



## *Ecuador 2005: Northern Border Study*

### *Technical Information*

<i>Country</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Size of Sample</i>	<i>Weighted/Unweighted</i>
<b>Ecuador</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>

The survey was applied to five municipalities (also called “cantones”) 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. From each of the five municipalities, 300 households were selected, for a total of 1,500 face-to-face interviews (see table below). The sample was a stratified, multistage, self weighted one, distributed by stratum (rural versus urban) proportional to the size of the population.

<b>Canton</b>	<b>Sample size</b>
Cascales	300
Eloy Alfaro	300
Joya de los Sachas	300
Lago Agrio	300
Putumayo	300
<b>Total Sample</b>	<b>1,500</b>

Although the two surveys (2004 and 2005), both of 1,500 respondents, covered the same topics, the study was not of “panel design” it 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.

The study was done under an agreement between International Migration Organization (OIM), via El Programa de Fortalecimiento Comunitario para la Frontera Norte de Ecuador and the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) of Vanderbilt University.

Based on this survey (2005), an individual report, “Municipal Development in Ecuador: 2005 Baseline Survey of OIM Municipalities,” by Mitchell A. Seligson and Amber Levanon-Seligson, was written. For a full understanding of the method and theory in this municipal study, the reader may consult that report in the LAPOP web page, [www.lapopsurveys.org](http://www.lapopsurveys.org).