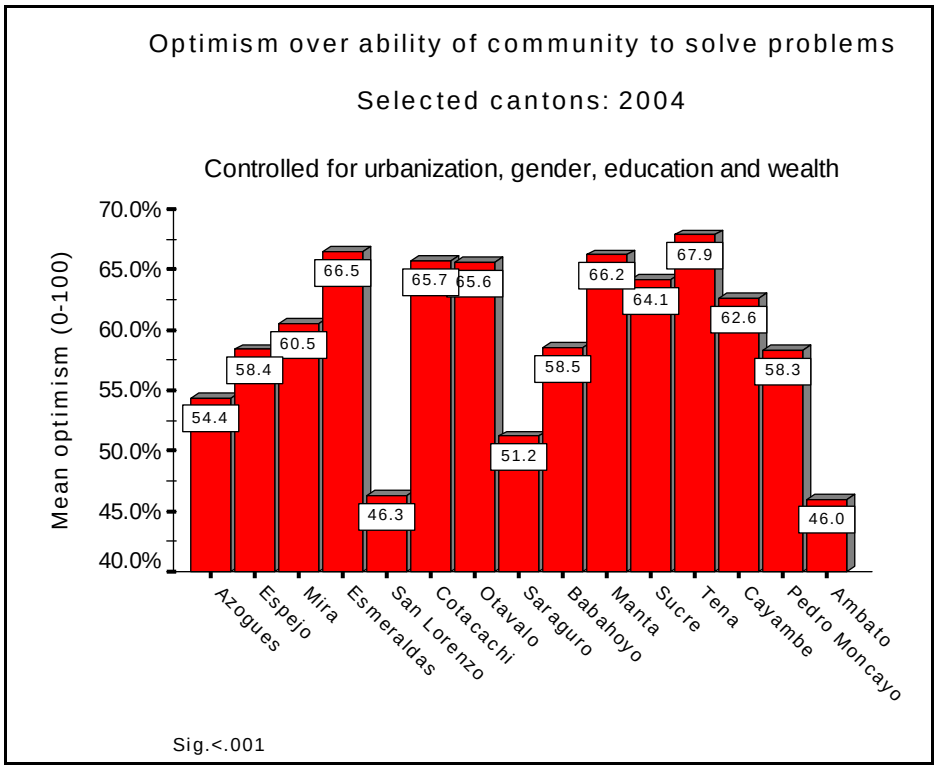

Figure IV. 15 Optimism over ability of community to solve problems: Selected cantons, 2004

Controlled for urbanization, gender, wealth and education

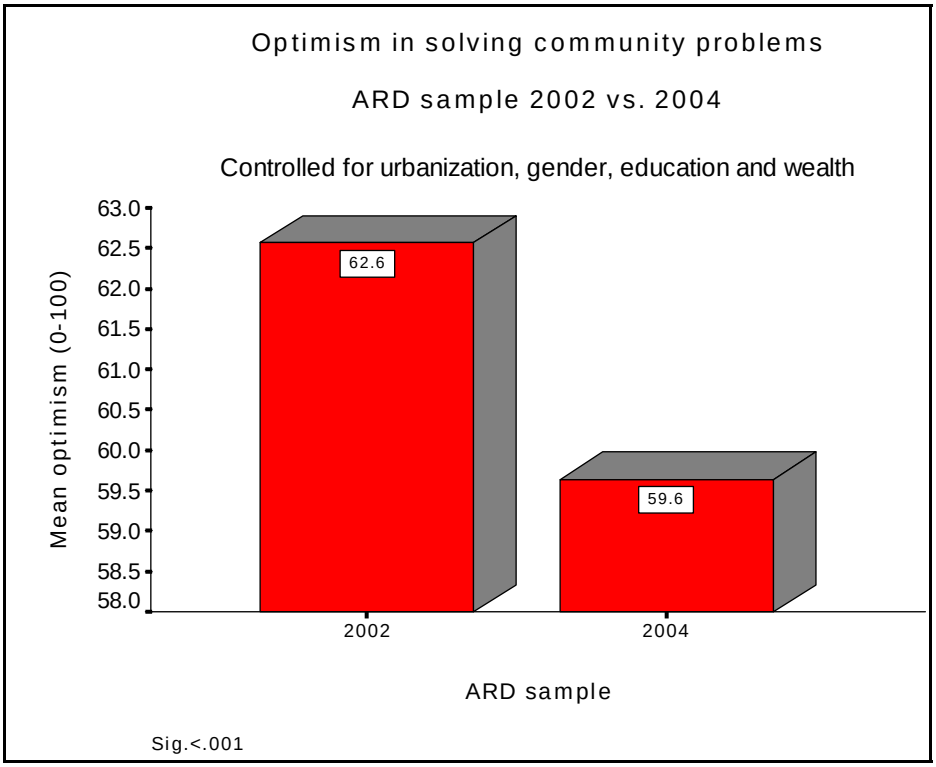

Figure IV. 16 Optimism over ability of community to solve problems: ARD sample 2002 vs. 2004
Controlled for urbanization, gender, wealth and education

Controlling for urbanization, gender, education and wealth also does little to reduce the differences in mean optimism between the two ARD samples. This is shown in Figure IV. 16. Optimism regarding the community's ability to solve local problems declined by 3 percentage points between 2002 and 2004.

Responsiveness of the Municipality

Little would it serve to have citizens participate in municipal affairs if the institution were 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. 17. The population is evenly split on this evaluation and overall has a more favorable evaluation of the mayor's performance compared to 2002.

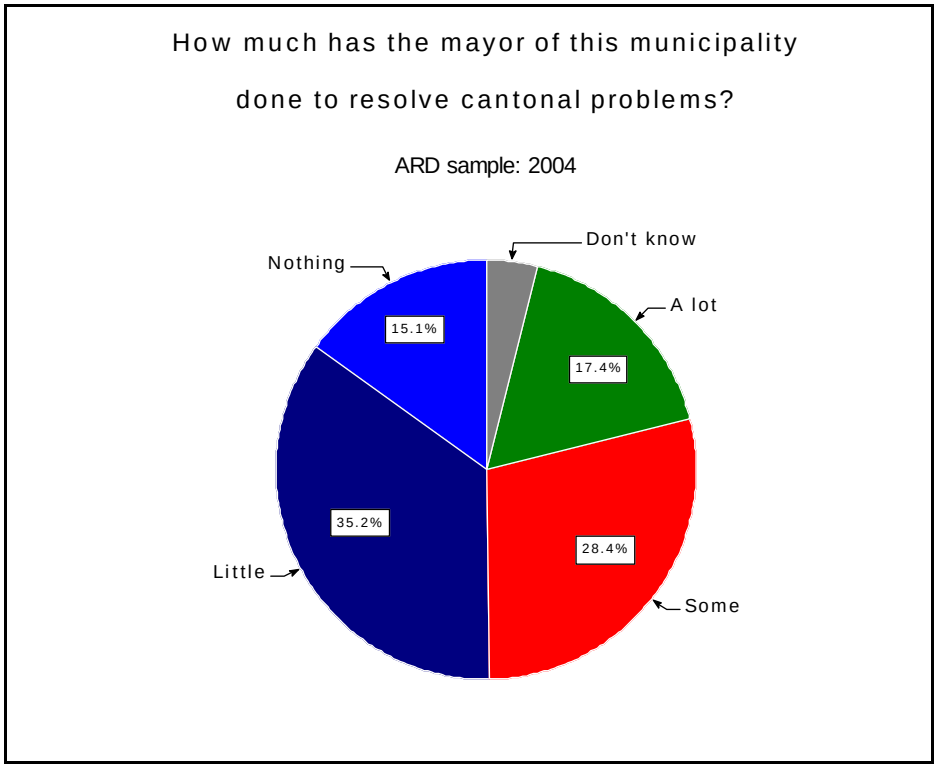

Figure IV. 17 How much has the mayor of this municipality done to resolve cantonal problems?

We next look at the council, which is shown in Figure IV. 18. 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. But here, too, there is an improvement in the evaluation of the municipal council compared to 2002.

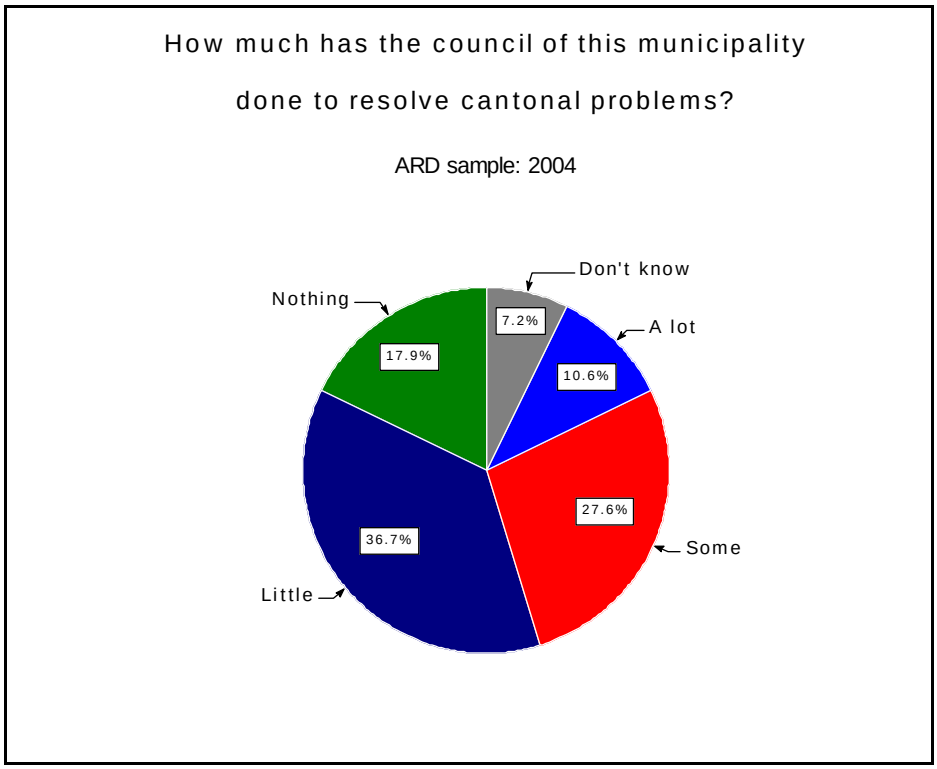

Figure IV. 18 How much has the council of this municipality done to resolve cantonal problems?

We next examine these results by municipality to determine if they vary. The results are shown in Figure IV. 19. This is a complex plot, so it has to be studied carefully. In each canton, with the exception of San Lorenzo, mayors score better than councils, but in most (e.g., Tena, Ambato, Cayambe) the gap is very small and insignificant (the "I" for both variables do not differ from each other). In other cases, such as Manta, Esmeraldas and Babahoyo, the gap is extremely wide. The other information that emerges from this chart is the wide variation in confidence in the mayors and councils. The mayor of Esmeralda seems to be very much trusted to solve problems, followed by that of Manta (which topped the list in 2002). In stark contrast, both the mayor and council of San Lorenzo seem to be very mistrusted, a dubious distinction they enjoyed also in 2002.

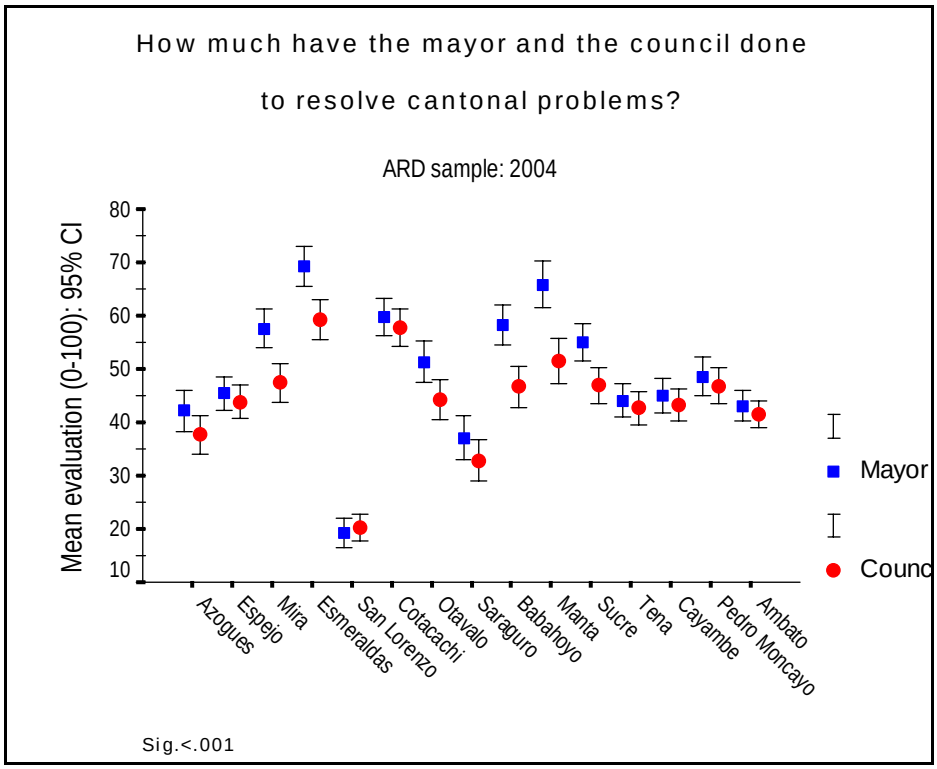

Figure IV. 19 How much have the mayor and the council done to resolve cantonal problems? ARD sample 2004

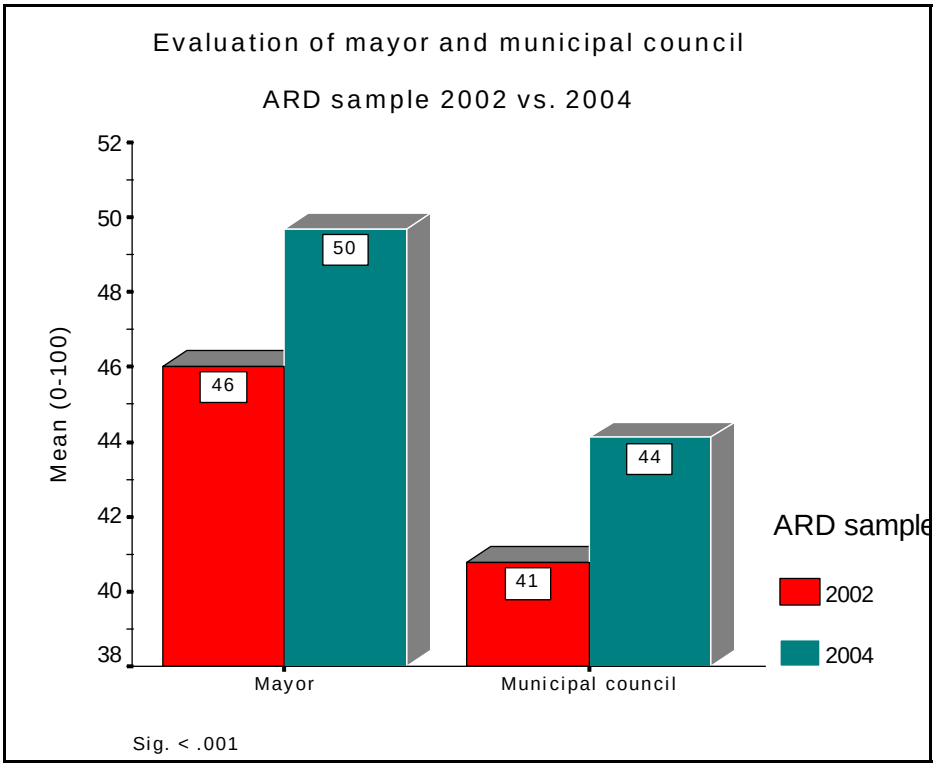

Figure IV. 20 Evaluation of the mayor and the municipal council: ARD sample 2002 vs. 2004

Finally, Figure IV. 20 shows that, whatever the variations across the cantons in 2004, comparing the cantons as a group across the two year period shows that evaluations of both the mayor and the municipal council have improved, by 4 and 3 percentage points, respectively. These differences hold even after controls for gender, age and wealth are introduced.

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 presented in Figure IV. 21, which shows that 47.1% of the respondents in the combined 15 canton sample feel that they have no influence. This is a substantial improvement in perceptions of responsiveness compared to 2002, when 55.5% of the respondents in the sample felt that they could not influence the municipality's actions.

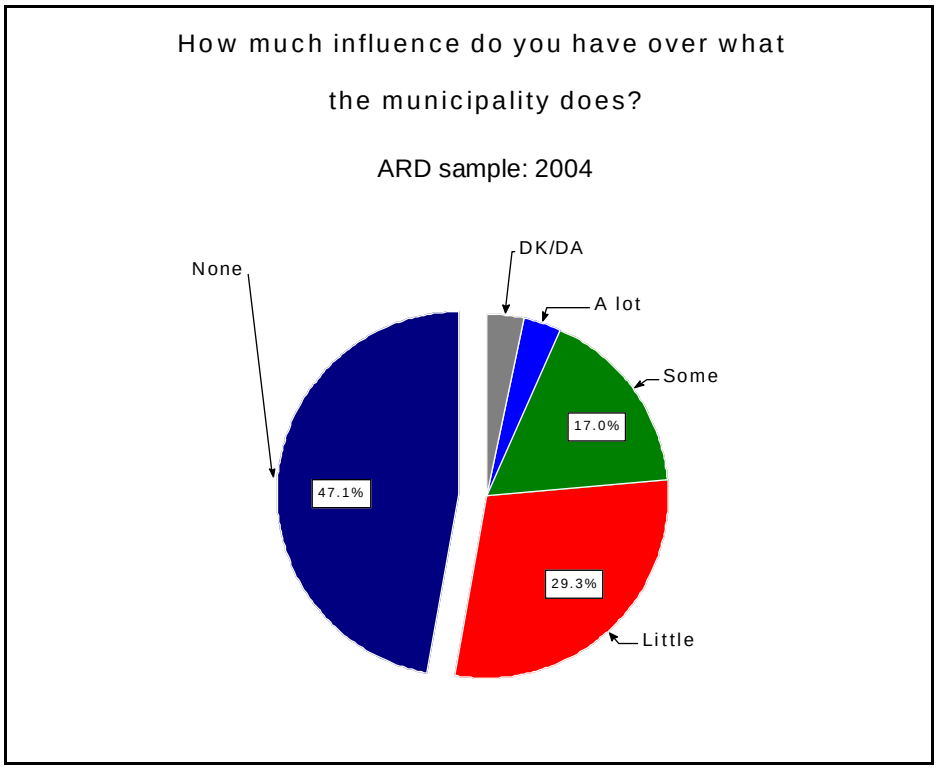

Figure IV. 21 How much influence do you have over what the municipality does?

ARD sample 2004

We now examine these results for each of the 15 cantons, with the results shown in Figure IV. 22. There are two clear groupings here, one for low sense of responsiveness and another with moderate levels. The low group is comprised of San Lorenzo, Otavalo, and Sucre; of these, the first two were also included in the low group in 2002. The rest of the cantons fall in the moderate group.

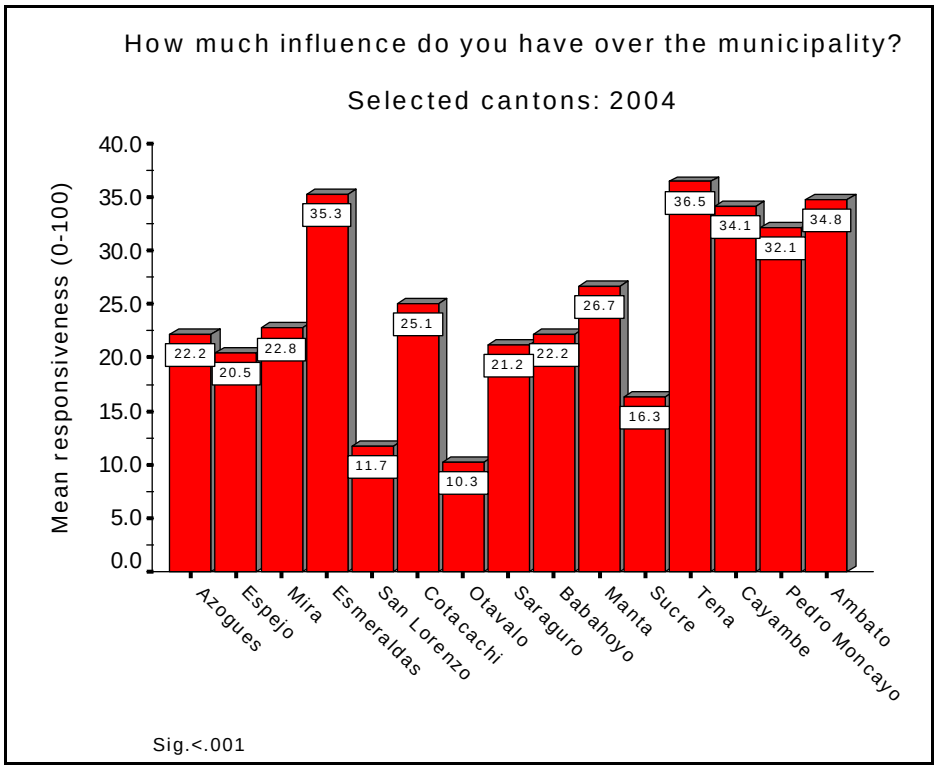

Figure IV. 22 How much influence do you have over the municipality?

Selected cantons, 2004

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. 4). Clearly, while the mayor stands out as having the strongest influence, the results do vary from canton-to-canton.

Table IV. 4 Who has the most influence in municipal decision-making?

% within Cantón

	Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato
The mayor [president of city council)	55.4%	75.7%	58.5%	76.0%	59.8%	84.1%	64.6%	66.7%	56.8%	67.2%	69.1%	69.1%	61.8%	70.0%	72.9%
The mayor's party	11.2%	9.2%	10.5%	8.7%	15.0%	3.8%	8.2%	7.2%	17.9%	7.5%	11.7%	4.5%	20.0%	8.6%	15.0%
City Council	18.4%	7.5%	22.0%	11.5%	24.0%	9.7%	15.7%	11.4%	13.0%	10.6%	8.7%	17.7%	12.6%	14.6%	10.0%
Your Province's Deputy	4.1%	2.4%	3.6%		.4%	.3%	1.1%	3.0%	1.8%	.8%	1.5%	.3%	.4%	3.2%	.4%
Central Government	5.6%	3.8%	5.1%	3.1%	.8%	1.7%	9.3%	7.6%	8.8%	9.4%	5.3%	3.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Communitarian Organizations	2.6%			.3%			.7%	2.7%	.7%	1.5%	2.3%	2.8%	2.1%	1.1%	
NGOs	.7%	.3%	.4%			.3%			.4%			.3%		.7%	
Private entrepreneurs	1.9%	.7%		.3%			.4%	.4%	.4%	2.6%	1.5%		.7%	.4%	
Others		.3%						1.1%	.4%	.4%		1.4%	1.1%		.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%

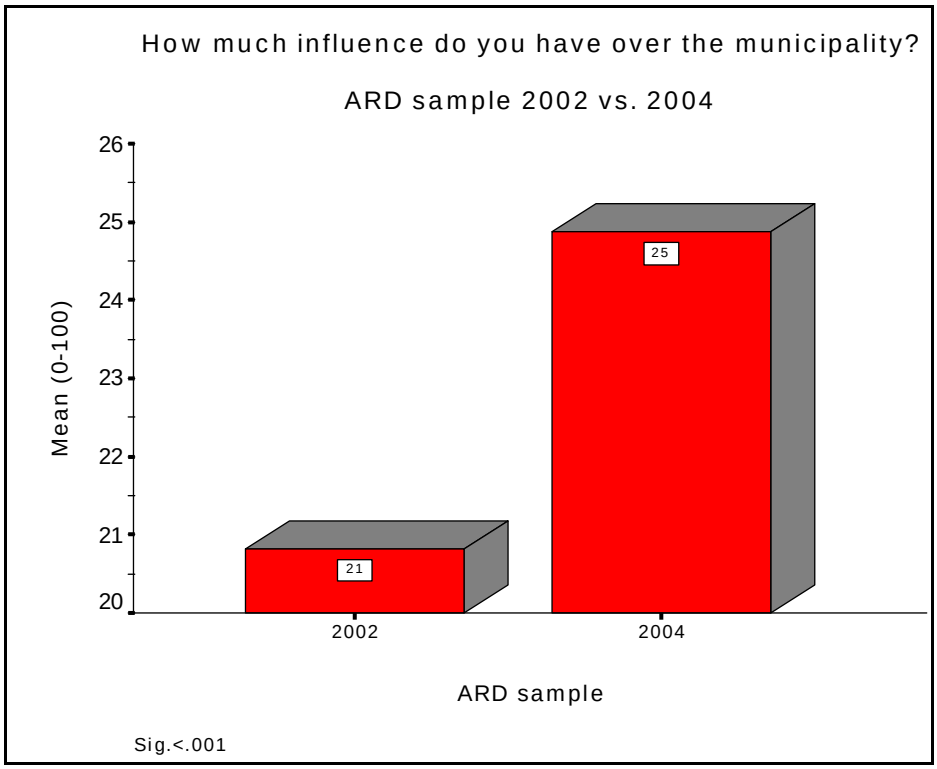

Figure IV. 23 How much influence do you have over the municipality?

ARD sample 2002 vs. 2004

Figure IV. 23 shows that over the two year period, perceptions of responsiveness have changed for the better in the 15 cantons taken together. The overall degree of influence that respondents feel they have over municipal actions rose from 21 to 25 on a 0-100 scale. This increase holds even after controlling for gender, age and wealth.

Knowledge of the ARD-3D Program

Two questions were included in the survey to determine the level of knowledge of the respondents of the ARD-3D program so that changes could be detected over time. We first asked if the respondent had heard of the program (MUNI17). For all practical purposes, in July, 2002, the project was invisible to nearly all of the respondents. Only 1.9% had heard of it (figure not shown). However, in two years this figure rose to 5%. These results are shown in Figure IV. 24.

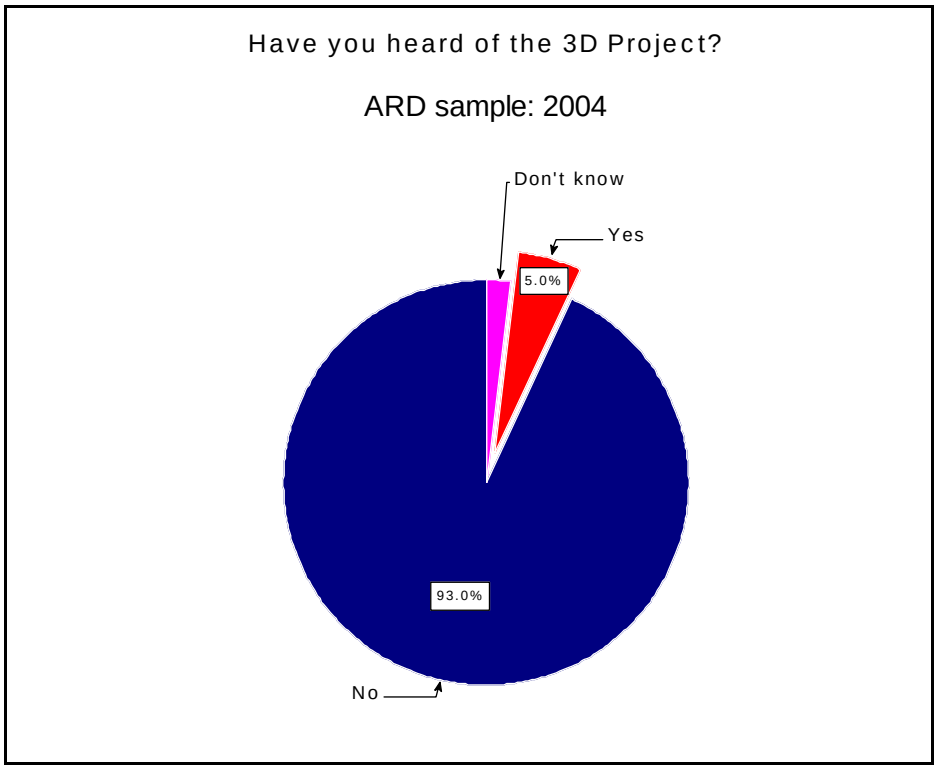

Figure IV. 24 Have you heard of the 3D Project? ARD sample: 2004

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 are shown in Figure IV. 25. Though still very small (.7%), the proportion of respondents who attribute the improvements in their community to the ARD-3D program represents an increase of 250% over its level in 2002, when it was a tiny .2%.

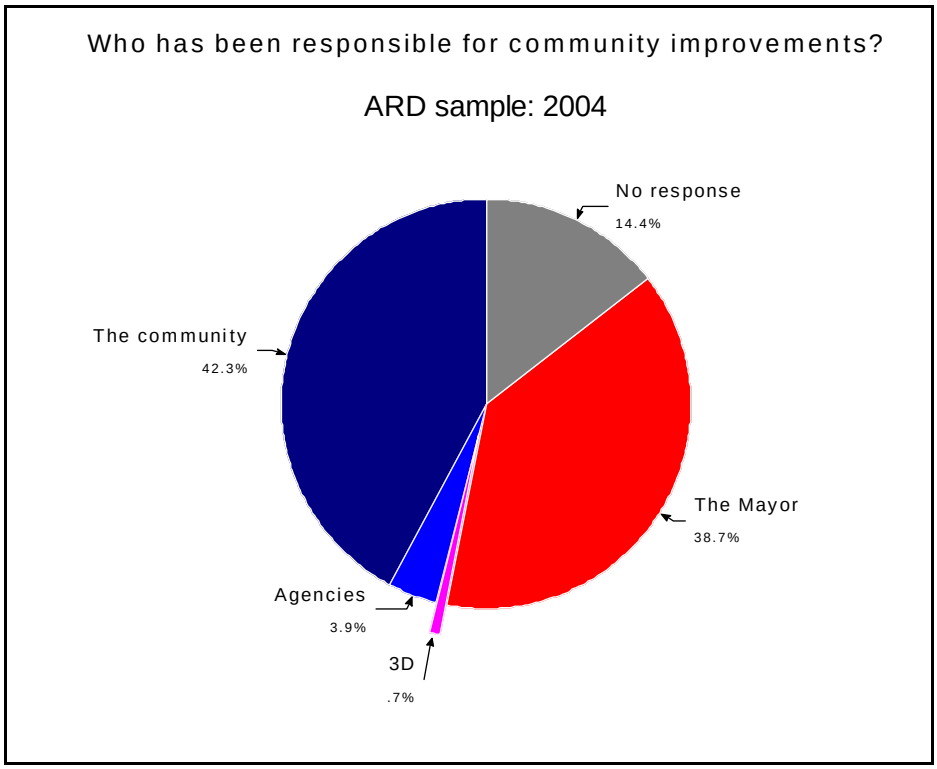

Figure IV. 25 Who has been responsible for community improvements? ARD sample 2004

Conclusions

This chapter has provided an X-ray of the concerns expressed by the residents of the 15 selected municipalities in 2004. We now know 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. What is most important, we have been able to take a first step in assessing the impact of the ARD-3D program. The findings here consistently demonstrated wide differences among the 15 selected municipalities; the needs, demands, and responsiveness vary so much from one to the other. At the same time they suggest that in a short time span of 2 years the ARD-3D program has succeeded in making a symbolic and substantive impact among the 15 cantons.

Appendix I: Frequency distributions of Key Local Government Items by Cantón

MUNIFA How did you learn about that assembly ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

% within MUNICIPI Cantón

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNIFA How did you learn about that assembly ?	On the radio		2.6%	8.1%	27.3%	27.8%			30.0%	4.0%	16.7%	15.0%	4.9%	28.1%	12.5%		11.8%
	On TV	11.1%		2.7%	4.5%	5.6%											1.3%
	On newspapers				9.1%								4.9%	3.1%			1.9%
	Public adventisements, Posters		15.8%	16.2%	2.3%		26.7%	12.5%		24.0%	16.7%	5.0%	12.2%	6.3%	4.2%	18.8%	11.6%
	A friend or family	11.1%	5.3%	16.2%	20.5%	44.4%	13.3%	25.0%	20.0%	40.0%	25.0%	25.0%	17.1%	9.4%	8.3%	18.8%	18.5%
	By an invitation from the mayor or the city hall council	77.8%	76.3%	56.8%	36.4%	22.2%	60.0%	62.5%	50.0%	32.0%	41.7%	55.0%	61.0%	53.1%	75.0%	62.5%	54.8%
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%

NP1A Have you attended a municipal meeting during the last twelve months? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
NP1A Have you attended a municipal meeting during the last twelve months?	Yes	2.3%	9.0%	10.7%	10.9%	6.1%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	4.1%	4.7%	4.3%	13.0%	6.4%	8.0%	2.7%	6.3%
	No	97.7%	91.0%	89.3%	89.1%	93.9%	95.3%	95.7%	96.0%	95.9%	95.3%	95.7%	87.0%	93.6%	92.0%	97.3%	93.7%
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%

MUNIFB How did you learn about that assembly ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															Total
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	
MUNIFB How did you learn about that assembly ?	On the radio			12.9%	12.5%	27.8%	7.1%	7.7%	16.7%	8.3%		23.1%	10.3%	10.5%	9.5%	12.5%	10.8%
	On TV			3.2%	6.3%										9.5%	12.5%	2.2%
	On newspapers				3.1%			7.7%			15.4%		5.1%				2.2%
	Public adventisements, Posters	14.3%	33.3%	3.2%	9.4%	5.6%	21.4%	7.7%		16.7%	23.1%		7.7%		4.8%	25.0%	10.8%
	A friend or family	14.3%	7.4%	29.0%	31.3%	44.4%	14.3%	23.1%	8.3%	33.3%	38.5%	23.1%	20.5%	5.3%	19.0%	37.5%	22.9%
	By an invitation from the mayor or the city hall council	71.4%	59.3%	51.6%	37.5%	22.2%	57.1%	53.8%	75.0%	41.7%	23.1%	53.8%	56.4%	84.2%	57.1%	12.5%	51.3%
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%

NP1B Attended neighborhod council in last year * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															Total
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	
NP1B Attended neighborhod council in last year	Yes	17.0%	16.0%	22.3%	29.3%	25.3%	19.7%	18.7%	16.4%	8.7%	14.7%	10.0%	40.7%	19.3%	17.8%	10.8%	19.1%
	No	83.0%	84.0%	77.7%	70.7%	74.7%	80.3%	81.3%	83.6%	91.3%	85.3%	90.0%	59.3%	80.7%	82.2%	89.2%	80.9%
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%

MUNIFC How did you know about that meeting ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															Total
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	
MUNIFC How did you know about that meeting ?	On the radio			1.5%	9.2%	22.7%		3.6%	4.2%	3.8%	4.7%		.8%	8.6%	3.9%	9.7%	5.2%
	On TV	2.0%	2.1%		3.4%										2.0%		.7%
	On newspapers		2.1%		2.3%					3.8%			.8%		2.0%	9.7%	1.1%
	Public adventisements, Posters	2.0%	33.3%	6.0%	9.2%		35.6%	5.4%	4.2%	11.5%	4.7%	3.3%	14.0%	25.9%	25.5%	35.5%	13.7%
	A friend or family	17.6%	12.5%	23.9%	19.5%	32.0%	15.3%	21.4%	14.6%	26.9%	20.9%	40.0%	10.7%	10.3%	17.6%	6.5%	18.6%

	By an invitation from the mayor or the city hall council	78.4%	50.0%	68.7%	56.3%	45.3%	49.2%	69.6%	77.1%	53.8%	69.8%	56.7%	73.6%	55.2%	49.0%	38.7%	60.8%
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%

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? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saragurо	Bababoyo	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	15.6%	25.7%	20.7%	17.1%	7.3%	22.7%	7.7%	14.0%	15.7%	7.0%	12.7%	24.7%	11.1%	12.5%	11.4%	15.1%
	No	84.4%	74.3%	79.3%	82.9%	92.7%	77.3%	92.3%	86.0%	84.3%	93.0%	87.3%	75.3%	88.9%	87.5%	88.6%	84.9%
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%

NP2A Have you ever required help or presented a petition to parrish council during the last twelve months? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saragurо	Bababoyo	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	10.4%	6.7%	10.4%	11.9%	9.5%	11.0%	5.0%	11.7%	6.1%	5.6%	5.4%	20.7%	13.0%	5.9%	9.0%	9.5%
	No	89.6%	93.3%	89.6%	88.1%	90.5%	89.0%	95.0%	88.3%	93.9%	94.4%	94.6%	79.3%	87.0%	94.1%	91.0%	90.5%
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%

NP2B In your opinion does the parrish council help to improve the community problems ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saragurо	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
NP2B In your opinion does the parrish	A lot	4.4%	4.8%	11.5%	4.3%	10.2%	8.4%	8.4%	5.7%	6.7%	19.2%	6.4%	6.5%	6.5%	6.0%	2.4%	7.4%
	Some	16.1%	23.0%	27.0%	20.2%	18.1%	22.1%	31.1%	23.3%	25.1%	24.1%	26.1%	14.1%	20.6%	26.0%	32.1%	22.9%

council help to improve the community problems ?	Little	33.5%	31.7%	29.0%	39.4%	31.7%	41.8%	29.9%	30.2%	31.8%	26.9%	38.3%	47.1%	38.8%	36.0%	38.7%	35.1%
	Nothing	46.0%	40.5%	32.5%	36.2%	40.0%	27.8%	30.5%	40.8%	36.5%	29.8%	29.2%	32.2%	34.1%	32.0%	26.9%	34.5%
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%

SGL1 Would you say that the services that the city hall is providing to people are ... ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababahoyo	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	.7%	1.7%	7.1%	6.3%	.4%	3.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%	10.4%	3.4%	1.0%	.4%	2.9%	.3%	3.1%
	Good	28.8%	26.6%	40.1%	41.9%	7.6%	40.6%	43.1%	22.1%	36.4%	51.2%	43.3%	21.7%	26.5%	31.3%	25.6%	32.8%
	Fair	39.4%	46.6%	43.5%	40.5%	37.7%	40.3%	39.0%	31.6%	45.5%	32.2%	41.3%	48.8%	54.5%	47.5%	53.9%	42.9%
	Bad	25.0%	20.3%	8.2%	9.2%	36.0%	12.8%	14.1%	36.8%	12.9%	3.8%	10.2%	21.7%	15.6%	16.5%	17.4%	17.2%
	Very bad	6.2%	4.8%	1.0%	2.1%	18.2%	2.8%	1.4%	7.0%	2.4%	2.4%	1.7%	6.8%	2.9%	1.8%	2.7%	4.1%
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? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababahoyo	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	4.1%	6.2%	15.6%	11.7%	7.6%	4.5%	4.5%	8.2%	11.6%	15.0%	8.1%	6.1%	7.6%	10.1%	4.5%	8.4%
	Good	49.2%	43.2%	50.7%	45.6%	31.4%	55.2%	41.7%	45.7%	37.9%	49.5%	56.9%	34.3%	37.9%	42.7%	30.0%	43.8%
	Neither good nor bad	26.2%	30.3%	27.8%	25.4%	32.6%	30.0%	40.6%	24.2%	35.3%	25.7%	23.7%	26.5%	38.4%	35.2%	26.5%	29.9%
	Bad	15.6%	16.2%	5.2%	5.6%	15.1%	9.4%	8.0%	18.7%	9.4%	7.8%	9.0%	24.1%	13.1%	5.5%	13.5%	11.6%
	Very bad	4.9%	4.1%	.7%	11.7%	13.4%	.9%	5.2%	3.2%	5.8%	1.9%	2.4%	9.0%	3.0%	6.5%	25.5%	6.3%
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%

LGL1 In your opinion, who has responded better to help to solve the problems of your community? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
LGL1 In your opinion, who has	The central government	2.5%	2.4%	4.5%	20.2%	14.8%	3.9%	2.7%	5.8%	4.6%	1.8%	2.6%	12.4%	2.1%	1.4%	4.8%	5.8%

responded better to help to solve the problems of your community?	The representatives	4.7%	6.2%	6.2%	2.4%	7.2%	3.2%	1.0%	6.1%	6.8%	4.8%	3.6%	14.5%	2.4%	1.4%	2.1%	4.8%
	The City Hall	53.1%	63.2%	75.7%	68.3%	50.2%	74.8%	83.8%	57.8%	67.5%	83.4%	79.9%	54.1%	74.0%	79.9%	82.2%	69.9%
	None	39.4%	27.8%	12.3%	9.1%	22.7%	17.7%	8.8%	30.0%	19.6%	8.9%	12.0%	15.9%	20.1%	15.8%	9.9%	17.9%
	All of them equally	.4%	.3%	1.4%		5.1%	.4%	3.7%	.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.8%	3.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.0%	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%	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? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															Total
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	
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	41.0%	56.0%	49.0%	66.2%	49.8%	56.4%	47.9%	44.8%	55.7%	44.5%	60.5%	55.8%	67.1%	62.6%	65.2%	55.1%
	The central government should assume	48.7%	36.8%	44.8%	28.1%	47.8%	41.5%	35.1%	50.0%	41.5%	49.4%	29.3%	34.9%	27.3%	34.3%	26.4%	38.2%
	Do not change anything	3.3%	1.7%	4.2%	2.5%	2.0%	.4%	14.6%	4.0%	2.4%	.8%	1.1%	3.3%	3.5%	1.7%	6.0%	3.5%
	Give more to the city hall if they give better services	7.0%	5.5%	2.1%	3.2%	.4%	1.8%	2.4%	1.2%	.3%	5.3%	9.0%	5.9%	2.1%	1.4%	2.3%	3.3%
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%

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? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															Total
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	
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%	14.3%	19.4%	33.9%	22.9%	18.5%	18.8%	11.4%	16.8%	25.0%	20.7%	29.6%	21.3%	15.4%	15.8%	19.8%
	It is not worth it to pay more	87.1%	85.7%	80.6%	66.1%	77.1%	81.5%	81.2%	88.6%	83.2%	75.0%	79.3%	70.4%	78.7%	84.6%	84.2%	80.2%
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%

LGL4 Do you believe that the mayor and the city council respond to what people want ... ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababahoyo	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	2.4%	.7%	5.6%	9.7%		2.4%	4.3%	3.1%	5.8%	9.3%	5.4%	2.0%	1.7%	4.5%	.3%	3.8%
	Most of the time	5.9%	7.2%	18.5%	25.5%	2.0%	16.7%	14.7%	3.8%	10.9%	17.9%	15.9%	11.9%	13.2%	14.5%	8.5%	12.5%
	Sometimes	44.3%	51.5%	49.8%	50.0%	23.5%	48.3%	53.6%	41.5%	55.1%	46.2%	50.2%	59.5%	56.4%	59.3%	72.4%	50.8%
	Almost never	23.2%	23.9%	22.3%	9.1%	47.7%	25.9%	20.1%	23.7%	18.7%	16.1%	20.3%	19.7%	20.2%	17.9%	14.7%	21.6%
	Never	24.2%	16.7%	3.8%	5.7%	26.8%	6.8%	7.2%	27.9%	9.5%	10.4%	8.1%	6.8%	8.4%	3.8%	4.1%	11.4%
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%

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 ? * Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababahoyo	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	4.8%	.7%	5.5%	12.1%		2.7%	4.0%	3.8%	5.8%	11.6%	5.8%	2.4%	2.1%	4.8%	.3%	4.4%
	Most of the time	6.2%	7.2%	22.5%	25.3%	1.7%	14.6%	17.3%	4.8%	18.2%	23.6%	15.0%	10.2%	12.5%	16.6%	7.5%	13.5%
	Sometimes	48.3%	49.5%	46.0%	48.5%	21.9%	49.7%	48.4%	40.8%	52.7%	44.0%	53.2%	59.4%	55.0%	56.2%	72.4%	49.7%
	Almost never	17.8%	26.6%	22.1%	10.1%	49.5%	25.9%	23.8%	23.9%	13.4%	11.3%	18.4%	20.5%	22.5%	18.3%	17.4%	21.5%
	Never	22.9%	16.0%	3.8%	4.0%	26.9%	7.1%	6.5%	26.6%	9.9%	9.5%	7.5%	7.5%	8.0%	4.1%	2.4%	10.9%
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%

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 ? * Cantón

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababahoyo	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	Always	2.2%	.7%	4.9%	8.4%		2.0%	3.7%	2.2%	4.8%	6.2%	4.0%	.7%	1.8%	4.4%	.4%	3.1%
	Most of the time	4.3%	6.2%	17.5%	23.2%	2.4%	16.0%	13.2%	1.8%	11.4%	10.5%	12.0%	11.5%	12.3%	13.9%	7.5%	11.0%
	Sometimes	47.1%	51.2%	42.8%	49.5%	27.4%	47.3%	49.5%	42.5%	50.5%	51.6%	50.9%	57.8%	55.4%	54.9%	70.4%	49.8%

the people want, always, most of the times, some times, almost never, or never ?	Almost never	18.0%	26.0%	29.8%	10.8%	46.6%	27.2%	25.6%	22.3%	18.0%	18.6%	21.1%	21.3%	21.0%	21.2%	19.6%	23.2%
	Never	28.4%	15.9%	4.9%	8.1%	23.6%	7.5%	8.1%	31.1%	15.2%	13.2%	12.0%	8.7%	9.4%	5.5%	2.1%	12.9%
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%

EFF1 Would you say this city hall has a lot of problems, some problems, or not many problems? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saragurо	Bababahoyo	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	46.4%	35.2%	29.2%	34.7%	70.7%	18.5%	26.1%	72.8%	40.9%	32.4%	43.1%	42.4%	21.9%	17.1%	18.6%	37.7%
	Some problems	31.4%	38.2%	44.0%	37.0%	22.1%	31.5%	52.6%	23.3%	34.6%	31.1%	33.7%	45.5%	53.6%	56.7%	64.3%	40.0%
	Few problems	22.2%	26.6%	26.8%	28.3%	7.1%	50.0%	21.3%	3.8%	24.5%	36.5%	23.1%	12.1%	24.5%	26.3%	17.1%	22.3%
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%

MUNI2 In your opinion, what is the biggest problem your municipality currently has? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

% within MUNICIPI Cantón

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saragurо	Bababahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI2 In your opinion, what is the biggest problem your municipality rrently has?	None	1.8%		3.4%	3.5%	.7%	2.7%	2.2%	.5%	.4%	6.0%	.9%		2.1%	2.6%	.4%	1.7%
	Lack of water	13.8%	9.4%	4.9%	12.5%	12.5%	2.7%	7.2%	1.8%	7.2%	12.1%	36.4%	57.0%	11.6%	22.1%	10.8%	15.8%
	Road maintenance	11.2%	11.7%	21.6%	19.8%	28.7%	14.4%	19.8%	7.8%	30.9%	13.7%	14.2%	16.2%	29.6%	29.0%	32.4%	20.7%
	Lack of security, delinquency	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	6.6%	10.3%		3.6%	.9%	4.9%	4.9%		.3%	7.3%	6.5%	10.4%	4.3%
	Clean up of public places	2.7%	.6%	2.6%	3.1%	1.1%	1.8%	2.9%	.5%	3.1%	5.5%	2.2%	.3%	14.6%	1.7%	6.8%	3.3%
	Lack of services	5.8%	1.7%	5.6%	4.7%	8.8%	8.1%	9.7%	5.9%	11.2%	10.4%	9.3%	8.2%	10.3%	9.1%	4.3%	7.5%
	The economic situation	10.7%	14.4%	12.3%	13.6%	9.2%	27.9%	10.8%	7.8%	8.1%	9.3%	5.3%	1.4%	3.4%	5.6%	2.5%	8.6%
	Lack of funds, help	29.5%	33.3%	33.6%	18.3%	15.1%	26.1%	25.2%	6.4%	15.7%	12.1%	19.6%	4.1%	6.4%	13.9%	9.4%	17.4%
	Corruption														.4%		.0%
	Bad administration	17.0%	23.3%	10.8%	14.8%	12.1%	14.4%	11.9%	50.2%	9.4%	9.9%	8.4%	7.6%	9.0%	8.2%	18.7%	14.7%
	Lack of environmental care	1.3%	2.8%	1.1%	1.6%	.4%	.9%	1.1%	.9%	.4%	7.7%		1.4%	.9%	.4%	1.8%	1.4%
	High taxes	3.1%	.6%	.7%		.4%		.7%	9.6%	1.3%	2.2%	1.8%	.3%	1.7%		1.8%	1.6%

	Abuse of Mayor´s authority	.4%		.4%	.4%	.4%		.7%			.5%	.4%					.2%
	Other	.4%						1.4%		.9%				.4%			.2%
	15			.4%				1.1%	1.8%	.4%	.5%					.4%	.3%
	Others	.9%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	.4%	.9%	1.8%	5.9%	5.8%	4.9%	1.3%	3.1%	2.6%	.4%	.4%	2.1%
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%

MUNI2A Are there any more problems ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI2A Are there any more problems ?	Lack of water	20.8%	25.9%	5.4%	14.5%	8.5%	40.0%	8.1%	5.1%	6.1%	12.7%	14.9%	22.2%	12.7%	22.4%	12.0%	13.3%
	Road maintenance	23.6%	29.6%	22.8%	24.4%	29.7%	20.0%	22.6%	41.0%	23.2%	19.0%	32.2%	51.0%	40.5%	36.7%	33.7%	31.2%
	Lack of security, delinquency	2.8%	3.7%	4.3%	11.5%	17.5%		9.7%		9.1%	3.2%	1.1%	1.3%	5.1%	14.3%	5.4%	7.5%
	Clean up of public places	5.6%	11.1%	7.6%	9.2%	10.8%	10.0%	9.7%		21.2%	7.9%	8.0%	3.3%	7.6%	4.1%	15.2%	9.2%
	Lack of services	12.5%		2.2%	5.3%	13.7%	10.0%	12.9%	7.7%	25.3%	15.9%	20.7%	11.1%	8.9%	6.1%	13.0%	11.9%
	The economic situation	8.3%	3.7%	9.8%	13.0%	10.4%		16.1%		5.1%	9.5%	4.6%	.7%	3.8%	4.1%	5.4%	7.2%
	Lack of funds, help	13.9%	11.1%	27.2%	7.6%	3.3%	10.0%	8.1%	2.6%	2.0%	7.9%	5.7%	3.3%	6.3%	4.1%	3.3%	7.0%
	Corruption			1.1%						1.0%							.2%
	Lack of equipment, machinery				.8%						1.6%						.2%
	Bad administration	9.7%	14.8%	9.8%	6.9%	5.7%		8.1%	30.8%	2.0%	6.3%	3.4%	3.9%	6.3%	6.1%	4.3%	6.7%
	Lack of environmental care	1.4%		5.4%	3.1%	.5%		1.6%	2.6%	3.0%	14.3%	3.4%	3.3%	5.1%	2.0%	3.3%	3.2%

	High taxes			1.1%	.8%		10.0%	1.6%	5.1%			2.3%		1.3%		4.3%	1.0%
	Abuse of Mayor's authority	1.4%		1.1%					2.6%	1.0%				1.3%			.4%
	Other							1.6%									.1%
	15			2.2%	.8%									1.3%			.3%
	Others				2.3%				2.6%	1.0%	1.6%	3.4%					.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%

MUNI2B Are there any more problems ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															Total
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	
MUNI2B Are there any more problems ?	Lack of water	3.7%	14.3%	8.3%	4.4%	5.2%	33.3%	26.3%	33.3%	5.6%	10.5%	5.9%	7.0%	25.0%		4.2%	7.4%
	Road maintenance	25.9%	28.6%	4.2%	17.8%	12.5%		10.5%	16.7%	8.3%	5.3%	17.6%	19.8%			20.8%	15.2%
	Lack of security, delinquency	7.4%			15.6%	18.8%	33.3%	5.3%		13.9%	10.5%		4.7%	25.0%	50.0%	12.5%	11.3%
	Clean up of public places	7.4%	14.3%	16.7%	6.7%	17.7%		5.3%		19.4%	15.8%		17.4%			29.2%	13.7%
	Lack of services	11.1%		16.7%	13.3%	10.4%		5.3%	16.7%	19.4%	10.5%	29.4%	24.4%				14.3%
	The economic situation	14.8%		4.2%	5.6%	14.6%	33.3%			5.6%		5.9%	1.2%			12.5%	7.0%
	Lack of funds, help	3.7%	14.3%	16.7%	14.4%	5.2%		15.8%		11.1%	10.5%	11.8%	4.7%	25.0%	50.0%	8.3%	9.3%
	Lack of equipment, machinery		14.3%		1.1%					2.8%		5.9%					.9%
	Bad administration	18.5%		20.8%	6.7%	4.2%		10.5%	16.7%	5.6%			9.3%	25.0%		8.3%	7.8%
	Lack of environmental care		14.3%	12.5%	13.3%	11.5%		10.5%	16.7%	5.6%	26.3%	5.9%	10.5%				10.2%

	High taxes	3.7%						5.3%								4.2%	.7%
	Other							5.3%									.2%
	Others	3.7%			1.1%					2.8%	10.5%	17.6%	1.2%				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%

EFF2 How can this this problem be fixed ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
EFF2 How can this this problem be fixed ?	Answers with a solution	73.6%	79.4%	75.3%	83.1%	36.7%	83.3%	84.2%	56.0%	77.0%	76.0%	77.6%	75.3%	58.8%	63.6%	62.8%	70.0%
	Doesn´t know or says there´s no solution	26.4%	20.6%	24.7%	16.9%	63.3%	16.7%	15.8%	44.0%	23.0%	24.0%	22.4%	24.7%	41.2%	36.4%	37.2%	30.0%
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%

EFF3 Do you think you can help to solve this problem ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
EFF3 Do you think you can help to solve this problem ?	Yes	31.6%	24.7%	8.6%	40.5%	4.9%	20.6%	3.9%	22.0%	29.9%	33.1%	22.8%	46.8%	36.0%	23.7%	15.3%	23.8%
	No	68.4%	75.3%	91.4%	59.5%	95.1%	79.4%	96.1%	78.0%	70.1%	66.9%	77.2%	53.2%	64.0%	76.3%	84.7%	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%

EFF4 What can you do about it ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
EFF4 What can you do about it ?	Answers	100.0%	97.7%	90.5%	93.7%	92.3%	100.0%	90.0%	94.9%	93.4%	95.8%	95.2%	96.1%	100.0%	100.0%	90.2%	96.0%
	No solution		2.3%	9.5%	6.3%	7.7%		10.0%	5.1%	6.6%	4.2%	4.8%	3.9%			9.8%	4.0%

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 ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saragurо	Bababahoyo	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	50.9%	65.9%	50.0%	57.1%	69.2%	50.0%	70.0%	60.5%	49.2%	40.4%	48.9%	66.9%	90.9%	78.8%	82.9%	63.1%
	No	49.1%	34.1%	50.0%	42.9%	30.8%	50.0%	30.0%	39.5%	50.8%	59.6%	51.1%	33.1%	9.1%	21.2%	17.1%	36.9%
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%

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 ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saragurо	Bababahoyo	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	32.2%	25.3%	30.3%	39.8%	14.9%	34.0%	32.5%	29.1%	31.8%	45.7%	39.7%	40.7%	36.1%	32.2%	8.1%	31.4%
	Some	23.2%	37.4%	32.1%	30.6%	27.0%	36.5%	39.5%	20.9%	28.4%	21.3%	23.3%	26.0%	24.5%	23.4%	33.9%	28.6%
	A little	24.3%	24.6%	21.8%	25.5%	34.9%	20.0%	21.0%	21.6%	23.2%	20.2%	28.2%	32.0%	33.5%	30.8%	53.4%	27.8%
	Almost none	20.3%	12.8%	15.9%	4.1%	23.2%	9.5%	7.0%	28.4%	16.6%	12.7%	8.7%	1.3%	5.9%	13.6%	4.7%	12.2%
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%

MUNI3 How much has the mayor done to solve this problem? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI3 How much has the mayor done to solve this problem?	A lot	10.9%	7.5%	23.3%	43.6%	1.7%	27.6%	21.0%	12.0%	26.3%	39.3%	18.9%	9.2%	9.9%	14.9%	5.5%	18.1%
	Some	29.2%	36.3%	36.0%	26.8%	7.2%	32.7%	30.8%	21.9%	36.5%	28.6%	37.5%	28.3%	30.3%	31.6%	29.2%	29.5%
	Little	36.3%	41.4%	31.8%	23.5%	38.7%	33.3%	32.9%	34.6%	26.3%	22.5%	36.1%	50.5%	46.1%	40.1%	55.0%	36.6%
	Nothing	23.6%	14.7%	8.8%	6.0%	52.4%	6.4%	15.4%	31.4%	10.9%	9.6%	7.6%	11.9%	13.7%	13.5%	10.3%	15.7%
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%

MUNI3A How much has the city hall council done to solve this problem? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI3A How much has the city hall council done to solve this problem?	A lot	6.3%	6.6%	13.1%	27.9%	1.0%	24.2%	11.6%	7.4%	15.5%	21.2%	8.6%	8.0%	6.0%	11.3%	2.4%	11.4%
	Some	29.9%	34.8%	33.9%	32.3%	7.5%	33.4%	32.7%	20.6%	31.4%	29.0%	37.2%	27.4%	33.1%	33.5%	30.1%	29.8%
	Little	35.1%	42.9%	34.7%	30.3%	42.9%	34.8%	32.0%	35.4%	32.5%	34.0%	42.0%	50.3%	45.9%	41.1%	58.1%	39.6%
	Nothing	28.7%	15.7%	18.2%	9.5%	48.6%	7.5%	23.6%	36.6%	20.5%	15.8%	12.3%	14.2%	14.9%	14.2%	9.3%	19.2%
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? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababahoyo	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	98.0%	99.0%	97.3%	95.3%	99.3%	98.3%	99.0%	99.0%	99.7%	99.7%	99.0%	96.6%	98.6%	98.0%	99.7%	98.4%
	Yes, he or she has participated	2.0%	1.0%	2.7%	4.7%	.7%	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%	.3%	.3%	1.0%	3.4%	1.4%	2.0%	.3%	1.6%
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%

MUNI5A On what things does the city hall spend most or its budget? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saragurо	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI5A On what things does the city hall spend most or its budget?	Public clean-up	1.9%	3.4%	5.7%	20.7%	1.6%	1.1%	6.2%	2.3%	4.6%	7.4%	7.2%	2.7%	5.5%	6.8%	7.1%	5.9%
	Roads, highways, bridges, soccer fields, or other public wor	53.6%	55.1%	62.6%	54.0%	3.8%	84.6%	73.1%	48.9%	62.6%	71.4%	51.7%	51.6%	43.6%	57.8%	34.5%	53.9%
	Health, Education	1.0%	2.2%	4.3%	1.3%	4.4%	2.9%	.4%	.6%	5.2%	.5%		4.9%	1.8%	1.2%	.8%	2.0%
	Corruption	13.5%	6.7%	1.9%	9.7%	55.7%	2.9%	3.5%	23.9%	7.5%	5.8%	11.1%	27.5%	16.4%	11.2%	29.8%	15.1%
	Wages	23.7%	28.1%	21.3%	11.4%	16.4%	5.7%	14.1%	19.3%	12.1%	13.2%	25.0%	12.6%	26.7%	18.0%	25.2%	18.2%
	Nothing	1.9%	2.2%	2.4%	3.0%	18.0%	1.7%	.4%	2.3%	4.6%	.5%	3.3%	.5%	5.5%	3.7%	.8%	3.3%
	Administrative expenses	1.0%	.6%	.9%					1.1%	1.1%		.6%			.6%	.8%	.5%
	Others	3.4%	1.7%	.9%			1.1%	2.2%	1.7%	2.3%	1.1%	1.1%		.6%	.6%	.8%	1.2%
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 ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeralds	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saragurо	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI5B In your opinion, on what things should the city hall spend more ?	Public clean-up	1.4%		1.0%	4.8%	6.1%	2.4%	1.4%	.7%	6.8%	4.8%	6.0%	2.0%	4.5%	3.1%	4.9%	3.3%
	Roads, highways, bridges, soccer fields, or other public wor	82.9%	82.2%	70.1%	64.5%	77.8%	73.8%	70.9%	83.8%	65.5%	68.8%	72.6%	82.7%	78.8%	78.1%	78.2%	75.4%

	Health, Education	11.5%	13.6%	21.5%	12.4%	12.5%	20.1%	21.9%	14.0%	20.5%	20.8%	17.5%	12.9%	15.3%	17.8%	10.2%	16.2%
	Public Employment	2.8%	3.5%	6.6%	9.3%	1.3%	3.4%	4.8%	1.5%	4.0%	3.7%	3.5%	1.7%	.7%	1.0%	2.5%	3.4%
	Wages	1.0%	.3%	.7%	8.3%	2.4%	.3%			3.2%	1.9%		.7%	.7%		3.9%	1.6%
	Nothing	.3%	.3%		.7%			1.0%				.4%				.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%

MUNI5C How are you informed about the city hall´s projects ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI5C How are you informed about the city hall´s projects ?	On radio	19.1%	10.5%	18.2%	32.5%	77.5%	6.4%	25.8%	48.7%	12.1%	30.1%	34.1%	57.3%	60.8%	29.2%	35.3%	32.8%
	On TV	29.5%	1.6%	7.1%	39.2%	1.3%	1.7%	20.7%	5.5%	16.3%	37.5%	18.6%	20.1%	6.3%	4.5%	15.3%	15.4%
	On the newspaper	27.5%	7.0%	5.7%	12.4%	2.1%	4.3%	7.4%	2.5%	21.6%	20.8%	17.0%	2.9%	2.0%	7.6%	13.6%	10.4%
	Public adventisements, Posters	4.8%	28.3%	24.6%	4.6%	2.9%	30.0%	18.7%	5.0%	28.7%	3.3%	7.6%	5.4%	10.6%	23.1%	13.6%	14.2%
	A friend or family	16.7%	48.4%	38.4%	8.8%	14.2%	53.2%	25.4%	27.7%	17.0%	6.3%	19.7%	11.1%	13.7%	25.4%	22.0%	23.0%
	In a open town hall meeting	.4%	.8%	1.3%	.7%	.8%	1.7%	.3%	.8%	1.4%	1.5%	.4%	.7%	3.9%	7.6%		1.5%
	The mayor, or a city hall´s servant	2.0%	3.5%	4.7%	1.8%	1.3%	2.6%	1.7%	9.7%	2.8%	.4%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%	.3%	2.7%
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%

MUNI6 How much confidence do you have that the city hall manages its funds well? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI6 How	No trust	41.8%	47.3%	30.4%	31.8%	70.2%	30.9%	24.4%	57.8%	37.3%	31.5%	36.7%	31.8%	40.4%	31.2%	29.1%	38.4%

much confidence do you have that the city hall manages its funds well?	Little trust	36.8%	35.4%	42.5%	34.6%	25.3%	32.8%	51.1%	28.7%	42.6%	31.9%	41.2%	50.2%	43.9%	49.1%	51.0%	39.8%
	Some trust	19.3%	14.4%	20.1%	22.5%	4.1%	26.8%	17.8%	10.6%	14.1%	25.6%	17.2%	14.2%	12.3%	13.0%	19.2%	16.6%
	A lot of trust	2.1%	2.9%	7.0%	11.1%	.3%	9.4%	6.7%	2.8%	6.0%	11.0%	4.9%	3.8%	3.5%	6.7%	.7%	5.2%
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%

MUNI7 In your opinion, do the projects that your city hall carries out benefit people like you or your family? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															Total
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	
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	56.4%	65.0%	47.4%	41.8%	87.8%	61.7%	50.2%	65.5%	47.1%	39.0%	40.8%	45.1%	47.8%	54.1%	47.0%	53.2%
	Yes, they benefit	43.6%	35.0%	52.6%	58.2%	12.2%	38.3%	49.8%	34.5%	52.9%	61.0%	59.2%	54.9%	52.2%	45.9%	53.0%	46.8%
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%

MUNI8 Have you done some transactions with or required some document from the city hall during the last year? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															Total
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	
MUNI8 Have you done some transactions with or required some document from the city hall during the last year?	No	65.7%	75.7%	77.9%	69.3%	85.3%	77.3%	78.7%	79.7%	83.3%	81.3%	81.7%	56.0%	81.3%	83.0%	74.0%	76.7%
	Yes	34.3%	24.3%	22.1%	30.7%	14.7%	22.7%	21.3%	20.3%	16.7%	18.7%	18.3%	44.0%	18.7%	17.0%	26.0%	23.3%
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%

MUNI9 How were you treated? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

	MUNICIPI Cantón	Total

		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Babahoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	
MUNI9 How were you treated?	Very well	11.8%	9.6%	18.2%	30.4%	6.8%	17.6%	17.2%	19.7%	20.0%	33.9%	25.5%	6.8%	7.1%	7.8%	2.6%	15.2%
	Well	54.9%	53.4%	62.1%	47.8%	36.4%	55.9%	45.3%	60.7%	46.0%	42.9%	50.9%	47.7%	51.8%	58.8%	40.8%	50.5%
	Neither well nor bad	21.6%	21.9%	13.6%	15.2%	40.9%	14.7%	20.3%	11.5%	26.0%	12.5%	18.2%	23.5%	23.2%	23.5%	39.5%	21.5%
	Bad	8.8%	11.0%	6.1%	3.3%	9.1%	10.3%	15.6%	6.6%	8.0%	8.9%	1.8%	18.2%	14.3%	9.8%	11.8%	10.0%
	Very bad	2.9%	4.1%		3.3%	6.8%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%		1.8%	3.6%	3.8%	3.6%		5.3%	2.8%
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%

MUNI10 Did they resolve your issue or demand? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

% within MUNICIPI Cantón

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		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	15.5%	26.0%	25.8%	20.7%	47.7%	16.2%	26.6%	25.0%	22.4%	8.9%	18.2%	40.2%	39.3%	19.6%	35.5%	26.1%
	Yes	84.5%	74.0%	74.2%	79.3%	52.3%	83.8%	73.4%	75.0%	77.6%	91.1%	81.8%	59.8%	60.7%	80.4%	64.5%	73.9%
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%

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? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

% within MUNICIPI Cantón

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		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	2.8%	1.7%	3.1%	5.4%	.4%	3.4%	.3%	2.9%	4.4%	11.0%	4.5%	3.0%	1.0%	3.7%	1.0%	3.2%
	Some	16.7%	12.0%	18.2%	29.1%	4.7%	13.8%	6.0%	13.8%	13.9%	11.0%	7.6%	29.8%	26.3%	27.8%	32.0%	17.7%
	Little	25.3%	33.0%	23.1%	32.4%	25.0%	38.3%	18.1%	27.9%	26.1%	25.5%	20.5%	41.8%	47.8%	30.5%	38.3%	30.4%
	None	55.2%	53.3%	55.6%	33.1%	69.9%	44.6%	75.6%	55.4%	55.6%	52.5%	67.4%	25.4%	24.9%	38.0%	28.7%	48.8%
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%

UNI11A Who do you think is the most influential in decisions made by the city hall? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

% within MUNICIPI Cantón

		MUNICIPI Cantón															Total
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saragurо	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	
MUNI11A Who do you think is the most influential in decisions made by the city hall?	The mayor [president of city council)	55.4%	75.7%	58.5%	76.0%	59.8%	84.1%	64.6%	66.7%	56.8%	67.2%	69.1%	69.1%	61.8%	70.0%	72.9%	67.3%
	The mayor's party	11.2%	9.2%	10.5%	8.7%	15.0%	3.8%	8.2%	7.2%	17.9%	7.5%	11.7%	4.5%	20.0%	8.6%	15.0%	10.6%
	City Council	18.4%	7.5%	22.0%	11.5%	24.0%	9.7%	15.7%	11.4%	13.0%	10.6%	8.7%	17.7%	12.6%	14.6%	10.0%	13.7%
	Your Province's Deputy	4.1%	2.4%	3.6%		.4%	.3%	1.1%	3.0%	1.8%	.8%	1.5%	.3%	.4%	3.2%	.4%	1.5%
	Central Government	5.6%	3.8%	5.1%	3.1%	.8%	1.7%	9.3%	7.6%	8.8%	9.4%	5.3%	3.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	4.6%
	Communitarian Organizations	2.6%			.3%			.7%	2.7%	.7%	1.5%	2.3%	2.8%	2.1%	1.1%		1.1%
	NGOs	.7%	.3%	.4%			.3%			.4%			.3%		.7%		.2%
	Private entrepreneurs	1.9%	.7%		.3%			.4%	.4%	.4%	2.6%	1.5%		.7%	.4%		.6%
	Others		.3%						1.1%	.4%	.4%		1.4%	1.1%		.4%	.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%

MUNI15 How much do you believe the mayor is interested in people´s participation? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

% within MUNICIPI Cantón

		MUNICIPI Cantón															Total
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saragurо	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	
MUNI15 How much do you believe the mayor is interested in people´s participation?	Not interested at all	16.0%	20.1%	10.4%	4.2%	30.0%	12.4%	12.4%	25.2%	10.8%	7.6%	8.0%	6.0%	13.3%	10.0%	7.0%	12.7%
	A little interested	39.2%	58.0%	32.0%	28.1%	57.3%	48.3%	32.3%	39.7%	38.7%	32.3%	45.4%	44.5%	40.9%	36.0%	56.1%	42.0%
	Somewhat interested	28.3%	17.4%	40.5%	39.9%	10.7%	29.7%	36.1%	22.6%	34.2%	32.3%	30.9%	38.2%	34.4%	37.7%	36.6%	31.6%
	Very interested	16.5%	4.5%	17.0%	27.8%	2.0%	9.7%	19.2%	12.4%	16.4%	27.8%	15.7%	11.3%	11.5%	16.3%	.3%	13.8%
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 ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	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	14.5%	10.3%	27.7%	23.1%	21.8%	14.4%	22.2%	9.2%	28.4%	18.4%	14.0%	20.7%	25.3%	18.8%	27.9%	19.8%
	A mayor, even being less efficient, always ask his city hall	85.5%	89.7%	72.3%	76.9%	78.2%	85.6%	77.8%	90.8%	71.6%	81.6%	86.0%	79.3%	74.7%	81.2%	72.1%	80.2%
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%

MUNI17 Have you ever heard about the 3D project ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	Manta	Sucre	Tena	Cayambe	Pedro Moncayo	Ambato	Total
MUNI17 Have you ever heard about the 3D project ?	Yes	2.4%	4.3%	10.0%	10.3%	8.5%	2.7%	6.8%	2.1%	4.5%	2.7%	6.4%	5.1%	3.9%	5.4%	1.3%	5.1%
	No	97.6%	95.7%	90.0%	89.7%	91.5%	97.3%	93.2%	97.9%	95.5%	97.3%	93.6%	94.9%	96.1%	94.6%	98.7%	94.9%
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%

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 ? * MUNICIPI Cantón Crosstabulation

		MUNICIPI Cantón															
		Azogues	Espejo	Mira	Esmeraldas	San Lorenzo	Cotacachi	Otavalo	Saraguro	Bababoyo	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 Mayor	28.3%	48.0%	55.6%	65.0%	30.5%	48.4%	54.2%	38.6%	61.7%	50.4%	54.1%	37.2%	31.2%	44.2%	34.6%	45.2%
	3D	.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%	1.1%			.4%	.5%		1.9%	2.6%	.4%	.4%		.8%
	Agencies	1.6%	2.0%	4.1%	3.9%	17.9%	2.5%	2.3%	3.3%	4.9%	4.2%	5.4%	5.1%	5.1%	3.5%	1.4%	4.5%

the communitarian management ?	The community	69.7%	48.8%	39.0%	29.3%	50.5%	49.1%	43.5%	57.7%	33.0%	45.4%	38.6%	55.1%	63.2%	51.9%	64.0%	49.4%
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 # 1, Lunes, 19 de Abril de 2004

Latin American
Public Opinion
Project

UNIVERSIDAD DE PITTSBURGH
Y ARD: 3D en Ecuador, 2004

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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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	**A3**

periódicos					

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?	**CP5**

(1) Sí ***[siga]***	(2) No ***[Pase a CP6]***	(8) NS	

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 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	**LGL4A**
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	**EFF2**

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)	**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]** 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	**MUNI5A**
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 (77) Otros: [solo si mencionan]_____ (88) No sabe	MUNI11A
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		**B3**

político ecuatoriano?		
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**

Ahora, en esta misma escala, ¿hasta que punto diría Ud. que el Gobierno de Gustavo Noboa Bejarano, durante la epoca de 2000 hasta 2003,… (**SEGUIR CON TARJETA A: ESCALA DE 1 A 7 PUNTOS**)		
N1. ¿Manejó bien la economía del país?		**N1**
N3. ¿Ayudó en mejorar la situación económica de su familia?		**N3**
N4. ¿Promovió el desarrollo económico		**N4**
N9. ¿Combatió la corrupción en el Gobierno		**N9**
N10. ¿Combatió la delincuencia		**N10**

[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	**DEM6**	

sabe		
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?	**D47**	

2. ¿Un gobierno que garantice las elecciones libres, la libertad de expresión y de prensa? 8. No sabe/ No responde		

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? (1) Sí trabajó (2) No trabajó (8) NS/NR	**PP2**
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 Lucio Gutiérrez 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, Guillermo Landázuri]	**GI2**

(1) Correcto (2) Incorrecto (o no sabe)	
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**

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 2002? (1) Sí votó ***[siga]*** (2) No votó ***[pasar a VB4]***	**VB2**
VB3. ¿Por cuál candidato votó para Presidente en la primera vuelta de las elecciones pasadas de 2002? 1. **Lucio Edwin Gutiérrez Borbua** (Partido Sociedad Patriótica 21 de Enero / Movimiento Unidad Plurinacional Pachakutik - Nuevo País) **2. Alvaro Noboa Pontón (PRIAN)** 3. **León Roldós Aguilera** (Partido Socialista Ecuatoriana) 4. **Rodrigo Borja Cevallos** (Izquierda Democrática) 5. **Antonio Xavier Neira Menendez** (Partido Social Cristiano) 6. **Jacobo Bucaram Ortiz** (Partido Roldosista Ecuatoriana) 7. **Jacinto Velazquez Herrera** (Movimiento Transformación Social Independiente) 8. **Ivonne Leyla Juez Abuchakra** (Partido Liberal Radical Ecuatoriana) 9. **Cesar Augusto Alarcon Costa** (Partido Libertad) 10. **Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea** (Movimiento Patria Solidaria) 11. **Carlos Antonio Vargas Guatatuca** (Movimiento Indígena Amauta Jatari) 12. Voto Nulo/ Voto en Blanco Otro _____ 88. NS/NR 99. Inap (No votó)	**VB3**
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**

VB6. ¿Por cuál partido votó para Alcalde en las elecciones pasadas del 2002? 1. Partido Conservador 2. Democracia Popular 3. Partido Social Cristiano 4. Partido Roldosista Ecuatoriano	**VB6**

5. Izquierda Democrática
6. Frente Radical Alfarista
7. Movimiento Popular Democrático
8. Partido Socialista Frente Amplio
9. Pachakutic
10. Partido Sociedad Patriótica 21 de enero
11. PRIAN
12. Otro_____
13. Voto Nulo/ Voto en Blanco

88. NS/NR
99. Inap (No votó)

VB7. ¿Por cuál partido votó para diputado provincial (para el Congreso Nacional) en las elecciones pasadas del 2002? **VB7**

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. Partido Sociedad Patriótica 21 de enero
11. PRIAN
12. Varios _____
13. Voto Nulo/ Voto en Blanco

Otro _____

(88) NS/NR (99) Inap (no votó)

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]**

							ED
Ninguno	(00)						
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? **Q3**
(1) Católica (practicante) (2) Católica (no practicante) (3) Evangélica (4) Ninguna (5) Otra: _____ (8) No quiere mencionar

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 _____	**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.

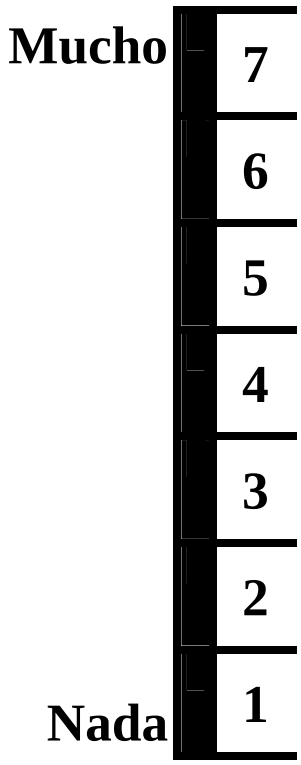
*Firma del entrevistador*_____ *Fecha* ____ /_____ /_____ *Firma del supervisor de campo* _____

Comentarios:
_____
_____
_____.

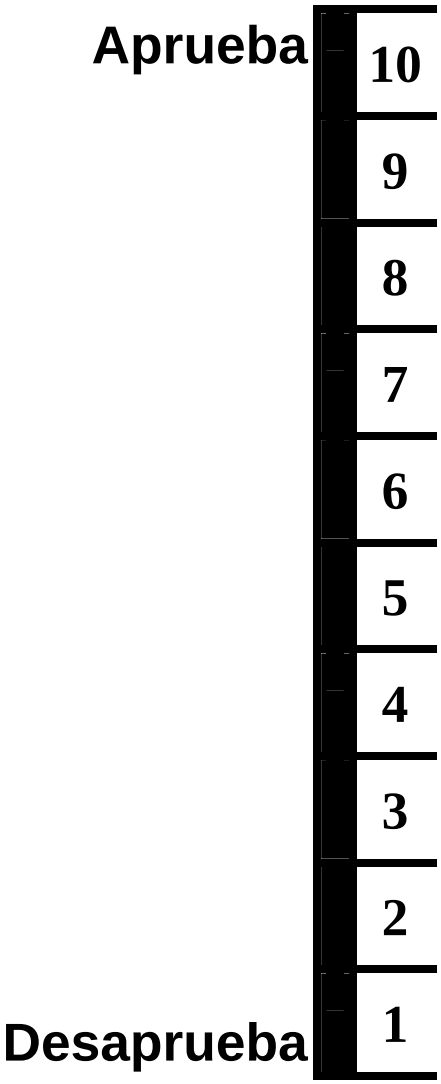
Firma de la persona que digitó los datos _____

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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