

Municipal Development in Ecuador: 2005 Survey of OIM Municipalities

by

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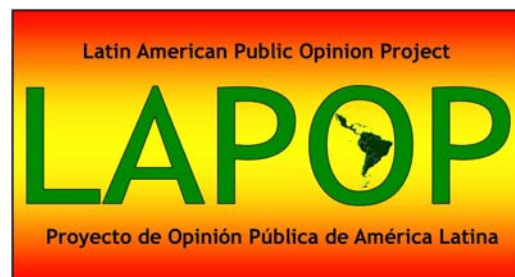
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Executive Summary

This study attempts to measure the impact of the USAID/CARE/OIM project to assist five municipalities along or near the northern border of Ecuador. The first study was undertaken in 2004 as a baseline measurement, and a report was written comparing the baseline survey to a national sample. The studies and questionnaires can all be accessed on www.lapopsurveys.org. It was accomplished by interviewing a representative sample of adults in each of the five municipalities. In 2005, citizens in those same municipalities were interviewed with an identical set of questions.

The focus of the analysis was in two areas: citizen participation in local government and citizen satisfaction with local government. The questionnaires contain main variables that were not analyzed in this report, but the data set has been provided to USAID and the OIM.

Overall, the survey found strong evidence of increased participation in and satisfaction with local government. Part of this change could be attributed to a potential overall improvement in conditions in Ecuador, but since national survey data will not be collected until 2006, there is no way of checking for that possibility. Analysis of opinion data beyond local-level variables, however, does not find convincing evidence that there has been an overall shift in the positive direction that by itself could explain the positive results found in this report. Part of the change could also be an effect of the election of new mayors and councils in three of the five municipalities, but in two municipalities the mayors had been reelected, and there is no reason to suspect that all of the mayors who did not return to office were viewed as inferior to the ones who were newly elected, although that is certainly a possibility. In any event, the broad nature of the shift in both participation and satisfaction leads to the reasonable conclusion that the project is having a positive impact on these municipalities. The positive shift, however, could be short-lived, if the efforts made in the 2004-05 period are not sustained.

Several key findings emerge from the comparison:

- Participation in local government, demand-making, and transactions with municipalities have increased significantly in the cantons since the 2004 baseline study.
- A significant gap exists between male and female participation, with males generally outperforming females in most forms of participation and in most municipalities.
- Participation in budget-making is quite low, is has changed little in the sampled cantons since the 2004 baseline study. The shifts that have occurred, however, are almost all in a positive direction.
- Knowledge about, perceptions of, and trust in local government have improved in the sampled cantons since 2004. In almost every respect, satisfaction with local government has increased over the 2004-2005 period.

- Perceptions of mayoral and municipal responsiveness have become significantly more positive in the sampled cantons since 2004.

- A brief examination of human trafficking indicates wide variation in local awareness of the problem, with some municipalities evidently having very serious problems.

Overall, then, there are notable positive changes in many of the key indicators that have been the focus of the development effort in the CARE municipalities. At the same time, the report emphasizes that the changes vary considerably from one canton to the next, with some shifts in a positive direction contradicted by shifts in a negative direction.

Introduction

This document presents a survey of the five municipalities (also called here “cantons”) selected by USAID for special analysis in the form of a study that follows up on a baseline study conducted in those same municipalities 2004. The work was performed under the auspices of “El Programa de Fortalecimiento Comunitario para la Frontera Norte de Ecuador de la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones.” The two surveys, both 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. It is important to note, however, that the study was not of “panel design” but was rather a “repeated cross-section design.” This means that while interviews in both years were conducted in the same areas and with the same design, the same individuals were not purposely interviewed, although some might have been by chance.

This study is being done under an agreement between OIM and the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) of Vanderbilt University. In the 2004 study, comparisons were made between the five cantons and the nation as a whole. That comparison is made possible by the existence of the LAPOP national sample drawn in 2004, which allowed us to place the five cantons into national perspective. The follow-up study that is described in this report will not make any comparisons to national averages since LAPOP does not have 2005 data (the next national study will be conducted in 2006). Rather, it will focus on new findings in the 2005 data, and on comparisons between the 2004 and 2005 canton-specific results.

Just as we found from the 2004 survey, the 2005 survey demonstrates that the five 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 five 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.

I. Description of the Selected Cantons

USAID has selected 5 municipal governments in the Northern Frontier of Ecuador that they will help strengthen (see Figure I-1). The present study reports on a baseline survey of residents in the five selected municipalities carried out in July 2004, and a follow-up survey of residents in the same municipalities in October 2005.

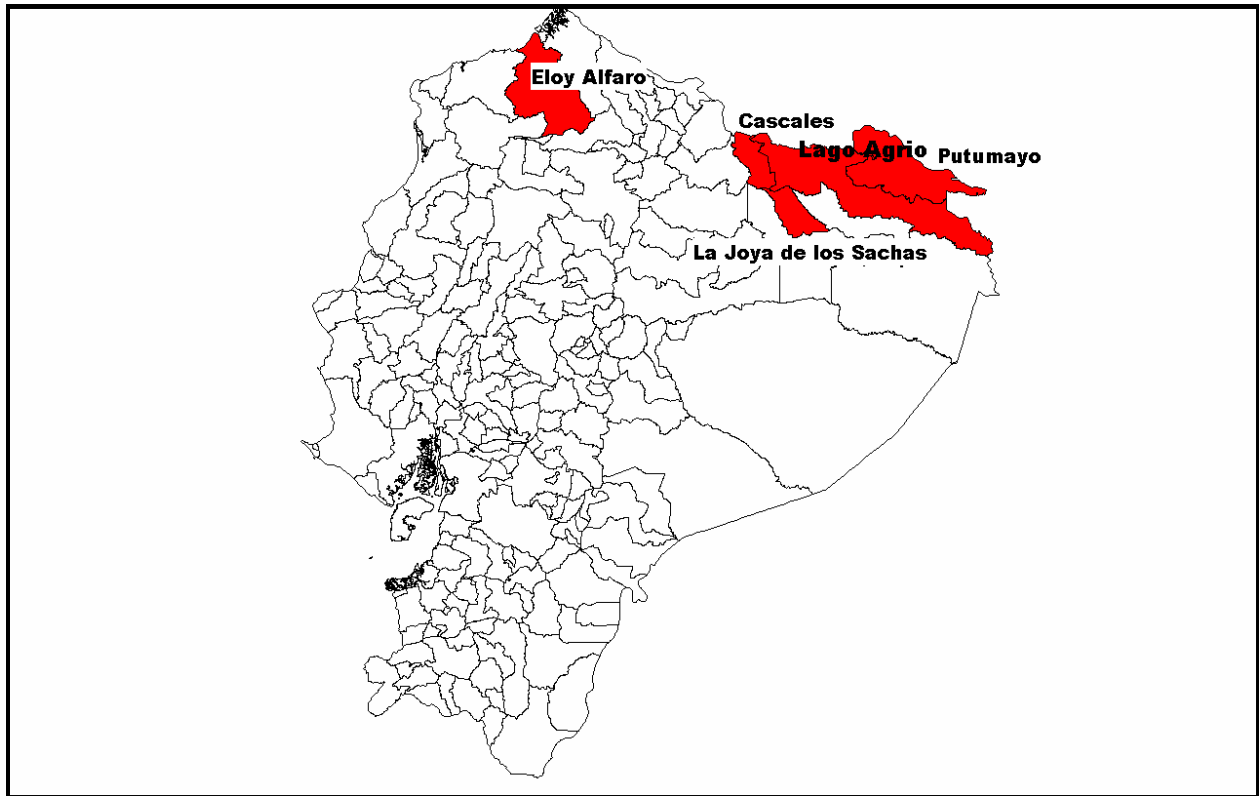


Figure I-1. Location of five municipalities in Ecuador

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 five cantons selected for study, and their sample sizes (Table I-1). 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 $\pm 4.6\%$, 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
Cascales	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.

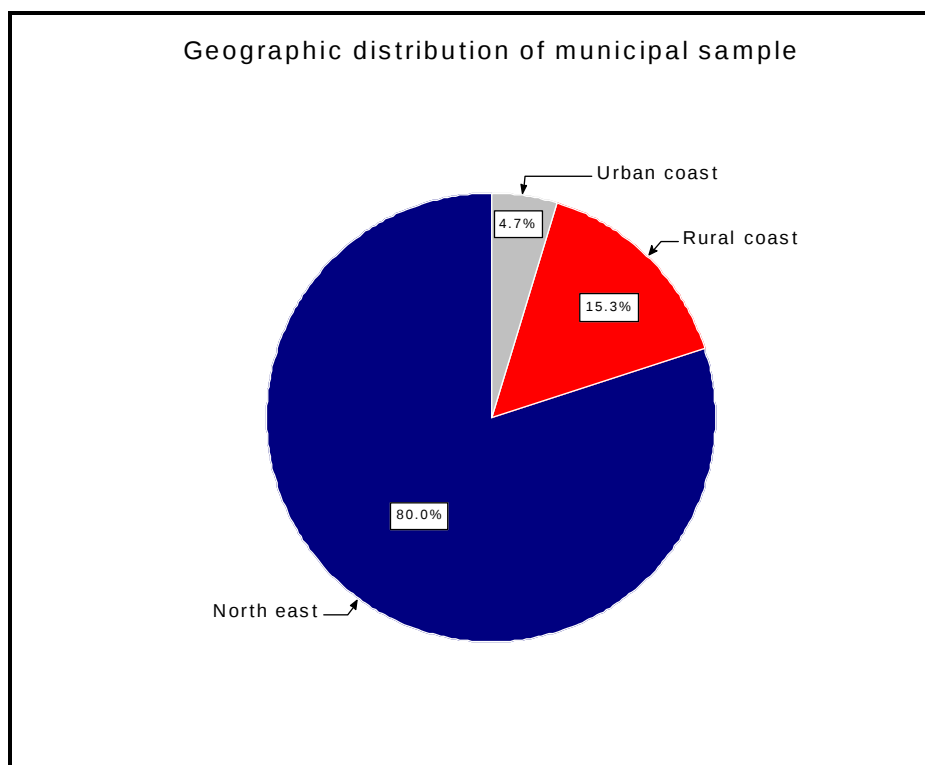


Figure I-2. Geographic distribution of municipal sample

Demographic Patterns

Age

First, we examine the mean ages of the respondents. The respondents in this survey are all voting-age adults. Figure I-3 shows that the mean age of the OIM sample in both 2004 and 2005 is 37 years. The figure also indicates that in 2005, the mean age of Eloy Alfaro respondents was significantly higher than that of respondents in the other cantons. The extent to which a difference between cantons or between years is statistically significant is illustrated by the “I” markings on each bar. Each “I” shows the confidence interval around each statistic. If two “I”s overlap with each other, this indicates that the difference between the two statistics are not statistically significant. For example, in the figure below, the “I”s for each pair of years, within each canton, overlap with each other. This means that there is no statistically significant difference in the ages of respondents in the 2004 and 2005 surveys, within any of the cantons. If, on the other hand, two “I”s do not overlap with each other, this shows that the difference between bars is statistically significant.¹

¹ The confidence intervals are based on the sample information for each municipality alone. That means that the confidence intervals can be expected to be somewhat wider than if they were based on the pooled sample of all five municipalities. Thus, the estimates of significant differences presented here are conservative.

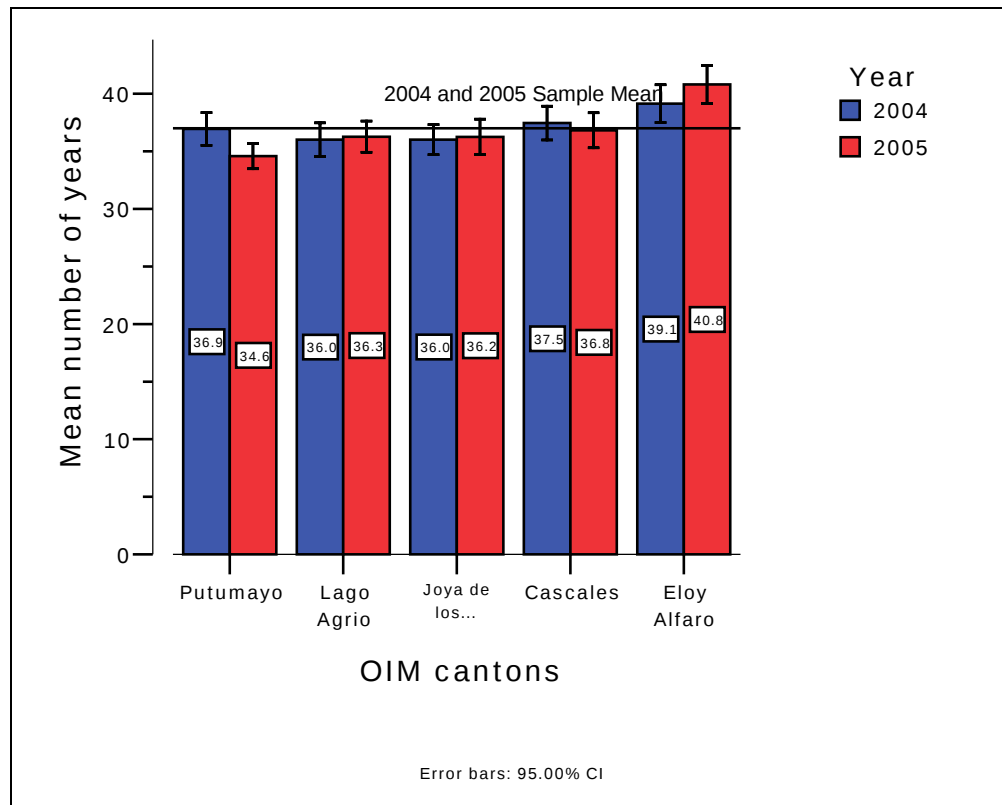
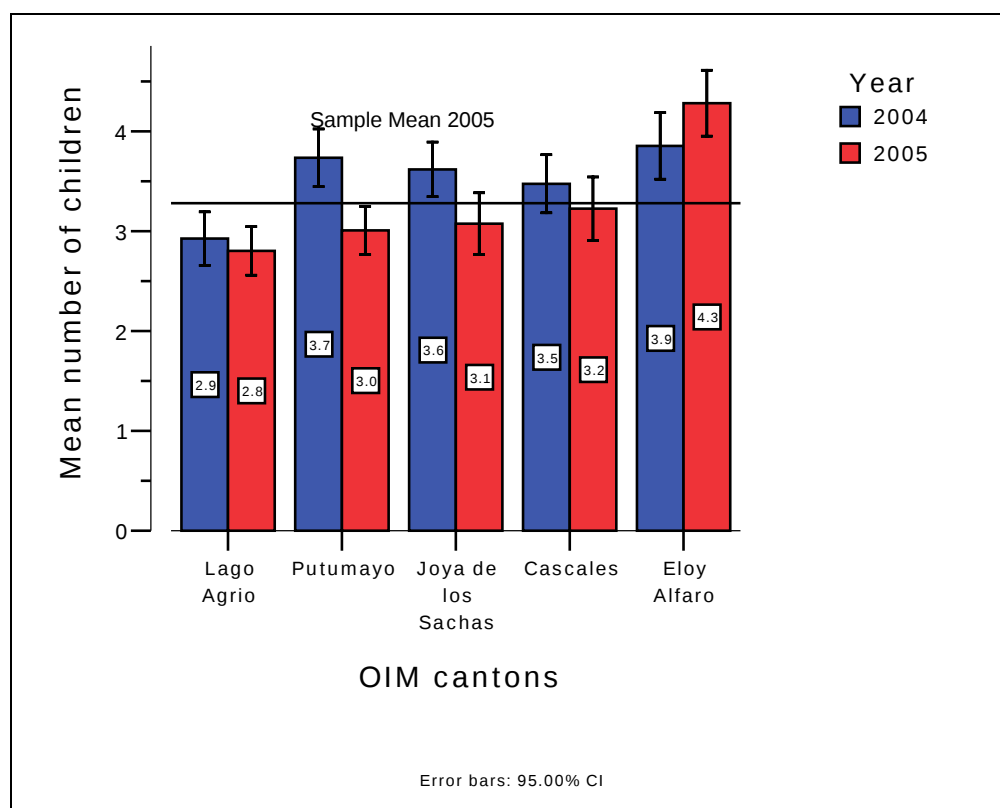


Figure I-3. Mean age of respondents in selected cantons: 2004 vs. 2005

Family Size

The survey asked each respondent (Q12) about the number of children that he or she had. In Figure I-4, it can be seen that the mean number of children is slightly lower in 2005 than 2004 (3.28 in 2005, compared to 3.52 in 2004²). There is not much variation across municipalities in the 2005 survey; only Eloy Alfaro respondents have significantly more children than respondents in other municipalities.



**Figure I-4. Average number of children per respondent:
Selected cantons in the 2004 and 2005 surveys**

Marital Status

Closely related to the number of children individuals have is their marital status. The results for all five municipalities, in both the 2004 and 2005 surveys, are contained in Figure I-5. The largest group of respondents was married, or living in common law unions, though in the 2005 sample there were slightly more respondents who were single and fewer who were living in common law unions than in the 2004 sample. Despite the differences between the two years, the fact that most respondents were married or living in common law unions suggests that most of

² The 2004 report contained an error. It stated that the mean number of children was 3.55, but it was actually 3.52.

the communities are socially stable and perhaps more likely to engage in active civil society participation than other communities.

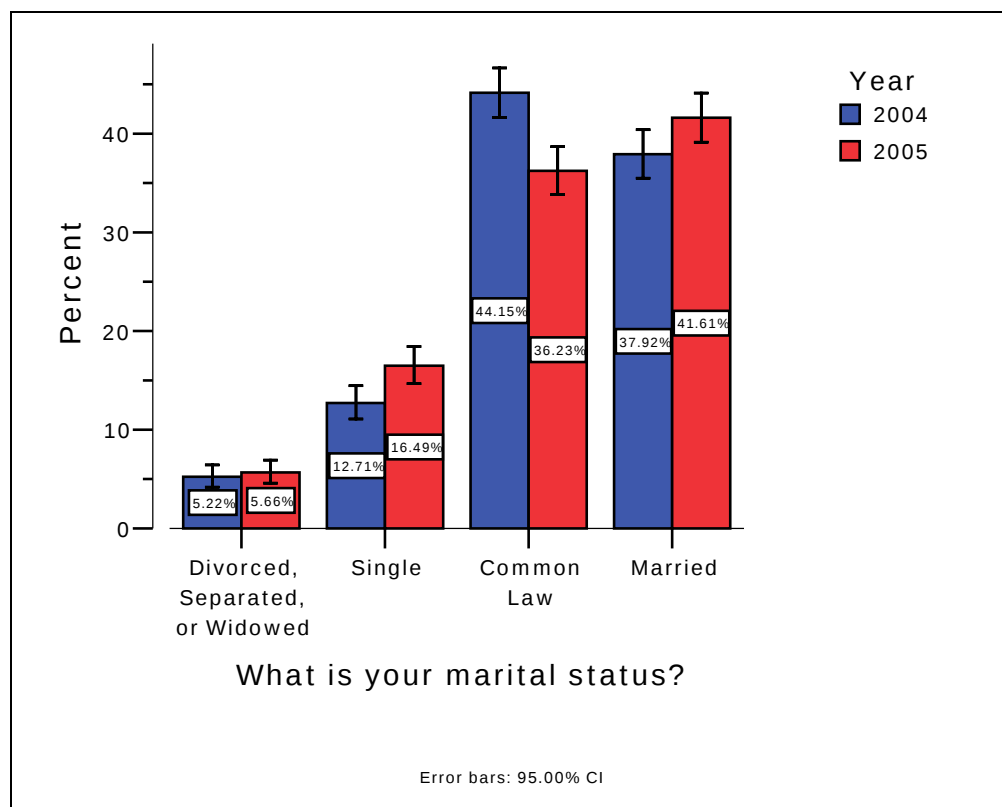


Figure I-5. Marital status in 2004 and 2005 samples

Socio-Economic Characteristics

One of the most important variables in the study of civil society is education. The 2004 and 2005 surveys obtained data from each respondent on the total number of years of school completed. The comparison of these averages for each canton in each year is shown in Figure I-6. On the whole, there is little variation within municipalities between the years of the survey. Only in Putumayo the mean years of education of the 2005 respondents is significantly higher than of the 2004 respondents.

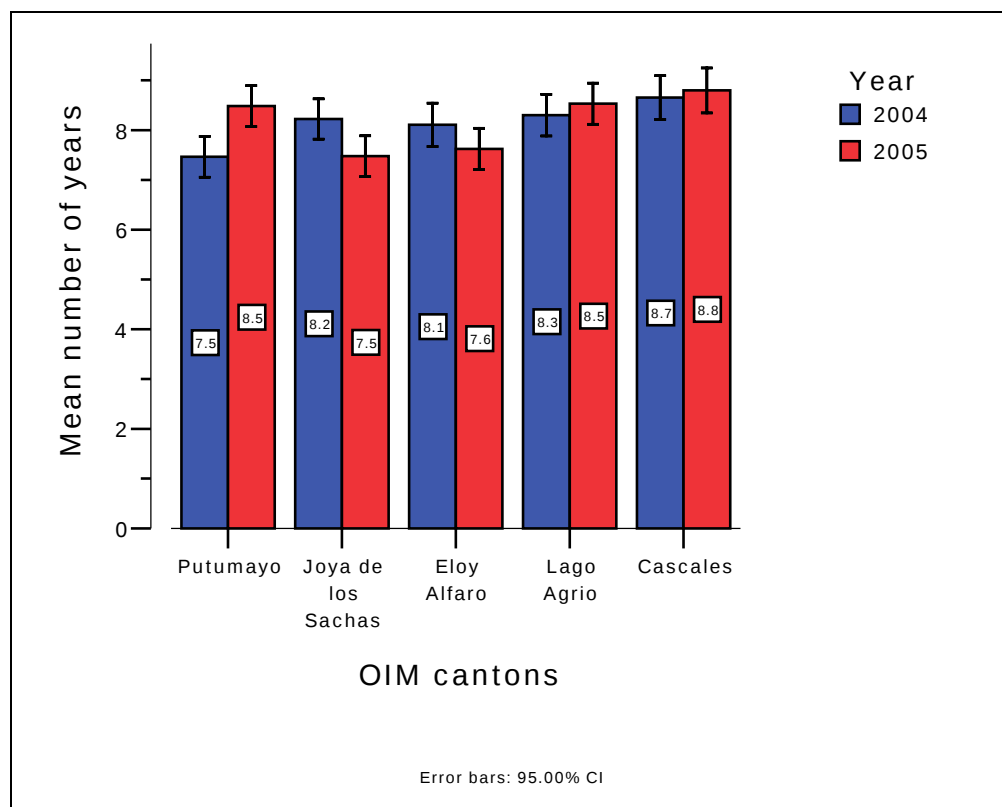


Figure I-6. Mean years of education of OIM cantons: 2004 and 2005 samples

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 show that in all cantons except for Eloy Alfaro, income has risen since the 2004 survey.

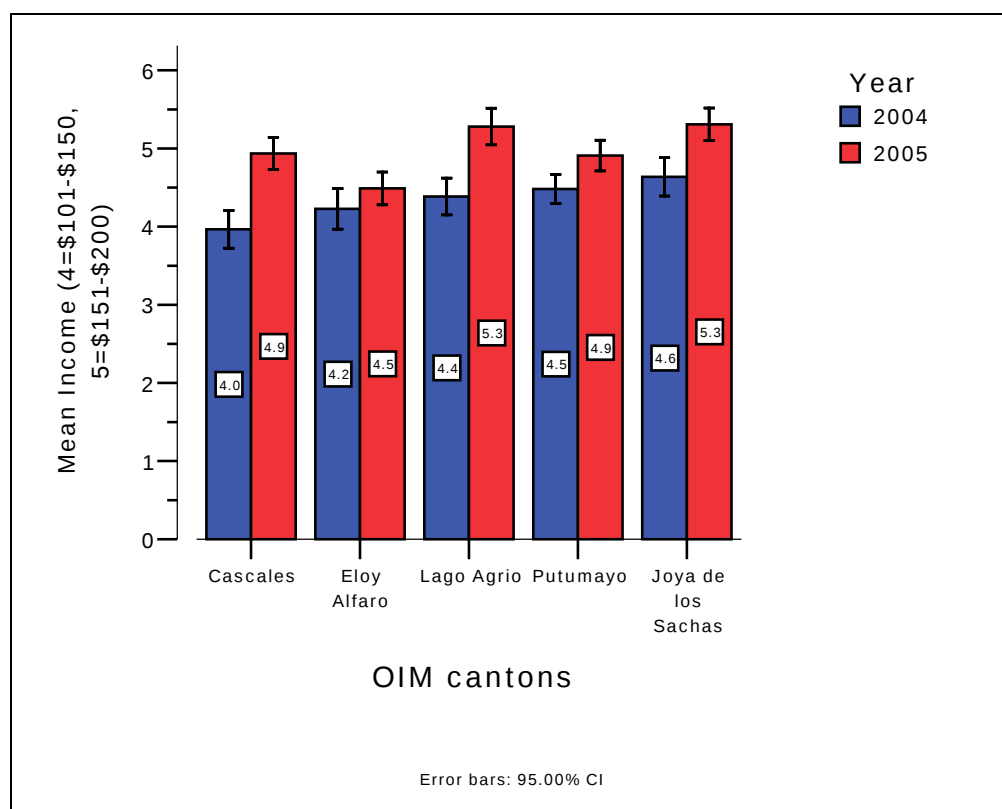


Figure I-7. Mean monthly family income range of OIM cantons: 2004 and 2005 samples

Unemployment

Throughout Ecuador, unemployment and underemployment are serious problems faced by the populace. The only statistically significant changes between the 2004 and 2005 surveys within cantons took place in Joya de los Sachas and Putumayo. In Joya de los Sachas, unemployment increased from 6.6% in 2004 to 15.5% in 2005. In contrast, in Putumayo unemployment decreased from 16.2% in 2004 to 7.5% in 2005.³

³ Percentages in Figure I-8 in the 2004 report were slightly different because analysis of the unemployment variable in that report incorporated respondents who said they were students, housewives, or retirees. Forty-three percent gave that response in Eloy Alfaro, 36% in Lago Agrio, 47% in Putumayo, 34% in Cascales, and 40% in Joya de los Sachas. In the 2005 report we have decided to focus on those respondents who are in the paid workforce, and therefore have excluded the students, housewives, and retirees from our calculations of unemployment rates.

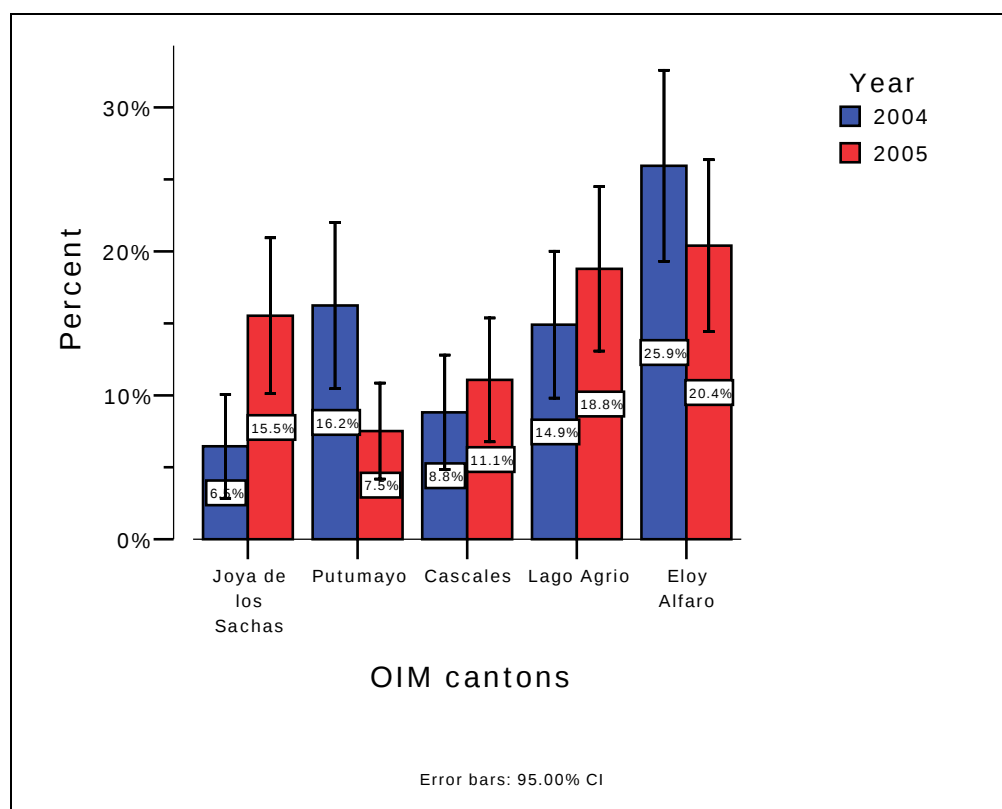


Figure I-8. unemployment in OIM cantons
(unemployed sometime last year): 2004 and 2005 samples

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 2004 and 2005 surveys asked respondents to self-identify their ethnicity. The results are shown in Figure I-5. In both 2004 and 2005, the largest category of respondents identify as “mestizo” or mixed. Although the basic make-up of the ethnic breakdown remains similar in 2005 as in 2004, in the 2005 sample fewer respondents identified as “mixed” and more identified as “black.”

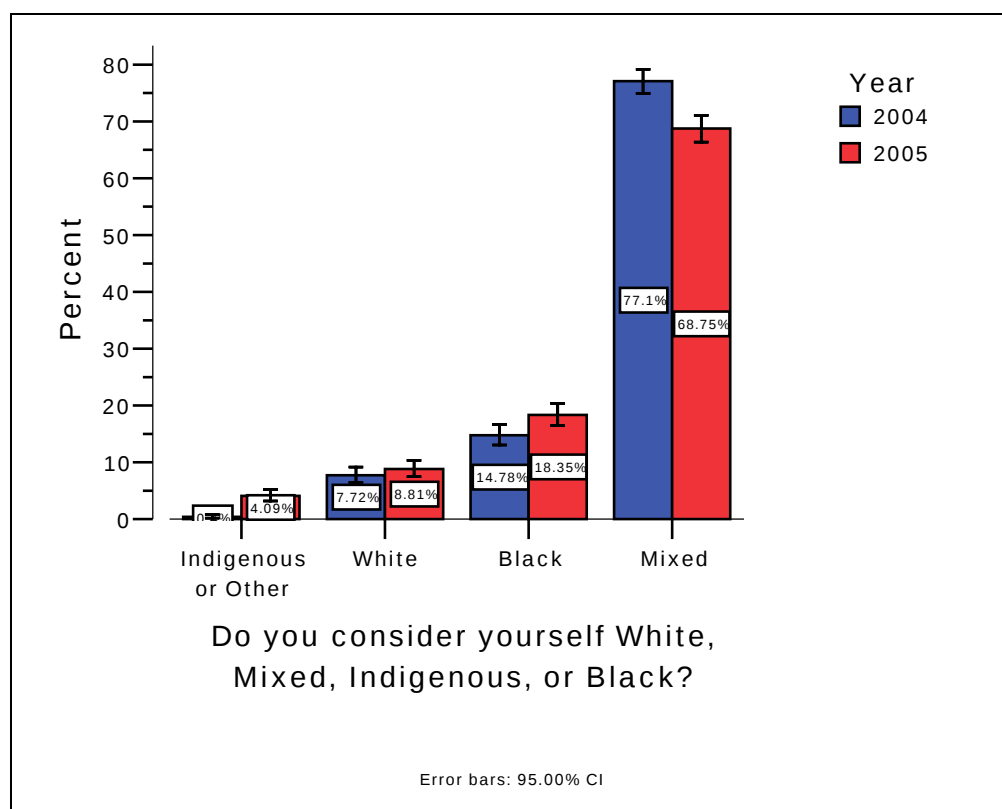


Figure I-9. Ethnic self-identification in OIM cantons: 2004 and 2005 samples

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 2004 OIM sample an unusually high proportion of respondents, over 40%, did not answer it. In 2005 the percentage of respondents who did not answer the question is still high, but dropped somewhat to 32%. In both years, the proportion that did not respond, on average, had a significantly lower level of education than that which did.

In the five OIM cantons, on average, the mean score on a 10-point left-right scale (where 1 = extreme left and 10 = extreme right), was 6.34 in 2004 and 5.37 in 2005. As show in Figure I-6, within almost all of the cantons individually, 2005 respondents placed themselves further to the left than 2004 respondents. These differences are especially noteworthy in Putumayo and Cascales, where respondents were at least two full points further to the left in 2005 than in 2004,

and in Joya de los Sachas, where respondents were almost one point further to the left in 2005 than in 2004. The only exception to this leftward trend was in Eloy Alfaro, where respondents, on average, moved to the right between 2004 and 2005. The ideological shift may be explained by the fact that in Latin America, generally speaking, there has been a shift to the left, with the election of left-leaning presidents in Brazil, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

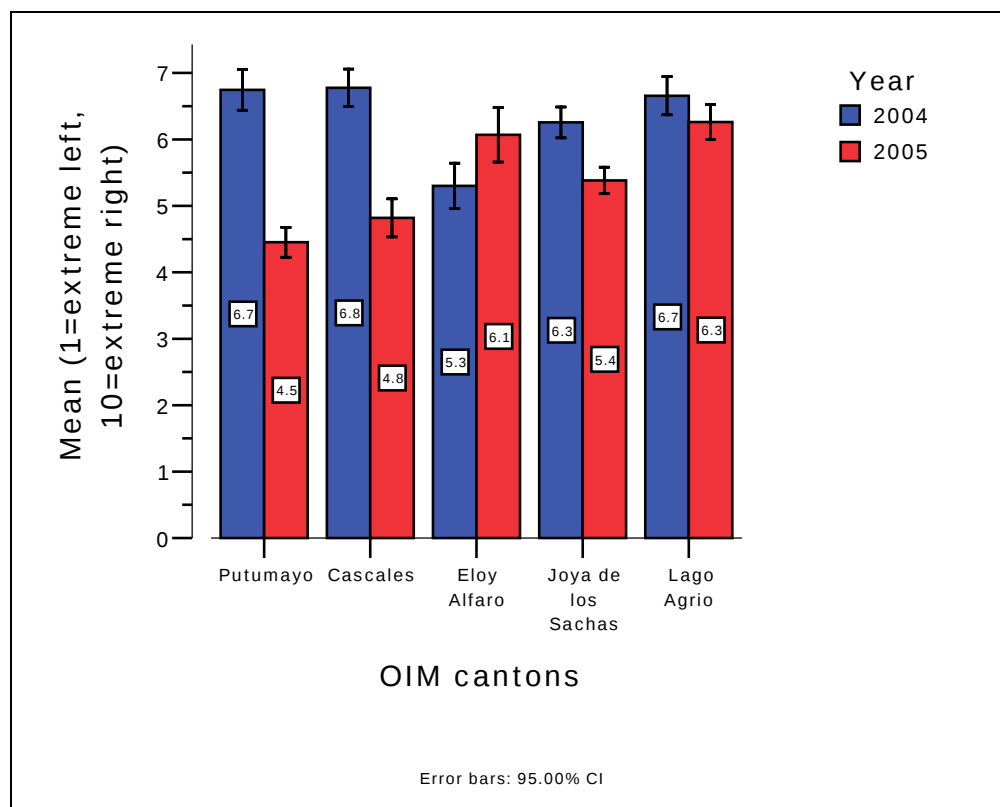


Figure I-10. Ideological orientation: Left-Right
OIM cantons in 2004 and 2005

Conclusions

This chapter has painted a portrait of the respondents to the 2004 and 2005 surveys in terms of their demographic, socio-economic and political characteristics. Some characteristics of respondents have remained similar since 2004, but others have changed. Specifically, there has been little change within cantons in the ages, years of education, and likelihood of having been unemployed (except in Joya de los Sachas and Putumayo). However, respondents in the cantons in the 2005 survey are different from those in the 2004 survey in the following ways: they have slightly fewer children, are slightly more likely to be single and less likely to be living in common law unions, are less likely to identify as ethnically mixed and more likely to identify as black, and are more likely to identify with left-wing ideologies. Respondents in the 2005 survey

are also likely to earn more income than respondents in the 2004 survey, but this probably reflects inflation rather than a real change in disposable income.

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.

II. Participation in Local Government

This chapter reports on citizen participation in local government in the five selected municipalities that are part of the pilot effort in Ecuador.⁴ It does so by comparing the responses of residents in these municipalities between 2004 and 2005.

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* or *cabildos ampliados*. The wording used was:

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 first examine participation in *cabildos abiertos*. The results show that across the five cantons, on average, the percentage of respondents who have participated in these meetings increased from 11% to 17% between 2004 and 2005. However, an examination of change within municipalities indicates that most of the change occurred in only two of them: Lago Agrio and Joya de los Sachas. The change within these two municipalities is quite large. In Lago Agrio the percentage of respondents who have participated in *cabildos abiertos* rose from 6% to 19%, and in Joya de los Sachas participation rose from 8% to 28%. In the other municipalities, there was no statistically significant difference in participation between the two years.

⁴ An error in a comparable section of the 2004 report incorrectly stated that there are 15 cantons in the OIM sample. There are only five.

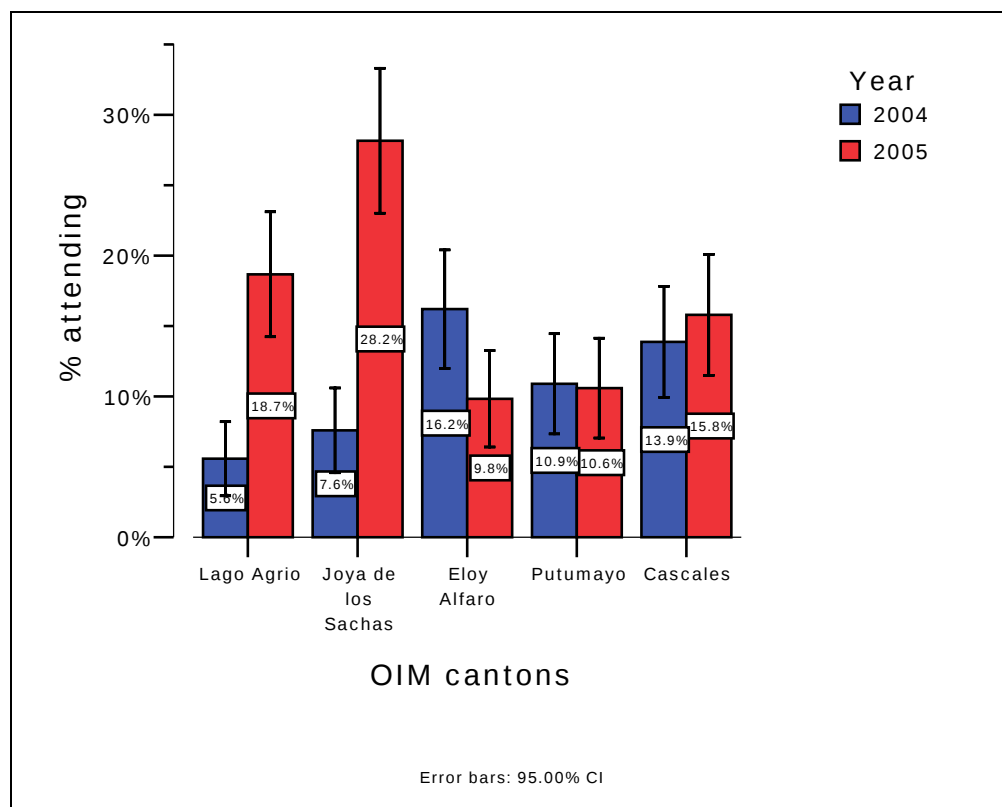


Figure II-1. Participation in open town meetings in OIM municipalities: 2004 and 2005 samples

Just as participation in open town meetings has increased in the five OIM municipalities since 2004, participation in municipal meetings has also increased. On average, participation in municipal meetings has risen from 10% to 14%. However, similar to the pattern in open town meeting participation, much of this change is due to increased participation in two municipalities: Joya de los Sachas and Lago Agrio. In Joya de los Sachas, participation increased from 6% to 22%, and in Lago Agrio it increased from 7% to 16%. In the other three municipalities, the change was statistically insignificant.

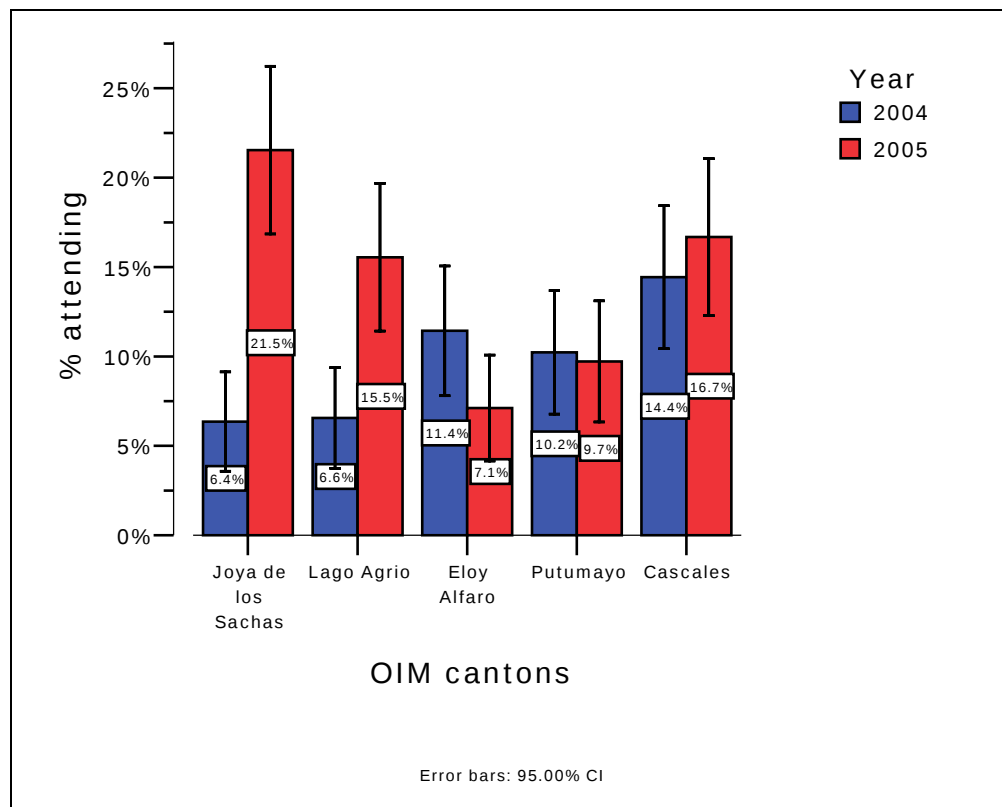


Figure II-2. Participation in municipal meetings in OIM municipalities: 2004 and 2005 samples

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. In addition, there has been remarkable growth since 2004 in attendance of these meetings. Twenty-two percent of the 2004 respondents in the five OIM municipalities, on average, had participated in a parish council meetings, compared to 31% in 2005. However, just as participation in open town meetings and municipal meetings increased statistically significantly in only two municipalities, the same is true for parish council meetings. There was an increase in Lago Agrio, like with the other two meeting types, and the increase was dramatic: 17% of residents participated in parish meetings in 2004, compared to 31% in 2005. The increase in Joya de los Sachas was not statistically significant with respect to parish meetings, unlike with respect to open town and municipal meetings. However, participation in Putumayo increased more than two-fold, from 18% to 37%.

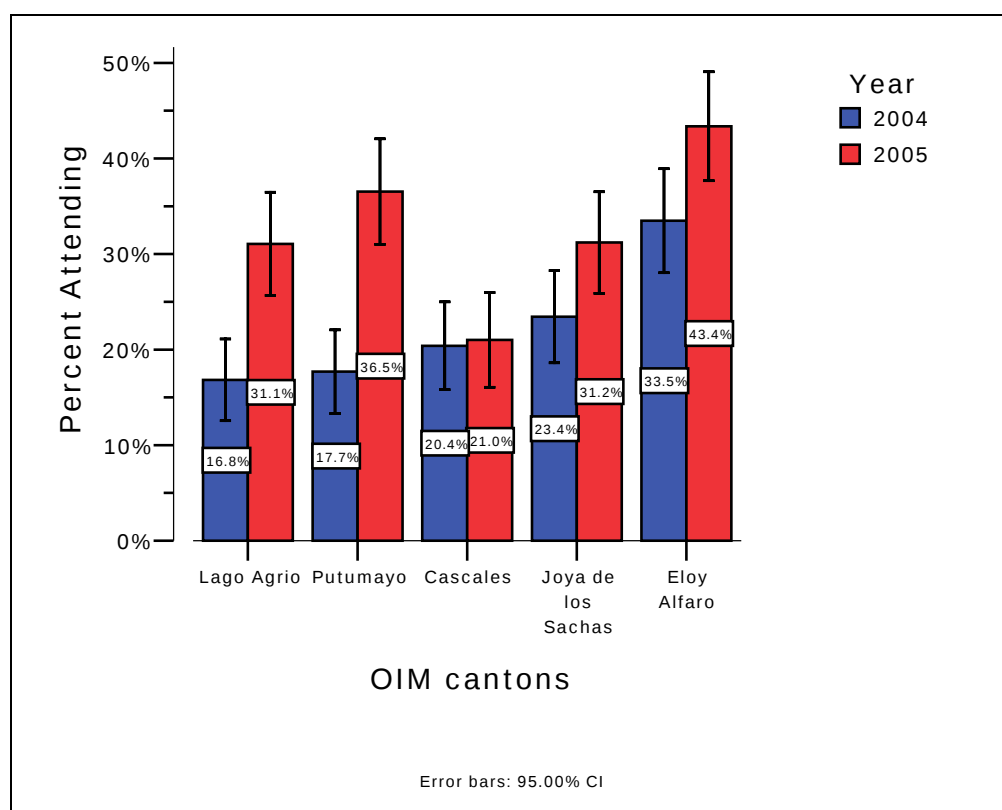


Figure II-3. Attendance at parish council meetings in OIM municipalities: 2004 and 2005 samples

Factors Affecting Participation

In order to determine which factors affect participation, we examine the relationships between participation and gender, urbanization, and ethnicity.

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, 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 in the five OIM cantons? In the 2004 survey, on average in the five cantons there were no significant differences in the participation of men and women in any of the three types of meetings described above. However, certain cantons – specifically Cascales, Lago Agrio, and Joya de los Sachas, had gender differences for participation in certain types of meetings. In the 2005 survey, on average in the five municipalities, there were gender differences in participation in *cabildos abiertos* and municipal meetings, but not in parish meetings (see Figure II-4 below). In every case, however, the trend is the same, with females participating at lower levels than males.

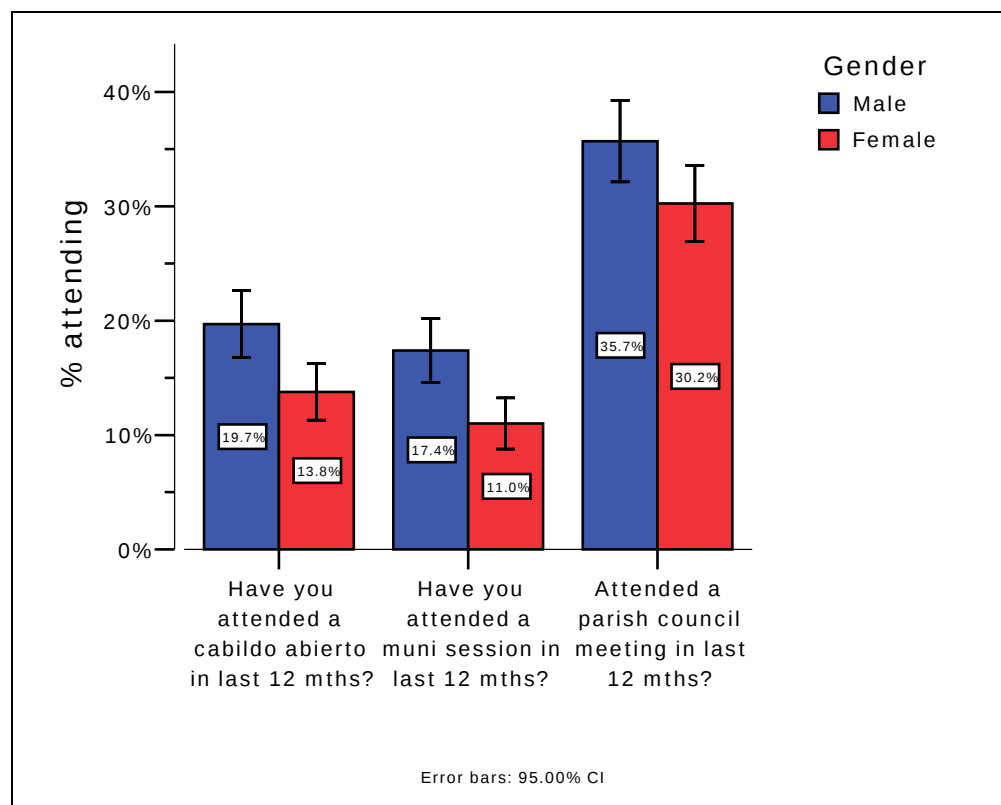
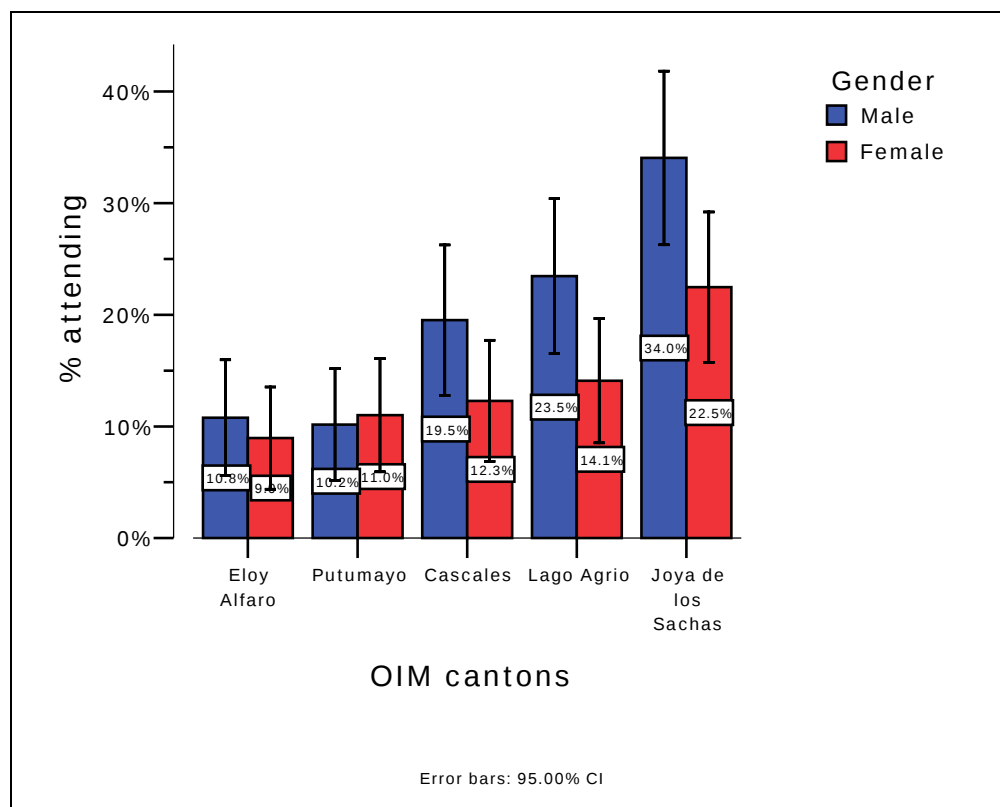


Figure II-4. Participation in local government by gender: 2005 OIM sample

These same data can be examined at the level of the five OIM cantons in the 2005 sample. The results for the *cabildo abierto* question are shown in Figure II-5. In the overall sample, where the N is large, the aggregate male/female differences are statistically significant. Within the smaller municipal samples, however, the gender differences become statistically insignificant. Nonetheless, females participate at lower levels than males except in Putumayo.



**Figure II-5. Participation in “cabildos abiertos” by gender:
Comparisons of OIM cantons in 2005 sample**

The comparisons of participation in municipal meetings at the level of the canton are presented in Figure II-6. Here, as with *cabildo abiertos*, although gender differences in participation are statistically significant when all of the 2005 survey participants are averaged together, an examination of each canton separately reveals that there is a significant gender difference only in Lago Agrio. Yet, the trend remains the same, with lower overall participation of females than males.

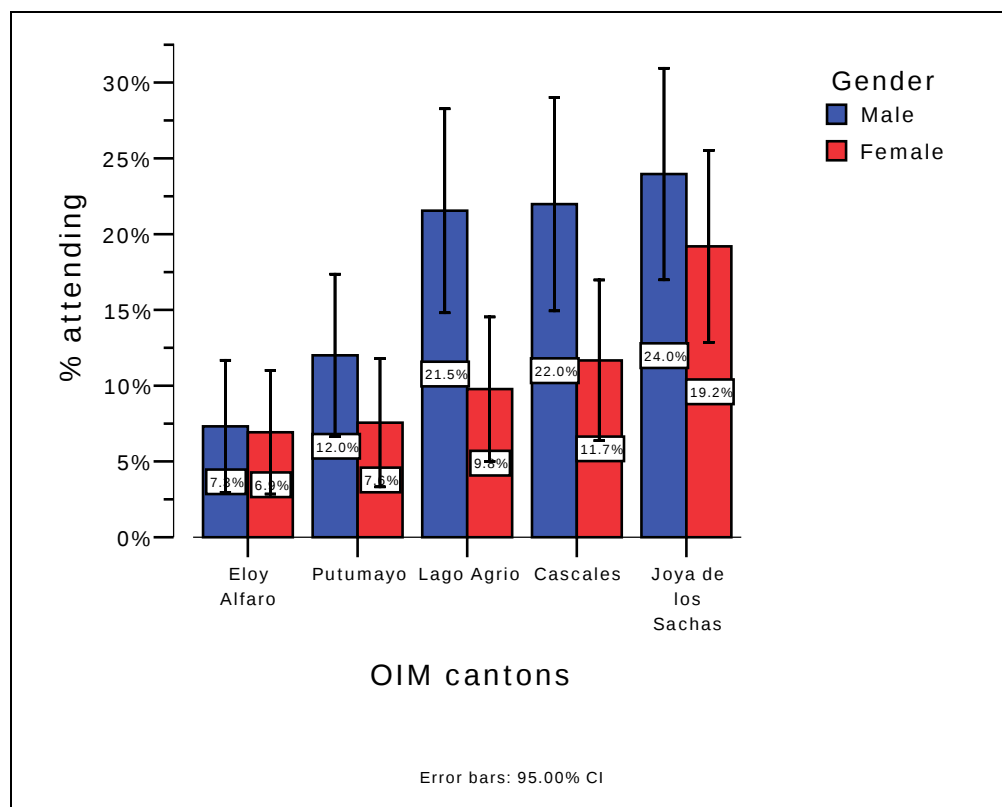
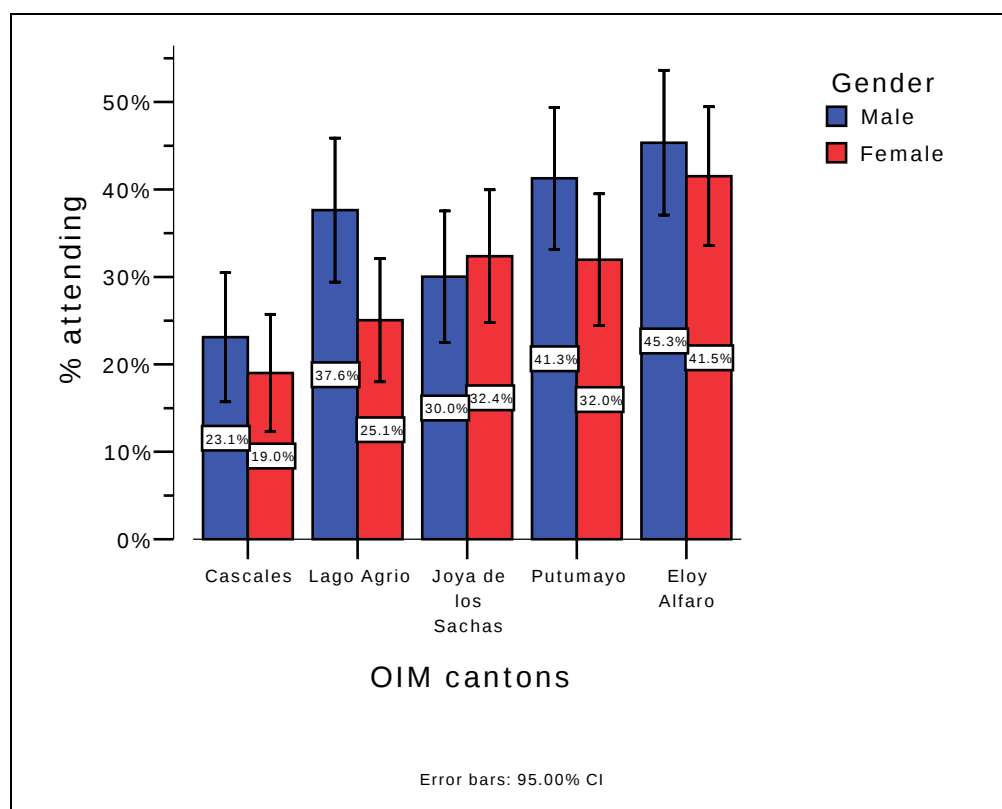


Figure II-6. Participation in municipal meetings by gender:
Comparisons of OIM cantons in 2005 survey

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-7. There are no statistically significant differences in the likelihood of men and women participating in parish meetings in any of the five cantons, but with the exception of Joya de los Sachas, females participated at lower rates than males.



**Figure II-7. Participation in parish councils by gender:
Comparisons of OIM cantons in 2005 Survey**

Urbanization

In the 2005 survey, there are no statistically significant differences between urban and rural respondents in their likelihood of participating in *cabildos abiertos* (see Figure II-8). The impact of urbanization, moreover, is not consistent among the five municipalities. Normally participation is *higher* in local government in more rural areas, but the term “urban” does not really mean what most readers might think it does. These are not large cities, but rural villages and towns with an urban component.

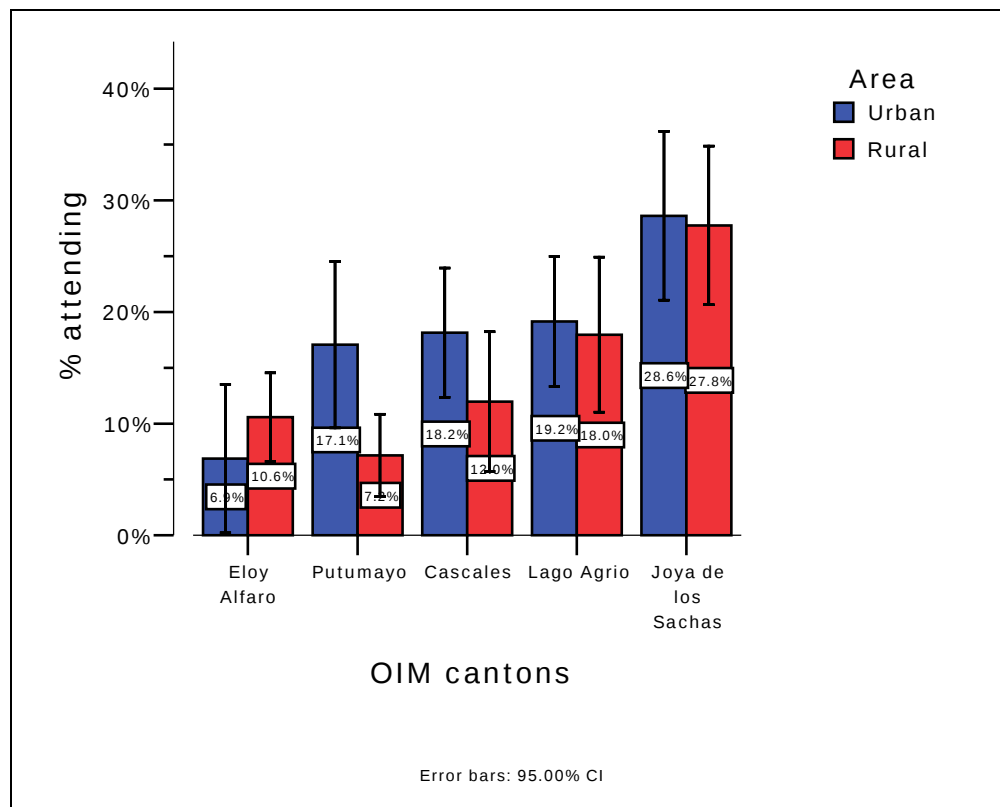
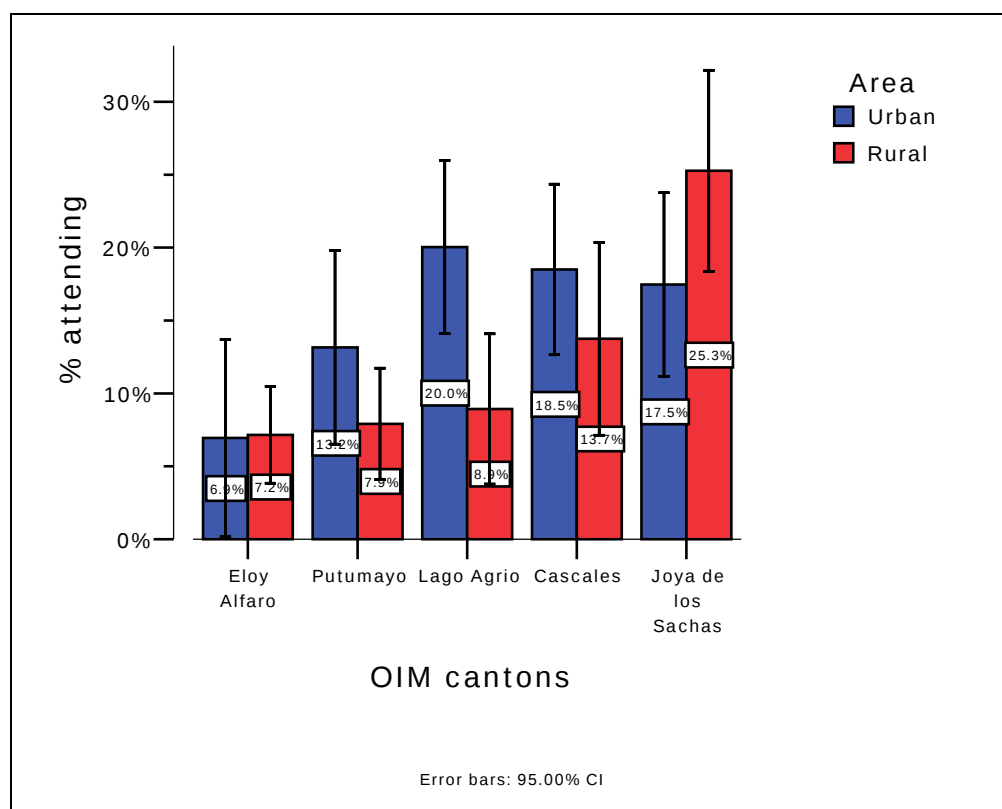


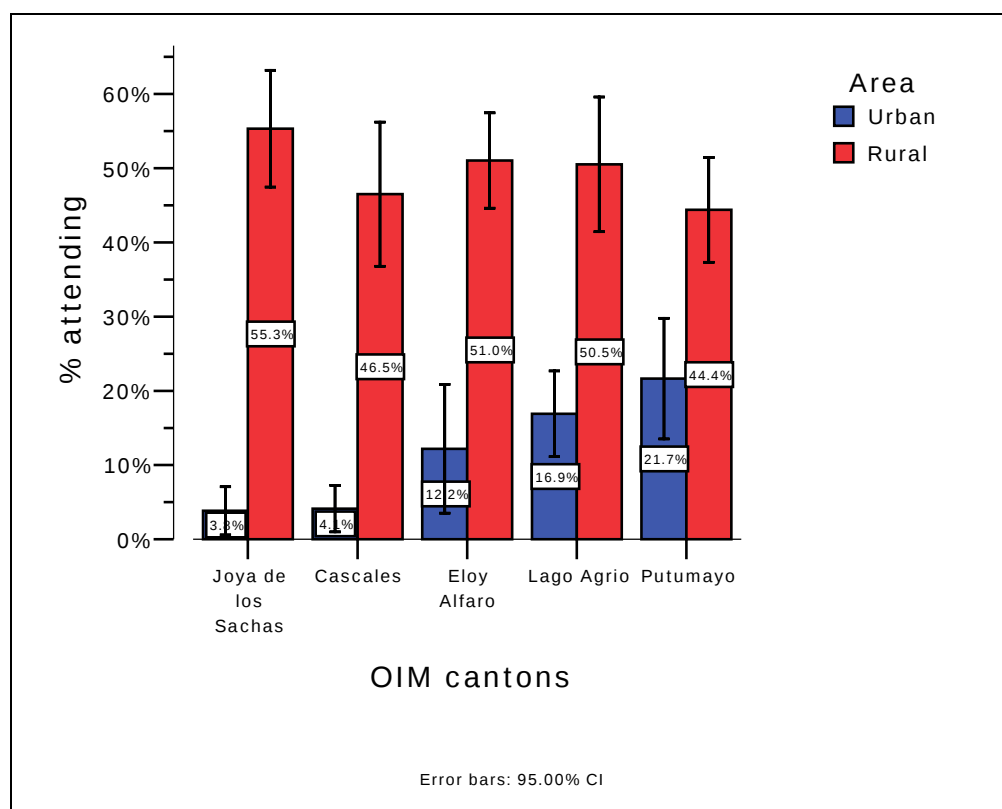
Figure II-8. Participation in “cabildos abiertos” by urbanization:
Comparisons of OIM cantons in 2005 survey

We next look at attendance at municipal meetings. The results for the urban/rural comparisons are shown in Figure II-9. Here we find again that there is no statistically significant difference between urban and rural respondents in their likelihood of participating in meetings, except in Lago Agrio. In that canton, 20% of urban respondents have participated in meetings, compared to 9% of rural respondents.



**Figure II-9. Participation in municipal meetings by urbanization:
Comparisons of OIM cantons in 2005 Sample**

The last examination of urbanization focuses on the parish councils. Here, as in the 2004 survey, the differences between urban and rural, as shown in Figure II-10, are sharp. Moreover, in almost every canton participation in these councils is heavily dominated by rural areas. Apparently, in parish council meeting participation, unlike in municipal and *cabildo abierto* participation, there is a wide urban/rural gap.



**Figure II-10. Participation in parish councils by urbanization:
Comparisons of OIM cantons in 2005 sample**

Ethnicity

As we found in Chapter I, Ecuadorians self-identify into several major ethnic groupings. Does ethnicity play a role in participation? We examine participation in the *cabildo abierto*. In the 2005 data, as in 2004, the differences in most cantons are small, and the reliability of the results is affected by small samples. For example, the 2005 mean scores in Eloy Alfaro are not reliable because there were only four white respondents and one respondent of indigenous or other ethnicity. Similarly, 2005 results for Cascales are not reliable because there was only one black respondent. Means are not reliable when the sample is very, very small. Nevertheless, Figure II-11 below indicates that differences in participation between ethnic groups are not statistically significant in any of the five cantons.

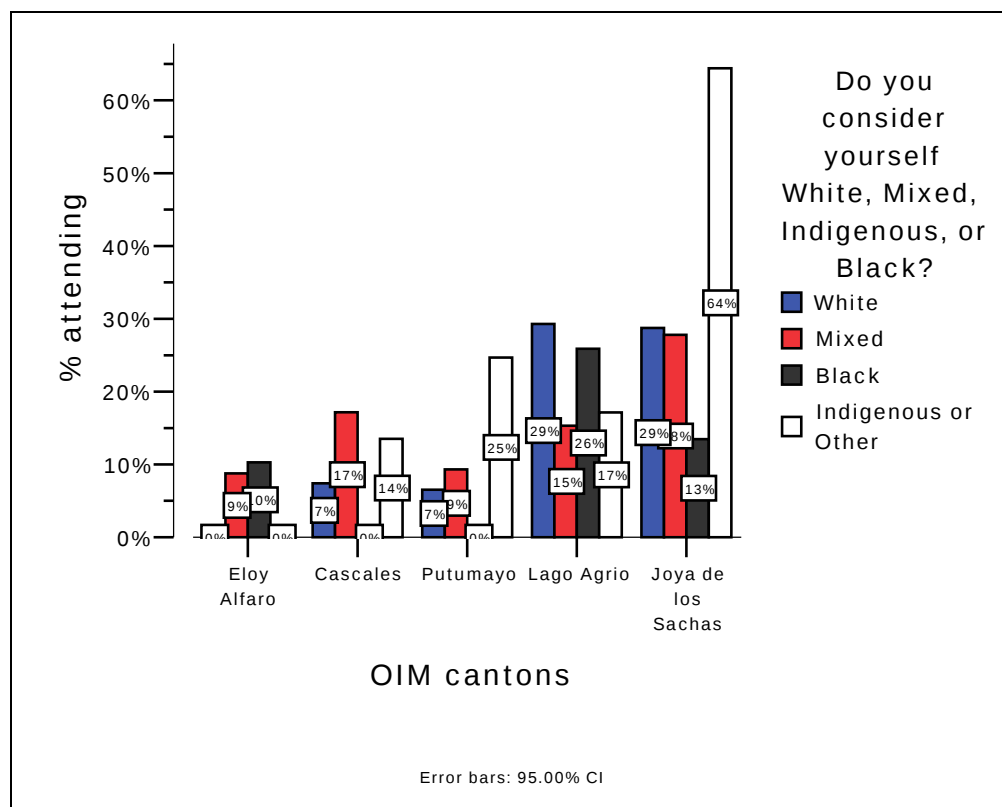


Figure II-11. Participation in “cabildos abiertos” by ethnicity:

Comparisons of OIM cantons in 2005 (note small N among Indigenous and Black make means unreliable)

Education

Education is only somewhat associated with participation in local government. In the 2004 OIM survey, participants in municipal sessions were more highly educated than non-participants, but there was no statistically significant difference in the education of participants and non-participants in *cabildos abiertos* and parish councils. In the 2005 survey, participants in *cabildos abiertos* and municipal sessions were more highly educated than non-participants, but there was no statistically significant difference in the education of participants and non-participants in parish councils.

Table II-1. Mean Education of Participants in Local Government

	Participant in <i>cabildos abiertos</i>	Non- participate in <i>cabildos abiertos</i>	Participant in municipal sessions	Non- participant in municipal sessions	Participant in parish councils	Non- participant in parish councils
OIM 2004	8.47*	8.11*	8.86	8.07	7.87*	8.22*
OIM 2005	9.22	7.96	9.03	8.02	7.94*	8.28*

*Differences in education between participants and non-participants in *cabildos abiertos* and parish councils in the 2004 data, and parish councils in the 2005 data, are not statistically significant.

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 2004 and 2005 surveys 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

Demand-making in the OIM cantons has increased dramatically since 2004. Whereas in 2004 an average of 10% of respondents in the 5 OIM municipalities had made a demand on a local official during the past year, in 2005 17% had done so. The comparisons of the 2004 and 2005 samples within the municipalities are shown in Figure II-12. An examination of change within municipalities, however, shows that the increase in demand making primarily took place in two of them: Putumayo and Lago Agrio. In the former, the percent of respondents making demands increased from 7% to 22%, and in the later it increased more than two-fold, from 10% to 25%. The virtue of having separate samples for each municipality is shown clearly by these results. Only Eloy Alfaro did not increased from 2004.

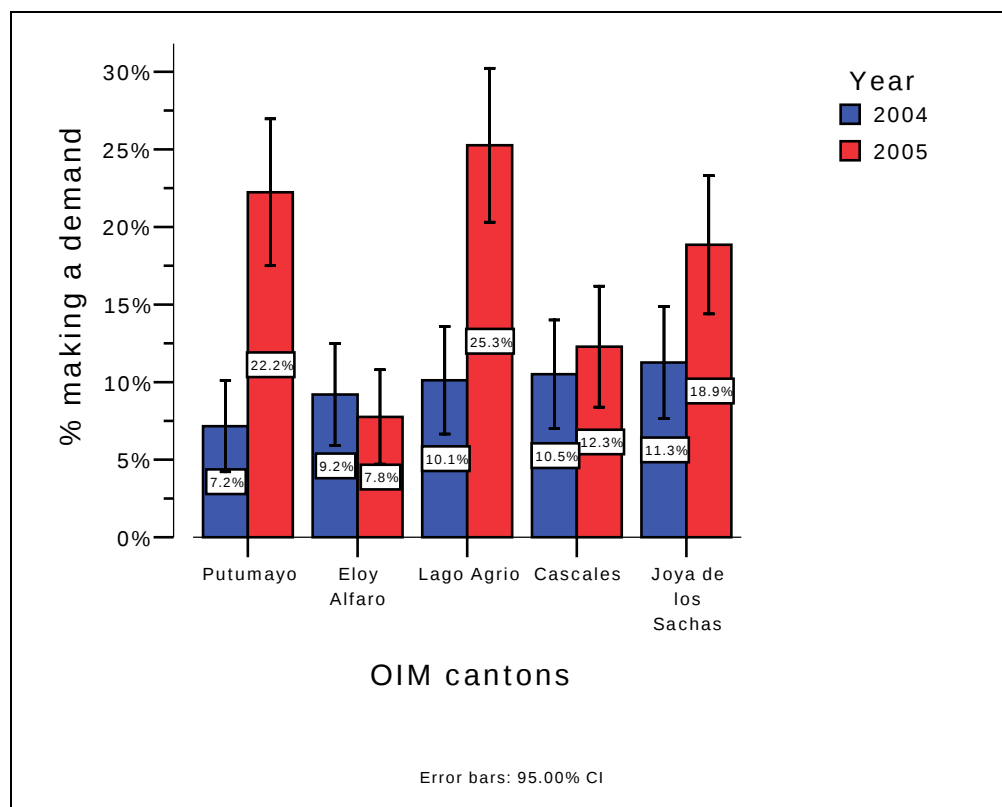


Figure II-12. Demand making on municipalities: 2004 and 2005 samples

In the OIM sample we included an item (NP2A) about demand-making at the level of the parish council. The results are presented in Figure II-13. We see that in three of the cantons, demand making on parish councils has significantly increased since 2004. In Putumayo, the percent of respondents who had made demands on their parish council rose from just 3% to 27%. In Joya de los Sachas demand making rose from 3% to 10%, and in Lago Agrio it rose from 7% to 18%.

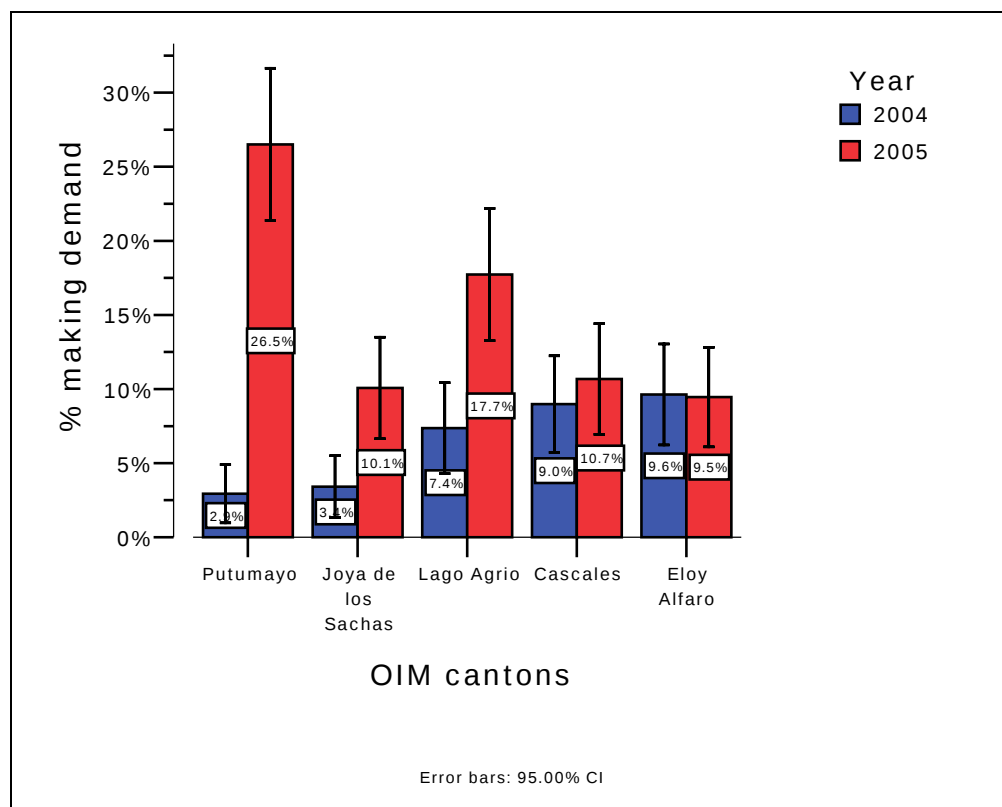


Figure II-13. Demand-making on parish councils:
OIM cantons in 2004 and 2005 samples

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 2004 and 2005 samples, but this is a rare form of participation. In 2004 1% of the OIM respondents had participated in budget-making, and in 2005 3% had done so. In other words, only 18 and 50 respondents in 2004 and 2005, respectively, had participated in budget-making. Some of these persons, no doubt, were municipal employees or elected officials. As is shown in Figure II-14, there was little change within municipalities between 2004 and 2005 in the percentage of respondents who had participated in budget making, but the changes were almost all in a positive direction.

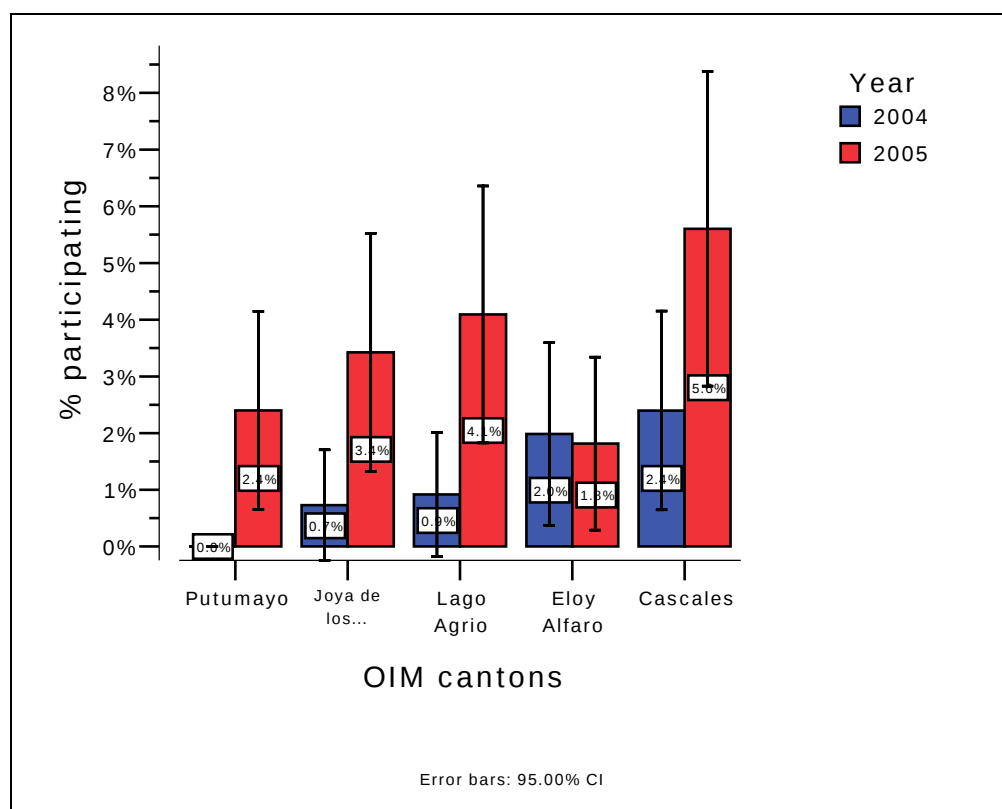


Figure II-14. Participation in municipal budget formulation
OIM cantons in 2004 and 2005 samples

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 (MUN18) about these kinds of activities, the results of which are presented in Figure II-15. Overall, the percentage of respondents who had conducted a transaction in their county seat rose from 20% in 2004 to 26% in 2005. This increase is largely due to increases in two cantons, Lago Agrio and Cascales, which rose from 24% to 36% and from 26% to 37%, respectively. The overall trend, however, with the exception of Eloy Alfaro, is upward.

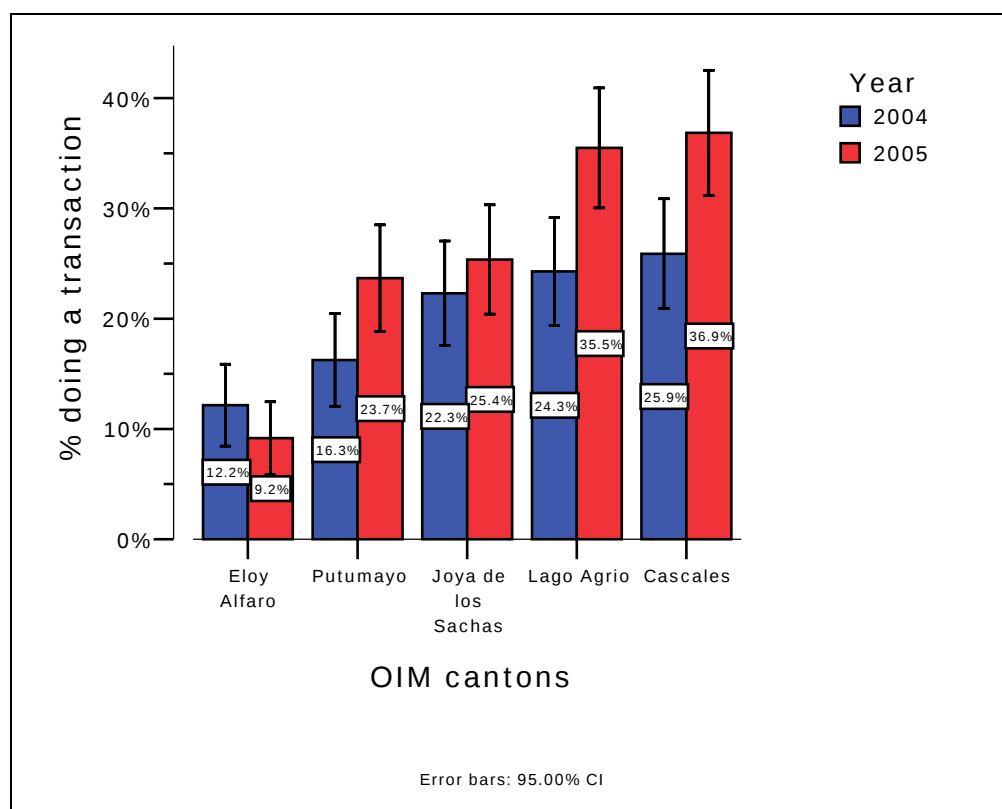


Figure II-15. Doing transactions with municipal government
OIM cantons in 2004 and 2005 samples

Conclusion

This chapter has highlighted differences between 2004 and 2005 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 that participation has increased since 2004, though for certain types of participation this increase is more noticeable in some municipalities than others. Joya de los Sachas, Lago Agrio, and Putumayo have experienced growth in more areas of participation than have other cantons.

III. Evaluation of Municipal Government

Thus far, we have seen in some detail the ways in which Ecuadorians in the five 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 had been made, and compare them to evaluations made one year later. There are several variables that allow us to carry out this evaluation.

Evaluation of Municipal Services

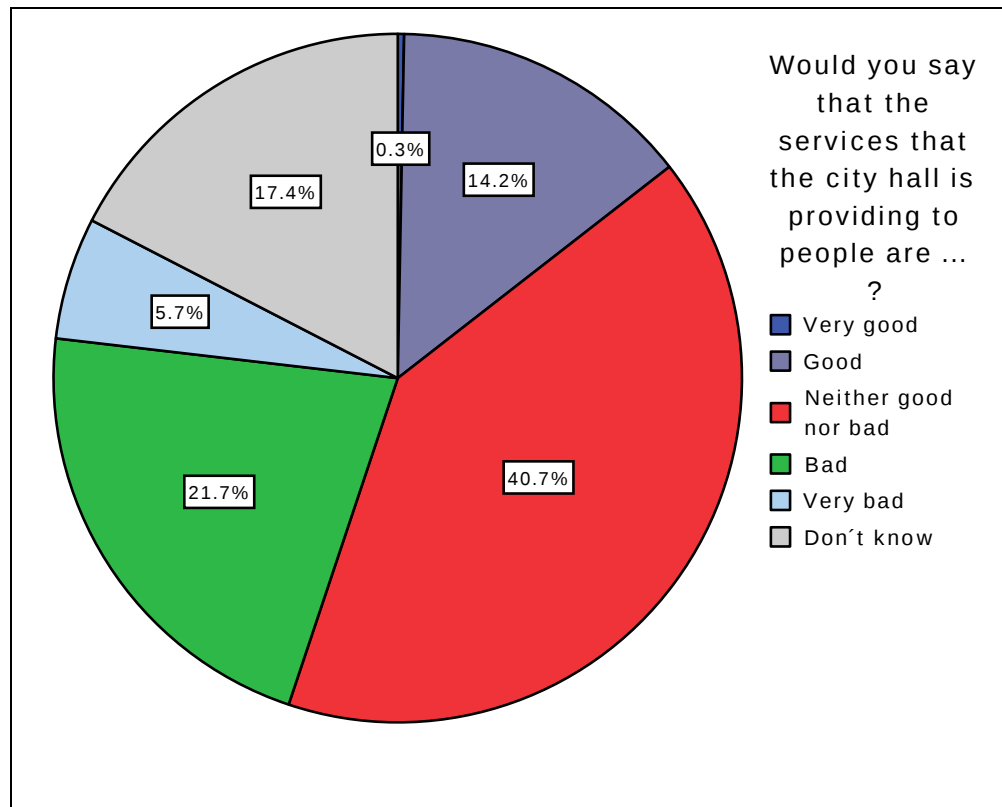
A basic question we have asked in Ecuador and in other countries in Latin America that form part of the Latin American Public Opinion Project is the following:

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.

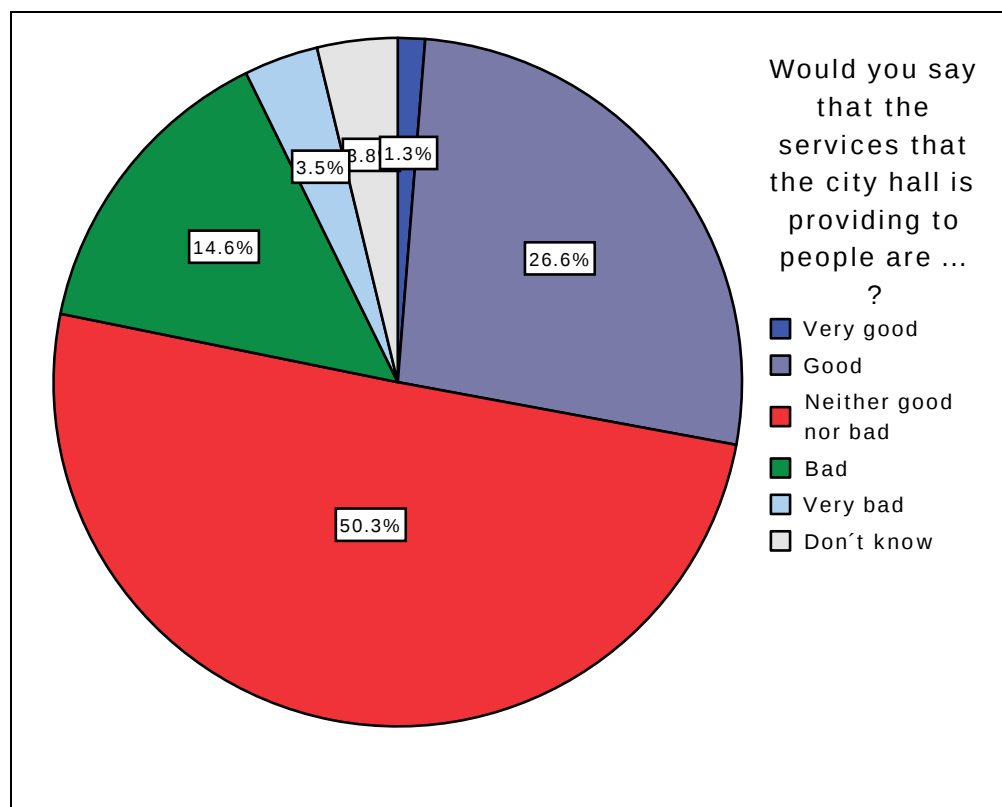
The first noticeable change between 2004 and 2005 relates to the "don't know" response to this question. In 2004, 17% of the OIM sample responded that they did not know whether the services the municipality provides were good or bad. In 2005, in contrast, only 4% gave the "don't know" response. This suggests that OIM residents are more informed now than they were a year ago about the activities of their municipality.

The second noticeable change is that not only are respondents more informed about the services of their municipality, but they are also more satisfied with them. This is evident in Figures III-1 and III-2, which show results for the combined five OIM municipalities in 2004 and 2005, respectively.



**Figure III-1. Evaluation of municipal services:
2004 OIM sample**

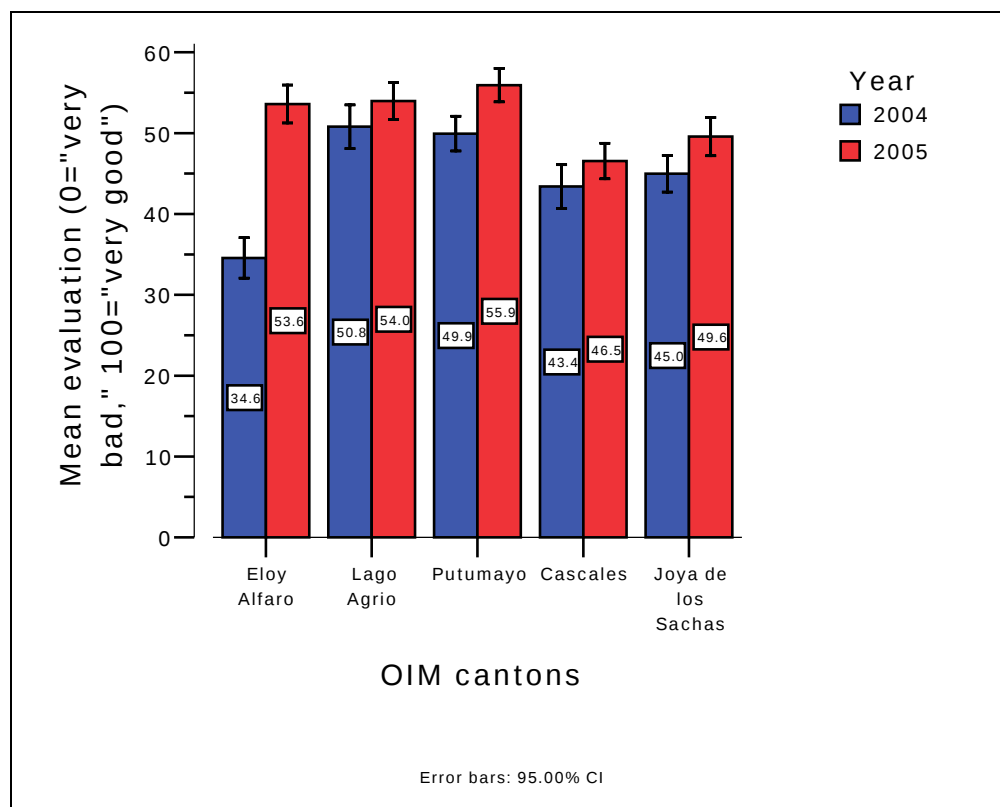
We can compare the 2004 results above with the results for the 2005 OIM sample, as are shown in Figure II-2. below.



**Figure III-2. Evaluation of municipal services:
2005 OIM sample**

What conclusions can we draw from the comparison of Figures III-1 and III-2? In 2004 the percentage of OIM respondents who said that municipal services were “very good” or “good” was 14.5%, compared to 27.9% in 2005. Reinforcing this trend toward improved perception, the percentage who said municipal services were “very bad” or “bad” was 27.4% in 2004, compared to 18.1% in 2005. This shows that not only are OIM residents now more able to offer an opinion about the quality of municipal services, but they are also more positive in the opinion they provide.

Next, we turn our attention to each of the five municipalities. The results, which we present by converting the “very good” to “very bad” answers into a 0-100 scale and excluding the non-respondents, are shown in Figure III-3. The chart shows that increased satisfaction is statistically significant in three municipalities (Eloy Alfaro, Putumayo, and Joya de los Sachas), and the trend for all five is an upward one.



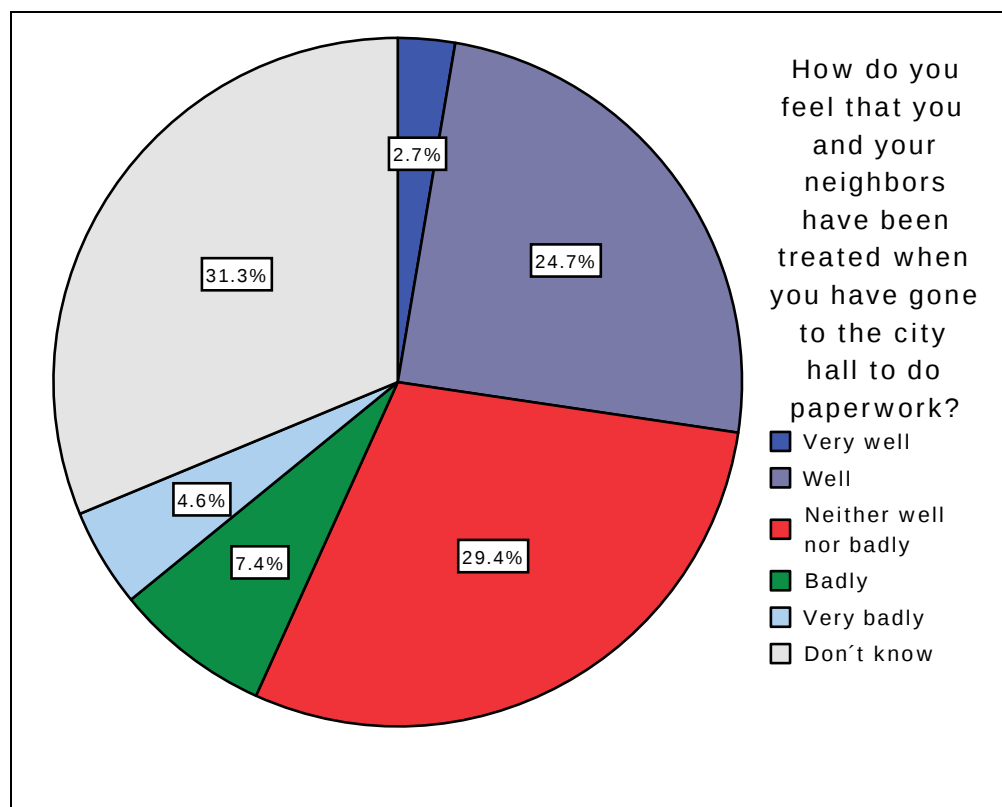
**Figure III-3. Satisfaction with municipal services:
OIM cantons in 2004 and 2005 samples**

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

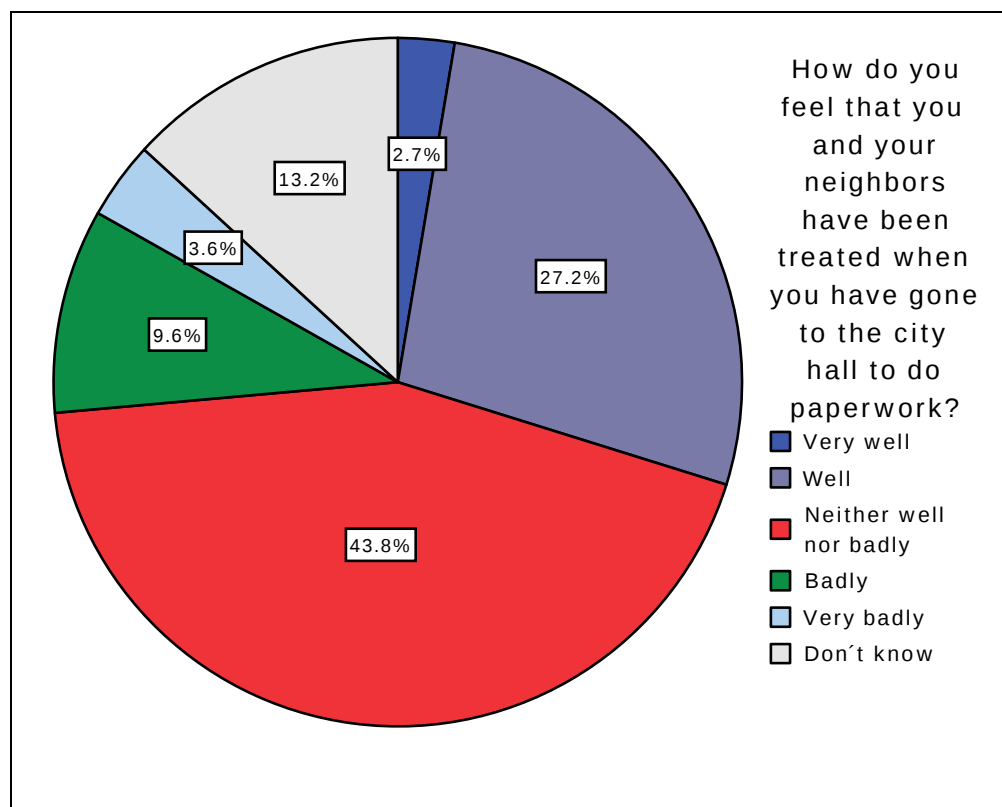
The results for the 2004 OIM sample are shown in Figure III-4. In 2004, perhaps because many people did not have dealings with the local government, we have a high non-response rate of 31% in this question.



**Figure III-4. Evaluation of treatment by municipality:
OIM 2004 sample**

The 2004 responses in the figure above can be compared to 2005 responses in the figure below. Just as the percentage of respondents who were unable to evaluate the services of their municipality declined since 2004, we also see a dramatic decline in the “don’t know” response for the question regarding treatment by the municipality. Whereas in 2004, as mentioned above, the “don’t know” answer was given by 31% of respondents, in 2005 it was given by just 13%. This suggests, as the chapter on participation already has, that respondents know more about their municipalities now than they did in 2004. Nevertheless, the percentage of respondents who said they were treated well or badly has not changed much during the past year. The percentage of respondents who felt that they were treated “very well” or “well” increased little, from 27.4% in 2004 to 30% in 2005, and the percentage who said they were treated “very badly” or “badly” increased from 12% to 13.2%.

Since a greater percentage of respondents provided an opinion to this question in 2005 than in 2004, but the ends of the scale have not changed much, where did these newly opinionated respondents place their answer choices? They placed them in the “neither well nor badly” category. Whereas 29% of respondents gave this answer in 2004, 44% of respondents did so in 2005. This suggests that although more respondents are engaging in interactions with their municipalities now, many of the newcomers are ambivalent.



**Figure III-5. Evaluation of treatment by municipality:
OIM 2005 sample**

We examine perceptions of treatment by municipalities within each of the OIM municipalities by converting the answer choices into a 0-100 scale and excluding the non-respondents, as shown in Figure III-6. Although we found above that, on average, OIM respondents are neither more nor less satisfied with treatment by their municipality than they were in 2004, when we examine specific municipalities we do find some change. Residents of Cascales and Lago Agrio tend to be less satisfied in 2005 than they were in 2004. In contrast, residents of Eloy Alfaro tend to be more satisfied. There was no statistically significant change in the other two municipalities.

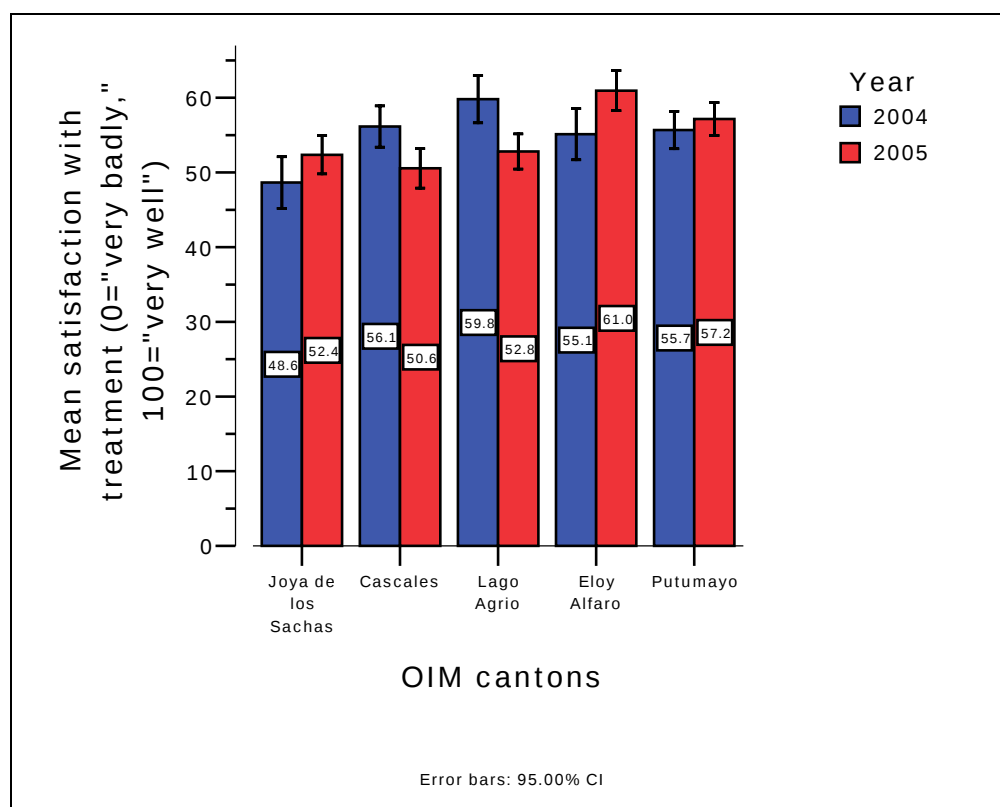


Figure III-6. Satisfaction with treatment by municipality:
OIM cantons in 2004 and 2005 samples

Diffuse Support for Municipal Government

In much of the work of the Latin American Public Opinion Project we have 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 in three of the cantons trust has increased substantially since 2005: Putumayo, Eloy Alfaro, and Joya de los Sachas trust. In the two other municipalities, there has not been a significant change in trust.

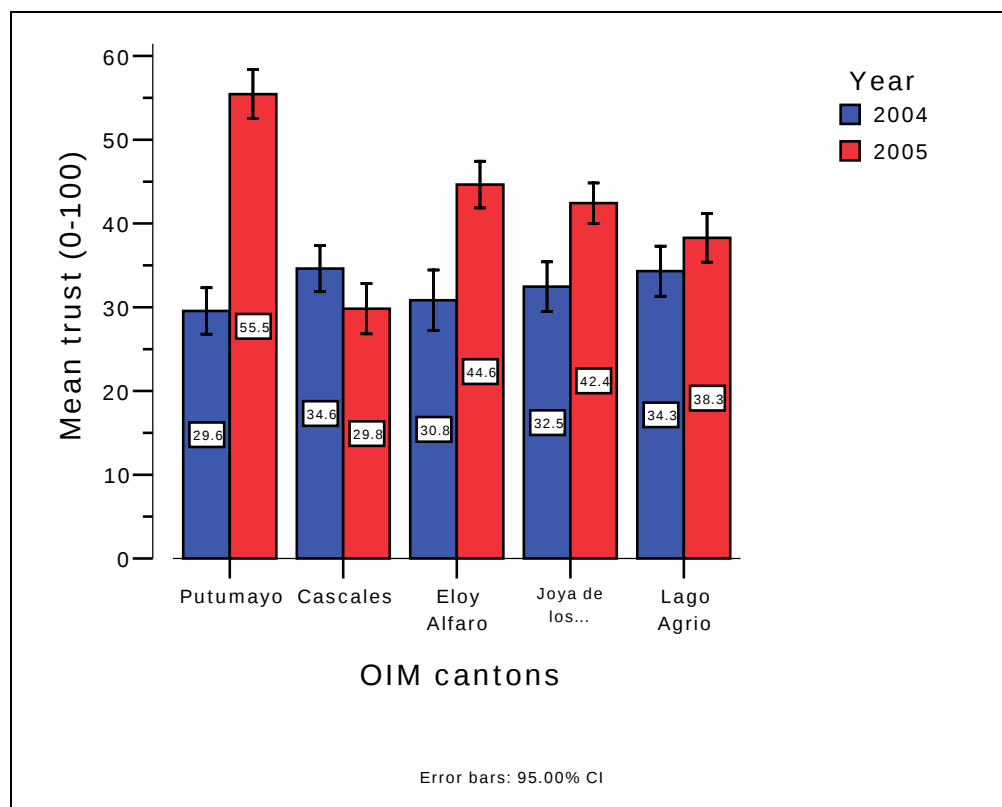


Figure III-7. Trust in the municipality: OIM cantons in 2004 and 2005

The 2004 and 2005 surveys 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, in both the 2004 and 2005 samples these items are closely associated with each other, so that those respondents who have high trust in their municipality, 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-8. As can be seen, trust in every single entity mentioned above has increased since the 2004 survey. Trust in the mayor and in the municipal council increased more than in the other two institutions. It should be noted, however, that trust in all four of these entities is below the mid-point of 50 on the 0-100 scale. This shows that increases in trust, while statistically significant, have not yet reached into the positive end of the scale levels. We hasten to add, however, that Ecuador (and Bolivia) score quite low on the system support items compared to other countries in the LAPOP series.

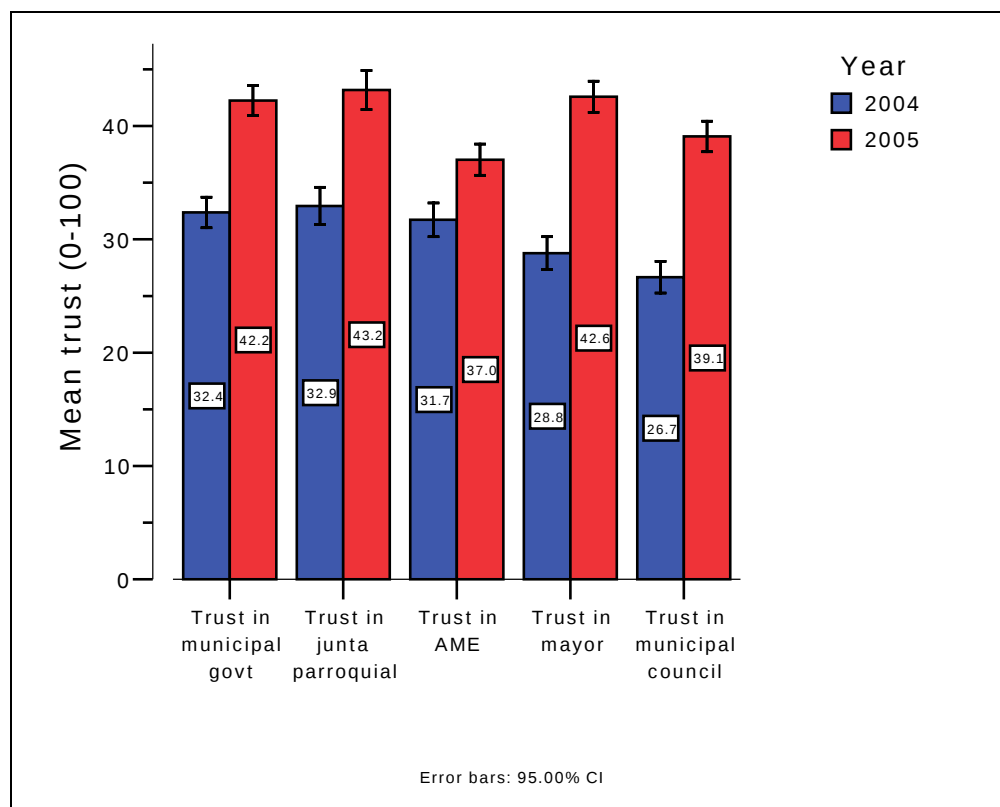


Figure III-8. Trust in local government institutions: 2004 and 2005 OIM samples

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-9 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-9 also shows that, although trust in political parties has increased since 2004, trust in Congress has not. Furthermore, despite the increase of trust in political parties, the mean score for trust in parties is nineteen points lower than trust in any of the local entities. It is an important finding that residents of OIM municipalities have increased their trust in local government, but express far less of an increase in trust in national government. These findings suggest a disconnect with what is happening at the local level in the OIM project and what is happening at the national level. Given the shocks that Ecuador has experienced (removal of its President), limited support for national institutions is to be expected. Therefore, the increases in local trust are all the more impressive as the project has managed to increase support for the local elected body (i.e., the municipality), while support for the national legislature was unchanged.

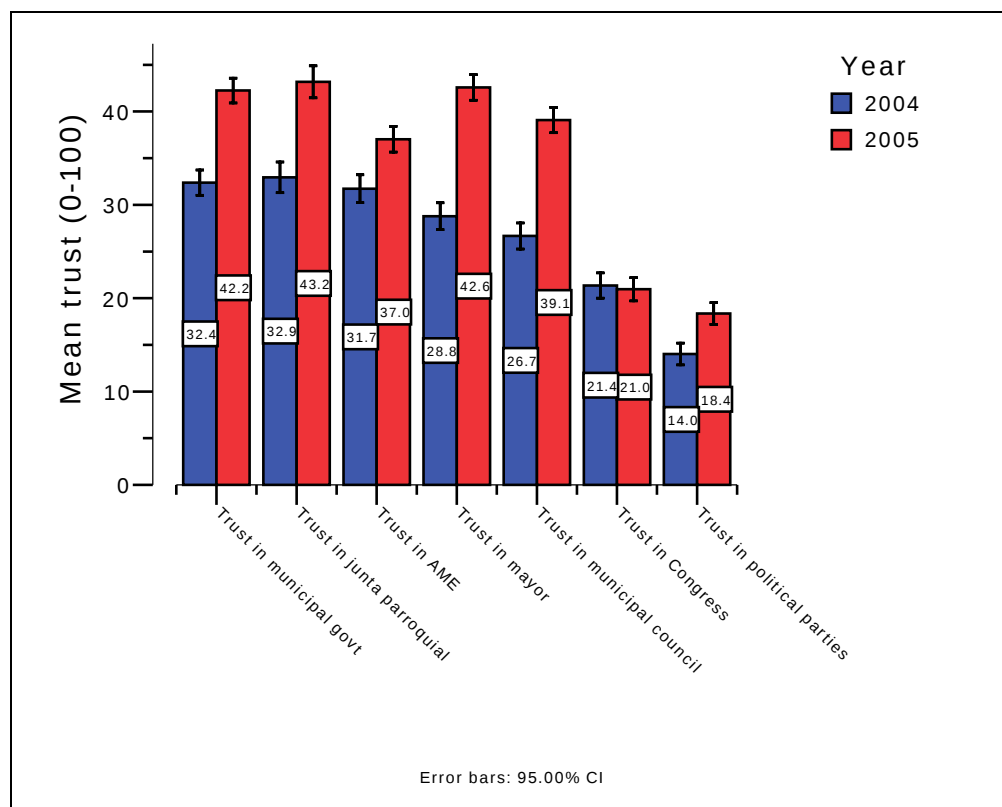


Figure III-9. Trust in local vs. national institutions: 2004 and 2005 OIM samples

A breakdown of municipalities shows that trust in the mayor has increased in all but one, Cascales. In some municipalities the increase is quite large. For example, in Putumayo the trust index increased from 28 points to 55 points. Eloy Alfaro and Joya de los Sachas also experienced large increases in trust in the mayor.

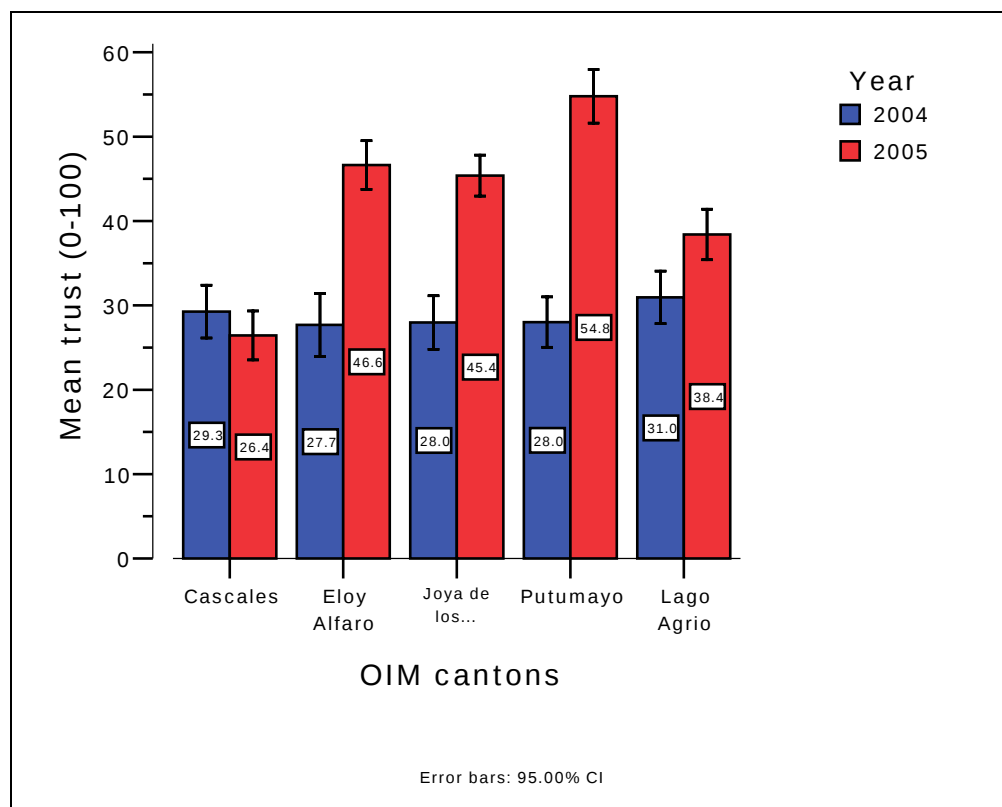


Figure III-10. Trust in Mayor: OIM cantons in the 2004 and 2005 samples

The last item in this series is trust in the municipal council. The results are shown in Figure III-11. Here again, trust has increased in every single canton except Cascales. In Putumayo there was a particularly high growth of trust, where trust in the municipal council rose from 28 on a 100-point scale to 51.

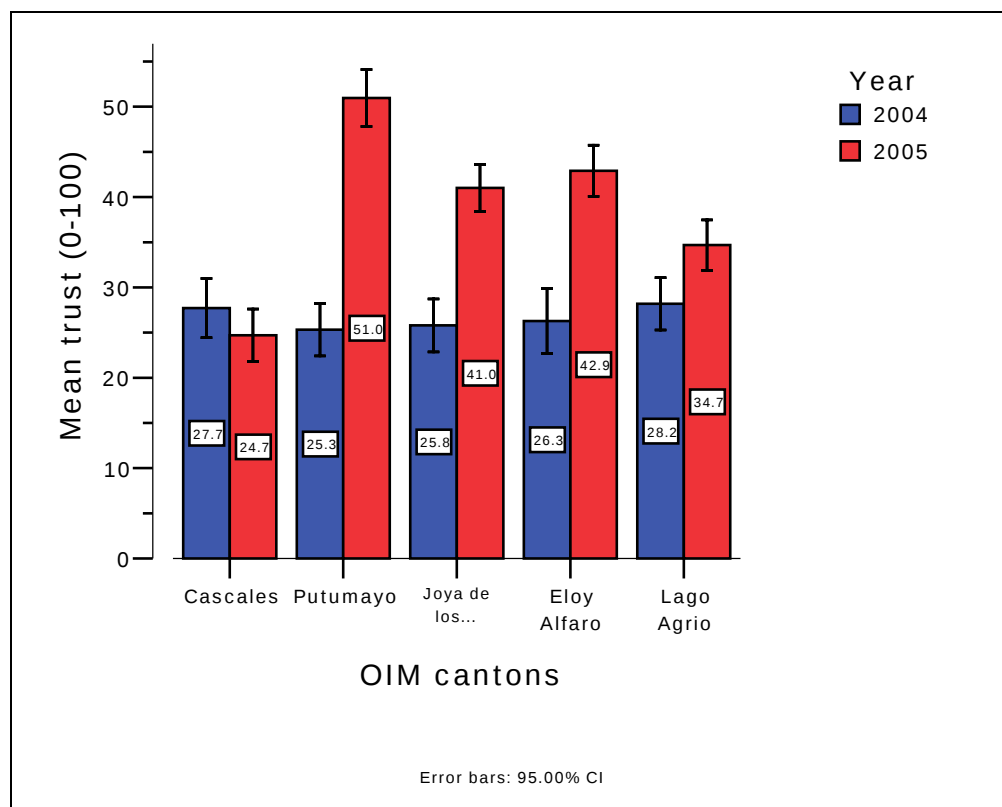


Figure III-11. Trust in the municipal council: OIM cantons in 2004 and 2005 samples

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 2004 and 2005. The results are shown in Figure III-12. As can be seen, in the five OIM cantons, on average, the belief that the municipality is best suited to solving community problems has grown from 64% to 74% of the sampled population. Given that more respondents now believe that their municipality can solve community problems, which of the answer choice categories has lost ground since 2004? Interestingly, the “none” response

has lost favor. Whereas 21% of respondents in the 2004 sample said that none of the institutions mentioned can solve community problems, this percentage decreased to 12% in 2005. It seems that a substantial portion of this formerly disaffected group has now found faith in their municipality.

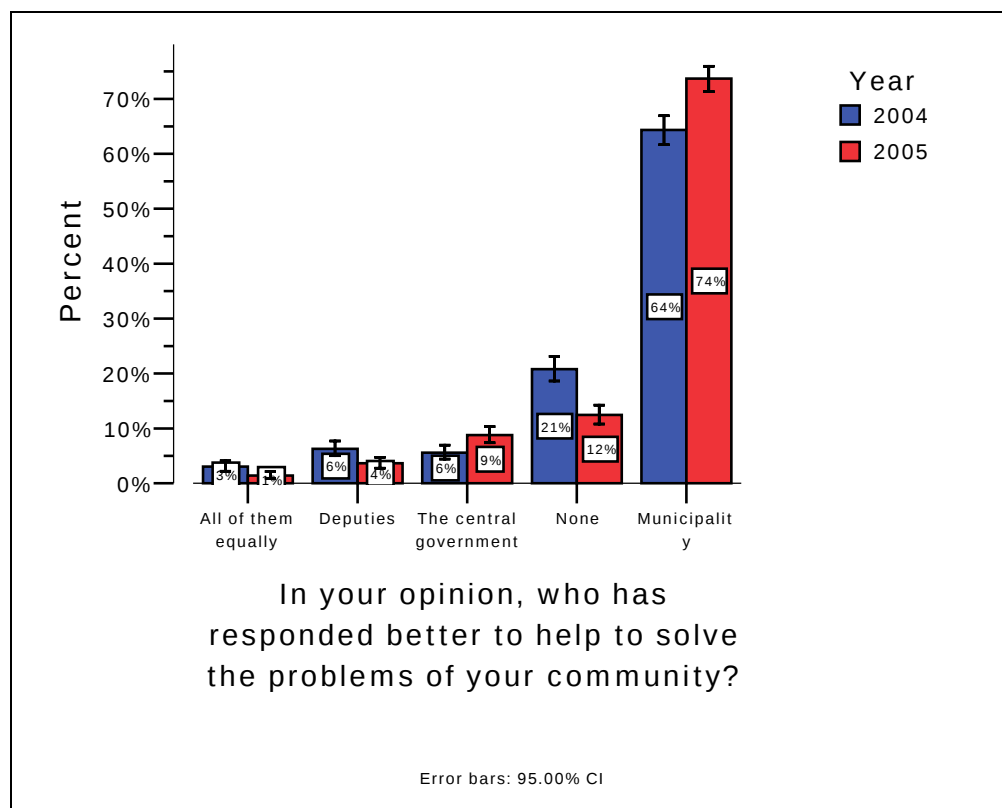


Figure III-12. Who has helped most to solve community problems? OIM cantons in 2004 and 2005

Breakdowns of municipalities in the 2004 and 2005 samples (Figures III-13 and III-14 below, respectively), show that in three of the municipalities there has been a growing sense that municipal government is better able than other entities to address community issues. These municipalities are Eloy Alfaro, Cascales, and Joya de los Sachas. Eloy Alfaro departs substantially from the other four in 2004 but less so in 2005.

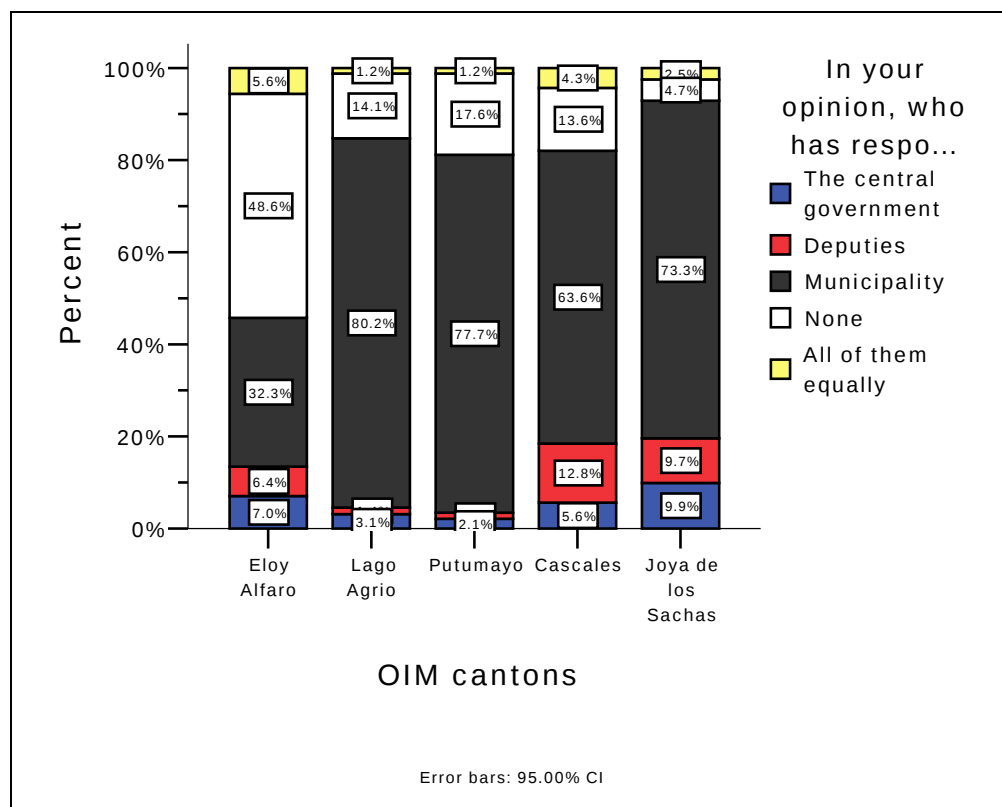


Figure III-13. Who has helped most to solve community problems? OIM cantons in 2004 sample

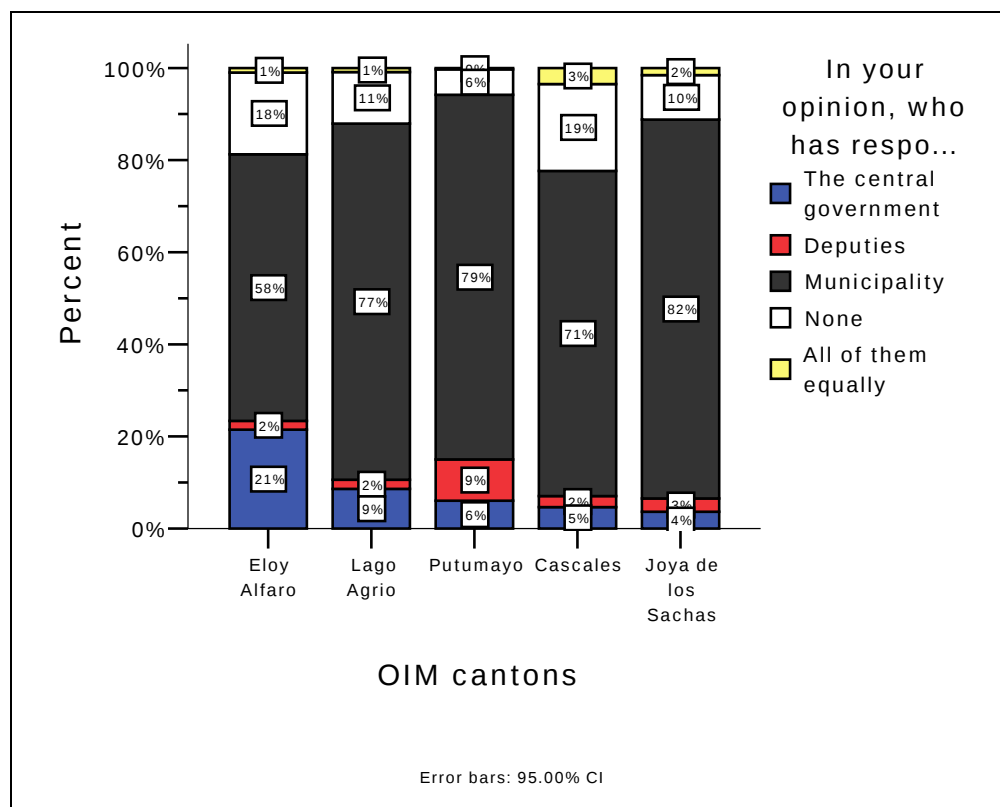


Figure III-14. Who has helped most to solve community problems? OIM cantons in 2005 sample

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 for the 2004 and 2005 samples are presented in Figure III-15. In 2005, respondents were much more likely to say that responsibilities and money should be given to the municipality if it provides better services than in 2004. In contrast, in 2005 respondents were less likely to say that the municipality should be given more responsibilities and resources, regardless whether it provides better services. In both years, respondents were more likely to prefer that resources be provided to the municipality than to the central government.

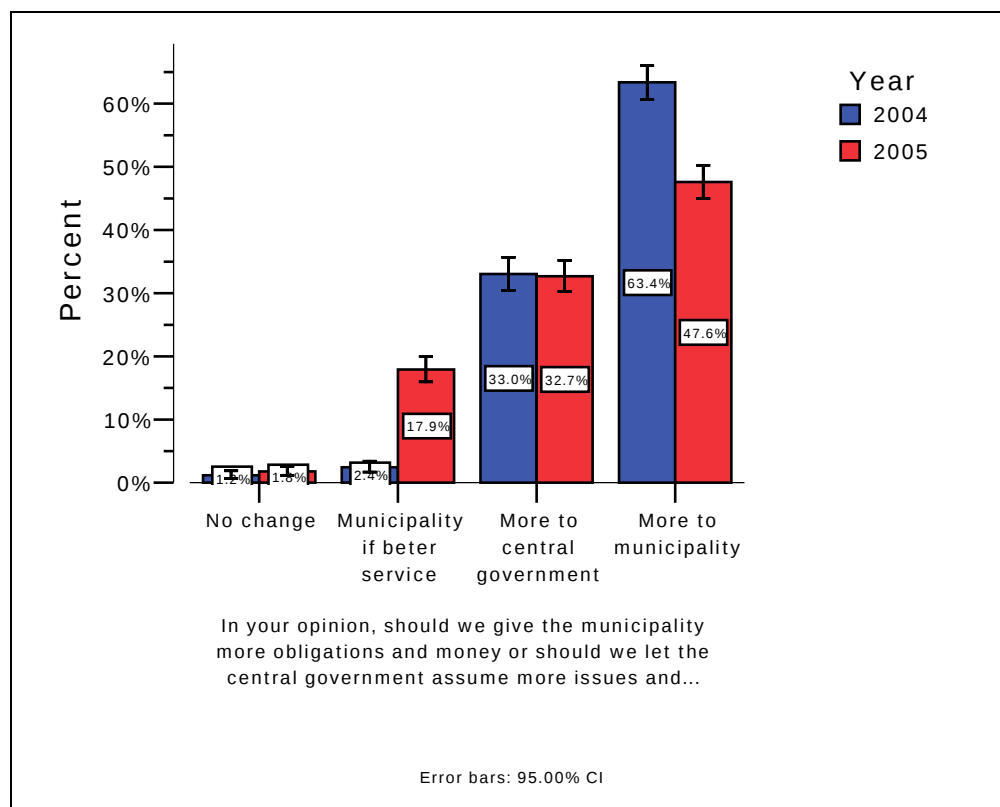


Figure III-15. Allocating resources to the municipality or to the central government: 2004 and 2005 OIM samples

In the two figures below, we show the results in 2004 and 2005 within the OIM cantons. In all of the municipalities, there has been an increase in the percent who said that more resources should be allocated to the municipal government if they provide better services. In Putumayo, the percent who said that the municipal government should receive more resources, regardless of whether it provides better services, has increased sharply, and the percent who said that the central government should receive resources has decreased. In contrast, the opposite trend took place in Cascales and Joya de los Sachas.

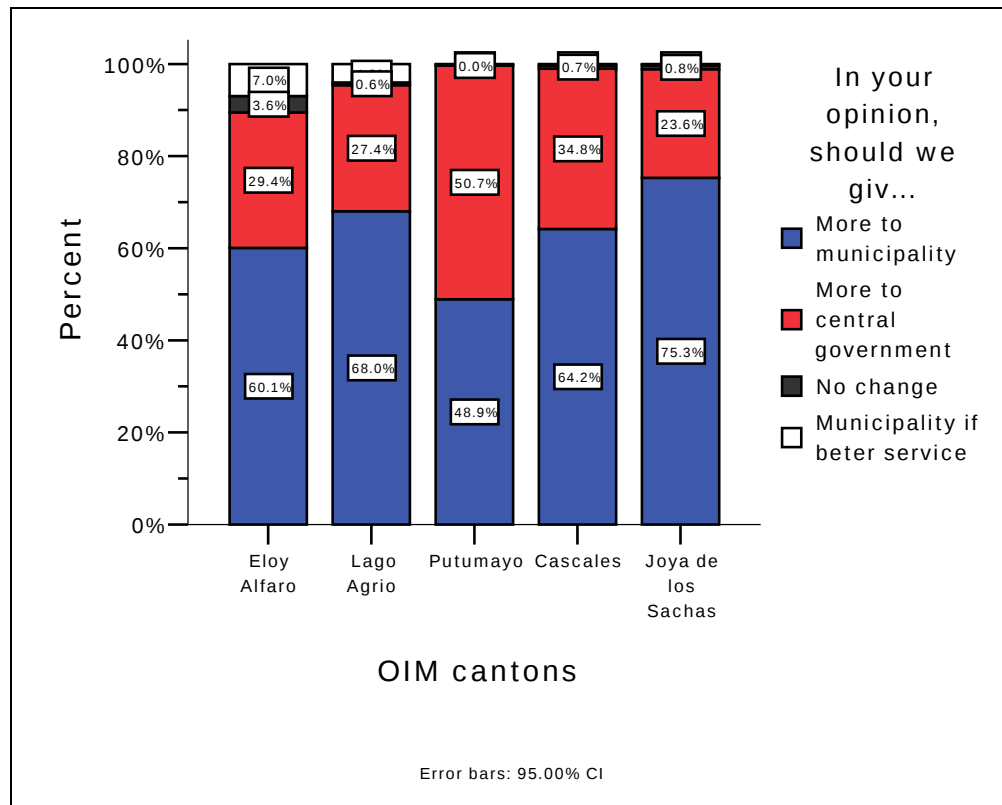


Figure III-16. Who should get more responsibility and funding?
OIM cantons 2004

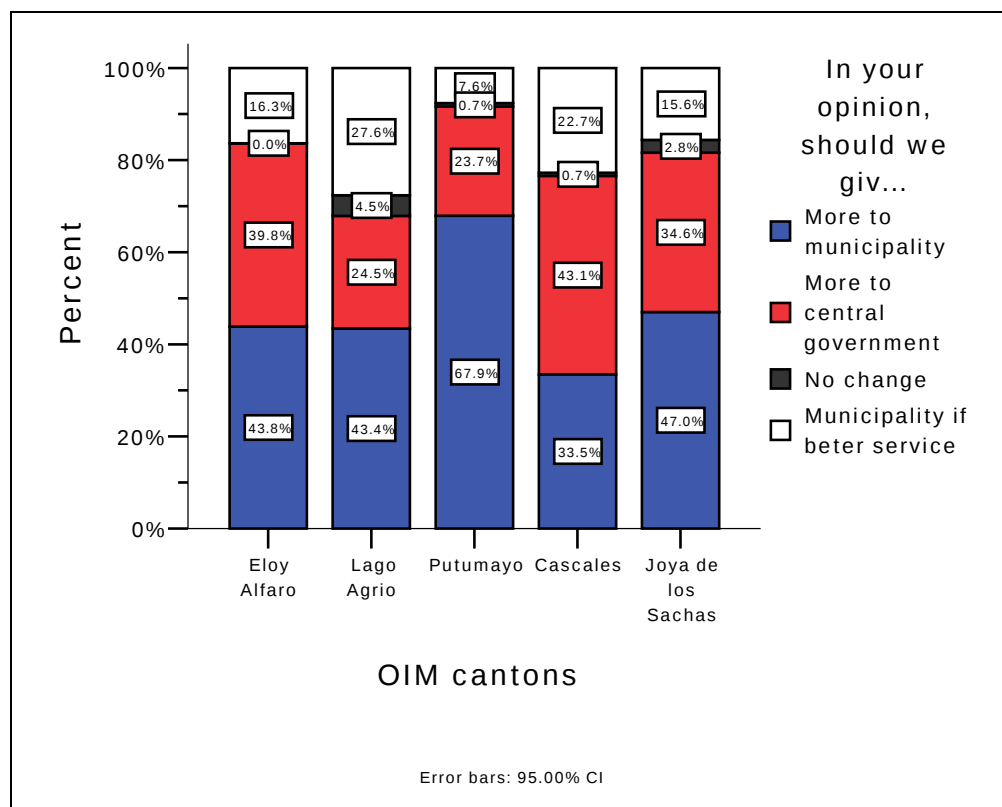


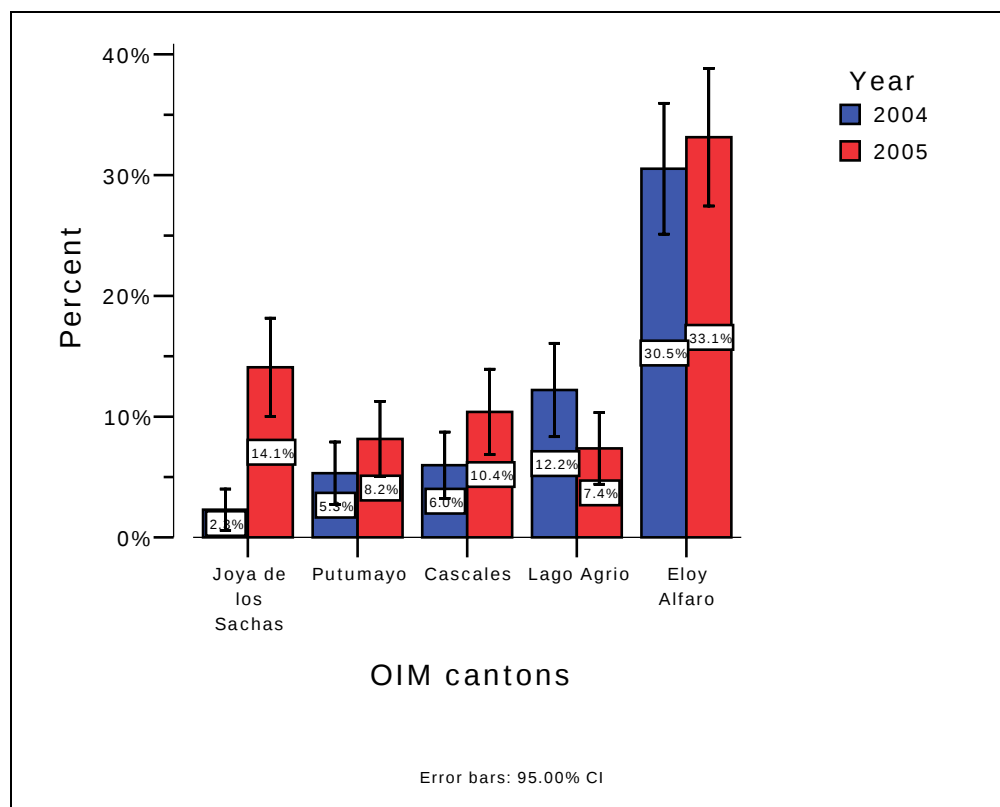
Figure III-17. Who should get more responsibility and funding?
OIM cantons 2005

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

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

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

The results of the analysis are presented in Figure III-17. which shows the percent of respondents who said they were willing to pay more taxes, as opposed to saying that paying more taxes was not worth it. There has been a statistically significant change in willingness to pay taxes only on one canton: Joya de los Sachas. There, willingness to pay taxes has risen from only 2% to 14%.



**Figure III-18. Willingness to pay more taxes for better service:
OIM cantons 2004 vs. 2005 sample**

Conclusions

This chapter has examined attitudes toward satisfaction with local government. We have found that knowledge about, perceptions of, and trust in local government have improved in the OIM cantons since 2004. In the next chapter we examine citizen perception of problems, perceived efficacy and responsiveness of local government.

IV. Local Problems, Efficacy and Responsiveness

Up until this point in the analysis of the 2004 and 2005 surveys of five municipalities selected for the OIM project we have seen an improvement in citizen participation and citizen satisfaction with local government. We have also seen variation across the municipalities in participation and satisfaction. 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 2004 study, an “open ended” question asked respondents to name any problem that they believed their municipality faced. The question was repeated three times to allow for up to three problems to be noted. In the 2005 survey, in order to be able to accommodate new items that had not been asked in 2004, the survey dropped the second and third set of problems that respondents could mention. Therefore the answers presented in the table below (Table IV-1) represent only the first responses given by the 2004 OIM residents. The 2004 report contained data on as many as three problems. The most noticeable difference between the two years is that in 2004 lack of water was the problem mentioned by the greatest number of respondents, while in 2005 the economic situation was the most frequently voiced concern. In 2005, lack of water was only the fifth-most commonly mentioned problem. Road maintenance was the second most prevalent concern in both years, and bad administration was the third most prevalent concern in both years.

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

Problem	2004	2005
Lack of water	26.1	10.6
Road maintenance	24.7	17.3
Bad administration	12.6	14.7
Lack of services	9.3	10.9
Lack of funds, help	9.2	12.6
The economic situation	7.1	25.2
Lack of security, delinquency	5.0	5.6
Clean up of public places	2.1	1
None	1.0	.3
Other	1.0	--
Lack of environmental care	.9	1.9
High taxes	.6	--
Other	.3	--
Abuse of mayor's authority	.1	--

We can now examine these results for each of the five OIM cantons. To do this, we look only at the first-mentioned problem in the 2004 data, and compare it to the parallel question in the 2005 survey. The results are shown in Table IV.2 9 (again, these data differ from 2004 since in that report the actual totals were for all three mentions, which totaled more than 100%). Just as within the cantons overall the economic situation has come to play a greater role in dominating respondents' concerns, in all of the cantons this concern has moved from a lesser mentioned problem in 2004 to the most commonly or second-most commonly mentioned problem in 2005. In contrast, lack of water, which was one of the most frequently mentioned problems in 2005, was mentioned by smaller percentages of respondents in 2005. Road maintenance has declined as a concern in some of the municipalities, notably Eloy Alfaro, Putumayo and Cascales,

Table IV-2. Municipal problems perceived by residents of selected OIM cantons: 2004 and 2005 results by canton

	Eloy Alfaro 2004	Eloy Alfaro 2005	Lago Agrio 2004	Lago Agrio 2005	Putu- mayo 2004	Putu- mayo 2005	Cas- cales 2004	Cas- cales 2005	Joya de los Sachas 2004	Joya de los Sachas 2005
None	3.0%				.4%		1.6%	1.8%		
Lack of water	34.3%	17.1%	20.2%	8.0%	14.9%	7.1%	15.1%	4.8%	42.6%	16.3%
Road maintenance	31.3%	10.1%	30.2%	28.0%	30.2%	4.2%	19.4%	11.0%	13.5%	30.1%
Lack of security, delinquency	1.0%	3.5%	8.3%	15.2%	3.3%	2.1%	12.0%	3.1%	1.4%	3.3%
Clean up of public places	2.4%	1.3%	.8%	1.0%	2.1%	.4%	3.9%	.9%	1.4%	1.1%
Lack of services	6.1%	11.4%	7.9%	4.5%	7.9%	25.8%	9.3%	7.9%	14.9%	4.7%
The economic situation	3.7%	24.6%	5.2%	16.6%	9.5%	39.9%	14.7%	17.1%	3.2%	26.1%
Lack of funds, help	6.1%	18.9%	8.3%	6.9%	19.4%	12.0%	8.9%	21.1%	4.3%	6.9%
Bad administration	10.4%	13.2%	15.5%	19.0%	11.2%	7.8%	11.2%	27.6%	14.9%	8.0%
Lack of environmental care	.7%		.8%	.7%		.7%		4.8%	2.8%	3.6%
High taxes	.3%		.4%		.4%		1.2%		.7%	
Abuse of Mayor's authority							.4%			
Other 1							1.6%			
Other 2	.7%		2.4%		.8%		.8%		.4%	

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.⁵

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 ever since the days of *The Civic Culture*⁶ 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 five municipalities vary one from another. In the 2005 survey, in order to be able to accommodate new items that had not been asked in 2004, the survey dropped the second and third set of problems that respondents could mention. The efficacy series that follows in 2005, therefore is not parallel to the one utilized in 2004. Therefore, in this study, we report on the 2005 data alone for the EFF1-EFF5 items.

⁵ Mitchell A. Seligson, "A Problem-Solving Approach to Measuring Political Efficacy," *Social Science Quarterly* 60 (1980):630-42.

⁶ Gabriel A. Almond and Sidney Verba, *The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1963).

EFF1. Como Ud. sabe, todos los municipios tienen problemas. ¿Diría Ud. que este municipio tiene muchos problemas, algunos problemas o pocos problemas? (1) Muchos problemas (2) Algunos problemas (3) Pocos problemas (8) No sabe
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) Sí [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)

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 in 2004 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. In 2005, the percentages are similar: 86.3% were able to mention at least one problem, and 13.7% were not. 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. The percentage of OIM respondents who feel a low sense of efficacy has not changed much between 2004 and 2005.

Although the average percentage of respondents in all five municipalities who were able to mention a municipal problem did not change much between 2004 and 2005, an examination of each municipality separately reveals certain changes. For example, the percentage of respondent who were able to mention a problem increased in Lago Agrio from 84% in 2004 to 96% in 2005, and increased in Putumayo from 81% to 94%. In Eloy Alfaro and Cascales, in contrast the percentage dropped from 96% to 76%, and from 85% to 74%, respectively.

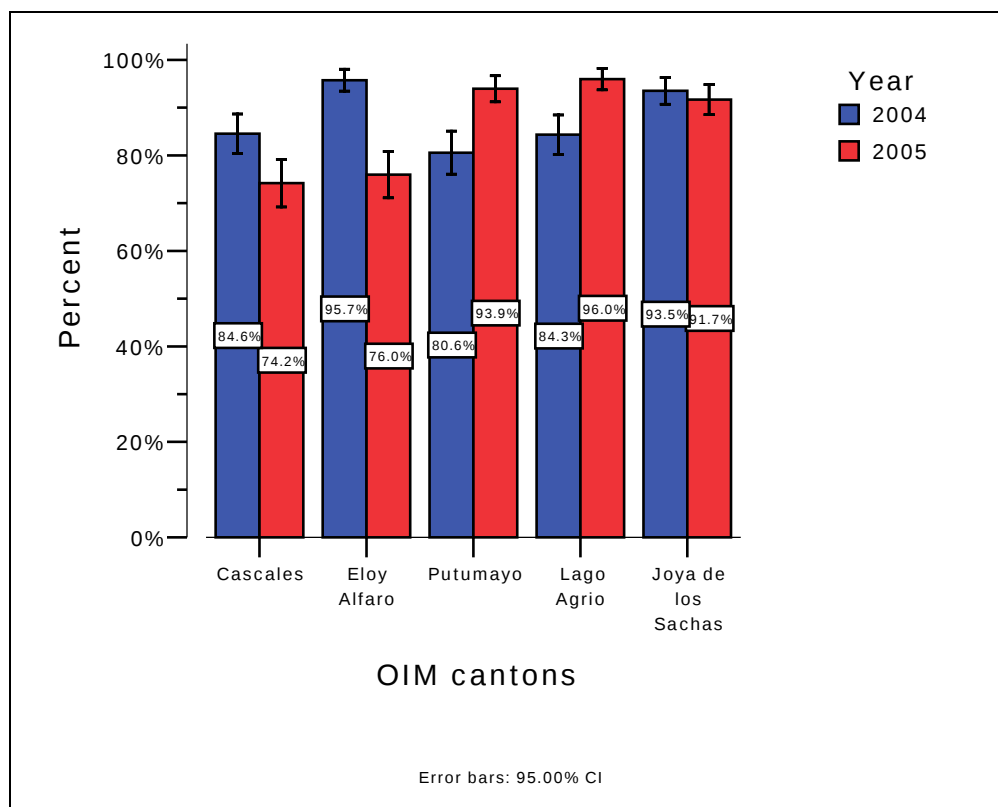


Figure IV-1. Respondent is able to mention a local problem when asked: OIM cantons in 2004 and 2005 surveys

Next, we examine question EFF1, which asks respondents whether their city hall has a lot of problems, some problems, or not many problems. As mentioned earlier, here we examine answers only to the 2005 survey. Also, unlike in the 2004 report in which the “Don’t know” and “inapplicable” responses were included in the calculation of percentages, in the 2005 report they are omitted. On average, 72.8% of respondents in the 5 OIM municipalities say that their local governments have a lot or some problems, and only 19% say they have few problems.

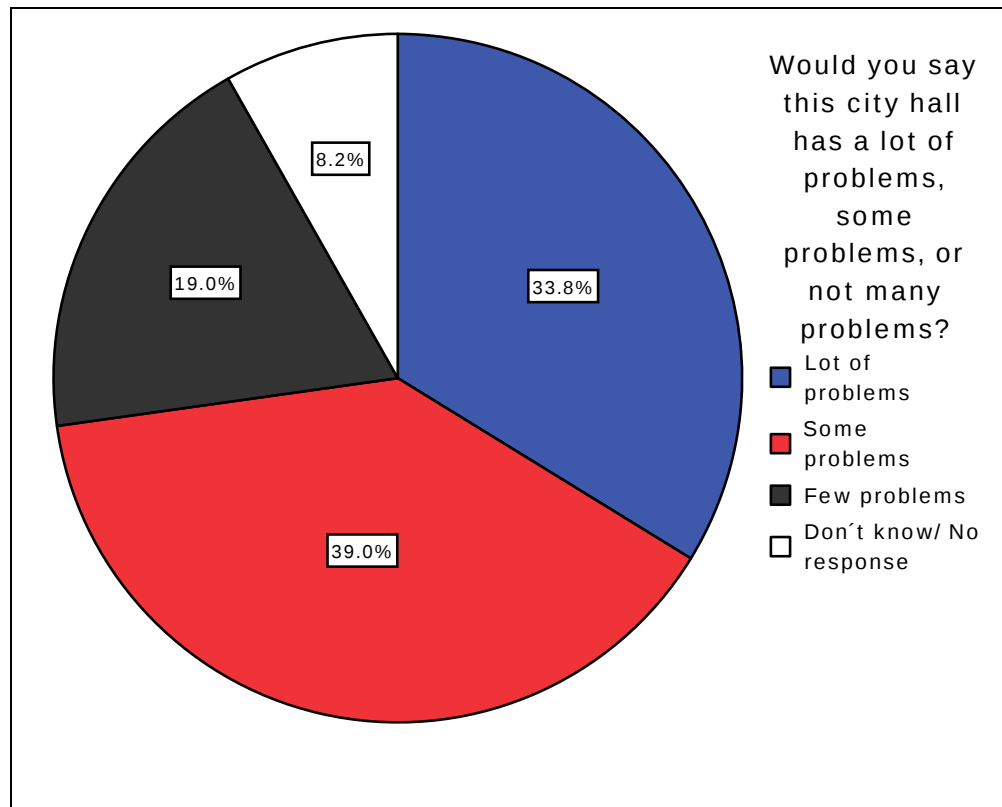


Figure IV-2. Extent to which municipality has problems: OIM sample in 2005 survey

Within the cantons, there is variation in the extent to which respondents think their municipality has problems. Residents of Cascales are the least likely to think that their municipality has problems, Joya de los Sachas the next most likely, and Putumayo, Lago Agrio, and Eloy Alfaro are all more likely than those to think their municipality has problems (see Figure IV-3).

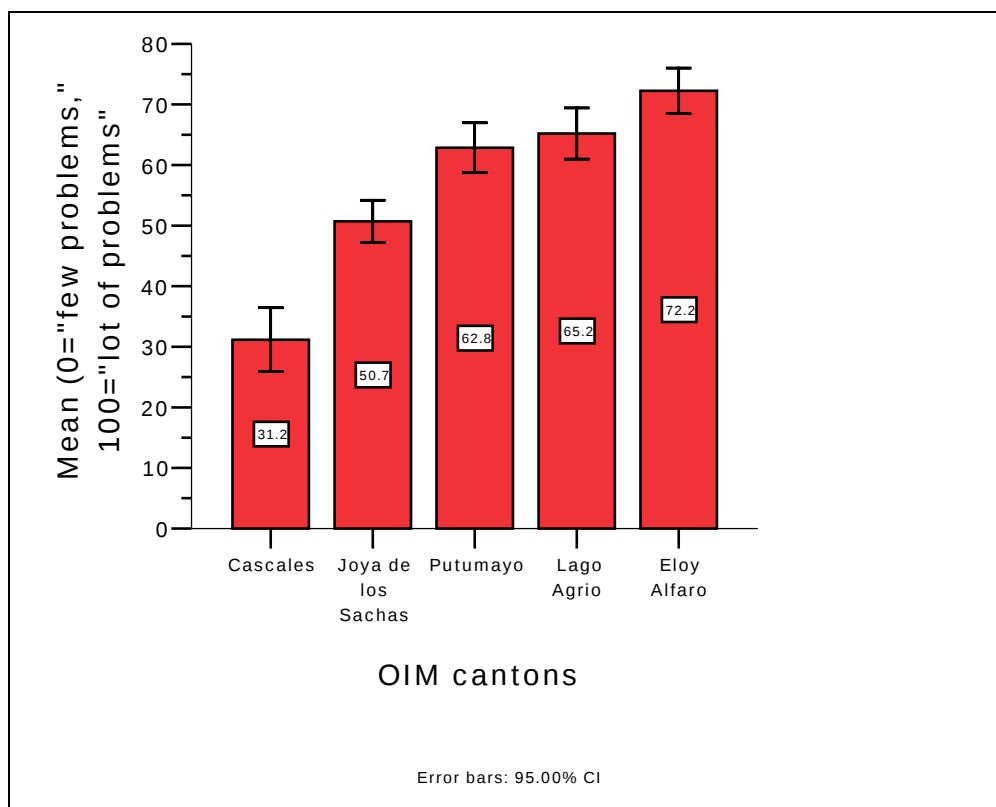


Figure IV-3. Mean response in OIM cantons to question about extent of problems in municipality: 2005 sample

The following question asked respondents who said their municipality had a lot, some or few problems whether they could propose a solution to solve a municipal problem. Respondents who said "Don't know" to EFF1 were not asked this follow-up question. Figure IV-4 below shows the percentage of respondents who were able to provide a solution. Higher percentages of residents in Eloy Alfaro, Cascales, and Lago Agrio were able to provide solutions than in Joya de los Sachas and Lago Agrio.

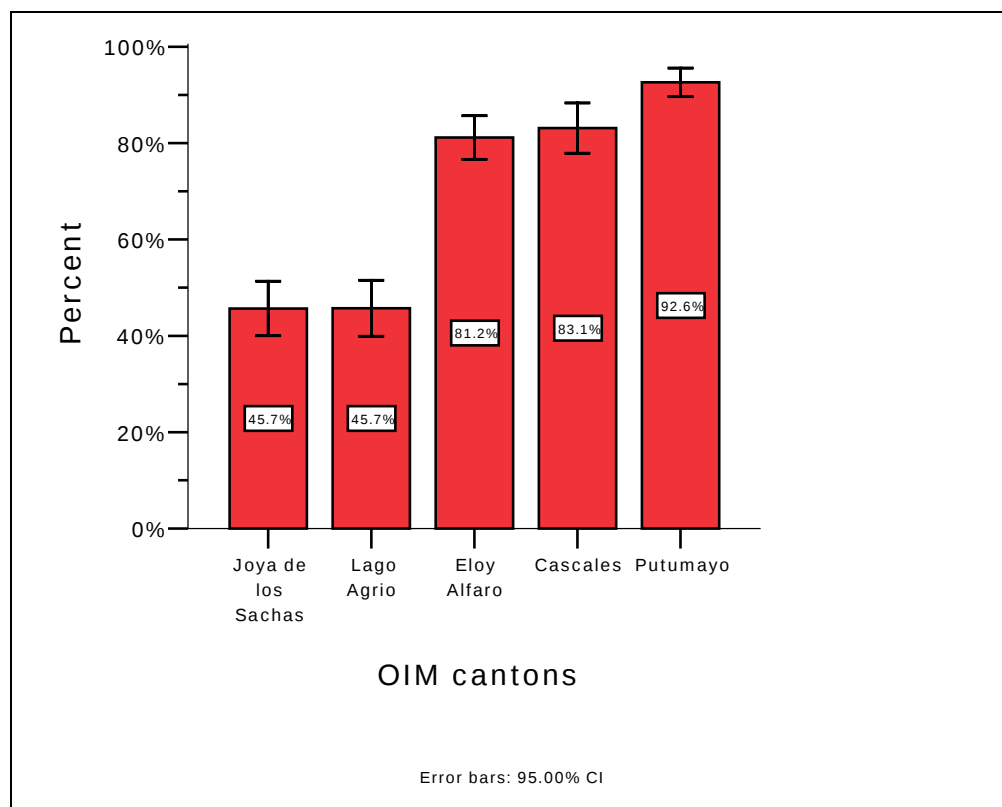


Figure IV-4. Able to mention solution to local problem: OIM sample in 2005 survey

The next question in the series, EFF3, asks respondents who said their municipality has a lot, some or few problems whether they personally can help solve one of them. Figure IV-5 below shows the percentages of respondents on the 2005 survey who said that they felt able to help solve a municipal problem. There is little variation in four of the municipalities; in those, between 38% and 49% felt efficacious in this way. However, in Putumayo a much higher percentage – 78% - felt they would be able to solve a municipal problem.

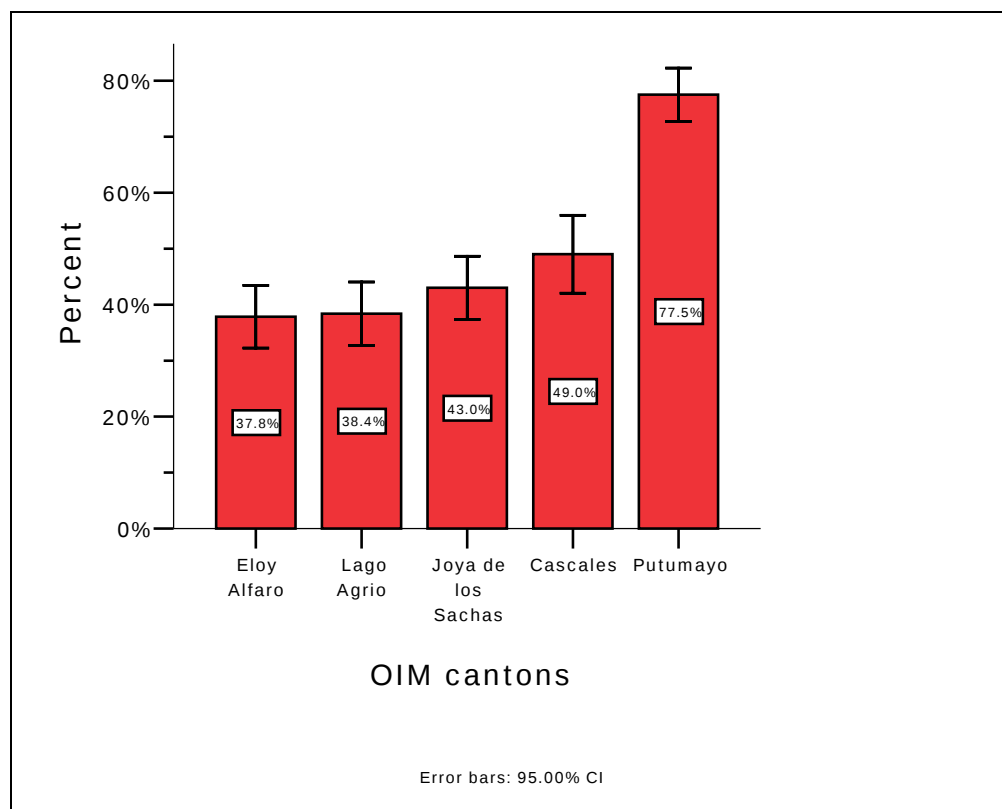
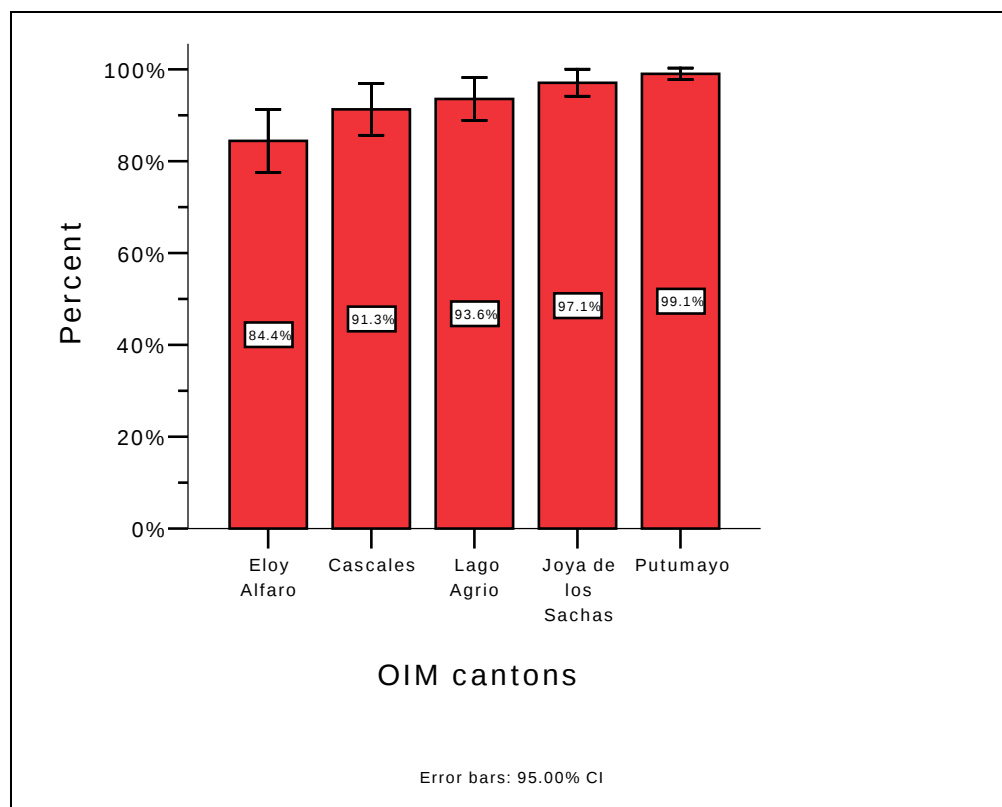


Figure IV-5. “I could help to solve this problem”: OIM samples in 2005

The next question in the series, EFF4, probes this matter a bit further. It asks, “What could you do about the problem?” The results are shown in Figure IV.6, which shows the percentage who are able to offer a solution to a municipal problem. There is very little variation across the municipalities; almost all respondents who say that they personally feel they can solve a municipal problem are able to suggest a solution.



**Figure IV-6. Percent who offered a solution to the municipal problem:
OIM and 2005 sample**

We then ask (EFF5) if the respondent has actually done something to solve the problem. The results are shown in Figure IV-7. There is little variation across the municipalities in the percentage who have taken action to solve municipal problems. Residents of Putumayo are more likely to have taken action than residents of Cascales and Lago Agrio.

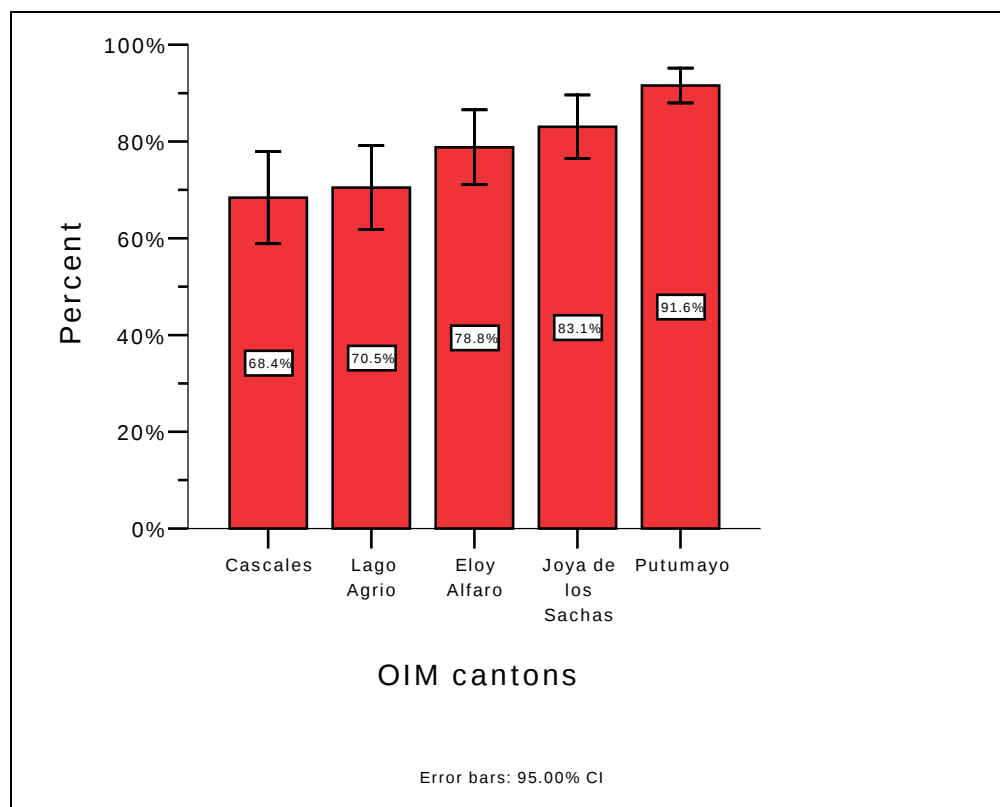


Figure IV-7. Percent who have done something to solve a municipal problem: 2005 OIM sample

In order to examine each of the selected municipalities for differing levels of efficacy, we create an overall scale based on the items reviewed above. In order to make the scale comparable to the one used in the 2004 report, we include in the 2005 scale only the five items that were included in the 2004 scale; EFF1 is omitted from the scale. The scale ranges from being able to mention at least one local problem through actually having done something to solve a local problem. The results for each municipality in the project are shown in Figure IV-8. Just as there was little variation across the municipalities in the individual variables that make up the scale, there is also little variation when they are collapsed into a scale. Putumayo is the only municipality that stands out for having residents who feel more efficacious than residents of other municipalities.

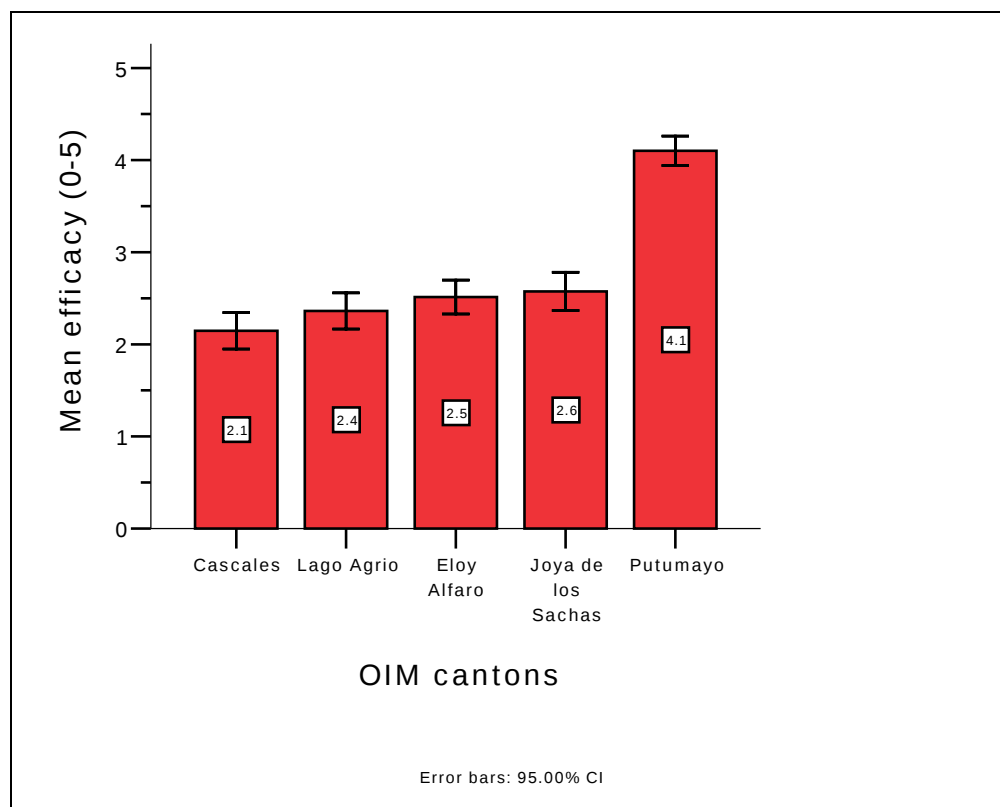


Figure IV-8. Efficacy: OIM cantons in the 2005 sample

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? Although the 2004 data yielded results that suggested that the relationship is weak, the 2005 data, shown in Figure IV-9, suggest that the relationship may be strong. The figure shows that the relationship between a higher sense of problem-solving efficacy and demand-making at the level of the municipality is close.

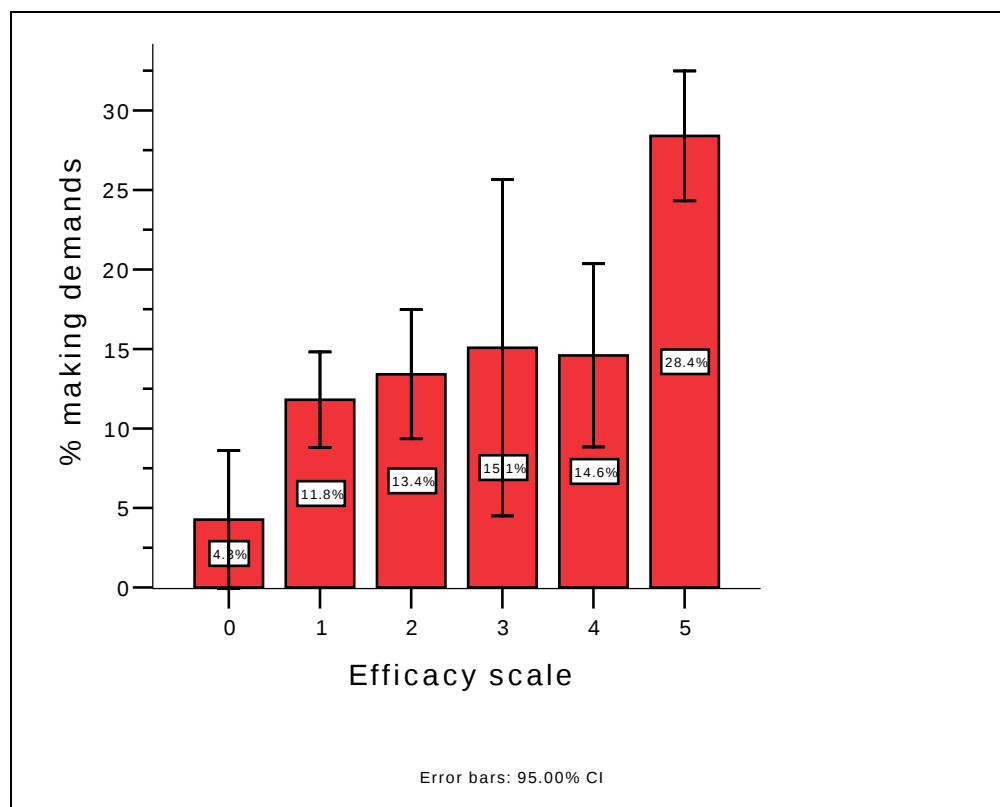


Figure IV-9. Impact of efficacy on demand-making on municipality: 2005 OIM sample

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.10. There it can be seen that optimism has increased in four out of five municipalities. The increase is especially dramatic in Putumayo. The only municipality in which optimism did not increase is Cascales.

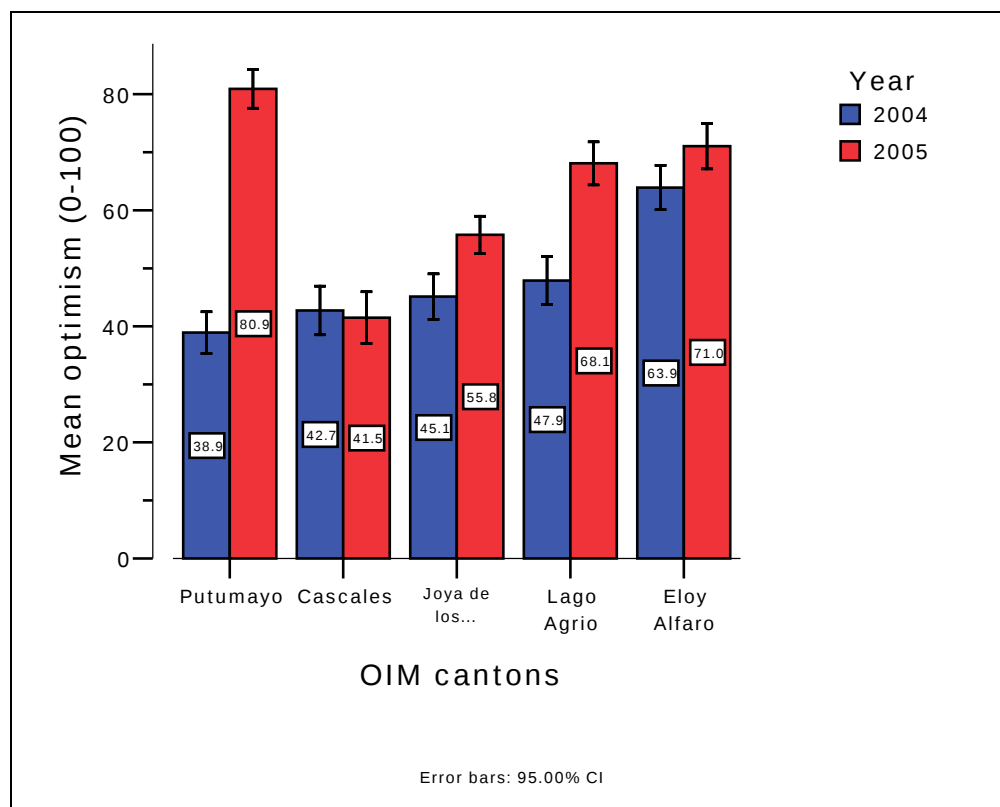


Figure IV-10. Optimism that community effort can solve problems
OIM Cantons: 2004 and 2005 samples

Responsiveness of the Municipality

Little it would serve to have citizens participate in municipal affairs if the institution is unresponsive to its constituents. In order to tap into municipal responsiveness, 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-11. Perceptions of the mayor have improved sharply in every canton since 2004. The improvement is greatest in Putumayo, and is significant in all cantons.

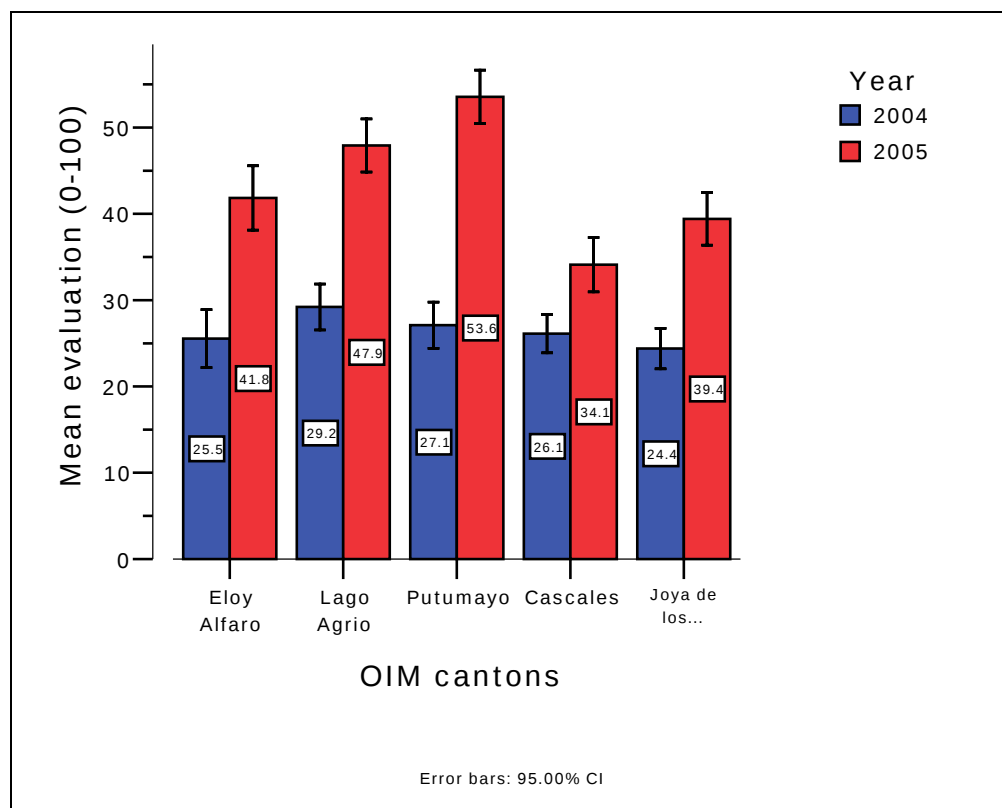


Figure IV-11. How much has the mayor of this municipality done to solve cantonal problems?: OIM cantons in 2004 and 2005 samples

We next look at the council, which is shown in Figure IV-12. As can be seen, by comparing with the previous graph, in 2005 respondents tended to be more slightly more negative about their councils than about their mayors. Nevertheless, in every canton except Cascales, there has been a substantial improvement in evaluation of local councils since 2004.

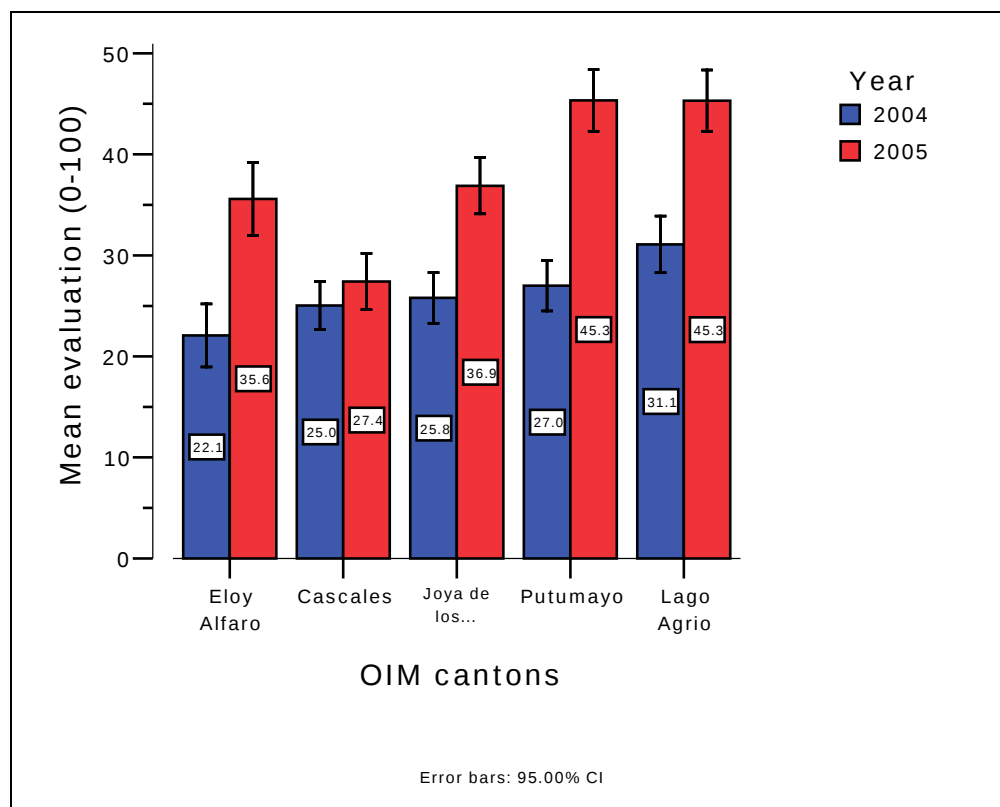


Figure IV-12. How much has this municipal council done to solve cantonal problems?: OIM 2004 and 2005 Samples

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-13. Unlike in the previous two variables, in which responsiveness of the mayor and municipalities have improved since 2004 in almost every canton, perception of personal influence on the municipality has not followed as clear of a trajectory. In Putumayo, Lago Agrio, and Joya de los Sachas, feelings of personal efficacy have increased since 2004. However, in Cascales there has been no statistically significant change, and in Eloy Alfaro feelings of personal efficacy have actually decreased since 2004.

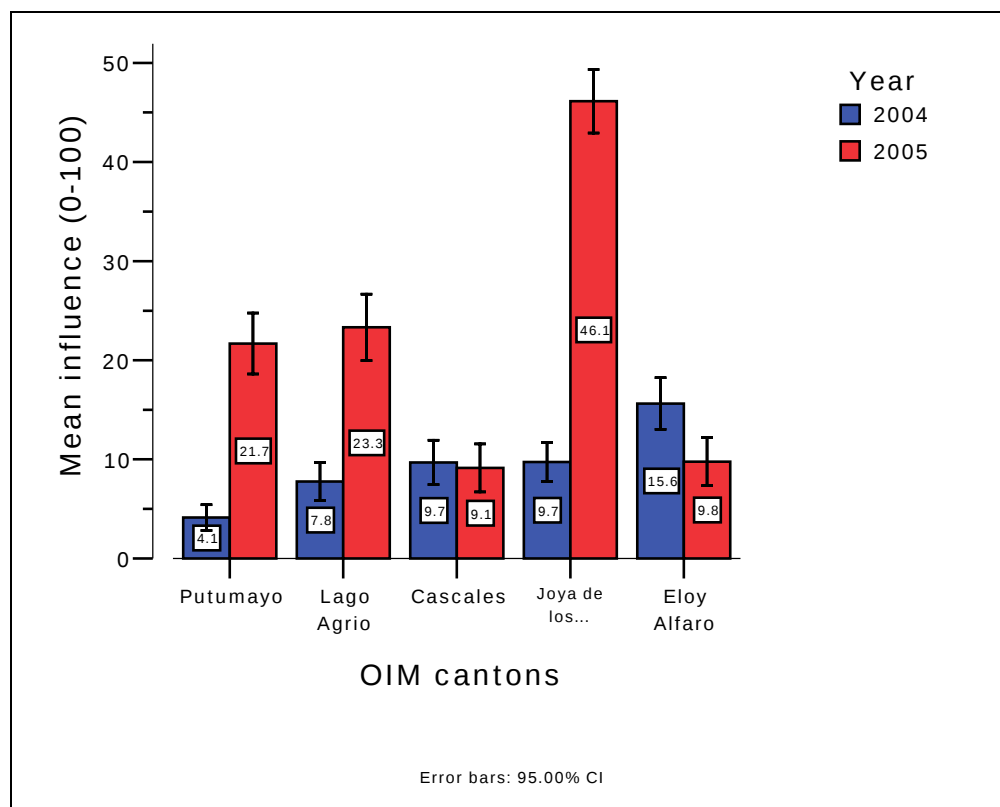


Figure IV-13. How much influence do you have on what the municipality does?: OIM 2004 and 2005 samples

We followed 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 TableIV-3). In both 2004 and 2005, the mayor stands out as having the strongest influence.

[illegible]

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 that there is variation across municipalities, and that perceptions of mayoral and municipal responsiveness have become more positive since 2004.

V. Human Trafficking

In the last chapter of this report, we present findings for a new series of questions that were asked in the 2005 survey. The questions relate to human trafficking. We are unable to compare responses to these questions to the 2004 survey because they were not asked then, but the answers to the questions shed light on issues that are of growing concern in Ecuador. The question wording for the basic core of questions is as follows:

EXPLOIT1. ¿Sabe Ud. De casos de personas, incluyendo niños/as y adolescentes, que en el último año han sido víctimas de explotación laboral, es decir, que aceptaron trabajos en que otros les quitan el dinero que ganan, y no pueden abandonar su trabajo porque están amenazados?

1 Sí 0 No 8 NS/NR

EXPLOIT2. ¿Sabe Ud. de algún caso de mujeres, adolescentes o niñas que en el último año han sido víctimas de explotación sexual, es decir, les obligaron a trabajar como prostitutas?

1 Sí 0 No 8 NS/NR

EXPLOIT3. En su opinión, de los siguientes grupos de personas ¿cuál es lo más victimizado por casos de explotación laboral? [LEER LISTA]

1. Niños 2. Niñas 3. Adolescentes Varones 4. Adolescentes Mujeres 5. Adultos Varones
6. Adultos Mujeres 7. Ninguno 8. NS

EXPLOIT4. En su opinión, de los siguientes grupos de personas ¿cuál es lo más victimizado por casos de explotación sexual? [LEER LISTA]

1. Niños 2. Niñas 3. Adolescentes Varones 4. Adolescentes Mujeres 5. Adultos Varones
6. Adultos Mujeres 7. Ninguno 8. NS

First, we focus on perceptions of the prevalence of labor exploitation. In Figure V-1 we show that residents of Joya de los Sachas are least likely to be aware of cases of labor exploitation, and Lago Agrio residents are most likely to be aware of such cases. We can not know whether labor exploitation is more prevalent in the latter canton than the former, however it is interesting to note the differences in perception between the two municipalities.

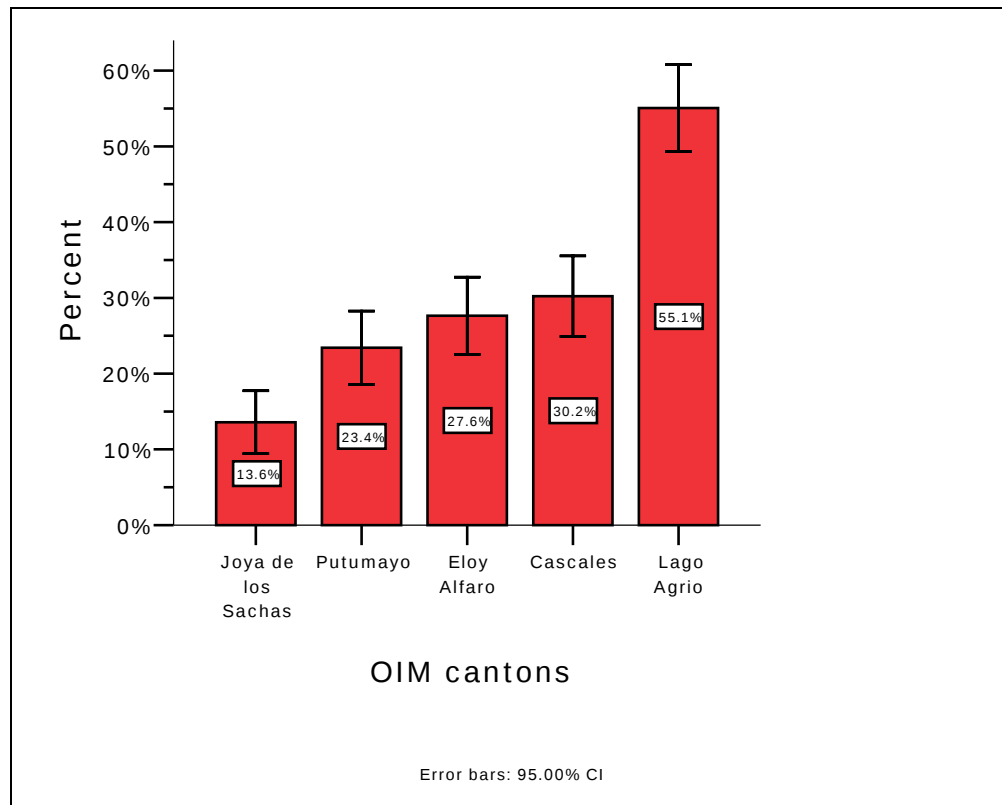


Figure V-1. Aware of cases of labor exploitation : 2005 OIM sample

Just as Lago Agrio residents are the most likely to be aware of labor exploitation and residents of Joya de los Sachas are least likely to be aware of it, both groups are, respectively, the most and least likely to be aware of sexual exploitation (see Figure V-2). Similar to perceptions of labor exploitation, differences among the other three municipalities in awareness of sexual exploitation are not statistically significant.

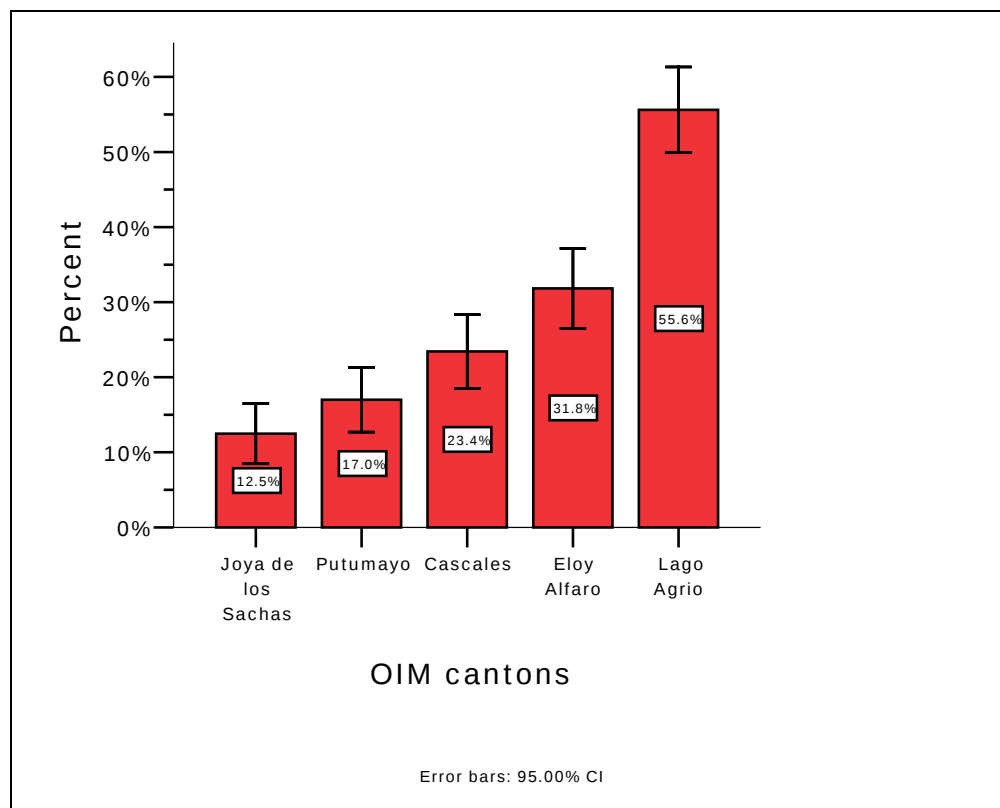


Figure V-2. Aware of cases of sexual exploitation : 2005 OIM sample

OIM residents were asked which demographic segments of the population are most commonly victimized by labor exploitation. As shown in Figure V-3 below, the response that was given by the largest percentage of respondents was that they do not know. The second most commonly given response was that boys are the primary victims, and the third most commonly given response was that adolescent females are the primary victims. Adult men and women are much less likely to be viewed as victims of labor exploitation than are adolescents and children.

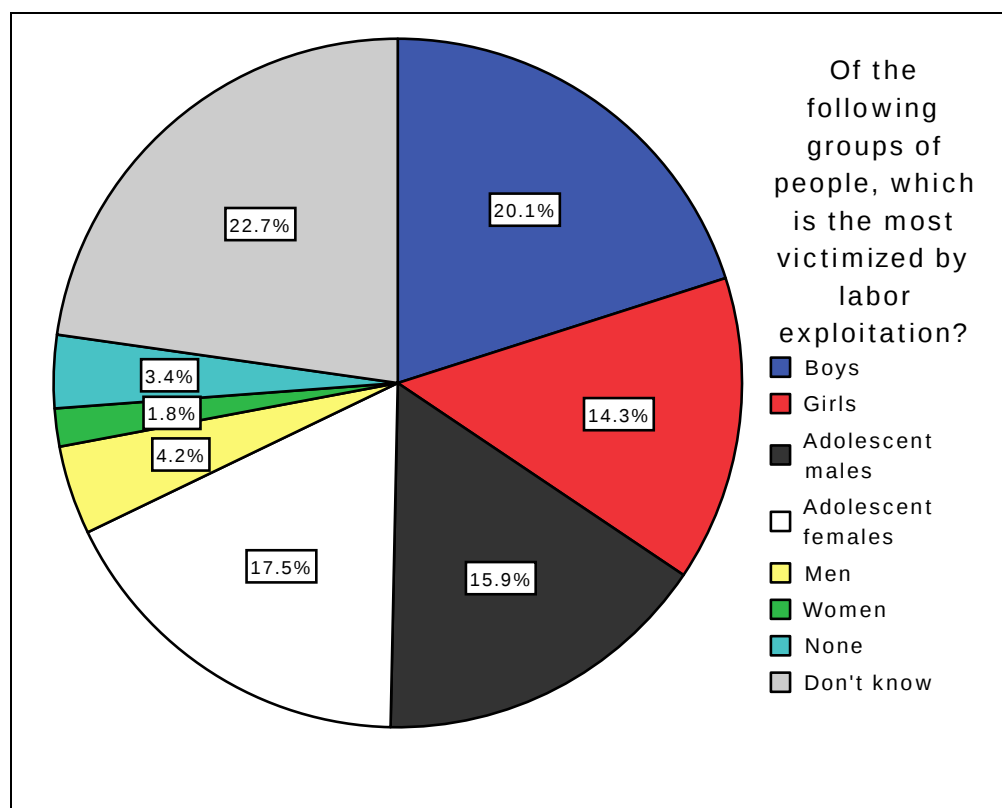


Figure V-3. Chief victims of labor exploitation: 2005 OIM sample

Patterns in perceptions of who are the chief victims of sexual exploitation are somewhat different. As shown in Figure V-4, the percentage of respondents who say that they do not know who the main victims are is similar to the percentage in the question regarding labor exploitation. However, among respondents who were able to name a primary target, the vast majority named adolescent females and girls.

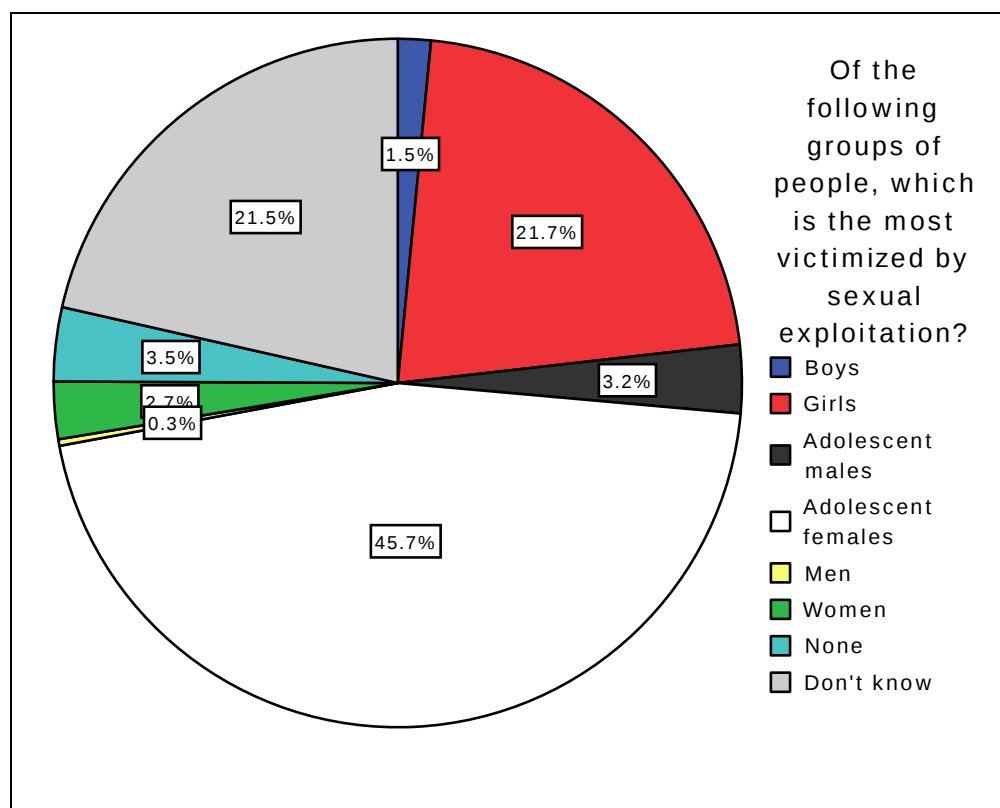


Figure V-4. Chief victims of sexual exploitation: 2005 OIM sample

The penultimate set of questions in the exploitation series asked whether respondents are aware of resources they can access to report cases of labor and sexual exploitation, and to seek help for victims of both types of exploitation. The chart below shows the percentage who said that they are aware of such resources, as opposed to saying that they are not, that they do not know, or that they refused to answer. There is little variation across the municipalities in the extent of awareness of such resources. Lago Agrio stands out as having an exceptionally high rate of awareness, which may be related to the fact that its residents are the most likely to be familiar with cases of labor and sexual exploitation.

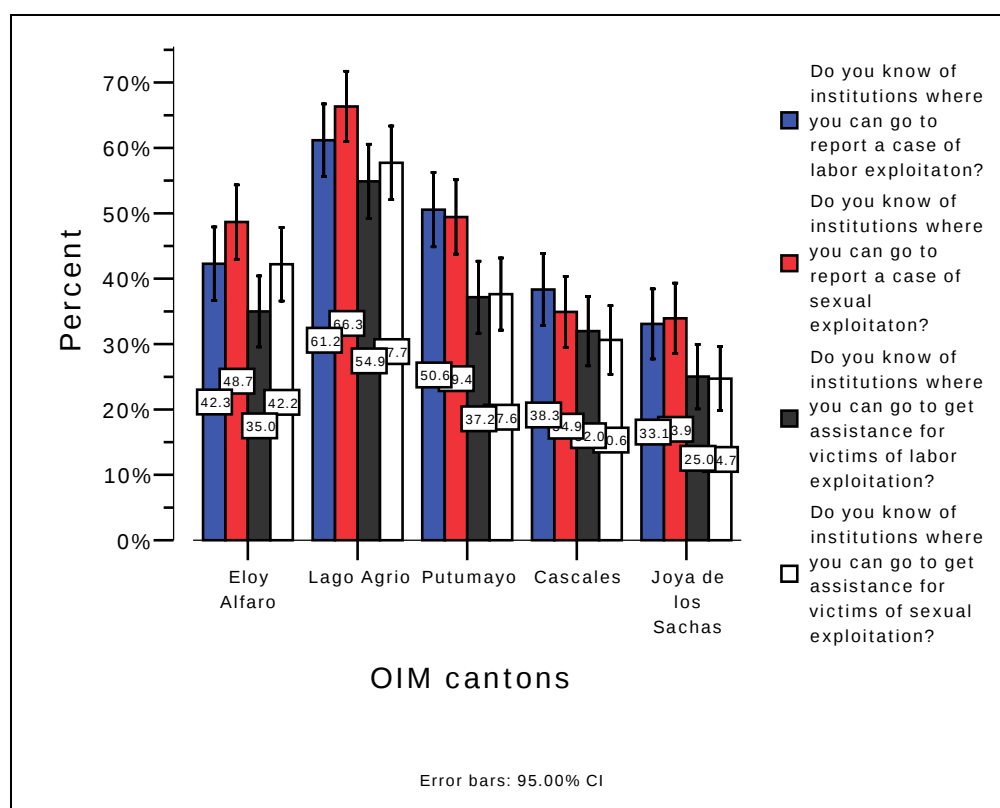


Figure V-5. Knowledge of where to report abuses

Finally, the questionnaire asked respondents to evaluate the work that authorities have carried out to remedy the problems of labor and sexual exploitation. Figure V-5 shows the mean response to the questions, which have answer choices that range from “very good” (100 on the scale) to “very bad” (0 on the scale). Within each municipality there is little difference in the evaluation of how authorities have handled labor and sexual exploitation. There are differences between municipalities, however, in the evaluations of the effectiveness of efforts to solve both problems. Residents of Putumayo give the most favorable evaluations, and residents of Lago Agrio give the least favorable evaluations.

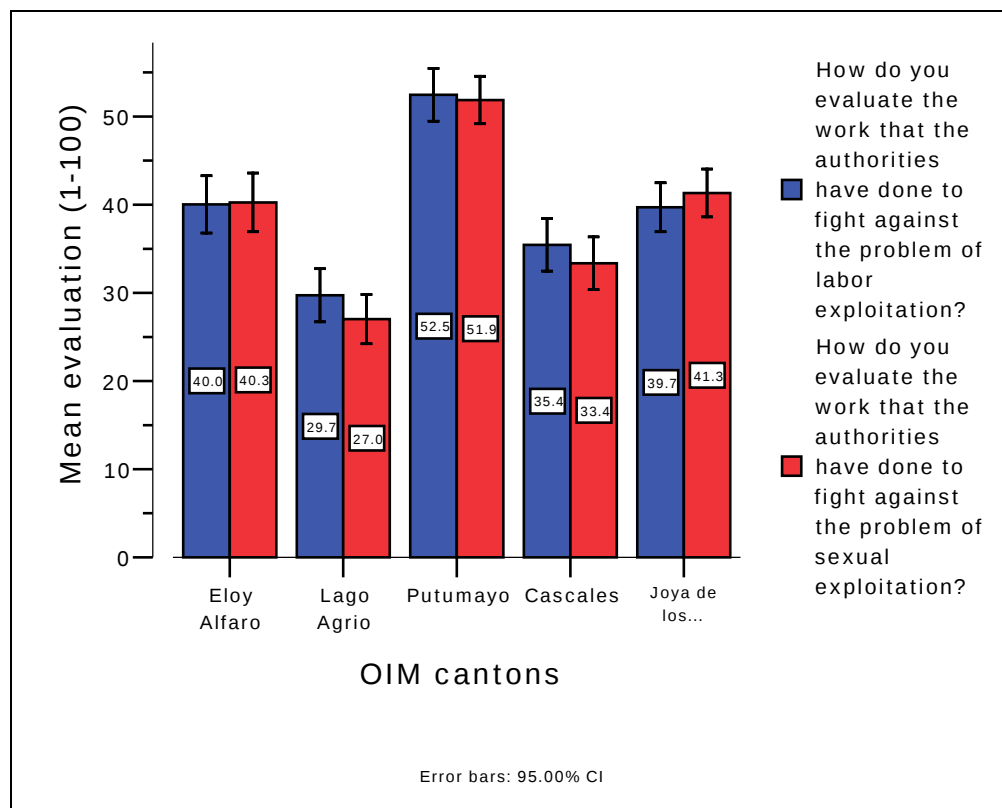


Figure V-6. Evaluation of fight against trafficking

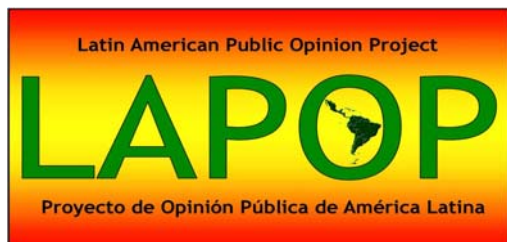
Conclusion

This chapter has offered preliminary insights into two growing concerns in Ecuador: labor and sexual exploitation. We have seen that some of the OIM cantons perceive these kinds of exploitations to be more widespread than others, and that some cantons are more aware of resources to addresses them than others. We have also observed that there is variation across the cantons in satisfaction with the way authorities have tried to combat labor and sexual exploitation.

VI. Questionnaire in Spanish



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA



VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

AUDITORIA DE LA DEMOCRACIA: CARE/OIM 2005
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OIMMUN. Municipio: 1. Eloy Alfaro 2. Lago Agrio 3. Putumayo 4. Cascales 5. Joya de los Sachas	OIMMUN	
Provincia: _____	PROV	
Cantón: _____	CANTON	
Parroquia: _____	PAROQ	
Zona _____	ZONA	
Sector _____	SEC	
Area 1. Urbano 2. Rural	AREA	
Manzana (o Segmento) _____	MANZANA	
Estrato: 1. Costa Urbana 2. Costa Rural 3. Sierra Urbana 4. Sierra Rural 5. Oriente Norte 6. Oriente Sur 8. Frontera norte 9. Frontera sur	ESTRATO	
Idioma del cuestionario (1) Español (2) Quichua	ECUIDIOMA [IDIOMAQ]	
Número de visitas a la casa: 1 2 3	CALLBACK	
Hora de inicio _____:		

Q1. ANOTE: Sexo: (1) Hombre (2) Mujer	Q1	
---------------------------------------	----	--

A4. Para empezar, en su opinión ¿cuál es el problema más grave que está enfrentando el país? [NO LEER ALTERNATIVAS; SÓLO UNA OPCIÓN]		A4																																																																				
<table border="1"> <tr><td>Agua</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>Caminos/vías en mal estado</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>Conflicto armado</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>Corrupción</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>Crédito, falta de</td><td>09</td></tr> <tr><td>Delincuencia, crimen, violencia</td><td>05</td></tr> <tr><td>Derechos humanos, violaciones de</td><td>56</td></tr> <tr><td>Desempleo</td><td>03</td></tr> <tr><td>Desigualdad</td><td>58</td></tr> <tr><td>Desnutrición</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>Desplazamiento Forzado</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>Deuda Externa</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>Discriminación</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>Drogadicción</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>Economía</td><td>01</td></tr> <tr><td>Educación</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>Electricidad, falta de</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>Explosión Demográfica</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Guerra contra terrorismo</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>Inflación, altos precios</td><td>02</td></tr> <tr><td>Mal gobierno</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Medio ambiente</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Migración</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>Narcotráfico</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>Pandillas</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>Pobreza</td><td>04</td></tr> <tr><td>Protestas populares (huelgas, cierre de carreteras, paros, etc.)</td><td>06</td></tr> <tr><td>Salud</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>Secuestro</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr><td>Seguridad (falta de)</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>Terrorismo</td><td>33</td></tr> <tr><td>Tierra para cultivar, falta de</td><td>07</td></tr> <tr><td>Violencia</td><td>57</td></tr> <tr><td>Vivienda</td><td>55</td></tr> </table>	Agua	19	Caminos/vías en mal estado	18	Conflicto armado	30	Corrupción	13	Crédito, falta de	09	Delincuencia, crimen, violencia	05	Derechos humanos, violaciones de	56	Desempleo	03	Desigualdad	58	Desnutrición	23	Desplazamiento Forzado	32	Deuda Externa	26	Discriminación	25	Drogadicción	11	Economía	01	Educación	21	Electricidad, falta de	24	Explosión Demográfica	20	Guerra contra terrorismo	17	Inflación, altos precios	02	Mal gobierno	15	Medio ambiente	10	Migración	16	Narcotráfico	12	Pandillas	14	Pobreza	04	Protestas populares (huelgas, cierre de carreteras, paros, etc.)	06	Salud	22	Secuestro	31	Seguridad (falta de)	27	Terrorismo	33	Tierra para cultivar, falta de	07	Violencia	57	Vivienda	55		
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Con qué frecuencia ...	Todos los días	Una o dos veces por semana	Rara vez	Nunca	NS		
A1. Escucha noticias por la radio	1	2	3	4	8	A1	
A2. Mira noticias en la TV.	1	2	3	4	8	A2	
A3. Lee noticias en los periódicos	1	2	3	4	8	A3	
A4i. Lee noticias vía Internet	1	2	3	4	8	A4i	

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) Muy buena (2) Buena (3) Ni buena, ni mala (4) Mala (5) Muy mala (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.

<i>¿Para poder resolver sus problemas alguna vez ha pedido UD. ayuda o cooperación ... ?</i>	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	CP3	
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	

<i>Ahora le voy a hacer algunas preguntas sobre su comunidad y los problemas que afronta...</i>	Sí	No	NS/NR		
CP5. ¿En el último año 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	1	2	8	CP5	
CP5A. ¿Ha donado UD. dinero o materiales para ayudar a solucionar algún problema de la comunidad o de su barrio?	1	2	8	CP5A	
CP5B. ¿Ha contribuido UD. con su propio trabajo o mano de obra?	1	2	8	CP5B	
CP5C. ¿Ha estado asistiendo UD. a reuniones comunitarias sobre algún problema o sobre alguna mejora?	1	2	8	CP5C	
CP5D. ¿Ha tratado de ayudar UD. a organizar algún grupo nuevo para resolver algún problema del barrio, o para buscar alguna mejora?	1	2	8	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 alguna 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 insatisfecho (4) Muy insatisfecho (8) NS	LS3
---	-------------------

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.

Diagrama de la prueba de memoria verbal de la Bateria de Evaluación Neuropsicológica (BEN) para la muestra de 88 sujetos. Se muestra una barra horizontal dividida en 10 segmentos numerados del 1 al 10, con una flecha roja indicando la dirección de la prueba. A la izquierda se indica "Izquierda" y a la derecha "Derecha (NS=88)". Encima de la barra hay una línea punteada que indica la longitud de la prueba.

Ahora vamos a hablar de su municipio...

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	NP1	
NP1A. ¿Ha asistido a una sesión municipal durante los últimos 12 meses? (1) Sí (2) No (8) No sabe/ no recuerda	NP1A	
NP1B. ¿Ha asistido a alguna reunión de la junta parroquial durante los últimos 12 meses? (1) Sí (2) No (8) No sabe/ no recuerda.	NP1B	
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. [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 mucho, algo, poco o nada a solucionar los problemas de su comunidad? (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 le 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 mala, 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 [NO LEER (4) Ninguno] [NO LEER (5) 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 municipales [NO LEER (3) No cambiar nada] [NO LEER (4) Más al municipio si da mejores servicios] (8) No sabe / no contesta (8) No sabe	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 (8) No sabe/NR	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 (8) No sabe	LGL4A	
LGL4B. Ahora pensando únicamente en el concejo municipal y no en 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 (8) No sabe	LGL4B	
EFF1. Como Ud. sabe, todos los municipios tienen problemas. ¿Diría Ud. que este municipio tiene muchos problemas, algunos problemas o pocos problemas? (1) Muchos problemas (2) Algunos problemas (3) Pocos problemas (8) No sabe	EFF1	

EFF2. 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] (9) Inap (no mencionó problemas)	EFF3	
EFF4. ¿Qué puede hacer UD? (1) Contesta (2) No contesta (8) NS (9) INAP (no mencionó problema)	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 problema).	EFF5	
EFF6. [Preguntar a todos]. ¿Qué tan probable cree Ud. Que el esfuerzo del pueblo pueda servir para resolver los problema 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	
MUNI1. ¿Recuerda usted cómo se llama el actual Alcalde de este municipio? Anotar Nombre: _____ [revisar lista de alcaldes] (1) Correcto (0) Incorrecto (8) NS/NR	MUNI1	
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 (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 Otros : _____	MUNI2	
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 consejo municipal de este municipio por resolver los problemas del cantón? [leer respuestas] (1) Mucho (2) Algo (3) Poco (4) Nada (8) NS	MUNI3A	
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 su opinión, los gastos de la municipalidad en mayor parte se utilizan en que cosa? [No Leer] 1. Aseo público 2. Caminos, carreteras, puentes, canchas de fútbol, u otros obras públicas 3. Salud, educación 4. Corrupción 5. Sueldos 6. Nada Otro _____ 88. NS/NR	MUNI5A	
MUNI5B. ¿En su opinión, en qué debería gastar más el gobierno municipal? [NO LEER OPCIONES] [Si menciona mas de uno, anotar el mas importante] 1. Aseo público 2. Caminos, carreteras, puentes, agua potable, desagües, desechos sólidos, canchas de fútbol, u otros obras públicas 3. Salud, educación 4. Empleo público 5. Sueldos 6. Nada Otro _____ 88. NS/NR	MUNI5B	
MUNI6. ¿Qué grado de confianza tiene Usted 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	MUNI11	
MUNI11A. ¿Quién cree que influye más en las decisiones que se toman en el municipio? [lea las alternativas] [aceptar solo una respuesta] (01) El alcalde [presidente del concejo municipal] (02) El partido del alcalde (03) El Concejo Municipal (04) El diputado de su provincia (05) El gobierno nacional (06) Las Organizaciones comunitarias (07) Las Organizaciones No-gubernamentales (ONG's) (10) Los empresarios privados (77) Otros: [solo si mencionan] _____ (88) No sabe	MUNI11A	
MUNI15. ¿Qué tan interesado cree Ud. que está el alcalde en la participación de la gente en el trabajo del municipio? (3) Muy interesado (2) Algo interesado (1) Poco interesado (0) Nada interesado (8) NS/NR	MUNI15	
MUNI17. ¿Ha oído mencionar el proyecto PGD? 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 PGD, 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 otros temas. Algunos dicen que en ciertas circunstancias se justificaría que los militares tomen el poder. En su opinión se justificaría que hubiera un golpe de estado por los militares frente a las siguientes circunstancias:

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 que los militares tomen el poder	(2) No se justificaría que los militares tomen el poder	(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 algún acto de delincuencia en los últimos 12 meses? (1) Sí [siga] (2) No [Pasar a AOJ1C] (8) NS	VIC1	
AOJ1. [Si ha sido víctima] ¿Denunció UD. el hecho a alguna institución? (1) Sí [siga] (2) No lo denunció [Pasar a AOJ1B] (8) NS/NR (9) Inap (no víctima)	AOJ1	
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. 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? Muy seguro (2) Algo 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.

	Anotar el número, 1-7, y 8 para los que no sabe		
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 <u>nada</u> la justicia, escoja el número 1; si cree que los tribunales garantizan <u>mucho</u> 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 (2002) 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	

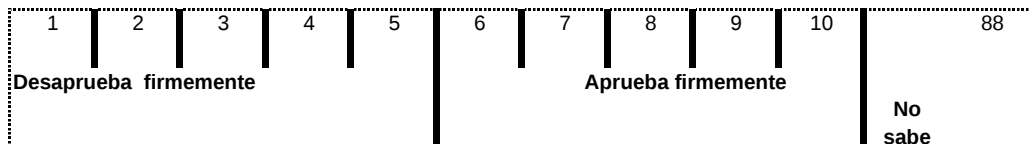
B43. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted orgullo de ser ecuatoriano?		B43	
B44. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza en el Tribunal Constitucional?		B44	
B45. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en la Comisión Anticorrupción?		B45	
B46. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en sus parientes?		B46	
B47. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en sus amigos?		B46	
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 el 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 actual (seguir con tarjeta A: escala de 1 a 7 puntos)	Anotar Número 1-7, y 8 para los que no sabe		
N1. Combate la pobreza.		N1	
N3. Promueve y protege los principios democráticos.		N3	
N9. Combate la corrupción en el Gobierno.		N9	

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	
E15. Que las personas participen en un cierre o bloqueo de calles o carreteras.		E15	
E14. Que las personas invadan propiedades o terrenos privados.		E14	
E11. Que las personas trabajen en campañas electorales para un partido político o candidato.		E11	
E2. Que las personas ocupen 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	

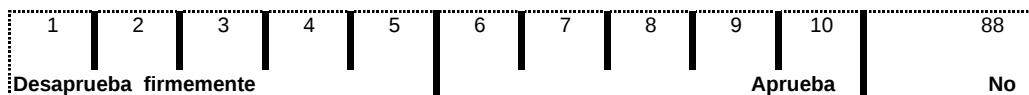
[No recoja tarjeta "C"]

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



	1-10, 88		
D32. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba una ley que prohíba las protestas públicas?		D32	
D33. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba una ley que prohíba reuniones de cualquier grupo que critique el sistema político ecuatoriano?		D33	
D34. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba que el gobierno censure programas de televisión?		D34	
D35. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba que el gobierno censure películas en los cines?		D35	
D36. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba que el gobierno censure libros que están en las bibliotecas de las escuelas públicas?		D36	
D37. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba que el gobierno censure a los medios de comunicación que lo critican?		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 C].



	1-10, 88		
D1. Hay personas que siempre hablan mal de la forma de gobierno del Ecuador, no solo del gobierno de turno, sino la forma de gobierno, ¿con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba UD. el derecho de votar de esas personas? Por favor léame el número de la escala: [Sondee: ¿Hasta que punto?]		D1	
D2. ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba UD. el que estas personas puedan llevar a cabo manifestaciones pacíficas con el propósito de expresar sus puntos de vista? Por favor léame el número.		D2	
D3. ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba UD. que estas personas puedan postularse para cargos públicos ?		D3	
D4. ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba UD. que estas personas salgan en la televisión para dar un discurso ?		D4	

ACR1. Ahora le voy a leer tres frases. Por favor dígame cual de las tres describe mejor su opinión:		ACR1
(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. (8) NS		

DEM2. Con cuál de la siguientes frases está Ud. Más de acuerdo (1) A la gente como uno, le da lo mismo un régimen democrático qu 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 [siga] (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 ser elegido (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?

AUT3	(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	
AUT4	(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	
AUT5	(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...?	AUT6	
(1) Uno que sepa tomar decisiones rápidas o eficientes aunque no tome en cuenta a todos los sectores		
(2) Uno que tome en cuenta a todos los sectores aunque tarde más en sus decisiones (8) NS		

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 aprobadas por el Congreso 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 otras 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 2002? (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 2004?	PP2A	

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?	ABS5	
(1) El voto puede cambiar las cosas (2) No importa como vote (8) NS/NR		
M1. Hablando en general del actual gobierno, diría UD. que el trabajo que está realizando el Presidente Alfredo Palacio es:	M1	
(1) Muy bueno (2) Bueno (3) Ni bueno, ni malo (4) Malo (5) Muy malo (8) NS/NR (8) NS		

<i>Ahora queremos hablar de su experiencia personal con cosas que pasan en la vida...</i>	No	Sí	NS	INAP		
EXC1. ¿Ha sido acusado durante el último año por un agente de policía por una infracción que UD. no cometió?	(0)	(1)	(8)		EXC1	
EXC2. ¿Algún agente de policía le pidió una coima (o soborno) en el último año?	(0)	(1)	(8)		EXC2	
EXC4. ¿Ha visto a alguien pagando coimas (soborno) a un policía en el último año?	(0)	(1)	(8)		EXC4	
EXC5. ¿Ha visto a alguien pagando una coima a un empleado público por cualquier tipo de favor en el último año?	(0)	(1)	(8)		EXC5	
EXC5A. ¿Ha visto a alguien pagando una coima a un empleado municipal por cualquier tipo de favor en el último año?	(0)	(1)	(8)		EXC5A	
EXC6. ¿Un empleado público le ha solicitado una coima en el último año?	(0)	(1)	(8)		EXC6	
EXC11. ¿Ha tramitado algo en la municipalidad en el último año [Si dice no marcar 9, si dice “sí” preguntar lo siguiente]? 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)		EXC11A	
EXC13. ¿UD. trabaja [Si dice no marcar 9, si dice “sí” preguntar lo siguiente]? En su trabajo, ¿le han solicitado algún pago no correcto en el último año?	(0)	(1)	(8)	(9)	EXC13	
EXC14. ¿En el último año, tuvo algún trato con los juzgados? [Si dice “no,” marcar 9, si dice “sí” preguntar, preguntar lo siguiente] ¿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, si dice “sí” preguntar lo siguiente] 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, si dice “sí” preguntar lo siguiente] En la escuela o colegio durante el último año. ¿Tuvo que 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		

Ahora me puede decir...	GI1	
GI1. ¿Recuerda usted cómo se llama el actual presidente de los Estados Unidos? [No leer, George Bush] (1) Correcto (2) Incorrecto (no sabe)		
GI2. ¿Recuerda usted cómo se llama el Presidente del Congreso de Ecuador? [No leer, Guillermo Landázuri] (1) Correcto (2) Incorrecto (o no sabe)	GI2	
GI3. ¿Recuerda usted cuantas provincias tiene el Ecuador? [No leer, 22] (1) Correcto (2) Incorrecto (o no sabe)	GI3	
GI4. ¿Cuánto tiempo dura el período presidencial en Ecuador? [No leer, cuatro años] (1) Correcto (2) Incorrecto (o no sabe)	GI4	
GI5. ¿Recuerda usted cómo se llama el presidente de Chile? [No leer, Ricardo Lagos] (1) Correcto(2) Incorrecto (o no sabe)	GI5	
GI6. ¿Recuerda usted cómo de llama el Alcalde de su municipio? [No leer, ver lista] (1) Correcto (2) Incorrecto (o no sabe)	GI6	
UDEN1. ¿ En general, cómo calificaría la labor que está realizando UDENOR: (1) Excelente? (2) Muy buena (3) Adecuada (4) Menos que adecuada? (4) Mala? (8) NS	UDEN1	

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] (8) NS	VB2	
VB3. ¿Por cuál candidato votó para Presidente en la primera vuelta de las elecciones pasadas de 2002?	VB3	
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)		

VB7. ¿Por cuál partido votó para diputado provincial (para el Congreso Nacional) en las elecciones pasadas del 2002?	VB7	
1. Partido Conservador 2. Democracia Popular 3. Partido Social Cristiano 4. Partido Roldosista Ecuatoriano 5. Izquierda Democrática 6. Frente Radical Alfarista 7. Movimiento Popular Democrático 8. Partido Socialista Frente Amplio 9. Pachakutic 10. Partido Sociedad Patriótica 21 de enero 11. PRIAN 12. Varios _____ 13. Voto Nulo/ Voto en Blanco Otro _____ (88) NS/NR (99) Inap (no votó)		
VB4. Si no votó, ¿Por qué no votó en las pasadas elecciones presidenciales? [anotar una sola respuesta]	VB4	
1 Falta de transporte 2 Enfermedad 3 Falta de interés 4 No le gustó ningún candidato 5 No cree en el sistema 6 Falta de cédula de identidad 7 No se encontró en padrón electoral 10 No tener edad 11 Llegó tarde a votar y estaba cerrado 12 Tener que trabajar Otro _____ (88) NS/NR		
VB5 Ahora dígame. Votó Ud. en las últimas elecciones para Alcaldes y Prefectos en el 2004? (1) Sí votó (2) No votó (8) NS	VB5	

EXPLOIT1. ¿Sabe Ud. de casos de personas, incluyendo niños/as y adolescentes, que en el último año han sido víctimas de explotación laboral, es decir, que aceptaron trabajos en que otros les quitan el dinero que ganan, y no pueden abandonar su trabajo porque están amenazados? 1 Sí 0 No 8 NS/NR	EXPLOIT1	
EXPLOIT2. ¿Sabe Ud. de algún caso de mujeres, adolescentes o niñas que en el último año han sido víctimas de explotación sexual, es decir, les obligaron a trabajar como prostitutas? 1 Sí 0 No 8 NS/NR	EXPLOIT2	
EXPLOIT3. En su opinión, de los siguientes grupos de personas ¿cuál es lo más victimizado por casos de explotación laboral? [LEER LISTA] 1. Niños 2. Niñas 3. Adolescentes Varones 4. Adolescentes Mujeres 5. Adultos Varones 6. Adultos Mujeres 7. Ninguno 8. NS	EXPLOIT3	
EXPLOIT4. En su opinión, de los siguientes grupos de personas ¿cuál es lo más victimizado por casos de explotación sexual? [LEER LISTA] 1. Niños 2. Niñas 3. Adolescentes Varones 4. Adolescentes Mujeres 5. Adultos Varones 6. Adultos Mujeres 7. Ninguno 8. NS	EXPLOIT4	
EXPLOIT 5A. Sabe Ud. a qué instituciones acudir para ¿Denunciar un caso de explotación laboral?	1 Sí 0 No 8 NS/NR	EXPLOIT5A

EXPLOIT 5B. ¿Denunciar un caso de explotación sexual?	1 Sí	0 No	8 NS/NR	EXPLOIT5B	
EXPLOIT 5C. ¿Obtener asistencia para víctimas de explotación laboral?	1 Sí	0 No	8 NS/NR	EXPLOIT5C	
EXPLOIT5D. ¿Obtener asistencia para víctimas de explotación sexual?	1 Sí	0 No	8 NS/NR	EXPLOIT5D	

EXPLOIT6. Ahora le vamos a presentar una escala en la que 1 significa “muy bueno” y 5 significa “muy malo”. En su opinión, del 1 al 5, como calificaría el trabajo que las autoridades realizan para combatir los siguientes problemas:

EXPLOIT6A. El problema de la explotación laboral	1 Muy	2 Bueno	3 Regular	4 Malo	5 Muy	8 NS/NR	EXPLOIT6A	
EXPLOIT6B. El problema de la explotación sexual	1 Muy	2 Bueno	3 Regular	4 Malo	5 Muy	8 NS/NR	EXPLOIT6B	

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

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

Año de (primaria, secundaria, universitaria) =	años total [Usar tabla abajo para código]						ED	
Ninguno	0							
Primaria	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Secundaria	7	8	9	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? [no leer alternativas]	Q3	
Católica practicante.....1		
Cristiana no católica.....2		
Evangélica 3		
Ninguna.....4		
Otra _____		
No sabe o no quiere mencionar.....8		

Q10. ¿En cuál de los siguientes rangos se encuentran los ingresos familiares mensuales de esta casa, incluyendo las remesas del exterior ? [Mostrar lista de rangos Tarjeta E] (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) NS.....8	Q12	
ETID. ¿Cómo se considera: blanco, mestizo, indígena, negra u otro? (1) Blanco (2) Mestizo (3) Indígena (4) Negro o Afro-Ecuatoriano (5) Otro _____ (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	

De las siguientes posibilidades, con cuál se identifica usted más:		
ETID4. En términos de clase social se identifica: (1) Alta (2) Media (3) Media baja (4) Baja (8) NS/NR	ETID4	

Para finalizar, podría decirme si en su casa tienen: [leer todos]				
R1. Televisor	(0) No	(1) Uno (2) Dos	R1	
R2. Televisor blanco y negro	(0) No	(1) Uno (2) Dos	R2	
R3. Refrigeradora [nevera]	(0) No	(1) Sí	R3	
R4. Teléfono convencional (no celular)	(0) No	(1) Sí	R4	
R4A. Teléfono celular	(0) No	(1) Sí	R4A	
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	
R12. Agua potable dentro de la casa	(0) No	(1) Sí	R12	
R14. Baño interno	(0) No	(1) Sí	R14	
R15. Computador	(0) No	(1) Sí	R15	

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	Campeños empleados en faenas agrícolas	11			
Artesanos independientes	6	Comerciantes y artesanos empleados	12			

OCUP1A. ¿Es dueño o alquila tierras de cultivo? (1) Dueño [sig a OCUP2] (2) Alquila [sig a OCUP4] (3) No [sig a T1][para la frontera sur, sig a POV1]	OCUP1A	
OCUP2. ¿Cuántas hectáreas mide en total la tierra de cultivo 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, alguna parte o nada de esta tierra? 1. Toda 2. Alguna parte 3. Nada 8. NS 9. Inap (no tiene tierra)	OCUP3	
OCUP4. ¿Cuántas hectáreas mide en total la tierra que UD. alquila? ____ . ____ (enteros . decimales) (anote fracciones: 1/4 = .25; 1/3= .33; 1/2=.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 [PASE A DESOC2] (2) No [PASE A T1] (3) Pensionado/rentista [PASE A T1]	DESOC1	
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DESOC2. SI RESPONDE SÍ O ES DESOCUPADO => ¿Por cuántas semanas durante el último año no ha tenido _____ semanas (8) NS (9) Inap (Pensionado o rentista)	DESOC2
Hora terminada la entrevista _____ : _____	TI
TI. Duración de la entrevista [minutos, ver página # 1] _____	

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”

Mucho		7
		6
		5
		4
		3
		2
Nada		1

Tarjeta “B”

Muy de		7
		6
		5
		4
		3
		2
Muy en		1

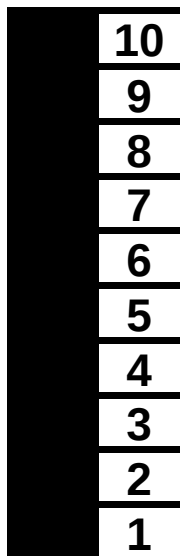
Tarjeta “C”

Aprueba

	10
	9
	8
	7
	6
	5
	4
	3
	2
Desaprueba	1

Tarjeta “D”

Muy honrados



Muy corruptos

Tarjeta E

- (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