Municipal Development in Ecuador: 2004 Baseline Survey of OIM Municipalities

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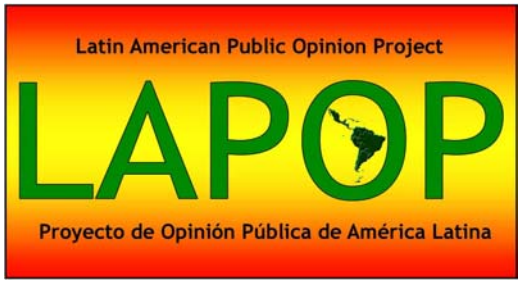

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Introduction

This document presents the base-line survey of the 5 municipalities selected by USAID for special analysis in the form of a baseline study. The work was performed under the auspicies of "El Programa de Fortalecimiento Comunitario para la Frontera Norte de Ecuador de la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones." The survey of 1,500 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.

This study is being done under an agreement between OIM and the Latin American Pubic Opinion Project (LAPOP) of Vanderbilt University. The study goes beyond the 5 cantons and compares, in many respects, those 5 to the nation as a whole. This comparison is made possible by the existence of the LAPOP national sample drawn in 2004. The national sample allows us to place the 5 cantons into national perspective. The reader will find that in a number of ways the 5 selected cantons differ from the national average, scoring either above or below that average. It is vitally important for those engaged in the program to become familiar with the differences between the 5 selected cantons and the nation as a whole. For example, in some respects, a number of the 5 cantons are already above the national average, and efforts made to boost them further would likely produce limited returns. In other ways, however, some of the cantons are far below the national average, and one would want to know why that is the case and what special problems are being faced by these cantons.

A perhaps even more important lesson to learn from the data presented here is that the 5 selected cantons differ from each other in a wide variety of ways. Some are clearly more developed than others. Some have participant citizens, while others have citizens who are very disengaged from local government. It is important to be aware of these differences.

The report gives a citizen-eye view of local government. It does not intend, however to present a comprehensive picture of each of the 5 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 project. That perspective, while limited, is quite important. Little will it serve if the project is successful in making local government more efficient, if citizens do not believe that it is more responsive to their needs and demands.

Finally, it is important to emphasize that only a small portion of the potential relationships that could be analyzed in this report are presented here. We do not know at this juncture which findings presented in the report will be of special interest to AID, the mayors, their councils or the public. The data base, however, can be used to answer many of those questions, and the author stands ready to respond to them at any time.

Chapter I. Description of the Selected Cantons

USAID has selected 5 municipal governments in the Northern Frontier of Ecuador that they will help strengthen. The present study reports on a baseline survey of residents in the 5 selected municipalities carried out in July 2002.

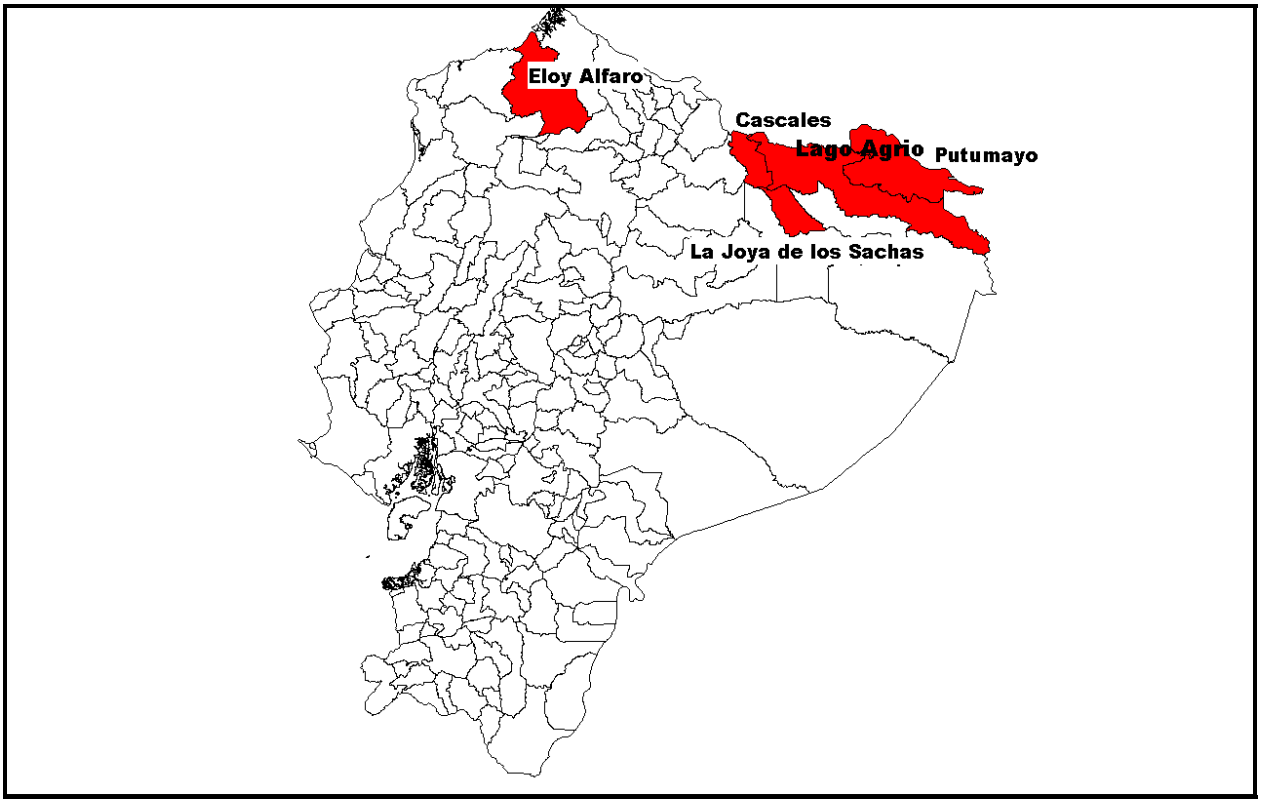


Figure I. 1 Location of five municipalities in Ecuador

This chapter seeks to provide a general description of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the sample. Before the demographic and socio-economic information is presented for the selected cantons, it is important to provide the list of the 5 cantons selected for study, and their sample sizes. The list is ordered alphabetically. The reader will note that the sample size is identical for each canton. This was done so that it would be possible to compare the cantons one to another with the same degree of statistical precision (in this case, with a confidence interval of ± 4.6%, at the 95% level). The population sizes of each municipality varies, but by keeping the samples the same size, 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, Listed Alphabetically

Canton	Sample size
Cascares	300
Eloy Alfaro	300
Joya de los Sachas	300
Lago Agrio	300
Putumayo	300
Total sample	**1,500**

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

Table I. 2. Selected Cantons Ordered by Province

Province	*Canton*	*Sample*
Esmeraldas	Eloy Alfaro	300
Sucumbíos	Cascales	300
Sucumbíos	Lago Agrio	300
Sucumbíos	Putumayo	300
Orellana	Joya de los Sachas	300
Total		1,500

Geographic Location

The sample is dispersed over two of the three main regions that constitute the nation: coast "costa") and east ("oriente"). The distribution into these two regions, further subdivided by urban and rural, is shown in Figure I. 2. Only one of the five municipalities, Eloy Alfaro, lies in the coastal region, while the other four (Cascales, Joya de los Sachas, Lago Agrio and Putumayo) are situated in the north-east (i.e., "oriente") region.

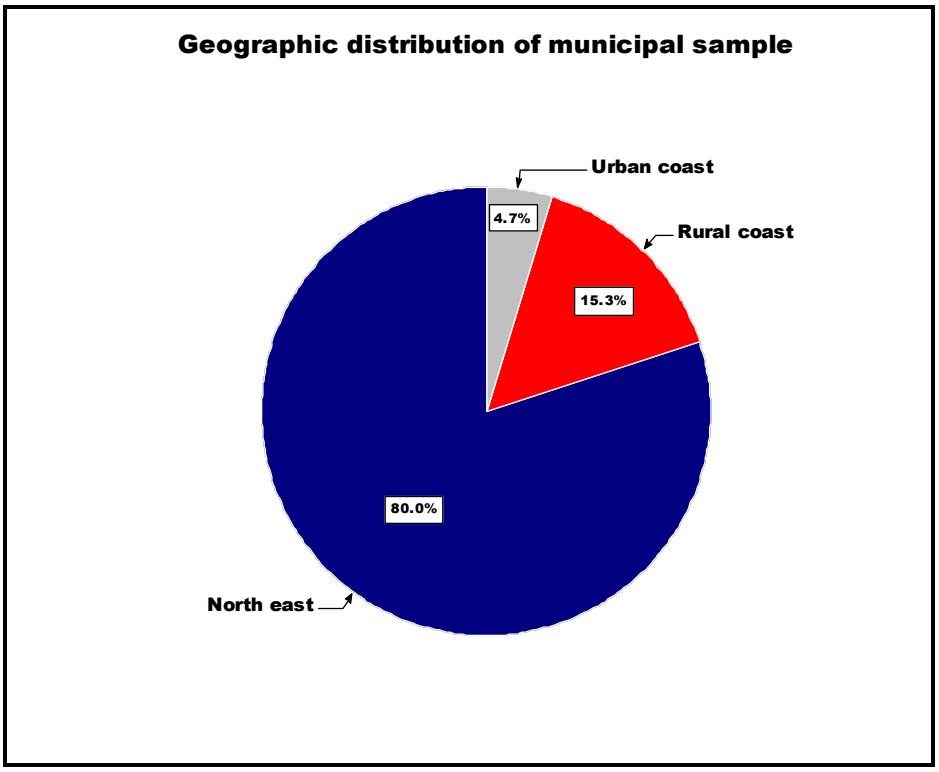


Figure I. 2 Geographic distribution of municipal sample

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. 3, the municipalities selected for the project are far less likely to be in the urban coast region or the mountain region than is the actual population of Ecuador. On the other hand, the north-east 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 two regions of the country, the rural coast and the south-east.

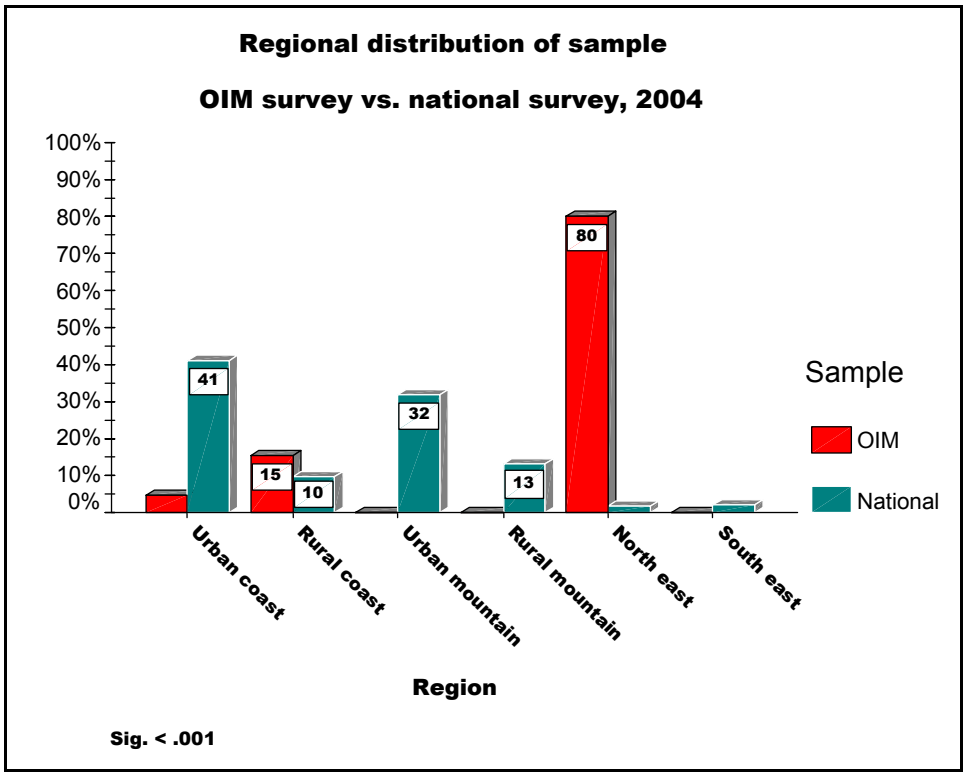


Figure I. 3 Regional distribution of sample:
OIM survey vs. national survey, 2004

Demographic Patterns

1I. Age

Comparisons of the average ages of the respondents in the municipal sample to that of 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 from among the voting-age adults in the 5 selected municipalities. Figure I. 4 shows that the mean age of the OIM sample is 37 years compared to 40 years for the nation. Figure I. 5 indicates that two of the five cantons, Eloy Alfaro and Cascales, average higher than the average for the OIM sample, the former approximating the national average. Two cantons, Lago Agrio and Joya de los Sachas, are a full four years younger than the national average.

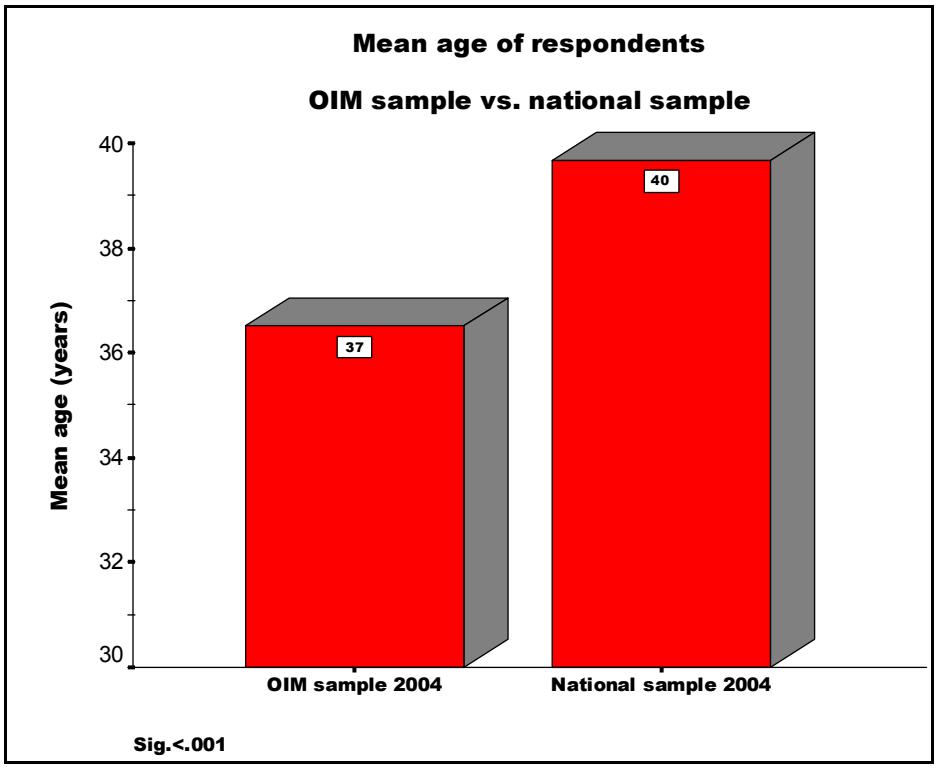


Figure I. 4 Mean age of respondents: OIM sample vs. national sample

What could explain the difference in mean age between the national and OIM samples? This is probably a result of the more rural nature of the sample, in which birth rates are higher than in urban areas, and as a result, mean ages are lower.

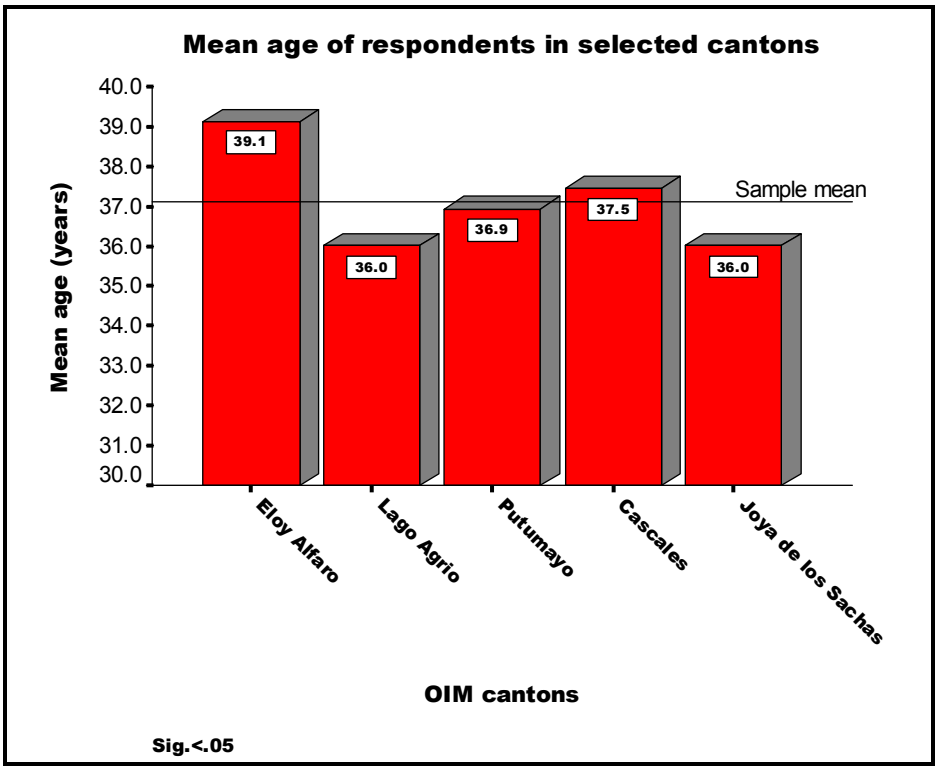


Figure I. 5 Mean age of respondents in selected cantons

2I. Family Size

The survey asked each respondent (Q12) about the number of children that he or she had. In Figure I. 6, it can be seen that there is not much variation. Only Lago Agrio is below the OIM sample mean (3.55) with only 3 children per respondent. This is most likely because it has a higher level of education than many other cantons in the group. It can also be seen that the average number of children in each of the five municipalities is significantly higher than that for the nation. This is likely due to the lower education levels on average in the OIM sample.

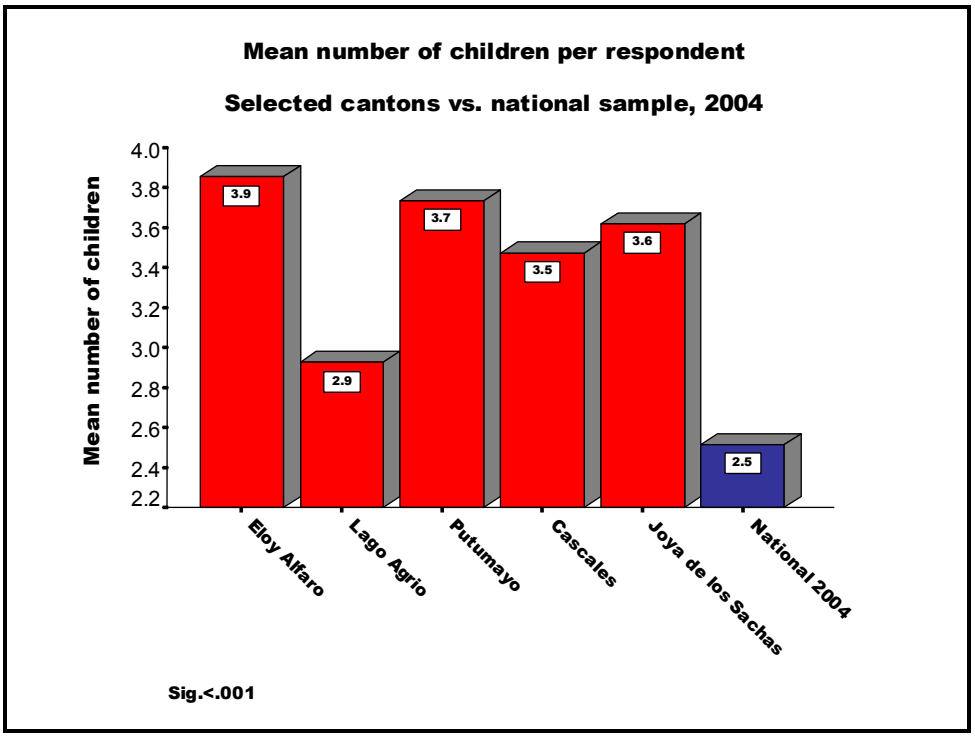


Figure I. 6 Average number of children per respondent: Selected cantons vs. national sample

3I. Marital Status

Closely related to the number of children individuals have is their marital status. The results for the selected cantons and the comparison with the national sample are contained in Figure I. 7. 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. It is also noteworthy that there is a stronger tendency in the cantons toward common-law union compared to the nation.

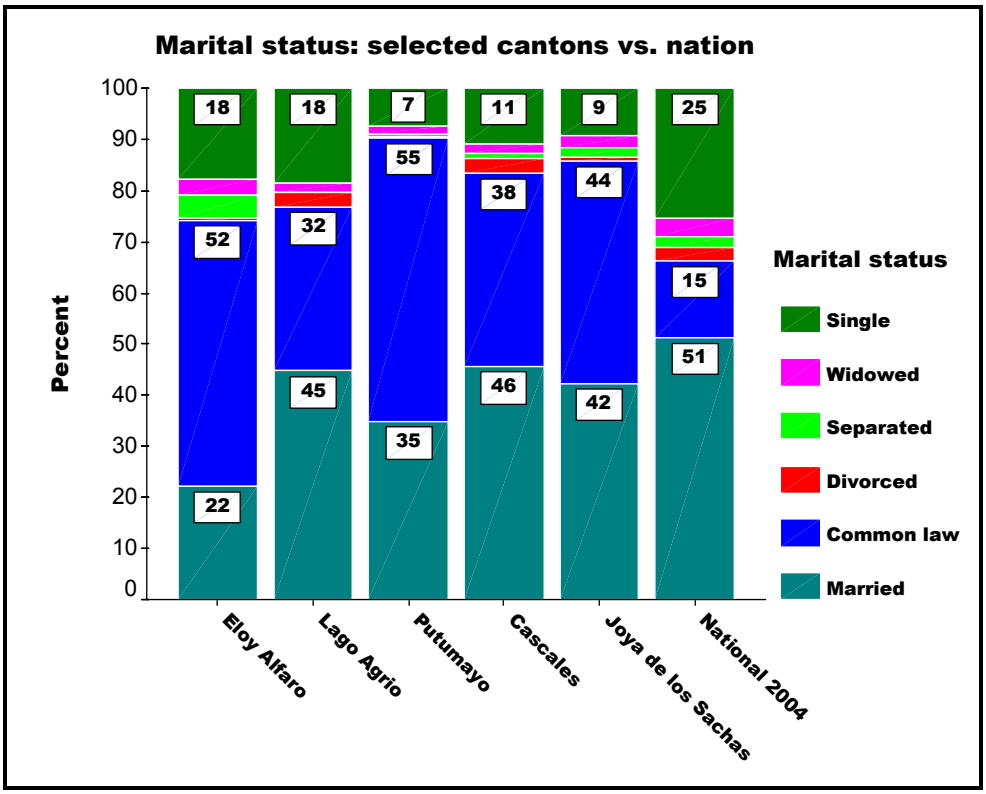


Figure I. 7 Marital status: selected cantons vs. nation

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.8. On the whole, there is little variation between the municipalities, except for one straggler, Putumayo, which had an average of less than 8 years.

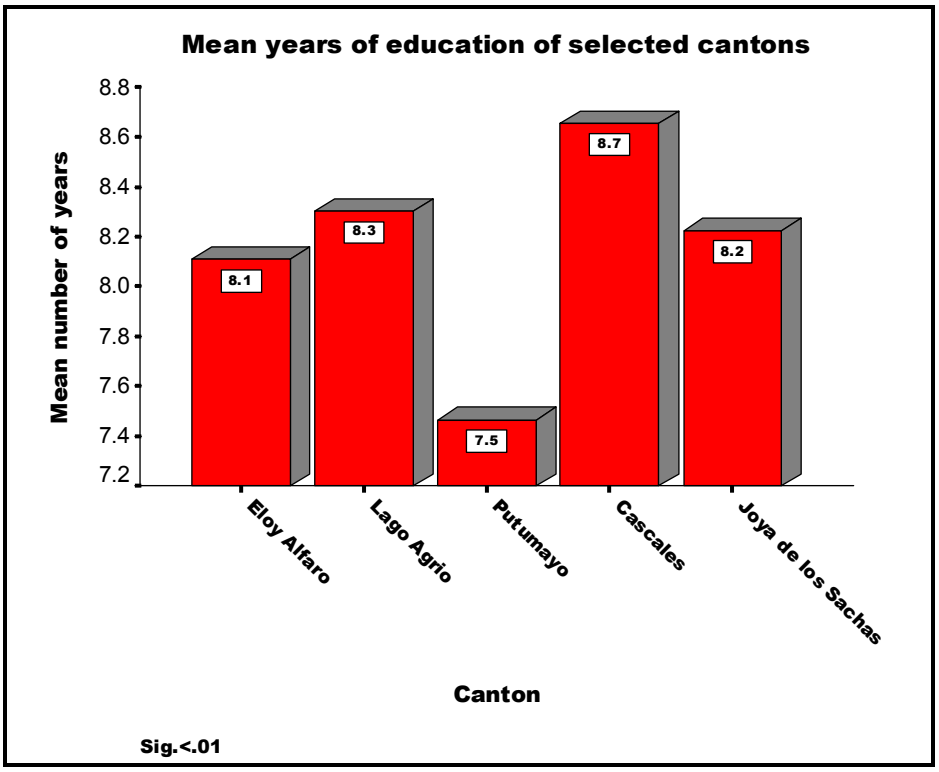


Figure I. 8 Mean years of education of selected cantons

In comparison to the nation as a whole, the selected cantons exhibit much lower levels of education. Taken as a whole, the selected cantons have a mean education level of education of 8.2 years, compared to 10.2 years for the national sample, as is shown in Figure I. 9. 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.

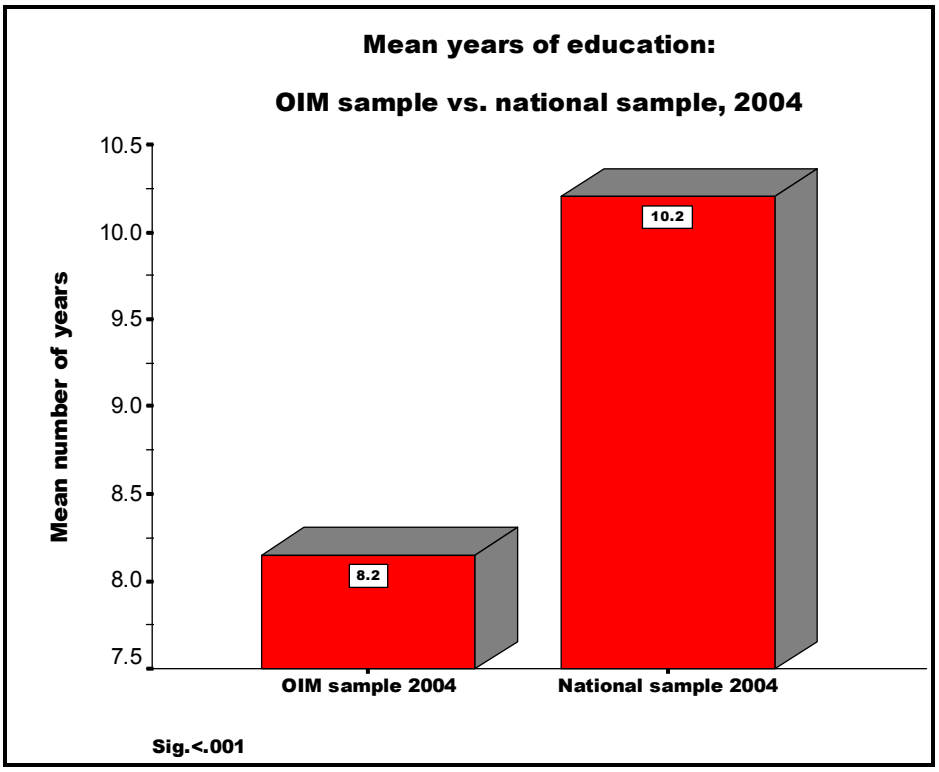


Figure I. 9 Education: National sample vs. selected cantons

4I. Income

The survey also asked about monthly household income (Q10), using a scale that ranged from 0 to 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. 10, demonstrate once again that the selected cantons are somewhat different from the country as a whole. The results show that the national average within this range is significantly higher than for the selected cantons. While the national income averages closer to $200, the selected cantons average between $101 and $150 monthly household income, with one municipality, Cascales, with income barely reaching $101. These findings are consistent with the education pattern, showing both lower income and lower education in the selected cantons. Education and income are, of course, correlated with each other. Indeed, for the entire sample being considered here, the correlation is a strong .388, significant at $p<.001$. However, this generalization does not apply to Cascales, which is relatively poor in spite of a relatively high educational level.

Within the cantonal sample being analyzed here, there is a wide range of average incomes, as is shown in Figure I. 11. The low-end outlier in the sample is Cascales, while Joya de los Sachas enjoys the distinction of being the richest.

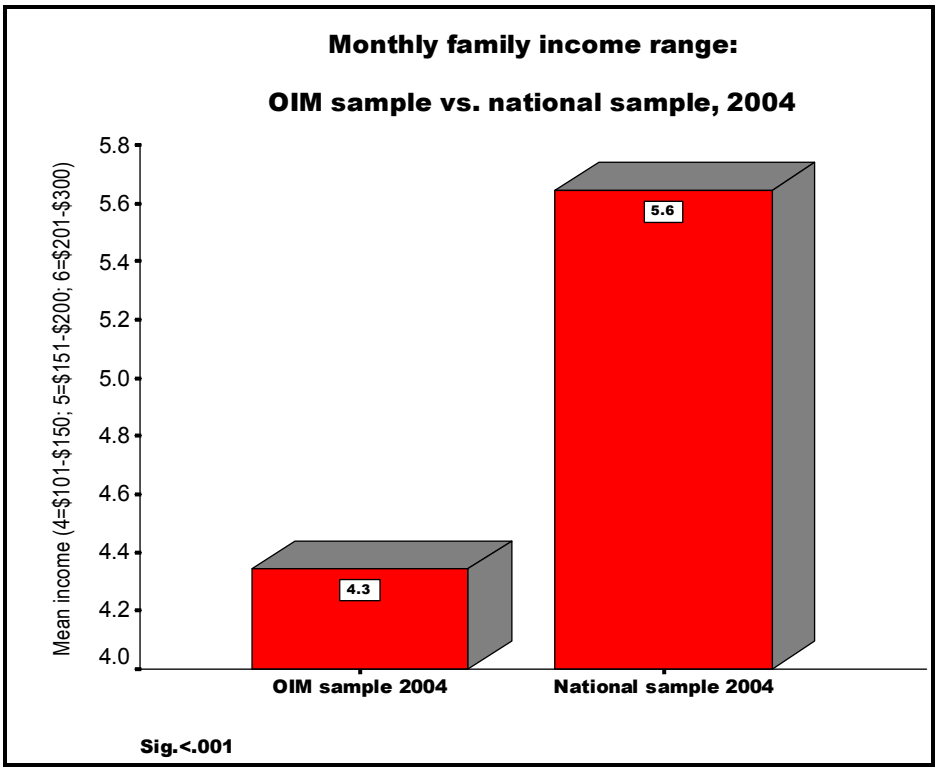


Figure I. 10 Income: National sample vs. selected cantons

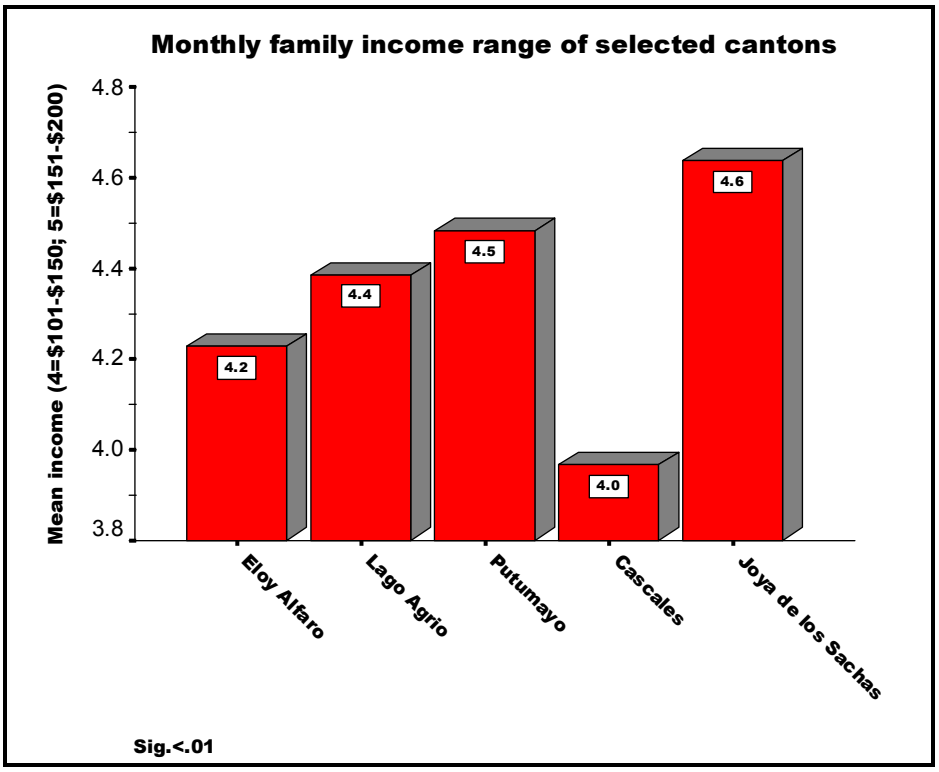


Figure I. 11 Monthly family income range of selected cantons

5I. Unemployment

Throughout Ecuador, unemployment and underemployment are serious problems faced by the populace, but even here there are wide variations. Unemployment rates go from 15% in Eloy Alfaro to less than 5% in Joya de los Sachas.

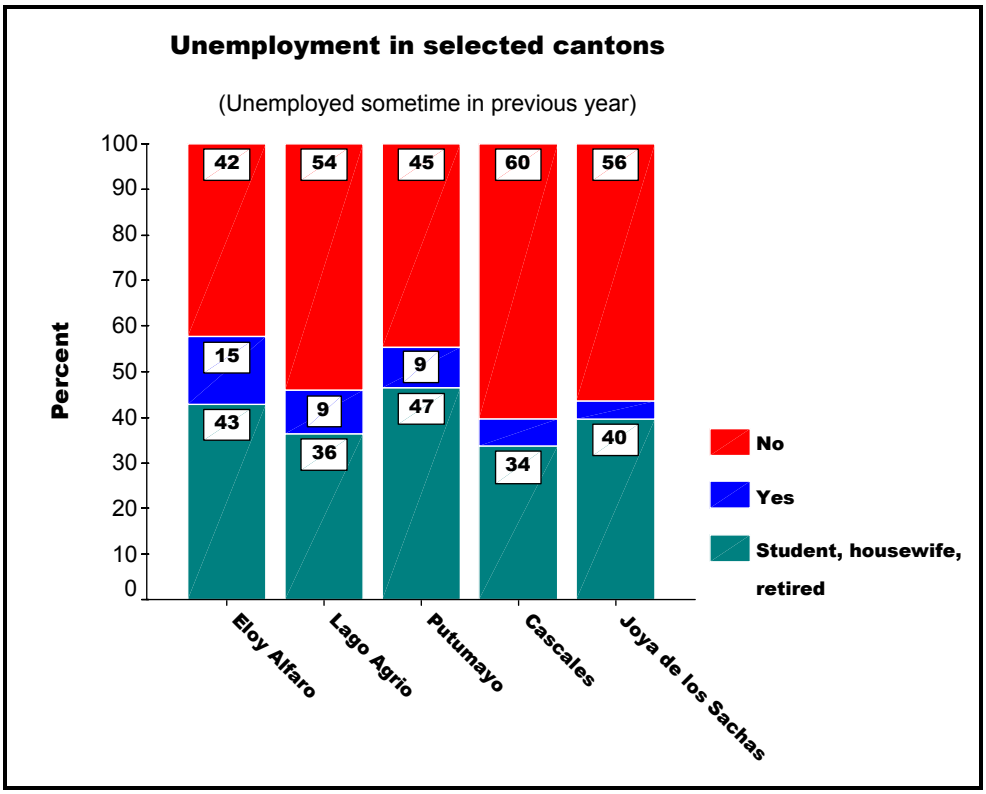


Figure I. 12 Unemployment in selected cantons

(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. 13. With the exception of Eloy Alfaro, the largest category is that of "mestizo" or mixed. But even within this category there is a considerable difference of about 10 percentage points, between the other four cantons, on one hand, and the nation, on the other. In Eloy Alfaro, a large majority of respondents, 66%, identified themselves as Black. This is in sharp contrast to the nation as a whole where the Black population does not exceed 5%.

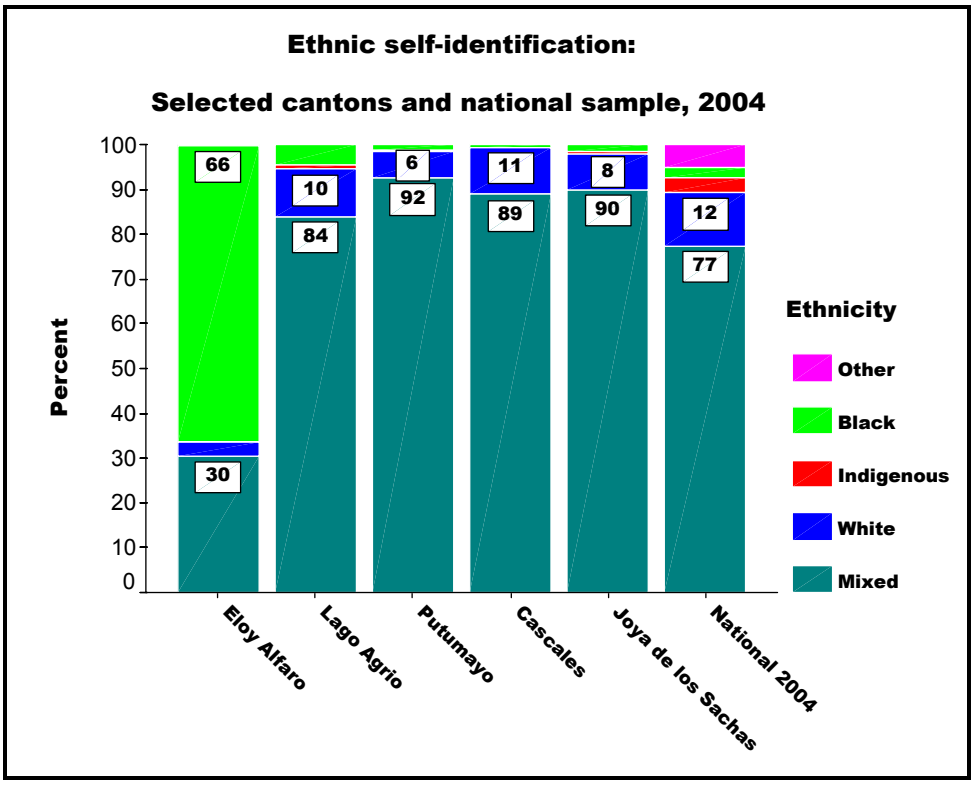


Figure I. 13 Ethnic self-identification:
Selected cantons and national sample

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. One issue domain in which ideological differences are usually very clear-cut is economics. Some Ecuadorians, and the political parties that represent them, favor a largely state-regulated economy, 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. While this question is often found to be difficult, in the OIM sample an unusually high proportion of respondents, 45%, did not answer it. The proportion that did not respond, on average, had a significantly lower level of education than that which 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. 14. This reveals that, on average, Ecuadorians tend to place themselves in the ideological center. But, it is noteworthy that, with the exception of Eloy Alfaro, which matches the national norm, all the other cantons lean substantially more to the political right, by almost an entire point on the scale, on average. The

significance of these ideological differences may be observed in national election patterns. For example, the candidates in the 2002 presidential election tended to array themselves along left-right lines, at least to some extent, with marked differences in policies articulated by the candidates. Local elections often line up with national elections in that parties at the national level have their echo at the local level. It is less clear, however, whether these differences result in different policies at the cantonal level since mayors do not set national macro-economic policy.

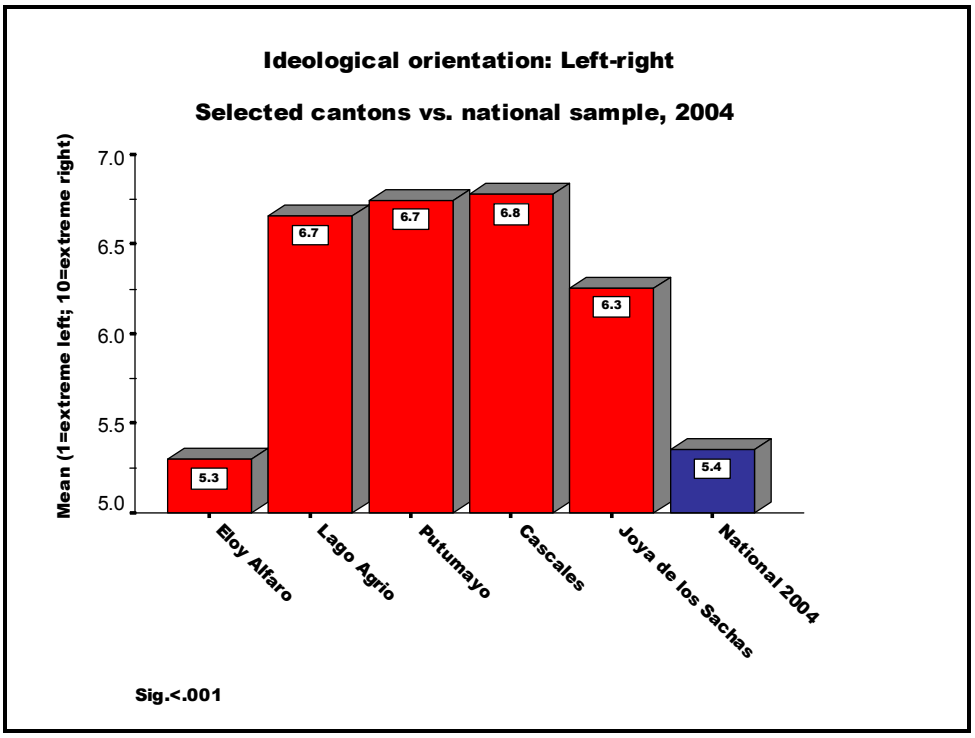


Figure I. 14 Ideological orientation: Left-Right

Selected cantons and national sample

6I. 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. 15 shows the results for the parties that individually received more than 5% of the votes according to the respondents from the survey. The Movimiento Pachakutic was by far the most popular, but substantial proportions of the respondents, nearing 35%, did not vote or cast a null or blank ballot. Some of the respondents in 2004 had not been eligible to vote in 2000 because they were too young, but this accounts for only about 10% of all of the respondents.

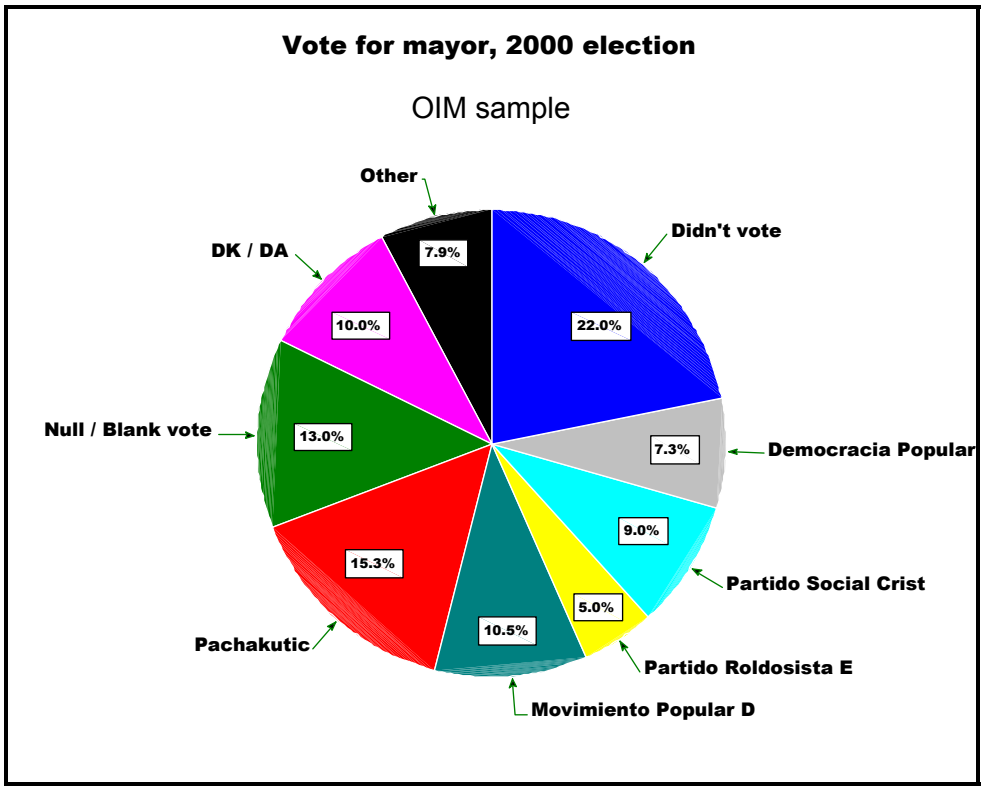


Figure I. 15 Vote for mayor, 2000 election: Sample of cantons

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 5 selected cantons to national-level data from the Latin American Public Opinion Project. The main finding from this chapter is that there is considerable diversity among the cantons. We found that the cantons vary in several ways, such as in family size, level of education, voting patterns, ideological and partisan orientation.

These findings are important to keep in mind when the data are analyzed in the remaining sections of this study. It would be wrong to assume, we know based on this chapter, that these 5 cantons are alike as "peas in a pod." For this reason it is important to treat each canton as a separate unit with its own particular characteristics. In the data analysis, we control for these socio-economic and demographic differences so that we can examine the variables of interest net of these differences. In the next chapter, we examine the nature and level of local government participation. That is then followed by an analysis of satisfaction with local government.

Chapter II. Participation in Local Government

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

Attendance at Municipal Government Meetings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We examine the results of these two items in Figure II. 1, but concentrate first on the *cabildo abierto* findings because that is the area in which direct comparisons can be made between the nation and the OIM sample of selected cantons. The results show that for the nation as a whole about 8% of Ecuadorians say that they have attended a *cabildo abierto* in the year prior to the survey, whereas in the selected cantons, the percentage is significantly higher, by about 3 percentage points. This is probably due to the fact that these municipalities are more rural than the nation, and prior research in Ecuador, consistent with other research carried out by the Latin

American Public Opinion Project, has found that municipal participation is *higher* in rural areas and lower in urban areas. The selected cantons in the OIM project exclude the major metropolitan areas of the country, therefore one would have expected the level of participation to have been higher there than for the country as a whole.

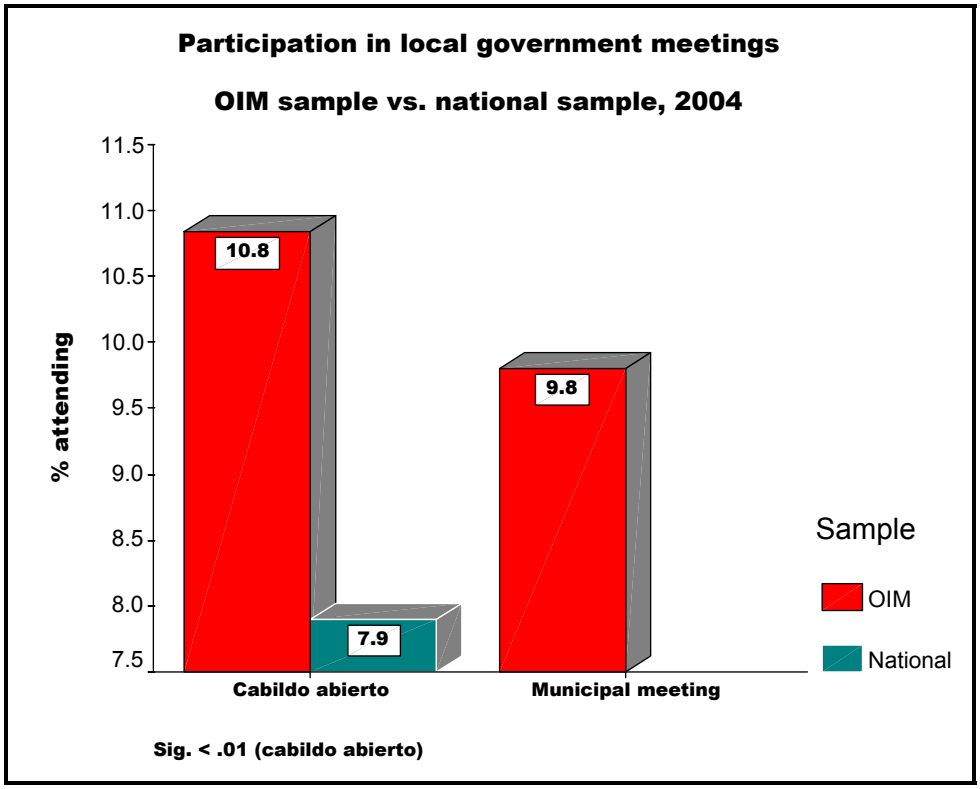


Figure II. 1 Participation in local government meetings: OIM sample vs. national sample

In order explore in more detail why the selected cantons for the project are reporting significantly higher levels of *cabildo abierto* participation than the nation as a whole, we control for key differences between the two samples and re-run the analysis presented above. But, when this is done, it is noted that 9.6% of respondents in the combined national and municipal samples did not report their incomes.[1] In order to replace these missing respondents, use is made of another measure, this of material wealth, which is based on the series of questions asking about ownership of various household appliances (see the R series at the end of the questionnaire).[2] On this series we do not have missing data and so can establish a surrogate level of income for each respondent in the study.

[1] 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.

[2] 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.

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 age, education, wealth and urbanization. Age is measured in number of years, 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 these variables, except wealth, have a significant impact on participation, as is shown in Table II. 1. The column on the right side shows significant levels, and it shows that the variable "sample" which is the way the data set distinguishes between the national sample and the selected cantons is significant at < .01 even after controlling for education, wealth, and area (urban/rural). The covariates (i.e., control variables) each tend to boost participation. That is, older respondents, those with higher education and who live in rural areas (the variable "area is coded 1 = urban, 2 = rural), participate more than those who are less well educated, and live in urban areas).

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

Dependent Variable: NP1R Have you attended a cabildo abierto in last 12 mths?

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	79021.021(a)	5	15804.204	19.592	.000
Intercept	23809.723	1	23809.723	29.516	.000
AREA	33269.292	1	33269.292	41.243	.000
AGE	25248.907	1	25248.907	31.300	.000
EDUCATION	27752.091	1	27752.091	34.403	.000
WEALTH	724.128	1	724.128	.898	.343
SAMPLE	9499.648	1	9499.648	11.776	.001
Error	3476759.795	4310	806.673		
Total	3910000.000	4316			
Corrected Total	3555780.816	4315			

a R Squared = .022 (Adjusted R Squared = .021)

The results shown above are portrayed graphically, in Figure II. 2. These results should be compared with those presented in Figure II. 1. The control factors made a difference: they slightly *increased* the difference between the two samples. Thus, the difference between the national sample and the selected cantons is real, and not an artifact of differences in the two samples.

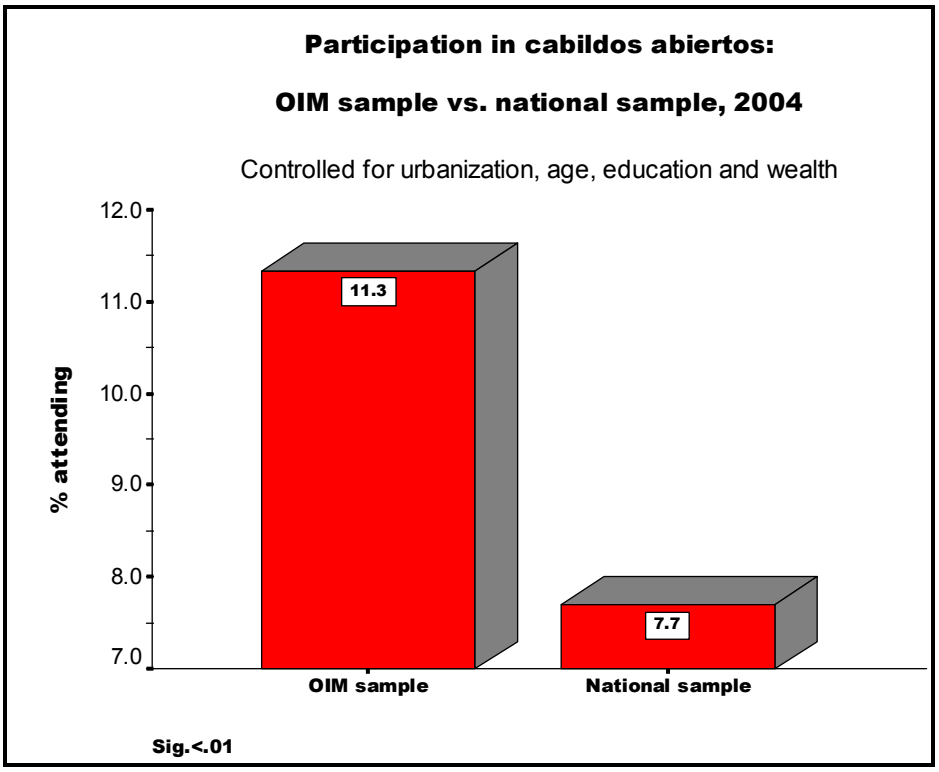


Figure II. 2 Participation in "cabildos abiertos": OIM sample vs. national sample Controlled for urbanization, age, education, and wealth

It is important to probe these interesting findings a bit further, because thus far the comparisons have been between the nation and the OIM 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 Lago Agrio. There we see that participation in Lago Agrio is quite low, ranging somewhere between a low of 3% and a high of about 8%, with the actual mean of Lago Agrio at about 6%. Is that lower than the national average? As we can see, the national average overlaps. On the other hand, only two cantons, Eloy Alfaro and Cascales, have means that are significantly *above* the national average (their "I" brackets are clearly above the national "I").

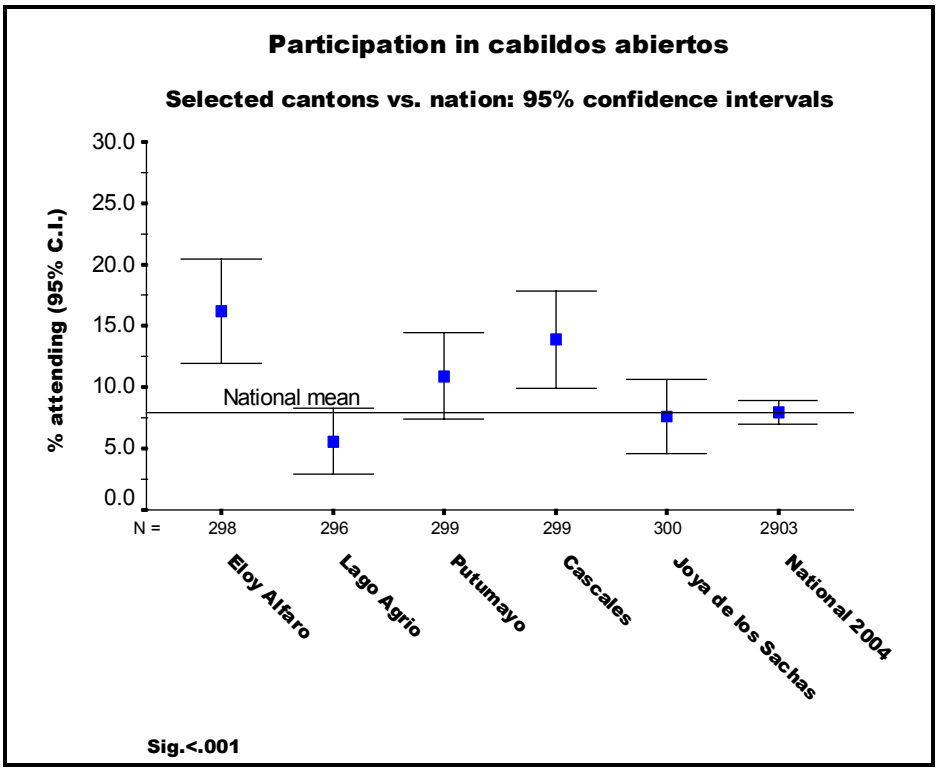


Figure II. 3 Participation in "cabildos abiertos"

Selected cantons vs. nation: 95% confidence intervals

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 around 10% 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 = .501, sig. < .001). Yet we would not merely want to add up the two results and assume that real total of participation is the sum of the two. Rather, we would want to know how many respondents participated in one of these activities and how many in both, and, of course how many in neither. As shown in

Table II. 2, only 5.7% of the sample attended both the *cabildo* and the municipal meeting, while 4.1% attended the municipal meeting but not the *cabildo*. For the sample as a whole, 85% attended neither, and 15% attended either one or both.

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

		Attended a municipal meeting?		
		Yes	No	Total
Attended a "cabildo abierto"?	Yes	5.7%	5.2%	10.9%
	No	4.1%	85.0%	89.1%
	Total	9.8%	90.5%	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. Here we see that participation is low not only in Lago Agrio, where participation in *cabildos abiertos* also is low, but also in Joya de los Sachas. Both are well below the sample mean. In contrast, Cascales is well above the sample mean. However, the fact that the "I" brackets for Eloy Alfaro and Putumayo overlap the sample mean indicates that we cannot state very confidently that they have a higher level of participation; it may be that they have the same level of participation. .

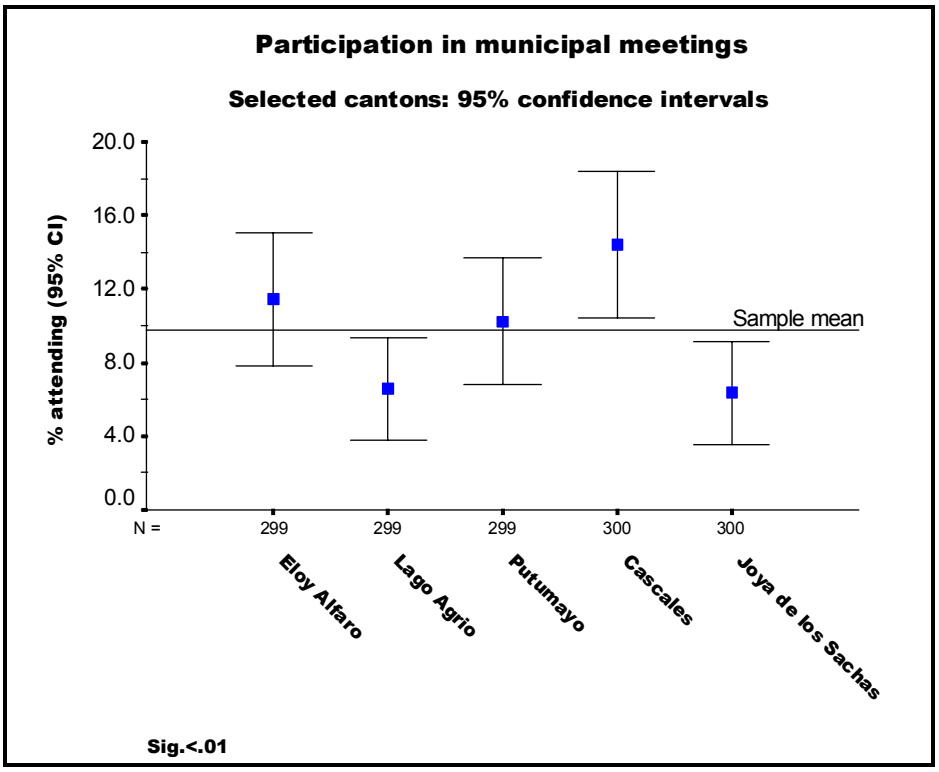


Figure II. 4 Participation in municipal meetings: selected cantons

Confidence intervals (95%)

1II. Attendance at Parish Council Meetings

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

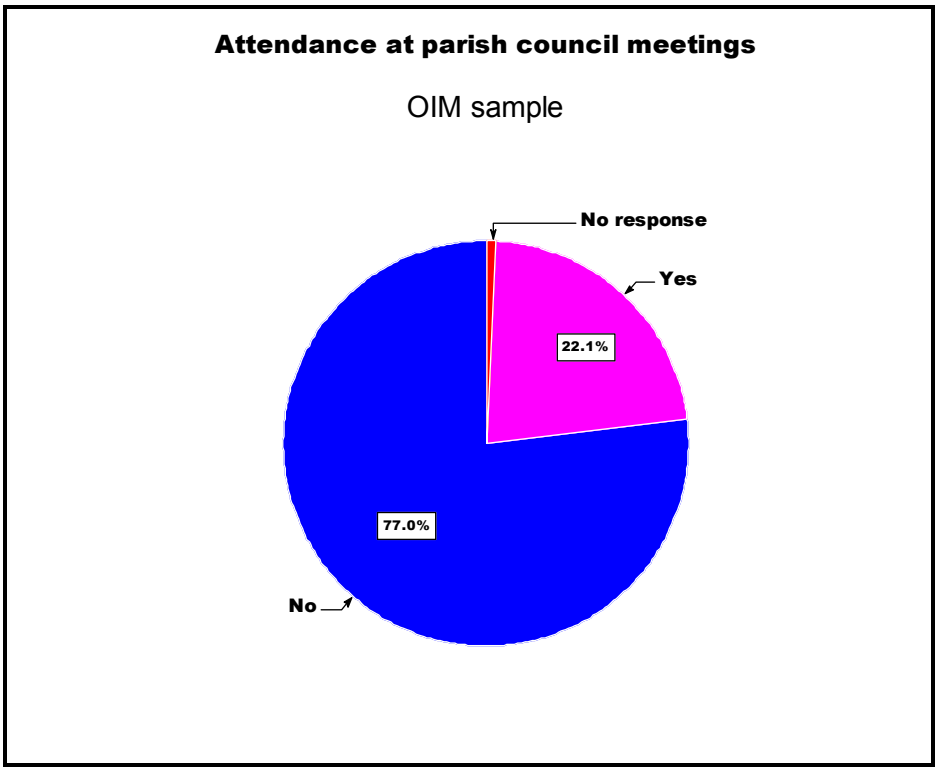


Figure II. 5 Attendance at parish council meetings: OIM sample

2II. How Citizens Learn of Municipal Meetings

In the OIM sample, we asked two questions (MUNFA; MUNIFB) to determine how it is that those who attended *cabildos abiertos* or municipal meetings had learned about them. The results for the *cabildos abiertos* are presented in Figure II. 6, while the results for the municipal meeting are shown in Figure II. 7. Direct invitations from the mayor or a council person clearly was the most frequent way that citizens have been informed about these local government meetings. This is especially the case for *cabildos abiertos*. This finding suggests quite strongly that if the mayor and/or council persons were more active in inviting participation, they would increase attendance. In the case of municipal meetings, another major way of becoming informed was informal, through family or friends.

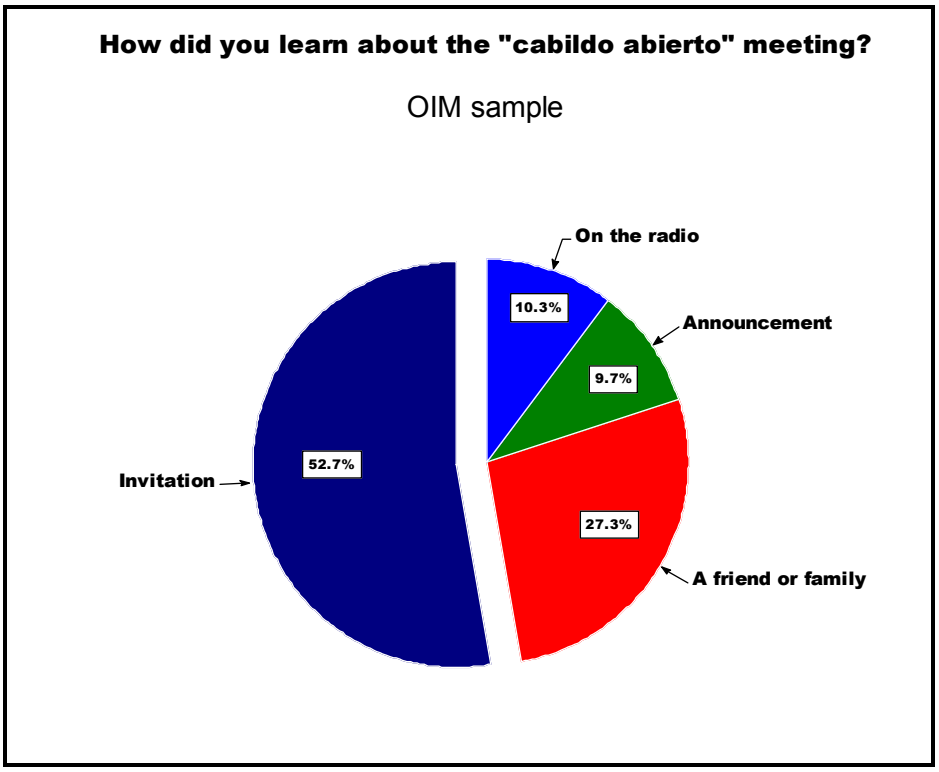


Figure II. 6 How did you learn about the "cabildo abierto" meeting? OIM sample

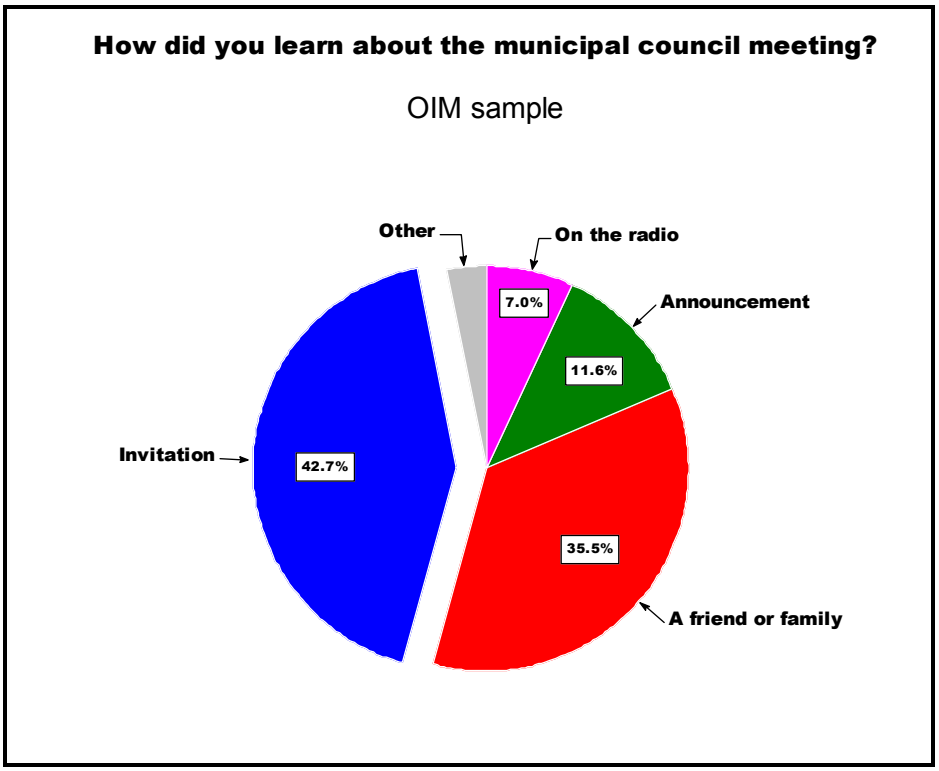


Figure II. 7 How did you learn about the municipal council meeting? OIM sample

The results presented above are for the 5 municipalities as a whole, but as shown in Figure II. 8, there is wide diversity in the patterns. It is of note that cantons such as Lago Agrio, Putumayo, and Eloy Alfaro, deviate markedly from the norm. In the first two, invitations from the mayor or council persons were far more common than in the other cantons, while in the latter they were considerably less so. The figure also tells us that three of the cantons, Lago Agrio, Cascales, and Joya de los Sachas, also deviated strongly from the average with respect to the use of family or friends, the former being considerably lower than the sample mean and the latter two far above it. In Putumayo the radio appears to be a much less effective form of communication about *cabildos abiertos* compared to the other cantons. These findings suggest a great diversity and, perhaps it could be said, a variation in the culture of disseminating information about municipal government activity. They also reflect media access in these areas.

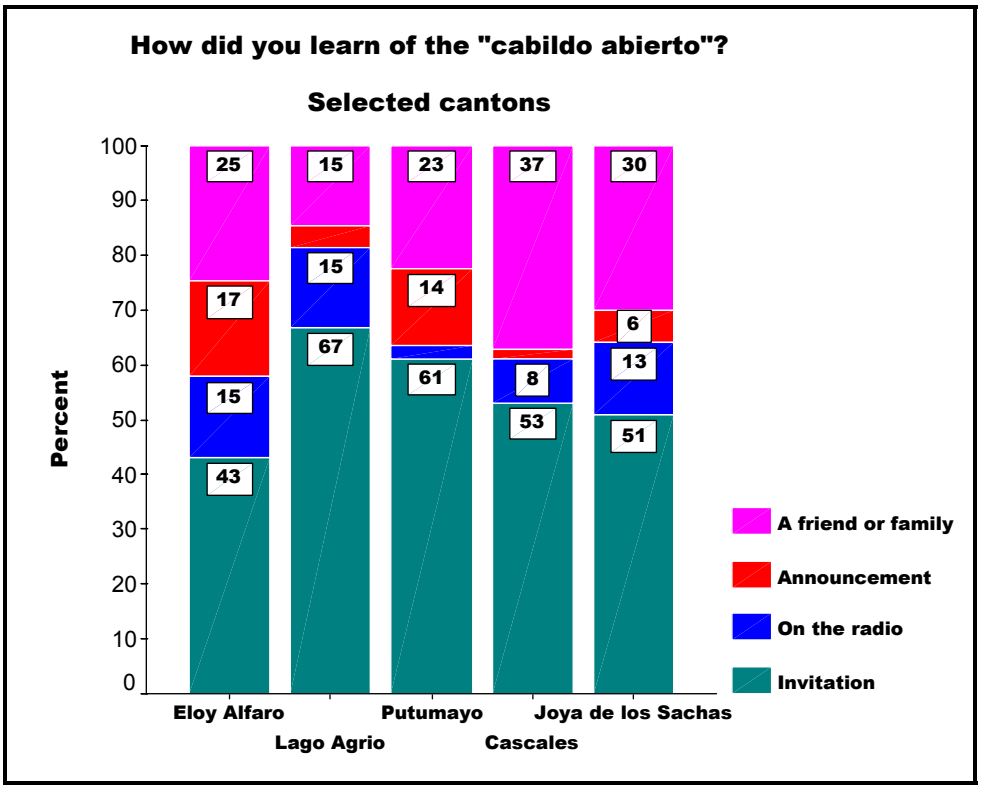


Figure II. 8 How did you learn of the "cabildo abierto"? Selected cantons

The factors of learning about the municipal meetings are somewhat different from those regarding the *cabildo abierto*. Clearly, family or friends are a more important source of information in this case. But even here, there is considerable variation: Eloy Alfaro is well below the sample norm while Lago Agrio and Joya de los Sachas are well above it. These are shown at the cantonal level in Figure II. 10. Once again, the relative ineffectiveness of the radio in Putumayo and Cascales stands out.

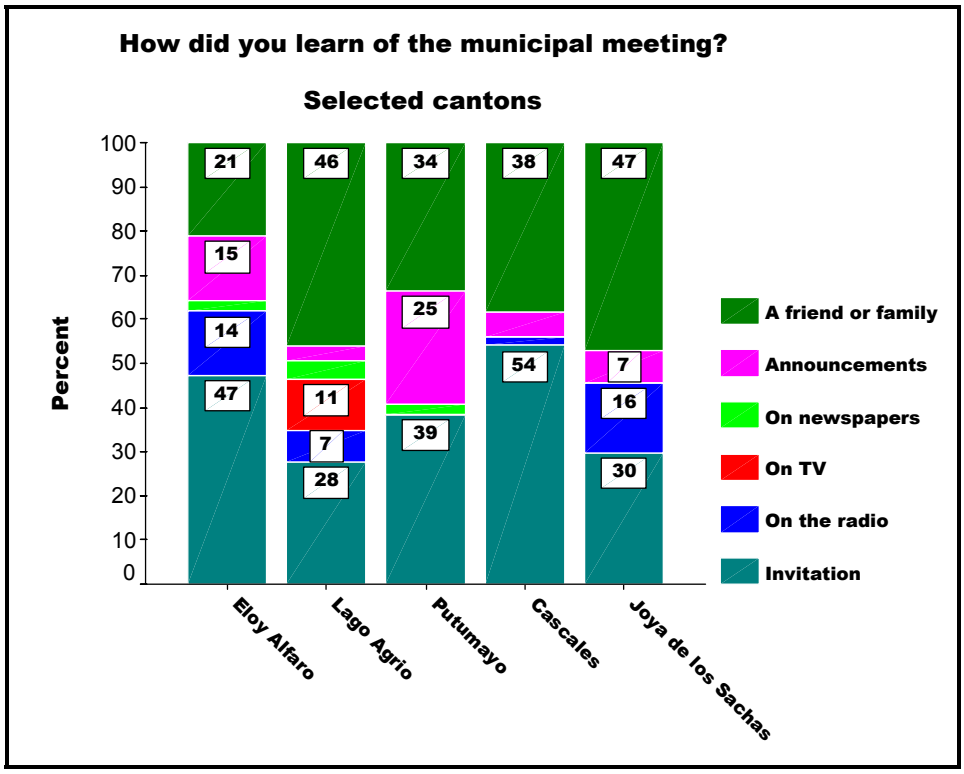


Figure II. 9 How did you learn of the municipal meeting? Selected cantons

Figure II.10 shows that, in the case of parish council meetings, direct invitations are overwhelmingly the most common form of communication, followed by family or friends and announcements. Perhaps due to the very nature of such meetings, the media play a relatively minor role here.

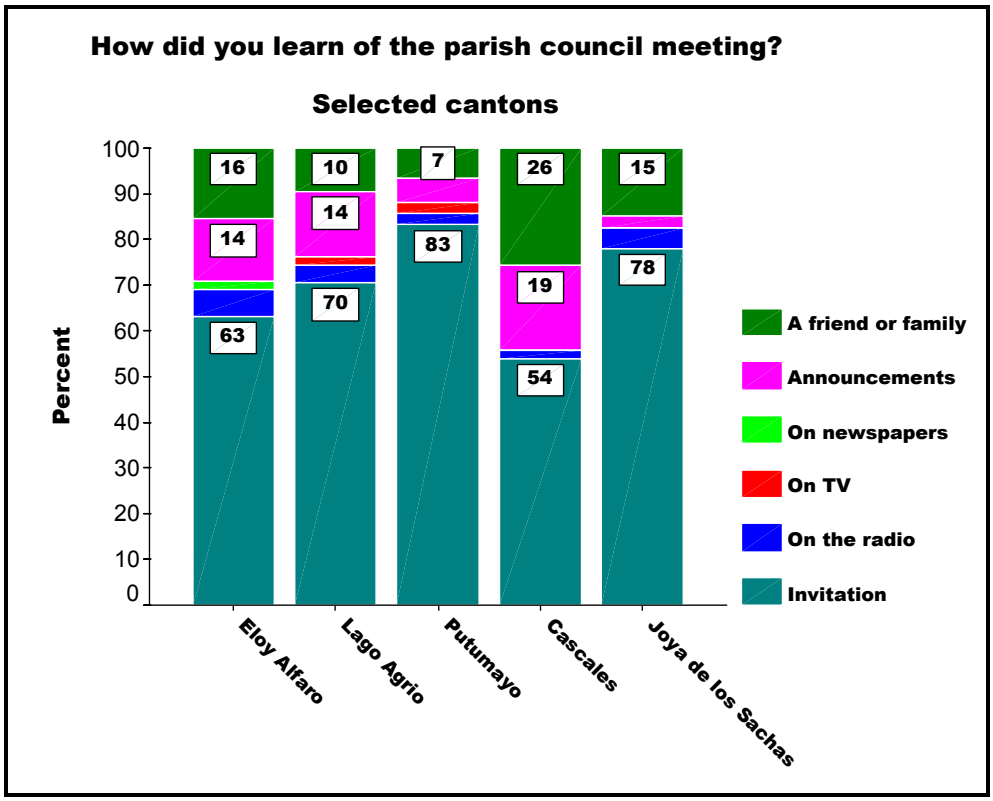


Figure II. 10 How did you learn of the parish council meeting? Selected cantons

Factors Affecting Participation

In order to determine which factors affect participation, we need to resort to multivariate analysis so that we can see which ones out of a series of factors are statistically significant predictors in our sample of OIM 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.[3]

3II. Gender

In the national study of democratic values and behaviors carried out by the LAPOP in Ecuador it was found that females participated at levels far lower than men. This is a common,

[3] The proportion of respondents who participated, around 11%, marked the dependent variable skewed. When the skew is extreme, as it is for example in the case of predicting the outbreak of wars or civil disturbance, special techniques have been developed. But, the skewness of the variable in the present case is far removed from those extreme examples. The interested reader should consult the latest thinking on this subject by reading Gary King and Langche Zeng, "Logistic Regression in Rare Events Data," *Political Analysis* 9, no. 2 (2001):131-63.

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 OIM sample? The results are presented in Figure II. 11. As can be seen, the gender gap in attendance is not very wide, nor statistically significant.

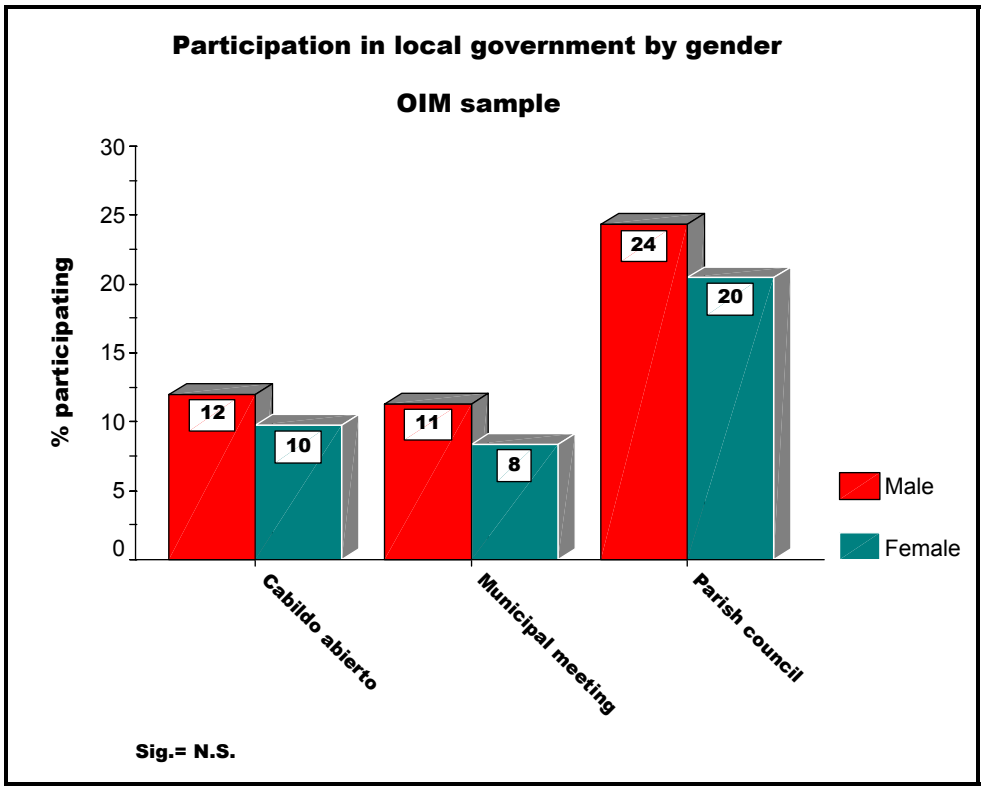


Figure II. 11 Participation in local government by gender: OIM sample

These same data can be examined at the level of the 5 cantons included in the sample. The results on the *cabildo abierto* question are shown in Figure II. 12. These findings are interesting since in one canton there is a large gender gap, Cascales. Here attendance among males is two and a half times as much as it is among females.

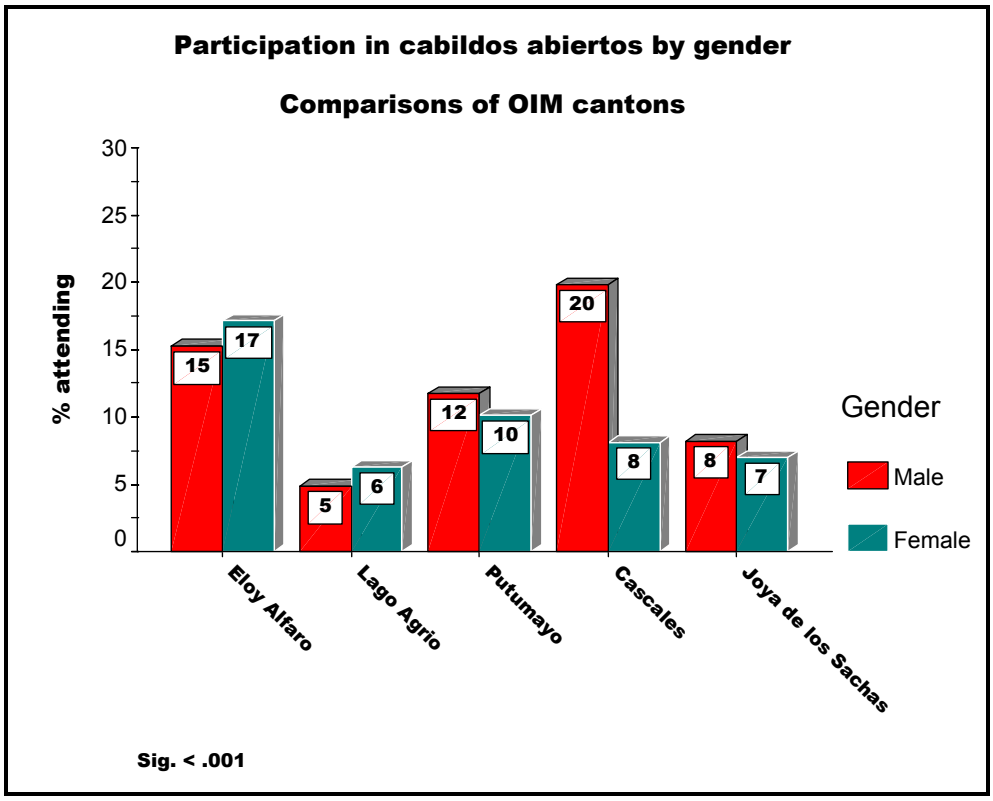


Figure II. 12 Participation in "cabildos abiertos" by gender: Comparisons of OIM cantons

The comparisons of participation in municipal meetings at the level of the canton are presented in Figure II. 13. The patterns are similar to the previous analysis, with Cascales once again deviating from the sample norm. The only difference is that here the gender gap in Lago Agrio is even wider. It seems clear that special attention to issues of gender must be paid in these and some other cantons.

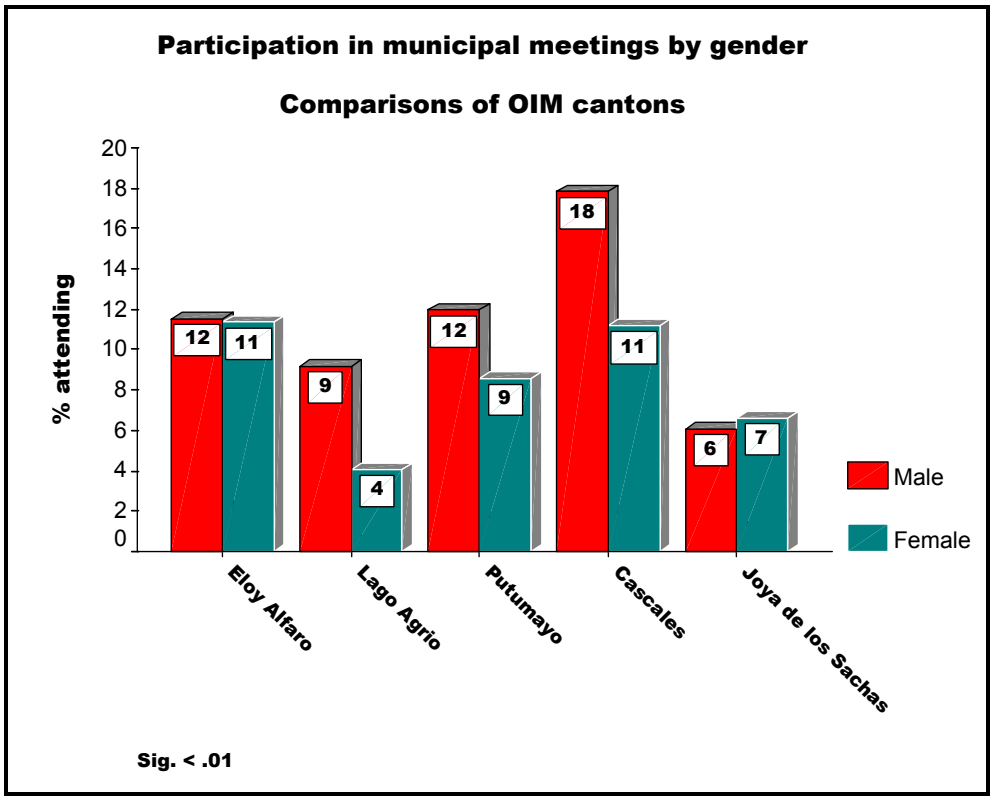


Figure II. 13 Participation in municipal meetings by gender: Comparisons of OIM cantons

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. 14. Cascales is once again the black sheep of the group, but in this case also accompanied by Joya de los Sachas. Clearly, the gender problem with respect to participation in local government activities is most serious in Cascales. It may due to the fact that it is the least rural canton and poorest canton. It is also worth noting that the gender gap seems to be reversed in Lago Agrio, with women participating more than men.

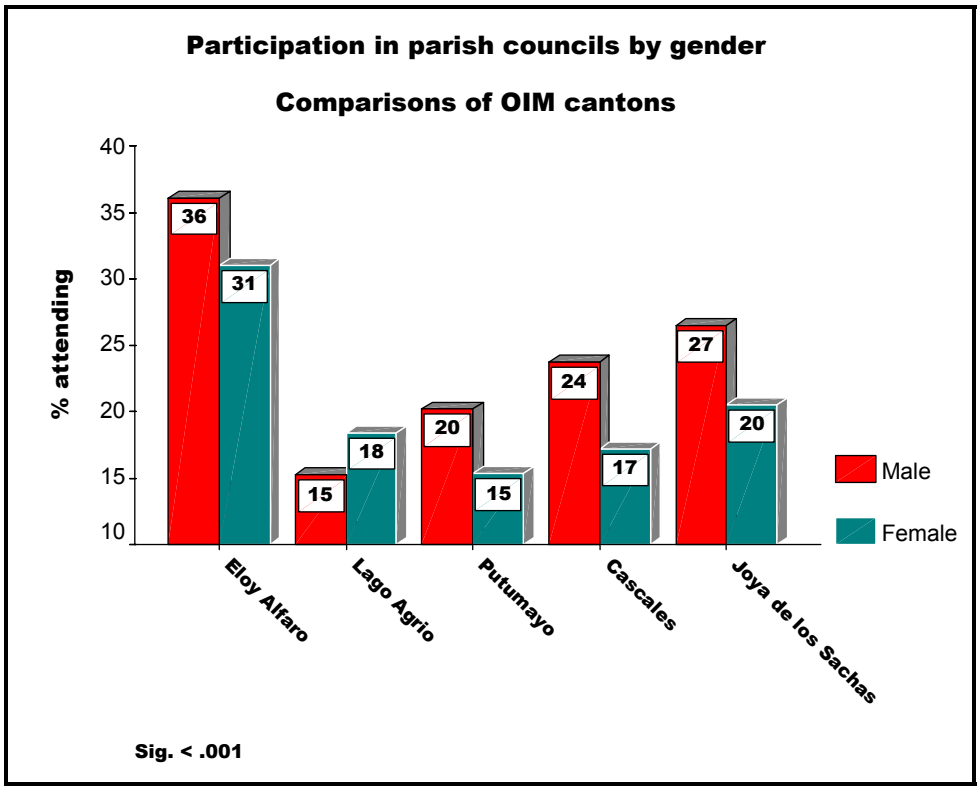


Figure II. 14 Participation in parish councils by gender: Comparisons of OIM cantons

4II. 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. 15. Here we see that the national trend is found in four of the five cantons under study here, with the tendency being reversed in Joya de los Sachas.

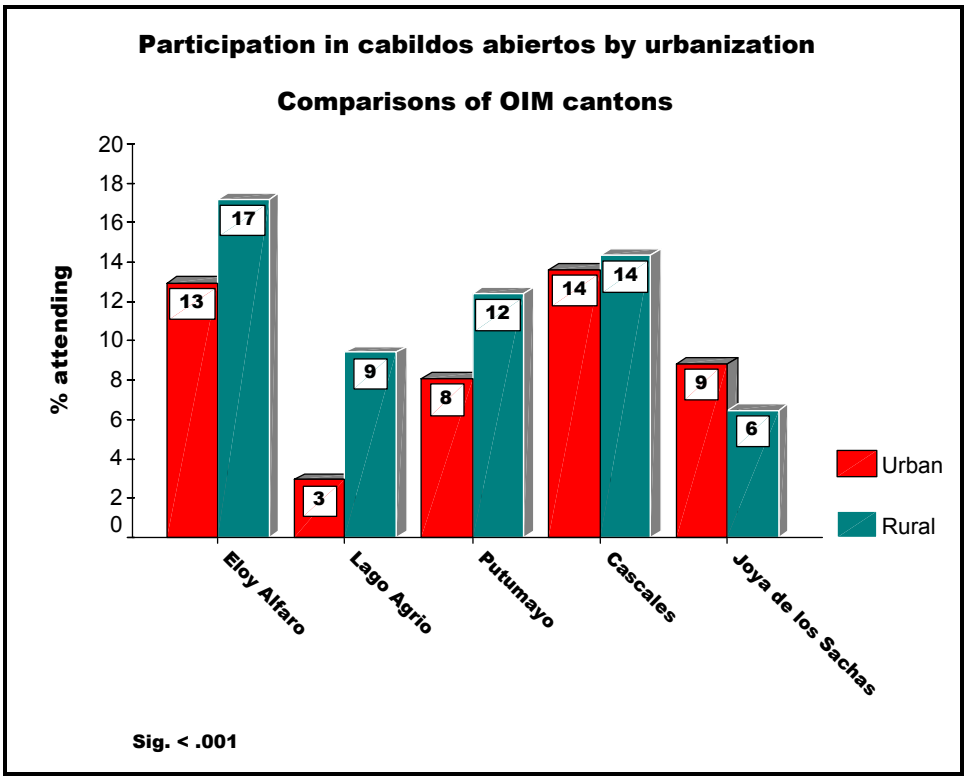


Figure II. 15 Participation in "cabildos abiertos" by urbanization: Comparisons of OIM cantons

We next look at attendance at municipal meetings. The results for the urban/rural comparisons are shown in Figure II. 16. Here we find, surprisingly, that the national trend is bucked in *all* the OIM cantons. It may be that rural residents in these cantons cannot obtain transportation to attend these meetings as rural infrastructure may be very underdeveloped.

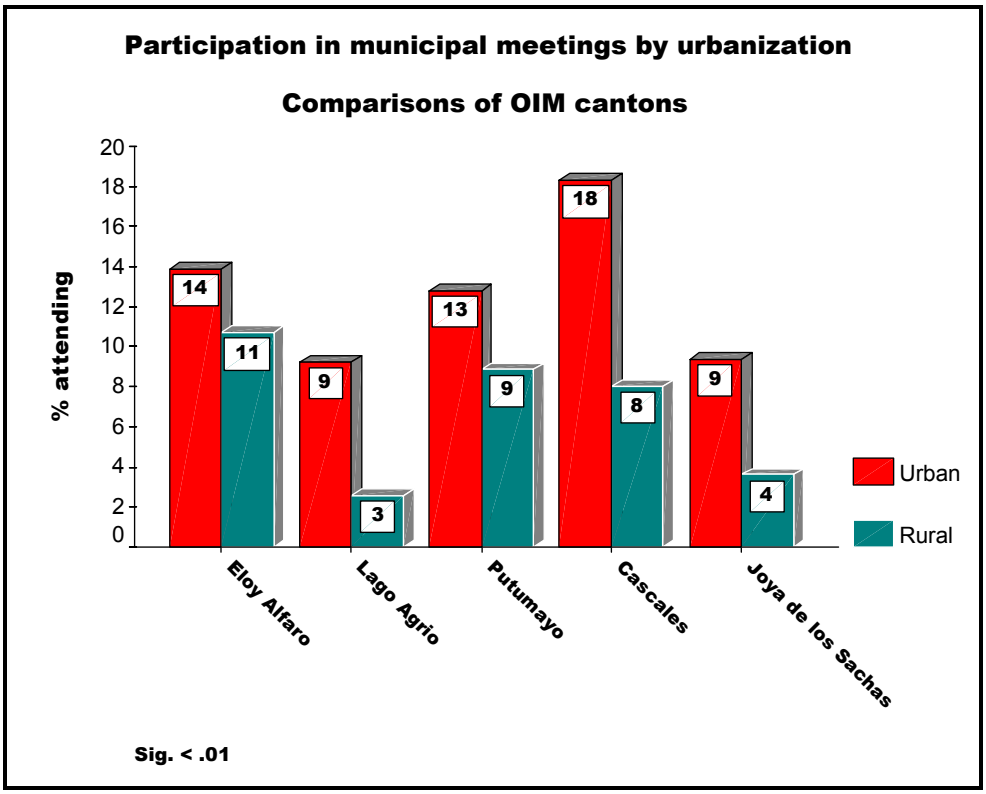


Figure II. 16 Participation in municipal meetings by urbanization: Comparisons of OIM cantons

The last examination of urbanization focuses on the parish councils. Here the differences between urban and rural, as shown in Figure II. 17, are sharp, as they are in other regions of the country. Moreover, in almost every canton participation in these councils is heavily dominated by rural areas. Apparently, then, there is a wide urban/rural gap.

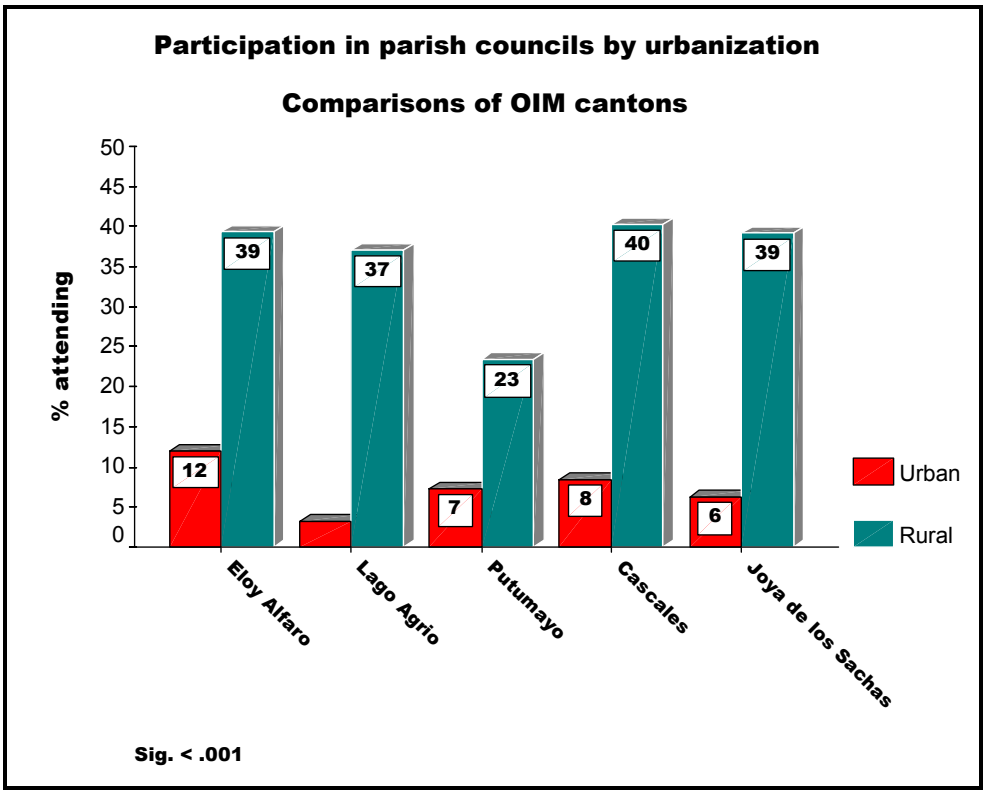


Figure II. 17 Participation in parish councils by urbanization: Comparisons of OIM cantons

We can conclude this examination of the impact of urbanization by finding that the patterns are quite similar, but with one clear exception: the dominance of urban areas in the case of municipal meetings.

5II. Ethnicity

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

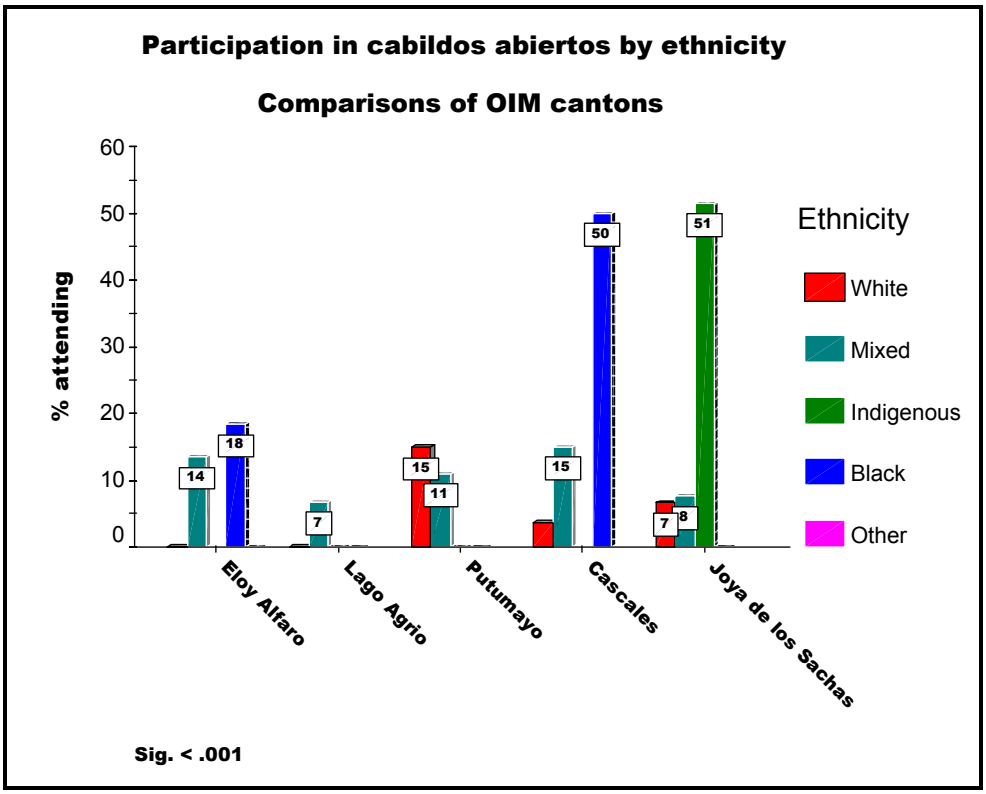


Figure II. 18 Participation in "cabildos abiertos" by ethnicity: Comparisons of OIM cantons

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 OIM-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 OIM samples are shown in Figure II. 19. In these results we see, first of all, that most of the cantons are similar to the national data. Only Putumayo is well below the national mean. It is important to know why the demand-making level in this area differs so strongly from the national norm.

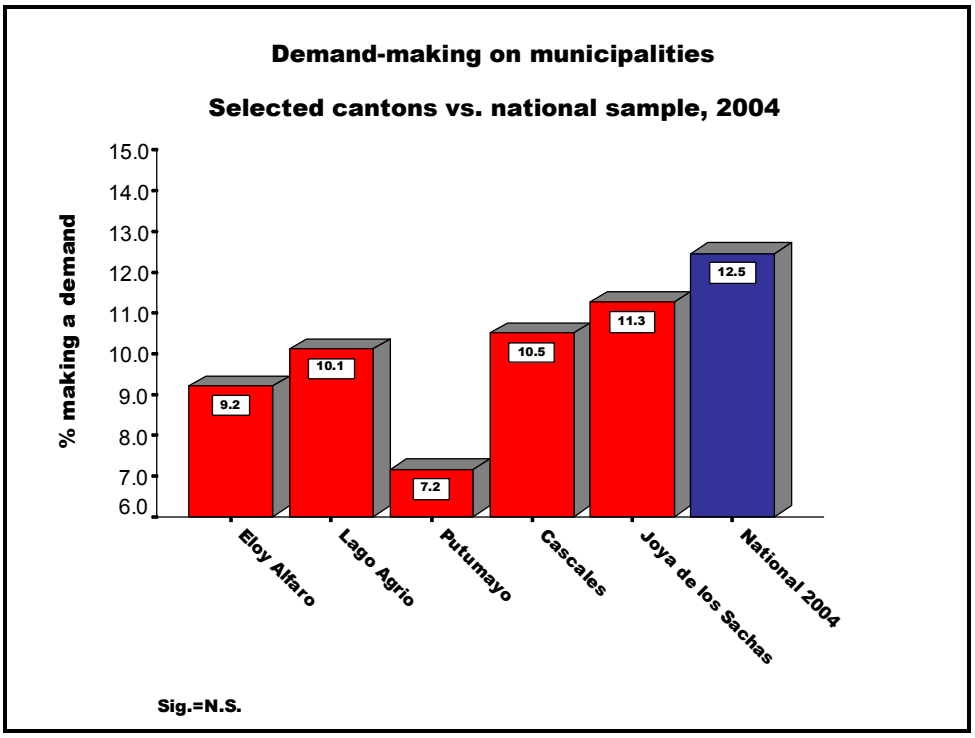


Figure II. 19 Demand making on municipalities: selected cantons vs. national sample

One possibility is that the demand-making is being strongly influenced by socio-economic or demographic factors. The analysis of covariance, which we have used before, reveals that this is indeed the case. Once controls for urbanization, age, education and wealth are introduced, not only is there a certain amount of smoothing out of inter-cantonal differences, with Putumayo gaining most prominently, but also of the difference between the OIM sample and the nation. In addition, Joya de los Sachas, which registered a level of demand-making very similar to the nation prior to the introduction of controls, now overtakes the nation.

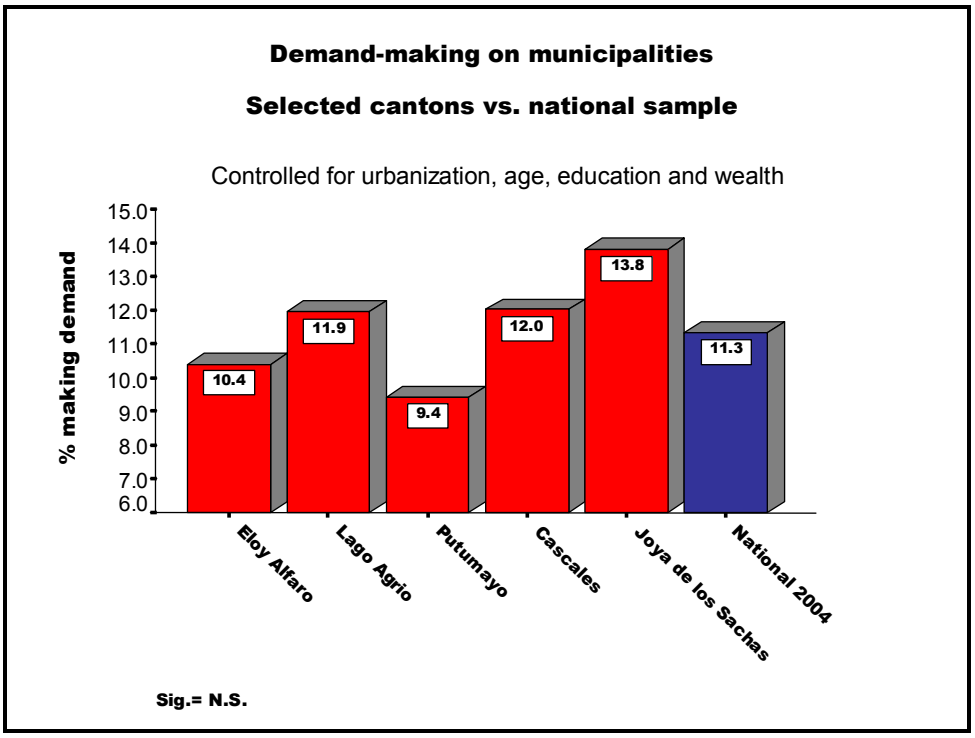


Figure II. 20 Demand-making on municipalities: selected cantons vs. national sample
Controlled for urbanization, age, education and wealth

In the OIM sample we included an item (NP2A) that was not asked at the national level. We asked about demand-making at the level of the parish council. The results are presented in Figure II. 21. Once again we see important variation among the cantons, with a couple of important similarities and differences with the pattern of demand-making on the cabildo abierto. While Putumayo continues to be a straggler, Joya de los Sachas reverses the high levels registered at the cabildo abierto level. Eloy Alfaro and Cascales register levels of demand-making on the parish council that even exceed the national average. But once again we want to rule out socio-economic and demographic factors that might be responsible for these marked differences.

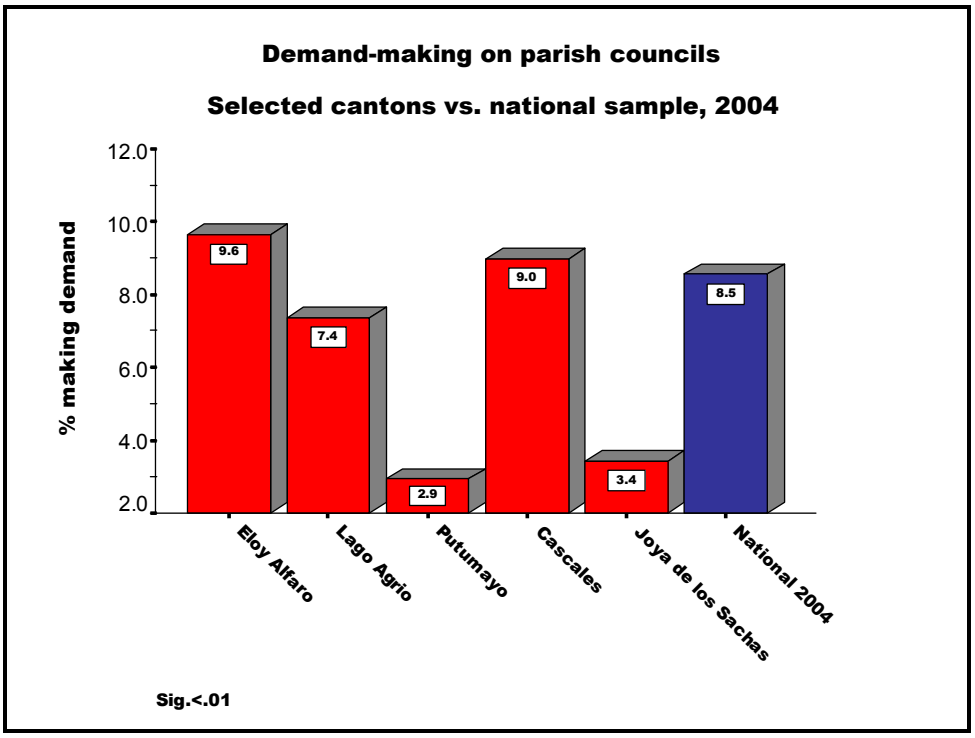


Figure II. 21 Demand-making on parish councils:
Selected cantons vs. national sample, 2004

The results for demand-making on the parish councils, controlled for urbanization, age, education and wealth are shown in Figure II. 22. The control variables have a considerably dampening effect on demand-making among the cantons, in particular in Putumayo, Eloy Alfaro and Joya de los Sachas. In contrast, demand-making in the nation is boosted.

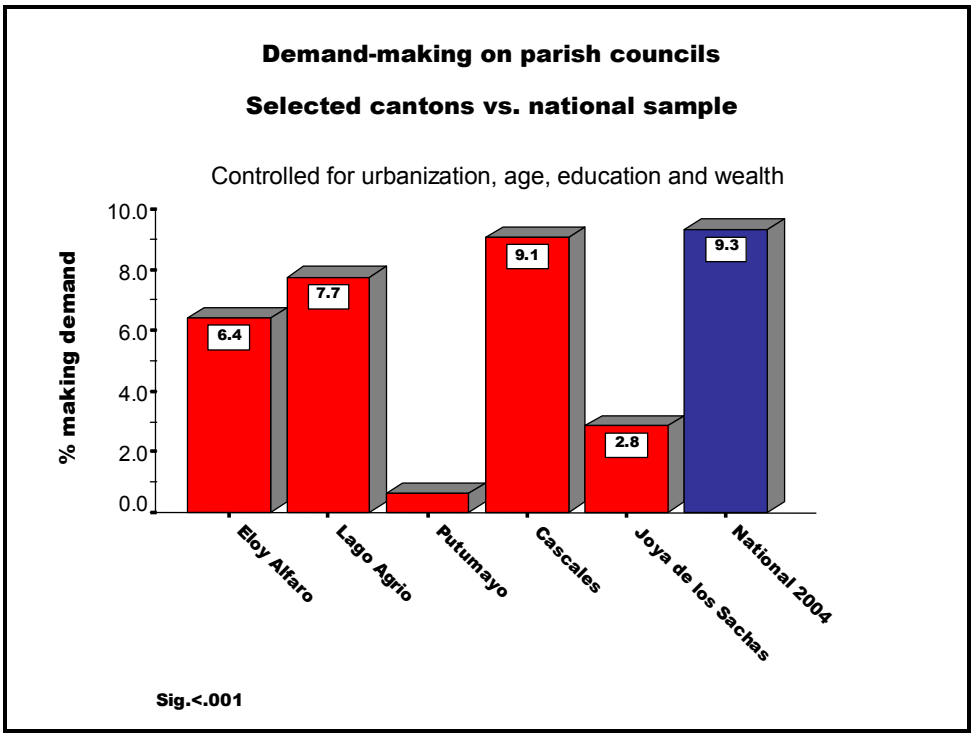


Figure II. 22 Demand-making on parish councils: selected cantons vs. national sample

Controlled for urbanization, age, education, and wealth

6II. Participation in Budget Making

Perhaps the most intense and significant form of participation in local government is participation in budget-making. We asked about this (MUNI5) in both the national and municipal samples, but this is a rare form of participation. In the entire combined sample of national and OIM of almost 4,500 respondents, we found only 92 individuals (2%) who reported that they had done this. Some of these persons, no doubt, were municipal employees or elected officials. As is shown in Figure II. 24, however, all of the OIM cantons are lower than the nation, especially Lago Agrio, Joya de los Sachas and, most prominently Putumayo, in which such participation is practically nil.

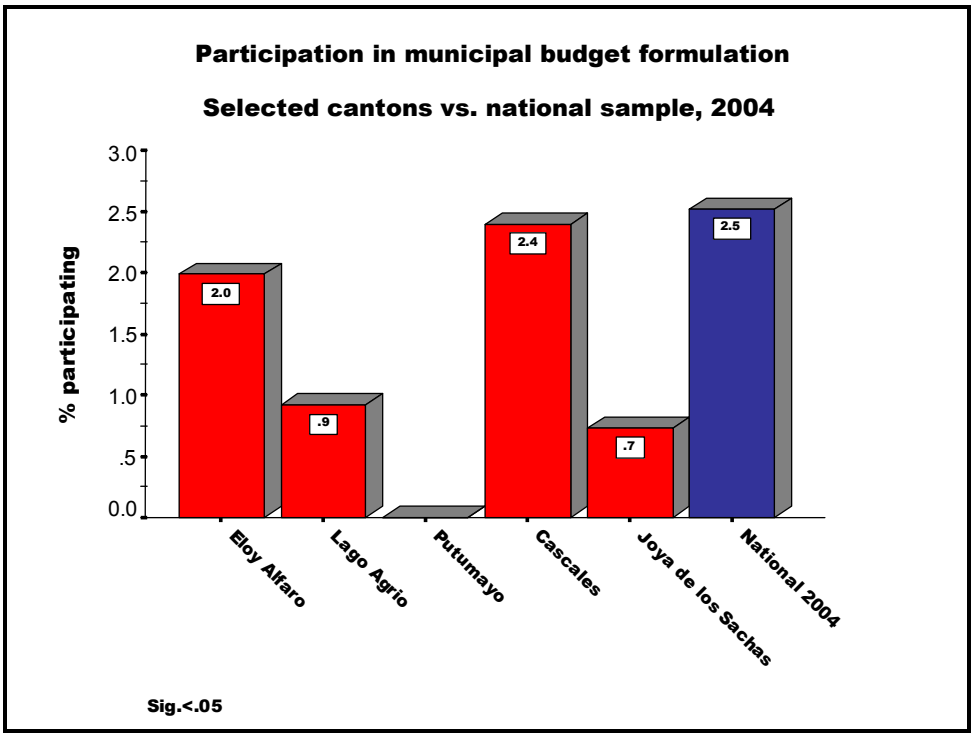


Figure II. 23 Participation in municipal budget formulation
Selected cantons vs. national sample

After controlling for urbanization, age, education and wealth, however, such participation rose in all cantons, enabling two of them, Eloy Alfaro and Cascales to exceed the national average for participation in budget-making. However, as Figure II. 24 indicates, these differences are not significant.

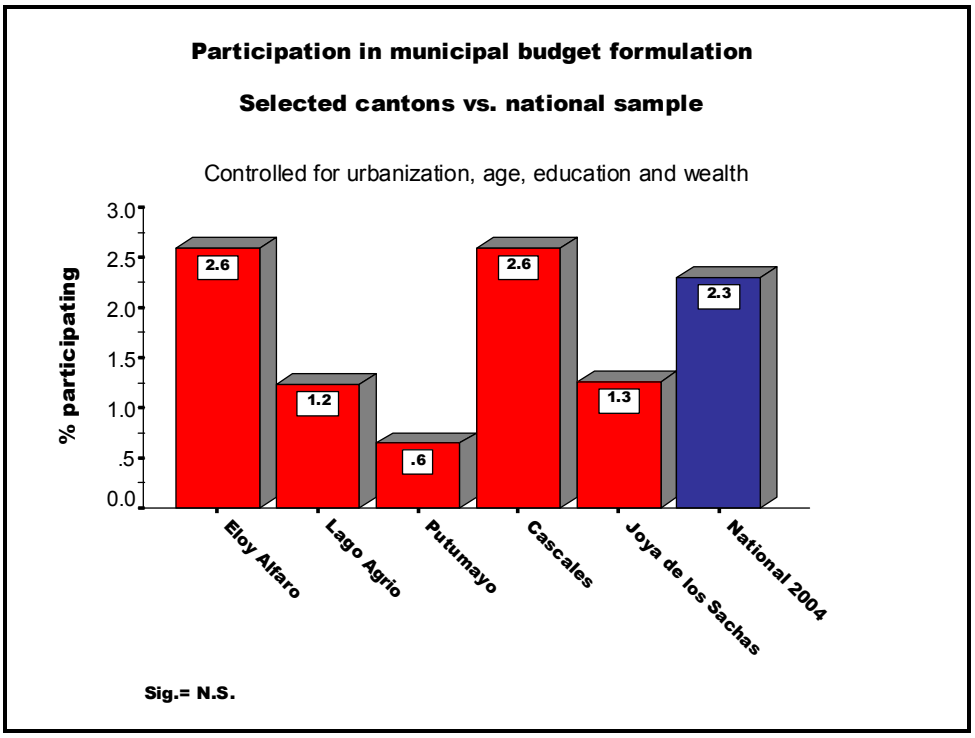


Figure II. 24 Participation in municipal budget formulation: selected cantons vs. national sample Controlled for urbanization, age, education, and wealth

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. 25. With the exception of Eloy Alfaro and Putumayo, which are inexplicably low, the municipalities have levels of interaction with their publics that are fairly similar to each other, and to the nation as a whole.

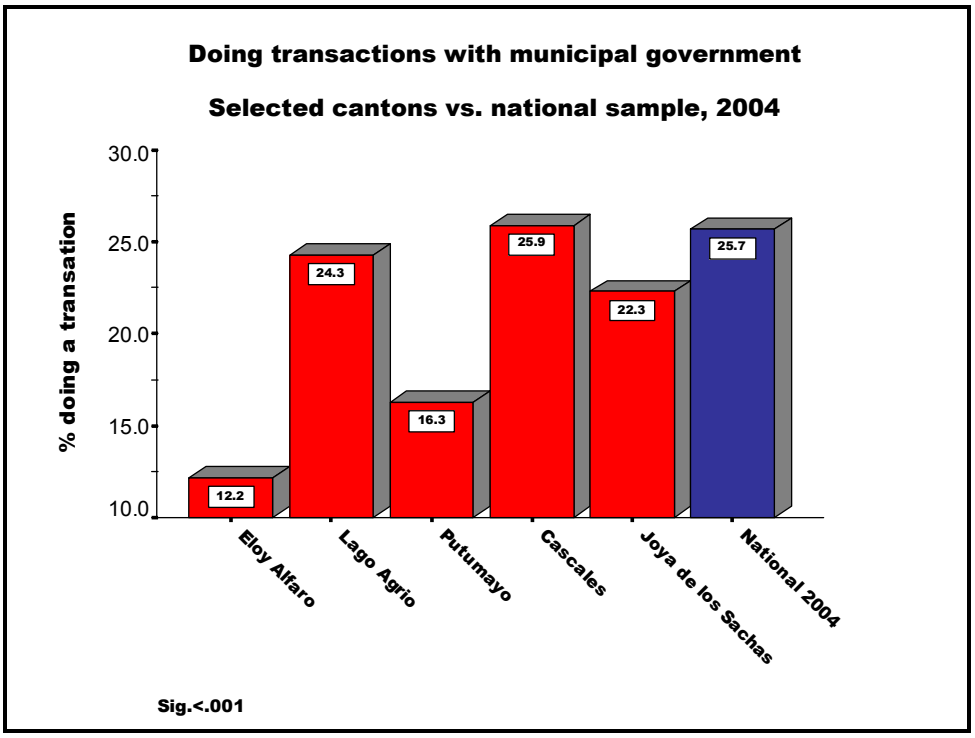


Figure II. 25 Doing transactions with municipal government
Selected cantons vs. national sample

Once we control for the socio-economic and demographic differences between the samples, as shown in Figure II.26, we see that in four of the five cantons the level of transactions with the municipality rises, while it experiences a decline in Eloy Alfaro and in the nation. Four of the cantons, Lago Agrio, Putumayo, Cascales and Joya de los Sachas, register levels of transactions that are higher than those in the nation.

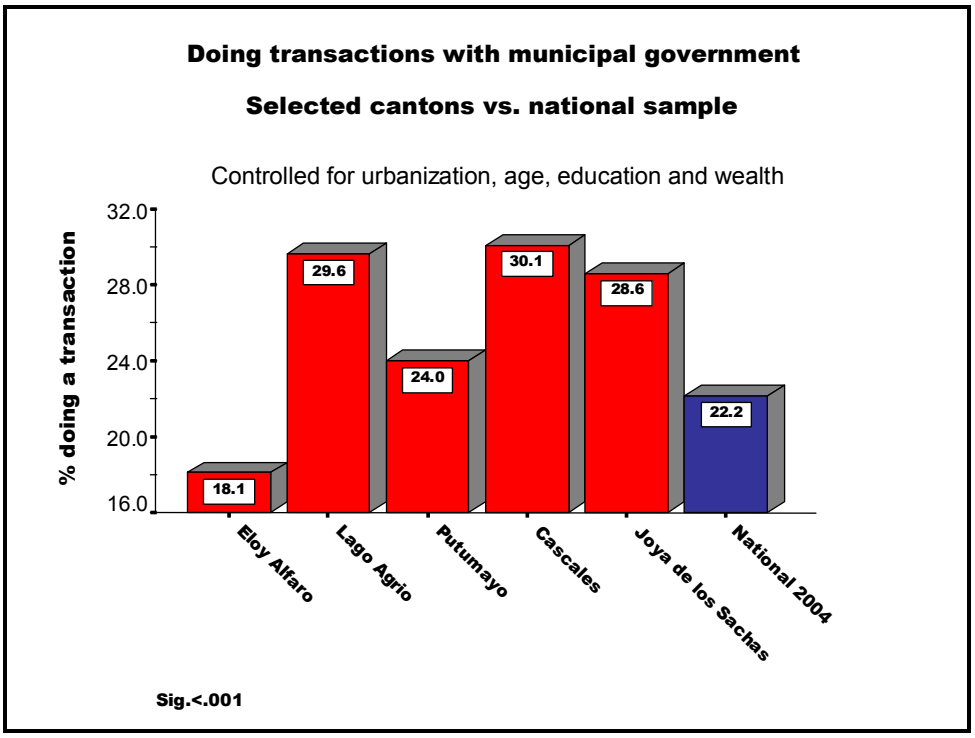


Figure II. 26 Doing transactions with municipal government: selected cantons vs. national sample Controlled for urbanization, age, education and wealth

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. They also point towards opportunities with municipalities that are far more active than others, for example, Cascales, as potential model municipalities, and also towards ones that are far less active, for example, Putumayo, as places to which these models might be transferred.

Chapter III. Evaluation of Municipal Government

We have now seen in some detail the ways in which Ecuadorians in the 5 selected cantons interact with their local government. We now turn to their evaluations of those governments at the start of the OIM project before inputs have been made. There are several variables that allow us to carry out this evaluation and do so by comparing the results to those found at the level of the nation. In this chapter we will not attempt to probe into the factors that are responsible for those evaluations, a subject that was dealt with in the national-level report. Here we want to highlight how the 5 cantons differ from each other and the nation.

Evaluation of Municipal Services

A basic question we have asked in Ecuador and in other countries in Latin America that form part of the 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 5 municipalities and examine those results, which are shown in Figure III. 1.

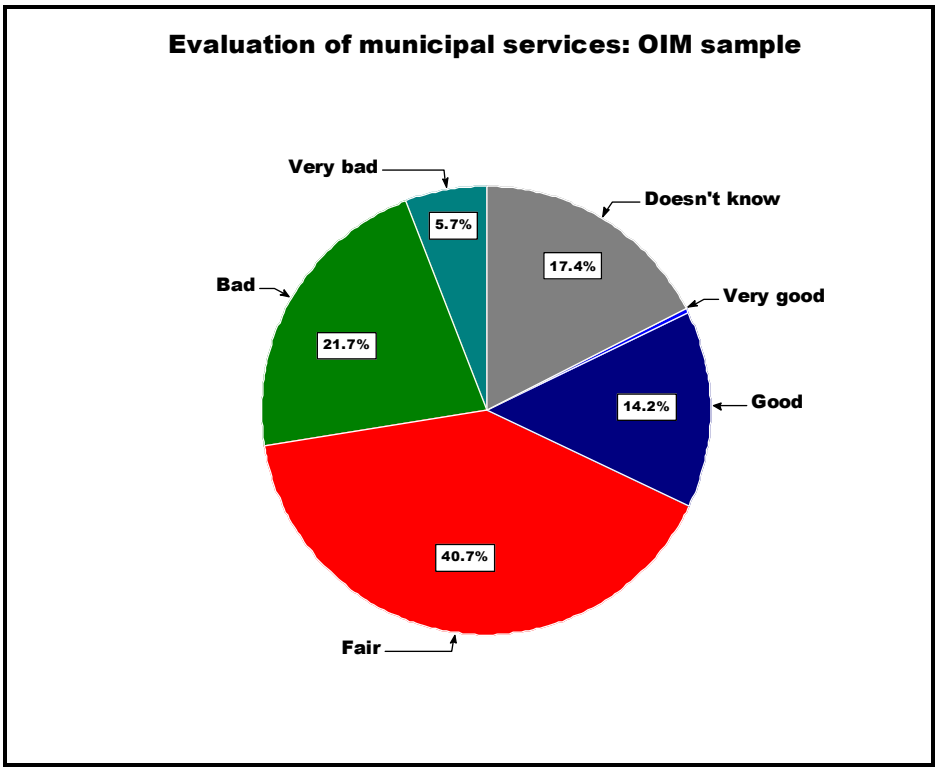


Figure III. 1 Evaluation of municipal services: OIM sample

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

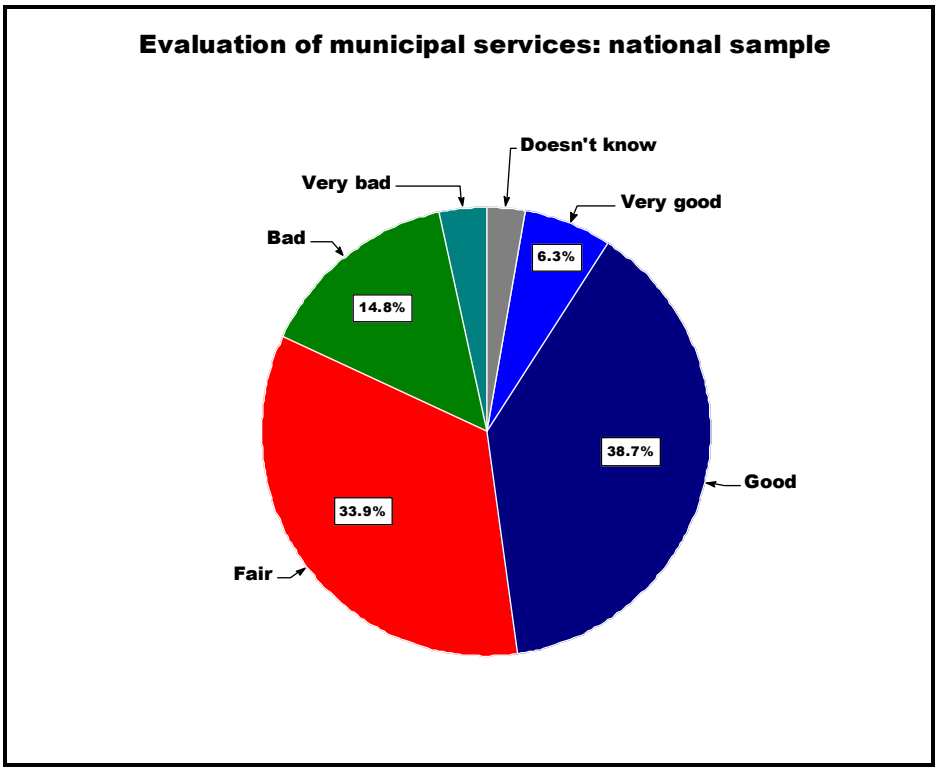


Figure III. 2 Evaluation of municipal services: National sample

What conclusions can we draw from these comparisons? It would appear that those who live in the 5 selected municipalities are *on average*, much less satisfied with the services that they receive as those living in the rest of Ecuador. In fact, when the five-point scale is converted to the 0-100 scale used in this study, there is a large and highly significant difference between the nation and the OIM sample. This difference is only very slightly attenuated after controlling for urbanization, age, education and wealth (figure not shown).

We now turn our attention to each of the 5 municipalities. The results, using the 0-100 scale are shown in Figure III. 3. Surprisingly, despite its socio-economic profile and its relatively high level of participation, the level of satisfaction in Eloy Alfaro is very low, in fact, the lowest in all 5 cantons. In contrast, Putumayo has a high level of satisfaction. One thing is clear, however: all the cantons register low levels of satisfaction compared to the nation.

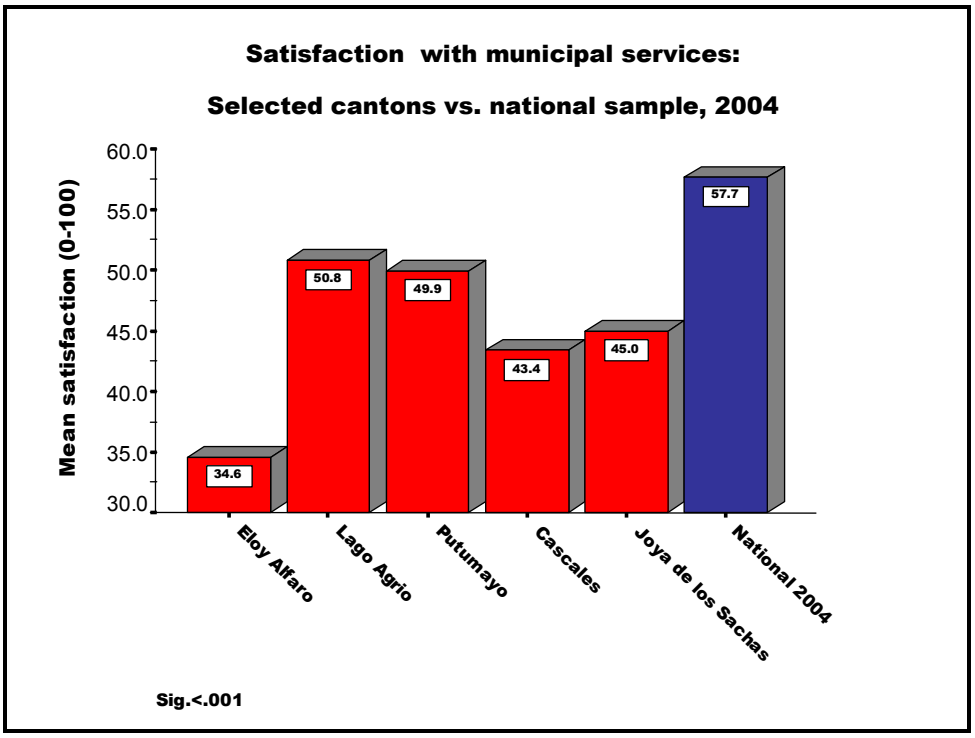


Figure III. 3 Satisfaction with municipal services:

Selected cantons vs. national sample

Introducing socio-economic and demographic controls changes little. This is shown in Figure III. 4. There is some narrowing of the gap between Lago Agrio and Putumayo, on one hand, and the nation, on the other. Cascales, Joya de los Sachas and, in particular, Eloy Alfaro, however, stay well below the national norm.

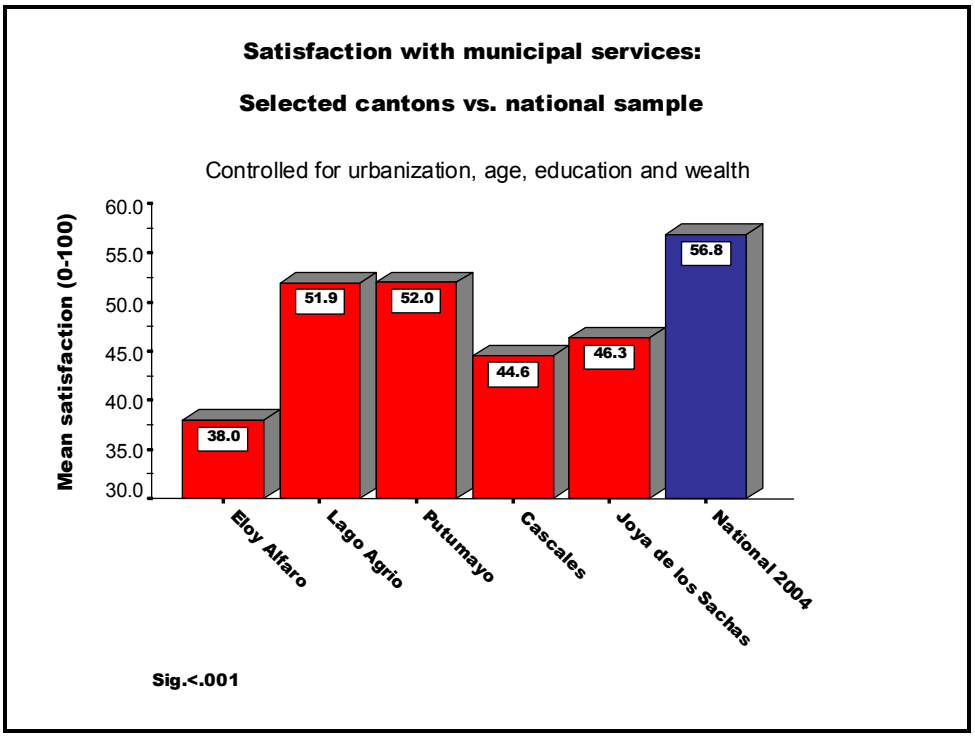


Figure III. 4 Satisfaction with municipal services: selected cantons vs. national sample Controlled for urbanization, age, education and wealth

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 OIM samples are shown in Figure III. 5. Since many people do not have dealings with the local government, we have a high non-response rate on this question, 26%.

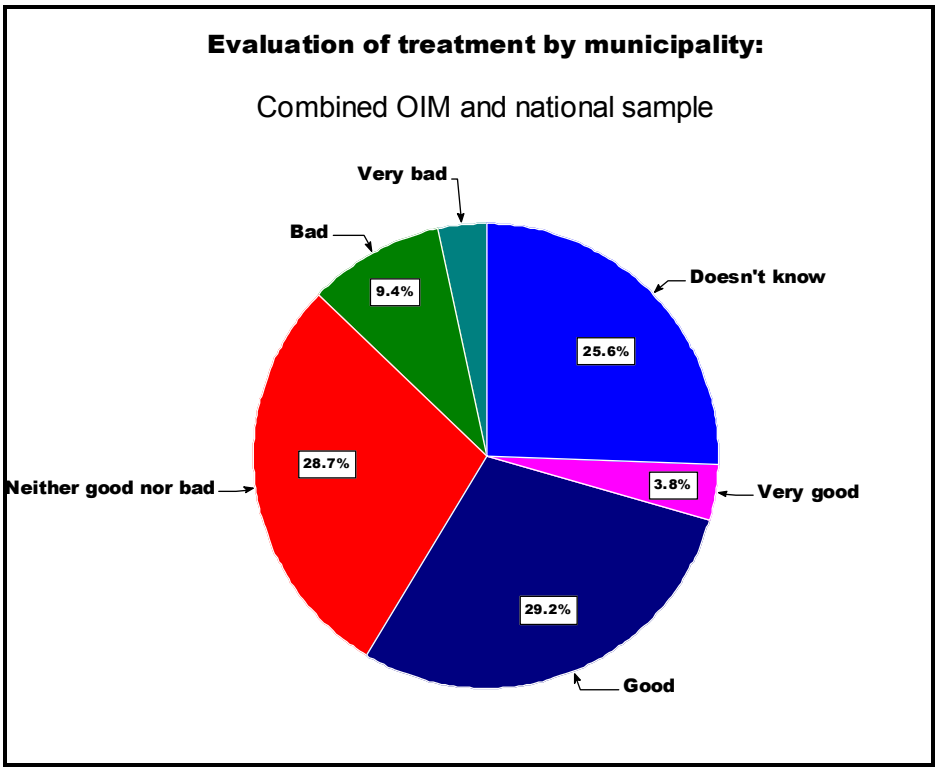


Figure III. 5 Evaluation of treatment by municipality: Combined OIM and national sample

The results, converted into the 0-100 format and excluding the non-response, are shown in Figure III. 6. We find one canton, Lago Agrio, above the national norm, and the rest, especially Joya de los Sachas, below it. However, barring the latter, the differences may be too small to be recorded confidently.

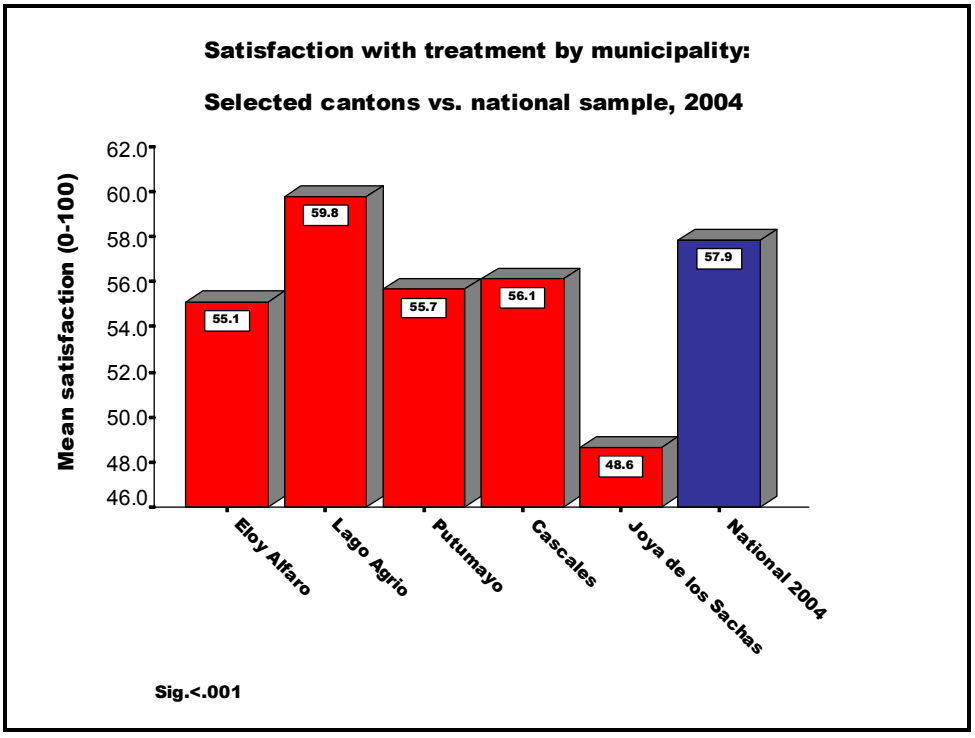


Figure III. 6 Satisfaction with treatment by municipality:

Selected cantons vs. national sample

We can again look at this from the perspective of confidence intervals. These results are shown in Figure III. 7. The confidence intervals confirm the speculation. The only case in which we can confidently record a difference from the nation is the one in which the difference was substantial, Joya de los Sachas.

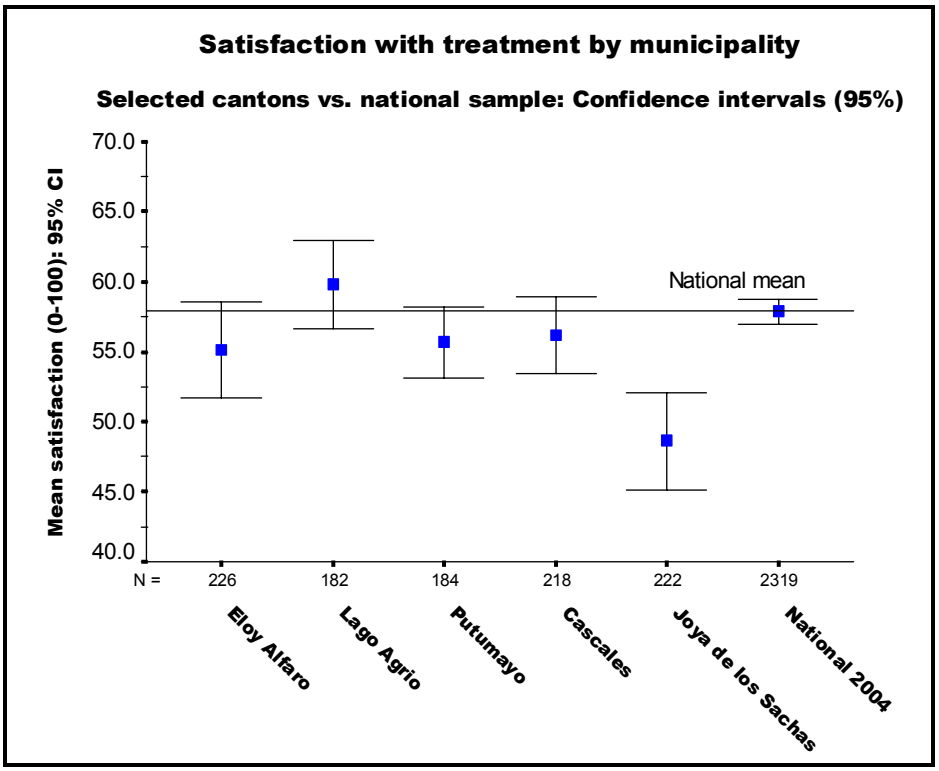


Figure III. 7 Satisfaction of treatment by municipality: Selected cantons vs. national sample: Confidence intervals

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 how much they trusted their municipality (item B32). We found that, overall, the OIM sample respondents express much lower trust in local government than do those in the national sample. There is a 19 percentage point difference, which is not reduced greatly even after controlling for inter-sample differences in urbanization, age, education and wealth (figures not shown).

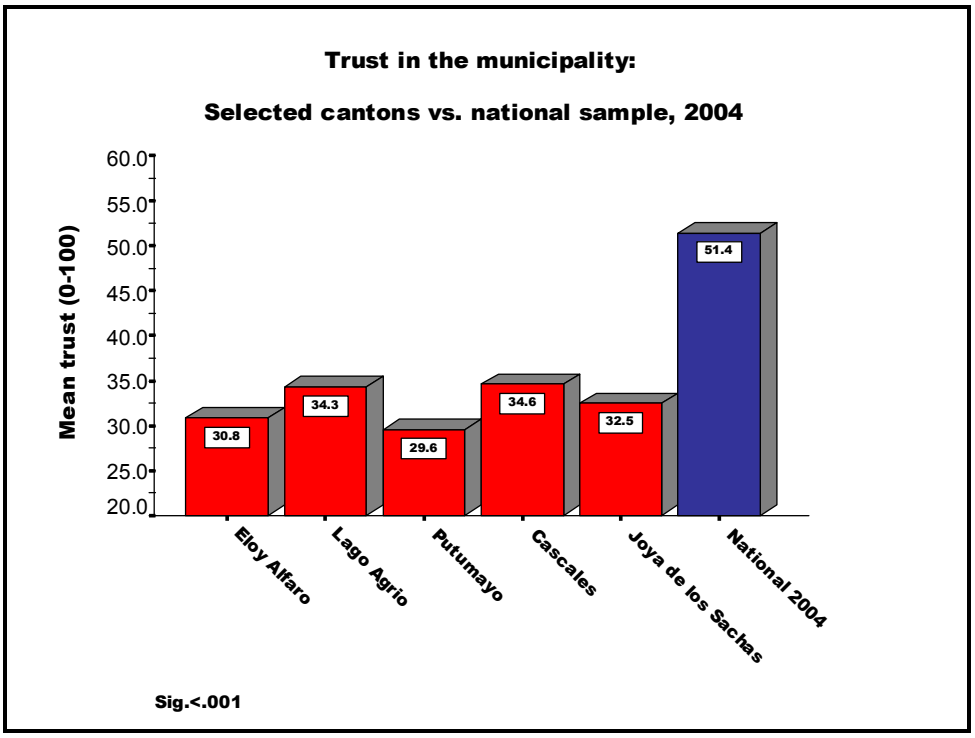


Figure III. 8 Trust in the municipality: Selected cantons vs. national sample

In order to make more sense of these results, we need to examine the 5 selected municipalities and compare them to the nation. As we can see in Figure III. 9, the real difference is not between the cantons, but between the cantons, on one hand, and the nation on the other. In fact, the slight differences that do exist between the cantons are not statistically significant at the .05 level, i.e., we cannot make inferences regarding differences between their populations with much confidence.

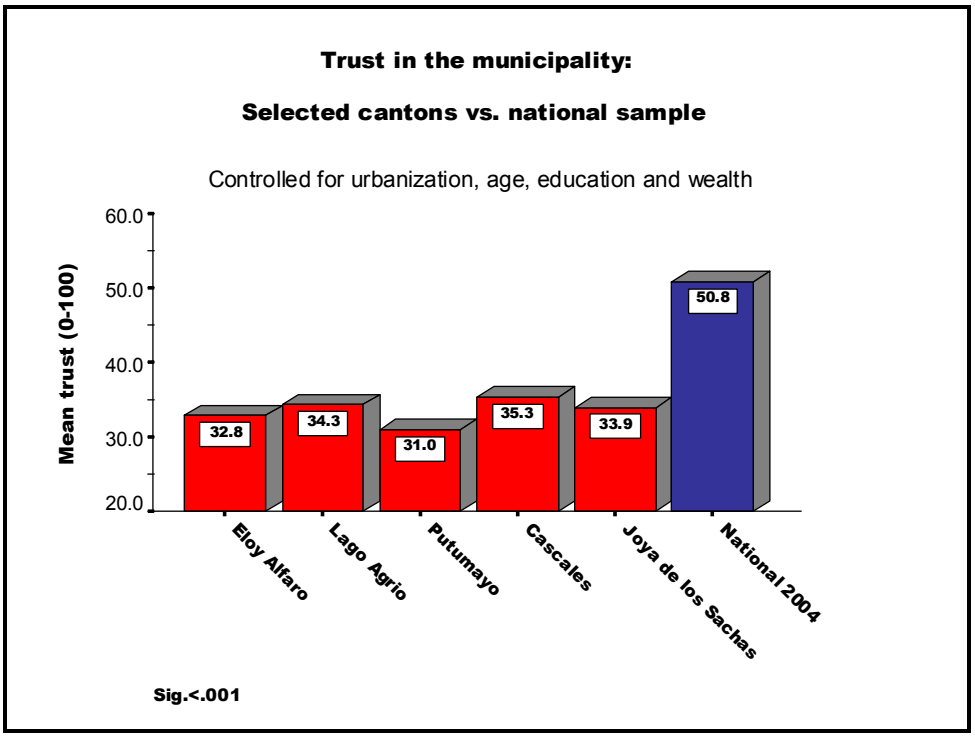


Figure III. 9 Trust in the municipality: Selected cantons vs. national sample
Controlled for urbanization, age, education and wealth

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 not shown. 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.

The 2004 sample of OIM project cantons included a series of items 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. 10. As can be seen, while trust in the parish council and in the municipality as an institution are highest as in many other cantons, trust in the mayor is surprisingly low, higher only than it is in the municipal council. It should be noted at the same time that all of these institutions are well below the mid-point of 50 on the 0-100 scale. These results suggest an important finding: *one area of weakness in the legitimacy of local government is popular confidence in the mayors and municipal councils.* It is encouraging that, despite this, trust in the municipality as an institution continues to be so high. It is also of note that the *junta parroquial* comes out so favorably evaluated.

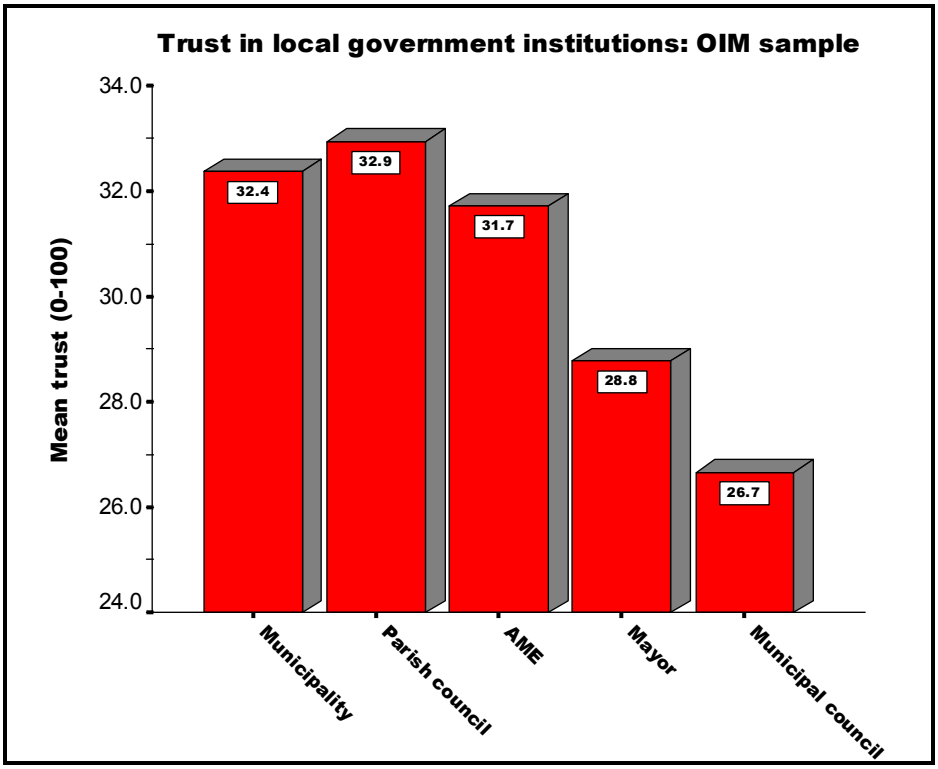


Figure III. 10 Trust in local government institutions: OIM sample

We need to contextualize these results so that the reader can compare confidence in local government with confidence in national government. Although we have many items measuring trust in national government, the comparisons in Figure III. 11 make it sufficiently clear that trust in local government is far higher than it is in key national institutions such as the legislature or political parties.

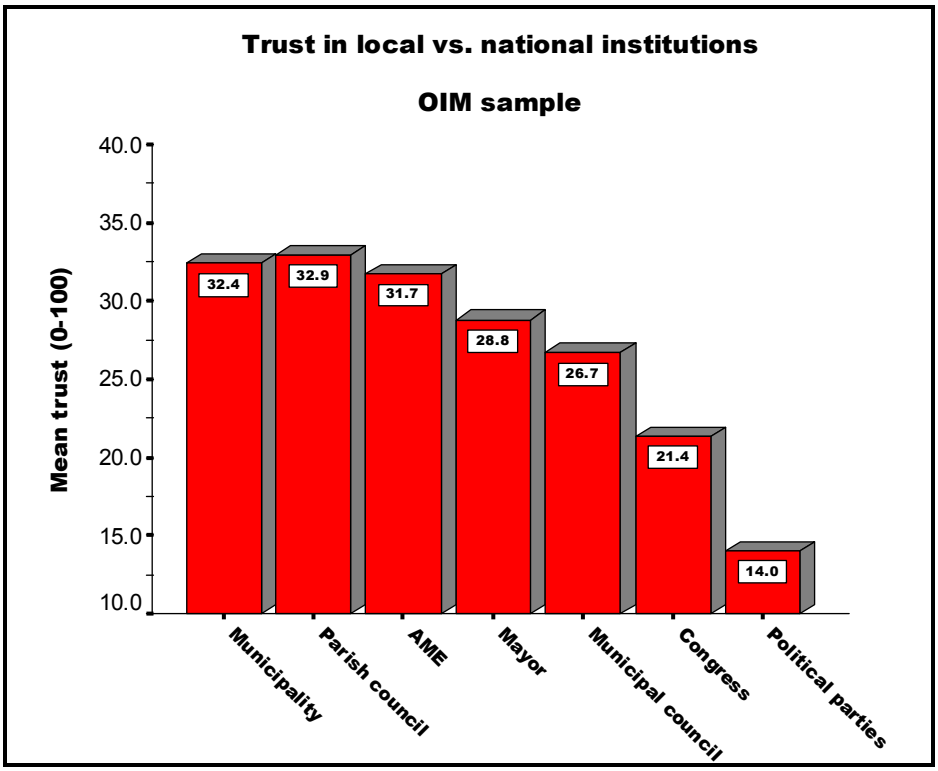


Figure III. 11 Trust in local vs. national institutions: OIM sample

With respect to trust in the mayor, the pattern in the OIM sample is quite similar to that found in regard to trust in the municipality. The substantive differences between the five municipalities are very small and non-significant, even at the .10 level.

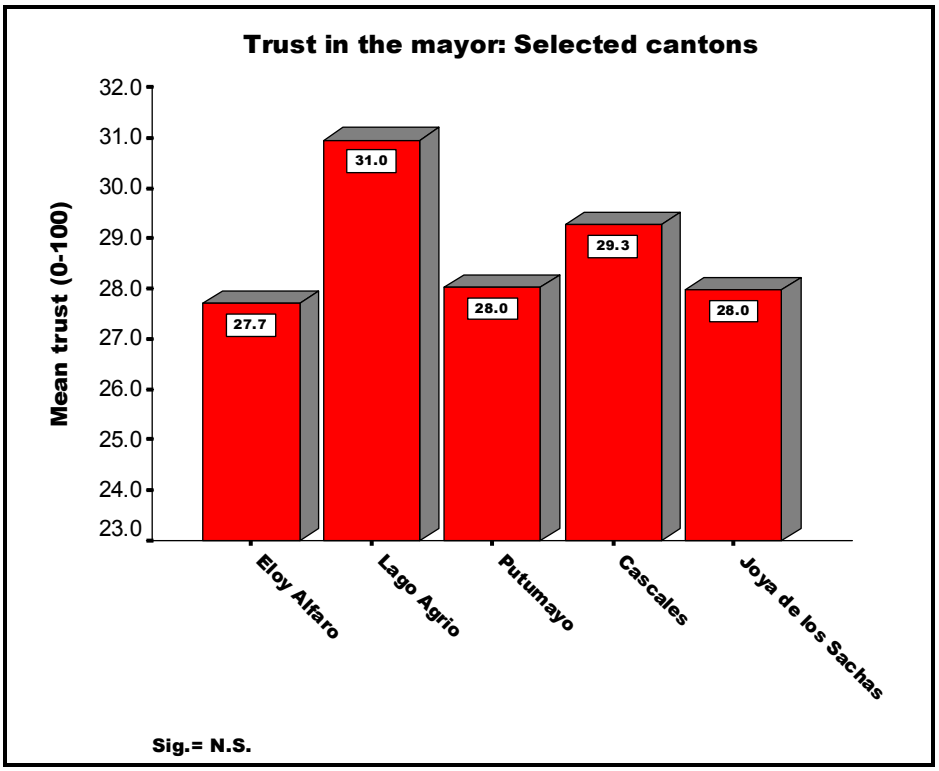


Figure III. 12 Trust in Mayor: Selected cantons

The last item in this series is trust in the municipal council. The results are shown in Figure III. 13. The pattern remains quite similar.

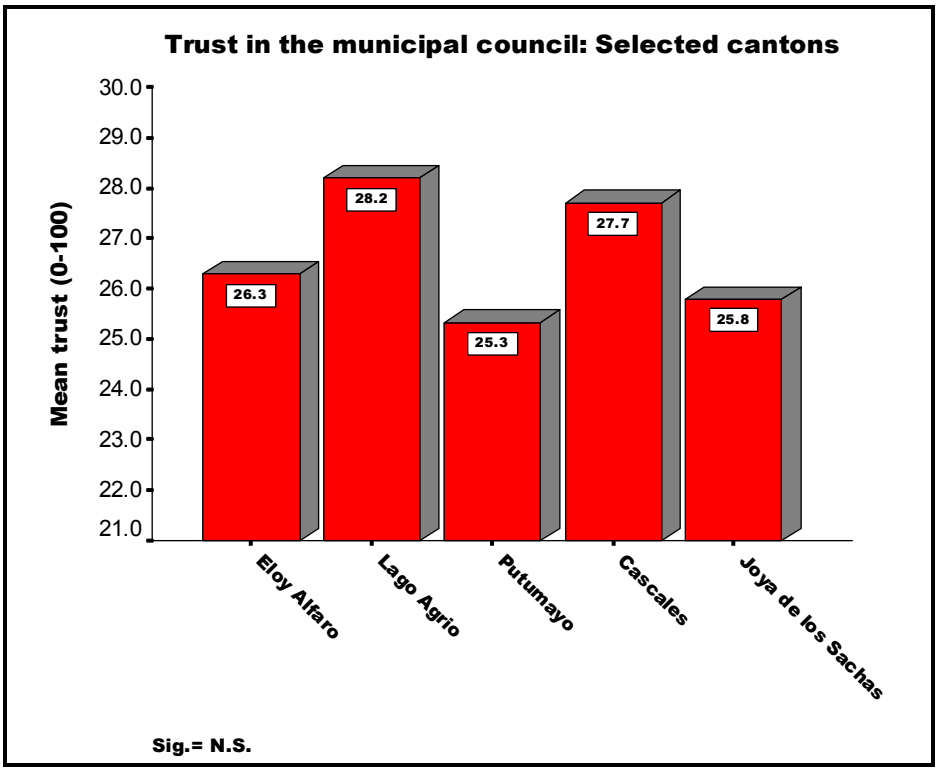


Figure III. 13 Trust in the municipal council: Selected cantons

Legitimacy of Local Government

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

The first item in the series asks:

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

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

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

This item was asked both in the national and OIM questionnaires. The results are shown in Figure III. 14. As can be seen, in all cantons except one, Eloy Alfaro, a majority of the respondents stated that the municipality responds best to community problems. Eloy Alfaro stands out also because of its high level of disaffection with national political institutions. 49% of the respondents in that canton, more than 250% of the national average, said that none of the cited institutions solved community problems.

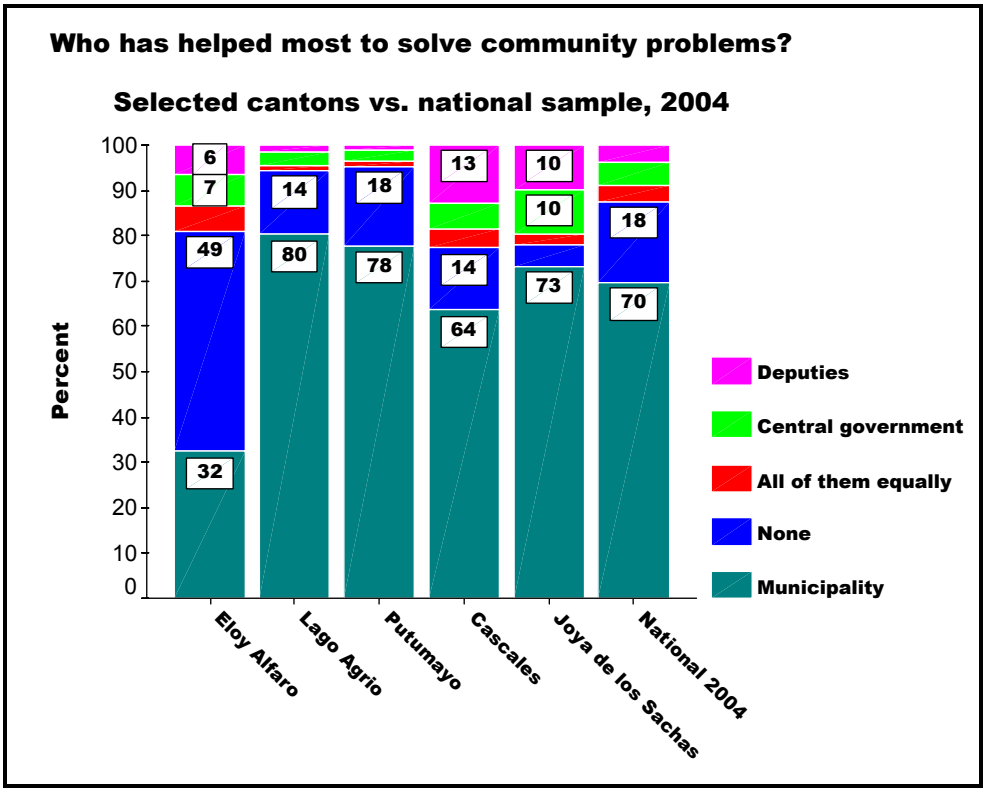


Figure III. 14 Who has helped most to solve community problems? Selected cantons vs. national sample

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. 15. There is some variation from the national patterns, with only one canton among the five, Putumayo, showing less confidence that the local government should be given more responsibility and funding. The remaining four register levels of confidence in the capacity of local government that are substantially higher than those at the national level.

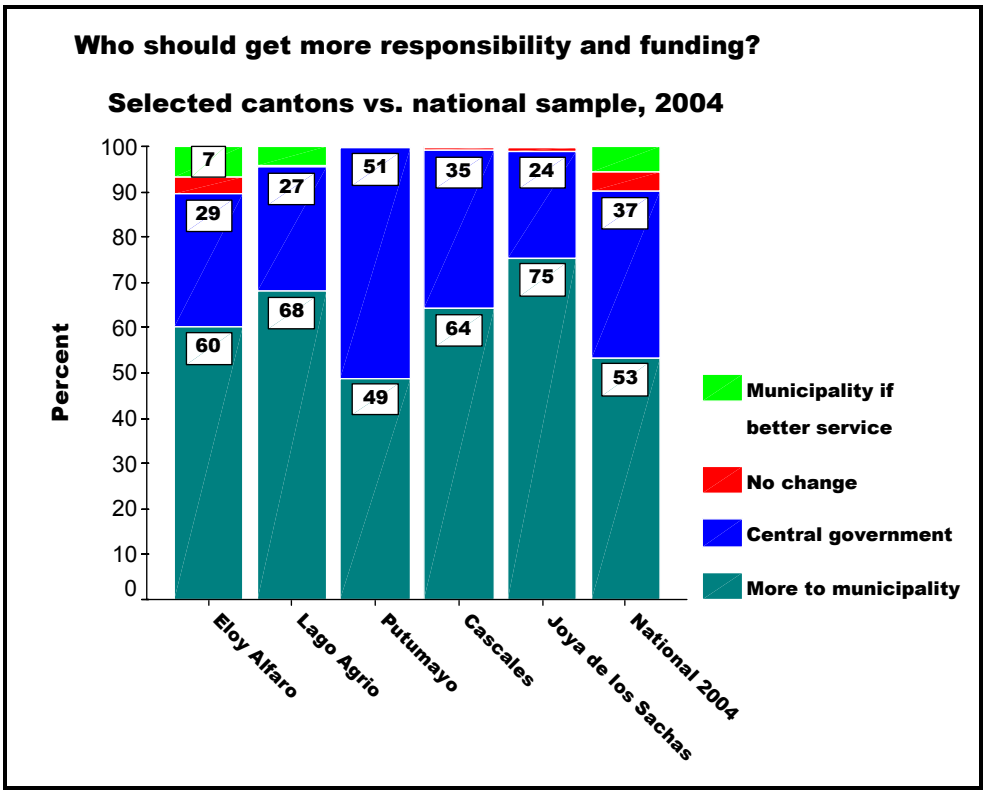


Figure III. 15 Who should get more responsibility and funding?
Selected cantons vs. national sample

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. 16. Most of the municipalities are well below the nation as a whole in their willingness to pay taxes, except in Eloy Alfaro, where willingness to pay is much higher. One wonders if the tax rates in these areas, or the efficacy of tax collection, are already high, and that is what is generating resistance to paying taxes in the vast majority of their populations. But, whatever the reason, it is clear that few Ecuadorians in or out of the project zones would be willing to pay more taxes even if it meant better services.

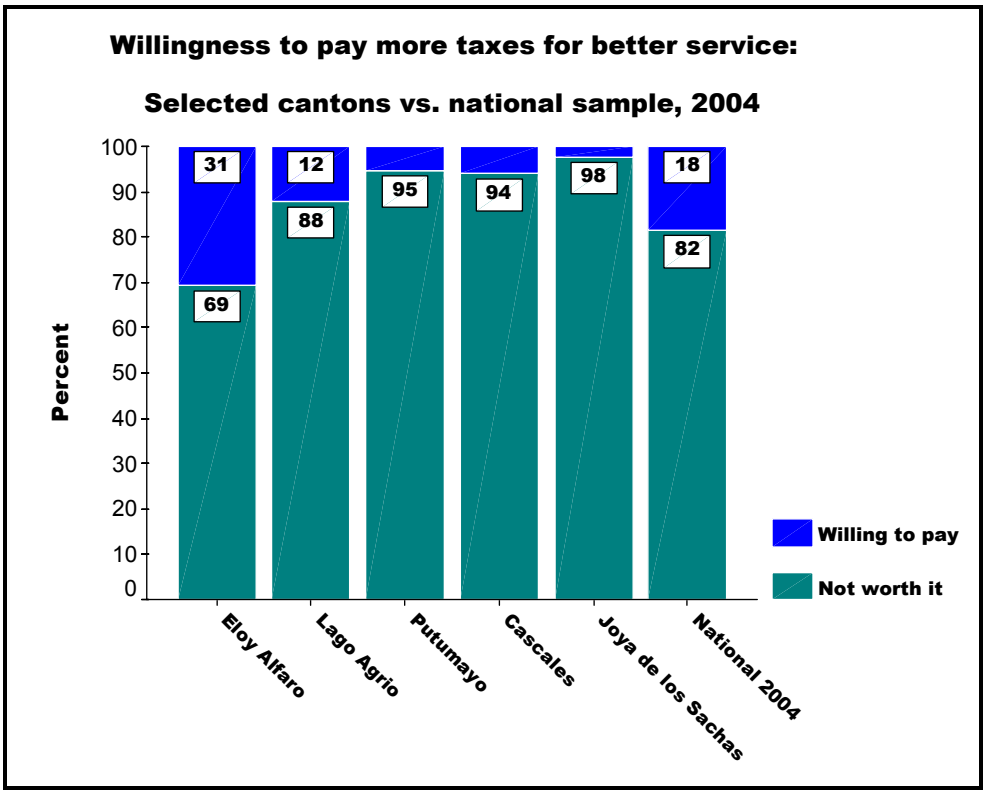


Figure III. 16 Willingness to pay more taxes for better service: Selected cantons vs. national sample

Conclusions

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

Chapter IV. Local Problems, Efficacy and Responsiveness

Up until this point in the analysis of the 2002 survey of 5 municipalities selected for the OIM project we have seen wide variation in citizen participation and citizen satisfaction with local government. Some of this variation may be a function of the kinds of challenges faced by the individual municipalities. Consider a municipality that is faced with enormous challenges in terms of infrastructure construction, while another has the luxury of operating in an area already well endowed with good roads, sanitation facilities, etc. Citizens may express more demands where the need is greatest, and given the limited resources of municipalities in Ecuador, they will have a difficult time satisfying those demands.

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

Perceived Local Problems

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

Table IV. 1. Perceived municipal problems by residents of selected OIM cantons

Problem	%
Road maintenance	44.7
Lack of water	36.1
Lack of services	29.0
Bad administration	20.2
Lack of security, delinquency	19.7
The economic situation	17.8
Lack of funds, help	17.2
Clean up of public places	12.9
Lack of environmental care	2.2
Other	1.4
None	1.0
High taxes	.9
Abuse of Mayor's authority	.1
Corruption	.1
Lack of equipment and machinery	.2

We can now examine these results for each of the 5 OIM 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 Putumayo, in which only 16% of the respondents mentioned lack of water as their main problem, and Eloy Alfaro, where 57.4% mentioned that problem. Similarly, there is wide variation on the issue of the need for greater security. In Cascales 31.7% of the respondents mentioned this problem, while in Eloy Alfaro only 3.4% did. A cursory glance over table shows that the least variation across the cantons regarding a relatively pressing problem was with respect to the lack of services.

Table IV. 2 Municipal problems perceived by residents of selected OIM cantons: by canton

	OIM cantons (%)				
	Eloy Alfaro	Lago Agrio	Putumayo	Cascales	Joya de los Sachas
0 None	3.0		.5	1.5	
1 Lack of water	57.4	28.4	16.0	18.7	53.8
2 Road maintenance	49.2	56.5	40.6	33.4	43.3
3 Lack of security, delinquency	3.4	26.8	11.0	31.7	27.2
4 Clean up of public places	10.5	8.3	15.2	16.2	14.2
5 Lack of services	19.5	24.7	22.5	37.6	40.6
6 The economic situation	8.3	17.8	31.8	27.2	7.3
7 Lack of funds, help	14.9	18.9	35.4	12.5	6.6
8 Corruption		.2	.4		
9 Lack of equipment and machinery		.6			.5
10 Bad administration	15.8	25.0	13.9	18.5	27.7
11 Lack of environmental care	1.8	2.9	.3	.9	4.7
12 High taxes	.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	.7
13 Abuse of Mayor´s authority				.6	
15,16 Others	.7	2.5	1.5	2.0	.2

Excludes those who did not know.

Citizen Perceived Efficacy

The perception that citizens can have an impact on their governments is at the heart of the democratic process. If citizens feel powerless, they are not likely to be willing to cooperate with governments. In dictatorships, of course, coercion can readily be used to force cooperation. But in democracies, citizens can frustrate government action in a wide variety of ways. A scale of a sense of efficacy was developed by Seligson and is employed in this study.[4]

The scale itself, which is called the "Problem-Solving Efficacy Scale," involves a series of questions related to the problems mentioned in the preceding section. In this way the efficacy is grounded in a problem that the respondent him or herself has mentioned rather than in some artificial scenario developed by the researcher. The standard efficacy scale, used every since the days of *The Civic Culture*[5] refers to some unidentified bad law and ask the respondents if they feel that they could do something about it. This classic approach, which might work well in the U.S., is inappropriate in unitary government systems like those found in much of Latin America, including Ecuador. It is simply unreasonable to think that an individual would be effective in getting a law passed by the national legislature. The "Problem-Solving Efficacy Scale" avoids this problem entirely by focusing on a local problem named by the respondent. The scale has shown to function reliably in the Latin American context.

The notion behind the scale is that for citizens to be efficacious, they must first be able to identify a local problem. Then they must believe that they can help solve the problem. After that, they must be able to know what it is that they can do to solve it, and finally, they have to make the effort to solve it. A series of questions was asked in the survey (the EFF series shown below), and the interested reader should examine the questionnaire for the wording of the series. We first examine each of the questions, one-by-one and then create an overall scale of efficacy and see how the 5 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)

[4] Mitchell A. Seligson, "A Problem-Solving Approach to Measuring Political Efficacy," *Social Science Quarterly* 60 (1980):630-42.

[5] 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 87.7% of respondents were able to mention at least one problem. The 12.3% 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.

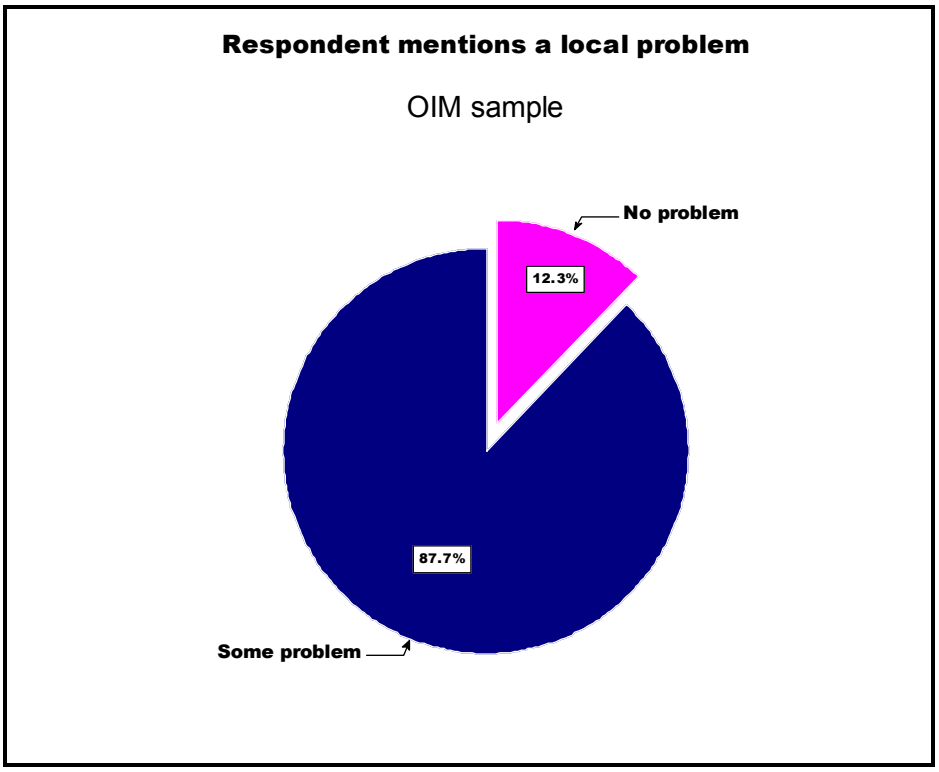


Figure IV. 1 Respondent mentions a local problem

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 OIM sample as a whole, almost four out of ten respondents were able to demonstrate efficacy at this level.

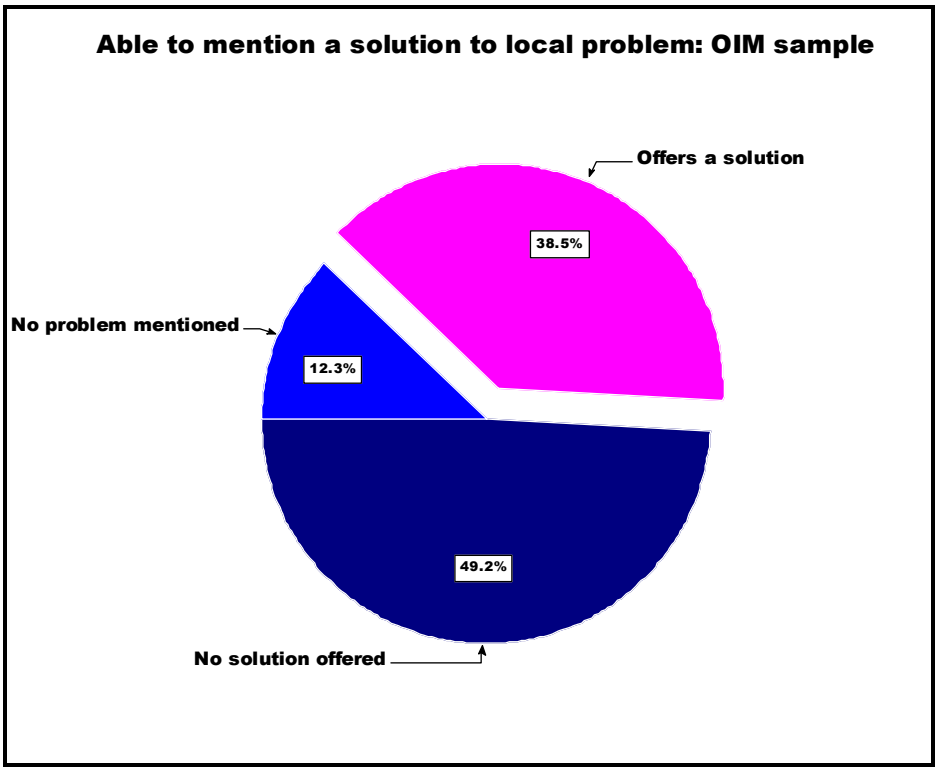


Figure IV. 2 Able to mention solution to local problem: OIM sample

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 15.2%.

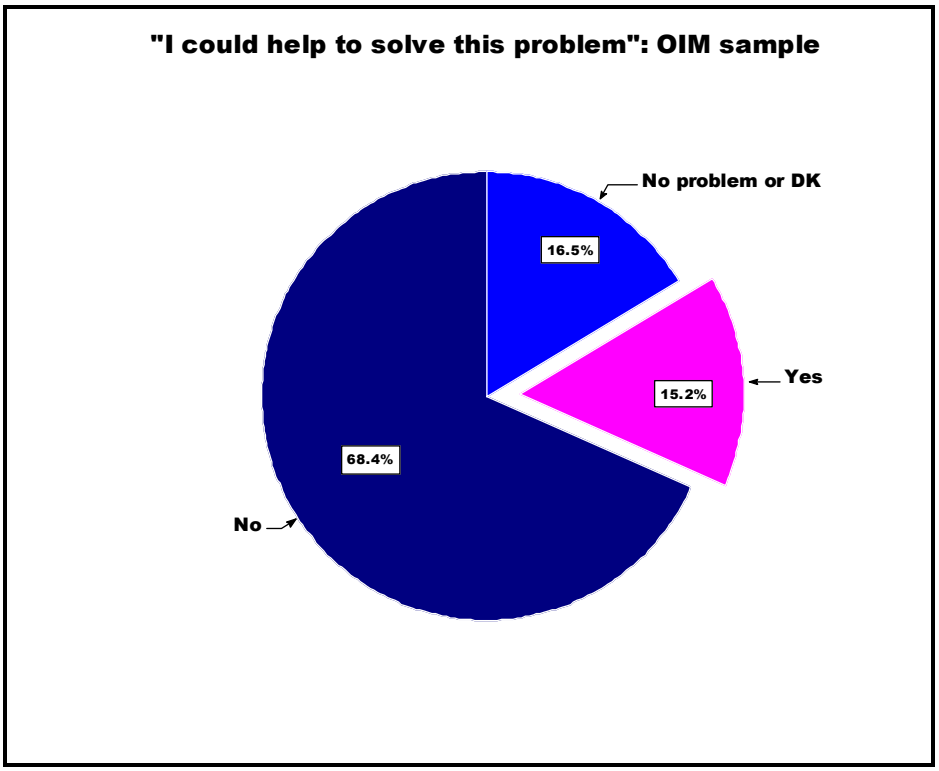


Figure IV. 3 "I could help to solve this problem": OIM sample

The next question in the series, EFF4, asks, "What could you do about the problem?" The results are shown in Figure IV. 4, which indicates that the percentage of efficacious respondents drops to a little more than 14%.

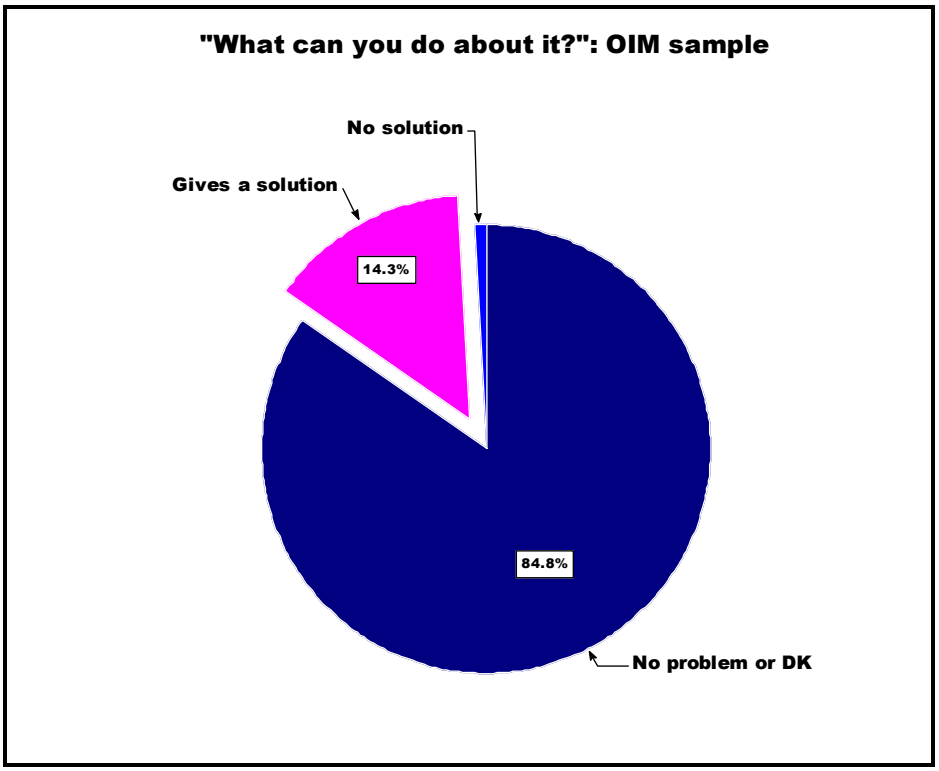


Figure IV. 4 "What can you do about it?"
OIM sample

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 12% of the respondents in the OIM sample. This means that in the entire sample, only 12% of respondents reach the highest level on the efficacy scale.

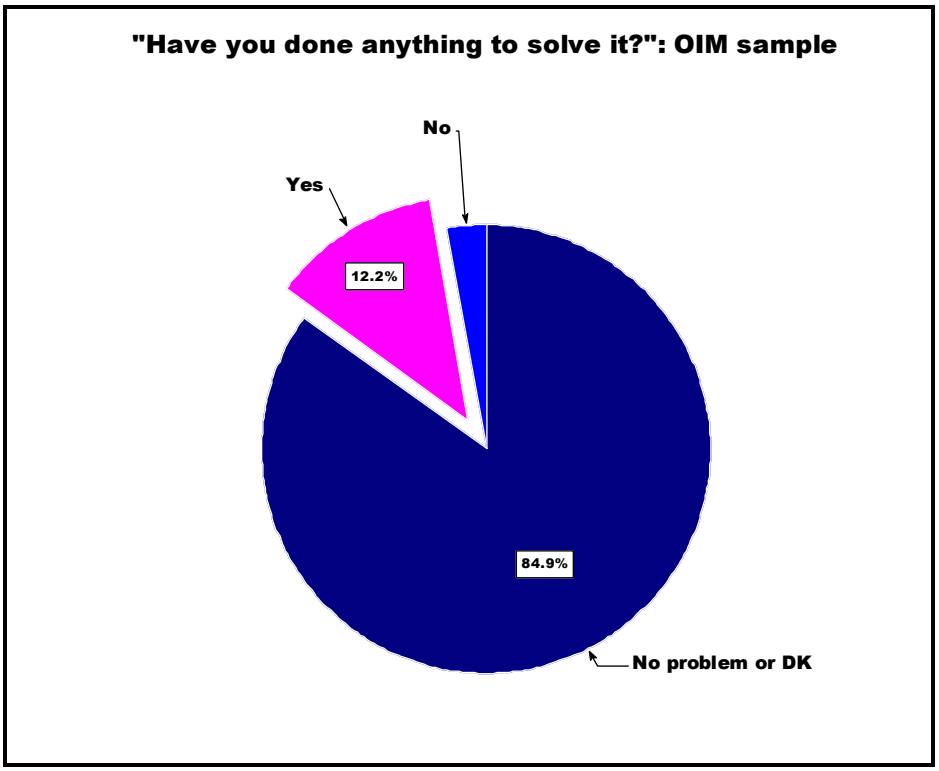


Figure IV. 5 "Have you done anything to solve it?"
OIM sample

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. Only two cantons, Joya de los Sachas and, especially, Eloy Alfaro, which has the highest level of efficacy (2.6), exceed the mean level of efficacy of the sample (1.7). The differences remain after controlling for urbanization, gender, age, education and wealth. The case of Eloy Alfaro is noteworthy since it has one of the highest levels of participation and the lowest level of satisfaction with local government.

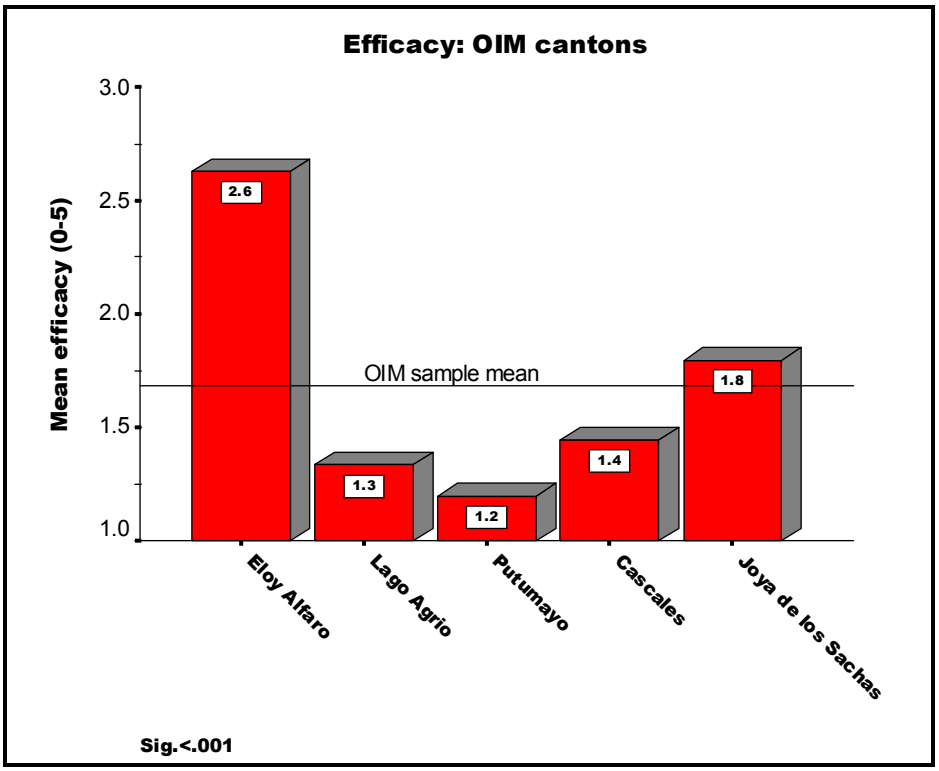


Figure IV. 6 Efficacy: OIM cantons

In order to see which, if any, of the cantons differ from each other significantly, we need to use the confidence interval chart employed before in this report. The results are shown in Figure IV. 7. They confirm the findings of Figure IV. 6: Putumayo, Lago Agrio and Cascales are clearly below the sample average in terms of efficacy while Eloy Alfaro is well above it.

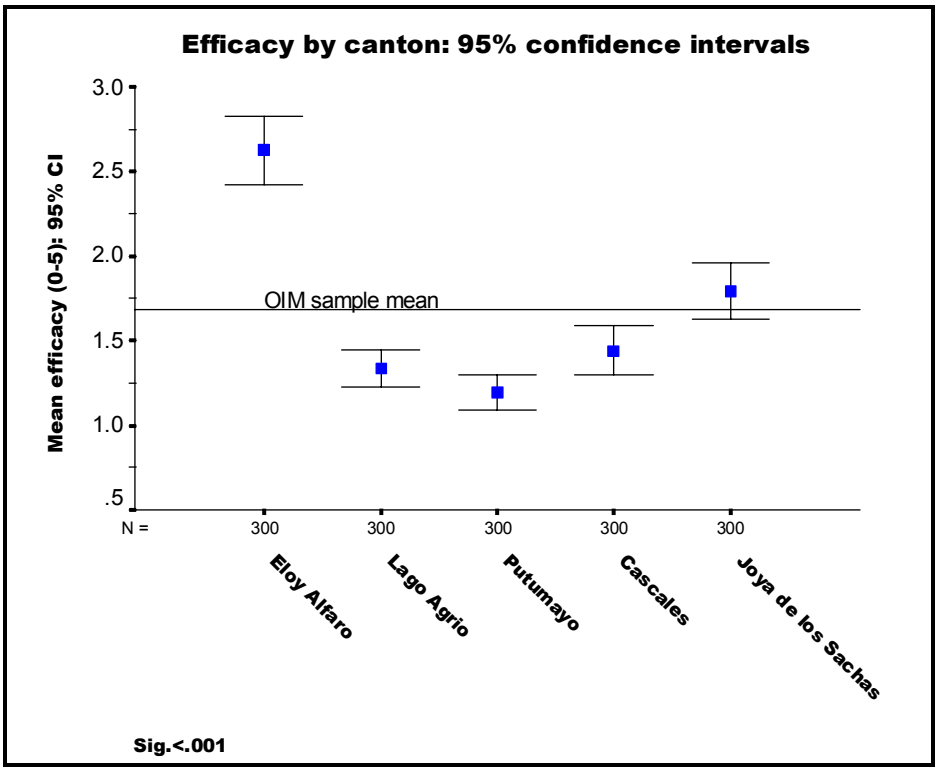


Figure IV. 7 Efficacy by canton: 95% confidence intervals

1IV. Utility of the Problem-Solving Efficacy Scale

The problem-solving efficacy scale allows us to have a fine-grained measure of each respondent's sense of personal efficacy? Is the scale valid? That is, does it relate to municipal participation in ways that make sense? The results shown in Figure IV. 8 suggest that the relationship is weak. The figure shows that the relationship between a higher sense of problem-solving efficacy and demand-making at the level of the municipality is not very close. This is only partly due to the distribution of the variable across the sample, i.e., the fact that only 13 of the 1500 respondents are at level 3 of the efficacy scale.

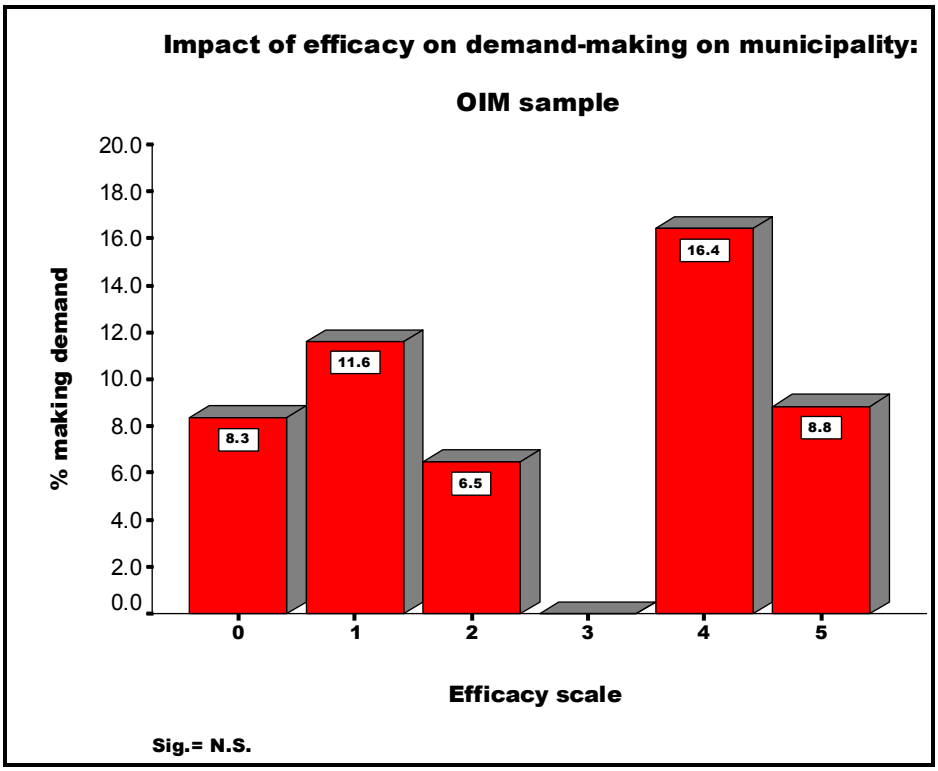


Figure IV. 8 Impact of efficacy on demand-making on municipality

OIM sample

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. 9. There it can be seen that there is a strong sense of optimism in only one of the 5 municipalities, Eloy Alfaro, while the rest are around or below the sample mean, which itself is below the midpoint on the 0-100 scale. The especially low level of optimism in Putumayo and Cascales needs to be investigated. What could be causing it?

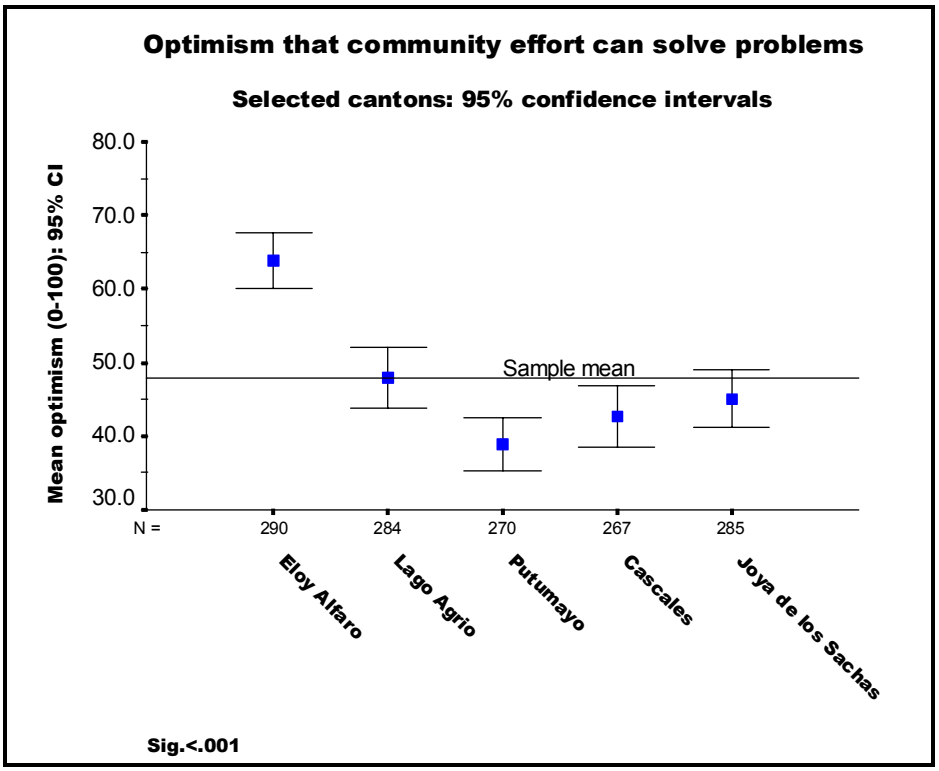


Figure IV. 9 Optimism that community effort can solve problems

Selected cantons: Confidence intervals

Optimism about solving local problems is also a function of demographic and socio-economic characteristics. An OLS regression analysis (not shown) found that while gender and urbanization makes no difference in optimism, age, education, and wealth do. However, in a bivariate analysis only education is significantly related to optimism.

The results shown in Figure IV. 10 reveal a strong impact of education, even though the relationship between the two variables is non-monotonic. Those who are more highly educated are more optimistic that local problems can be solved through community efforts. Perhaps this is because they know that they have the intellectual resources to do so.

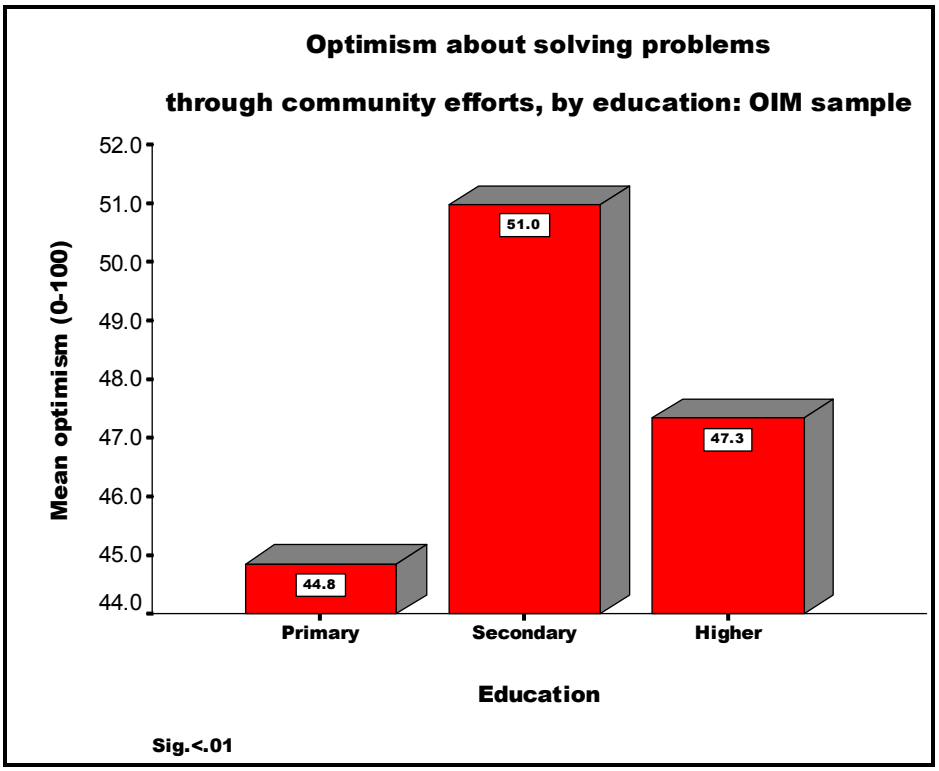


Figure IV. 10 Optimism about solving problems through community efforts, by education OIM sample

Based on the above findings, we should control for this and other factors affecting optimism about problem solving, such as age and wealth, and re-examine the differences among the OIM cantons. The results are shown in Figure IV. 11. The introduction of these controls does little to change the situation of Putumayo or Cascales.

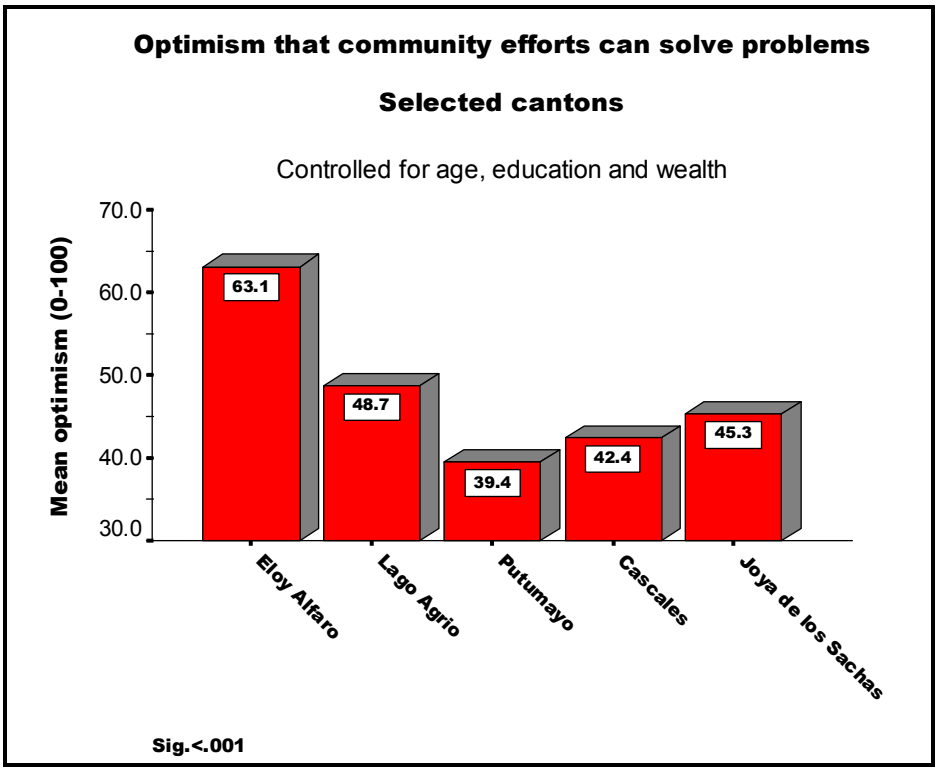


Figure IV. 11 Optimism that community efforts can solve problems: Selected cantons Controlled for age, education and wealth

Responsiveness of the Municipality

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

MUNI3. ¿Cuánto ha hecho el alcalde de este municipio por resolver los problemas del cantón? **[leer respuestas]**
(1) Mucho (2) Algo (3) Poco (4) Nada (8) NS
MUNI3A. ¿Cuánto ha hecho el concejo municipal de este municipio por resolver los problemas del cantón? **[leer respuestas]**
(1) Mucho (2) Algo (3) Poco (4) Nada (8) NS

Looking first at the mayor, we see the results presented in Figure IV. 12. The population has a heavy negative bias on this evaluation. 82.6% feel that the mayor has done little or nothing to resolve their local problems.

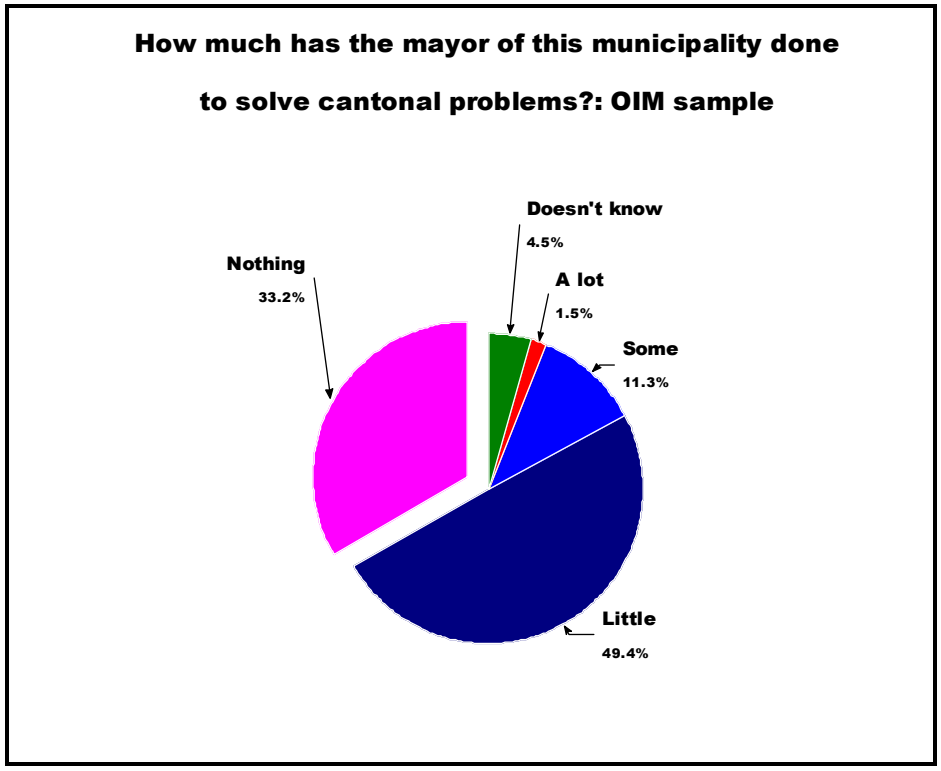


Figure IV. 12 How much has the mayor of this municipality done to solve cantonal problems?: OIM sample

We next look at the council, which is shown in Figure IV. 13. As can be seen, by comparing with the previous graph, respondents are about as negative about their councils as they are about their mayors. We have already seen this pattern when looking at the legitimacy series of questions.

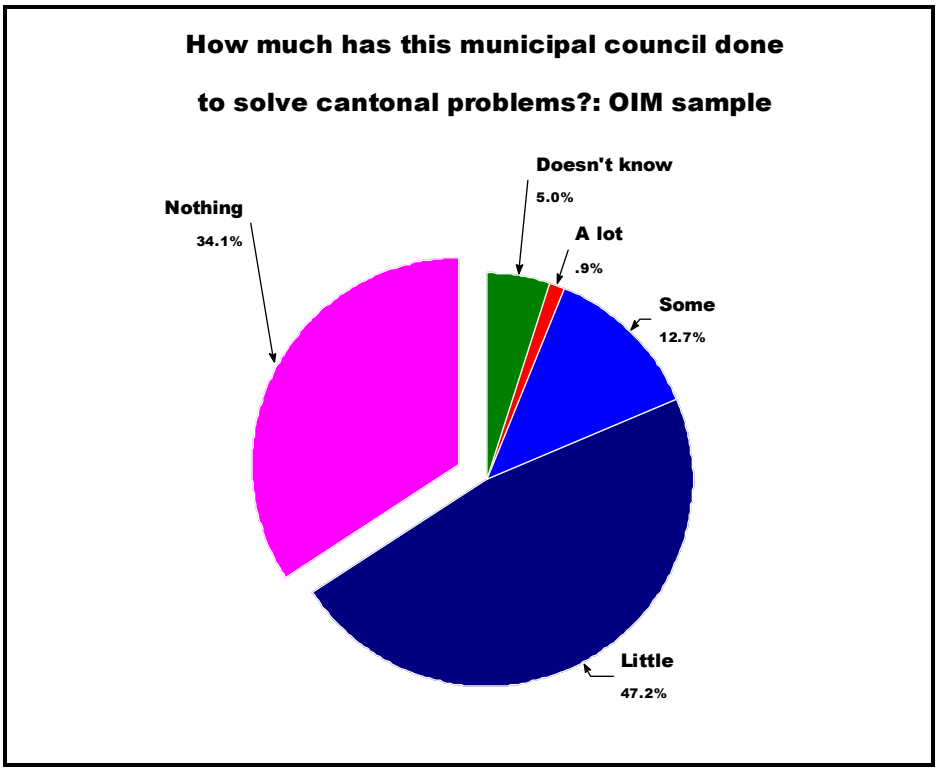


Figure IV. 13 How much has this municipal council done to solve cantonal problems?

We next examine these results by municipality to determine if they vary. The results are shown in Figure IV. 14. This is a complex plot, so it has to be studied carefully. In some cantons mayors do better than councils while in others it is reversed, but in all cantons the gap is very small and insignificant (the "I" for both variables do not differ from each other). The other information that emerges from this chart is that there is very little variation in confidence in the mayors and councils. These five cantons are strikingly similar on this parameter.

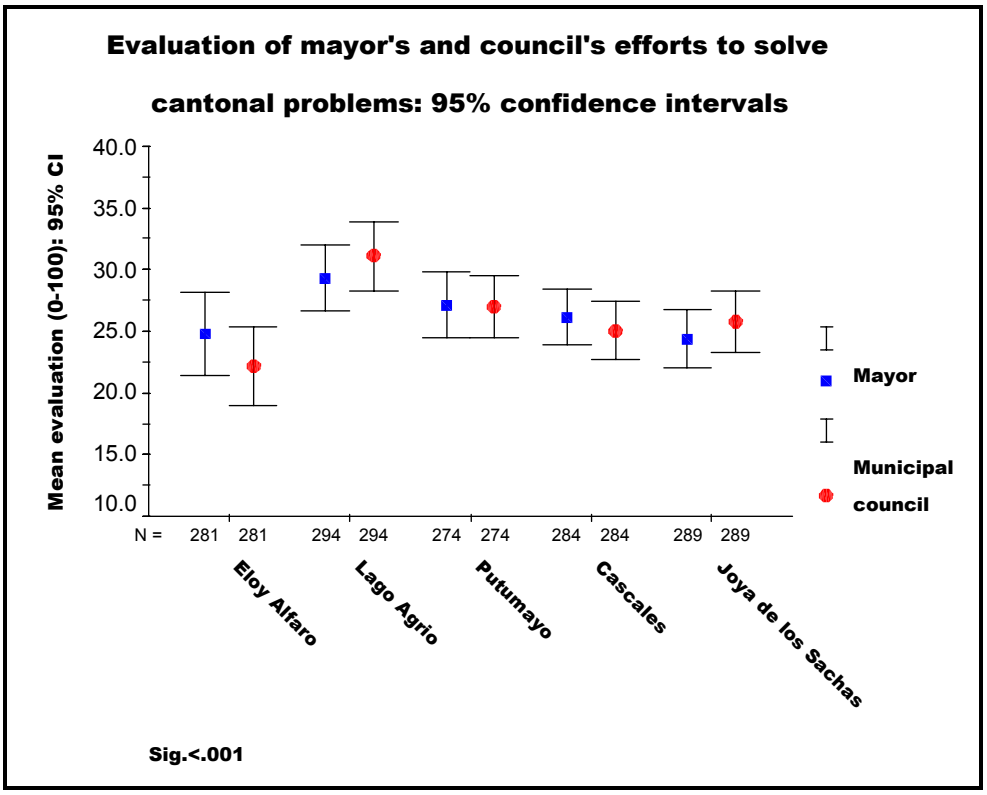


Figure IV. 14 Evaluation of mayor's and council's efforts to solve cantonal problems: 95% confidence intervals

Another question tapping into responsiveness is MUNI11:

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

The results are shown in Figure IV. 15, which indicates that almost three-fourths of the respondents in the combined 5 canton sample feel that they have no influence on what the municipality does.

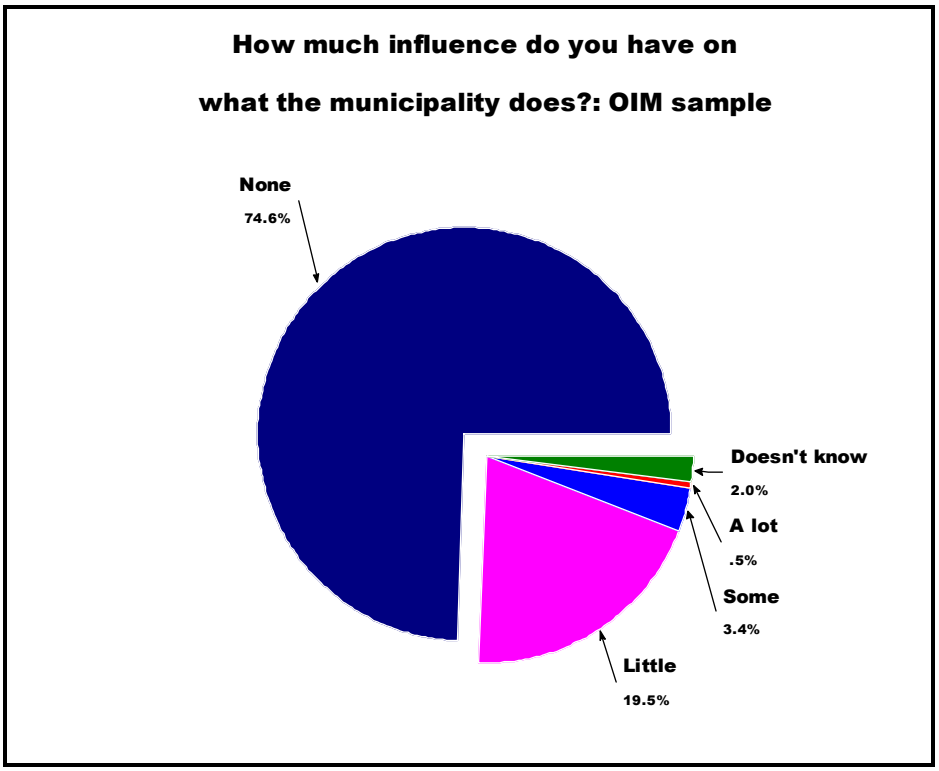


Figure IV. 15 How much influence do you have on what the municipality does?

We now examine these results for each of the 5 cantons, with the results shown in Figure IV. 16. The highest sense of responsiveness is in Eloy Alfaro while the lowest is in Putumayo and Lago Agrio. Introduction of control variables (urbanization, age, education and wealth) made little difference to the result (figure not shown): Putumayo and Eloy Alfaro continued to occupy the low and high ends, respectively.

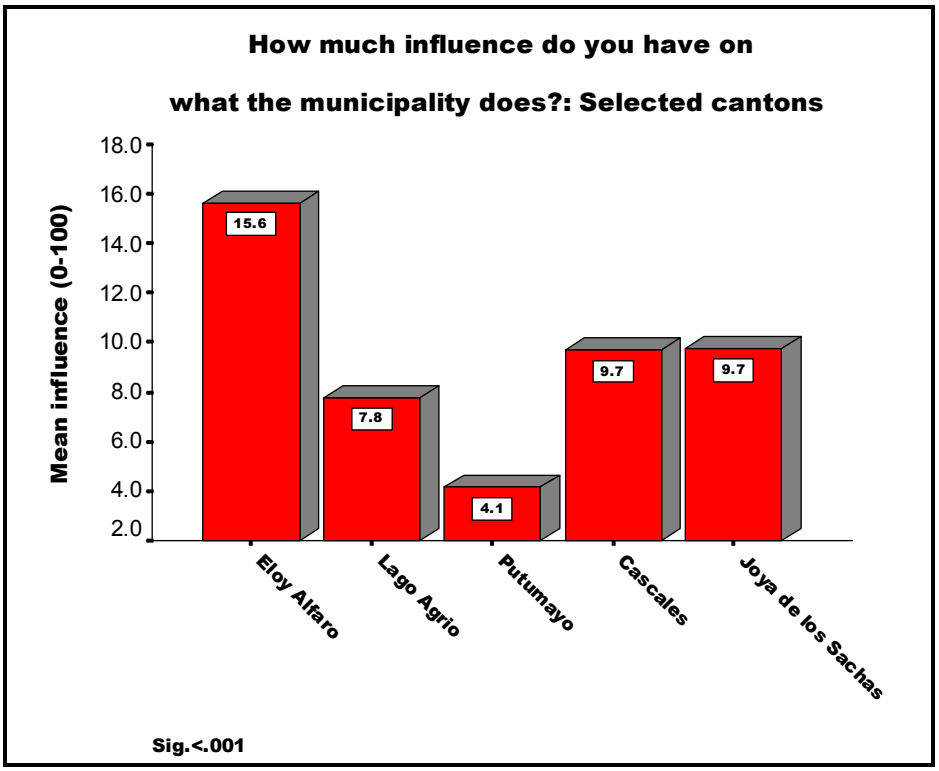


Figure IV. 16 How much influence do you have on what the municipality does? Selected cantons

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

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

	OIM cantons				
	1 Eloy Alfaro	2 Lago Agrio	3 Putumayo	4 Cascales	5 Joya de los Sachas
1 The mayor (president of city council)	78.4%	44.3%	56.9%	43.3%	47.3%
2 The mayor's party	9.9%	28.5%	19.7%	24.2%	35.6%
3 City Council	7.1%	25.5%	22.2%	31.7%	16.3%
4 Your Province's Deputy	.7%	1.3%	.4%	.8%	
5 Central Government	2.5%				.4%
6 Communitarian Organizations	1.1%		.8%		
10 Private entrepreneurs	.4%	.4%			
77 Others					.4%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Conclusions

This chapter has provided an X-ray of the concerns expressed by the residents of the 5 selected municipalities. We now know what are the problems that are most commonly seen as being important. We also know how efficacious citizens feel about their ability to solve local problems, and we have an image of the degree to which their municipal governments are seen as responsive to their needs. The findings here consistently demonstrated wide differences among the 5 selected municipalities, suggesting repeatedly that "one size does not fit all." That is, the professionals in charge of implementing the program need to consider the differences in these local governments, in which the needs, demands, and responsiveness vary so much from one to theother.

Appendix I. Questionnaire in Spanish

Versión # 3, Martes, 13 de Abril de 2004

OIM: Ecuador, Región Norte 2004

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**	
Area 1. Urbano 2. Rural	**AREA**	
Idioma del cuestionario (1) Español (2) Quichua	**IDIOMAQ**	
Número de visitas a la casa: 1 2 3	**CALLBACK**	

Hora de inicio: _____ : _____

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

SOCT1. ¿Cómo calificaría en general la situación económica del país? ¿Diría UD. que es muy buena, buena, ni buena ni mala, mala o muy mala? (1) Muy buena (2) Buena (3) Ni buena, ni mala (4) Mala (5) Muy mala (8) No sabe	**SOCT1**	
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	**SOCT2**	

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

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

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

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

CP5A. ¿Ha donado UD. dinero o materiales para ayudar a solucionar algún problema de la comunidad o de su barrio?	(1) Sí	(2) No	(8) NS	**CP5A**	
CP5B. ¿Ha contribuido UD. con su propio trabajo o mano de obra?	(1) Sí	(2) No	(8) NS	**CP5B**	
CP5C. ¿Ha estado asistiendo UD. a reuniones comunitarias sobre algún problema o sobre alguna mejora?	(1) Sí	(2) No	(8) NS	**CP5C**	
CP5D. ¿Ha tratado de ayudar UD. a organizar algún grupo nuevo para resolver algún problema del barrio, o para buscar alguna mejora?	(1) Sí	(2) No	(8) NS	**CP5D**	

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

	Una vez a la semana	**Una o dos veces al mes**	**Una o dos veces al año**	**Nunca**	**NS**		
CP6. ¿Reuniones de algún comité o sociedad de la Iglesia o templo?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP6**	
CP7. ¿Reuniones de una asociación de padres de familia de la escuela o colegio?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP7**	

CP8. ¿Reuniones de un comité o junta de mejoras para la comunidad?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP8**	
CP9. ¿Reuniones de una asociación de profesionales, comerciantes o productores?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP9**	
CP10. ¿Reuniones de un sindicato?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP10**	
CP11. ¿Reuniones de una cooperativa?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP11**	
CP12. ¿Reuniones de alguna asociación cívica?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP12**	
CP13. ¿Reuniones de un partido político?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP13**	
CP14. ¿Reuniones de la junta parroquial?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP14**	
CP15. ¿Reuniones del cabildo ampliado?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	**CP15**	

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

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

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

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

Ahora vamos a hablar de su municipio...

NP1. ¿Ha asistido a un cabildo abierto o cabildo ampliado [reuniones convocadas por el alcalde] durante los últimos 12 meses? (1) Sí **[Sigue con MUNIFA]** (2) No **[Saltar hasta NP1A]** (8) No sabe/ no recuerda **[Saltar a NP1A]**	**NP1**	
MUNIFA. ¿Cómo se enteró de esa reunión? **NO LEER OPCIONES** (1) por radio (2) por TV (3) por periódico (4) avisos públicos, carteles (5) un amigo o familiar (6) invitación del alcalde o consejo; otro_____ (8) NS (9) Inap (no se enteró)	**MUNIFA**	
NP1A. ¿Ha asistido a una sesión municipal durante los últimos 12 meses? (1) Sí **[Sigue con MUNIFB]** (2) No **[Saltar a NP1B]** (8) No sabe/ no recuerda	**NP1A**	
MUNIFB. ¿Cómo se enteró de esa reunión? **NO LEER OPCIONES** (1) por radio (2) por TV (3) por periódico (4) avisos públicos, carteles (5) un amigo o familiar (6) invitación del alcalde o consejo; otro_____ (8) NS (9) Inap (no se enteró)	**MUNIFB**	
NP1B. ¿Ha asistido a alguna reunión de la junta parroquial durante los últimos 12 meses? (1) Sí	**NP1B**	

[Sigue con MUNIFC] (2) No **[Saltar a NP2]** (8) No sabe/ no recuerda.		
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	**EFF1**	

tiene muchos problemas, algunos problemas o pocos problemas? (1) Muchos problemas (2) Algunos problemas (3) Pocos problemas (8) No sabe		
MUNI2. En su opinión, ¿Cuál es el problema más grave que tiene este municipio en la actualidad? [**No leer** respuestas] **[aceptar una sola respuesta]** (00) Ninguno ***[pase a EFF6]*** (01)Falta de agua (02) Falta de arreglo de calles (03) Falta de seguridad, delincuencia (04) Falta de Aseo público (05) Falta de servicios (06) La situación económica (07) Falta de fondos y ayuda (10) Mala administración (11) Descuido del medio ambiente (88) NS/NR **[pase a EFF6]** Otros [anotar]: _____	**MUNI2**	
MUNI2A. ¿Hay otro problema en este municipio? ¿Cuál es? **[USAR CODIGOS DE MUNI2A ARRIBA O ANOTAR OTRO]** Código: _____ otro [anotar]_____	**MUNI2A**	
MUNI2B. ¿Hay otro problema en este municipio? ¿Cuál es? **[USAR CODIGOS DE MUNI2A ARRIBA O ANOTAR OTRO]** Código: _____ otro [anotar]_____	**MUNI2B**	
EFF2. [PREGUNTAR A TODOS LOS QUE MENCIONARON ALGUN PROBLEMA][SÍ MENCIONO MAS DE UN PROBLEMA SONDEE CUAL ES EL MAS IMPORTANTE]: En Su Opinión, ¿cómo se puede resolver este problema? (1) Contesta con alguna solución (2) Dice que no sabe, o dice que no hay solución (9) Inap (no mencionó problemas)	**EFF2**	
EFF3. ¿Cree que Ud. pueda ayudar a solucionar este problema? (1) Si [**sigue con EFF4**] (2) No [**pasar a EFF6]** (8) No sabe [**pasar a EFF6]** (9) Inap (no mencionó problemas)	**EFF3**	
EFF4. ¿Qué puede hacer UD? (1) Contesta (2) No contesta (8) NS (9) Inap (no mencionó problemas)	**EFF4**	
EFF5. ¿Ha hecho algún esfuerzo alguna vez solo o en grupo para resolver este problema? (1) Sí (2) No (8) NS (9) Inap (no mencionó problemas)	**EFF5**	
EFF6. [Preguntar a todos] ¿Qué tan probable cree Ud. que el esfuerzo del pueblo pueda servir para resolver los problemas de este municipio? ¿Diría que hay mucha probabilidad de resolverlo, alguna probabilidad, poca probabilidad o casi ninguna probabilidad? (1) Mucha (2) alguna (3) poca (4) casi ninguna (8) NS	**EFF6**	
MUNI3. ¿Cuánto ha hecho el alcalde de este municipio por resolver los problemas del cantón? **[leer respuestas]** (1) Mucho (2) Algo (3) Poco (4) Nada (8) NS	**MUNI3**	
MUNI3A. ¿Cuánto ha hecho el concejo municipal de este municipio por resolver los problemas del cantón? **[leer respuestas]** (1) Mucho (2) Algo (3) Poco (4) Nada (8) NS	**MUNI13 A**	
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	**MUNI5A**	

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

MUNI6. ¿Qué grado de confianza tiene Ud. en el buen manejo de los fondos por parte del municipio? (3) Mucha confianza (2) Algo de confianza (1) Poca confianza (0) Ninguna confianza (8) NS/NR	**MUNI6**	
MUNI7. En su opinión, ¿los proyectos que ejecuta el municipio benefician o no benefician a personas como Ud. y a su familia? (1) Sí benefician (0) No benefician (8) NS/NR	**MUNI7**	
MUNI8. ¿Ha realizado Ud. algún trámite o solicitado algún documento en el municipio durante el último año? (1) Sí ***[siga]*** (0) No ***[pase a MUNI11]*** *(8) NS/NR* ***[Pase a MUNI11]***	**MUNI8**	
MUNI9. ¿Cómo fue atendido? (1) Muy bien (2) Bien (3) Ni bien, ni mal (4) Mal (5) Muy mal (8) NS/NR (9) Inap.	**MUNI9**	
MUNI10. ¿Le resolvieron su asunto o petición? (1) Sí (0) No (8) NS/NR (9) Inap	**MUNI10**	
MUNI11. ¿Qué tanta influencia cree que tiene Ud. en lo que hace la municipalidad? ¿Diría que tiene mucha, algo, poca, o nada de influencia? 1. Mucha 2. Algo 3. Poca 4. Nada 8, NS/NR	**MUN11**	
MUNI 11A. ¿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]_____ (8	**MUN11**	
MUNI15. ¿Qué tanto acepta el alcalde la participación de la gente en el trabajo del municipio? **[LEER OPCIONES]** (3) Acepta mucho (2) Acepta algo (1) Acepta poco (0) No lo acepta (8) NS/NR	**MUNI15**	
MUNI16. ¿Qué tipo de alcalde cree Ud. que es mejor: 1. Un alcalde, que para ser eficiente, actúe rápidamente basado en su propio criterio? O 2. Un alcalde, que a pesar de ser menos eficiente, siempre consulte a su concejo y a la gente antes de actuar? 8. NS	**MUNI16**	
MUNI17. ¿Ha oído mencionar el proyecto 3D? 1. Sí 2. No. 8. NS	**MUNI17**	
MUNI18. En su opinión, ¿las mejoras en su comunidad más que nada han sido el resultado de la gestión de la alcaldía, o han sido resultado del proyecto 3D, o han sido resultado de los recursos que han aportado agencias de cooperación, o de la gestión comunitaria? 1. la alcaldía 2. 3D 3. agencias 4. la comunidad 8. NS	**MUNI18**	

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

JC1. Frente al desempleo muy alto	(1) Se justificaría	(2) No se justificaría	(8) NS	**JC1**	
JC4. Frente a muchas protestas sociales	(1) Se justificaría	(2) No se justificaría	(8) NS	**JC4**	
JC7. Frente al triunfo de partidos de la extrema izquierda en las elecciones	(1) Se justificaría	(2) No se justificaría	(8) NS	**JC7**	
JC8. Frente al triunfo de partidos de la extrema derecha en las elecciones	(1) Se justificaría	(2) No se justificaría	(8) NS	**JC8**	

JC10. Frente a mucha delincuencia	(1) Se justificaría	(2) No se justificaría	(8) NS	**JC10**	
JC11. Frente a mucho desorden social	(1) Se justificaría	(2) No se justificaría	(8) NS	**JC11**	
JC12. Frente a la alta inflación, con aumento excesivo de precios	(1) Se justificaría	(2) No se justificaría	(8) NS	**JC12**	
JC13. Frente a mucha corrupción	(1) Se justificaría	(2) No se justificaría	(8) NS	**JC13**	

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

[Déle la tarjeta "A" al entrevistado]

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

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

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

B1. ¿Hasta qué punto cree UD. que los tribunales de justicia de Ecuador garantizan un juicio justo? ***(Sondee:*** *Si UD. cree que los tribunales no garantizan en nada la justicia, escoja el número 1; si cree que los tribunales garantizan mucho la justicia escoja el número 7 o escoja un puntaje intermedio)*		**B1**	
B2. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene UD. respeto por las instituciones políticas del Ecuador?		**B2**	
B3. ¿Hasta qué punto cree UD. que los derechos básicos del ciudadano están bien protegidos por el sistema político ecuatoriano?		**B3**	
B4. ¿Hasta qué punto se siente UD. orgulloso de vivir bajo el sistema político ecuatoriano?		**B4**	
B6. ¿Hasta qué punto piensa UD. que se debe apoyar el sistema político ecuatoriano?		**B6**	
B11. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en el Tribunal Supremo Electoral?		**B11**	
B12. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en las Fuerza Armadas?		**B12**	
B13. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en el Congreso Nacional?		**B13**	
B14. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en el Gobierno Nacional?		**B14**	
B15. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en la Fiscalía General de la Nación?		**B15**	
B16. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en la Procuraduría General del Estado?		**B16**	
B17. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en la Defensoría del Pueblo?		**B17**	
B18. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en la Policía?		**B18**	

B19. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en la Contraloría?		**B19**	
B20. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en la Iglesia Católica?		**B20**	
B21. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza UD. en los partidos políticos?		**B21**	
B31. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en la Corte Suprema de Justicia?		**B31**	
B32. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en su Municipio?		**B32**	
B33. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en la prefectura provincial?		**B33**	
B35. ¿Hasta qué punto cree usted que las últimas elecciones Presidenciales (1998) fueron libres, o sea que la gente pudo votar por el candidato que prefería?		**B35**	
B37. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en los medios de comunicación?		**B37**	
B38. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en los sindicatos?		**B38**	
B39. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en las cámaras de los empresarios privados?		**B39**	
B40. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en los movimientos indígenas?		**B40**	
B41. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en la junta parroquial?		**B41**	
B42. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en el Servicio de Rentas Internas (SRI)?		**B42**	
B43. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted orgullo de ser ecuatoriano?		**B43**	
B44. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza en el Tribunal Constitucional?		**B44**	
B45. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en la Comisión Anticorrupción?		**B45**	
B46. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en sus parientes?		**B46**	
B47. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en sus amigos?		**B47**	
B48. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en sus vecinos?		**B48**	
B49. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en la gente de su barrio?		**B49**	
B50. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en la Asociación de Municipalidades Ecuatorianas (AME)?		**B50**	
B51. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en las fundaciones y organizaciones no gubernamentales?		**B51**	
B52. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en el alcalde?		**B52**	
B53. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en el concejo municipal?		**B53**	
B54. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en los bancos?		**B54**	
B55. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en el Gobernador Provincial?		**B55**	

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**		**D3**	

públicos?			
D4. ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba UD. que estas personas salgan en la televisión **para dar un discurso**?		**D4**	

[Recoja tarjeta "B"]

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

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

AUT1. Hay gente que dice que necesitamos un líder fuerte que no tenga que ser elegido a través del voto. Otros dicen que aunque las cosas no funcionen, la democracia electoral, o sea el voto popular, es siempre lo mejor. ¿Qué piensa UD.? (1) Necesitamos un líder fuerte que no tenga que ver con elecciones (2) La democracia electoral es lo mejor (8) NS/NR	**AUT1**	
AUT2. El sistema actual de gobierno no ha sido el único que ha tenido nuestro país. Alguna gente piensa que estaríamos mejor si los militares volvieran a gobernar. Otros dicen que debemos mantener el sistema que tenemos ahora. ¿Qué piensa UD.? (1) Retorno de los militares (2) El mismo que tenemos ahora *[(0) Ninguna]*	**AUT2**	

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

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

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

(2) Uno que tome en cuenta a todos los sectores aunque tarde más en sus decisiones (8) NS		

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

PP1. Durante las elecciones, alguna gente trata de convencer a otra para que vote por algún partido o candidato. ¿Con qué frecuencia ha tratado usted de convencer a otros para que vote por un partido o candidato? ***[lea las alternativas]*** (1) Frecuentemente (2) De vez en cuando (3) Rara vez (4) Nunca (8) NS/NR	**PP1**	
PP2. Hay personas que trabajan por algún partido o candidato durante las campañas electorales. ¿Trabajó UD. para algún candidato o partido en las pasadas elecciones presidenciales de 1998? (1) Sí trabajó (2) No trabajó (8) NS/NR	**PP2**	
PP2A. . Hay personas que trabajan por algún partido o candidato durante las campañas electorales. ¿Trabajó UD. para algún candidato o partido en las pasadas elecciones municipales de 2000? (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	(0)	(1)	(8)		**EXC5A**	

año?						
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	**EXC7A**	

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

(1) Correcto (2) Incorrecto (o no sabe)		
GI5. ¿Recuerda usted cómo se llama el presidente de Chile? ***[No leer, Ricardo Lagos]*** (1) Correcto(2) Incorrecto (o no sabe)	**GI5**	
GI6. ¿Recuerda usted cómo se llama el Alcalde de su municipio? ***[No leer, ver lista]*** (1) Correcto(2) Incorrecto (o no sabe)	**GI6**	

UDEN1. ¿En general, cómo calificaría usted la labor que está realizando UDENOR: (1) Excelente? (2) Muy buena (3) Adecuada (4) Menos que adecuada? (4) Mala? (8) NS/NR	**UDEN1**	
FROSUR3. ¿Conoce Ud. de algún otro programa del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América? (1) Si (2) No (8) NS	**FROSUR3**	
FROSUR3A. ¿Piensa Ud. que el trabajo que realiza el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, es? (1) muy bueno (2) bueno (3) ni bueno, ni malo (3) malo (4) muy malo (8) No sabe	**FROSUR3A**	

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**	
VB5. Ahora dígame ¿Votó usted en las últimas elecciones para el Alcalde y diputados en el 2000? (1) Sí ***[siga]*** (2) No ***[PASE a ED]*** (8) NS/NR	**VB5**	

VB6. ¿Por cuál partido votó para Alcalde en las elecciones pasadas del 2000? 1. Partido Conservador 2. Democracia Popular 3. Partido Social Cristiano 4. Partido Roldosista Ecuatoriano 5. Izquierda Democrática 6. Frente Radical Alfarista 7. Movimiento Popular Democrático 8. Partido Socialista Frente Amplio 9. Pachakutic 10. Otro _____ 11. Voto Nulo/ Voto en Blanco 88. NS/NR 99. Inap (No votó)	**VB6**	
VB7. ¿Por cuál partido votó para diputado provincial (para el Congreso Nacional) en las elecciones pasadas del 2002? 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)	**VB7**	

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

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

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

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

Q2. ¿Cuál es su edad en años cumplidos? _____ años	**Q2**	
Q3. ¿Cuál es su religión? (1) Católica (practicante) (2) Católica (no practicante) (3) Evangélica (4) Ninguna (5) Otra: _____ (8) No quiere mencionar	**Q3**	
Q10. ¿En cuál de los siguientes rangos se encuentran sus ingresos **familiares** mensuales? ***[Incluir remesas del exterior][entregar Tarjeta C]*** (00) Ningún ingreso (01) Menos de $25 (02) Entre $26- $50 (03) $51-$100 (04) $101-$150 (05) $151-$200 (06) $201-$300 (07) $301-$400 (08) $401-500 (09) $501-$750 (10) $751-$1,000 (11) $1,001- $1,500 (12) $1,501-$2,000 (13) $2,000 y más (88) NS/NR	**Q10**	
Q11. ¿Cuál es su estado civil? ***[no leer alternativas]*** (1) Soltero (2) Casado (3) Unión libre (acompañado) (4) Divorciado (5) Separado (6) Viudo (8) NS/NR	**Q11**	
Q12. ¿Cuántos hijos(as) tiene? _____ (0 = ninguno)	**Q12**	

ETID. ¿Ud. se considera blanco, mestizo, indígena o negro? (1) Blanca (2) Mestiza (3) Indígena (4) Negra (5) Otra _____ (8) NS/NR	**ETID**	

LENG1. ¿Qué idioma ha hablado desde pequeño en su casa? (acepte más de una alternativa) (1) Castellano (2) Quichua (3) Otro (nativo) _____ (4) Otro (extranjero)_____ (8) NS/NR	**LENG1**	

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]**	**OCUP1A**	
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)	**OCUP2**	

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)	**OCUP3**	
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)	**OCUP4**	

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]**	**DESOC1**	
DESOC2. ¿Por cuántas semanas durante el último año no ha tenido trabajo? _____ semanas (8) NS (9) Inap	**DESOC2**	

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.

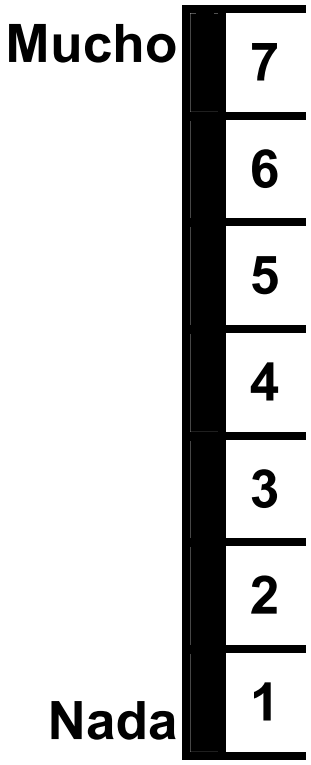
*Firma del entrevistador*_____ *Fecha* ____ /_____ /_____ *Firma del supervisor de campo* _____

Comentarios: _____
_____.

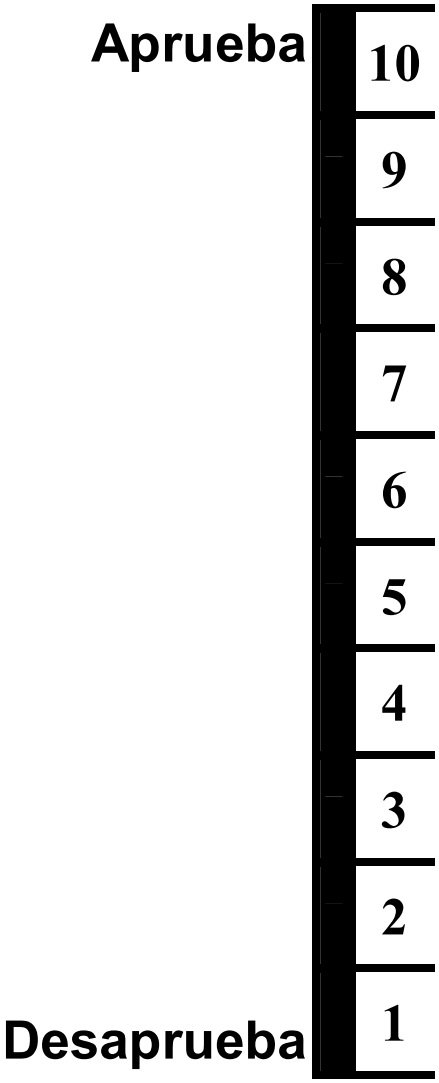
Firma de la persona que digitó los datos _____

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