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El Salvador Rural Development Study

RURAL INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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## RURAL INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

### I A NATIONAL MACROVIEW OF THE FACTS: TOWARDS THE DEFINITION OF MAJOR GLOBAL PROBLEMS

#### Rural Population and the High Density Problem

By 1971, El Salvador had a population of 3.6 million people. In 1950 its population numbered only 1.9 million, which means that over a period of 20 years the population has almost doubled.

This growth is spectacular even by Latin American standards. 1/

Despite the relative constancy of the urban-rural population ratio over the last 20 years, there are social and economic forces that will accelerate the present rate of migration from rural to urban centers in the future ahead.

Presently, the rural population, according to the Dirección de Estadística y Censos (1971) is about 60% of the total population, or about 2.1 million people. It is not evenly distributed in the national territory.

The greatest concentration is on the central region, defined in this study as the spatial unit dominated by the cities of San Ana, Metropolitan

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i/ The rate of growth has been accelerating at a marginal rate of 0.2% every five years. In fact, the accumulated annual growth rate for 1956-1961 is 3.0%, for 1961-1966 is 3.2%, while for the period 1966-1971 is 3.4%.

San Salvador and San Miguel (see graphs 1 and 2, part II of this study). Here lives 60% of the total rural population. Average density in 1971 was 230 persons per square kilometer.

The second greatest concentration is on the southern region, defined in this study as the spatial unit dominated by the belt of towns extending from Sonsonate to Zacatecoluca, Usulután, and La Unión. Here lives about 19% of the total rural population. Average density per square kilometer is 138.

The rest of the rural population, 21% is sparsely settled in the northern region, which encompasses the north and northeastern parts of the territory. Average density is only 88 persons per square kilometer.

Overall rural population density averaged 153 persons per square kilometer in 1971. Considering the scarcity of natural resources and the relatively low degree of development in the economy of El Salvador, there is no question that this country faces an overpopulation problem, which might put a severe constraint on its capacity to continue to grow and develop.

The issue does not center, however, in the relative big size of its population with respect to its small territory but rather on the problem of how well its population is distributed in the available space (efficient use of space), how well the resources are used (economic efficiency), and how well the access to the use of resources is made possible for all the

population (efficient distribution of land and capital, i.e., better distribution of wealth, better access to technology; higher income and education opportunities).

The high density issue is undoubtedly a national policy issue. It appears, however, that operationally its implications must be analyzed on a regional level. That is to say, that the national problem of "over population" becomes largely a problem of regional development, i.e., the better distribution of population in space so as to maximize social and economic welfare.

#### The Income Problem

In 1971 there were approximately 357,000<sup>1/</sup> rural families in the country. Their relative access to land was as follows:

Socioeconomic Category	Number of Rural Families	% of Total Rural Families
Family without access to land	85,000	24%
Family cultivates less 1 ha.	133,000	37%
Family cultivates 1-5 ha.	104,000	29%
Family cultivates more than 5 ha.	35,000	10%

<sup>1/</sup> Source: Agricultural Census (1971) Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, and estimates of this mission, 1974.

Insofar as this mission is fundamentally concerned about the small farmer, who constitutes 89% of the total rural population, the field survey did not obtain information on the income and employment of the family operating a farm larger than 5 ha. A rough macroeconomic estimate, however, is made further on, in order to round up national rural income figures.

The average income for a family without access to land varied from the lowest 500 colones per year in the northern region to 800 colones per year in the central region.

The average income for a family who cultivates less than 1 ha. varied from 600 colones per year in the northern region to 1,100 colones per year in the central region.

The average income for a family who cultivates between 1-5 ha. varied from 1,000 colones per year in the northern region to 2,400 colones per year in the central region.

Average family incomes for each socioeconomic category at the national level were as follows: 1/

Socioeconomic Category	Rural Family Income per Year (colones, 1973)
Family without access to land	680
Family cultivates less 1 ha.	840
Family cultivates 1-5 ha.	1,650
Average family	1,060

1/ Source: From field survey of this mission.

In 1965 the Ministry of Labor of the Government of El Salvador established 800 colones per year as the minimum income required for a rural family. This estimate provides for minimum levels of food, lodging and clothing for a family of six members. A small amount for extra expenses was included in this budget, but no provision for savings was made.

Considering price increases in the last 8 years, it is likely that the level of the minimum required income for a rural family should have reached at least 1,000 colones per year, in 1973.

Taking this latter income as a basis for comparing the relative economic welfare of the rural family for each socioeconomic category, we have the following comparison:

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Socioeconomic Category	Relative Economic Wellbeing Expressed as Percentage Above or Below Minimum Income <u>1/</u>
Family without acces to land	32% below
Family cultivates less 1 ha.	16% below
Family cultivates 1-5 ha.	65% above
Average family	6% above

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1/ Personal income (including cash and non-cash income) is taken as the indicator of family wellbeing.

The two lowest income groups are considerably below the minimum required income. It is obvious that these two socioeconomic categories are not able to save at all.

As an average, 40% of the total income earned by a rural family in 1973 was paid in the form of food, lodging, rent and medical care. The quality of the service or staple provided is usually worse than what the money equivalent could buy in the market.

A comparison of real incomes for families in the first two socioeconomic categories between 1953 and 1973 shows that family income in 1973 is almost the same than in 1953. 1/ This means a rate of growth of near zero per year. The average annual rate of growth in real family income for the nation as a whole (deflated also by consumer price index) is about 0.8% per year.

The average money wage for a male worker in 1953 was about 1.32 colones per day, in 1973 the average money wage was 2.10 per day. If payment in kind and services is included, average daily remuneration in 1953 was about 1.94 colones per day. 2/ In 1973 it was about 3.0 colones per day.

In 1974, minimum wage for a male worker was set by the government to a minimum of 3.10 colones per day; including food and services it would come to about 4.30 per day.

#### The Employment Problem

In the previous section we have seen that the level of income is related to land accessibility. In the following table we see that the levels of employment and unemployment are also related to this factor.

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1/ Income for 1953 has been computed on the basis of wage data found in the study of Ambrosini, Informe al Gobierno de El Salvador sobre los Asalariados Agrícolas. O.I.T., 1954, p. 34. This figure comes to about 580 colones per year. Using the consumer price index deflator for El Salvador given by the IMF's International Financial Statistics, Oct. 1974, 580 colones of 1955 at 1963 prices is 644 colones and 760 colones (average annual income of the two lowest socioeconomic groups in 1973) at 1963 prices is 649 colones.

2/ See Ambrosini, op. cit. p. 34.

Socioeconomic Category	Employment in Man/Days Per Year, Per Family (*)	Percentage of Unemployment Per Year
Family without access to land	190	65%
Family cultivates less 1 ha.	270	50%
Family cultivates 1-5 ha.	410	25%
Average family	290	47%

\* It is considered that the family has 550 man/days available per year (275 days x 2 working units per family). Source of data: From field survey of this mission.

The average figures shown are relatively high levels of unemployment considering the fact that there are favorable climatological factors that make employment possible in agriculture all year round.

The highest level of employment in the country as a whole is reached during the months of November, December and January (3 months). This season coincides with the harvest of coffee, cotton and some food crops. Probably 90% of the labor force is employed at this time.

From May through August (4 months) the levels of employment reach an average of about 60%, while the rest of the year (5 months) employment may average as low as 30%.

By far agricultural activities constitute the major component of rural employment. As a rule, the average rural laborer does not or cannot find work outside agricultural activities for more than 20 man/days per year per family. An exception is in the zones around Metropolitan San Salvador where employment in these types of activities could reach 40 man/days per year, per family. The type of non-agricultural work is usually some sort of temporary activity such as domestic service, commerce, or some menial work at low pay in urban centers.

Contribution of small farmers to national income and a comparison with the contribution of other socioeconomic groups

The following table shows the contribution to national personal income<sup>1/</sup> of the three socioeconomic groups considered in this study, namely those rural families who do not have access to land and those who cultivate less than 5 ha. Additional estimates are made for upper rural socioeconomic groups, not included in this study, and for the average urban family:

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1/ Includes cash and non-cash income.

Socioeconomic Category	Annual Family Income (Current Colones, 1973)	Number of Families	Millions of Current Colones (1973)
<u>Rural Sector</u>			
Families without access to land	680	85,000	58
Families cultivate less 1 ha.	840	133,000	97
Families cultivate 1-5 ha.	1,650	104,000	176
Families cultivate more than 5 less than 50 ha. <sup>1/</sup>	10,000 <u>1/</u>	31,000	310
Families cultivate more 50 ha.	70,000 <u>1/</u>	4,000	280
<u>Urban Sector</u>			
Average urban family	8,000 <u>1/</u>	250,000	2,000
<b>Totals for El Salvador</b>		<b>607,000</b>	<b>2,921</b>

1/ These are the mission's rough estimates based on verbal information from various sources.

## II. THE MAJOR GLOBAL PROBLEMS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In this chapter an attempt is made to place the problems outlined in the previous chapter within the context of regional development.

This approach is useful both conceptually and operationally. By placing the macroproblems on a particular spatial setting, it becomes possible to differentiate particular characteristics of each problem, a fact that may prove crucial for the success of nationally determined sets of policies or remedies intended in general for that area.

Our task here is two fold.

(a) Three major regions are defined in terms of their land, labor and income characteristics and then we outline the elements of a spatial strategy on the basis of which to formulate long term recommendations for the problems of rural poverty, unemployment and population growth.

(b) Nine areas are delimited. These areas are differentiated in terms of population, income and employment characteristics, as spatial units on which to formulate alternative combination of policies and investment projects as short and medium term instruments to attack the problems of rural poverty and unemployment.

In other words, (a) aims at changing the structural conditions through a spatial development strategy and (b) improving the situation within the present socioeconomic structure with the help of short and medium run instruments.

A Conceptualization of Development Space in El Salvador

Graph 1 presents a conceptualization scheme of how we visualize present space relationships among the various population centers in the territory of El Salvador.

The salient characteristic is the strong dominance that Metropolitan San Salvador exercises towards the rest of the towns indicated by the solid arrows, and the weak relationships that appear to exist among lower order centers.

The pattern is clearly the lack of development of second and third order towns.

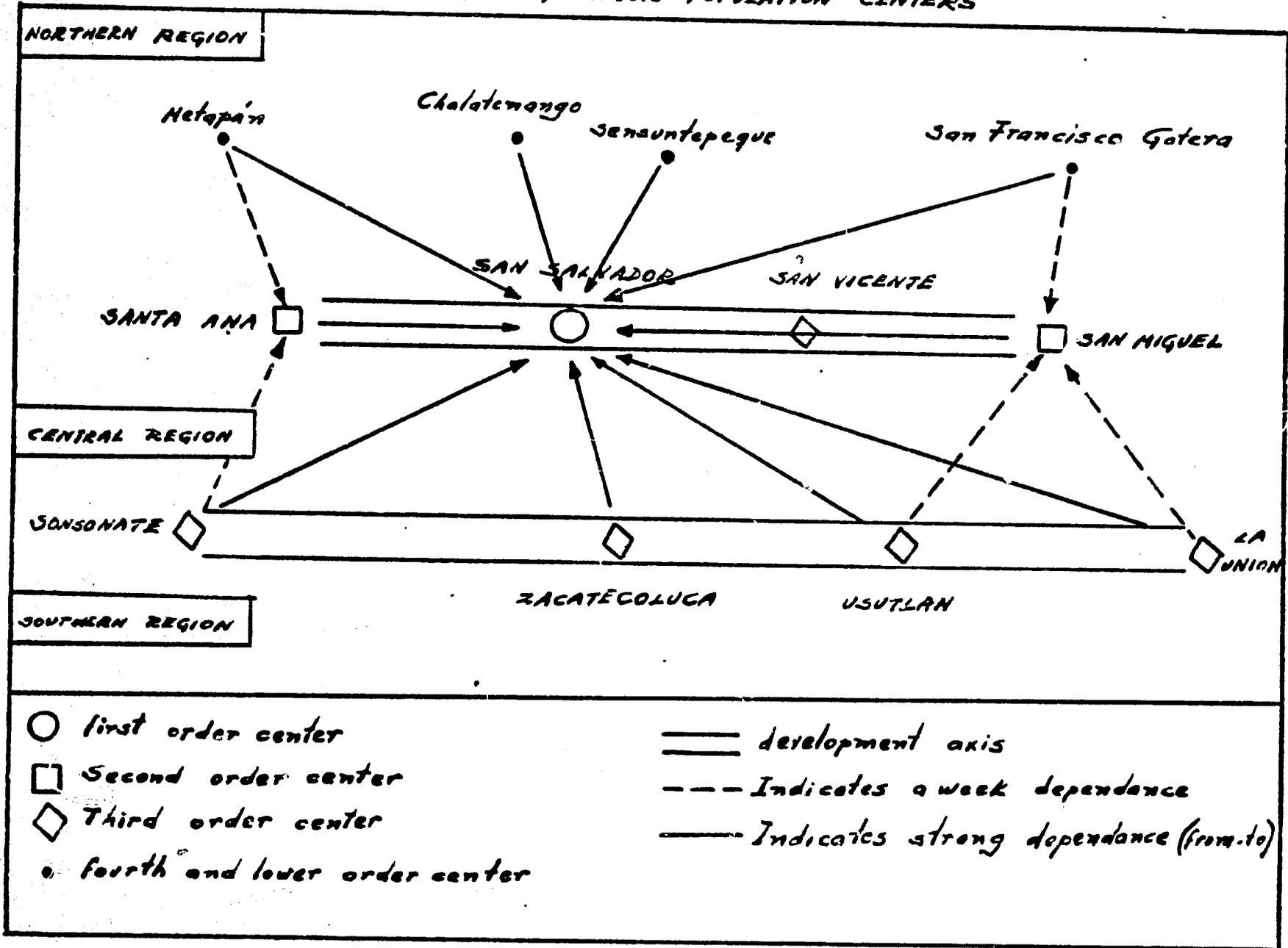
The rural population is more densely concentrated along the axis Santa Ana-San Salvador-San Miguel, which have been in the past the traditional development centers of El Salvador. These centers concentrate infrastructure so as to support activities which are not directly dependent on agriculture.

From an income and employment point of view, this means that a significant number of people, who live in these main centers, derive their income and find employment in activities other than agriculture.

These centers, namely the metropolitan area of San Salvador, Santa Ana and San Miguel, possess essentially urban characteristics with combined population of 700,000 in 1971 and approaching 900,000 in 1974.

**GRAPH I**

**A CONCEPTUALIZATION OF PRESENT SPACE RELATIONSHIPS  
IN EL SALVADOR AMONG MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS**



Source: IDB/IBRD/ATD Mission - EL SALVADOR, 1974

These three cities because they perform economic and administrative functions of the highest order and because most of public and private decision making is done here, constitute centers of first (Metropolitan San Salvador) and second order (Santa Ana and San Miguel) which exercise and economic and political dominance over the rest of the population centers of the country.

This axis, which concentrates a rural population of approximately 1.2 million, that is over 60% of the total rural population of El Salvador, defines what we would like to call the Central Region.

There is a secondary development axis of a more recent history. It is composed essentially of centers that may be classified as of third order. These are: Sonsonate, Zacatecoluca, Usulután and La Unión.

Although these latter towns have some industrial base and provide some services, they have a heavy dependence on agricultural production, particularly of the commercial crop variety, namely cotton, coffee and sugarcane. In this sense these centers could be considered as essentially of rural character. They provide a number of services to the rural areas and are economically and politically dependent from the main axis.

This secondary axis forms the backbone of what may be called the Southern Region.

There is a number of fourth order centers of rural character which cluster in the north and northeastern part of the country which do not form

a system (an axis) among themselves but rather depend on an unsystematic way from the main axis. This collection of towns conforms what may be called the Northern Region. Among the main centers in this region are Metapán, Chalatenango, Sesuntepeque, Jocoro, Santa Rosa, and San Francisco Gotera.

The essential characteristic of these centers is that they are dominated by agricultural activities and the number of people who derive their incomes and find employment outside agriculture is significantly small.

#### A Regional View of the Problems of Income and Employment

The northern region, particularly the northeastern part of it, is the poorest in terms of income per family and in the number of employment opportunities either in agricultural or non-agricultural activities. There are about 93,500 families in this region, that is about 26% of the total number of rural families of the nation. Their relative access to land is as shown in Table 1 below.

This region has become a labor supply pool for the seasonal manpower needs of the commercially oriented farms of the central and southern regions.

Table 1: Northern Region: Relative Access to Land. 1/

Number of Families	Without Access to Land	Cultivate Less 1 ha.	Cultivate 1 - 5 ha.	Cultivate More 5 ha.
93,500	10,320	32,015	36,885	14,280
(100%)	(11%)	(34%)	(40%)	(15%)

1/ Source: Agricultural Census, 1971, Dirección de Estadística y Censo; and this mission's estimate, 1974.

One fundamental characteristic of land accessibility in this region is the low percentage of landless families in relation to the central and southern regions.

Family income varies from 600 colones per year for families that have no access to land to 1,200 for families that cultivate less than 5 ha. Table 2 below shows these incomes for 3 socioeconomic categories. Their average income, which is about 830 colones, is the lowest of the three regions. About half of this income is earned outside the region and about 70% is earned in money.

Table 2: Northern Region: Rural Income per Family/Year (1973, current colones) 2/

Socioeconomic Category	Rural Income
Family without land	600
Family cultivates less 1 ha.	700
Family cultivates 1-5 ha.	1,200
Regional average for these 3 groups	830

2/ Source: Estimates from the field survey of the mission, 1974.

In general the average income for the family in the region is 25% below the level of income considered by the Government of El Salvador and this mission as the minimum to sustain an adequate level of welfare for the rural family. 1/

Families without access to land are unemployed about 70% of the working year (275 days), families who cultivate less than one hectare are unemployed about 55% of the working year, and families who cultivate more than 1 but less than 5 ha. are unemployed about 30% of the working year.

Although this study was not able to determine quantitatively the number of man/days employed in non agricultural activities, it is estimated that only about 5% of total rural employment is spent in activities not directly related to farming.

However, approximately 9 out of 10 people who are employed in the urban sector of this region work in activities that are directly related to agricultural activities. This dependence is greater in the eastern part and lower in the western part.

The central region is the most densely populated of all the three regions. There are about 194,000 rural families, that is about more than half of the total rural population of El Salvador lives here. Their relative access to land is shown in Table 3 below.

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1/ 1,000 colones per year at 1973 prices.

Table 3: Central Region: Relative Access to Land 1/

Number of Families	Without Access to Land	Cultivate Less 1 ha.	Cultivate 1 - 5 ha.	Cultivate More 5 ha.
194,000	60,740	64,280	54,260	14,720
(100%)	(31%)	(33%)	(28%)	(8%)

1/ Source: See table 1.

Most rural families make an annual income that varies from 700 colones for the families without access to land to 2,200 colones for the families who cultivate between 1 and 5 ha. of land.

Table 4 shows the income levels for these socioeconomic categories.

Table 4: Central Region: Rural Family Income per Year (1973, current colones) 2/

Socioeconomic Category	Rural Income
Family without access land	760
Family cultivates less 1 ha.	960
Family cultivates 1-5 ha.	2,200
Regional average for the 3 groups	1,307

2/ Source: See table 2.

Rural incomes in all levels are the highest of all 3 regions. This is due particularly to the existence of more fertile soils, greater opportunity for temporary and permanent hired labor for agricultural tasks and also because of greater opportunities for temporary non-agricultural work.

In general 70% of total family income is cash income.

In general the average family income for the three socioeconomic groups shown in Table 4, is about 30% above the level of income considered by the Government of El Salvador and this mission as the minimum to sustain a rural family. 1/

A family without access to land is unemployed about 60% of the working year (275 days) which is the lowest unemployment rate in the country for a family of this category. This is so even despite the fact that this region has more than one third of its population without access to land. Unemployment for a family who cultivates less than one hectare of land is about 48%, while unemployment for a family who cultivates between 1-5 ha. is about 20%.

This study estimates that about 12% of total man/days employed in the rural areas of this region is employed in activities not related directly to agricultural production (farming).

However, approximately 5 out of 10 people who are employed in the urban sector of this region work in activities related to agriculture. These are agroindustries, marketing, agrobusiness, government services, commerce and others.

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1/ 1,000 colones per year at 1973 prices.

The southern region contains about 19% of the total rural population of the country, or approximately 69,000 rural families. Their relative access to land is as shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Southern Region: Relative Access to Land 1/

Number of Families	Without Access to Land	Cultivate Less 1 ha.	Cultivate 1 - 5 ha.	Cultivate More 5 ha.
69,200 (100%)	23,746 (34%)	22,386 (33%)	17,296 (25%)	5,772 (8%)

1/ Source: See table 1.

In relation to the other regions, the access to land here is more severely limited. More than one third of rural families have no access to land and another third cultivates less than one ha. of land. This factor weighs heavily on dampening the levels of income and employment which otherwise would be higher for these latter groups considering the fact that soils here are much more fertile than on the northern region and that employment opportunities are potentially greater.

Consequently, income for the family in the category which has no access to land, 660 colones per year, is only 10% above that of similar category in the northern region. Family income for the group with less than one ha. is about 860 colones a year and for the group cultivating between 1-5 ha. is about 1,500 colones a year.

The average income for these 3 categories, which compose as seen on Table 5, 92% of the rural population, is about 1,000 colones per year, which is 25% above that of the northern region, and 30% below that of the central region.

In general, about 70% of this income is paid in money. The average family income in this region is at the level of income considered as minimum by the Government of El Salvador for sustaining a minimum level of economic wellbeing for a rural family. 1/

Table 6 illustrates the income differences for three socioeconomic groups.

Table 6: Southern Region: Rural Family Income per Year (1973, current colones)

Socioeconomic Category	Rural Income
Family without access to land	660
Family in farm less 1 ha.	860
Family in farm 1 - 5 ha.	1,530
Regional average for the 3 groups	1,020

A family without access to land is unemployed about 67% of the working year (275 days), while a family in the category of farm less than 1 ha. is

1/ 1,000 colones per year at 1973 prices.

unemployed 50% of the working year. Families in farms of more than one ha. but less than 5 ha. have a yearly rate of unemployment of about 26%.

Non-agricultural employment is estimated to be less than 7% of total rural employment in the region. It is estimated also that about 7 out of 10 urban jobs in the region are related to agricultural activities in the rural areas.

Elements for a Long Term Spatial Strategy for Increasing Rural Income and Employment

Although there seems to exist still significant ways of increasing employment and incomes in the rural areas by way of agricultural activities, it is clear that because of the rapid growth of labor force, in the long run employment opportunities, as well as higher incomes will have to be obtained outside the agricultural sector. In other words, the problem of expanding rural employment and incomes in the long run is tied up to the problem of creating employment and income opportunities in the industrial and service sectors of the economy. This is a complex matter involving changes in the socioeconomic structure of the country. An important part of this change could be achieved by:

- (a) inducing some rural centers of significant urban characteristics and which have a potential to become development centers, to act as agents of structural changes. This would involve the development of industries and higher order services which would create more jobs for the rural people in and around these centers.
- (b) revitalization of urban centers, which were former or traditional growth centers. This means that these centers would act as recipients of activities and functions decentralized from the metropolis.

This implies a multisectoral approach and a representation of the needs of the particular region as a better foundation on which to base a successful development effort.

In this regard, it would appear, that the best way to expand and diversify the agricultural and industrial base would be by concentrating the development efforts in strengthening interdependence, that is, functional linkages along the secondary axis and building a hierarchy of functions between the main axis and the secondary axis.

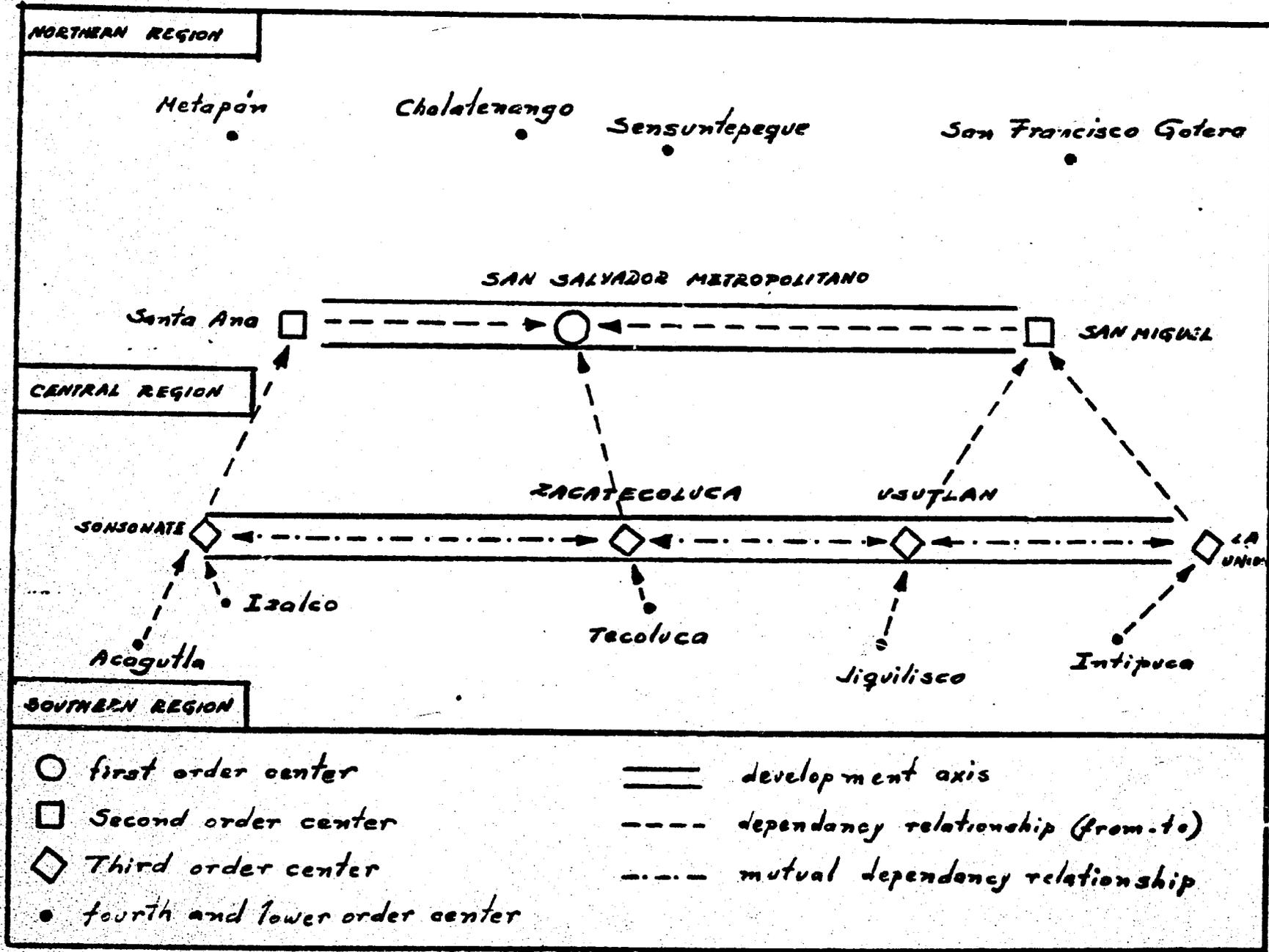
This effort would mean to induce the development of Sonsonate, Zacatecoluca, Usulután, and La Unión, and possibly Ahuachapan, by increasing their interdependency along the secondary development axis shown in Graph II, and diminishing their dependency on Metropolitan San Salvador. These rural centers should act as main innovating centers for promoting socioeconomic changes in the rural population and would be the seat of light manufacture industry directed towards the internal market.

A second effort should be directed to revitalizing the urban centers of Santa Ana and San Miguel. This could be done by decentralizing the heavier export industries from Metropolitan San Salvador and some higher order service functions.

Because the north-eastern subregion is the poorest in the country and also where unemployment is the highest, the first and priority effort should be directed there. This should entail the revitalization of San Miguel, and the development of a new growth pole around the La Unión-Usulután-San Miguel

# GRAPH II

## A CONCEPTUALIZATION SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT SPACE IN EL SALVADOR



Source: IDB/IBRD/AID Mission - EL SALVADOR, 1974

triangle. This development triangle should pull Osicala, Jccoro, San Francisco Gotera, Santa Rosa de Lima, in the north; the rural areas west of El Carmen, and Olomega, as well as the areas around Usulután and San Miguel and those within the triangle itself.

This strategy would, in the short run, increase employment in agriculture, but more significantly it would be directed to the long run problem of finding job opportunities in non-agricultural activities, i.e. industrial and service jobs.

The elements of spatial strategy that we have outlined above are only part of an overall development strategy which needs to be put forward for El Salvador. Here no such attempt has been made. We have only tried to point out the fact that the problem of rural income and employment requires for its solution fundamental changes in the socioeconomic structure of the country. Part of this solution consists of rearranging the present use of space so as to promote development.

Change of the socioeconomic structure, however, is a long run proposition. In so far as short and medium run solutions are also required, it is necessary to work within the present socioeconomic structure as it exists today.

Elements for a short and medium term strategy for rural incomes and employment

We have pointed out earlier that there still seems to be a number of opportunities available for increasing employment and incomes in agriculture

without fundamental changes in structural conditions. However, the problem is not simple. It is conditioned to a host of interrelated technical and institutional problems, namely:

- (a) access to land
- (b) credit for small farmers
- (c) technical assistance and education of the rural family
- (d) changing the composition and innovating the traditional food crop mix
- (e) changing the composition and innovating the commercial crop mix
- (f) participation of lower income strata of the rural population in higher profit commercial crop activities.

We cannot know of these opportunities a priori unless we know quite well a number of technical and socioeconomic characteristics of the areas where such increments are possible.

We do not have such detailed information. However, it is possible to outline roughly some socioeconomic characteristics of a limited number of areas which should serve as a basic reference to development officials as criteria for selecting investment projects.

We take advantage of our earlier regionalization of the country and add additional ecological criteria to come up with 9 areas as shown in the accompanying map. We claim here that for each area a different set of policies and projects is required on account of somewhat differentiated socioeconomic characteristics. In the Appendix<sup>#1</sup> of this report major socioeconomic characteristics for each area are listed and in addition in Appendix # 2

a detailed composition of these areas by provinces, area and population is shown. Table I in the text summarizes basic demographic data and extension by area and region.

On the basis of the socioeconomic information gathered for the nine areas, it appears that development efforts in the short run should be placed by stages in the following order and on the following areas:

Time	Prioritary areas
(1975-1977) first stage	Areas 7, 4 and 9
(1977-1979) second stage	Areas 1, 5, 6
(1979-1981) third stage	Areas 2 and 8

TABLE I

EL SALVADOR: REGIONAL AREAS - EXTENSION AND POPULATION

	<u>AREA 1</u>	<u>AREA 4</u>	<u>AREA 7</u>	<u>REGION I</u>
Extension Km <sup>2</sup>	1,102	2,439	4,046	7,587
Total population	76,000	242,000	388,000	706,000
Rural population	61,000	183,000	320,000	564,000
Density per Km <sup>2</sup>	69	39	94	88
	<u>AREA 2</u>	<u>AREA 5</u>	<u>AREA 8</u>	<u>REGION II</u>
Extension Km <sup>2</sup>	1,969	5,186	1,934	9,089
Total population	469,000	1,454,000	339,000	2,262,000
Rural population	276,000	673,000	217,000	1,166,000
Density per Km <sup>2</sup>	244	280	175	233
	<u>AREA 3</u>	<u>AREA 6</u>	<u>AREA 9</u>	<u>REGION III</u>
Extension Km <sup>2</sup>	1,210	2,370	599	4,179
Total population	185,000	328,000	14,000	587,000
Rural population	124,000	242,000	42,000	415,000
Density per Km <sup>2</sup>	153	138	124	138

Source: Censos Nacionales de 1971, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, El Salvador, and IDB-IBRD-AID Tripartite Mission - August 1974.

**III. THE IMPACT OF THE PROJECTS RECOMMENDED BY THE MISSION ON THE LEVELS OF RURAL INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT**

**1. Projects at Regional Level**

In the following tables an estimate is made of the additional employment and income generated by each of the projects recommended by the mission, by area.

**Area 1**

Name of Project	Man/Days (1,000)				Income per year */ (1,000 colones)			
	1st	3rd	5th	10th	1st	3rd	5th	10th
Rural Roads	82	82	82	82	656	656	656	656
Reforestation	104	189	76	53	448	813	328	229
<b>Totals</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>885</b>

\*/ Income from wages, at 4.30 colones per man/day for reforestation and at 8.00 colones per man/day (average of 10 colones for construction and 6 for maintenance) for rural roads. Values are not discounted.

**Area 2**

Name of Project	Man/Days (1,000)				Income per year */ (1,000 colones)			
	1st	3rd	5th	10th	1st	3rd	5th	10th
Rural Roads	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	856	856	856	856
Fertilizers	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	1,546	1,546	1,546	1,546
Glucose	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	20	20	20	20
Yeast	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	57	57	57	57
Tableros	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	462	462	462	462
Chalchuapa-Atiquizava (Irrigation)	14.8	43.4	72.0	44.8	64	187	310	193
Nahuizalco (Irrigation)	29.7	86.9	144.0	89.3	128	374	619	384
<b>Totals</b>	<b>300.0</b>	<b>385.8</b>	<b>471.5</b>	<b>389.6</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>3,518</b>

\*/ Wages for irrigation projects are 4.30 colones per man/day. Industrial wages are given a value of 14 colones per man/day.

Area 3

Name of Project	Man/Days (1,000)				Income per year (1,000 colones)			
	1st	3rd	5th	10th	1st	3rd	5th	10th
Rural Roads	43	43	43	43	344	344	344	344
Menta (Agro-ind.)	45	48	48	48	193	235	235	235
Sonsonate Milk	33	173	173	173	628	1,230	1,230	2,043
La Barranca (Irrigation)	6	18	30	19	26	78	130	80
Bola de Marte (Irrigation)	3	9	15	9	13	39	65	40
La Barranca 2nd Stage	9	26	43	27	38	112	186	115
<b>Totals</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>2,857</b>

Area 4

Name of Project	Man/Days (1,000)				Income per year (1,000 colones)			
	1st	3rd	5th	10th	1st	3rd	5th	10th
Rural Roads	81	81	81	81	648	648	648	648
Reforestation	104	189	76	53	448	813	328	229
Aguacaliente-La Reina (milk and beef)	36	96	96	96	638	826	896	1,713
Support for small producers' coops.	155	465	-	-	1,050	3,150	-	-
El Carmen (Irrigation)	1	2	4	3	4	9	18	18
<b>Totals</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>5,516</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>2,608</b>

Area 5

Name of Project	Man/Days (1,000)				Income per year (1,000 colones)			
	1st	3rd	5th	10th	1st	3rd	5th	10th
Rural Roads	293	293	293	293	2,344	2,344	2,344	2,344
Sesame (Agroind.)	672	692	692	692	2,890	3,198	3,198	3,198
Terebinto (Agroind.)	700	714	714	714	3,010	3,200	3,200	3,200
Hortalizas (Agroind.)	1,800	1,816	1,816	1,816	7,740	7,960	7,960	7,960
Cúrcuma (Agroind.)	17	20	20	20	73	115	115	115
Achiote (Agroind.)	23	26	26	26	99	141	141	141
Lemon Grass (Agroind.)	42	44	44	44	181	209	209	209
Sugar Jiboa (Agroind.)	304	387	387	387	1,307	2,462	2,462	2,462
Support for Small Produc- ers' coops.	155	465	-	-	1,050	3,150	-	-
Opico (Irrigation)	2	6	10	6	8	26	43	27
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>4,463</b>	<b>4,002</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>18,702</b>	<b>22,805</b>	<b>19,672</b>	<b>19,656</b>

Area 6

Name of Project	Man/Days (1,000)				Income per year (1,000 colones)			
	1st	3rd	5th	10th	1st	3rd	5th	10th
Rural Roads	47	47	47	47	376	376	376	376
Las Pampas (Irrigation)	6	17	28	17	25	74	123	77
Hacienda Nueva (Irrigation)	8	24	40	24	35	102	170	106
El Jocote (Irrigation)	6	18	30	18	27	78	130	81
San Antonio Potrerillos (Irrigation)	3	10	17	11	15	45	74	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>686</b>

Area 7

Name of Project	Man/Days (1,000)				Income per year (1,000 colones)			
	1st	3rd	5th	10th	1st	3rd	5th	10th
Rural Roads	158	158	158	158	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264
Oregano (Agroind.)	504	540	540	540	2,167	2,671	2,671	2,671
Reforestation	104	189	76	53	448	813	328	229
Chapeltique -Sesori (Beef & Milk)	99	144	144	144	667	861	861	2,362
Chapeltique (Irrigation)	2	6	10	6	9	26	43	26
Chapeltique (2nd Stage)	12	36	60	37	53	156	260	161
<b>Totals</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>4,608</b>	<b>5,791</b>	<b>5,427</b>	<b>7,213</b>

Area 8

Name of Project	Man/Days (1,000)				Income per year (1,000 colones)			
	1st	3rd	5th	10th	1st	3rd	5th	10th
Rural Roads	107	107	107	107	856	856	856	856
Total	107	107	107	107	856	856	856	856

Area 9

Name of Project	Man/Days (1,000)				Income per year (1,000 colones)			
	1st	3rd	5th	10th	1st	3rd	5th	10th
Rural Roads	12	12	12	12	96	96	96	96
Total	12	12	12	12	96	96	96	96

2. Projects at National Level

Name of Project	Man/Days (1,000)				Income per year <sup>*/</sup> (1,000 colones)			
	1st	3rd	5th	10th	1st	3rd	5th	10th
Irrigation (National Watersheds)	44	130	216	134	192	560	929	576
Extension, Research & Production of Seeds	65	69	73	73	1,350	1,380	1,460	1,460
Totals	109	199	289	207	1,542	1,940	2,389	2,036

<sup>\*/</sup> Wages of extension workers and researchers estimated at 20 colones per day.

3. Total Employment and Income Generated by Projects Recommended by the Mission

Year:	Man/Days (1,000)				Income per year (1,000 colones)			
	1st	3rd	5th	10th	1st	3rd	5th	10th
	6,187		6,541		30,002			

## CONCLUSIONS

In general the projects recommended by the mission comply with the objectives put forward by the national development plan 1973-1977 <sup>1/</sup>. They differ from the latter in the fact that they are biased in the direction of the lowest socioeconomic groups of the country. This fact is not in itself a contradiction to the general aims of the plan insofar as the plan itself recommends better income distribution development schemes.

This mission attempts to comply with this latter objective by giving emphasis to increase of employment in the lowest income families, namely those families that do not have access to land and those who cultivate less than 1 ha.

The employment targets established by the above mentioned plan provide an increase of employment of about 3.5 million man-day per year between 1971 and 1977.

As can be seen from the previous tables, if all projects recommended by the mission could be ordered in a time-horizon similar to that of our tables, then the projects would give a total increase in employment of about 6.1 million man-days in the first year of the realization of these projects. This is equivalent to saying that about 11,000 families would find full time employment (275 days per year).

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<sup>1/</sup> Objectives of the rural sector are indicated in the Plan de Desarrollo Agropecuario 1973-1977, CONAPLAN, 1973 p. 32.

Average family income as a result of the projects, i.e. for the projects families, would be around 2,600 colones per year, the first year of the projects.

Comparing with the average family income for the 3 socioeconomic groups considered in this study, the families benefiting from the projects would have an improvement of over 160%.



APPENDIX # 1

AREA 1

Extension: 1,102 Km<sup>2</sup>  
Population: 76,000  
     rural 61,000  
     urban 15,000  
Density: 69 per Km<sup>2</sup>, lowest of all nine areas

Principal urban center: Metapan, 8,000 persons.

Access to land:

total number of rural families	without access to land	cultivate less 1 ha.	cultivate 1-5 has.	cultivate more 5 has.
10,000 100%	2,500 25%	4,300 43%	2,200 22%	1,000 10%

Rural family income per year:

socioeconomic category	1/		2/	
	rural income (colones, 1973)	% income earned outside the area	% income earned	% income earned in cash
family without access to land	700	-	-	-
family cultivates less 1 ha.	800	-	-	-
family cultivates 1-5 has.	1,400	-	-	-
AVERAGE family	960	40%		68%

Relative economic welfare of the rural family with respect to minimum required income (1000 colones per year, per family, 1973): +

socioeconomic category	% above/below
family without access to land	30% below
family cultivates less 1 ha.	20% below
family cultivates 1-5 has.	40% above
AVERAGE family	4% below

+ This basic income is for a family of 6 persons and covers food, lodging dress. There is no provision for any savings. It was recalculated from the original figure of 800 colones obtained by the study on minimum rural wages, 1965. Estudios Estadísticos y Económicos del Salario Mínimo Agropecuario en El Salvador, Government of El Salvador; p. 9.

- 1/ Includes income from agricultural as well as non-agricultural activities.  
 2/ Refers to that part of income earned by temporary migration.

Rural employment and unemployment:

socioeconomic category	man/days employed per year per family	percentage of unemployment per year +
family without access to land	190	66%
family cultivates less 1 ha.	270	51%
family cultivates 1-5 has.	390	29%
AVERAGE family	283	49%

+ With respect to 550 man/days available per family and per year (275 days x 2 working units per family.).

Calendar of employment per month:

See attached table.

Migration:

Permanent migration is strong particularly of young men who leave for Chalatenango and San Salvador. About 3,000 families migrate temporarily to work in the harvest of coffee in areas 2 and 3 during the months of November, December and January.

Level of wages:

Average wage for a male worker is about 2.40 colones per day.

List of main problems as perceived by the Ministry of Agriculture:

A survey carried out by Extensión Agrícola of the Ministry of Agriculture was able to determine a list of priority problems for specific extension zones in the country.

In general there are two types of problems; one related to natural resources and technology and the other related to socioeconomic problems. Among the problems listed for this area are:

socioeconomic

population growth  
health  
nutrition  
education

natural resources and technology

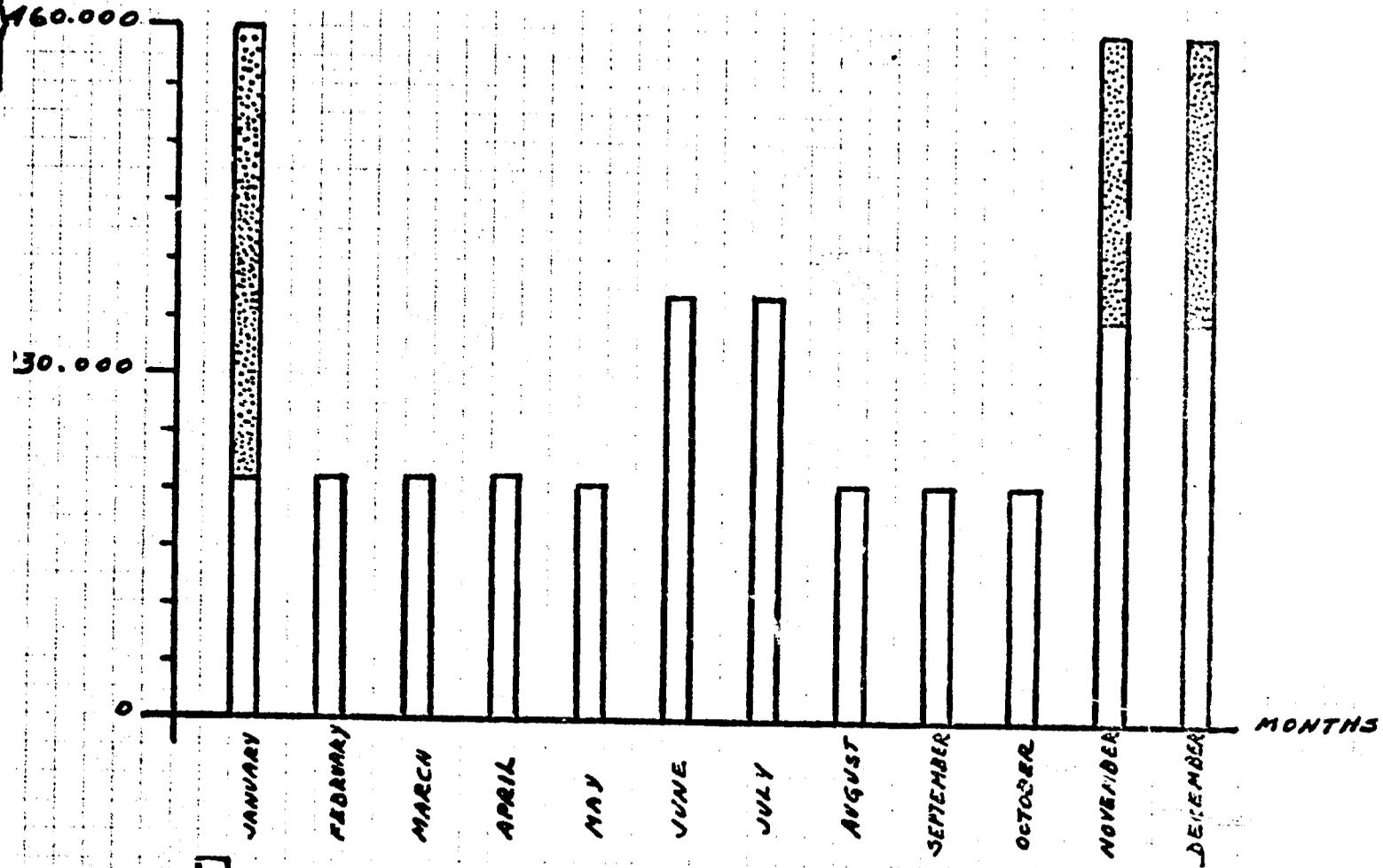
erosion  
production of corn  
cattle production

**AREA 1**

SAN SALVADOR - 1973

CALENDAR OF MANDAYS EMPLOYED PER MONTH  
FOR ALL SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES

MAXIMUM NUMBER  
OF MANDAYS  
AVAILABLE IN  
THE AREA



□ EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA  
▒ EMPLOYMENT OUTSIDE THE AREA

AREA 2

<u>Extension:</u>	1,969 Km <sup>2</sup>
<u>Population:</u>	469,000
rural	276,000
urban	193,000
<u>Density:</u>	244 per Km <sup>2</sup>

Principal urban center: Santa Ana, 98,000 persons.

Access to land:

total number of rural families	without access to land	cultivate less 1 ha.	cultivate 1-5 has.	cultivate more 5 has.
46,000 (100%)	10,580 (23%)	14,720 (32%)	17,020 (37%)	3,680 (8%)

Rural family income per year:

socioeconomic category	rural income (colones, 1973)	% income earned off the area	% income earned in money
family without access to land	800	-	-
family cultivates less 1 ha.	1,100	-	-
family cultivates 1-5 has.	2,400	-	-
AVERAGE family	1,430	insignificant	68%

Relative economic welfare of the rural family with respect to minimum required income (1,000 colones per year, 1973): +

socioeconomic category	% above/below
family without access to land	20% below
family cultivates less 1 ha.	10% above
family cultivates 1-5 has.	140% above
AVERAGE family	43% above

+ This basic income is calculated for a family of 6 persons and covers food, lodging, dress, and a small amount for recreation. There is no provision for any savings. It was recalculated from the original figure of 800 colones obtained by the study on minimum rural wages in 1965. See: Estudios Estadísticos y Económicos del Salario Mínimo Agropecuario en El Salvador, document Ministry of Labor, Government of El Salvador; p. 9.

Rural employment and unemployment:

socioeconomic category	man/days employed per year per family	percentage of unemployment per year +
family without access to land	200	64%
family cultivates less 1 ha.	280	49%
family cultivates 1-5 has.	440	20%
AVERAGE family	310	44%

+ With respect to 550 man/days available per family and per year (275 days x 2 working units per family).

Calendar of employment per month:

See attached table.

Migration:

Temporary migration is strong within as well as towards this area. It occurs for the harvest season mainly during the months of November, December and January.

In the harvest period 1970-71 there were in this area approximately 16,000 temporary migrant families, of which 50% came from within the area. The other 50% come principally from areas 4 and 7. (Data obtained from Mr. Luis González, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Labor; El Salvador, August, 1974).

Level of wages:

Average wage for male worker is about 2.00 colones per day.

List of main problems as perceived by the Ministry of Agriculture:

A survey carried out by Extensuón Agrícola of the Ministry of Agriculture was able to determine a list of priority problems for specific extension zones in the country. In general there are two broad categories of problems; one related to natural resources and technology and the other related to socioeconomic problems. Among the problems listed for this area are:

<u>socioeconomic</u>	<u>natural resources and technology</u>
population growth	production of cattle
nutrition	production of corn
home education	production of beans

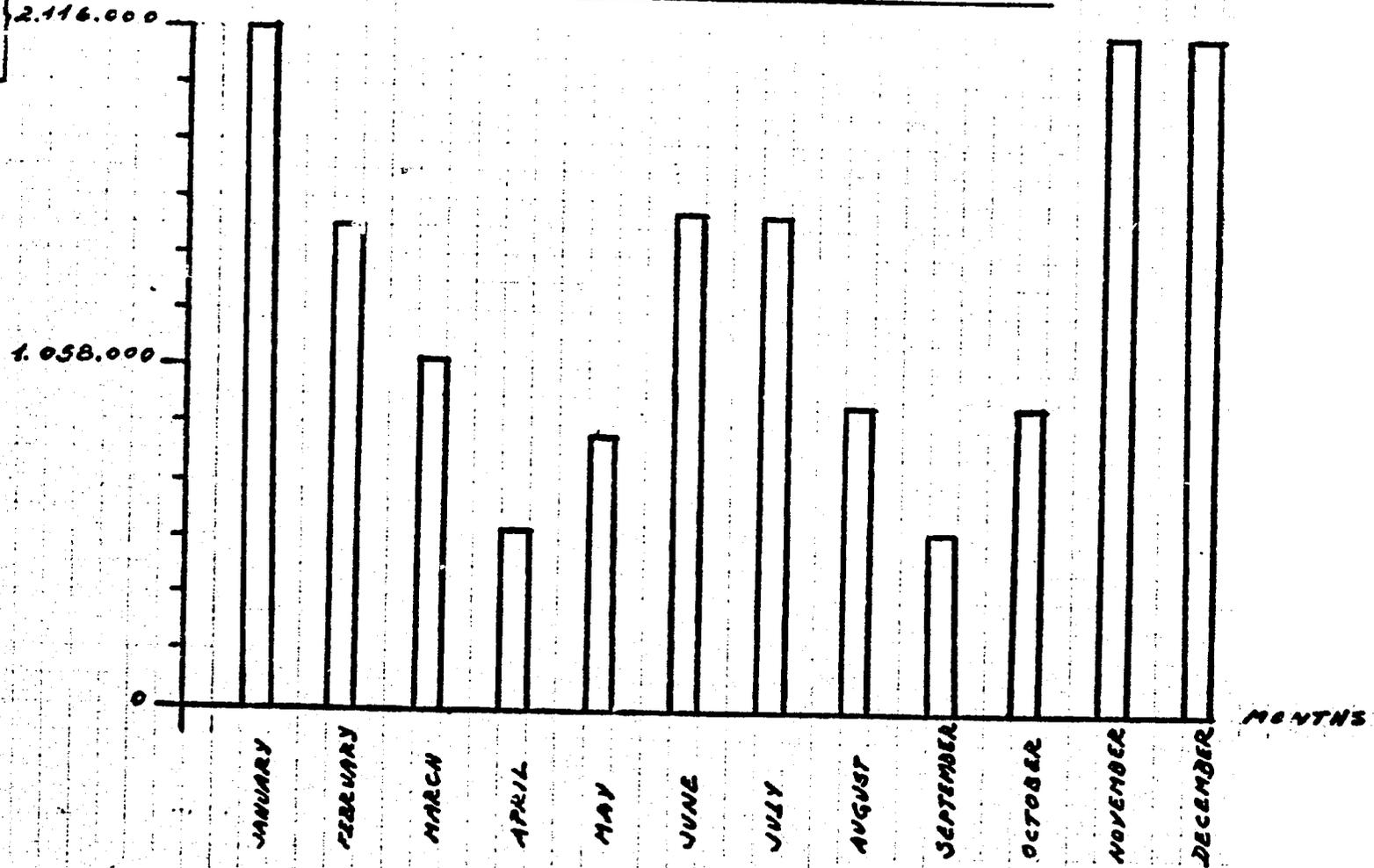
**AREA 2**

EL SALVADOR 1973

CALENDAR OF MANDAYS EMPLOYED PER MONTH

FOR ALL SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES

MAXIMUM NUMBER  
OF MANDAYS  
AVAILABLE IN  
THE AREA



### AREA 3

Extension:	1,210 Km <sup>2</sup>
Population:	185,000
rural	124,000
urban	61,000
Density:	153 per Km <sup>2</sup>

Principal urban center: Sonsonate, 33,000 persons

Access to land:

total number of rural families	without access to land	cultivate less 1 ha.	cultivate 1-5 has.	cultivate more 5 has.
21,000 (100%)	5,880 (28%)	10,080 (48%)	3,780 (18%)	1,260 (6%)

Rural family income per year:

socioeconomic category	rural income (colones, 1973)	% income earned off the area	% income earned in money
family without access to land	700	-	-
family cultivates less 1 ha.	900	-	-
family cultivates 1-5 has.	1,800	-	-
AVERAGE family	1,300	insignificant	62%

Relative economic welfare of the rural family with respect to minimum required income (800 colones per year, per family, 1965)+

socioeconomic category	% above/below
family without access to land	30% below
family cultivates less 1 ha.	10% below
family cultivates 1-5 has.	80% above
AVERAGE family	30% above

+ This basic income is calculated for a family of 6 persons and covers food, lodging, dress, and a small amount for recreation. There is no provision for any savings. It was calculated for the study on minimum rural wages in 1965. See: Estudios Estadísticos y Económicos del Salario Mínimo Agropecuario en El Salvador, document Ministry of Labor, Government of El Salvador; p.9.

Rural employment and unemployment:

socioeconomic category	man/days employed per year per family	percentage of unemployment per year +
family without access to land	190	66%
family cultivates less 1 ha.	290	47%
family cultivates 1-5 has.	420	24%
AVERAGE family	300	46%

+ With respect to 550 man/days available per family and per year (275 days x 2 working units per family).

Calendar of employment per month:

See attached table.

Migration:

Temporary migration of rural families is mostly limited to internal movements of families to the coffee and cotton harvests during the months of November, December and January.

In the harvest period 1970-71 there were about 3,500 temporary migrant families about 60% were from the area; the rest were mostly from areas 4 and 2. (For source of data, see area 2).

Level of wages:

Average wage for male workers is about 2.20 colones per day.

List of main problems as perceived by the Ministry of Agriculture

A survey carried out by Extensión Agrícola of the Ministry of Agriculture was able to determine a list of priority problems for specific extension zones in the country. In general there are two broad categories of problems; one related to natural resources and technology and the other related to socioeconomic problems. Among the problems listed for this area are:

socioeconomic

farm management  
nutrition

natural resources  
and technology

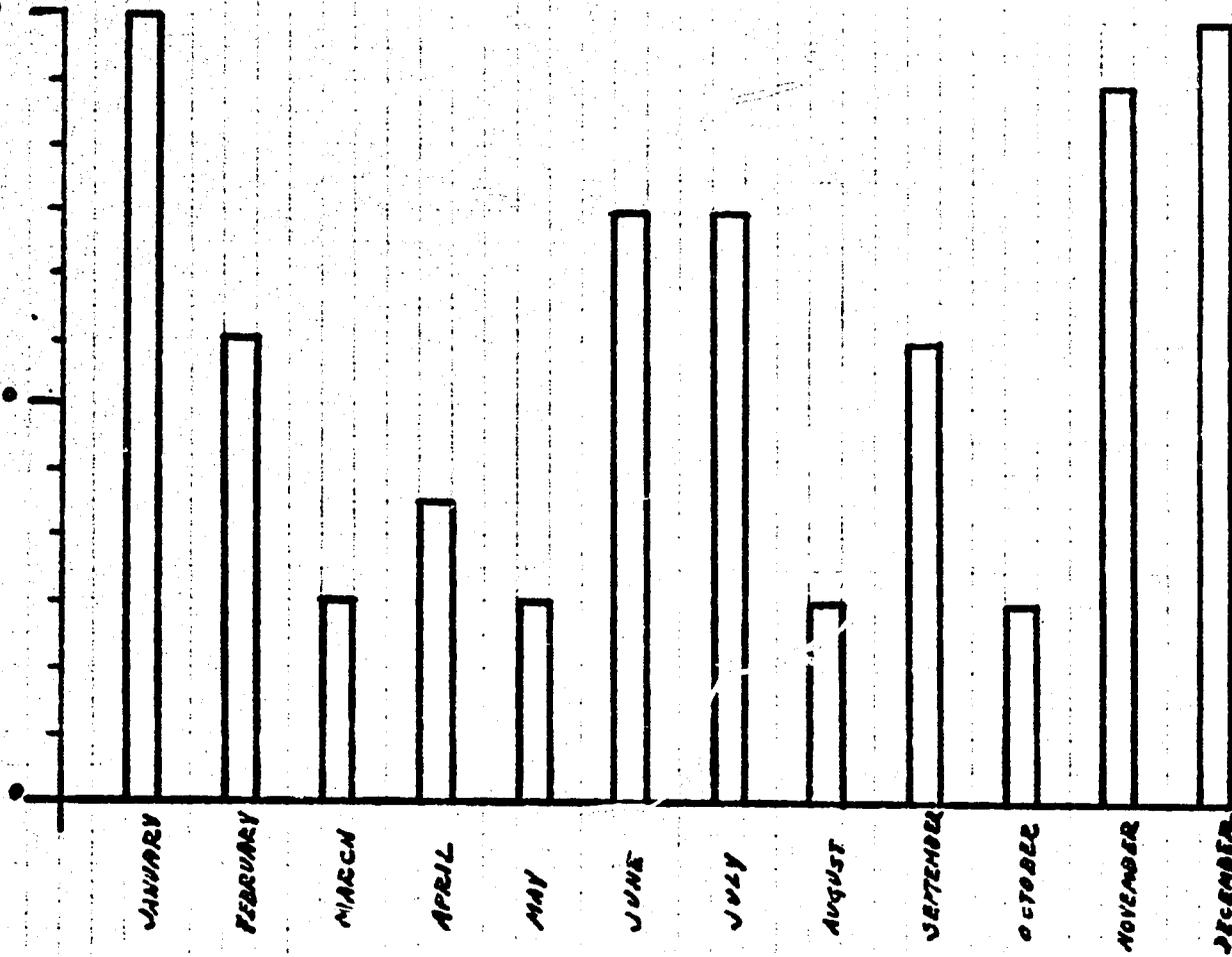
production of cattle  
production of corn  
production of soya bean

CALENDAR OF MANDAYS EMPLOYED PER MONTH  
FOR ALL SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES

MAXIMUM NUMBER  
OF MANDAYS  
AVAILABLE IN  
THE AREA

940.000

470.000



MONTHS

AREA 4

Extension: 2,439 Km<sup>2</sup>  
Population: 242,000  
    rural 183,000  
    urban 59,000  
Density 99 per Km<sup>2</sup>

Principal urban center: Chalatenango, 3,000 persons

Access to land:

total number of rural families	without access to land	cultivate less 1 ha.	cultivate 1-5 has.	cultivate more 5 has.
30,500 (100%)	3,500 (10%)	11,285 (37%)	11,895 (39%)	4,270 (14%)

Rural family income:

socioeconomic category	rural income (colones, 1973)	% income earned off the area	% income earned in money
family without access to land	600	-	-
family cultivates less 1 ha.	700	-	-
family cultivates 1-5 has.	1,300	-	-
AVERAGE family	860	50%	73%

Relative economic welfare of the rural family with respect to minimum required income (1,000 colones per year, per family, 1973): +

socioeconomic category	% above/below
family without access to land	40% below
family cultivates less 1 ha.	30% below
family cultivates 1-5 has.	30% above
AVERAGE family	14% below

+ This basic income is calculated for a family of 6 persons and covers food, lodging, dress, and a small amount for recreation. There is no provision for any savings. It was calculated for the study of minimum rural wages in 1965. See: Estudios Estadísticos y Económicos del Salario Mínimo Agropecuario en El Salvador, document Ministry of Labor, Government of El Salvador; p.9.

Rural employment and unemployment:

socioeconomic category	man/days employed per year per family	percentage of unemployment per year +
family without access to land	170	70%
family cultivates less 1 ha.	250	55%
family cultivates 1-5 has.	380	31%
AVERAGE family	267	52%

+ With respect to 550 man/days available per family and per year (275 days x 2 working units per family).

Calendar of employment per month:

See attached sheet.

Migration:

There is a strong permanent outmigration to San Salvador and San Miguel: Temporary migration is also quite strong particularly during November and December.

During the harvest periods (Nov. and Dec.) in 1970-71 about 2,300 families were reported to have left this area for work mainly in areas 2 and 3 and 5 (for source of information, see similar item, area 2).

Level of wages:

Average wage for a male worker is 1.90 colones per day.

List of main problems as perceived by the Ministry of Agriculture

A survey carried out by Extensión Agrícola of the Ministry of Agriculture was able to determine a list of priority problems for specific extension zones in the country. In general there are two broad categories of problems; one related to natural resources and technology and the other related to socioeconomic problems. Among the problems listed for this area are:

socioeconomic

health  
nutrition  
population growth

natural resources  
and technology

erosion

**AREA 4**

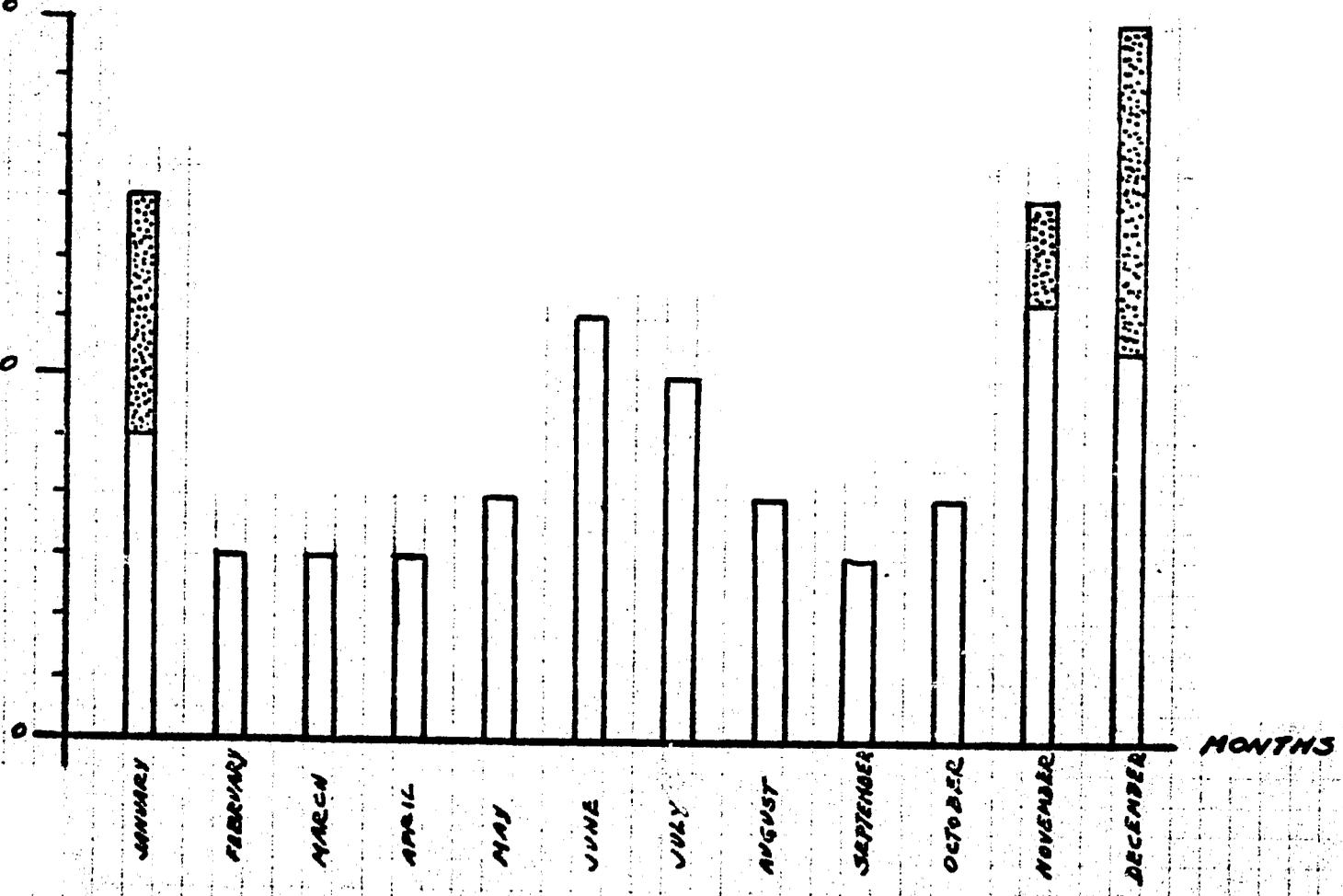
EL SALVADOR 1973

CALENDAR OF MANDAYS EMPLOYED PER MONTH  
FOR ALL SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES

MAXIMUM NUMBER  
OF MANDAYS  
AVAILABLE IN  
THE AREA

1,463,000

701,500



EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA



EMPLOYMENT OUTSIDE THE AREA

AREA 5

Extension: 5,186 Km<sup>2</sup>  
Population: 1,454,000  
    rural 673,000  
    urban 781,000  
Density: 280 Km<sup>2</sup>

Principal urban center: Metropolitan San Salvador 500,000 persons.

Access to land:

total number of rural families	without access to land	cultivate less 1 ha.	cultivate 1-5 has.	cultivate more 5 has.
112,000 (100%)	43,680 (39%)	36,960 (33%)	24,640 (22%)	6,720 (6%)

Rural family income per year:

socioeconomic category	rural income (colones, 1973)	% income earned off the area	% income earned in money
family without access to land	700	-	-
family cultivates less 1 ha.	800	-	-
family cultivates 1-5 has.	2,200	-	-
AVERAGE family	1,230	20%	63%

Relative economic welfare of the rural family with respect to minimum required income (1,000 colones per year, per family, 1973): +

socioeconomic category	% above/below
family without access to land	30% below
family cultivates less 1 ha.	20% below
family cultivates 1-5 has.	120% above
AVERAGE family	23% above

+ This basic income is calculated for a family of 6 persons and covers food, lodging, dress, and a small amount for recreation. There is no provision for any savings. It was<sup>re</sup> calculated from the study on minimum rural wages in 1965. See: Estudios Estadísticos y Económicos del Salario Mínimo Agropecuario en El Salvador, document Ministry of Labor, Government of El Salvador; p.9.

Rural employment and unemployment:

socioeconomic category	man/days employed per year per family	percentage of unemployment per year
family without access to land	210	62%
family cultivates less 1 ha.	290	47%
family cultivates 1-5 has.	410	25%
AVERAGE family	303	45%

+ With respect to 550 man/days available per family and per year (275 days x 2 working units per family).

Calendar of employment per month:

See attached table.

Migration:

There is a substantial internal migration within the area, which occurs from October through January.

In the 1970-71 harvest season, it was reported that about 15,000 families migrated towards the coffee plantation zones in the Libertad province; of these only 11% came from outside the region mainly from areas 4, 6, 7, and 9.

There were also about 1,400 families who migrated out of the area to work in area 2, and 800 families to work in area 6.

Level of wages:

Average wage for a male rural worker was about 2.00 colones per day.

List of main problems as perceived by the Ministry of Agriculture:

A survey carried out by Extensión Agrícola of the Ministry of Agriculture was able to determine a list of priority problems for specific extension zones in the country. In general there are two broad categories of problems; one related to natural resources and technology and the other related to socioeconomic problems. Among the problems listed for this area are:

socioeconomic

access to land  
nutrition  
housing

natural resources  
and technology

erosion

# AREA 5

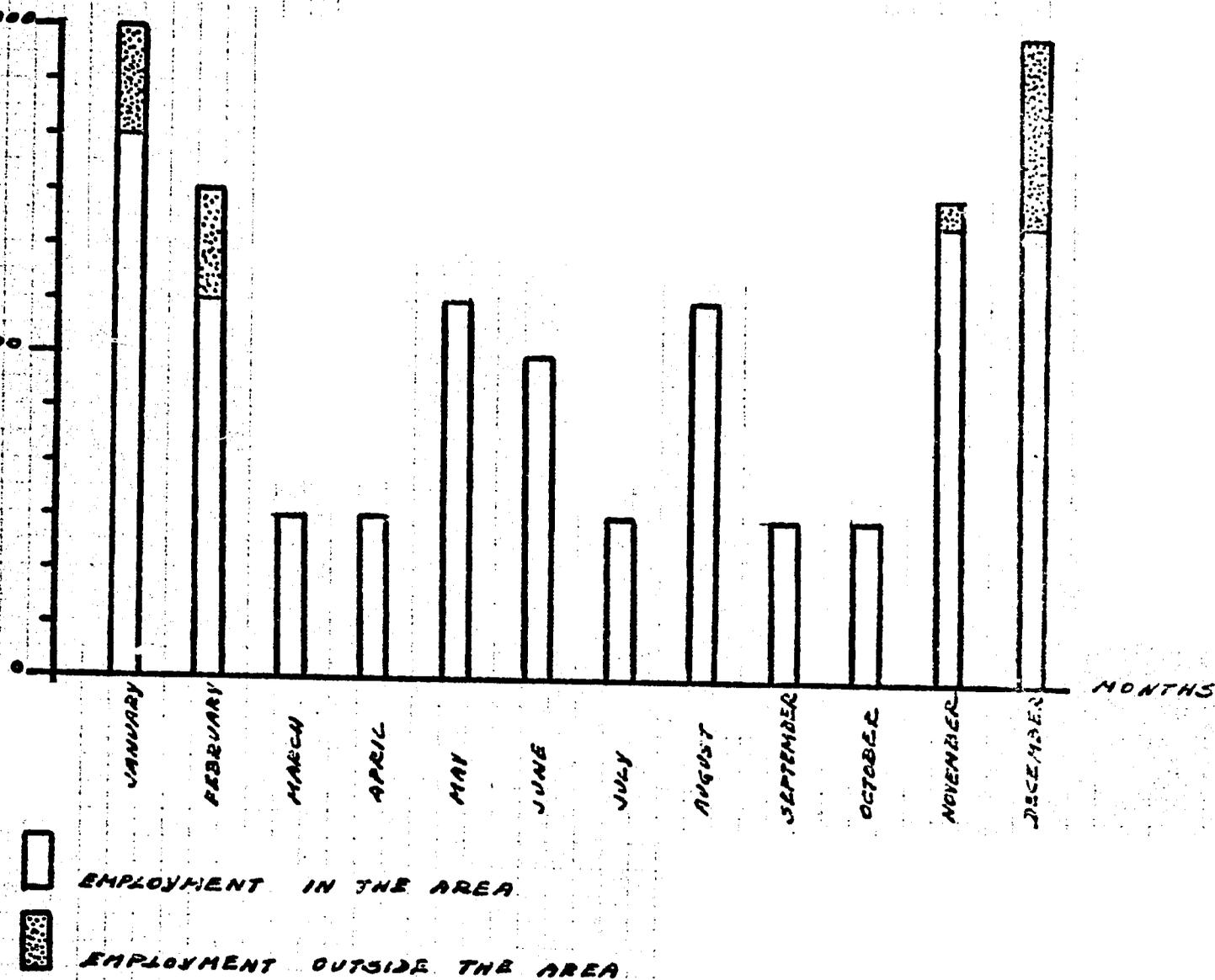
SAN SALVADOR - 1973

## CALENDAR OF MANDAYS EMPLOYED PER MONTH FOR ALL SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES

MAXIMUM NUMBER  
MANDAYS  
AVAILABLE IN  
E AREA

5,152,000

2,576,000



AREA 6

<u>Extension:</u>	2,370 Km <sup>2</sup>
<u>Population:</u>	328,000
rural	242,000
urban	86,000
<u>Density:</u>	138 per Km <sup>2</sup>

Principal urban center: Zacatecoluca, 53,000 persons; Usulután, 20,000 persons.

Access to land:

total number of rural families	without access to land	cultivate less 1 ha.	cultivate 1-5 has.	cultivate more 5 has.
40,000 (100%)	16,800 (42%)	9,600 (24%)	10,400 (26%)	3,200 (8%)

Rural family income per year:

socioeconomic category	rural income (colones, 1973)	% income earned off the area	% income earned in money
family without access to land	700	-	-
family cultivates less 1 ha.	800	-	-
family cultivates 1-5 has.	1,600	-	-
AVERAGE family	1,300	insignificant	76%

Relative economic welfare of the rural family with respect to minimum  
required income(1,000 colones per year, per family, 1973):+

socioeconomic category	% above/below
family without access to land	30% below
family cultivate less 1 ha.	20% below
family cultivates 1-5 has.	60% above
AVERAGE family	30% above

+ This basic income is calculated for a family of 6 persons and covers food, lodging, dress, and a small amount for recreation. There is no provision for any savings. It was calculated for the study on minimum rural wages in 1965. See: Estudios Estadísticos y Económicos del Salario Mínimo Agropecuario en El Salvador, document Ministry of Labor, Government of El Salvador; p.9.

Rural employment and unemployment:

socioeconomic category	man/days employed per year per family	percentage of unemployment per year +
family without access to land	180	67%
family cultivates less 1 ha.	280	49%
family cultivates 1-5 has.	420	24%
AVERAGE family	293	47%

+ With respect to 550 man/days available per family and per year (275 days x 2 working units per family).

Calendar of employment per month:

See attached table.

Migration

Permanent migration away from the area seems to be small.

Temporary migration into the area takes place during the months of December through January for the cotton harvest season.

There is considerable internal migration from the department of La Paz toward Usulután cotton zones during this same period.

In the harvest season of 1970-71 there were about 9,600 migrant families in the cotton harvest in Usulután; of these approximately 60% came from area 6 itself, about 23% came from area 8 and 17% came principally from areas 7 and 9. (For source of data, see area 2 same item).

Level of wages:

Average wage for a rural male worker is about 2.50 colones per day.

List of main problems as perceived by the Ministry of Agriculture

A survey carried out by Extensión Agrícola of the Ministry of Agriculture was able to determine a list of priority problems for specific extension zones in the country. In general there are two broad categories of problems; one related to natural resources and technology and the other related to socioeconomic problems. Among the problems listed for this area are:

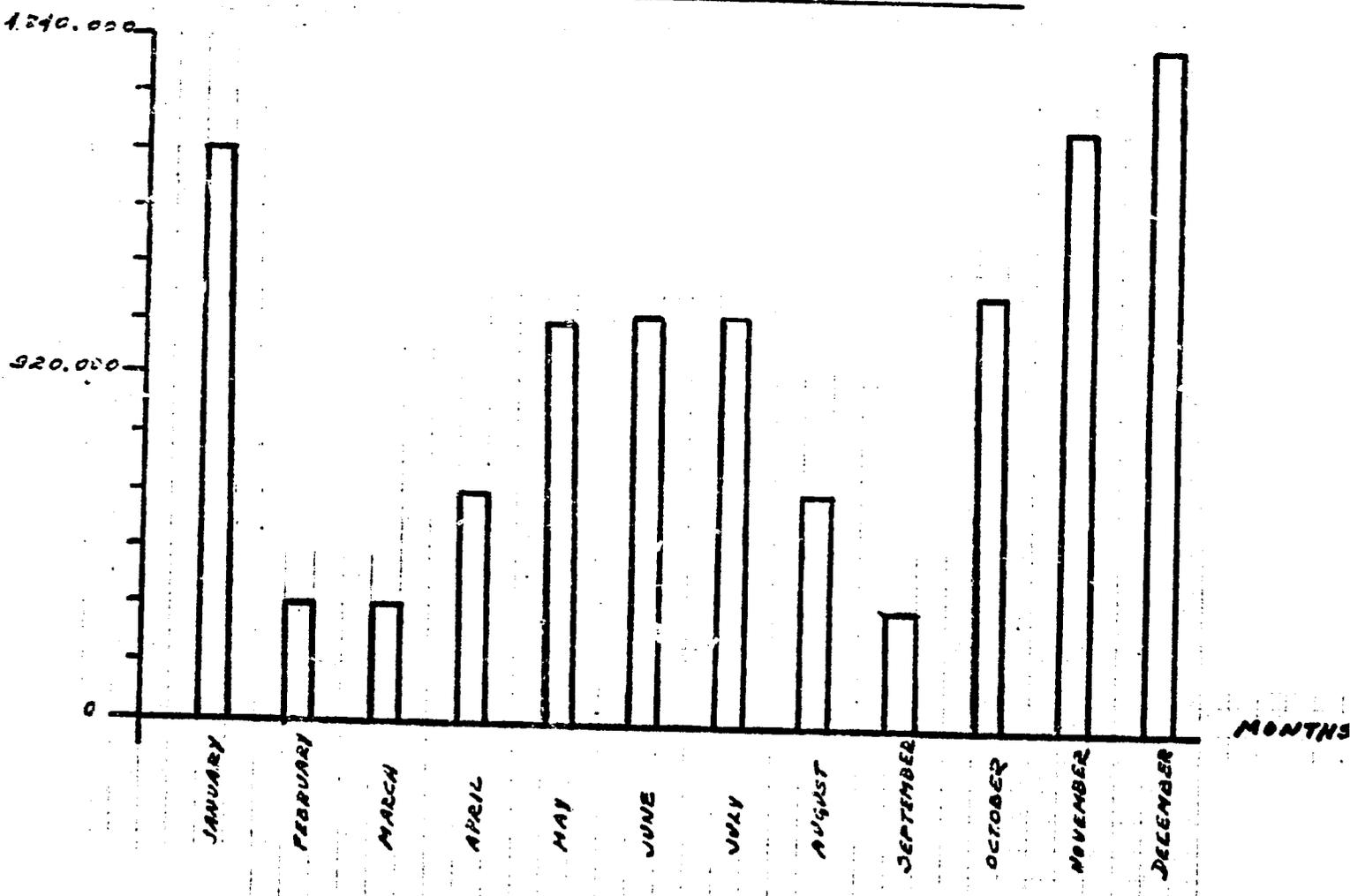
- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <u>socioeconomic</u> | <u>natural resources and technology</u> |
| population growth    | cattle production                       |
| health               |   |
| nutrition            |   |

AREA 6

EL SALVADOR - 1973

CALENDAR OF MANDAYS EMPLOYED PER MONTH  
FOR ALL SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF MANDAYS AVAILABLE IN THE AREA



AREA 7

<u>Extension:</u>	4,046 Km <sup>2</sup>
<u>Population:</u>	388,000
rural	320,000
urban	68,000
<u>Density:</u>	94 per Km <sup>2</sup>

Principal urban center: San Francisco Gotera, 5,000 persons; Santa Rosa de Lima, 6,000 persons.

Access to land:

total number of rural families	without access to land	cultivate less 1 ha.	cultivate 1-5 has.	cultivate more 5 has.
53,000 (100%)	4,770 (9%)	16,430 (31%)	22,790 (43%)	9,010 (17%)

Rural family income per year:

socioeconomic category	rural income (colones, 1973)	% income earned off the area	% income earned in money
family without access to land	500	-	-
family cultivates less 1 ha.	600	-	-
family cultivates 1-5 has.	1,000	-	-
AVERAGE family	700	50%	71%

Relative economic welfare of the rural family with respect to minimum required income (1,000 colones per year, per family, 1973):+

socioeconomic category	% above/below
family without access to land	50% below
family cultivates less 1 ha.	40% below
family cultivates 1-5 has.	at the same level
AVERAGE family	30% below

- + This basic income is calculated for a family of 6 persons and covers food, lodging, dress, and a small amount for recreation. There is no provision for any savings. It was calculated for the study on minimum rural wages in 1965. See: Estudios Estadísticos y Económicos del Salario Mínimo Agropecuario en El Salvador, document Ministry of Labor, Government of El Salvador; p.9.

Rural employment and unemployment:

socioeconomic category	man/days employed per year per family	percentage of unemployment per year+
family without access to land	160	71%
family cultivates less 1 ha.	220	60%
family cultivates 1-5 has.	380	31%
AVERAGE family	253	54%

+ With respect to 550 man/days available per family and per year (275 days x 2 working units per family).

Calendar of employment per month:

See attached table.

Migration

There is considerable of permanent migration out of the area, generally to the urban centers of San Miguel and San Salvador.

This area is one of the significant supplies of temporary workers for the harvests of coffee and cotton in areas 2, 6, and 8.

In the 1970-71 season about 4,000 families were reported to have left their homes for temporary work in the areas mentioned above (for source of information see same item, area 2).

Level of wages

Average wage for a male rural worker in 1.50 colones per day.

List of main problems as perceived by the Ministry of Agriculture

A survey carried out by Extensión Agrícola of the Ministry of Agriculture was able to determine a list of priority problems for specific extension zones in the country. In general there are two broad categories of problems; one related to natural resources and technology and the other related to socioeconomic problems. Among the problems listed for this area are:

socioeconomic

nutrition  
population growth

natural resources  
and technology

cattle production  
corn production

**AREA 7**

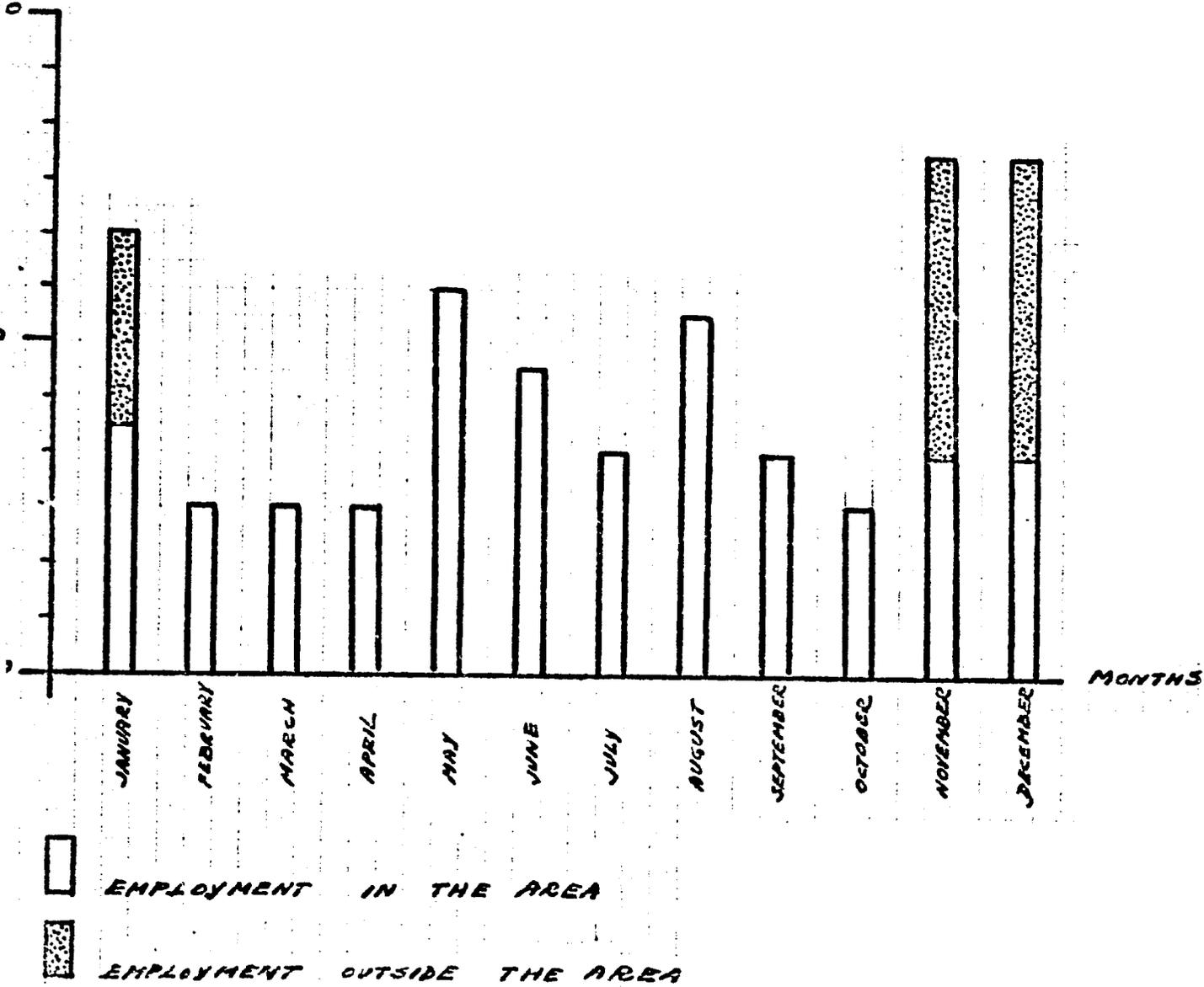
SAN SALVADOR - 1973

CALENDAR OF MANDAYS EMPLOYED PER MONTH  
FOR ALL SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES

MINIMUM NUMBER  
OF MANDAYS  
AVAILABLE IN  
THE AREA

2.452.000

1.226.000



AREA 8

<u>Extension:</u>	1,934 Km <sup>2</sup>
<u>Population:</u>	339,000
rural	217,000
urban	122,000
<u>Density:</u>	

Principal urban center: San Miguel 62,000 persons

Access to land:

total number of rural families	without access to land	cultivate less 1 ha.	cultivate 1-5 has.	cultivate more 5 has.
36,000 (100%)	6,480 (18%)	12,600 (35%)	12,600 (35%)	4,320 (12%)

Rural family income per year:

socioeconomic category	rural income (colones, 1973)	% income earned off the area	% income earned in money
family without access to land	800	-	-
family cultivates less 1 ha.	1,000	-	-
family cultivates 1-5 has.	2,000	-	-
AVERAGE family	1,270	insignificant	75%

Relative economic welfare of the rural family with respect to minimum required income (800 colones per year, per family, 1965): +

socioeconomic category	% above/below
family without access to land	20% below
family cultivates less 1 ha.	at the same level
family cultivates 1-5 has.	100% above
AVERAGE family	

- + This basic income is calculated for a family of 6 persons and covers food, lodging, dress, and a small amount for recreation. There is no provision for any savings. It was calculated for the study on minimum rural wages in 1965. See: Estudios Estadísticos y Económicos del Salario Mínimo Agropecuario en El Salvador, document Ministry of Labor, Government of El Salvador; p.9.

Rural employment and unemployment:

socioeconomic category	man/days employed per year per family	percentage of unemployment per year +
family without access to land	220	60%
family cultivates less 1 ha.	320	42%
family cultivates 1-5 has.	460	17%
AVERAGE family	333	40%

+ With respect to 550 man/days available per family and per year (275 days x 2 working units per family).

Calendar of employment per month:

See attached table.

Migration:

Permanent migration away from the area is small but steady, either abroad or to the city of San Salvador. Temporary internal migration is not as significant as in areas 2 and 6. The influence of migrant workers from other areas is quite greater.

In the 1970-71 harvest season, November through January, there were about 1,600 migrant families in the coffee zones. Of these only 25% were migrants from inside the area, the rest came particularly from areas 6, 7 and 9.

Level of wages:

The average wage for a male rural worker is about 2.25 colones per day.

List of main problems as perceived by the Ministry of Agriculture

A survey carried out by Extensión Agrícola of the Ministry of Agriculture was able to determine a list of priority problems for specific extension zones in the country. In general there are two broad categories of problems; one related to natural resources and technology and the other related to socioeconomic problems. Among the problems listed for this area are:

socioeconomic

farm management  
nutrition

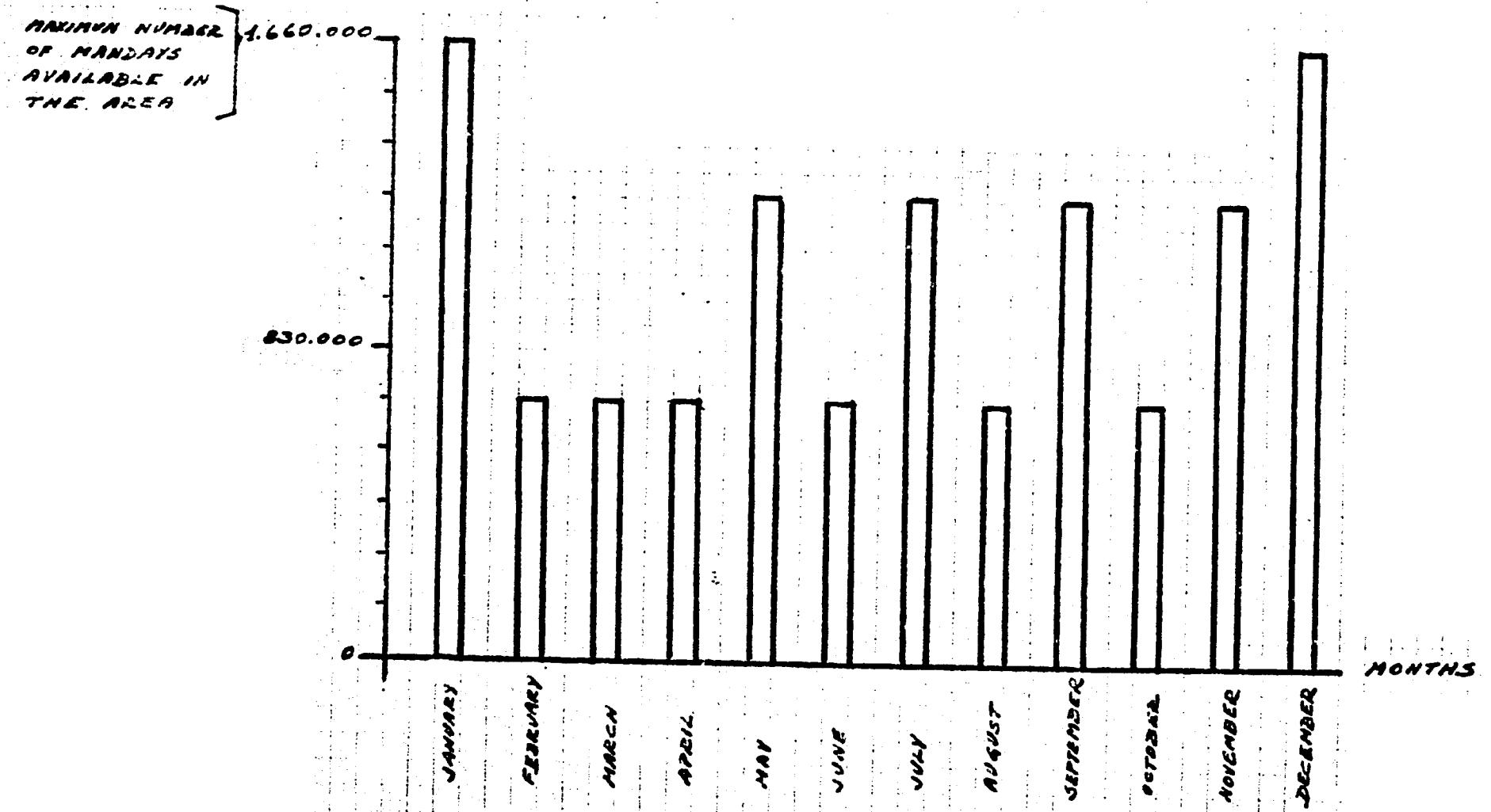
natural resources  
and technology

corn production  
beans production  
erosion  
pastures and animal feed

**AREA 8**

EL SALVADOR - 1975

CALENDAR OF MANDAYS EMPLOYED PER MONTH  
FOR ALL SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES



AREA 9

<u>Extension:</u>	599 Km <sup>2</sup>
<u>Population:</u>	74.000
rural	49.000
urban	25.000
<u>Density:</u>	124 per Km <sup>2</sup>

Principal urban center: La Unión, 17.000 persons.

Access to land:

total number of rural families	without access to land	cultivate less 1 ha.	cultivate 1-5 has.	cultivate more 5 has.
8.200 (100%)	1.066 (13%)	2.706 (33%)	3.116 (38%)	1.312 (16%)

Rural family income per year:

socioeconomic category	rural income (colones, 1973)	% income earned off the area	% income earned in money
family without access to land	600		
family cultivates less 1 ha.	900		
family cultivates 1-5 has.	1,200	-	-
AVERAGE family	900	40%	74%

Relative economic welfare of the rural family with respect to minimum required income (1,000 colones per year, per family, 1973):+

socioeconomic category	% above/below
family without access to land	40% below
family cultivates less 1 ha.	10% below
family cultivates 1-5 has.	20% above
AVERAGE family	10% below

This basic income is calculated for a family of 6 persons and covers food, lodging, dress, and a small amount for recreation. There is no provision for any savings. It was calculated from the study on minimum rural wages in 1965. See: Estudios Estadísticos y Económicos del Salario Mínimo Agropecuario en El Salvador, document Ministry of Labor, Government of El Salvador: p.9.

Rural employment and unemployment:

socioeconomic category	man/days employed per year per family	percentage of unemployment per year+
family without access to land	170	69%
family cultivates less 1 ha.	250	55%
family cultivates 1-5 has.	380	31%
AVERAGE family	266	52%

+ With respect to 550 man/days available per family and per year (275 days x 2 working units per family).

Calendar of employment per month:

See attached table.

Migration

There is a steady permanent migration towards El Salvador of young families in search of domestic jobs.

There is some temporary migration to the harvests of cotton in area 6 and coffee in area 2.

In the 1970-71 harvest season, between November and January, there were about 1,000 migrant families from the area distributed about 50% in area 6 and 50% in area 2.

Level of wages

The average wage for a rural male worker is 2.0 colones per day.

List of main problems as perceived by the Ministry of Agriculture

A survey carried out by Extensión Agrícola of the Ministry of Agriculture was able to determine a list of priority problems for specific extension zones in the country. In general there are two broad categories of problems; one related to natural resources and technology and the other related to socioeconomic problems. Among the problems listed for this area are:

socioeconomic

unemployment  
nutrition

natural resources  
and technology

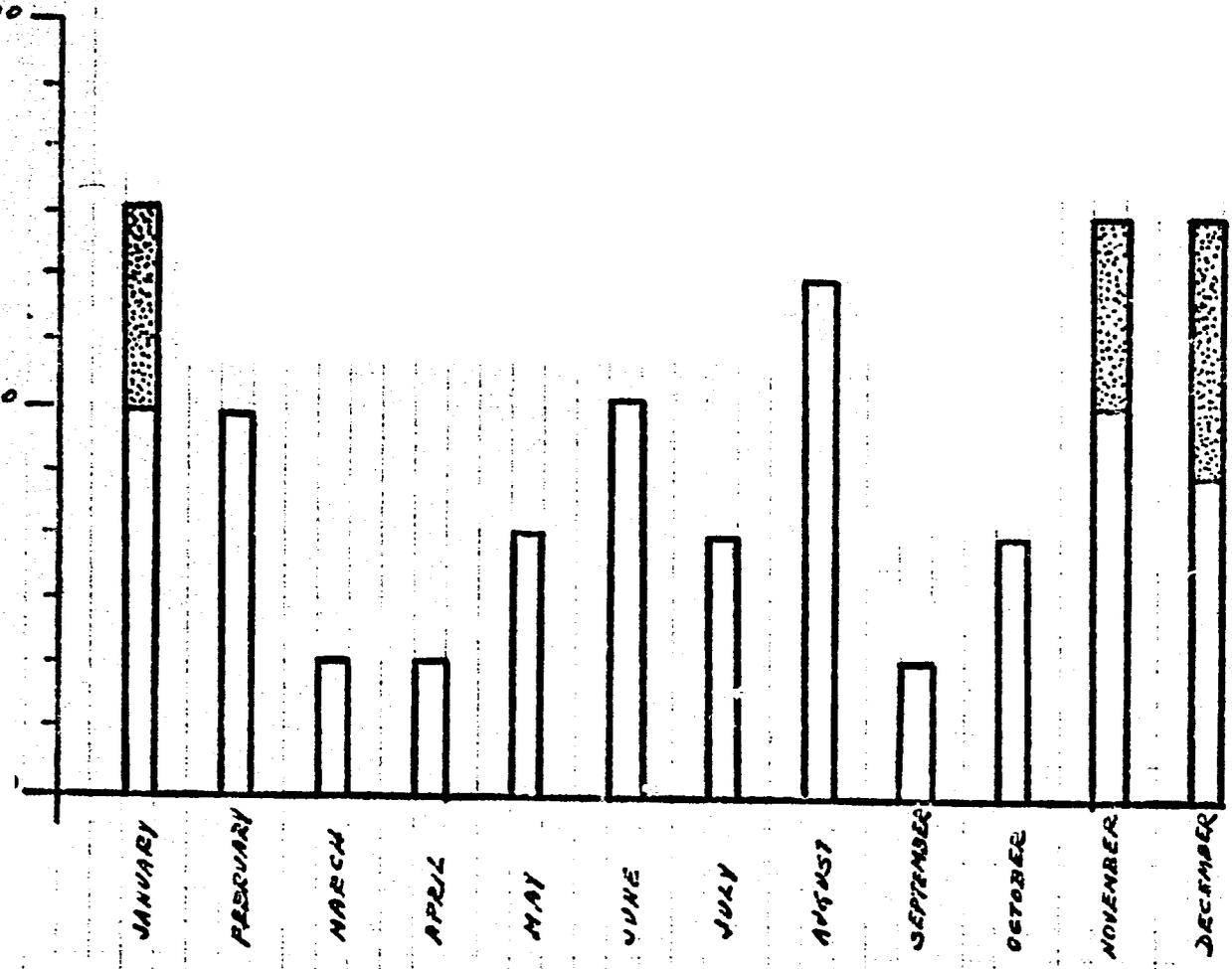
cattle production

CALENDAR OF MANDAYS EMPLOYED PER MONTH  
FOR ALL SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES

MAXIMUM NUMBER  
OF MANDAYS  
AVAILABLE IN  
THE AREA

368.000

184.000



MONTHS



EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA



EMPLOYMENT OUTSIDE THE AREA

EL SALVADOR-RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
STUDY

COMPOSITION OF THE NINE SOCIOECONOMIC AREAS BY  
PROVINCES, EXTENSION AND POPULATION

AREA 1

<u>Province</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Extension</u> ( <u>Km<sup>2</sup></u> )	<u>Population</u>		
			<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>
Texistepeque	Santa Ana	178	1,758	14,185	15,943
Santiago de la Frontera	Santa Ana	44	1,202	2,801	4,003
Masahuat	Santa Ana	80	397	2,699	3,096
Santa Rosa Guackipilin	Santa Ana	33	581	3,842	4,423
San Antonio Pajonal	Santa Ana	42	1,825	1,340	3,165
Metapan	Santa Ana	644	8,047	33,051	41,098
Citala	Chalatenango	81	1,076	3,416	4,492
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,102</b>	<b>14,886</b>	<b>61,334</b>	<b>76,220</b>

COMPOSITION OF THE NINE SOCIOECONOMIC AREAS BY  
PROVINCES, EXTENSION AND POPULATION

AREA 2

<u>Province</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Extension (Km<sup>2</sup>)</u>	<u>Population</u>		
			<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ahuachapán	Ahuachapan	245.3	16,334	36,845	53,179
Santa Ana	Santa Ana	408.0	98,433	61,949	160,382
Concepción de Ataco	Ahuachapan	62.5	4,221	6,008	10,229
Tacuba	Ahuachapan	142.9	2,929	14,477	17,406
Apaneca	Ahuachapan	39.6	2,484	4,814	7,298
San Pedro Puxtla	Ahuachapan	36.0	1,248	3,764	5,012
Coatepeque	Santa Ana	134.4	4,128	23,526	27,654
San Lorenzo	Ahuachapán	40.5	711	4,428	5,139
El Refugio	Ahuachapán	13.2	839	1,057	1,896
Nahuizalco	Sonsonate	54.0	5,932	19,119	25,051
Nahulingo	Sonsonate	35.1	1,732	3,093	4,825
Armenca	Sonsonate	66.0	8,793	12,035	20,828
Juayúa	Sonsonate	95.6	4,927	12,228	17,155
Santa Catarina Masahuat	Sonsonate	30.4	1,680	3,769	5,449
Salcoatitán	Sonsonate	13.3	1,339	1,533	2,872
Turín	Ahuachapán	9.4	2,346	1,603	3,949
Atiquizaya	Ahuachapán	126.0	7,276	17,463	24,739
El Conyo	Santa Ana	78.0	4,431	9,359	13,790
Chalchuapa	Santa Ana	160.1	18,859	24,059	42,918
Candelaria de la Frontera	Santa Ana	97.9	2,756	8,278	11,034
San Sebastian Salitrillo	Santa Ana	30.4	770	2,903	3,673
El Porvenir	Santa Ana	50.7	678	3,996	4,674
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,969.7</b>	<b>192,856</b>	<b>276,306</b>	<b>469,152</b>

COMPOSITION OF THE NINE SOCIOECONOMIC AREAS BY  
PROVINCES, EXTENSION AND POPULATION

AREA 3

<u>Province</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Extension (Km<sup>2</sup>)</u>	<u>Population</u>		
			<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sonsonate	Sonsonate	214.8	33,302	16,790	50,092
Santo Domingo de Guzmán	Sonsonate	35.8	943	3,425	4,368
Sonzacate	Sonsonate	6.8	1,670	2,735	4,405
San Antonio del Monte	Sonsonate	25.6	2,032	4,121	6,153
Acajutla	Sonsonate	123.8	10,255	18,404	28,659
Izalco	Sonsonate	180.7	8,897	27,776	36,673
Caluco	Sonsonate	50.9	564	4,335	4,899
San Francisco Menéndez	Ahuachapán	219.2	805	21,315	22,120
Guaymango	Ahuachapán	52.9	957	10,058	11,015
Jujutla	Ahuachapán	297.7	859	15,631	16,490
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,210.0</b>	<b>60,284</b>	<b>124,590</b>	<b>184,874</b>

COMPOSITION OF THE NINE SOCIOECONOMIC AREAS BY  
PROVINCES, EXTENSION AND POPULATION

AREA 4

<u>Province</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Extension</u> <u>(Km<sup>2</sup>)</u>	<u>Population</u>		
			<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sensuntepeque	Cabañas	334.9	7,401	30,677	38,078
Victoria	Cabañas	178.8	2,114	12,765	14,879
Dolores	Cabañas	74.3	815	6,158	6,983
Guacotecti	Cabañas	6.1	337	2,942	3,279
Jutiapa	Cabañas	73.1	1,195	8,965	10,160
Chalatenango	Chalatenango	145.1	7,796	13,837	21,633
Arcatao	Chalatenango	53.0	2,097	4,740	6,837
San Isidro Labrador	Chalatenango	27.4	501	2,197	2,698
Nueva Trinidad	Chalatenango	60.4	273	5,702	5,975
San José, Las Flores	Chalatenango	28.4	687	3,715	4,402
Concepción Quezaltep	Chalatenango	48.8	2,547	2,554	5,101
Nombre de Jesús	Chalatenango	41.3	855	3,948	4,803
San Antonio los Ranchos	Chalatenango	14.9	1,682	525	2,207
El Carrizal	Chalatenango	14.3	803	1,647	2,450
San Antonio de la Cruz	Chalatenango	60.0	228	2,945	3,173
Las Vueltas	Chalatenango	35.0	545	3,701	4,246
Potonico	Chalatenango	29.8	1,25	2,604	3,829
San Luis del Carmen	Chalatenango	25.8	783	1,876	2,659
Azacualpa	Chalatenango	7.6	1,016	566	1,582
San José Cancasque	Chalatenango	29.0	1,335	2,258	3,593
San Miguel de Mercedes	Chalatenango	22.9	1,118	1,420	2,538
San Francisco Lempa	Chalatenango	9.6	762	439	1,201
Ojos de Agua	Chalatenango	61.6	1,350	2,285	3,635
Tejutla	Chalatenango	115.5	1,051	8,268	9,319
Nueva Concepción	Chalatenango	253.9	4,741	15,791	20,532
La Palma	Chalatenango	131.8	1,991	5,364	7,355
La Reina	Chalatenango	57.7	1,589	5,964	7,553
San Ignacio	Chalatenango	57.7	1,032	4,050	5,082
Agua Caliente	Chalatenango	24.1	1,339	5,613	6,952
Dulce Nombre de María	Chalatenango	72.7	1,781	3,498	5,279
San Fernando	Chalatenango	81.5	517	1,295	1,812
El Paraiso	Chalatenango	60.09	1,377	2,226	3,603
San Francisco Morazán	Chalatenango	87.5	724	3,554	4,278
San Rafael	Chalatenango	30.2	1,734	1,828	3,562
Santa Rita	Chalatenango	49.9	836	2,731	3,567
Comalapa	Chalatenango	19.5	786	2,668	3,454
La Laguna	Chalatenango	16.08	1,239	2,104	3,343
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,439.0</b>	<b>58,302</b>	<b>183,430</b>	<b>241,732</b>

COMPOSITION OF THE NINE SOCIOECONOMIC AREAS BY  
PROVINCES, EXTENSION AND POPULATION

AREA 5

<u>Province</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Extension (Km<sup>2</sup>)</u>	<u>Population</u>		
			<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>
San Julián	Sonsonate	77.3	2,201	10,053	12,254
Santa Isabel Ishuatán	Sonsonate	88.5	580	6,183	6,763
Cuisnahuat	Sonsonate	89.5	1,718	4,906	6,624
San Salvador	San Salvador	62.4	335,930	2,224	338,164
Mejicanos	San Salvador	23.5	55,557	13,792	69,359
Soyapango	San Salvador	27.0	21,797	21,361	43,158
Delgado	San Salvador	26.8	43,469	20,579	64,048
Cuscatancingo	San Salvador	11.4	18,797	2,877	21,674
Ayutuxtepeque	San Salvador	9.4	5,843	2,536	8,379
Tonacatepeque	San Salvador	69.3	3,887	8,970	12,857
Guazapa	San Salvador	68.7	2,932	7,168	10,100
San Martín	San Salvador	52.7	4,872	9,348	14,220
Apopa	San Salvador	53.3	4,963	14,017	18,980
Negapa	San Salvador	91.1	3,170	12,198	15,368
Ilopango	San Salvador	25.6	19,073	4,684	23,757
El Paisnal	San Salvador	115.4	1,492	10,382	11,874
Aguilanes	San Salvador	34.9	6,210	3,999	10,209
Santo Tomás	San Salvador	24.0	3,595	6,849	10,444
Panchimalco	San Salvador	103.6	2,796	17,171	19,967
Santiago Texacuangos	San Salvador	22.6	2,506	6,479	8,985
Rosario de Mora	San Salvador	35.6	1,580	1,881	3,471
San Marcos	San Salvador	17.6	23,042	5,409	28,451
Cojutepeque	Cuscatlán	29.0	20,010	5,411	25,521
San Pedro Perulapán	Cuscatlán	68.5	1,149	22,786	23,935
Tenancingo	Cuscatlán	52.9	1,615	8,415	10,030
San Rafael Cedros	Cuscatlán	34.3	1,801	5,492	7,293
Candelaria	Cuscatlán	21.0	1,136	5,425	6,561
Monte San Juan	Cuscatlán	26.3	403	6,001	6,404
El Carmen	Cuscatlán	7.1	243	6,017	6,260
San Cristobal	Cuscatlán	10.2	510	3,942	4,452
Santa Cruz Michapa	Cuscatlán	20.1	432	3,937	4,369
San Bartolomé Perulapán	Cuscatlán	8.6	2,614	1,504	4,118
San Ramón	Cuscatlán	17.8	832	2,737	3,569
El Rosario	Cuscatlán	16.8	653	1,714	2,367
Santa Cruz Analquito	Cuscatlán	12.0	1,148	535	1,683
Suchitoto	Cuscatlán	282.2	5,358	28,743	34,101
San José Guayasal	Cuscatlán	105.4	1,963	7,676	9,639
Oratorio de Concepción	Cuscatlán	19.2	1,018	1,505	2,523

EL SALVADOR-RURAL DEVELOPMENT

STUDY

AREA 5 - Page 2

San Isidro	Cabañas	80.5	1,249	7,110	8,359
Ilobasco	Cabañas	234.0	6,736	32,511	39,247
Tejutepeque	Cabañas	54.9	1,838	4,157	5,995
Cinquena	Cabañas	57.5	624	3,477	4,101
San Vicente	San Vicente	268.1	18,458	28,548	47,006
Apastepeque	San Vicente	131.3	3,529	11,966	15,495
Guadalupe	San Vicente	21.4	2,028	2,482	4,510
Verapaz	San Vicente	18.9	1,678	3,568	5,246
Tepetitán	San Vicente	13.6	823	1,738	2,561
San Cayetano Iztepeque	San Vicente	5.9	1,280	2,043	3,323
San Sebastian	San Vicente	70.5	5,457	10,256	15,713
San Esteban Catarina	San Vicente	67.6	1,835	6,550	8,385
San Lorenzo	San Vicente	17.4	1,539	3,475	5,014
Santo Domingo	San Vicente	30.2	1,684	2,433	4,117
Santa Clara	San Vicente	126.1	1,336	6,266	7,602
San Ildefonso	San Vicente	123.0	1,285	7,728	9,013
San Pedro Norualco	La Paz	47.8	2,970	5,555	8,525
Santa María Ostuma	La Paz	14.0	1,268	4,049	5,317
San Emigdio	La Paz	5.3	941	819	1,760
Paraiso de Osorio	La Paz	6.9	1,434	406	1,840
Jerusalén	La Paz	11.9	539	1,205	1,744
Mercedes La Ceiba	La Paz	8.8	327	252	579
Olocuilta	La Paz	82.1	3,289	7,780	11,069
San Juan Talpa	La Paz	36.0	2,381	3,581	5,962
Cuyultitán	La Paz	7.4	873	1,571	2,444
San Francisco Conameca	La Paz	28.7	1,634	3,718	5,352
Tapalhuaca	La Paz	13.1	740	2,499	3,239
San Pedro Nasahuat	La Paz	51.0	2,237	10,365	12,602
San Miguel Tepezontes	La Paz	38.0	2,346	852	3,198
San Antonio Nasahuat	La Paz	26.4	1,139	2,570	3,709
San Juan Tepezontes	La Paz	16.7	1,057	2,008	3,065
Nueva San Salvador	La Libertad	111.7	36,440	16,627	53,067
Jayaque	La Libertad	35.9	3,717	3,753	7,470
La Libertad	La Libertad	146.8	8,056	10,008	18,064
Comasagua	La Libertad	73.1	1,526	7,904	9,430
Teotepeque	La Libertad	118.1	1,542	7,069	8,611
Huizucar	La Libertad	46.9	1,429	6,368	7,797
Tepecoyo	La Libertad	60.8	2,426	6,515	8,941
Colón	La Libertad	83.2	1,883	18,233	20,116
San José Villanueva	La Libertad	35.0	1,213	2,638	3,851
Tamanique	La Libertad	63.2	972	5,521	6,493
Chiltiupán	La Libertad	103.8	1,411	5,594	7,005
Antiguo Cuscatlán	La Libertad	24.5	5,009	3,948	8,957
Nuevo Cuscatlán	La Libertad	10.8	2,357	-	2,337
Talnique	La Libertad	32.4	1,057	3,381	4,438
Zaragoza	La Libertad	22.7	1,690	2,522	4,212
Jicalapa	La Libertad	47.5	417	2,057	2,474
Sacacoyo	La Libertad	25.2	1,307	3,218	4,525
Quezaltepeque	La Libertad	128.8	12,624	17,705	30,329
San Pablo Tacachico	La Libertad	130.8	1,250	11,839	13,089

San Juan Opico  
San Matías  
Ciudad Arce

La Libertad  
La Libertad  
La Libertad

219.8	4,460	29,857	34,327
55.9	1,064	3,846	4,910
83.1	6,692	18,440	25,132
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
5,186.0	779,981	673,317	1,453,598
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TOTAL

EL SALVADOR-RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
STUDY

COMPOSITION OF THE NINE SOCIOECONOMIC AREAS BY  
PROVINCES, EXTENSION AND POPULATION

AREA 6

<u>Province</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Extension</u> <u>(Km<sup>2</sup>)</u>	<u>Population</u>		
			<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>
Zacatecoluca	La Paz	407.8	16,756	41,327	58,023
Santiago Nonualco	La Paz	125.9	4,089	20,304	24,393
San Juan Norualco	La Paz	69.1	3,125	9,819	12,944
San Rafael Obrajuelo	La Paz	10.9	1,815	3,774	5,589
San Luis Talpa	La Paz	64.0	1,367	3,520	4,887
El Rosarico de la Paz	La Paz	46.4	2,714	2,914	5,628
Tecoluca	San Vicente	312.1	2,864	22,549	25,413
Usulután	Usulután	158.8	19,783	26,638	46,421
Santa Elena	Usulután	50.9	4,275	10,858	15,133
Jiquilisco	Usulután	480.0	5,585	35,019	40,604
San Dionisio	Usulután	70.5	384	2,709	3,093
Jucuahan	Usulután	210.3	1,446	17,651	19,097
Ereguayquín	Usulután	18.3	1,202	4,686	5,888
Ozatlán	Usulután	46.1	3,312	7,812	11,124
Concepción Bártres	Usulután	99.4	1,624	10,380	12,004
Santa María	Usulután	12.8	928	3,455	4,383
Puerto El Triunfo	Usulután	90.2	4,470	2,798	7,268
San Rafael Oriente	San Miguel	47.6	4,579	6,746	11,325
El Tránsito	San Miguel	49.9	5,815	9,417	15,232
<b>TOTAL</b>		<u>2,370.0</u>	<u>86,073</u>	<u>242,376</u>	<u>328,449</u>

COMPOSITION OF THE NINE SOCIOECONOMIC AREAS BY  
PROVINCES, EXTENSION AND POPULATION

AREA 7

Province	Department	Extension (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population		
			Urban	Rural	Total
San Francisco Gotera	Morazán	109.6	4,772	5,161	9,933
Jocotío	Morazán	125.8	2,749	7,518	10,267
San Carlos	Morazán	36.0	560	1,577	2,137
Guataziagua	Morazán	74.1	3,368	6,012	9,380
Chilanga	Morazán	45.3	1,198	6,351	7,549
Sociedad	Morazán	117.4	1,149	12,029	13,178
Yamabal	Morazán	89.0	455	3,303	3,758
Sensembra	Morazán	10.8	697	2,343	3,040
Lolotiquillo	Morazán	19.4	840	3,110	3,950
El Divisadero	Morazán	60.0	1,235	6,040	7,275
Osicala	Morazán	42.2	1,115	4,945	6,060
San Isidro	Morazán	12.6	427	1,525	1,952
Cacaopera	Morazán	100.8	1,137	13,206	14,343
Yoloaiquía	Morazán	10.5	483	2,779	3,262
Delicias de Concepción	Morazán	18.3	939	3,188	4,127
Gualococti	Morazán	11.2	692	2,101	2,793
San Simón	Morazán	37.1	829	4,640	5,469
Corinto	Morazán	144.4	1,721	10,975	12,696
Jocoaitiquí	Morazán	55.9	1,102	4,731	5,833
El Rosario	Morazán	19.2	783	2,227	3,010
Joatexa	Morazán	218.5	481	4,071	4,552
Meanguéha	Morazán	47.8	498	7,401	7,899
Arambala	Morazán	58.7	164	3,406	3,570
Perquín	Morazán	129.1	489	2,034	2,523
San Fernando	Morazán	146.5	341	1,383	1,724
Totrola	Morazán	42.7	787	4,985	5,772
Ciudad Barrios	San Miguel	83.9	2,486	12,385	14,871
Uluazapa	Morazán	41.4	1,260	2,513	3,773
Chapeltique	Morazán	104.8	1,605	8,431	10,036
Cormacarán	San Miguel	36.0	652	3,411	4,063
Sesori	San Miguel	253.9	1,285	14,544	15,829
San Luis de la Reina	San Miguel	88.0	1,000	6,011	7,011
Carolina	San Miguel	107.3	1,634	5,829	7,463
Nuevo Eden San Juan	San Miguel	63.6	932	6,663	7,595
San Gerardo	San Miguel	65.6	1,385	7,869	9,254
San Antonio del Mosco	San Miguel	22.0	366	4,126	4,492
San Alejo	La Unión	185.2	3,908	17,759	21,667

Yucuaiquín	La Unión	56.9	2,895	4,296	7,191
Yayantique	La Unión	67.9	1,195	3,793	4,988
Bolivar	La Unión	94.2	1,080	4,133	5,213
San José	La Unión	12.4	996	1,218	3,326
Meanguera del Golfo	La Unión	30.2	823	1,137	1,960
Santa Rosa de Lima	La Unión	122.6	5,716	16,090	21,806
Pasaquina	La Unión	301.6	2,087	16,892	18,979
Anamoros	La Unión	90.7	1,044	13,801	14,845
El Sauce	La Unión	82.8	1,155	8,763	9,918
Nueva Esparta	La Unión	75.7	1,428	8,718	10,146
Concepción de Oriente	La Unión	116.3	697	7,507	8,204
Poloros	La Unión	116.3	899	8,606	9,505
Lislique	La Unión	91.8	459	8,965	9,424
TOTAL		<u>4,094.0</u>	<u>67,110</u>	<u>320,501</u>	<u>387,611</u>

COMPOSITION OF THE NINE SOCIOECONOMIC AREAS BY  
PROVINCES, EXTENSION AND POPULATION

AREA 8

<u>Province</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Extension (Km<sup>2</sup>)</u>	<u>Population</u>		
			<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>
San Miguel	San Miguel	620.0	61,940	58,700	120,640
Moncagua	San Miguel	112.8	1,210	13,004	14,214
Chirilagua	San Miguel	211.2	5,897	15,235	21,132
Quelepa	San Miguel	21.6	678	2,974	3,652
Chinameca	San Miguel	75.4	6,313	17,238	23,551
Nueva Guadalupe	San Miguel	18.0	3,320	1,808	5,128
Lolotique	San Miguel	104.0	2,643	9,799	12,442
San Jorge	San Miguel	39.7	3,754	5,145	8,899
Jucuapa	Usulután	45.6	6,208	7,804	14,012
Estanzuelas	Usulután	115.7	2,455	6,525	8,980
El Triunfo	Usulután	26.8	1,716	2,689	4,405
San Buenaventura	Usulután	21.6	1,281	4,046	5,327
Nueva Granada	Usulután	52.7	1,394	4,226	5,620
Santiago de María	Usulután	43.0	8,540	6,000	14,540
Alegría	Usulután	35.2	1,535	7,652	9,187
Tecapán	Usulután	49.9	1,520	5,530	7,050
California	Usulután	20.3	1,396	765	2,161
Berlín	Usulután	92.9	5,538	18,076	23,614
San Agustín	Usulután	109.4	1,761	15,027	16,788
Mercedes Umaña	Usulután	88.9	2,171	7,613	9,784
San Francisco Xavier	Usulután	29.4	1,162	6,852	8,014
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1.934.0</b>	<b>122.432</b>	<b>216,708</b>	<b>339.140</b>

COMPOSITION OF THE NINE SOCIOECONOMIC AREAS BY  
PROVINCES, EXTENSION AND POPULATION

AREA 9

<u>Province</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Extension (Km<sup>2</sup>)</u>	<u>Population</u>		
			<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>
La Unión	La Unión	110.3	17,193	16,460	33,653
El Carmen	La Unión	123.7	1,584	10,946	12,530
Conchagua	La Unión	204.4	2,438	18,325	20,763
Intipucá	La Unión	158.0	3,466	3,431	6,897
TOTAL		599.0	24,691	49,152	73,843