

Lot Selection Procedure

Lots were randomly selected. In each settlement every block was assigned a number (1-n). Using random number tables, approximately half of the blocks were selected. Depending upon the total number of lots included in the selected blocks, and the desired total survey yield, the sampling frame # was selected. Each lot within the pre-selected blocks was given an individual number (1-n) and, starting with a randomly selected lot number, each Nth lot was selected to complete the survey.

There were, however, several challenges. Namely, the safety of survey administrators became a concern in certain areas within the settlements. As a result, some blocks were removed and replaced by other blocks in more accessible areas. Lots in the replacement blocks were selected in a similarly random fashion as the previous, i.e. every Nth lot beginning with a randomly selected number.

- Alfonso Ugarte:
 - 20 of the 41 total blocks in Alfonso Ugarte were randomly selected. Total lots on each block ranged from 20 to 60, making for a total of 582 potential lots for random selection (or approximately 52% of all lots in the community (1,112)). Every 5th lot in the selected blocks was marked for survey completion, ultimately yielding 70 completed surveys.
- 28 De Mayo:
 - 28 de Mayo has 4 total blocks with 5-37 lots per block, or 101 total lots. Although there were some problems with the map for 28 de Mayo, survey administrators attempted to conduct surveys at every other lot as initially planned. In the end a total of 17 surveys were completed in 28 de Mayo.
- Independencia (Pampa de Cueva):
 - The largest of the 3 settlements, Pampa de Cueva has 107 total blocks and 4,181 total lots. 53 blocks with total numbers lots ranging from 3 to 34, were randomly selected, and every 10th lot was marked for surveying. 83 surveys were completed in Pampa de Cueva.

Fieldwork Protocol

From September 2010 through December 2010, a team of students from San Marcos University visited each community. Although each team member had previous survey experience, team member participated in two training sessions to become familiar with the survey and the methodology for lot substitutions.

The surveys were conducted individually (survey administrator and interviewee). However, team members worked as a group in the same area in order to avoid potential security concerns. Before conducting the surveys, team members walked the settlements to verify the

maps and clarify lot selections. Lot substitutions occurred if the pre-selected lot was vacant, had an unoccupied structure, or if the residents refused to participate in the survey. When necessary, team members substituted the initially selected lot with the immediately adjacent and following lots. If the team member reached the next pre-selected lot without conducting a survey, attempts to find a substitution for the initially selected lot would end.

Dieron las encuestas de forma individual (encuestador/a y propietario/a). Sin embargo, los miembros del equipo trabajaron como grupo en la misma zona con el fin de evitar posibles problemas de seguridad. Antes de realizar las encuestas el equipo caminó los asentamientos para verificar los mapas y aclarar los lotes seleccionados. Sustituyeron lotes cuando el lote pre-seleccionado estaba vacío, con un edificio desocupado, o en caso de que los propietarios negaron participar en la encuesta. Cuando sea necesario, los administradores sustituyeron el lote inicialmente seleccionado con uno inmediatamente adyacente hasta que llegaron al próximo lote pre-seleccionado **donde empezarían de nuevo.**

Initial lot selections were based on desired maximum of 100 surveys in both Alfonso Ugarte and Pampa de Cueva, and 40 in 28 de Mayo, (240 total surveys). However, interest in survey participation proved lower than expected, ultimately yielding a total of 163 surveys.

In other cities in the LAH project survey administrators applied two surveys, one for renters and one for owners. In Lima, complicated building subdivision and the need to keep to an established number of surveys lead the research team to exclude the renting surveys. Instead, survey administrators specifically asked for the lot owner at each selected residence. The owner survey did, however, include some additional questions regarding renting, among other subjects. In light of these additional questions in Lima, each owner survey took approximately 25-30 minutes to complete.

Post Survey Coding

In January of 2011, two graduate students from the University of Texas at Austin (Matthew Clifton (CRP) and Danielle Rojas (LLILAS & CRP)) returned to Lima to collect the surveys and to begin coding based on an extended coding guide. Danielle Rojas continued coding in Austin over the Spring 2011 semester. Although having only one coder delayed final turnover of survey codes, it allowed for greater consistency, particularly in coding more nuanced responses. Coding was conducted in excel and later transferred into .spv format in SPSS.

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