

# EL SALVADOR

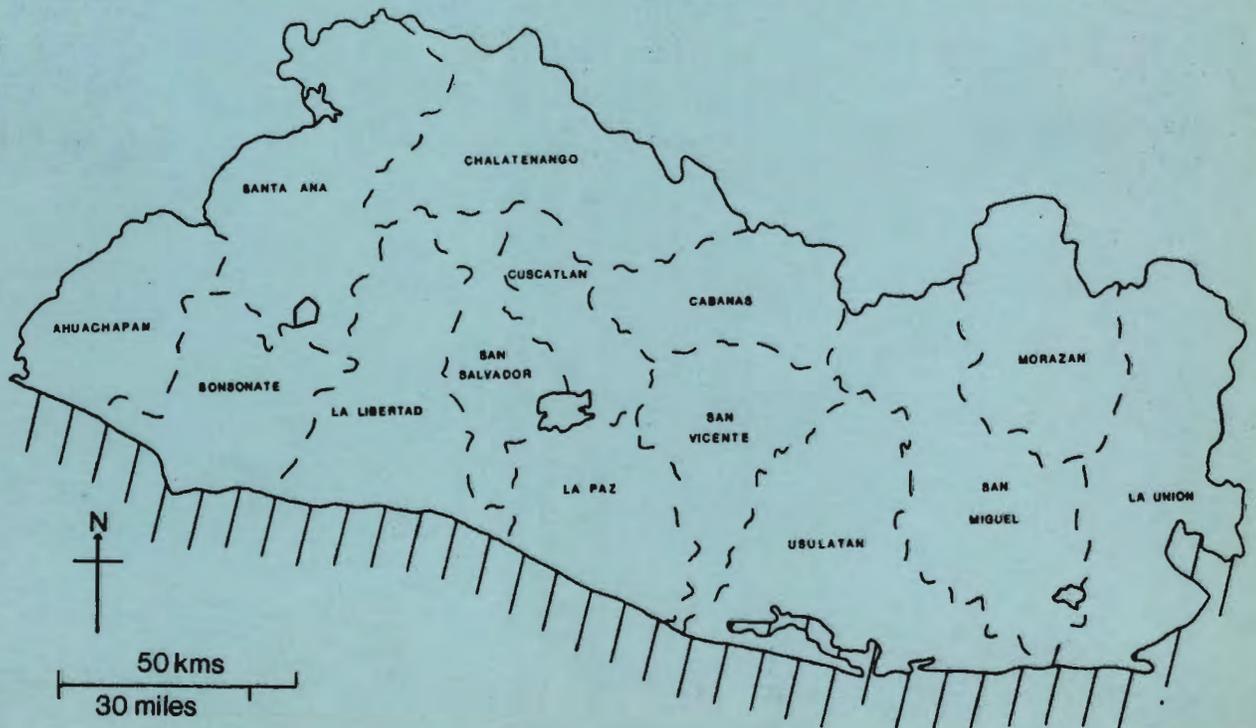
GENERAL NARRATIVE REPORT OF SURVEY INFORMATION,

EL SALVADOR RURAL POOR SURVEY,

JUNE 1977 - MAY 1978



Linda K. Wright-Romero  
Suzanne Vaughan  
William L. Flinn  
The Ohio State University  
Cooperative Agreement No. AID/TA-CA-2



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## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

- 49 percent of household heads have no formal education; another 30 percent are functionally illiterate.
- 21 percent of household heads are 60 years of age or older.
- 45 percent of household heads have agricultural employment as their sole activity.
- 48 percent of female household heads are employed with the majority employed in family related businesses.
- 30 percent of households have seven or more family members.
- Effective fertility ratios are 0.616 for El Salvador and 0.675 for rural areas in the country; those figures are more than double the U.S. ratio.
- Median educational level for family members 19 years of age and older is 2 years nationwide but 0 for rural areas.
- 25 percent of households scored three or less on an eight-point-maximum level of living index; 60 percent scored four or less.
- 68 percent of rural households traveled 1,000 meters or more to their source of water.
- 52 percent of sampled households had no access to farmland.
- 49 percent of households with farmland had less than one hectare of land; 94 percent had less than 10 hectares.
- 70 percent of farm households do not hire labor.
- 86 percent of households received no form of credit.
- Median annual per capita income is ¢494, a figure less than the ¢668 poverty level.
- 62 percent of national households are in poverty; 71 percent of rural households are in poverty.
- Peak unemployment occurs in March at 5.4 percent in the nation and 6.6 percent in rural areas.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A large number of people have worked on this project and inevitably someone who has made a major contribution to the study will be left off the acknowledgement page. Any errors in the manuscript and the interpretations of the research results are, of course, the authors'. Dwight Steen, USAID, made this project possible with his knowledge of El Salvador and without his help, the project would not have reached the field stage. The International Statistical Program Center for The U.S. Bureau of the Census and especially Maria Elena Dubort assisted with training the interviewers. William Duncan's suggestions on questionnaire construction, Henry Woltman's work on sample design and Steve Tourkin's construction of the questionnaire format were crucial to the success of the project. Samuel Davies, private consultant, and James T. Riordan of the Latin American Bureau also played instrumental roles. Catherine Gleason of Data Management helped immensely with the data clearing and file construction. The El Salvadorean Ministry of Agriculture pre-tested the questionnaire and made a number of suggestions on the questionnaire content. Calderone, Inc., a Salvadorean social science research firm, carried out the interviewing under the direction of Robert Moffit, Rural Development Officer, USAID, El Salvador. Elena Brineman, USAID, was responsible for directing the nutritional survey.

We also wish to thank Richard Sutter and Timothy O'Hare of the Development Assistance Bureau and William Goodwin of the Latin American Bureau for their back-up support.

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## I. Aim of the Report

The purpose of this report is to give regional, departmental and urban/rural breakdowns of the data of the El Salvador Rural Poor Survey. Although the report was designed for comparability with census data and categorizations where possible, the rural survey also contains more detailed information on individual and household characteristics. In addition to providing comparable aggregate categories (e.g., by department) the survey allows aggregate characteristics to be related to living conditions, nutritional levels, migration, access to credit and land, income and employment, etc. There is, then an opportunity to examine and understand the socioeconomic situation of El Salvador and to address some of the grave problems that plague the country -- rapid population growth, high unemployment and underemployment, widespread urban and rural poverty, lack of basic services, high illiteracy, malnourishment, concentration of productive resources, and income inequality. The Rural Poor Survey permits one to address the interrelationship among these issues at national, regional, department, household, and/or individual levels of analysis.

Subsequent reports will provide more detailed analyses of the survey data in light of these various issues and units of analysis.

These future reports include:

- a. Child Nutrition in Rural El Salvador;
- b. Profiles of the Rural Poor in El Salvador and Socioeconomic Characteristics Associated with Rural Poverty

- c. Analysis of Non-Farm Employment in El Salvador
- d. Role of Women in Rural Households in El Salvador

## II. A General Overview of El Salvadorean Society

To allow a better understanding of the data presented in the following tables as well as their relation to other studies, it is important to put the analysis in the overall context of Salvadorean society.\*

El Salvador has often been identified as one of the poorest countries in Latin America. It shows rapid population growth (3.1 percent in 1977, World Bank 1979:iii), land concentration (1.5 percent of the population controls nearly 50 percent of the land, Tercer Censo Nacional Agropecuario 1971; Vol. II:1975), high levels of illiteracy (59 percent and 23 percent in rural and urban areas, respectively, Cuatro Censo Nacional de Poblacion, 1971; Vol. I:107), high levels of malnutrition and child mortality (75 percent of the children under the age of five suffer from malnutrition, WOLA 1979:2), and more than 50 percent of deaths occur in children under the age of five (USAID 1977:22), and high unemployment and underemployment (45 percent in rural areas, International Labor Office 1977:16). These figures constitute an interrelated series of measures of the nature of Salvadorean society for the vast majority of its population.

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\*Bledsoe (1980:23) emphasizes the importance of taking a "macro" approach in studying the poor in order to understand the system of social relations within which resources are controlled and manipulated. She also emphasizes the importance not only of developing indicators of the problems of particular countries but also of defining relationships among these indicators.

A brief review of the structure of the rural and urban sectors of the country is useful for several reasons. First, the broader socioeconomic context in which particular processes operate can be understood. Second, a rural and urban comparison is not merely a spatial phenomenon but is also a structural differentiation that influences and distinguishes the individual, familial and socioeconomic characteristics of households. However, any attempt to understand El Salvador -- what poverty is, who the poor are, and why they are poor -- must address the overall structure of development and its roots within the rural sector. Particular attention, then, will be given to the rural sector.

Despite industrialization and diversification begun in the 1950's with the stimulus of the Central American Common Market (CACM) and the presence of multinational corporations in joint ventures with the Salvadorean elite, El Salvador remains essentially an agrarian society. Agricultural export crops -- of which coffee, cotton and sugar cane are the most important -- accounted for 70 percent of the nation's export earnings in 1976 (Downing 1978:9). Moreover, 60 percent of the population is employed in agriculture, which has provided the basis for development of an industrial sector. Within the industrial sector, agroindustries account for 67 percent of value added and employ 70 percent of the industrial labor force (USAID 1977:7). Much of the employment generated by agriculture is highly seasonal; the bulk of the demand for labor comes in the months of November, December and January. During the remainder of the year the labor force looks for jobs elsewhere, usually on a temporary and/or daily basis, and/or moves into the subsistence sector to plant corn and beans on milpas or on small family businesses in crafts and trade.

Despite a period of industrial growth and expansion, especially in large and medium size businesses,\* labor absorption is low. Small industry,\*\* because it does not generally produce for export markets and because its growth is limited by restricted internal demand, cannot absorb surplus labor. Much of the economically active population and new entrants to the labor force are absorbed in the informal sector (domestic service, very small businesses, and marginal activities such as street vending) where they live at or near the subsistence level. The inability of the industrial sector to absorb enough labor reinforces the informal urban sector as an escape valve for the "surplus" population and perpetuates conditions of extreme poverty (see International Labor Office 1977:5). A study of employment in El Salvador by the International Labor Office (1977:3-5) attributes the origin of these problems to the country's adopted development pattern, which places a priority on economic growth at the expense of employment generation and the redistribution of income. The ILO further notes that El Salvador has one of the hemisphere's highest rates of population growth and that policies directed toward reductions in the birth rate are insufficient for addressing the problems of employment and redistribution of wealth.

As mentioned earlier, the agricultural sector plays a very significant role in El Salvadorean development. In the 1950's the policy of development promoted by the government had as one aspect the modernization and diversification of its export agriculture; monocultural pro-

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\* Large and medium sized businesses are those that employ 50 people or more.

\*\* Small businesses are those that employ fewer than 50 persons.

duction of coffee was to be diversified with production of cotton and sugar cane. However, coffee continues to be a major crop. These export crops are grown on the most productive lands and have historically provided the basis of wealth for an elite few. Their wealth and control over resources, especially land, contrasts with the economic circumstances of small subsistence farmers (49 percent of the farms have holdings of less than one hectare; 95 percent have less than ten hectares) who mainly cultivate basic crops (beans, corn, and sorghum). Moreover, a landless segment of the rural population (41 percent in 1975) has no access to land under any tenure arrangement (Burke 1976:476). The dramatic increase in this landless population (12 percent were identified as landless in 1960) in conjunction with highly seasonal employment opportunities in rural areas and low employment generation in urban regions raises serious problems that must be confronted in an analysis of rural poverty. Data from the International Labor Office (1977:16) show a 45 percent underemployment rate in the agricultural sector with landless laborers (jornaleros) and micro-minifundistas being most affected.

A further characteristic cited in the many analyses of the Salvadorean agricultural sector (USAID 1977, International Labor Office 1977, Simon and Stephen 1981, Chapin 1980) is underutilization of land on large farms. Using 1971 census data Simon and Stephen (1981:4) demonstrate that more than 50 percent of the land lies fallow on farms of 100 hectares or more. The Agricultural Sector Assessment conducted by USAID (1977:34-35) also found that larger farms are not intensively cultivated and that significant amounts of land lay idle. Conversely, small farms make greater use of a larger proportion of the land and have higher productivity than large farms. The International Labor Office (1977:17)

states that underutilization of land in large holdings is one principal reason for the lack of increase in agricultural employment.

In brief, control over productive resources plays a major role in 1) the nature and extent of utilization of those resources, 2) utilization of the national labor force, 3) distribution of wealth, and 4) provision and accessibility of services (education, electricity, credit), and 5) general quality of life. Interpretation of the data that follow must be made in the context of real conditions and problems within the Salvadorean economy and society; the data attempt to establish relationships among various indicators of the country's problems.

### III. The Sample of the El Salvador Rural Poor-Rural Landless Survey

El Salvador is divided into 14 departamentos (states), 261 municipios (counties) and 2010 cantones (districts) with an approximate current total population of 4.5 million. This study covers all of El Salvador with the exception of the metropolitan area of the capital city of San Salvador, more than five times the size of the next largest city. In the last population census in 1971, the San Salvador Metropolitan Area (SSMA) had approximately 560,000 inhabitants, or 17 percent of the total population and about 40 percent of El Salvador's urban population. The ten contiguous municipalities -- San Salvador, Ayutuxtepeque, Mejicanos, Cuscatancingo, Ciudad Delgado, Soyapango, Ilopango, San Marcos, Antigua Cuscatlan, Nueva San Salvador -- considered to comprise the SSMA were excluded from the sample. Other cities such as Santa Ana and San Miguel, with 98,000 and 62,000 inhabitants, respectively, in 1971, were included in the sample because many of their residents were engaged in farming or agribusiness. Thus, for sampling purposes the Rural Poor Survey adopted a more inclusive definition of rural than the Population Census of El Salvador.

No a priori attempt to identify the "poor" was made. Thus poverty-stricken households as well as other households had the possibility of falling within the sample. In addition, landed as well as landless households had the chance of inclusion. Farmers with very small holdings (of which there are many) are for all practical purposes landless; moreover, very little is known about small farmers' off-farm employment, which undoubtedly overlaps with the economic activities of truly landless households. The inclusion of all households proceeds from three considerations: 1) that short of conducting a complete survey, it is virtually impossible to establish iron-clad

criteria to screen out the non-target population; 2) that there exist various benchmarks or measures of poverty and criteria for defining landed, landless, and near-landless farmers, and 3) that comparison of the relatively well-to-do and landed population with the landless and near-landless population will yield ideas for concrete programs to improve the circumstances of the latter group.

The sample for the Rural Poor Survey was constructed by Henry Woltman, International Statistical Programs Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census, from an area sampling frame developed for the Multi-Purpose Household Survey. (For a complete description of that frame, see Henry Woltman, Floyd O'Quinn and Froilan Fernandez, "Deseno de la Muestra de Hogares de El Salvador," [n.d., USAID/El Salvador].) A total of 925 area segments were designated from the Multi-Purpose Household Sample minus the SSMA of San Salvador; of these 925 randomly-selected segments, 350 segments were located in "urban" areas (by Census definitions) and 575 in "rural" areas. There were, on the average, 825 living quarters per sample segment. This resulted in a self-weighted sample of 1,449 households and a 1/500 probability of any household being selected in the sample.

Of the 1,449 households, 51 were not occupied. Twelve refused to be interviewed. In another 12 no one was present during three attempts to contact the residents. Two households were traveling during the interview period and 6 questionnaires were lost. Thus 1,366 completed interviews were available for analysis. Excluding the 51 unoccupied households, approximately 98 percent of the sample households were interviewed, and there is strong reason to believe that the sample is random even with the loss of a few questionnaires.

Within these 1,366 households lived 7,461 individuals of which 3,083 were less than 14 years old and 4,388 were 14 or older. The work activities or reasons for not working for each individual 14 and older were reported for the preceding twelve months (June 1977 through May 1978). Of the 4,388 individuals designated as the potential work force, 4,345 are included in our analysis (43 individuals provided no work data). Because individuals could have more than one activity, there are a total of 5,394 activity records. Of the 1,366 usable questionnaires, there were 442 urban and 924 rural households.

The representativeness of the sample is demonstrated by a comparison with census data on selected variables. Survey data show that 32.4 percent of sample households are urban and 67.6 percent are rural. The 1971 census shows 39.5 and 60.5 percent, respectively. The survey percentages for male household heads (78.5) and female household heads (21.5) also correspond to census figures. The five land-holding categories developed by CEPAL et al. (1976) and used in this survey yielded results consistent with those of the 1971 census:

<u>Rural Poor Survey</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Land Categories</u>	<u>Classification</u>
49.0%	48.9%	Less than 1 /ha.	Microfinca
45.5	43.6	1-9.99	Subfamily
3.6	6.0	10-49.99	Family
1.7	0.83	50-199.99	Medium Multi-Family
0.15	0.72	200 or more	Large Multi-Family

The questionnaire was constructed by the El Salvadorean Ministry of the Agriculture; Dwight Steen, Rural Development Office, AID/El Salvador, the International Statistical Programs Center of the U.S. Bureau of Census; Samuel Daines; James T. Riordan of the Latin American Bureau; USAID; and

William L. Flinn of The Ohio State University. The questionnaire was pretested by the El Salvadorean Ministry of Agriculture under the direction of Flinn and Steen.

There are seven major sections to the questionnaire: 1) living conditions, 2) characteristics of the household, 3) activity schedule for all household members 14 years of age and older, 4) contribution of household members less than 14, 5) other sources of income, 6) agriculture, and 7) access to credit.

In July 1978, a three-day interviewer training session was conducted by members of the International Statistical Programs Center for supervisors and interviewers of Calderone, Inc., a local Salvadorean social science research firm. Each of the 1,499 households in the sample was visited by interviewers between July and August 1978.

The purpose of this report is to give a general overview of the data of the Rural Poor Survey in three sections: 1) characteristics of the household head; 2) family characteristics, and 3) socioeconomic characteristics. Each of these sections will discuss the relevance of the data for enhancing our understanding of the conditions in El Salvador.

Data are analyzed by rural/urban location as well as by region and by departemento (state). For purposes of comparison with the 1971 national census, data analysis utilizes the census' definition of rural and urban. Since 1950, El Salvador had adopted an administrative criteria for defining urban areas, and the census considers those areas where the municipal authorities are located (the county seats) as urban areas, with the limits of the municipality determined by these local authorities. These urban areas vary greatly in size from small towns to cities. Rural areas are those formed by the cantones (townships) of the municipio (county).

The four regions of analysis used here are the same as those of the Ministry of Agriculture. Region I includes the departments of Ahuachapan, Santa Ana and Sonsonate. Chalatenango, La Libertad, San Salvador and Cuscatlan make up Region II. Region III includes La Paz, Cabanas, and San Vicente. Region IV includes the four remaining departments of Usulután, San Miguel, Morazan and La Unión. Each of these regions shows internal differences in terms of terrain, climate, agricultural and industrial activities, population, and services. These regions are included in the analysis along with departmental data for comparability with previous studies.

A word of caution is, however, necessary. Because the number of persons falling into any category at the department level may be small, results must be interpreted carefully at this level. Usually, percentages are not calculated on data with an N smaller than 24 cases. Planners may wish to recombine and aggregate the data for other purposes, so data are represented in the tables for the smaller administrative units. For example, the Ministry of Interior has declared certain municipios (counties) in the departamentos (states) of Chalatenango, Cuscatlan, Cabanas, San Miguel, Morazan and La Unión as the poorest of the poor. By aggregating data from these departments and comparing them with data from other departments, planners may gain programatic insights. No attempt is made in the following tables to establish statistical significance. Only raw data scores and percentages are presented.

A further note of explanation with respect to calculation and presentation of percentages in tables is needed. Unless otherwise indicated, each table has been percentaged vertically for urban-rural and

regional divisions, with the exception of data on El Salvador as a whole, thereby standardizing for the population base. This procedure offers the advantage of identifying patterns across categories for urban and rural locations, regions, or departments.

#### IV. Characteristics of the Household Head

This section of the report presents data commonly included for individual characteristics of the head of household: distributions by sex, education, age, and principal activity. Table 1 shows that for the entire sample, 78.5 percent and 21.5 percent of households have male and female heads, respectively.

Sex of the household head by urban-rural division shows a pattern in which there are relatively more female household heads than male in urban areas. In rural areas the pattern is reversed, with relatively more male-headed households than female. In absolute terms there are numerically more male-headed households in both urban and rural areas, but the proportion of female-headed households relative to male-headed is greater in urban areas.

It should be reiterated that patterns of sex are revealed for urban-rural locations, regions, and departments by percentaging down. For purposes of cross-category comparison by sex, percents are not influenced by N size, i.e., they are standardized. We are interested not in the numbers that the percents represent but in the relative pattern across categories. For example, by percentaging down to obtain a cross comparison on sex of the household head by urban-rural location of the

household we identify the following pattern:

Figure 1. Percentage of Male and Female Household Heads by Rural and Urban Location

	<u>Male</u> (N = 1072)	<u>Female</u> (N = 294)
Urban	27.6%	49.7%
Rural	72.4%	50.3%

On the other hand, by percentaging across, the following percentages would be obtained:

Figure 2. Urban and Rural Location by Percentage of Male and Female Household Heads

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Urban (N = 442)	67.0	33.0
Rural (N = 924)	84.0	16.0

These patterns have implications for policies that deal with family structure, migration and employment generation. For example, one significant problem in El Salvador is underutilization of labor. Policies to attack this problem need, at a minimum, an understanding of population structure and sex distribution so that industry or agro-industry can promote increased utilization of labor.

These data suggest that industries employing primarily women should be located in urban areas to do the most relative good. On an individual level of analysis, other factors of course enter the analysis. Educational levels and ages of female household heads will partially determine their employability in industry and their occupational role. The greater proportion of female-headed households in urban areas may also be a response to the structure of industry and the service sector, i.e., women may be "pulled" from rural areas to work in domestic services or in clothing, baking, or candy industries.

Not only individual characteristics of the household head are important; family characteristics will also help to determine individuals actual availability for employment. The number of dependent children in a household, for instance, will tend to determine a woman's availability for jobs outside her home. Structural features (access to resources, labor intensive vs. capital intensive production processes, patterns of development, etc.) also significantly determine labor force participation and labor demand. Inaccessibility to services for the provision of basic human needs may "employ" the head and/or other family members full-time. For example, the necessity to transport water for long distances will take considerable time in which they are not available for employment. Tenure relationships, even in urban areas, may require that a tenant provide certain services in exchange for housing. Such possibilities were important in the selection of factors examined in the further tables of this report. Future reports will examine many of these issues in greater detail.

Table 2 indicates that 48.6 percent of all household heads (36.7 percent of male plus 11.9 percent of female heads) have no formal education

and that another 30.3 percent are functionally illiterate (1-4 years of education). Percentaging across, 46.8 percent and 55.1 percent of male and female heads, respectively, have no formal education and 30.5 percent of the males and 29.8 percent of the females are functionally illiterate. In analyzing educational differences for household heads in an urban-rural breakdown, we find illiteracy at 31.4 percent (137/437) in urban areas and 56.8 percent (520/915) in rural areas among household heads.

Aggregating the data from Table 2 demonstrates the educational pattern more clearly:

Figure 3. Educational Level of Head of Household by Urban/Rural Location

REGION	NUMBER OF YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION											
	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		ILLITERATE 0		FUNCTIONALLY ILLITERATE 1-4		5-6		7-12		13 OR MORE	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	1352	100.0	657	48.6	410	30.3	181	13.4	88	6.5	15	1.0
Urban	437	32.3	137	20.9	121	29.5	99	54.7	65	73.9	14	93.3
Rural	915	67.7	520	79.1	289	70.5	82	45.3	23	26.1	1	.7

Although slightly more than one percent of the household heads have 13 or more years of education, 93.3 percent of those well-educated heads are in urban areas. This urban "bias" holds true for all heads with five years or more of education and undoubtedly reflects an educational accessibility factor. USAID (1977:26) reports that only 14 of

the nation's 863 secondary schools are in rural areas.

Figure 4 presents educational levels by sex for urban and rural household heads, and shows that urban educational trends for both male

Figure 4. Educational Level of Head of Household by Sex for El Salvador According to Urban/Rural Location

Sex by Urban & Rural Location	Number of Households	NUMBER OF YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION					
		0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-12	13
Urban Males	292	14.7	15.7	29.8	51.9	73.6	100.0
Urban Females	145	39.8	47.1	69.4	72.0	75.0	66.7
Rural Males	768	85.3	84.3	70.2	48.1	26.4	-----
Rural Females	147	60.2	52.9	30.6	28.0	25.0	33.3

and female household heads are the reverse of the trend that prevails for both sexes in rural areas. However, within each educational category through 5-6 years of schooling, urban women have less education than urban males, while rural women in those categories have more education than rural males. No doubt most young males in rural areas join the rural labor force; many rural women (with little education) probably migrate to urban areas to work in domestic services.

Figure 5 shows that Region I, which includes the departments of Ahuchapan, Santa Ana and Sonsonate, has an educational pattern markedly different from those of the other three regions, with a larger percentage

of household heads having a higher level of education. Perhaps this region is relatively better off because of revenues generated by coffee production.

Figure 5. Educational Level of Head of Household by Region

Region	Total Number of Households		NUMBER OF YEARS OF EDUCATION									
			0		1-4		5-6		7-12		13 or more	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	1352	100.0	657	48.6	410	30.3	181	13.4	89	6.6	15	1.1
Region I	389	28.8	166	25.3	114	27.8	65	35.9	37	41.6	7	46.7
Region II	314	23.2	145	22.1	117	28.5	35	19.3	16	1.1	1	6.7
Region III	149	11.0	73	11.1	47	11.5	22	12.2	6	6.7	1	6.7
Region IV	500	37.0	273	41.6	132	32.2	59	32.6	30	33.7	6	40.0

Table 3 presents distributions of age of household heads. An interesting result is the relatively large number of heads 60 years and older (20.7 percent), especially in rural areas (12.8 percent); urban areas only 7.8 percent of the household heads are 60 or older. While 21.3 percent of the household heads are female, 43.4 percent of these are 55 years of age and older and thus are probably not highly employable.

Table 4 examines the principal activity of the household head by sex and urban/rural location, and shows that 45 percent of female heads are not employed by private business or government but are engaged in home duties as their principal activity, perhaps because they are elderly or poorly

educated (see Tables 2 and 3). However, "retirement" is not an option for the majority of Salvadorean people, who must seek out any available employment. This is not to suggest, then, that many women never work on a seasonal or temporary basis, or would not work even if jobs were available to them. It is important to emphasize that 48 percent of the female heads did report that their principal activity involved some type of employment; this figure indicates a high level of labor force participation. It is also important to note that 70 male heads (6.5 percent of all males) were not employed. These figures bear careful consideration, especially when lack of or limited employment for the primary labor force (i.e., head of household) places particular hardships on the household. However, in some cases -- the aged or female heads -- it is possible that the status as "primary labor force" is more titular than economic. The next largest occupational category for women, after "unemployment" at home, is family-operated businesses and/or some combination of other activities (30.6 percent). These businesses likely enable women to remain economically active and attend to responsibilities of home and children.

By far the largest activity categories for men are agricultural jobs as salaried laborers or farmers. The only other category which approximates these in importance employs men as operators of family businesses. The importance of agricultural activities underscores the significance of this sector for the Salvadorean people and shows how closely their well-being is tied to its development. The concentration of employment in family operated farms and/or businesses also suggests that small scale operations (the informal sector in urban areas, the

minifundios in rural areas) absorb many laborers, not infrequently at subsistence levels, who are unable to find employment elsewhere.

## V. Family Characteristics

This section examines characteristics of family size, fertility, and educational levels. Table 5 shows a trend across size categories for rural households to have larger families than urban households. In El Salvador as a whole, more than 30 percent (416/1366) of the households have seven or more family members, more than the nation's average family, and this figure suggests the possibility of a number of extended families, especially in rural areas, where 75 percent (312/416) of these largest families are located.

Not surprisingly, Table 6 shows high effective fertility rates (the number of children four years of age or under per woman of child-bearing age of 15-49 years). The effective fertility ratio is not the number of births per se, but that figure reduced by substantial mortality during infancy. The ratio for El Salvador (minus the metropolitan area of San Salvador) is 0.616; for every woman 15-49 years of age there is 0.6 of a child. This ratio is high when compared with that of 0.338 in the U.S. Rural areas' ratio (0.675) is considerably higher than urban areas' (0.490) in El Salvador, and it is interesting to note that some departments -- Chalatenango (0.747), Cabanas (0.867) and La Union (0.883) -- have effective fertility rates well above the national level. Portions of these three departments are among the six areas identified by the Ministry of Interior as the poorest of the poor. Very high

fertility, as well as such problems as lack of access to land, poor soil quality, and lack of employment opportunities, offer a partial explanation for the poverty of these departments (see Table 21).

Several important statistics can be calculated from Table 7 (see Figure 6). As might be expected, large families mean a large number of dependent children (under 15 years of age). Forty-four percent of the study population was under 15 years of age. These children, combined with the number of persons over 60 years of age, give a ratio of dependent population to economically active population (15 to 59 years of age) of 0.99, which demographers consider to be very high. Figure 6 also indicates that rural areas have a higher dependent population than urban areas. It is interesting to note the high proportion of elderly in the sample, especially in the urban population (8.1 percent).

Figure 6. Comparative Proportions of Population for El Salvador by Urban/Rural Location and Department

Area	Dependent Children (under 15 years)	The Active Population (15 - 59 years)	Dependent Aged (60 Years and Older)	Ratio of Dependent to Active Population
El Salvador * (N = 7434)	43.9	50.3	5.8	0.99
Urban (N = 2148)	39.4	52.5	8.1	0.90
Rural (N = 5286)	45.6	49.6	4.8	1.03
Departments				
Ahuachapan	43.7	51.0	5.3	.962
Santa Ana	42.1	51.4	6.6	.946
Sonsonate	35.1	60.0	5.1	.673
Chalatenango	48.1	48.1	3.6	1.07
La Libertad	43.5	51.5	5.0	.940
San Salvador	39.9	53.2	6.9	.880
Cuscatlan	41.6	49.4	9.0	1.03
La Paz	51.2	43.3	5.5	1.31
Cabanas	51.6	42.7	5.7	1.34
San Vicente	43.1	47.3	9.6	.911
Usulután	43.2	51.0	5.8	.848
San Miguel	39.7	54.2	6.1	.846
Morazan	43.7	52.8	3.5	.826
La Union	51.2	40.8	8.0	1.26

\*Does not include San Salvador Metropolitan Area

Table 8 shows that 60 percent of children 6-18 years of age are enrolled in school. The span of 6-18 years of age is the widest possible span for "school age" children, but the result approximately equals the 58 percent enrollment calculated by USAID for children 7-12 years of age (USAID 1973). Again there is a strong difference between urban areas, where 75 percent of children are enrolled in school, and rural areas, where only 54 percent are enrolled. This relation holds by sex and region as well.

However, Table 9 suggests that among the adult population (19 years of age and older) the number of years of education actually completed remains quite low. Median number of years of education completed is only two years for El Salvador as a whole, four years for urban areas, and zero years (no formal education) for rural areas. Region IV and the departments of Usulután, Morazan, and La Unión are the most poorly educated when compared with other regions and departments. Urban areas again show higher educational levels than rural -- but still remain quite low. Only in the urban portion of Region IV does educational attainment achieve functionally literate levels.

## VI. Socioeconomic Characteristics

In this section discussion will deal with quality-of-life indicators and present a series of tables that provide a context for analyzing individual and family characteristics within the overall socioeconomic structure of Salvadorean society.

Table 10 gives an overall picture of the level of living of households. The following factors were included in this index: quality of roof, walls and floors; type of bath and toilet facilities; source and distance of water supply; and provision of lighting. These eight factors were scored 0 for low quality (or absence) and 1 for high quality (see Appendix II for precise scoring procedure). This index approximates a cumulative scale; households with private bath and toilet facilities are also likely to have private water supplies, electricity, and good quality roof, walls and floors.

Nearly a quarter of the population had only three of these features of high quality and about three-fifths of the households had no more than four high-quality features. Approximately 16 percent of the households had the maximum possible number of high quality features and almost 9 out of 10 of these best-equipped households were located in urban areas. Table 10 shows a clear relation between the level of living index and urban versus rural location: urban households have higher levels of living. This relationship holds true across regions.

The modal value on the level of living index was three, a figure which may mean that a family possessed a good roof over their head, decent walls, and wood or cement floors but, on the other hand, no access to electricity, no potable water, a distance in excess of one-half mile to a water supply, and no toilet or bath facilities. The vast majority of Salvadoreans (excluding the city of San Salvador) have a level of living index that suggests near-subsistence conditions.

The source of water is important for a number of reasons, particularly those connected with health and communicable diseases. Data in

Table 11A show that approximately one-third of the households in the sample obtained their water from a river or by catching rain water, and that of this one-third, 89 percent were in rural areas. The incidence of possibly contaminated sources of water would seem considerably higher in rural areas than in urban. As Table 11B indicates, rural areas rely much more on rivers and hand-dug communal wells than do urban areas (62 versus 16 percent); in Chalatenango and Cuscatlan over 60 percent of the households rely on river and rain water. Distance to water is also a factor. Many families spend a major portion of their time transporting water or purchasing water from others, especially during the dry season. This very vital pursuit takes time from other economic activities. Table 12 indicates that households without a source of water inside the home are very predominantly rural (81 percent) and that 68 percent of such households must bring their water from a supply more than 1,000 meters distance. Approximately 11 percent of all rural households had to travel more than 1,000 meters to obtain water. In the departments of Ahuachapan, Usulután and San Miguel, at least 20 percent of all households travel 1,000 meters or more to their water source.

Tables 13A and 13B examine tenancy of the home. They show that most respondents consider themselves home owners (63 percent); next in importance are renters (14 percent) and colonos (13 percent). However, of renters, 72 percent are in urban areas. The incidence of households having free occupancy or status as colonos is higher in rural areas (76 and 95 percent) than urban areas (24 and 6 percent).

Home ownership appears to be most frequent in Chalatenango, Cabanas, Morazan and San Vicente, which are the poorer departments. In the principal coffee producing departments of Santa Ana, Sonsonate, La Libertad

and San Salvador, more than 40 percent of the households either rent their home or have a tenure arrangement of colonaje.<sup>\*</sup> In contrast, in Usulután, a department of large cotton farms, only 8.1 percent of the households had colonaje tenure arrangements.

Table 14A shows, as one might expect, the rural households have greater access to farmland and proportionately more fruit and/or nut trees and animals than urban households. However, it must be reiterated that the classification "urban" is not distinguished by size of town but rather by administrative unit ("county seat"). Table 14B shows that nearly 52 percent of all households have no access to farmland, although some of these do have trees or animals which can be used for subsistence or sale. In minifundio areas like Chalatenango, Cabanas and Morazan, over 70 percent indicated some access to land. On the other hand, La Libertad, Sonsonate, and San Vicente have the lowest access to land among the 14 departments. Table 15A and 15B further clarify Tables 14A and 14B. In 15A, it is apparent that while fewer urbanites have farmland, they tend to have larger parcels; the reverse pattern occurs in rural areas.

Regions I and IV show a pattern of larger land holdings than Regions II and III, where land concentration is less severe (see Table 15A). This pattern also holds true for departments within these regions.

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<sup>\*</sup>Colonaje (or colonia) is a traditional system of land tenure through which agricultural laborers (colonos) were given right of use of a small plot of land on the large farms (latifundias) -- and possibly access to some other benefits -- in exchange for performing labor for the owner or patron. On this plot of land laborers had their home and/or planted the land in subsistence crops. When minimum wage legislation was established in 1965 many patrons expelled colonos and retained only the minimum on-farm labor force necessary for year-round work, hiring additional landless laborers or small subsistence holders from surrounding areas for daily or seasonal employment. Colonos are now, at least legally speaking, paid wages for their labor and in some cases charged a flat rate -- in cash or in kind -- for use of the land.

Region IV shows a greater percentage of landholdings in moderate size farms (1-9.99 and 10-49.99 hectares) when compared with other regions. The departments of Santa Ana, Sonsonate, San Miguel, and Morazan show greater concentration of land than other departments.

As seen in Table 14B, nearly half of the households in the sample have access to farmland (665 households) but of these 49 percent have available less than 1 hectare (see Table 15A). According to CEPAL, et al. (1976), a minimum farm size of ten hectares or more is needed to support a family. In this sample, however, 94.5 of the households have less than 10 hectares. It is apparent that the vast majority of households, if not landless (30 percent) or near landless (49 percent), still have too little access to land to be self-supporting farmers.

It should be reemphasized that those who do own larger plots are usually from urban areas, where 5.6 percent of households have 50 hectares or more (versus 1 percent of households in rural areas).

An even dimmer picture is apparent when the data of Tables 14, 15, and 16 are jointly analyzed. While 48.7 percent of the households have access to land (recall that 94.5 have less than ten hectares) only 56 percent of households with access to land indicated some ownership. It is interesting that respondents in Chalatenango (62 percent) Cuscatlan (53 percent), Cabanas (46 percent), Usulután (44 percent) and La Paz (45 percent) said they rented some of their landholdings. The first three departments are among the poorest in the country, and it is in these rugged and marginal lands of the northern regions of El Salvador, where most of the land is held in minifundio and microminifundio parcels, that farming is carried out under slash-and-burn and shifting cultivation techniques. Shifting cultivation is necessitated in part by the poor quality of the

soils and the ruggedness of the terrain; fallow periods of one to two years and plot rotation are required. Land rental is necessary to accommodate these practices. Chapin (1980:10) notes that as many as 50 percent of the small farmers in the North are renters. Usulután and La Paz, on the other hand, are both part of a major cotton producing area where land rentals have become commoner with the commercialization of agriculture. Table 16B also indicates that urban households own 91.4 percent of the land to which they have access, while rural families own but 62.6 percent of the land to which they have access. Multiple forms of tenure arrangements (some combination of the other six categories) are most frequent for rural households.

The significant problems of labor underutilization in El Salvador -- in rural areas particularly -- make it important to examine employment on farms in this sample. Tables 17 and 18 address the hiring of labor. Nearly 70 percent of farm households do not hire labor, probably because the majority of the farms cannot even support their own family members let alone hire additional laborers. However, proportionately urban households hiring (46 percent) or not hiring labor (54 percent) is more evenly distributed than for rural holders where 27 percent employ labor and 73 don't hire additional help (see Table 17B). Tables 17A and 18A confirm that larger farms do hire more labor than smaller farms. Moreover, rural households as a whole hire more labor than urban ones for all farm size categories.

However, the pattern of labor hiring across farm size categories (see Table 18A) shows that urban areas are more likely to hire labor than rural areas when farm size is small (less than 10 hectares). This pattern probably demonstrates absentee ownership of land by urban households.

Access to credit remains an important issue and a significant problem for the rural poor. In this survey 86.2 percent of the households had no access to either institutional or noninstitutional credit although there was a greater tendency for those in urban areas to have access to credit (see Table 19A). Among regions, Region IV had relatively better access but this advantage involves only 33 households. Seventeen percent of urban and 12 percent of rural households received credit (see Table 19B). Of those receiving credit, 62 percent said their source was an institutional lending agency, nearly 5 percent cited a money lender, 7.5 percent mentioned cooperatives, and slightly over 25 percent named other sources (employer, friends, neighbors, relatives, etc.).

The Rural Poor Survey had as one of its objectives the estimation of family income levels. Agriculture is a major income source of small-farm families included in the survey. At the outset it was decided to gather only the most general information on farming in the survey and to use other data to derive income ratios per hectare for various crops and for livestock. This method was developed by Samuel Daines and is explained in Daines and Steen (1977:43-45).

Data on income from all other sources were obtained by direct questions. Total family income was calculated by summing, for each household, earnings from 1) family farm, 2) family business, 3) wage labor, and 4) other sources of income (i.e., rents, pensions, investments, gifts, and miscellaneous). Per capita income was calculated by dividing the number of family members into total family income.

Within the context of limited access to land, small farm size and restricted employment opportunities, it is not surprising to find that income levels are quite low and that a substantial number of families are

below the poverty level.

A poverty level was established by USAID at U.S. \$150 per capita in 1969 dollars. The 1969 figure was converted to 1978 terms (U.S. \$267) with the use of International Monetary Fund statistics for the United States. Because the exchange rate for El Salvadorean colones to U.S. dollars has been relatively stable ( $\text{¢}2.5 = \text{U.S.}\$1.00$ ), the U.S. per capita figure translates to  $\text{¢}668$ . Those with per capita incomes of less than  $\text{¢}668$  were considered to be in poverty.

Table 20 shows median family income at  $\text{¢}2,640$  (U.S. \$1,056) and median per capita income at  $\text{¢}494$  (U.S. \$197); these figures fall substantially lower in rural areas. Thus median per capita income, for El Salvador as a whole, is below the poverty level; this holds true for all departments except Sonsonate and San Salvador and for all rural areas.

The departments of Cabanas, Chalatenango, La Union, Morazan, and Usulután show the lowest median per capita income (Table 20) and the greatest percentage of the population in poverty (67 percent and greater). All of these except Usulután have been designated as containing some of the nation's poorest municipios. Rural areas consistently show a greater proportion of poverty than urban areas.

Poverty is closely related to unemployment and underemployment. For present purposes two measures of employment are included (additional measures will be used in the report on farm employment in El Salvador): unemployed and subemployed (see Appendix III for definitions of active population, labor force, unemployed and subemployed.)

Table 22 presents rates of unemployment and subemployment by month for urban and rural locations, regions, and departments. These two rates are mutually exclusive measures of labor underutilization. Unemployed is

the open measure of underutilization while percent subemployed is a way to get at discouraged, but potential, workers. Table 22 shows unemployment ranging from a low of 3.0 percent in August to a high of 5.4 percent in March, with higher rates in all months for rural areas. For the most part this relationship holds true by region as well. There does tend to be more stability in monthly unemployment rates in urban than in rural sectors for El Salvador as a whole and regionally, no doubt because of seasonal variation in farming jobs in rural areas.

Unemployment is consistently higher in Region I for every month because of higher rates of unemployment in the departments of Ahuachapan and Santa Ana. These two departments and La Union have the highest rates of all departments. Region III and its departments consistently show the lowest rates of unemployment; however, these figures should be interpreted with much caution given the small sample sizes.

Highest rates of subemployment also occur in the months of March and April. However, for El Salvador as a whole subemployment is higher in urban areas than in rural areas in all months. This relationship also holds true for Regions I, II, and IV for the months of June through November, where in the subsequent months subemployment rates in rural areas exceed or closely approximate urban levels. It is likely that in these months more individuals are alternatively 1) seeking employment because they perceive more job opportunities in December and January in harvest seasons, and are not normally "in the labor force" (e.g., housewives and students) and, 2) particularly in March and April when least employment exists on commercial or family farms, cannot find work and discontinue looking (discouraged workers). Region III, a relatively rural zone, does consistently have higher subemployment in rural than urban areas for the

entire 12 months. There exist very dramatic increases in subemployment in Region III during the months of March and April. Cabanas, a poor region with many minifundios, provides few employment possibilities other than those on small farms; it is precisely during these two months that relatively little or no agricultural activity occurs.

Among departments, the highest rates of subemployment across all months occur in Santa Ana, and La Libertad -- two departments with extensive coffee plantations.

Some may suggest that unemployment rates, in particular, seem insignificant. This issue bears careful consideration. Unemployment means no income generating activity whatsoever for a given month. Few individuals can afford to remain totally unemployed for any length of time. What probably happens is that laborers seek out or create any form of employment they find available -- be it part-time, poor paying, long hours, or so distant as to require the migration of the individual and/or household. Many people who are "officially" employed work in marginal jobs in the cities' informal sector, on subsistence plots, or in small family operated businesses where "living" falls beneath the poverty level. This suggestion is partially substantiated by the high rates of participation by month; for El Salvador as a whole no figure is lower than 55 percent. The rate for Latin America as a whole was 32 percent in 1980, and 31 percent in 1975 for El Salvador (International Development Bank 1977:121 and 122).

Table 23 gives some indication of the labor participation of children less than 14 years of age. Nine percent of those households with farms and 3 percent with a family business indicated that they had one or more children employed. An additional two percent had children employed outside the home. These results should be read with some caution as no control was

established for households with no children or with children too young to be employed.

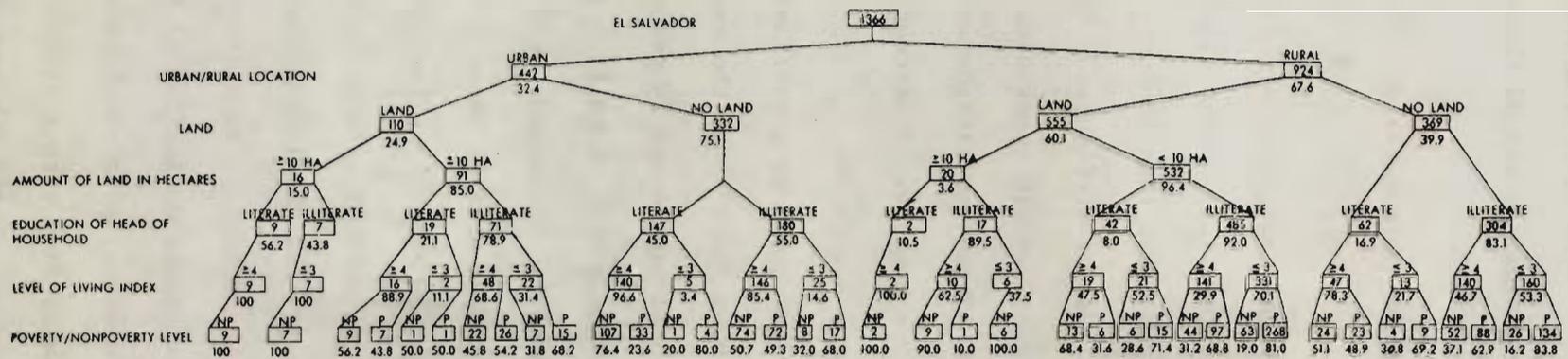
## VII. Discussion

In this report a number of individual, family, and socioeconomic characteristics of households and household heads have been investigated separately. A broader more inclusive view is, however, required to understand the context in which these households live and work. One possible configuration is developed in Figure 7. This configuration demonstrates the relationships between a number of factors and poverty. Other focuses than poverty could have been selected but the extremely high incidence of poverty recommended its choice.

The total sample of households is divided into a succession of subgroups of all possible combinations by dichotomizing the factors at some predetermined cutting points. The factors combined in this analysis are: rural/urban location, land ownership, size of landholding, level of living, education of household head, and poverty/nonpoverty.

Rural/urban location was selected because it is viewed as a structural or qualitative difference. Ownership was defined as owner/nonowner. For owners the division between smaller and larger landholdings was made ten hectares -- the CEPAL judgment of amount of land necessary to support a family. The educational level of the household head was dichotomized as literate (4 or more years) or illiterate (less than 4 years) of education. This level is usually defined as the dividing line for functional literacy. The level of living index was divided near the mean between a score

FIGURE 7. DIAGRAM OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING\*



\*The total number of cases for each category may not sum to 1,366 because of missing cases. Due to the small number of missing cases, the percentages would not be appreciably affected.

of 3 and 4. A score of three nears a minimal existence. In fact, the "high" side of the dichotomy on any of these factors is "bad" by most standards.

If one follows the successive divisions, it becomes apparent that 9.8 percent (134/1,366) of the households in the sample are rural, landless, with illiterate heads and low levels of living and below the poverty line. This subgroup constitutes 14.5 percent (134/924) of the rural households. The rural near-landless (less than 10 hectares) households which have illiterate heads, a level of living index less than 4, and poverty make up 19.6 percent of the total sample households and 29 percent (268/924) of the rural households. These two categories represent the two largest subgroups in the survey -- together 30 percent of all sampled households and 43 percent of the rural households.

The third largest group is urban/landless households with literate heads, a level of living index above the average and above poverty incomes -- 7.8 percent of the total sample and 24 percent of the urban households. It is evident from these data that there is a qualitative difference between urban and rural. The urban households seem to be relatively "better off", yet too much should not be made of these differences. Within Salvadorean society, poverty is often defined as "relative" to average living standards. Because the averages or cutting points are so low, there is little difference between relative poverty and absolute poverty. Absolute poverty is a condition of life so characterized by illiteracy, malnutrition, etc., as to be beneath any reasonable definition of human decency. For example, there were only two households in rural areas and nine in urban areas that possessed 10 hectares of land with a literate head, a level of living index greater than four, and per capita incomes above the poverty line of ¢668

per year. This is a mere 0.7 of one percent of the sampled households.

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APPENDIX I

TABLES

TABLE 1

## SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION\*

Region and Subregion	Total Number of Households		Sex of Head of Household			
	N	%	Male		Female	
			N	%	N	%
El Salvador	1366	100.0	1072	78.5	294	21.5
Urban	442	32.4	296	27.6	146	49.7
Rural	924	67.6	776	72.4	148	50.3
<u>Region I</u>	393	28.8	310	22.7	83	6.1
Urban	134		91		43	
Rural	259		219		40	
1) Ahuachapan	96	7.0	72	23.2	24	28.9
2) Santa Ana	142	10.4	112	36.1	30	36.1
3) Sonsonate	155	11.4	126	40.6	29	34.9
<u>Region II</u>	318	23.3	240	17.6	78	5.7
Urban	104		66		38	
Rural	214		174		40	
4) Chalatenango	87	6.4	74	30.8	13	16.7
5) La Libertad	108	7.9	78	32.5	30	38.5
6) San Salvador	40	2.9	31	12.9	9	11.5
7) Cuscatlan	83	6.1	57	23.8	26	33.3
<u>Region III</u>	151	11.1	118	8.6	33	2.4
Urban	50		35		15	
Rural	101		83		18	
8) La Paz	64	4.7	47	39.8	17	51.5
9) Cabanas	37	2.7	31	26.3	6	18.2
10) San Vicente	50	3.7	40	33.9	10	30.3
<u>Region IV</u>	504	36.9	404	29.6	100	7.3
Urban	154		104		50	
Rural	350		300		50	
11) Usulután	148	10.8	119	29.5	29	29.0
12) San Miguel	166	12.2	130	32.2	36	36.0
13) Morazan	99	7.3	82	20.3	17	17.0
14) La Unión	91	6.7	73	18.1	18	18.0

\*This table is percentaged down.

TABLE 2

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY SEX ACCORDING TO  
REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION<sup>1</sup>

Region and Subregion	Total Number of Households		Total Male-Female Heads of Households				Number of Years of Formal Education											
							0		1-2		3-4							
							Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
El Salvador	1352 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	1060	78.4	292	21.6	496	36.7	161	11.9	172	12.7	51	3.8	151	11.2	36	2.7
Urban	437	32.3	292	27.5	145	49.7	73	14.7	64	39.8	27	15.7	24	47.1	45	29.8	25	69.4
Rural	915	67.7	768	72.5	147	50.3	423	85.3	97	60.2	145	84.3	27	52.9	106	70.2	11	30.6
<u>Region I</u>	389	28.8	306	28.9	83	28.4	122	24.6	44	27.3	50	29.1	15	29.4	41	27.2	8	22.2
Urban	133		90		43		16		19		5		6		14		6	
Rural	256		216		40		106		25		45		9		27		2	
1) Ahuachapan	96	7.1	72	6.8	24	8.2	33	6.7	14	8.7	13	7.6	4	7.8	13	8.6	1	2.8
2) Santa Ana	139	10.3	109	10.3	30	10.3	49	9.9	15	9.3	13	7.6	6	11.8	14	9.3	4	11.1
3) Sonsonate	154	11.4	125	11.8	29	9.9	40	8.1	15	9.3	24	14.0	5	9.8	14	9.3	3	8.3
<u>Region II</u>	314	23.2	238	22.5	76	26.0	106	21.4	39	24.2	46	26.7	17	33.3	42	27.8	12	33.3
Urban	103		66		37		23		16		4		6		13		9	
Rural	211		172		39		83		23		42		11		29		3	
4) Chalatenango	87	6.4	74	7.0	13	4.5	37	7.5	4	2.5	15	8.7	2	3.9	13	8.6	4	11.1
5) La Libertad	107	7.9	77	7.3	30	10.3	34	6.9	18	11.2	14	8.1	7	13.7	13	8.6	3	8.3
6) San Salvador	40	3.0	31	2.9	9	3.1	14	2.8	6	3.7	3	1.7	1	2.0	4	2.6	-	-
7) Cuscatlan	80	10.1	56	5.3	24	8.2	21	4.2	11	6.8	14	8.1	7	13.7	12	7.9	5	13.9
<u>Region III</u>	149	11.0	116	10.9	33	11.3	56	11.3	17	10.6	22	12.8	9	17.6	13	8.6	3	8.3
Urban	50		35		15		11		9		6		4		5		1	
Rural	99		81		18		45		8		16		5		8		2	
8) La Paz	63	4.7	46	4.3	17	5.8	21	4.2	6	3.7	9	5.2	7	13.7	6	4.0	1	2.8
9) Cabanas	36	2.7	30	2.8	6	2.1	13	2.6	5	3.1	7	4.1	-	-	3	2.0	1	2.8
10) San Vicente	50	3.7	40	3.8	10	3.4	22	4.4	6	3.7	6	3.5	2	3.9	4	2.6	1	2.8
<u>Region IV</u>	500	37.0	400	37.7	100	34.2	212	42.7	61	37.9	54	31.4	10	19.6	55	36.4	13	36.1
Urban	151		101		50		23		20		12		8		13		9	
Rural	349		299		50		189		41		42		2		42		4	
11) Usulután	147	10.9	118	11.1	29	9.9	71	14.3	16	9.9	10	5.8	2	3.9	23	15.2	7	19.4
12) San Miguel	163	12.1	127	12.0	36	12.3	57	11.5	22	13.7	15	8.7	-	-	15	9.9	4	11.1
13) Morazan	99	7.3	82	7.7	17	5.8	39	7.9	11	6.8	20	11.6	5	9.8	10	6.6	-	-
14) La Unión	91	6.7	73	6.9	18	6.2	45	9.1	12	7.5	9	5.2	3	5.9	7	4.6	2	5.6

<sup>1</sup>Fourteen households did not answer this question.

<sup>2</sup>This table is percentaged down.

Table 2 (Cont)

Region and Subregion	Number of Years of Formal Education											
	5-6				7-12				13 or More			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	156	11.5	25	1.8	73	5.4	16	1.2	12	0.9	3	0.2
Urban	81	51.9	18	72.0	54	74.0	12	75.0	12	100.0	2	66.7
Rural	75	48.1	7	28.0	19	26.0	4	25.0	-	-	1	33.3
<u>Region I</u>	53	34.0	12	48.0	34	46.6	3	18.9	6	50.0	1	33.3
Urban	25		9		24		2		6		1	
Rural	28		3		10		1		-		-	
1) Ahuachapan	9	5.8	3	12.0	4	5.5	1	6.3	-	-	1	33.3
2) Santa Ana	19	12.2	3	12.0	10	13.7	2	12.5	4	33.3	-	-
3) Sonsonate	25	16.0	6	24.0	20	27.4	-	-	2	16.7	-	-
<u>Region II</u>	34	21.8	1	4.0	9	12.3	7	43.8	1	8.3	-	-
Urban	21		1		4		5		1		-	
Rural	13		-		5		2		-		-	
4) Chalatenango	7	4.5	1	4.0	2	2.7	2	12.5	-	-	-	-
5) La Libertad	13	8.3	-	-	2	2.7	2	12.5	1	8.3	-	-
6) San Salvador	8	5.1	-	-	2	2.7	2	12.5	-	-	-	-
7) Cuscatlan	6	3.8	-	-	3	4.1	1	6.3	-	-	-	-
<u>Region III</u>	19	12.2	3	12.0	6	8.2	-	-	-	-	1	33.3
Urban	9		1		4		-		-		-	
Rural	10		2		2		-		-		1	
8) La Paz	9	5.8	2	8.0	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	1	33.3
9) Cabanas	6	3.8	-	-	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) San Vicente	4	2.6	1	4.0	4	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Region IV</u>	50	32.1	9	36.0	24	32.9	6	37.5	5	41.7	1	33.3
Urban	26		7		22		5		5		1	
Rural	24		2		2		1		-		-	
11) Usulután	6	3.8	3	12.0	8	11.0	1	12.5	-	-	-	-
12) San Miguel	21	13.5	4	16.0	14	19.2	5	31.3	5	41.7	1	33.3
13) Morazan	12	7.7	1	4.0	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) La Unión	11	7.1	1	4.0	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 3

AGE COHORTS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY SEX ACCORDING TO REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION

Region and Subregion	Total Number of Households		Household Totals by Sex				Age Cohorts of Head of Households											
			Male		Female		Under 20				20-24				25-29			
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	1350 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	1062	78.7	288	21.3	4	0.3	-	-	50	3.7	12	0.9	101	7.5	9	0.7
Urban	436	32.3	292	27.5	144	50.0	1	25.0	-	-	15	30.0	11	91.7	25	24.8	7	77.8
Rural	914	67.7	770	72.5	144	50.0	3	75.0	-	-	35	70.0	1	8.3	76	75.2	2	22.2
<u>Region I</u>	389	28.8	308	29.0	81	28.1	-	-	-	-	26	52.0	6	50.0	33	32.7	3	33.3
Urban	131		90		41		-		-		7		5		11		2	
Rural	258		218		40		6		-		19		1		22		1	
1) Ahuachapan	95	7.0	72	6.8	23	8.0	-	-	-	-	3	6.0	1	8.3	11	10.9	-	-
2) Santa Ana	142	10.5	112	10.5	30	10.4	-	-	-	-	8	16.0	4	33.3	8	7.9	3	33.3
3) Sonsonate	152	11.3	124	11.7	28	9.7	-	-	-	-	15	30.0	1	8.3	14	13.9	-	-
<u>Region II</u>	315	23.3	239	22.5	76	26.4	3	75.0	-	-	6	12.0	3	25.0	23	22.8	3	33.3
Urban	104		66		38		1		-		2		3		5		2	
Rural	211		173		38		2		-		4		-		18		1	
4) Chalatenango	87	6.4	74	7.0	13	4.5	1	25.0	-	-	5	10.0	1	8.3	8	7.9	-	-
5) La Libertad	107	7.9	78	7.3	29	10.1	2	50.0	-	-	-	-	1	8.3	5	5.0	1	11.1
6) San Salvador	40	3.0	31	2.9	9	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5.0	1	11.1
7) Cuscatlan	81	6.0	56	5.3	25	8.7	-	-	-	-	1	2.0	1	8.3	5	5.0	1	11.1
<u>Region III</u>	149	11.0	116	10.9	33	11.5	-	-	-	-	5	10.0	1	8.3	16	15.8	-	-
Urban	49		34		15		-		-		2		1		3		-	
Rural	100		82		18		-		-		3		-		13		-	
8) La Paz	62	4.6	45	4.2	17	5.9	-	-	-	-	1	2.0	-	-	4	4.0	-	-
9) Cabanas	37	2.7	31	2.9	6	2.1	-	-	-	-	1	2.0	-	-	5	5.0	-	-
10) San Vicente	50	3.7	40	3.8	10	3.5	-	-	-	-	3	6.0	1	8.3	7	6.9	-	-
<u>Region IV</u>	497	36.8	399	37.6	98	34.0	1	25.0	-	-	13	26.0	2	16.7	29	28.7	3	33.3
Urban	152		102		50		-		-		4		2		6		3	
Rural	345		297		48		1		-		9		-		23		-	
11) Usulután	147	10.9	118	11.1	29	10.1	-	-	-	-	4	8.0	-	-	2	2.0	2	22.2
12) San Miguel	165	12.2	129	12.1	36	12.5	-	-	-	-	4	8.0	2	16.7	15	14.9	-	-
13) Morazan	97	7.2	81	7.6	16	5.6	1	25.0	-	-	3	6.0	-	-	7	6.9	1	11.1
14) La Unión	88	6.5	71	6.7	17	5.9	-	-	-	-	2	4.0	-	-	5	5.0	-	-

<sup>1</sup>Sixteen household heads did not give their age and thus are not included in the analysis.

Table 3 (Cont)

Region and Subregion	Age Cohorts of Head of Households															
	30-34				35-39				40-44				45-49			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
El Salvador	135	10.0	15	1.1	154	11.4	25	1.9	126	9.3	30	2.2	125	9.3	38	2.8
Urban	44	32.6	8	53.3	44	28.6	14	56.0	29	23.0	13	43.3	26	20.8	14	36.8
Rural	91	67.4	7	46.7	110	71.4	11	44.0	97	77.0	17	56.7	99	79.2	24	63.2
<u>Region I</u>	40	29.6	6	40.0	42	27.3	7	28.0	36	28.6	7	23.3	35	28.0	8	21.1
Urban	12		3		14		4		9		3		6		4	
Rural	28		3		28		3		27		4		29		4	
1) Ahuachapan	11	8.1	-	-	9	5.8	2	8.0	10	7.9	2	6.7	9	7.2	5	13.2
2) Santa Ana	11	8.1	1	6.7	12	7.8	3	12.0	15	11.9	3	10.0	14	11.2	2	5.3
3) Sonsonate	18	13.3	5	33.3	21	13.6	2	8.0	11	8.7	2	6.7	12	9.6	1	2.6
<u>Region II</u>	30	22.2	3	20.0	36	23.4	6	24.0	22	17.5	11	36.7	30	24.0	10	26.3
Urban	9		2		13		4		4		4		8		3	
Rural	21		1		23		2		18		7		22		7	
4) Chalatenango	8	5.9	1	6.7	12	7.8	1	4.0	5	4.0	1	3.3	10	8.0	1	2.6
5) La Libertad	12	8.9	1	6.7	11	7.1	1	4.0	11	8.7	6	20.0	8	6.4	6	15.8
6) San Salvador	3	2.2	1	6.7	5	3.2	1	4.0	3	2.4	2	6.7	4	3.2	-	-
7) Cuscatlan	7	5.2	-	-	8	5.2	3	12.0	3	2.4	2	6.7	8	6.4	3	7.9
<u>Region III</u>	6	4.4	2	13.3	17	11.0	2	8.0	12	9.5	3	10.0	16	12.8	3	7.9
Urban	2	-	-	-	6		1		2		1		3		2	
Rural	4		2		11		1		10		2		13		1	
8) La Paz	1	0.7	1	6.7	11	7.1	2	8.0	6	4.8	2	6.7	3	2.4	1	2.6
9) Cabanas	1	0.7	1	6.7	4	2.6	-	-	4	3.2	-	-	8	6.4	-	-
10) San Vicente	4	3.0	-	-	2	1.3	-	-	2	1.6	1	3.3	5	4.0	2	5.3
<u>Region IV</u>	59	43.7	4	26.7	59	38.3	10	40.0	56	44.4	9	30.0	44	35.2	17	44.7
Urban	21		3		11		5		14		5		9		5	
Rural	38		1		48		5		42		4		35		12	
11) Usulután	21	15.6	2	13.3	19	12.3	3	12.0	16	12.7	3	10.0	13	10.4	5	13.2
12) San Miguel	15	11.1	1	6.7	16	10.4	3	12.0	17	13.5	3	10.0	19	15.2	8	21.1
13) Morazan	11	8.1	1	6.7	9	5.8	1	8.0	16	12.7	1	3.3	8	6.4	3	7.9
14) La Unión	12	8.9	-	-	15	9.7	3	12.0	7	5.6	2	6.7	4	3.2	1	2.6

Table 3 (Cont)

Region and Subregion	Age Cohorts of Head of Households															
	50-54				55-59				60-64				65 and Over			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
El Salvador	100	7.4	34	2.5	79	5.9	34	2.5	56	4.1	17	1.3	132	9.8	74	5.5
Urban	25	25.0	16	47.1	24	30.4	14	41.2	18	32.1	9	52.9	41	31.1	38	51.4
Rural	75	75.0	18	52.9	55	69.6	20	58.8	38	67.9	8	47.1	91	68.9	36	48.6
<u>Region I</u>	28	28.0	10	29.4	21	26.6	8	23.5	16	28.6	5	29.4	31	23.5	21	28.4
Urban	7		4		5		4		5		1		14		11	
Rural	21		6		16		4		11		4		17		10	
1) Ahuachapan	4	4.0	3	8.8	8	10.1	2	5.9	1	1.8	2	11.8	6	4.5	6	8.2
2) Santa Ana	15	15.0	3	8.8	5	6.3	3	8.8	9	16.1	3	17.6	15	11.4	5	6.8
3) Sonsonate	9	9.0	4	11.8	8	10.1	3	8.8	6	10.7	-	-	10	7.6	10	13.7
<u>Region II</u>	26	26.0	10	29.4	19	24.1	11	32.4	10	17.9	3	17.6	34	25.6	16	21.6
Urban	7		5		7		4		5		2		5		9	
Rural	19		5		12		7		5		1		29		7	
4) Chalatenango	10	10.0	3	8.8	6	7.6	1	2.9	2	3.6	-	-	7	5.3	4	5.5
5) La Libertad	12	12.0	4	11.8	4	5.1	5	14.7	5	8.9	-	-	8	6.1	4	5.5
6) San Salvador	1	1.0	-	-	3	3.8	2	5.9	-	-	-	-	7	5.3	2	2.7
7) Cuscatlan	3	3.0	3	8.8	6	7.6	3	8.8	3	5.4	3	17.6	12	9.1	6	8.2
<u>Region III</u>	11	11.0	3	8.8	9	11.4	4	11.8	8	14.3	1	5.9	16	12.1	14	18.9
Urban	3		1		3		3		2		1		8		5	
Rural	8		2		6		1		6		-		8		9	
8) La Paz	9	9.0	2	5.9	3	3.8	3	8.8	4	7.1	-	-	3	2.3	6	8.2
9) Cabanas	-	-	1	2.9	3	3.8	-	-	2	3.6	-	-	3	2.3	4	5.5
10) San Vicente	2	2.0	-	-	3	3.8	1	2.9	2	3.6	1	5.9	10	7.6	4	5.5
<u>Region IV</u>	35	35.0	11	32.4	30	38.0	11	32.4	22	39.3	8	47.1	51	38.6	23	31.1
Urban	8		6		9		3		6		5		14		13	
Rural	27		5		21		8		16		3		37		10	
11) Usulután	12	12.0	4	11.8	9	11.4	3	8.8	7	12.5	2	11.8	15	11.4	5	6.8
12) San Miguel	12	12.0	3	8.8	9	11.4	2	5.9	7	12.5	5	29.4	15	11.4	9	12.2
13) Morazan	7	7.0	3	8.8	7	8.9	2	5.9	4	7.1	-	-	8	6.1	4	5.4
14) La Unión	4	4.0	1	2.9	5	6.3	4	11.8	4	7.1	1	5.9	13	9.8	5	6.8

TABLE 4  
 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION\*

Activity	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Professional, Technical & Related Workers	19	14	5	18	1
- Students	1	1	-	1	-
- Farmers	1	1	-	1	-
- Home duties	2	-	2	1	1
- Other reasons for not working	1	1	-	-	1
Clerical & Related Workers	28	28	-	18	10
- Farmers	1	1	-	1	-
- Family business	1	1	-	1	-
Sales Workers	12	12	-	9	3
- Farmers	1	1	-	-	1
- Home duties	1	-	1	1	-
Service Workers	48	36	12	22	26
- Farmers	1	1	-	-	1
- Home duties	2	-	2	2	-
- Employment ended	1	1	-	-	1
Agricultural Workers	244	231	13	34	210
- Farmers	23	23	-	2	21
- Construction workers	1	1	-	-	1
- Family business	3	3	-	1	2
- Home duties	2	-	2	-	2
- Could not find employment	1	1	-	-	1
- Employment ended	5	5	-	-	5
Manufacturing Workers	55	51	4	23	32
- Farmers	1	1	-	-	1
- Family business	3	3	-	2	1
- Agricultural worker	1	1	-	1	-
- Home duties	2	-	2	2	-
Construction Workers	38	38	-	11	27
- Farmers	1	1	-	1	-
Freight & Transportation Workers	53	53	-	33	20
- Family business	1	1	-	1	-
- Agricultural workers	1	1	-	-	1
- Students	1	1	-	-	1
Farmers	371	367	4	53	318
- Family business	13	13	-	3	10
- Administrative & managerial workers	1	1	-	1	-
- Freight & transportation worker	1	-	1	1	-
- Military	1	1	-	1	-
- Home duties	6	2	4	-	6
Family Business	156	102	54	92	64
- Students	1	1	-	1	-
- Service workers	1	1	-	1	-
- Home duties	34	-	34	18	16
- Farmers/home duties	1	-	1	1	-
- Could not find employment	2	1	1	-	2
Not Working					
- Engaged in home duties	139	7	132	55	84
- Family reasons	5	2	3	-	5
- Illness	32	19	13	10	22
- Did not want to work	4	3	1	1	3
- Employment ended	7	6	1	3	4
- Hospitalized	1	1	-	-	1
- Institutionalized	2	2	-	1	1
- Could not find employment	20	20	-	6	14
- Students	1	1	-	1	-
- Other reasons	11	9	2	7	4
GRAND TOTAL	1366	1072	294	442	924

\*Principal activity of the head of household is an activity (or activities) in which the head worked eight months or more, or in which he/she was occupied for the maximum number of months.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO SIZE OF FAMILY BY REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION\*

Region and Subregion	Total Number of Households		Persons in the Household																			
			1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	1366	100.0	60	4.4	111	8.1	145	10.6	191	14.0	245	17.9	198	14.5	138	10.1	95	7.0	81	5.9	102	7.5
Urban	442	32.4	26	43.3	50	45.0	62	42.8	62	32.5	88	35.9	50	25.3	41	29.7	29	30.5	16	19.8	18	17.6
Rural	924	67.6	34	56.7	61	55.0	83	57.2	129	67.5	157	64.1	148	74.7	97	70.3	66	69.5	65	80.2	84	82.4
Region I	393	28.8	18	30.0	28	25.2	46	31.7	67	35.1	68	27.8	58	29.3	34	24.6	27	28.4	24	29.6	23	22.5
Urban	134		9		10		21		25		26		15		10		8		6		4	
Rural	259		9		18		25		42		42		43		24		19		18		19	
1) Ahuachapan	96	7.0	2	3.3	9	8.1	9	6.2	18	9.4	16	6.5	13	6.6	7	5.1	9	9.5	7	8.6	6	5.9
2) Santa Ana	142	10.4	6	10.0	12	10.8	14	9.7	27	14.1	23	9.4	18	9.1	15	10.9	7	7.4	7	8.6	13	12.7
3) Sonsonate	155	11.3	10	16.7	7	6.3	23	15.9	22	11.5	29	11.8	27	13.6	12	8.7	11	11.6	10	12.3	4	3.9
Region II	318	23.3	23	38.3	35	31.5	32	22.1	41	21.5	47	19.2	42	21.2	36	26.1	24	25.3	18	22.2	20	19.6
Urban	104		6		17		10		10		20		12		15		6		4		4	
Rural	214		17		18		22		31		27		30		21		18		14		16	
4) Chalatenango	87	6.4	5	8.3	7	6.3	7	4.8	12	6.3	11	4.5	14	7.1	10	7.2	11	11.6	8	9.9	2	2.0
5) La Libertad	108	7.9	8	13.3	10	9.0	11	7.6	16	8.4	18	7.3	12	6.1	9	6.5	6	6.3	8	9.9	10	9.8
6) San Salvador	40	2.9	2	3.3	7	6.3	4	2.8	7	3.7	5	2.0	5	2.5	3	2.2	2	2.1	-	-	5	4.9
7) Cuscatlan	83	6.1	8	13.3	11	9.9	10	6.9	6	3.1	13	5.3	11	5.6	14	10.1	5	5.3	2	2.5	3	2.9
Region III	151	11.1	8	13.3	17	15.3	13	9.0	14	7.3	18	7.3	27	13.6	15	10.9	13	13.7	11	13.6	15	14.7
Urban	50		5		8		5		5		8		6		2		6		2		3	
Rural	101		3		9		8		9		10		21		13		7		9		12	
8) La Paz	64	4.7	6	10.0	5	4.5	5	3.4	7	3.7	7	2.9	10	5.1	6	4.3	8	8.4	6	7.4	4	3.9
9) Cabanas	37	2.7	-	-	4	3.6	3	2.1	1	0.5	4	1.6	7	3.5	5	3.6	4	4.2	3	3.7	6	5.9
10) San Vicente	50	3.7	2	3.3	8	7.2	5	3.4	6	3.1	7	2.9	10	5.1	4	2.9	1	1.1	2	2.5	5	4.9
Region IV	504	36.9	11	18.3	31	27.9	54	36.6	69	36.1	112	45.7	71	35.9	53	38.4	31	32.6	28	34.6	44	43.1
Urban	154		6		15		26		22		34		17		14		9		4		7	
Rural	350		5		16		28		47		78		54		39		22		24		37	
11) Usulután	148	10.8	5	8.3	12	10.8	13	9.0	17	8.9	32	13.1	21	10.6	18	13.0	8	8.4	9	11.1	13	12.7
12) San Miguel	166	12.2	2	3.3	9	8.1	19	13.1	26	13.6	29	11.8	28	14.1	20	14.5	12	12.6	8	9.9	13	12.7
13) Morazan	99	7.2	2	3.3	6	5.4	17	11.7	13	6.8	29	11.8	10	5.1	8	5.8	2	2.1	2	2.5	10	9.8
14) La Unión	91	6.7	2	3.3	4	3.6	5	3.4	13	6.8	22	9.0	12	6.1	7	5.1	9	9.5	9	11.1	8	7.8

\*This table is percentaged down.

TABLE 6  
EFFECTIVE FERTILITY OF HOUSEHOLDS BY REGION, DEPARTMENT  
AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION

Region and Subregion	N Ratio	Effective Fertility Ratio*
El Salvador	1044/1694	.616
Urban	266/543	.490
Rural	778/1151	.676
<u>Region I</u>	280/482	.581
Urban	66/172	.384
Rural	214/310	.690
1) Ahuachapan	68/123	.553
2) Santa Ana	97/174	.557
3) Sonsonate	115/185	.622
<u>Region II</u>	237/384	.617
Urban	69/120	.575
Rural	168/264	.636
4) Chalatenango	68/91	.747
5) La Libertad	85/142	.599
6) San Salvador	30/58	.517
7) Cuscatlan	54/93	.581
<u>Region III</u>	140/185	.757
Urban	36/59	.610
Rural	104/126	.825
8) La Paz	58/75	.773
9) Cabanas	39/45	.867
10) San Vicente	43/65	.662
<u>Region IV</u>	387/643	.602
Urban	95/192	.495
Rural	292/451	.647
11) Usulután	89/176	.506
12) San Miguel	123/239	.515
13) Morazan	77/117	.658
14) La Unión	98/111	.883

\*Number of children four or under per women of childbearing age (15-49). The fertility ratio measures what might be termed effective fertility (child/woman ratio)—not the number of birth per se, but that figure reduced by the substantial mortality during infancy.

TABLE 7

REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ACCORDING TO AGE COHORT AND SEX<sup>2</sup>

Region and Subregion	Total Number Of Persons		Total Number Of Persons by Sex															
			Male		Female		0-4				5-9				10-14			
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	7434 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	3683	49.5	3751	50.5	527	14.3	508	13.5	553	15.0	536	14.3	572	15.5	577	15.4
Urban	2148	28.9	978	45.5	1170	54.5	136	13.9	127	10.8	122	12.4	149	12.7	145	14.8	167	14.3
Rural	5286	71.1	2705	51.2	2581	48.8	391	14.4	381	14.8	431	15.9	387	15.0	427	15.8	410	15.9
<u>Region I</u>	2076	27.9	1023	49.3	1053	50.7	137	13.4	140	13.3	151	14.8	148	14.1	153	15.0	156	14.8
Urban	636		285		351		32		33		36		41		44		53	
Rural	1440		738		702		105		107		115		107		106		103	
1) Ahuachapan	529	7.1	263	49.7	266	50.3	31	11.8	36	13.5	39	14.8	35	13.2	49	18.6	44	16.5
Urban	59		23		36		2		2		1		3		5		7	
Rural	470		240		230		29		34		38		32		44		37	
2) Santa Ana	763	10.3	382	50.1	381	49.9	47	12.3	50	13.1	53	13.9	58	15.2	61	16.0	52	13.6
Urban	255		122		133		14		10		12		16		20		18	
Rural	508		260		248		33		40		41		42		41		34	
3) Sonsonate	784	10.5	378	48.2	406	51.8	59	15.6	54	13.3	59	15.6	55	13.5	43	11.4	60	14.8
Urban	322		140		182		16		21		23		22		19		28	
Rural	462		238		224		43		33		36		33		24		32	
<u>Region II</u>	1666	22.4	842	50.5	824	49.5	124	14.7	109	13.2	130	15.4	112	13.6	135	16.0	122	14.8
Urban	518		243		275		36		32		34		37		41		44	
Rural	1148		599		549		88		77		96		75		94		78	
4) Chalatenango	478	6.4	251	52.5	227	47.5	31	12.4	37	16.3	43	17.1	38	16.7	44	17.5	37	16.3
Urban	110		53		57		6		6		8		10		9		10	
Rural	368		198		170		25		31		35		28		35		27	
5) La Libertad	584	7.9	300	51.4	284	48.6	49	16.3	32	11.3	43	14.3	33	11.6	51	17.0	46	16.2
Urban	232		116		116		15		14		16		14		22		20	
Rural	352		184		168		34		18		27		19		29		26	
6) San Salvador	203	2.7	89	43.8	114	56.2	13	14.6	17	14.9	13	14.6	14	12.3	10	11.2	14	12.3
Urban	84		35		49		8		8		5		5		3		6	
Rural	119		54		65		5		9		8		9		7		8	
7) Cuscatlan	401	5.4	202	50.4	199	49.6	31	15.3	23	11.6	31	15.3	27	13.6	30	14.8	25	12.6
Urban	92		39		53		7		4		5		8		7		8	
Rural	209		163		146		24		19		26		19		23		17	

<sup>1</sup>This table is percentaged by sex across age cohorts.<sup>2</sup>Thirty-six persons did not give their age and one did not identify his sex. Thus 37 individuals are not included in this analysis.

Table 7 (Cont)

Region and Subregion	Total Number Of Persons		Total Number Of Persons by Sex															
			by Sex						Age Cohorts by Sex									
			Male		Female		0-4		Female		5-9		Female		10-14		Female	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Region III	854	11.5	423	49.5	431	50.5	75	17.7	64	14.8	73	17.3	64	14.8	73	17.2	68	15.8
Urban	236		111		125		18		18		15		13		21		14	
Rural	618		312		306		57		46		58		51		52		54	
8) La Paz	346	4.6	162	46.8	184	53.2	30	18.5	28	15.2	26	16.0	26	14.1	34	21.0	33	17.9
Urban	102		54		48		7		8		8		6		13		5	
Rural	244		108		136		23		20		18		20		21		28	
9) Cabanas	248	3.3	137	55.2	111	44.8	24	17.5	14	12.6	25	18.2	21	18.9	26	19.0	18	16.2
Urban	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Rural	248		137		111		24		14		25		21		26		18	
10) San Vicente	260	3.5	124	47.7	136	52.3	21	16.9	22	16.2	22	17.7	17	12.5	13	10.5	17	12.5
Urban	134		57		77		11		10		7		7		8		9	
Rural	126		67		59		10		12		15		10		5		8	
Region IV	2838	38.2	1395	49.2	1443	50.8	191	13.7	195	13.5	199	14.3	212	14.7	211	15.1	231	16.0
Urban	758		339		419		50		44		37		58		39		56	
Rural	2080		1056		1024		141		151		162		154		172		175	
11) Usulután	826	11.1	412	49.9	414	50.1	46	11.2	43	10.4	50	12.1	59	14.2	71	17.2	88	21.2
Urban	183		80		103		9		5		9		12		8		19	
Rural	643		332		311		37		38		41		47		63		69	
12) San Miguel	945	12.7	456	48.2	489	51.8	62	13.6	60	12.3	61	13.4	58	11.9	59	12.9	75	15.3
Urban	335		148		187		19		16		14		23		21		25	
Rural	610		308		302		43		44		47		35		38		50	
13) Morazan	520	7.0	263	50.6	257	49.4	37	14.1	40	15.6	38	14.4	44	16.7	41	15.6	27	10.5
Urban	133		64		69		13		15		6		11		4		6	
Rural	387		199		188		24		25		32		33		37		21	
14) La Unión	547	7.4	264	48.3	283	51.7	46	17.4	52	18.4	50	18.9	51	18.0	40	15.2	41	14.5
Urban	107		47		60		9		8		8		12		6		6	
Rural	440		217		223		37		44		42		39		34		35	

Table 7 (Cont)

Region and Subregion	Age Cohorts by Sex															
	15-19				20-24				25-29				30-34			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	450	12.2	418	11.1	318	8.6	319	8.4	213	5.8	259	6.9	186	5.1	183	4.9
Urban	115	11.8	127	10.8	89	9.1	117	10.0	63	6.4	91	7.8	58	5.9	60	5.1
Rural	335	12.4	291	11.3	229	8.5	202	7.8	150	6.5	168	6.5	128	4.7	123	4.8
Region I	123	12.0	112	10.6	98	9.6	95	9.0	69	6.7	76	7.2	56	5.5	58	5.5
Urban	29		39		32		39		23		27		16		18	
Rural	94		73		66		56		46		49		40		40	
1) Ahuachapán	42	16.0	23	8.6	19	7.2	25	9.4	18	6.8	20	7.5	15	5.7	9	3.4
Urban	4		2		3		4		1		2		1		-	
Rural	38		21		16		21		17		18		14		9	
2) Santa Ana	45	11.8	50	13.1	47	12.3	31	8.1	17	4.4	20	5.2	16	4.2	21	5.5
Urban	14		21		17		16		9		9		5		7	
Rural	31		29		30		15		8		11		11		14	
3) Sonsonate	36	9.5	39	9.6	32	8.5	39	9.6	34	9.0	36	8.9	25	6.6	28	6.9
Urban	11		16		12		19		13		16		10		11	
Rural	25		23		20		20		21		20		15		17	
Region II	102	12.1	93	11.3	66	7.9	75	9.1	48	5.7	59	7.2	38	4.5	40	4.8
Urban	31		22		14		27		15		22		12		14	
Rural	71		71		52		48		33		37		26		26	
4) Chalatenango	33	13.1	25	11.0	21	8.4	17	7.5	15	6.0	10	4.4	8	3.2	9	4.0
Urban	11		7		3		2		3		2		-		2	
Rural	22		18		18		15		12		8		8		7	
5) La Libertad	34	11.3	34	12.0	23	7.7	26	9.2	15	5.0	24	8.4	16	5.3	14	4.9
Urban	14		8		6		14		8		12		7		5	
Rural	20		26		17		12		7		12		9		9	
6) San Salvador	12	13.5	13	11.4	8	9.0	12	10.5	6	6.7	11	9.6	3	3.4	7	6.1
Urban	3		3		2		5		2		6		2		3	
Rural	9		10		6		7		4		5		1		4	
7) Cuscatlán	23	11.4	21	10.6	14	6.9	20	10.1	12	5.9	14	7.0	11	5.4	10	5.0
Urban	3		4		3		6		2		2		3		4	
Rural	20		17		11		14		10		12		8		6	

Table 7 (Cont)

Region and Subregion	Age Cohorts by Sex															
	15-19				20-24				25-29				30-34			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Region III</u>	40	9.4	45	10.4	27	6.4	31	7.2	23	5.4	37	8.6	13	3.1	14	3.2
Urban	7		9		9		14		6		15		5		6	
Rural	33		36		18		17		17		22		8		8	
8) La Paz	14	8.6	21	11.4	10	6.2	12	6.5	6	3.7	17	9.2	1	0.6	5	2.7
Urban	5		4		4		4		1		7		1		1	
Rural	9		17		6		8		5		10		-		4	
9) Cabanas	17	12.4	11	9.9	4	2.9	6	5.4	7	5.1	6	5.4	5	3.6	4	3.6
Urban	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Rural	17		11		4		6		7		6		5		4	
10) San Vicente	9	7.2	13	9.6	13	10.5	13	9.6	10	8.1	14	10.3	7	5.6	5	3.7
Urban	2		5		5		10		5		8		4		5	
Rural	7		8		8		3		5		6		3		-	
<u>Region IV</u>	185	13.3	168	11.6	127	9.1	118	8.2	73	5.2	87	6.0	79	5.7	71	4.9
Urban	48		57		34		37		19		27		25		22	
Rural	137		111		93		81		54		60		54		49	
11) Usulután	61	14.8	51	12.3	45	10.9	21	5.1	13	3.2	18	4.3	26	6.3	21	5.1
Urban	15		15		11		7		3		4		5		6	
Rural	46		36		34		14		10		14		21		15	
12) San Miguel	66	14.5	64	13.1	43	9.4	51	10.4	34	7.5	35	7.2	24	5.3	20	4.1
Urban	21		30		11		22		12		11		11		8	
Rural	45		34		32		29		22		24		13		12	
13) Morazan	34	12.9	26	10.1	20	7.6	23	8.9	14	5.3	15	5.8	13	4.9	14	5.4
Urban	10		7		8		4		2		5		6		5	
Rural	24		19		12		19		12		10		7		9	
14) La Unión	24	9.1	27	9.5	19	7.2	23	8.1	12	4.5	19	6.7	16	6.1	16	5.6
Urban	2		5		4		4		2		7		3		3	
Rural	22		22		15		19		10		12		13		13	

Table 7 (Cont)

Region and Subregion	Age Cohorts by Sex															
	35-39				40-44				45-49				50-54			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	178	4.8	201	5.5	151	4.1	160	4.3	138	3.7	155	4.1	110	3.0	120	3.2
Urban	55	5.6	65	5.6	39	4.0	43	3.7	33	3.4	44	3.8	29	3.0	43	3.7
Rural	123	4.5	136	5.3	112	4.1	117	4.5	105	3.9	111	4.3	81	3.0	77	3.0
<u>Region I</u>	52	5.1	58	5.5	44	4.3	38	3.6	38	3.7	43	4.1	30	2.9	38	3.6
Urban	19		24		11		12		8		14		9		12	
Rural	33		34		33		26		30		29		21		26	
1) Ahuachapan	10	3.8	15	5.6	11	4.2	11	4.1	9	3.4	15	5.6	4	1.5	8	3.0
Urban	2		2		3		3		-		2		-		1	
Rural	8		13		8		8		9		13		4		7	
2) Santa Ana	17	4.4	22	5.8	18	4.7	18	4.7	15	3.9	12	3.2	16	4.2	16	4.2
Urban	6		10		3		4		3		5		5		5	
Rural	11		12		15		14		12		7		11		11	
3) Sonsonate	25	6.6	21	5.2	15	4.0	9	2.2	14	3.7	16	3.9	10	2.6	14	3.4
Urban	11		12		5		5		5		8		4		6	
Rural	14		9		10		4		9		9		6		8	
<u>Region II</u>	39	4.6	44	5.3	29	3.4	36	4.4	32	3.8	38	4.6	28	3.3	28	3.4
Urban	13		16		7		10		10		10		8		13	
Rural	26		28		22		26		22		28		20		15	
4) Chalatenango	12	4.8	13	5.7	8	3.2	7	3.1	10	4.0	10	4.4	10	4.0	11	4.8
Urban	3		5		2		2		3		3		2		3	
Rural	9		8		6		5		7		7		8		8	
5) La Libertad	12	4.0	11	3.9	13	4.3	16	5.6	10	3.3	18	6.3	12	4.0	11	3.9
Urban	4		2		4		7		5		4		5		6	
Rural	8		9		9		9		5		14		7		5	
6) San Salvador	5	5.6	8	7.0	4	4.5	4	3.5	4	4.5	3	2.6	1	1.1	1	0.9
Urban	5		5		-		1		1		1		-		1	
Rural	-		3		4		3		3		2		1		-	
7) Cuscatlan	10	5.0	12	6.0	4	2.0	9	4.5	8	4.0	7	3.5	5	2.5	5	2.5
Urban	1		4		1		-		1		2		1		3	
Rural	9		8		3		9		7		5		4		2	

Table 7 (Cont)

Region and Subregion	Age Cohorts by Sex															
	35-39				40-44				45-49				50-54			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Region III</u>	19	4.5	19	4.4	15	3.5	26	6.0	19	4.5	13	3.0	11	2.6	11	2.6
Urban	7		6		3		4		4		5		3		4	
Rural	12		13		12		22		15		8		8		7	
8) La Paz	12	7.4	5	2.7	7	4.3	8	4.3	3	1.8	7	3.8	9	5.6	7	3.8
Urban	5		1		2		2		-		2		3		3	
Rural	7		4		5		6		3		5		6		4	
9) Cabanas	4	2.9	5	4.5	5	3.6	12	10.8	10	7.3	1	0.9	-	-	3	2.7
Urban	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Rural	4		5		5		12		10		1		-		3	
10) San Vicente	3	2.4	9	6.6	3	2.4	6	4.4	6	4.8	5	3.7	2	1.6	1	0.7
Urban	2		5		1		2		4		3		-		1	
Rural	1		4		2		4		2		2		2		-	
<u>Region IV</u>	68	4.9	80	5.5	63	4.5	60	4.2	49	3.5	61	4.2	41	2.9	43	3.0
Urban	16		19		18		17		11		15		9		14	
Rural	52		61		45		43		38		46		32		29	
11) Usulután	23	5.6	28	6.8	18	4.49	20	4.8	14	3.4	17	4.1	13	3.2	13	3.1
Urban	2		4		3		6		1		4		3		3	
Rural	21		24		15		14		13		13		10		10	
12) San Miguel	20	4.4	26	5.3	19	4.2	20	4.14	21	4.6	24	4.9	14	3.1	12	2.4
Urban	6		10		10		8		8		7		3		5	
Rural	14		16		9		12		13		17		11		7	
13) Morazan	9	3.4	15	5.8	18	6.8	11	4.3	10	3.8	14	5.4	9	3.4	14	5.4
Urban	4		3		2		2		1		3		3		5	
Rural	5		12		16		9		9		11		6		9	
14) La Unión	16	6.1	11	3.9	8	3.0	9	3.2	4	1.5	6	2.1	5	1.9	4	1.4
Urban	4		2		3		1		1		1		-		1	
Rural	12		9		5		8		3		5		5		3	

Table 7 (Cont)

Region and Subregion	Age Cohorts by Sex											
	55-59				60-64				65 or Older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	85	2.3	86	2.3	58	1.6	70	1.9	144	3.9	159	4.2
Urban	27	2.8	29	2.5	20	2.0	32	2.7	47	4.8	76	6.5
Rural	58	2.1	57	2.2	38	1.4	38	1.5	97	3.6	83	3.2
Region I	22	2.2	23	2.2	16	1.6	23	2.2	34	3.3	45	4.3
Urban	6		9		5		8		15		22	
Rural	16		14		11		15		19		23	
1) Ahuachapan	8	3.4	5	1.9	1	0.4	6	2.2	7	2.7	14	5.3
Urban	-		2		-		2		1		4	
Rural	8		3		1		4		6		10	
2) Santa Ana	5	1.3	6	1.6	9	2.4	13	3.4	16	4.2	12	3.1
Urban	1		-		4		6		9		6	
Rural	4		6		5		7		7		6	
3) Sonsonate	9	2.4	12	3.0	6	1.6	4	1.0	11	2.9	19	4.7
Urban	5		7		1		-		5		12	
Rural	4		5		5		4		6		7	
Region II	22	2.6	21	2.5	11	1.3	15	1.8	38	4.5	32	3.9
Urban	8		6		6		6		8		16	
Rural	14		15		5		9		30		16	
4) Chalatenango	7	2.8	5	2.2	2	0.8	-	-	7	2.8	8	3.5
Urban	1		-		2		-		-		5	
Rural	6		5		-		-		7		3	
5) La Libertad	4	1.3	8	2.8	6	2.0	4	1.4	12	4.0	7	2.5
Urban	2		4		3		2		5		4	
Rural	2		4		3		2		7		3	
6) San Salvador	3	3.4	3	2.6	-	-	2	1.8	7	7.9	5	4.4
Urban	3		-		-		1		1		4	
Rural	-		3		-		1		6		1	
7) Cuscatlan	8	4.0	5	2.5	3	1.5	9	4.5	12	5.9	12	6.0
Urban	2		2		1		3		2		3	
Rural	6		3		2		6		10		9	

Table 7 (Cont.)

55

Region and Subregion	Age Cohorts by Sex											
	55-59				60-64				65 or Older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Region III</u>	10	2.4	6	1.4	8	2.0	6	1.4	17	4.0	27	6.3
Urban	3		3		2		5		8		9	
Rural	7		3		6		1		9		18	
8) La Paz	3	1.8	3	1.6	4	2.5	1	0.5	3	1.8	11	6.0
Urban	1		2		1		1		2		2	
Rural	1		1		3		-		1		9	
9) Cabanas	4	2.9	2	1.8	2	1.4	-	-	4	2.9	8	7.2
Urban	-		-		-		-		-		-	
Rural	4		2		2		-		4		8	
10) San Vicente	3	2.4	1	0.7	2	1.6	5	3.7	10	8.1	8	5.9
Urban	1		1		1		4		6		7	
Rural	2		-		1		1		4		1	
<u>Region IV</u>	31	2.2	36	2.5	23	1.6	26	1.8	55	3.9	55	3.8
Urban	10		11		7		13		16		29	
Rural	21		25		16		13		39		26	
11) Usulután	9	2.2	10	2.4	7	1.7	10	2.4	16	3.9	15	3.6
Urban	5		4		2		3		4		11	
Rural	4		6		5		7		12		4	
12) San Miguel	9	2.0	9	1.8	8	1.8	10	2.0	16	3.5	25	5.1
Urban	2		3		4		7		6		12	
Rural	7		6		4		3		10		13	
13) Morazan	8	3.0	8	3.1	4	1.5	-	-	8	3.0	6	2.3
Urban	2		1		1		-		2		2	
Rural	6		7		3		-		6		4	
14) La Unión	5	1.9	9	3.2	4	1.5	6	2.1	15	5.7	9	3.2
Urban	1		3		-		3		4		4	
Rural	4		6		4		3		11		5	

TABLE 8

REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN 6-18 YEARS OF AGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL<sup>1</sup>

56 Region and Subregion	Number of Children 6-18						Number of Children 6-18 Enrolled					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	2836 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	1451	51.2	1385	48.8	1694	59.7	889	61.3	805	58.1
Urban	760	26.8	351	46.2	409	53.8	570	75.0	271	77.2	299	73.1
Rural	2076	73.2	1100	53.0	976	47.0	1124	54.1	618	56.2	506	51.8
<u>Region I</u>	762	26.9	387	50.8	375	49.2	423	55.5	224	57.9	199	53.1
Urban	221	29.0	98	44.3	123	55.7	165	74.7	77	78.6	88	71.5
Rural	541	71.0	289	53.4	252	46.6	258	47.7	147	50.9	111	44.0
1) Ahuachapan	210	7.4	119	56.7	91	43.3	102	48.6	60	50.4	42	46.2
2) Santa Ana	294	10.4	147	50.0	147	50.0	174	59.2	92	62.6	82	55.8
3) Sonsonate	258	9.1	121	46.9	137	53.1	147	57.0	72	59.5	75	54.7
<u>Region II</u>	637	22.5	337	52.9	300	47.1	394	61.9	212	62.9	182	60.7
Urban	192	30.1	95	49.5	97	50.5	143	74.5	71	74.7	72	74.2
Rural	445	69.9	242	54.4	203	45.6	251	56.4	141	58.3	110	54.2
4) Chalatenango	196	6.9	110	56.1	86	43.9	118	60.2	66	60.0	52	60.5
5) La Libertad	223	7.9	118	52.9	105	47.1	135	60.5	77	65.3	58	55.2
6) San Salvador	68	2.4	29	42.6	39	57.4	41	60.3	18	62.1	23	59.0
7) Cuscatlan	150	5.3	80	53.3	70	46.7	100	66.7	51	63.8	49	70.0
<u>Region III</u>	320	11.3	166	51.9	154	48.1	202	63.1	113	68.1	89	57.8
Urban	73	22.8	40	54.8	33	45.2	55	75.3	32	80.0	23	69.7
Rural	247	77.2	126	51.0	121	49.0	147	59.5	81	64.3	66	54.5
8) La Paz	135	4.8	68	50.4	67	49.6	90	66.7	48	70.6	42	62.7
9) Cabanas	106	3.7	60	56.6	46	43.4	60	56.6	35	58.3	25	54.3
10) San Vicente	79	2.8	38	48.1	41	51.9	52	65.8	30	78.9	22	53.7
<u>Region IV</u>	1117	39.4	561	50.2	556	49.8	675	60.4	340	60.6	335	60.3
Urban	274	24.5	118	43.1	156	56.9	207	75.5	91	77.1	116	74.4
Rural	843	75.5	443	52.6	400	47.4	468	55.5	249	56.2	219	54.8
11) Usulután	360	12.7	175	48.6	185	51.4	215	59.7	103	58.9	112	60.5
12) San Miguel	360	12.7	179	49.7	181	50.3	213	59.2	108	60.3	105	58.0
13) Morazan	187	6.6	105	56.1	82	43.9	110	58.8	60	57.1	50	61.0
14) La Unión	210	7.4	102	48.6	108	51.4	137	65.2	69	67.6	68	63.0

<sup>1</sup>This table is percentaged across.<sup>2</sup>Thirty-two children (15 males and 17 females) did not answer whether they were enrolled and thus are excluded from the analysis.

TABLE 9

MEDIAN NUMBER OF YEARS OF EDUCATION FOR FAMILY MEMBERS  
19 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER BY REGION, DEPARTMENT  
AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION

Region and Subregion	<u>Median Number of Years of Education</u> N	
El Salvador	3382*	2
Urban	1088	4
Rural	2294	0
<u>Region I</u>	984	2
Urban	339	6
Rural	645	1
1) Ahuachapan	239	2
2) Santa Ana	359	2
3) Sonsonate	386	2
<u>Region II</u>	755	2
Urban	246	3
Rural	509	2
4) Chalatenango	199	2
5) La Libertad	270	2
6) San Salvador	98	2.5
7) Cuscatlan	188	2
<u>Region III</u>	359	2
Urban	123	3
Rural	236	2
8) La Paz	136	2
9) Cabanas	94	2
10) San Vicente	129	2
<u>Region IV</u>	1284	1
Urban	380	4
Rural	904	0
11) Usulután	365	0
12) San Miguel	455	2
13) Morazan	242	0
14) La Unión	222	0

\*Twenty-six people did not give the number of years of schooling completed.

TABLE 10

LEVEL OF LIVING INDEX FOR HOUSEHOLDS BY REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION<sup>1</sup>

Region and Subregion	Total Number of Households		Level of Living Index																	
			0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	1315 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	18	1.4	90	6.8	177	13.6	291	22.1	194	14.8	131	10.0	108	8.2	99	7.5	207	15.7
Urban	428	32.5	1	5.6	5	5.6	19	10.7	30	10.3	43	22.2	48	36.6	36	33.3	62	62.6	184	88.9
Rural	887	67.5	17	94.4	85	94.4	158	89.3	261	89.7	151	77.8	83	63.4	72	66.7	37	37.4	23	11.1
<u>Region I</u>	375	28.5	7	38.9	19	21.1	32	18.1	60	20.6	67	34.5	43	32.8	36	33.3	35	35.4	76	36.7
Urban	132		-	-	-	-	-	-	11	18.3	13	19.4	10	23.3	12	33.3	19	54.3	67	88.2
Rural	243		7	100.0	19	100.0	32	100.0	49	81.7	54	80.6	33	76.7	24	66.7	16	45.7	9	11.8
1) Ahuachapan	94	7.1	7	38.9	9	10.0	11	6.2	9	3.1	21	10.8	13	9.9	10	9.3	9	9.1	5	2.4
2) Santa Ana	128	9.7	-	-	1	1.1	8	4.5	25	8.6	21	10.8	12	9.2	17	15.7	12	12.1	32	15.5
3) Sonsonate	153	11.6	-	-	9	10.0	13	7.3	26	8.9	25	12.9	18	13.7	9	8.3	14	14.1	39	18.8
<u>Region II</u>	304	23.1	1	5.6	15	16.7	37	20.9	80	27.5	49	25.3	31	23.7	25	23.1	21	21.2	45	21.7
Urban	102		-	-	3	20.0	9	24.3	6	7.5	12	24.5	15	48.4	8	32.0	13	61.9	36	80.0
Rural	202		1	100.0	12	80.0	28	75.7	74	92.5	37	75.5	16	51.6	17	68.0	8	38.1	9	20.0
4) Chalatenango	84	6.4	-	-	1	1.1	9	5.1	35	12.0	16	8.2	9	6.9	5	4.6	2	2.0	7	3.4
5) La Libertad	102	7.8	-	-	2	2.2	10	5.6	19	6.5	14	7.2	19	14.5	6	5.6	13	13.1	19	9.2
6) San Salvador	37	2.8	-	-	3	3.3	2	1.1	7	2.4	5	2.6	-	-	2	1.9	3	3.0	15	7.2
7) Cuscatlan	81	6.2	1	5.6	9	10.0	16	9.0	19	6.5	14	7.2	3	2.3	12	11.1	3	3.0	4	1.9
<u>Region III</u>	146	11.1	-	-	7	7.8	25	14.1	40	13.7	25	12.9	14	10.7	14	13.0	11	11.1	10	4.8
Urban	45		-	-	-	-	3	12.0	4	10.0	8	32.0	7	50.0	7	50.0	8	72.7	8	80.0
Rural	101		-	-	7	100.0	22	88.0	36	90.0	17	68.0	7	50.0	7	50.0	3	27.3	2	20.0
8) La Paz	64	4.9	-	-	2	2.2	10	5.6	17	5.8	10	5.2	9	6.9	7	6.5	5	5.1	4	1.9
9) Cabanas	37	2.8	-	-	1	1.1	11	6.2	13	4.5	7	3.6	1	0.8	4	3.7	-	-	-	-
10) San Vicente	45	3.4	-	-	4	4.4	4	2.3	10	3.4	8	4.1	4	3.1	3	2.8	6	6.1	6	2.9
<u>Region IV</u>	490	37.3	10	55.6	49	54.4	83	46.9	111	38.1	53	27.3	43	32.8	33	30.6	32	32.3	76	36.7
Urban	149		1	10.0	2	4.1	7	8.4	9	8.1	10	18.9	16	37.2	9	27.3	22	68.8	73	96.1
Rural	341		9	90.00	47	95.9	76	91.6	102	91.9	43	81.1	27	62.8	24	72.7	10	31.3	3	3.9
11) Usulután	146	11.1	9	50.0	20	22.2	21	11.9	31	10.7	14	7.2	9	6.9	12	11.1	8	8.1	22	10.6
12) San Miguel	165	12.5	1	5.6	13	14.4	29	16.4	30	10.3	17	8.8	12	9.2	11	10.2	13	13.1	39	18.8
13) Morazan	98	7.5	-	-	9	10.0	21	11.9	26	8.9	9	4.6	12	9.2	4	3.7	7	7.1	10	4.8
14) La Unión	81	6.2	-	-	7	7.8	12	6.8	24	8.2	13	6.7	10	7.6	6	5.6	4	4.0	5	2.4

<sup>1</sup>This table is percentaged down.<sup>2</sup>51 households did not answer this question.

TABLE 11A  
HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF ACCESS TO WATER BY REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION<sup>1</sup>

Region and Subregion	Type of Access to Water															
	Total Number of Households		Private Faucet in House		Communal Faucet in House		Private Well		Private Cistern		Public Faucet Outside House		Communal Well		Other: River, Rain Water	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	1365 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	283	20.7	93	6.8	115	8.4	4	0.3	224	16.4	178	13.0	468	34.3
Urban	442	32.4	194	68.6	72	77.4	6	5.2	1	25.0	99	44.2	18	10.1	52	11.1
Rural	923	67.6	89	31.4	21	22.6	109	94.8	3	75.0	125	55.8	160	89.9	416	88.9
<u>Region I</u>	392	28.7	82	29.0	48	51.6	28	24.4	2	50.0	89	39.7	29	16.3	114	24.4
Urban	134		56		37		1		-		34		-		6	
Rural	258		26		11		27		2		55		29		108	
1) Ahuachapan	95	7.0	18	6.4	9	9.7	1	0.9	-	-	28	12.5	6	3.4	33	7.1
2) Santa Ana	142	10.4	27	9.5	19	20.4	8	7.0	2	50.0	17	7.6	12	6.7	57	12.2
3) Sonsonate	155	11.4	37	13.1	20	21.5	19	16.5	-	-	44	19.6	11	6.2	24	5.1
<u>Region II</u>	318	23.3	67	23.7	16	17.2	7	6.1	-	-	43	19.2	26	14.6	159	40.0
Urban	104		40		11		2		-		18		1		32	
Rural	214		27		5		5		-		25		25		127	
4) Chalatenango	87	6.4	14	5.0	1	1.1	2	1.7	-	-	13	5.8	3	1.7	54	11.5
5) La Libertad	108	7.9	28	9.9	9	9.7	2	1.7	-	-	28	12.5	17	9.6	24	5.1
6) San Salvador	40	2.9	10	3.5	6	6.4	1	0.9	-	-	2	0.9	3	1.7	18	3.8
7) Cuscatlan	83	6.1	15	5.3	-	-	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	3	1.7	63	13.5
<u>Region III</u>	151	11.1	21	7.4	8	8.6	20	17.4	-	-	47	21.0	3	1.7	52	11.1
Urban	50		12		4		-		-		27		-		7	
Rural	101		9		4		20		-		20		3		45	
8) La Paz	64	4.7	9	3.2	3	3.2	7	6.1	-	-	20	8.9	3	1.7	22	4.7
9) Cabanas	37	2.7	1	0.4	2	2.2	4	3.5	-	-	18	8.0	-	-	12	2.6
10) San Vicente	50	3.7	11	3.9	3	3.2	9	7.8	-	-	9	4.0	-	-	18	3.8
<u>Region IV</u>	504	36.9	113	39.9	21	22.6	60	52.2	2	50.0	45	20.1	120	67.4	143	30.6
Urban	154		86		20		3		1		20		17		7	
Rural	350		27		1		57		1		25		103		136	
11) Usulután	148	10.8	38	13.4	7	7.5	12	10.4	1	25.0	7	3.1	29	16.3	54	11.5
12) San Miguel	166	12.2	39	13.8	11	11.8	21	18.3	1	25.0	12	5.4	47	26.4	35	7.5
13) Morazan	99	7.2	23	8.1	3	3.2	9	7.8	-	-	6	2.7	27	15.2	31	6.6
14) La Unión	91	6.7	13	4.6	-	-	18	15.6	-	-	20	8.9	17	9.6	23	4.9

<sup>1</sup> This table is percentaged down.

<sup>2</sup> One household did not answer this question.

TABLE 11B

REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ACCESS TO WATER<sup>1</sup>

Region and Subregion	Type of Access to Water															
	Total Number of Households		Private Faucet in House		Communal Faucet in House		Private Well		Private Cistern		Public Faucet Outside House		Communal Well		Other: River Rain Water	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	1365 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	283	20.7	93	6.8	115	8.4	4	0.3	224	16.4	178	13.0	468	34.3
Urban	442	32.4	194	43.9	72	16.3	6	1.4	1	0.2	99	22.4	18	4.1	52	11.8
Rural	923	67.6	89	9.6	21	2.3	109	11.8	3	0.3	125	13.5	160	17.3	416	45.1
<u>Region I</u>	392	28.7	82	20.9	48	12.2	28	7.1	2	0.5	89	22.7	29	7.4	114	29.1
Urban	134		56		37		1		-		34		-		6	
Rural	258		26		11		27		2		55		29		108	
1) Ahuachapán	95	7.0	18	18.9	9	9.5	1	1.1	-	-	28	29.5	6	6.3	33	34.7
2) Santa Ana	142	10.4	27	19.0	19	13.4	8	5.6	2	1.4	17	12.0	12	8.4	57	40.1
3) Sonsonate	155	11.4	37	23.9	20	12.9	19	12.2	-	-	44	28.4	11	7.1	24	15.5
<u>Region II</u>	318	23.3	67	21.1	16	5.0	7	2.2	-	-	43	13.5	26	8.2	159	50.0
Urban	104		40		11		2		-	-	18		1		32	
Rural	214		27		5		5		-	-	25		25		127	
4) Chalatenango	87	6.4	14	16.1	1	1.2	2	2.3	-	-	13	14.9	3	3.4	54	62.1
5) La Libertad	108	7.9	28	25.9	9	8.3	2	1.8	-	-	28	25.9	17	15.7	24	22.2
6) San Salvador	40	2.9	10	25.0	6	15.0	1	2.5	-	-	2	5.0	3	7.5	18	45.0
7) Cuscatlán	83	6.1	15	18.1	-	-	2	2.4	-	-	-	-	3	3.6	63	75.9
<u>Region III</u>	151	11.1	21	13.9	8	5.3	20	13.2	-	-	47	31.1	3	2.0	52	34.4
Urban	50		12		4		-		-	-	27		-		7	
Rural	101		9		4		20		-	-	20		3		45	
8) La Paz	64	4.7	9	14.1	3	4.7	7	10.9	-	-	20	31.2	3	4.7	22	34.4
9) Cabanas	37	2.7	1	2.7	2	5.4	4	10.8	-	-	18	48.6	-	-	12	32.4
10) San Vicente	50	3.7	11	22.0	3	6.0	9	18.0	-	-	9	18.0	-	-	18	36.0
<u>Region IV</u>	504	36.9	113	22.4	21	4.2	60	11.9	2	0.4	45	8.9	120	23.8	143	28.4
Urban	154		86		20		3		1		20		17		7	
Rural	350		27		1		57		1		25		103		136	
11) Usulután	148	10.8	38	25.7	7	4.7	12	8.1	1	0.7	7	4.7	29	19.6	54	36.5
12) San Miguel	166	12.2	39	23.5	11	6.6	21	12.6	1	0.6	12	7.2	47	28.3	35	21.1
13) Morazan	99	7.2	23	23.2	3	3.0	9	9.1	-	-	6	6.1	27	27.3	31	31.3
14) La Unión	91	6.7	13	14.3	-	-	18	19.8	-	-	20	22.0	17	18.7	23	25.3

<sup>1</sup> This table is percentaged across<sup>2</sup> One household did not answer this question

TABLE 12

DISTANCE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT THEIR OWN WATER SUPPLY TO WATER SOURCE BY REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION<sup>1</sup>

Region and Subregion	Total Number of Households		Distance in Meters									
	N	%	10 or less		11-100		101-1000		1001-5000		5001-10000	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	823 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	54	6.6	238	28.9	456	55.4	54	6.6	21	2.6
Urban	156	19.0	5	9.3	72	30.3	75	16.4	4	7.4	-	-
Rural	667	81.0	49	9.7	166	69.7	381	83.6	50	92.6	21	100.0
<u>Region I</u>	217	26.4	12	22.2	79	33.2	107	23.5	18	33.3	1	4.8
Urban	39		2		24		12		1		-	
Rural	178		10		55		95		17		1	
1) Ahuachapan	67	8.1	-	-	9	3.8	44	9.6	13	24.1	1	4.8
2) Santa Ana	73	8.9	6	11.1	26	10.9	38	8.3	3	5.6	-	-
3) Sonsonate	77	9.4	6	11.1	44	18.5	25	5.5	2	3.7	-	-
<u>Region II</u>	215	26.1	12	22.2	70	29.4	124	27.2	9	16.7	-	-
Urban	49		2		24		22		1		-	
Rural	166		10		46		102		8		-	
4) Chalatenango	67	8.1	1	1.9	25	10.5	41	9.0	-	-	-	-
5) La Libertad	64	7.8	8	14.8	23	9.7	31	6.8	2	3.7	-	-
6) San Salvador	20	2.4	2	3.7	9	3.8	6	1.3	3	5.6	-	-
7) Cuscatlan	64	7.8	1	1.9	13	5.5	46	10.1	4	7.4	-	-
<u>Region III</u>	97	11.8	5	9.3	28	11.8	64	14.0	-	-	-	-
Urban	29		-		9		20		-		-	
Rural	68		5		19		44		-		-	
8) La Paz	45	5.5	2	3.7	13	5.5	30	6.6	-	-	-	-
9) Cabanas	30	3.6	3	5.6	10	4.2	17	3.7	-	-	-	-
10) San Vicente	22	2.7	-	-	5	2.1	17	3.7	-	-	-	-
<u>Region IV</u>	294	35.7	25	46.3	61	25.6	161	35.3	27	50.0	20	95.2
Urban	39		1		15		21		2		-	
Rural	255		24		46		140		25		20	
11) Usulután	88	10.7	5	9.3	10	4.2	48	10.5	13	24.1	12	57.1
12) San Miguel	93	11.3	13	24.1	9	3.8	51	11.2	12	22.2	8	38.1
13) Morazan	63	7.7	5	9.3	24	10.1	34	7.5	-	-	-	-
14) La Unión	50	6.1	2	3.7	18	7.6	28	6.1	2	3.7	-	-

<sup>1</sup>This table is percentaged down.<sup>2</sup>This response only applies to those households which had water supply outside their home (e.g., public faucet, communal well, river, etc.) Forty-eight households did not answer this question.

TABLE 13A

HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF TENANCY OF HOME BY REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION\*

Region and Subregion	Total Number of Households		Type of Tenancy of House											
			Owner		Mortgaged Owner		Renter		Colono		Free Occupancy		Other	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	1366	100.0	864	63.3	55	4.0	192	14.1	182	13.3	62	4.5	11	0.8
Urban	442	32.4	253	29.3	22	40.0	139	72.4	10	5.5	15	24.2	3	27.3
Rural	924	67.6	611	70.7	33	60.0	53	27.6	172	94.5	47	75.8	8	72.7
<u>Region I</u>	393	28.8	178	20.6	31	56.4	88	45.8	75	41.2	19	30.6	2	18.2
Urban	134		54		5		66		4		4		1	
Rural	259		124		26		22		71		15		1	
1) Ahuachapan	96	7.0	41	4.7	13	23.6	16	8.3	17	9.3	7	11.3	2	18.2
2) Santa Ana	142	10.4	59	6.8	7	12.7	38	19.8	32	17.6	6	9.7	-	-
3) Sonsonate	155	11.3	78	9.0	11	20.0	34	17.7	26	14.3	6	9.7	-	-
<u>Region II</u>	318	23.3	208	24.1	1	1.8	51	26.6	37	20.3	19	30.6	2	18.2
Urban	104		63		1		32		2		5		1	
Rural	214		145		-		19		35		14		1	
4) Chalatenango	87	6.4	76	8.8	1	1.8	5	2.6	1	0.5	4	6.5	-	-
5) La Libertad	108	7.9	51	5.9	-	-	30	15.6	23	12.6	3	4.8	1	9.1
6) San Salvador	40	2.9	22	2.5	-	-	10	5.2	7	3.8	1	1.6	-	-
7) Cuscatlan	83	6.1	59	6.8	-	-	6	3.1	6	3.3	11	17.7	1	9.1
<u>Region III</u>	151	11.1	111	12.8	-	-	12	6.3	20	11.0	5	8.1	3	27.3
Urban	50		37		-		9		2		1		1	
Rural	101		74		-		3		18		4		2	
8) La Paz	64	4.7	43	5.0	-	-	7	3.6	8	4.4	3	4.8	3	27.3
9) Cabanas	37	2.7	29	3.4	-	-	1	0.5	7	3.8	-	-	-	-
10) San Vicente	50	3.7	39	4.5	-	-	4	2.1	5	2.7	2	3.2	-	-
<u>Region IV</u>	504	36.9	367	42.5	23	41.8	41	21.4	50	27.5	19	30.6	4	36.4
Urban	154		99		16		32		2		5		-	
Rural	350		268		7		9		48		14		4	
11) Usulután	148	10.8	112	13.0	7	12.7	9	4.7	12	6.6	8	12.9	-	-
12) San Miguel	166	12.2	110	12.7	15	27.3	15	7.8	22	12.1	3	4.8	1	9.1
13) Morazan	99	7.2	87	10.1	-	-	6	3.1	3	1.6	2	3.2	1	9.1
14) La Unión	91	6.7	58	6.7	1	1.8	11	5.7	13	7.1	6	9.7	2	18.2

\*This table is percentaged down.

TABLE 13B

REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF TENANCY OF HOME\*

Region and Subregion	Total Number of Households		Type of Tenancy of House											
			Owner		Mortgaged Owner		Renter		Colono		Free Occupancy		Other	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	1366	100.0	864	63.3	55	4.0	192	14.1	182	13.3	62	4.5	11	0.8
Urban	442	32.4	253	57.2	22	5.0	139	31.4	10	2.3	15	3.4	3	0.7
Rural	924	67.6	611	66.1	33	3.6	53	5.7	172	18.6	47	5.1	8	0.9
Region I	393	28.8	178	45.3	31	7.9	88	22.4	75	19.1	19	4.8	2	0.5
Urban	134		54		5		66		4		4		1	
Rural	259		124		26		22		71		15		1	
1) Ahuachapan	96	7.0	41	42.7	13	13.5	16	16.7	17	17.7	7	7.3	2	2.1
Urban	14		4		-		9		-		-		1	
Rural	82		37		13		7		17		7		1	
2) Santa Ana	142	10.4	59	41.5	7	4.9	38	26.8	32	22.5	6	4.2	-	-
Urban	54		18		3		27		3		3		-	
Rural	88		41		4		11		29		3		-	
3) Sonsonate	155	11.3	78	50.3	11	7.1	34	21.9	26	16.8	6	3.9	-	-
Urban	66		32		2		30		1		1		-	
Rural	89		46		9		4		25		5		-	
Region II	318	23.3	208	65.4	1	0.3	51	16.0	37	11.6	19	6.0	2	0.6
Urban	104		63		1		32		2		5		1	
Rural	214		145		-		19		35		14		1	
4) Chalatenango	87	6.4	76	87.4	1	1.1	5	5.7	1	1.1	4	4.6	-	-
Urban	21		16		1		3		-		1		-	
Rural	66		60		-		2		1		3		-	
5) La Libertad	108	7.9	51	47.2	-	-	30	27.8	23	21.3	3	2.8	1	0.9
Urban	45		27		-		16		-		2		-	
Rural	63		24		-		14		23		1		1	
6) San Salvador	40	2.9	22	55.0	-	-	10	25.0	7	17.5	1	2.5	-	-
Urban	19		8		-		10		-		1		-	
Rural	21		14		-		-		7		-		-	
7) Cuscatlan	83	6.1	59	71.1	-	-	6	7.2	6	7.2	11	13.3	1	1.2
Urban	19		12		-		3		2		1		1	
Rural	64		47		-		3		4		10		-	

\*This table is percentaged across.

Table 13B (Cont)

Region and Subregion	Total Number of Households		Type of Tenancy of House											
			Owner		Mortgaged Owner		Renter		Colono		Free Occupancy		Other	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Region III</u>	151	11.1	111	73.5	-	-	12	7.9	20	13.2	5	3.3	3	2.0
Urban	50		37		-	-	9		2		1		1	
Rural	101		74		-	-	3		18		4		2	
8) La Paz	64	4.7	43	67.2	-	-	7	10.9	8	12.5	3	4.7	3	4.7
Urban	23		15		-	-	5		2		-		1	
Rural	41		28		-	-	2		6		3		2	
9) Cabanas	37	2.7	29	78.4	-	-	1	2.7	7	18.9	-	-	-	-
Urban	-		-		-	-	-		-		-		-	
Rural	37		29		-	-	1		7		-		-	
10) San Vicente	50	3.7	39	78.0	-	-	4	8.0	5	10.0	2	4.0	-	-
Urban	27		22		-	-	4		-		1		-	
Rural	23		17		-	-	-		5		1		-	
<u>Region IV</u>	504	36.9	367	72.8	23	4.6	41	8.1	50	9.9	19	3.8	4	0.8
Urban	154		99		16		32		2		5		-	
Rural	350		268		7		9		48		14		4	
11) Usulután	148	10.8	112	75.7	7	4.7	9	6.1	12	8.1	8	5.4	-	-
Urban	42		25		7		8		-		2		-	
Rural	106		87		-		1		12		6		-	
12) San Miguel	166	12.2	110	66.3	15	9.0	15	9.0	22	13.3	3	1.8	1	0.6
Urban	63		38		9		14		-		2		-	
Rural	103		72		6		1		22		1		1	
13) Morazan	99	7.2	87	87.9	-	-	6	7.1	3	3.0	2	2.0	1	1.0
Urban	28		22		-	-	5		-		1		-	
Rural	71		65		-	-	1		3		1		1	
14) La Unión	91	6.7	58	63.7	1	1.1	11	12.1	13	14.3	6	6.6	2	2.2
Urban	21		14		-		5		2		-		-	
Rural	70		44		1		6		11		6		2	

TABLE 14A

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO FARMLAND BY REGION, DEPARTMENT  
AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION\*

	Total Number Of Households		Farmland		No Farmland But Have Trees and/or Animals		No Farmland	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	1366	100.0	665	48.7	291	21.3	410	30.0
Urban	442	32.4	110	16.7	93	31.4	239	58.3
Rural	924	67.6	555	83.4	198	68.1	171	41.7
<u>Region I</u>	393	28.8	141	21.2	113	38.8	139	33.9
Urban	134		27		35		72	
Rural	259		114		74		67	
1) Ahuachapan	96	7.0	40	6.1	6	2.0	50	12.2
2) Santa Ana	142	10.4	59	8.9	33	11.3	50	12.2
3) Sonsonate	155	11.3	42	6.3	74	25.4	39	9.5
<u>Region II</u>	318	23.3	167	25.3	100	33.8	51	12.4
Urban	104		32		38		34	
Rural	214		135		62		17	
4) Chalatenango	87	6.4	70	10.6	12	4.1	5	1.2
5) La Libertad	108	7.9	32	4.8	43	14.5	33	8.0
6) San Salvador	40	2.9	14	2.1	19	6.5	7	1.7
7) Cuscatlan	83	6.1	51	7.7	26	8.8	6	1.5
<u>Region III</u>	151	11.1	93	14.0	24	8.2	34	8.3
Urban	50		18		8		24	
Rural	101		75		16		10	
8) La Paz	64	4.7	40	6.1	15	5.1	9	2.2
9) Cabanas	37	2.7	35	5.3	2	0.7	-	-
10) San Vicente	50	3.7	18	2.7	7	2.4	25	6.1
<u>Region IV</u>	504	36.9	264	40.0	54	18.2	186	45.4
Urban	154		33		12		109	
Rural	350		231		42		77	
11) Usulután	148	10.8	81	12.3	16	5.4	51	12.4
12) San Miguel	166	12.2	68	10.3	6	2.0	92	22.4
13) Morazan	99	7.2	70	10.6	6	2.0	23	5.6
14) La Unión	91	6.7	45	6.8	26	8.8	20	4.9

\*This table is percentaged down.

TABLE 14B

REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION BY HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO FARMLAND<sup>1</sup>

Region and Subregion	Total Number of Households		Farmland		No Farmland But Have Trees and/or Animals		No Farmland	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	1366	100.0	665	48.7	291	21.3	410	30.0
Urban	442	32.4	110	24.9	93	21.0	239	54.1
Rural	924	67.6	555	60.1	198	21.4	171	18.5
Region I	393	28.8	141	35.9	113	28.8	139	35.4
Urban	134		27		35		72	
Rural	259		114		78		67	
1) Ahuachapan	96	7.0	40	41.7	6	6.2	50	52.1
2) Santa Ana	142	10.4	59	41.5	33	23.2	50	35.2
3) Sonsonate	155	11.4	42	27.1	74	47.7	39	25.2
Region II	318	23.3	167	52.5	100	31.4	51	16.0
Urban	104		32		38		34	
Rural	214		135		62		17	
4) Chalatenango	87	6.4	70	80.4	12	13.8	5	5.7
5) La Libertad	108	7.9	32	29.6	43	39.8	33	30.6
6) San Salvador	40	2.9	14	35.0	19	47.5	7	17.5
7) Cuscatlan	83	6.1	51	61.4	26	31.3	6	7.2
Region III	151	11.1	93	61.6	24	15.9	34	22.5
Urban	50		18		8		24	
Rural	101		75		16		10	
8) La Paz	64	4.7	40	62.5	15	23.4	9	14.1
9) Cabanas	37	2.7	35	94.6	2	5.4	-	-
10) San Vicente	50	3.7	18	36.0	7	14.0	25	50.0
Region IV	504	36.9	264	52.4	54	10.7	186	36.9
Urban	154		33		12		109	
Rural	350		231		42		77	
11) Usulután	148	10.8	81	54.7	16	10.8	51	34.4
12) San Miguel	166	12.2	68	41.0	6	3.6	92	55.4
13) Morazan	99	7.2	70	70.7	6	6.1	23	23.2
14) La Unión	91	6.7	45	49.5	26	28.6	20	22.0

<sup>1</sup>This table is percentaged across.

TABLE 15A

HOUSEHOLDS WITH FARMLAND ACCORDING TO SIZE BY REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION<sup>1</sup>

Region and Subregion	Total Number of Households		Farm Size in Hectares									
			Less than 1		1-9.99		10.00-49.99		50.00-199.99		200.00 or more	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	659 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	323	49.0	300	45.5	24	3.6	11	1.7	1	0.15
Urban	107	16.2	54	16.7	37	12.3	10	41.7	6	54.6	-	-
Rural	552	83.8	269	83.3	263	87.7	14	58.3	5	45.4	1	100.0
<u>Region I</u>	138	20.9	75	23.2	52	17.3	6	25.0	5	45.4	-	-
Urban	25		7		8		6		4		-	-
Rural	113		68		44		-		1		-	-
1) Ahuachapan	40	6.1	20	6.2	20	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Santa Ana	58	8.8	38	11.8	14	4.7	5	20.8	1	9.1	-	-
3) Sonsonate	40	6.1	17	5.3	18	6.0	1	4.2	4	36.4	-	-
<u>Region II</u>	164	24.9	90	27.9	69	23.0	4	16.7	1	9.1	-	-
Urban	31		17		11		2		1		-	-
Rural	133		73		58		2		-		-	-
4) Chalatenango	68	10.3	29	9.0	36	12.0	2	8.3	1	9.1	-	-
5) La Libertad	32	4.9	19	5.9	11	3.7	2	8.3	-	-	-	-
6) San Salvador	14	2.1	11	3.4	3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Cuscatlan	50	7.6	31	9.6	19	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Region III</u>	93	14.1	51	15.8	38	12.7	3	12.5	1	9.1	-	-
Urban	18		12		6		-		-		-	-
Rural	75		39		32		3		1		-	-
8) La Paz	40	6.1	25	7.7	12	4.0	2	8.3	1	9.1	-	-
9) Cabanas	35	5.3	16	5.0	18	6.0	1	4.2	-	-	-	-
10) San Vicente	18	2.7	10	3.1	8	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Region IV</u>	264	40.1	107	33.1	141	47.0	11	45.8	4	36.4	1	100.0
Urban	33		18		12		2		1		-	-
Rural	231		89		129		9		3		1	
11) Usulután	81	12.3	27	8.4	52	17.3	1	4.2	1	9.1	-	-
12) San Miguel	68	10.3	26	8.0	37	12.3	5	20.8	-	-	-	-
13) Morazan	70	10.6	31	9.6	34	11.3	3	12.5	2	18.2	-	-
14) La Unión	45	6.8	23	7.1	18	6.0	2	8.3	1	9.1	1	100.0

<sup>1</sup>This table is percentaged down.<sup>2</sup>Six households did not give the amount of farmland to which they had access.

TABLE 15B

REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION BY HOUSEHOLDS WITH FARMLAND ACCORDING TO SIZE<sup>1</sup>

Region and Subregion	Farm Size in Hectares											
	Total Number of Households		Less than 1		1-9.99		10.00-49.99		50.00-199.99		200.00 or more	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	659 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	323	49.0	300	45.5	24	3.6	11	1.7	1	0.15
Urban	107	16.2	54	50.5	37	34.6	10	9.3	6	5.6	-	-
Rural	552	83.8	269	48.7	263	47.6	14	2.5	5	0.9	1	0.2
<u>Region I</u>	138	20.9	75	54.3	52	37.7	6	4.3	5	3.6	-	-
Urban	25		7		8		6		4		-	-
Rural	113		68		44		-		1		-	-
1) Ahuachapan	40	6.1	20	50.0	20	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Santa Ana	58	8.8	38	65.5	14	24.1	5	8.6	1	1.7	-	-
3) Sonsonate	40	6.1	17	42.5	18	45.0	1	2.5	4	10.0	-	-
<u>Region II</u>	164	24.9	90	54.9	69	42.1	4	2.4	1	0.6	-	-
Urban	31		17		11		2		1		-	-
Rural	133		73		58		2		-		-	-
4) Chalatenango	68	10.3	29	42.6	36	52.9	2	2.9	1	1.5	-	-
5) La Libertad	32	4.9	19	59.4	11	34.4	2	6.2	-	-	-	-
6) San Salvador	14	2.1	11	78.6	3	21.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Cuscatlan	50	7.6	31	62.0	19	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Region III</u>	93	14.1	51	54.8	38	40.9	3	3.2	1	1.1	-	-
Urban	18		12		6		-		-		-	-
Rural	75		39		32		3		1		-	-
8) La Paz	40	6.1	25	62.5	12	30.0	2	5.0	1	2.5	-	-
9) Cabanas	35	5.3	16	45.7	18	51.4	1	2.8	-	-	-	-
10) San Vicente	18	2.7	10	55.6	8	44.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Region IV</u>	264	40.1	107	40.5	141	53.4	11	4.2	4	1.5	1	0.3
Urban	33		18		12		2		1		-	-
Rural	231		89		129		9		3		1	
11) Usulután	81	12.3	27	33.3	52	64.2	1	1.2	1	1.2	-	-
12) San Miguel	68	10.3	26	38.2	37	54.4	5	7.4	-	-	-	-
13) Morazan	70	10.6	31	44.3	34	48.6	3	4.3	2	2.8	-	-
14) La Unión	45	6.8	23	51.1	18	40.0	2	4.4	1	2.2	1	2.2

<sup>1</sup>This table is percentaged across<sup>2</sup>Six households did not give the amount of farmland to which they had access.

TABLE 16A

NUMBER OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS AND HECTARES ACCORDING TO TENURE BY REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION

Region and Subregion	Tenancy Status															
	Total		Owner		Renter With Right to Purchase		Free Use		Renter		Colono		Other Forms		Multiple Forms	
	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares
El Salvador	656*	2567.66	367	1868.24	14	64.67	44	26.01	248	350.33	29	25.90	11	232.51	56	196.65
Urban	106	906.44	62	828.94	-	-	9	3.50	37	71.81	2	1.14	1	1.05	5	7.93
Rural	550	1661.22	305	1039.30	14	64.67	35	22.51	211	278.53	27	24.76	10	231.45	51	188.72
Region I	136	833.10	72	630.94	6	14.62	9	1.75	42	32.53	13	12.21	2	141.05	8	14.13
Urban	25	554.71	20	550.60	-	-	1	0.35	4	3.32	1	0.44	-	-	1	0.70
Rural	111	278.35	52	80.30	6	14.62	8	1.40	38	29.21	12	11.77	2	141.05	7	13.43
1) Ahuachapán	40	62.78	16	34.87	6	14.62	2	0.31	11	6.11	6	5.82	1	1.05	2	6.30
Urban	2		2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	38		14		6		2		11		6		1			
2) Santa Ana	58	316.36	28	152.12	-	-	5	1.05	22	19.60	5	3.59	1	140.00	3	3.50
Urban	10		6		-	-	-	-	3		1		-			
Rural	48		22		-	-	5		19		4		1			
3) Sonsonate	38	453.96	28	443.95	-	-	2	0.39	9	6.82	2	2.80	-	-	3	4.33
Urban	13		12		-	-	1		1		-		-			
Rural	25		16		-	-	1		8		2		-			
Region II	163	381.26	70	293.11	1	1.05	6	2.54	84	73.75	7	7.22	3	3.58	8	24.50
Urban	30	167.88	12	150.67	-	-	2	0.88	18	16.33	-	-	-	-	2	6.12
Rural	133	213.38	58	142.44	1	1.05	4	1.66	66	57.42	7	7.22	3	3.58	6	18.37
4) Chalatenango	68	224.70	29	180.95	-	-	-	-	42	41.65	1	1.40	1	0.70	5	11.37
Urban	9		4		-	-	-	-	5		-		-			
Rural	59		25		-	-	-	-	37		1		1			
5) La Libertad	32	87.74	11	68.78	1	1.05	3	2.10	14	8.73	2	4.20	2	2.88	1	7.00
Urban	9		3		-	-	1		5		-		-			
Rural	23		8		1		2		9		2		2			
6) San Salvador	14	13.25	7	8.92	-	-	1	0.09	2	2.62	4	1.62	-	-	-	-
Urban	1		-		-	-	-	-	1		-		-			
Rural	13		7		-	-	1		1		4		-			
7) Cuscatlán	49	55.56	23	34.46	-	-	2	0.35	26	20.75	-	-	-	-	2	6.12
Urban	11		5		-	-	1		7		-		-			
Rural	38		18		-	-	1		19		-		-			

\*Six households did not give the amount of land to which they had access and three households did not indicate the tenancy status of their land. The distribution of the number of households by tenancy may not add to the totals because some farms hold their land under different forms.

Table 16A (Cont)

Region and Subregion	Tenancy Status														Multiple Forms	
	Total		Owner		Renter With Right to Purchase		Free Use		Renter		Colono		Other Forms		Farms	Hectares
	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares		
<u>Region III</u>	93	222.88	46	107.05	1	0.35	8	6.47	41	105.14	3	2.62	2	1.25	8	25.82
Urban	18	18.19	9	11.55	-	-	1	0.17	6	4.72	1	0.70	1	1.05	-	-
Rural	75	204.69	37	95.50	1	0.35	7	6.30	35	100.42	2	1.92	1	0.20	8	25.82
8) La Paz	40	139.24	16	57.79	1	0.35	4	3.32	18	73.90	3	2.62	2	1.25	4	19.16
Urban	15		7		-	-	1		5		1		1			
Rural	25		9		-	-	3		13		2		1			
9) Cabanas	35	56.52	19	40.25	-	-	3	2.45	16	13.82	-	-	-	-	3	3.85
Urban	-		-		-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-		
Rural	35		19		-	-	3		16		-	-	-	-		
10) San Vicente	18	27.11	11	9.01	-	-	1	0.70	7	17.40	-	-	-	-	1	2.80
Urban	3		2		-	-	-		1		-	-	-	-		
Rural	15		9		-	-	1		6		-	-	-	-		
<u>Region IV</u>	264	1130.39	179	837.13	6	48.65	21	15.24	81	138.90	6	3.85	4	86.62	32	132.20
Urban	33	165.59	21	116.07	-	-	5	2.10	9	47.42	-	-	-	-	2	1.11
Rural	231	964.80	158	721.06	6	48.65	16	13.14	72	91.48	6	3.85	4	86.62	30	131.10
11) Usulután	81	224.53	44	105.25	2	3.15	4	4.04	36	40.69	1	1.40	1	70.00	6	13.12
Urban	4		4		-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-		
Rural	77		40		2		4		36		1		1			
12) San Miguel	68	207.07	59	131.30	-	-	3	3.50	11	54.60	5	2.45	2	15.22	12	37.62
Urban	12		8		-	-	1		4		-	-	-	-		
Rural	56		51		-	-	2		7		5		2			
13) Morazan	70	273.69	50	248.79	3	3.50	7	3.15	20	16.84	-	-	1	1.40	11	18.46
Urban	11		4		-	-	4		4		-	-	-	-		
Rural	59		46		3		3		16		-	-	1			
14) La Unión	45	425.12	26	351.79	1	42.00	7	4.55	14	26.77	-	-	-	-	3	63.00
Urban	6		5		-	-	-		1		-	-	-	-		
Rural	39		21		1		7		13		-	-	-	-		

TABLE 16B

REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION BY PERCENTAGE OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS AND HECTARES ACCORDING TO TENURE\*

Region and Subregion	Tenancy Status																
	Total		Owner		Renter With Right to Purchase		Free Use		Renter		Colono		Other Forms		Multiple Forms		
	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	Farms	Hectares	
El Salvador	656	2567.66	55.9	72.8	2.1	2.5	6.7	1.0	37.8	13.6	4.4	1.0	1.7	9.1	8.5	7.7	
Urban	106	906.44	58.5	91.4	-	-	8.5	0.4	34.9	7.9	1.9	0.1	0.9	0.1	4.7	0.9	
Rural	550	1661.22	55.4	62.6	2.5	3.9	6.4	1.4	38.4	16.8	4.9	1.5	1.8	13.9	9.3	11.4	
Region I	136	833.1	52.9	75.7	4.4	1.8	6.6	0.2	30.9	3.9	9.6	1.5	1.5	16.9	5.9	1.7	
Urban	25																
Rural	111																
1) Ahuachapan	40	62.78	40.0	55.5	15.0	23.3	5.0	0.5	27.5	9.7	15.0	9.3	2.5	1.7	5.0	10.0	
Urban	2																
Rural	38																
2) Santa Ana	58	316.36	48.3	48.1	-	-	8.6	0.3	37.9	6.2	8.6	1.1	1.7	44.2	5.2	1.1	
Urban	10																
Rural	48																
3) Sonsonate	38	453.96	73.7	97.8	-	-	5.3	0.1	23.7	1.5	5.3	0.6	-	-	7.9	1.0	
Urban	13																
Rural	25																
Region II	163	381.26	42.9	76.9	0.6	0.3	3.7	0.7	51.5	19.3	4.3	1.9	1.8	0.9	4.9	6.4	
Urban	30																
Rural	133																
4) Chalatenango	68	224.70	42.6	80.5	-	-	-	-	61.8	18.5	1.5	0.6	1.5	0.3	7.4	5.1	
Urban	9																
Rural	59																
5) La Libertad	32	87.74	34.4	78.4	3.1	1.2	9.4	2.4	43.8	10.0	6.2	4.8	6.2	3.3	3.1	8.0	
Urban	9																
Rural	23																
6) San Salvador	14	13.25	50.0	67.3	-	-	7.1	0.7	14.3	19.8	28.6	12.2	-	-	-	-	
Urban	1																
Rural	13																
7) Cuscatlan	49	55.56	46.9	62.0	-	-	4.1	0.6	53.1	37.3	-	-	-	-	4.0	11.0	
Urban	11																
Rural	38																

\*This table is percentaged across.



TABLE 17A  
 FARM HOUSEHOLDS WHICH HIRE LABOR BY REGION, DEPARTMENT  
 AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION\*

Region and Subregion	Farm Households		Hire Labor		No Hired Labor	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	665	100.0	200	30.1	465	69.9
Urban	110	16.5	51	25.5	59	12.7
Rural	555	83.5	149	74.5	406	87.3
<u>Region I</u>	141	21.2	38	19.0	103	22.2
Urban	27		18		9	
Rural	114		20		94	
1) Ahuachapan	40	6.0	11	5.5	29	6.2
2) Santa Ana	59	8.9	14	7.0	45	9.7
3) Sonsonate	42	6.3	13	6.5	29	6.2
<u>Region II</u>	167	25.1	43	21.5	124	26.7
Urban	32		12		20	
Rural	135		31		104	
4) Chalatenango	70	10.5	14	7.0	56	12.0
5) La Libertad	32	4.8	13	6.5	19	4.1
6) San Salvador	14	2.1	5	2.5	9	1.9
7) Cuscatlan	51	7.7	11	5.5	40	8.6
<u>Region III</u>	93	14.0	32	16.0	61	13.1
Urban	18		5		13	
Rural	75		27		48	
8) La Paz	40	6.0	15	7.5	25	5.4
9) Cabanas	35	5.3	9	4.5	26	5.6
10) San Vicente	18	2.7	8	4.0	10	2.2
<u>Region IV</u>	264	39.7	87	43.5	177	38.1
Urban	33		16		17	
Rural	231		71		160	
11) Usulután	81	12.2	28	14.0	53	11.4
12) San Miguel	68	10.3	26	13.0	42	9.0
13) Morazan	70	10.5	18	9.0	52	11.2
14) La Unión	45	6.8	15	7.5	30	6.5

\*This table is percentaged down.

TABLE 17B  
 REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION  
 BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS WHICH HIRE LABOR\*

Region and Subregion	Farm Households		Hire Labor		No Hired Labor	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	665	100.0	200	30.1	465	69.9
Urban	110	16.5	51	46.4	59	53.6
Rural	555	83.5	149	26.8	406	73.2
<u>Region I</u>	141	21.2	38	27.0	103	73.0
Urban	27		18		9	
Rural	114		20		94	
1) Ahuachapan	40	6.0	11	27.5	29	72.5
2) Santa Ana	59	8.9	14	23.7	45	76.3
3) Sonsonate	42	6.3	13	31.0	29	69.0
<u>Region II</u>	167	25.1	43	25.7	124	74.3
Urban	32		12		20	
Rural	135		31		104	
4) Chalatenango	70	10.5	14	20.0	56	80.0
5) La Libertad	32	4.8	13	40.6	19	59.4
6) San Salvador	14	2.1	5	35.7	9	64.3
7) Cuscatlan	51	7.7	11	21.6	40	78.4
<u>Region III</u>	93	14.0	32	34.4	61	65.6
Urban	18		5		13	
Rural	75		27		48	
8) La Paz	40	6.0	15	37.5	25	62.5
9) Cabanas	35	5.3	9	25.7	26	74.3
10) San Vicente	18	2.7	8	44.4	10	55.6
<u>Region IV</u>	264	39.7	87	33.0	177	67.0
Urban	33		16		17	
Rural	231		71		160	
11) Usulután	81	12.2	28	34.6	53	65.4
12) San Miguel	68	10.2	26	38.2	42	61.8
13) Morazan	70	10.5	18	25.7	52	74.3
14) La Unión	45	6.8	15	33.3	30	66.7

\*This table is percentaged across.

TABLE 18A

FARM HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO FARM SIZE AND IF THEY HIRE  
LABOR BY REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION<sup>1</sup>

Region and Subregion	Total Number of Households N %		Farm Size in Hectares																			
			Less than 1				1-9.99				10.00-49.99				50.00-199.99				200.00 or More			
			Hire Labor N %	No Hired Labor N %	Hire Labor N %	No Hired Labor N %	Hire Labor N %	No Hired Labor N %	Hire Labor N %	No Hired Labor N %	Hire Labor N %	No Hired Labor N %	Hire Labor N %	No Hired Labor N %								
El Salvador	659 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	47	7.1	276	41.9	124	18.8	176	26.7	20	3.0	4	0.6	7	1.1	4	0.6	1	0.2	-	-
Urban	107	16.2	15	31.9	39	14.1	25	20.2	12	6.8	7	35.0	3	75.0	4	57.1	2	50.0	-	-	-	-
Rural	552	83.8	32	68.1	237	85.9	99	79.8	164	93.2	13	65.0	1	25.0	3	42.9	2	50.0	1	100.0	-	-
Region I	138	20.9	12	25.5	63	22.8	19	15.3	33	18.8	5	71.4	1	25.0	2	28.6	3	75.0	-	-	-	-
Urban	25		4		3		7		1		5		-		2		1	25.0	-	-	-	-
Rural	113		8		60		12		32		-		1		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
1) Ahuachapan	40	6.1	4	8.5	16	5.8	7	5.6	13	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Santa Ana	58	8.8	5	10.6	33	12.0	4	3.2	10	5.7	5	25.0	-	-	-	-	1	25.0	-	-	-	-
3) Sonsonate	40	6.1	3	6.4	14	5.1	8	6.4	10	5.7	-	-	1	25.0	2	28.6	2	50.0	-	-	-	-
Region II	164	24.9	15	31.9	75	27.2	23	18.5	46	26.1	3	15.0	1	25.0	1	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	31		6		11		4		7		1		1		1		-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	133		9		64		19		39		2		-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Chalatenango	68	10.3	5	10.6	24	8.7	7	5.6	29	16.5	1	5.0	1	25.0	1	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) La Libertad	32	4.9	3	6.4	16	5.8	8	6.4	3	1.7	2	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) San Salvador	14	2.1	3	6.4	8	2.9	2	1.6	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Cuscatlan	50	7.6	4	8.5	27	9.8	6	4.8	13	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region III	93	14.1	10	21.3	41	14.9	18	14.5	20	11.4	3	15.0	-	-	1	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	18		2		10		3		3		-		-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	75		8		31		15		17		3		-		1		-	-	-	-	-	-
8) La Paz	40	6.1	6	12.8	19	6.9	15	4.8	6	3.4	2	10.0	-	-	1	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Cabanas	35	5.3	2	4.2	14	5.1	6	4.8	12	6.8	1	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) San Vicente	18	2.7	2	4.2	8	2.9	6	4.8	2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region IV	264	40.1	10	21.3	97	35.1	64	51.6	77	43.8	9	45.0	2	50.0	3	42.9	1	25.0	1	100.0	-	-
Urban	33		3		15		11		1		1		1		1		-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	231		7		82		53		76		8		1		2		1		1		-	-
11) Usulután	81	12.3	4	8.5	23	8.3	23	18.5	29	16.5	1	5.0	-	-	-	-	1	25.0	-	-	-	-
12) San Miguel	68	10.3	3	6.4	23	8.3	20	16.1	17	9.7	3	15.0	2	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Morazan	70	10.6	1	2.1	30	10.9	12	9.7	22	12.5	3	15.0	-	-	2	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) La Unión	45	6.8	2	4.2	21	7.6	9	7.3	9	5.1	2	10.0	-	-	1	14.3	-	-	1	100.0	-	-

<sup>1</sup>This table is percentaged down.

<sup>2</sup>Six households did not give information on the amount of land.

TABLE 18B

REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO FARM SIZE AND IF THEY HIRE LABOR<sup>1</sup>

Region and Subregion	Total Number of Households		Farm Size in Hectares										Farm Size in Hectares									
			Less than 1				1-9.99				10.00-49.99				50.00-199.99				200.00 or More			
			Hire Labor	No Hired Labor	Hire Labor	No Hired Labor	Hire Labor	No Hired Labor	Hire Labor	No Hired Labor	Hire Labor	No Hired Labor	Hire Labor	No Hired Labor	Hire Labor	No Hired Labor	Hire Labor	No Hired Labor				
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%					
El Salvador	659 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	47	7.1	276	41.9	124	18.8	176	26.7	20	3.0	4	0.6	7	1.1	4	0.6	1	0.2	-	-
Urban	107	16.2	15	14.0	39	36.4	25	23.4	12	11.2	7	6.5	3	2.8	4	3.7	2	1.9	-	-	-	-
Rural	552	83.8	32	5.8	237	42.9	99	17.9	164	29.7	13	2.4	1	0.2	3	0.5	2	0.4	1	-	-	-
Region I	138	20.9	12	8.7	63	45.6	19	13.8	33	23.9	5	3.6	1	0.7	2	1.4	3	2.2	-	-	-	-
Urban	25		4		3		7		1		5		-		2		1		-	-	-	-
Rural	113		8		60		12		32		-		1		-		-		-	-	-	-
1) Ahuachapan	40	6.1	4	10.0	16	40.0	7	17.5	13	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Santa Ana	58	8.8	5	8.6	33	56.9	4	6.9	10	17.2	5	8.6	-	-	-	-	1	1.7	-	-	-	-
3) Sonsonate	40	6.1	3	7.5	14	35.0	8	20.0	10	25.0	-	-	1	2.5	2	5.0	2	5.0	-	-	-	-
Region II	164	24.9	15	9.2	75	45.7	23	14.0	46	28.0	3	1.8	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	31		6		11		4		7		1		1		1		-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	133		9		64		19		39		2		-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Chalatenango	68	10.3	5	7.4	24	35.3	7	10.3	29	42.6	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) La Libertad	32	4.9	3	9.3	16	50.0	8	25.0	3	9.4	2	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) San Salvador	14	2.1	3	21.4	8	57.1	2	14.3	1	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Cuscatlan	50	7.6	4	8.0	27	54.0	6	12.0	13	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region III	93	14.1	10	10.8	41	44.1	18	19.4	20	21.5	3	3.2	-	-	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	18		2		10		3		3		-		-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	75		8		31		15		17		3		-		1		-	-	-	-	-	-
8) La Paz	40	6.1	6	15.0	19	47.5	6	15.0	6	15.0	2	5.0	-	-	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Cabanas	35	5.3	2	5.7	14	40.0	6	17.1	12	34.3	1	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) San Vicente	18	2.7	2	11.1	8	55.5	6	33.3	2	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region IV	264	40.1	10	3.8	97	36.7	64	24.2	77	29.2	9	3.4	2	0.8	3	1.1	1	0.4	1	0.4	-	-
Urban	33		3		15		11		1		1		1		1		-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	231		7		82		53		76		8		1		2		1		1		-	-
11) Usulután	81	12.3	4	4.9	23	28.4	23	28.4	29	35.8	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
12) San Miguel	68	10.3	3	4.4	23	33.8	20	29.4	17	25.0	3	4.4	2	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Morazan	70	10.6	1	1.4	30	42.9	12	17.1	22	31.4	3	4.3	-	-	2	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) La Unión	45	6.8	2	4.4	21	46.7	9	20.0	9	20.0	2	4.4	-	-	1	2.2	-	-	1	2.2	-	-

<sup>1</sup>This table is percentaged across.<sup>2</sup>Six households did not give information on the amount of land.

TABLE 19A

## ACCESS TO CREDIT BY REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION\*

Region and Subregion	Total Number of Households		Credit		No Credit	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	1366	100.0	188	13.8	1178	86.2
Urban	442	32.4	73	38.8	369	31.3
Rural	924	67.6	115	61.2	809	68.7
<u>Region I</u>	393	28.8	39	20.7	354	30.1
Urban	134		19		115	
Rural	259		20		239	
1) Ahuachapan	96	7.0	10	5.3	86	7.3
2) Santa Ana	142	10.4	15	8.0	127	10.8
3) Sonsonate	155	11.3	14	7.4	141	12.0
<u>Region II</u>	318	23.3	38	20.2	280	23.8
Urban	104		15		89	
Rural	214		23		191	
4) Chalatenango	87	6.4	12	6.4	75	6.4
5) La Libertad	108	7.9	9	4.8	99	8.4
6) San Salvador	40	2.9	11	5.9	29	2.5
7) Cuscatlan	83	6.1	6	3.2	77	6.5
<u>Region III</u>	151	11.1	33	17.6	118	10.0
Urban	50		5		45	
Rural	101		28		73	
8) La Paz	64	4.7	4	2.1	60	5.1
9) Cabanas	37	2.7	24	12.8	13	1.1
10) San Vicente	50	3.7	5	2.7	45	3.8
<u>Region IV</u>	504	36.9	78	41.5	426	36.2
Urban	154		34		120	
Rural	350		44		306	
11) Usulután	148	10.8	23	12.2	125	10.6
12) San Miguel	166	12.2	37	19.7	129	11.0
13) Morazan	99	7.2	13	6.9	86	7.3
14) La Unión	91	6.7	5	2.7	86	7.3

\*This table is percentaged down.

TABLE 19B

## REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION BY ACCESS TO CREDIT\*

Region and Subregion	Total Number of Households		Credit		No Credit	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	1366	100.0	188	13.8	1178	86.2
Urban	442	32.4	73	16.5	369	83.5
Rural	924	67.6	115	12.4	809	87.6
<u>Region I</u>	393	28.8	39	9.9	354	90.1
Urban	134		19		115	
Rural	259		20		239	
1) Ahuachapan	96	7.0	10	10.4	86	89.6
2) Santa Ana	142	10.4	15	10.6	127	89.4
3) Sonsonate	155	11.4	14	9.0	141	91.0
<u>Region II</u>	318	23.3	38	11.9	280	88.1
Urban	104		15		89	
Rural	214		23		191	
4) Chalatenango	87	6.4	12	13.8	75	86.2
5) La Libertad	108	7.9	9	8.3	99	91.7
6) San Salvador	40	2.9	11	27.5	29	72.5
7) Cuscatlan	83	6.1	6	7.2	77	92.8
<u>Region III</u>	151	11.1	33	21.9	118	78.1
Urban	50		5		45	
Rural	101		28		73	
8) La Paz	64	4.7	4	6.3	60	93.8
9) Cabanas	37	2.7	24	64.9	13	35.1
10) San Vicente	50	3.7	5	10.0	45	90.0
<u>Region IV</u>	504	36.9	78	15.5	426	84.5
Urban	154		34		120	
Rural	350		44		306	
11) Usulután	148	10.9	23	15.5	125	84.5
12) San Miguel	166	12.2	37	22.3	129	77.7
13) Morazan	99	7.3	13	13.1	86	86.9
14) La Unión	91	6.7	5	5.5	86	94.5

\*This table is percentaged across.

TABLE 20

MEDIAN ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME IN COLONES\*  
BY REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION

Region and Subregion	Median Family Income	Median Annual Per Capita Income
El Salvador	¢2640	¢494
Urban	3707	807
Rural	2192	411
<u>Region I</u>	2892	580
Urban	3951	906
Rural	2372	470
1) Ahuachapan	2948	533
Urban	4210	961
Rural	2508	469
2) Santa Ana	2653	510
Urban	4135	883
Rural	2023	395
3) Sonsonate	3021	720
Urban	3445	924
Rural	2672	540
<u>Region II</u>	2656	512
Urban	3783	755
Rural	2128	423
4) Chalatenango	1841	340
Urban	3862	623
Rural	1420	304
5) La Libertad	3008	649
Urban	3953	732
Rural	2652	588
6) San Salvador	3194	726
Urban	4400	1010
Rural	2971	507
7) Cuscatlan	2190	515
Urban	3060	691
Rural	1960	431
<u>Region III</u>	2625	437
Urban	3079	630
Rural	2472	406
8) La Paz	2861	477
Urban	3173	660
Rural	2731	431
9) Cabanas	2256	315
Urban	—	—
Rural	2256	315
10) San Vicente	2460	487
Urban	2911	600
Rural	2184	406
<u>Region IV</u>	2492	444
Urban	3534	801
Rural	2093	380
11) Usulután	2169	430
Urban	3904	909
Rural	1909	334
12) San Miguel	3122	535
Urban	4500	1125
Rural	2520	421
13) Morazan	2100	420
Urban	2626	518
Rural	1936	387
14) La Unión	2370	371
Urban	2820	482
Rural	2288	369

\*One dollar equals 2.5 colones.

POVERTY AND NONPOVERTY HOUSEHOLDS BY REGION, DEPARTMENT  
AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION<sup>1</sup>

Region and Subregion	Total Number of Households		Poverty		Nonpoverty	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	1366	100.0	846	61.9	520	38.1
Urban	442	32.4	190	43.0	252	57.0
Rural	924	67.6	656	71.0	268	29.0
<u>Region I</u>	393	28.8	220	56.0	173	44.0
Urban	134		51	38.1	83	61.9
Rural	259		169	65.2	90	34.8
1) Ahuachapan	96	7.0	62	64.6	34	35.4
Urban	14		5	35.7	9	64.3
Rural	82		57	69.5	25	30.5
2) Santa Ana	142	10.4	85	59.9	57	40.1
Urban	54		22	40.7	32	59.3
Rural	88		63	71.6	25	28.4
3) Sonsonate	155	11.3	73	47.1	82	52.9
Urban	66		24	36.4	42	63.6
Rural	89		49	55.1	40	44.9
<u>Region II</u>	318	23.3	190	59.7	128	40.3
Urban	104		45	43.3	59	56.7
Rural	214		145	67.8	69	32.2
4) Chalatenango	87	6.4	66	75.9	21	24.1
Urban	21		11	52.4	10	47.6
Rural	66		55	83.3	11	16.7
5) La Libertad	108	7.9	56	51.9	52	48.1
Urban	45		20	44.4	25	55.6
Rural	63		36	57.1	27	42.9
6) San Salvador	40	2.9	18	45.0	22	55.0
Urban	19		5	26.3	14	73.7
Rural	21		13	61.9	8	38.1
7) Cuscatlan	83	6.1	50	60.2	33	39.8
Urban	19		9	47.4	10	52.6
Rural	64		41	64.1	23	35.9
<u>Region III</u>	151	11.0	99	65.6	52	34.4
Urban	50		28	56.0	22	44.0
Rural	101		71	70.3	30	29.7
8) La Paz	64	4.7	40	62.5	24	37.5
Urban	23		12	52.2	11	47.8
Rural	41		28	68.3	13	31.7
9) Cabanas	37	2.7	27	73.0	10	27.0
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	37		27	73.0	10	27.0
10) San Vicente	50	3.7	32	64.0	18	36.0
Urban	27		16	59.3	11	40.7
Rural	23		16	69.6	7	30.4
<u>Region IV</u>	504	36.9	337	66.9	167	33.1
Urban	154		66	42.9	88	57.1
Rural	350		271	77.4	79	22.6
11) Usulután	148	10.8	100	67.6	48	32.4
Urban	42		16	38.1	26	61.9
Rural	106		84	79.2	22	20.8
12) San Miguel	166	12.2	101	60.8	65	39.2
Urban	63		19	30.2	44	69.8
Rural	103		82	79.6	21	20.4
13) Morazan	99	7.2	69	69.7	30	30.3
Urban	28		18	64.3	10	35.7
Rural	71		51	71.8	20	28.2
14) La Unión	91	6.7	67	73.6	24	26.4
Urban	21		13	61.9	8	38.1
Rural	70		54	77.1	16	22.9

<sup>1</sup>This table is percentaged across.

TABLE 22

## EMPLOYMENT MEASURES JUNE 1977 - MAY 1978 BY REGION, DEPARTMENT &amp; URBAN/RURAL LOCATION

Region and Subregion	> 14 Years* Active Population	June 1977						July 1977						August 1977					
		Unemploy			Sub-employ			Unemploy			Sub-employ			Unemploy			Sub-employ		
		LF	N	%	Base	N	%	LF	N	%	Base	N	%	LF	N	%	Base	N	%
El Salvador	4246	2394	83	(3.5)	2437	126	(5.2)	2386	91	(3.8)	2437	126	(5.2)	2402	75	(3.0)	2438	125	(5.1)
Urban	1323	771	20	(2.6)	799	48	(6.0)	771	20	(2.6)	799	48	(6.0)	773	18	(2.0)	799	48	(6.0)
Rural	2923	1623	63	(3.9)	1638	78	(4.8)	1615	71	(4.4)	1638	78	(4.8)	1629	57	(3.5)	1639	77	(4.7)
<u>Region I</u>	1209	697	38	(5.5)	711	52	(7.3)	697	38	(5.5)	711	52	(7.3)	702	33	(4.7)	712	51	(7.2)
Urban	402	237	8	(3.4)	248	19	(7.7)	237	8	(3.4)	248	19	(7.7)	238	7	(2.9)	248	19	(7.7)
Rural	807	460	30	(6.5)	463	33	(7.1)	460	30	(6.5)	463	33	(7.1)	464	26	(5.6)	464	32	(6.9)
1) Ahuachapan	303	187	13	(7.0)	180	6	(3.3)	187	13	(7.0)	180	6	(3.3)	188	12	(6.4)	180	6	(3.3)
2) Santa Ana	448	248	16	(6.5)	260	28	(10.8)	248	16	(6.5)	260	28	(10.8)	250	14	(5.6)	261	27	(10.3)
3) Sonsonate	458	262	9	(3.4)	271	18	(6.6)	262	9	(3.4)	271	18	(6.6)	264	7	(2.7)	271	18	(6.6)
<u>Region II</u>	937	567	22	(3.9)	570	25	(4.4)	567	22	(3.9)	570	25	(4.4)	568	21	(3.7)	570	25	(4.4)
Urban	299	185	5	(2.7)	192	12	(6.3)	185	5	(2.7)	192	12	(6.3)	186	4	(2.2)	192	12	(6.3)
Rural	638	382	17	(4.5)	378	13	(3.4)	382	17	(4.5)	378	13	(3.4)	382	17	(4.5)	378	13	(3.4)
4) Chalatenango	256	141	2	(1.4)	143	4	(2.8)	141	2	(1.4)	143	4	(2.8)	142	1	(0.7)	143	4	(2.8)
5) La Libertad	332	201	11	(5.5)	206	16	(7.8)	201	11	(5.5)	206	16	(7.8)	201	11	(5.5)	206	16	(7.8)
6) San Salvador	118	72	3	(4.2)	70	1	(1.4)	72	3	(4.2)	70	1	(1.4)	72	3	(4.2)	70	1	(1.4)
7) Cuscatlan	231	153	6	(3.9)	151	4	(2.6)	153	6	(3.9)	151	4	(2.6)	153	6	(3.9)	151	4	(2.6)
<u>Region III</u>	460	260	1	(0.4)	267	8	(3.0)	260	1	(0.4)	267	8	(3.0)	260	1	(0.4)	267	8	(3.0)
Urban	143	90	-	-	91	1	(1.1)	90	-	-	91	1	(1.1)	90	-	-	91	1	(1.1)
Rural	317	170	1	(0.6)	176	7	(4.0)	170	1	(0.6)	176	7	(4.0)	170	1	(0.6)	176	7	(4.0)
8) La Paz	187	107	1	(0.9)	109	3	(2.8)	107	1	(0.9)	109	3	(2.8)	107	1	(0.9)	109	3	(2.8)
9) Cabanas	125	63	-	-	65	2	(3.1)	63	-	-	65	2	(3.1)	63	-	-	65	2	(3.1)
10) San Vicente	148	90	-	-	93	3	(3.2)	90	-	-	93	3	(3.2)	90	-	-	93	3	(3.2)
<u>Region IV</u>	1640	870	22	(2.5)	889	41	(4.6)	862	30	(3.5)	889	41	(4.6)	872	20	(2.3)	889	41	(4.6)
Urban	479	259	7	(2.7)	268	16	(6.0)	259	7	(2.7)	268	16	(6.0)	259	7	(2.7)	268	16	(6.0)
Rural	1161	611	15	(2.5)	621	25	(4.0)	603	23	(3.8)	621	25	(4.0)	613	13	(2.1)	621	25	(4.0)
11) Usulután	489	264	3	(1.1)	274	13	(4.7)	264	3	(1.1)	274	13	(4.7)	265	2	(0.8)	274	13	(4.7)
12) San Miguel	574	306	7	(2.3)	316	17	(5.4)	298	15	(5.0)	316	17	(5.4)	308	5	(1.6)	316	17	(5.4)
13) Morazan	301	166	3	(1.8)	168	5	(3.0)	166	3	(1.8)	168	5	(3.0)	166	3	(1.8)	168	5	(3.0)
14) La Union	276	134	9	(6.7)	131	6	(4.6)	134	9	(6.7)	131	6	(4.6)	133	10	(7.5)	131	6	(4.6)

\*Excludes those individuals who were sick, hospitalized, institutionalized (private or state), or not working for some other reason for the entire 12-month period.

base unemploy = unemploy + employed; base subemploy = subemploy + employed;

% subemploy = subemploy/(subemploy + employed); % unemploy = unemploy/(unemploy + employed)

LF = Labor Force

Table 22 (cont)

Region and Subregion	September 1977						October 1977						November 1977					
	Unemploy			Sub-employ			Unemploy			Sub-employ			Unemploy			Sub-employ		
	LF	N	%	Base	N	%	LF	N	%	Base	N	%	LF	N	%	Base	N	%
El Salvador	2384	93	(3.9)	2436	127	(5.2)	2395	82	(3.4)	2434	129	(5.3)	2377	100	(4.2)	2430	133	(5.5)
Urban	772	19	(2.5)	799	48	(6.0)	773	18	(2.3)	799	48	(6.0)	771	20	(2.6)	795	52	(6.5)
Rural	1612	74	(4.6)	1637	79	(4.8)	1622	64	(3.9)	1635	81	(5.0)	1606	80	(5.0)	1635	81	(5.0)
<u>Region I</u>	697	38	(5.4)	710	53	(7.5)	701	34	(4.9)	708	55	(7.8)	695	40	(5.8)	709	54	(7.6)
Urban	237	8	(3.4)	248	19	(7.7)	238	7	(2.9)	248	19	(7.7)	238	7	(2.9)	247	20	(8.1)
Rural	460	30	(6.5)	462	34	(7.4)	463	27	(5.8)	460	36	(7.8)	457	33	(7.2)	462	34	(7.4)
1) Ahuachapan	187	13	(7.0)	178	8	(4.5)	189	11	(5.8)	177	9	(5.1)	183	17	(9.3)	176	10	(5.7)
2) Santa Ana	248	16	(6.5)	261	27	(10.3)	250	14	(5.6)	260	28	(10.8)	250	14	(5.6)	260	28	(10.8)
3) Sonsonate	262	9	(3.4)	271	18	(6.6)	262	9	(3.4)	271	18	(6.6)	262	9	(3.4)	273	16	(5.9)
<u>Region II</u>	567	22	(3.9)	570	25	(4.4)	567	22	(3.9)	571	24	(4.2)	566	23	(4.1)	570	25	(4.4)
Urban	185	5	(2.7)	192	12	(6.3)	185	5	(2.7)	192	12	(6.3)	185	5	(2.7)	192	12	(6.3)
Rural	382	17	(4.5)	378	13	(3.4)	382	17	(4.5)	379	12	(3.2)	381	18	(4.7)	378	13	(3.4)
4) Chalatenango	141	2	(1.4)	143	4	(2.8)	141	2	(1.4)	143	4	(2.8)	140	3	(2.1)	143	4	(2.8)
5) La Libertad	201	11	(5.5)	206	16	(7.8)	201	11	(5.5)	207	15	(7.2)	201	11	(5.5)	206	16	(7.8)
6) San Salvador	72	3	(4.2)	70	1	(1.4)	72	3	(4.2)	70	1	(1.4)	72	3	(4.2)	70	1	(1.4)
7) Cuscatlan	153	6	(3.9)	151	4	(2.6)	153	6	(3.9)	151	4	(2.6)	153	6	(3.9)	151	4	(2.6)
<u>Region III</u>	260	1	(0.4)	267	8	(3.0)	260	1	(0.4)	266	9	(3.4)	259	2	(0.8)	264	11	(4.2)
Urban	90	-	-	91	1	(1.1)	90	-	-	91	1	(1.1)	89	1	(1.1)	91	1	(1.1)
Rural	170	1	(0.6)	176	7	(4.0)	170	1	(0.6)	175	8	(4.6)	170	1	(0.6)	173	10	(5.8)
8) La Paz	107	1	(0.9)	109	3	(2.8)	107	1	(0.9)	108	4	(3.7)	106	2	(1.9)	108	4	(3.7)
9) Cabanas	63	-	-	65	2	(3.1)	63	-	-	65	2	(3.1)	63	-	-	63	4	(6.3)
10) San Vicente	90	-	-	93	3	(3.2)	90	-	-	93	3	(3.2)	90	-	-	93	3	(3.2)
<u>Region IV</u>	860	32	(3.7)	889	41	(4.6)	867	25	(2.9)	889	41	(4.6)	857	35	(4.1)	887	43	(4.8)
Urban	260	6	(2.3)	268	16	(6.0)	260	6	(2.3)	268	16	(6.0)	259	7	(2.7)	265	19	(7.2)
Rural	600	26	(4.3)	621	25	(4.0)	607	19	(3.1)	621	25	(4.0)	598	28	(4.7)	622	24	(3.9)
11) Usulután	264	3	(1.1)	274	13	(4.7)	264	3	(1.1)	274	13	(4.7)	264	3	(1.1)	276	11	(4.0)
12) San Miguel	297	16	(5.4)	316	17	(5.4)	304	9	(3.0)	316	17	(5.4)	296	17	(5.7)	314	19	(6.1)
13) Morazan	166	3	(1.8)	168	5	(3.0)	166	3	(1.8)	168	5	(3.0)	166	3	(1.8)	168	5	(3.0)
14) La Unión	133	10	(7.5)	131	6	(4.6)	133	10	(7.5)	131	6	(4.6)	131	12	(9.2)	129	8	(6.2)

Table 22 (cont)

Region and Subregion	December 1977						January 1978						February 1978					
	Unemploy			Sub-employ			Unemploy			Sub-employ			Unemploy			Sub-employ		
	LF	N	%	Base	N	%	LF	N	%	Base	N	%	LF	N	%	Base	N	%
El Salvador	2378	99	(4.2)	2434	129	(5.3)	2365	112	(4.7)	2437	126	(5.2)	2367	110	(4.6)	2431	132	(5.4)
Urban	768	23	(3.0)	798	49	(6.1)	769	22	(2.9)	799	48	(6.0)	768	23	(3.0)	798	49	(6.1)
Rural	1610	76	(4.7)	1636	80	(4.9)	1596	90	(5.6)	1638	78	(4.8)	1599	87	(5.4)	1633	83	(5.1)
<u>Region I</u>	688	47	(6.8)	711	52	(7.3)	687	48	(7.0)	712	51	(7.2)	688	47	(6.8)	712	51	(7.2)
Urban	238	7	(2.9)	249	18	(7.2)	239	6	(2.5)	249	18	(7.2)	237	8	(3.4)	250	17	(6.8)
Rural	450	40	(8.9)	462	34	(7.4)	448	42	(9.4)	463	33	(7.1)	451	39	(8.6)	462	34	(7.4)
1) Ahuachapan	182	18	(9.9)	175	11	(6.3)	183	17	(9.3)	176	10	(5.7)	187	13	(7.0)	176	10	(5.7)
2) Santa Ana	244	20	(8.2)	261	27	(10.3)	244	20	(8.2)	261	27	(10.3)	241	23	(9.5)	261	27	(10.3)
3) Sonsonate	262	9	(3.4)	275	14	(5.1)	260	11	(4.2)	275	14	(5.1)	260	11	(4.2)	275	14	(5.1)
<u>Region II</u>	568	21	(3.7)	571	24	(4.2)	568	21	(3.7)	571	24	(4.2)	565	24	(4.2)	568	27	(4.8)
Urban	185	5	(2.7)	192	12	(6.3)	185	5	(2.7)	192	12	(6.3)	186	4	(2.2)	192	12	(6.3)
Rural	383	16	(4.2)	379	12	(3.2)	383	16	(4.2)	379	12	(3.2)	379	20	(5.3)	376	15	(4.0)
4) Chalatenango	140	3	(2.1)	143	4	(2.8)	140	3	(2.1)	143	4	(2.8)	141	2	(1.4)	140	7	(5.0)
5) La Libertad	202	10	(5.0)	207	15	(7.2)	202	10	(5.0)	207	15	(7.2)	202	10	(5.0)	207	15	(7.2)
6) San Salvador	73	2	(2.7)	70	1	(1.4)	73	2	(2.7)	70	1	(1.4)	73	2	(2.7)	70	1	(1.4)
7) Cuscatlan	153	6	(3.9)	151	4	(2.6)	153	6	(3.9)	151	4	(2.6)	149	10	(6.7)	151	4	(2.6)
<u>Region III</u>	259	2	(0.8)	264	11	(4.2)	259	2	(0.8)	264	11	(4.2)	258	3	(1.2)	264	11	(4.2)
Urban	89	1	(1.1)	91	1	(1.1)	89	1	(1.1)	91	1	(1.1)	89	1	(1.1)	91	1	(1.1)
Rural	170	1	(0.6)	173	10	(5.8)	170	1	(0.6)	173	10	(5.8)	169	2	(1.2)	173	10	(5.8)
8) La Paz	106	2	(1.9)	108	4	(3.7)	106	2	(1.9)	108	4	(3.7)	106	2	(1.9)	108	4	(3.7)
9) Cabanas	63	-	-	63	4	(6.3)	63	-	-	63	4	(6.3)	62	1	(1.6)	63	4	(6.3)
10) San Vicente	90	-	-	93	3	(3.2)	90	-	-	93	3	(3.2)	90	-	-	93	3	(3.2)
<u>Region IV</u>	863	29	(3.4)	888	42	(4.7)	851	41	(4.8)	890	40	(4.5)	856	36	(4.2)	887	43	(4.8)
Urban	256	10	(3.9)	266	18	(6.8)	256	10	(3.9)	267	17	(6.4)	256	10	(3.9)	265	19	(7.2)
Rural	607	19	(3.1)	622	24	(3.9)	595	31	(5.2)	623	23	(3.7)	600	26	(4.3)	622	24	(3.9)
11) Usulután	262	5	(1.9)	276	11	(4.0)	259	8	(3.1)	277	10	(3.6)	259	8	(3.1)	274	13	(4.7)
12) San Miguel	304	9	(3.0)	314	19	(6.1)	295	18	(6.1)	315	18	(5.7)	302	11	(3.6)	315	18	(5.7)
13) Morazan	165	4	(2.4)	169	4	(2.4)	165	4	(2.4)	169	4	(2.4)	164	5	(3.0)	168	5	(3.0)
14) La Unión	132	11	(8.3)	129	8	(6.2)	132	11	(8.3)	129	8	(6.2)	131	12	(9.2)	130	7	(5.4)

Table 22 (cont)

Region and Subregion	March 1978						April 1978						May 1978					
	Unemploy			Sub-employ			Unemploy			Sub-employ			Unemploy			Sub-employ		
	LF	N	%	Base	N	%	LF	N	%	Base	N	%	LF	N	%	Base	N	%
El Salvador	2349	128	(5.4)	2417	146	(6.0)	2358	119	(5.0)	2422	141	(5.8)	2371	106	(4.5)	2450	113	(4.6)
Urban	768	23	(3.0)	799	48	(6.0)	767	24	(3.1)	800	47	(5.9)	765	26	(3.4)	804	43	(5.3)
Rural	1581	105	(6.6)	1618	98	(6.1)	1591	95	(6.1)	1622	94	(5.8)	1606	80	(5.0)	1646	70	(4.3)
<u>Region I</u>	682	53	(7.8)	715	48	(6.7)	683	52	(7.6)	717	46	(6.4)	692	43	(6.2)	720	43	(6.0)
Urban	238	7	(2.9)	251	16	(6.4)	238	7	(2.9)	252	15	(6.0)	237	8	(3.4)	254	13	(5.1)
Rural	444	46	(10.4)	464	32	(6.9)	445	45	(10.1)	465	31	(6.7)	455	35	(7.7)	466	30	(6.4)
1) Ahuachapan	187	13	(7.0)	177	9	(5.1)	188	12	(6.4)	178	8	(4.5)	188	12	(6.4)	179	7	(3.9)
2) Santa Ana	240	24	(10.0)	262	26	(9.9)	239	25	(10.5)	263	25	(9.5)	244	20	(8.2)	263	25	(9.5)
3) Sonsonate	255	16	(6.3)	276	13	(4.7)	256	15	(5.9)	276	13	(4.7)	260	11	(4.2)	278	11	(4.0)
<u>Region II</u>	563	26	(4.6)	568	27	(4.8)	564	25	(4.4)	569	26	(4.6)	570	19	(3.3)	573	22	(3.8)
Urban	186	4	(2.2)	192	12	(6.3)	186	4	(2.2)	192	12	(6.3)	186	4	(2.2)	192	12	(6.3)
Rural	377	22	(5.8)	376	15	(4.0)	378	21	(5.6)	377	14	(3.7)	384	15	(3.9)	381	10	(2.6)
4) Chalatenango	141	2	(1.4)	140	7	(5.0)	142	1	(0.7)	141	6	(4.3)	143	-	-	144	3	(2.1)
5) La Libertad	202	10	(5.0)	207	15	(7.2)	202	10	(5.0)	207	15	(7.2)	202	10	(5.0)	208	14	(6.7)
6) San Salvador	71	4	(5.6)	70	1	(1.4)	71	4	(5.6)	70	1	(1.4)	73	2	(2.7)	70	1	(1.4)
7) Cuscatlan	149	10	(6.7)	151	4	(2.6)	149	10	(6.7)	151	4	(2.6)	152	7	(4.6)	151	4	(2.6)
<u>Region III</u>	256	5	(2.0)	247	28	(11.3)	256	5	(2.0)	249	26	(10.4)	259	2	(0.8)	267	8	(3.0)
Urban	89	1	(1.1)	91	1	(1.1)	89	1	(1.1)	91	1	(1.1)	89	1	(1.1)	91	1	(1.1)
Rural	167	4	(2.4)	156	27	(17.3)	167	4	(2.4)	158	25	(15.8)	170	1	(0.6)	176	7	(4.0)
8) La Paz	106	2	(1.9)	107	5	(4.7)	106	2	(1.9)	108	4	(3.7)	106	2	(1.9)	109	3	(2.8)
9) Cabanas	60	3	(5.0)	47	20	(42.6)	60	3	(5.0)	48	19	(39.6)	63	-	-	65	2	(3.1)
10) San Vicente	90	-	-	93	3	(3.2)	90	-	-	93	3	(3.2)	90	-	-	93	3	(3.2)
<u>Region IV</u>	848	44	(5.2)	887	43	(4.8)	855	37	(4.3)	887	43	(4.8)	850	42	(4.9)	890	40	(4.5)
Urban	255	11	(4.3)	265	19	(7.2)	254	12	(4.7)	265	19	(7.2)	253	13	(5.1)	267	17	(6.4)
Rural	593	33	(5.6)	622	24	(3.9)	601	25	(4.2)	622	24	(3.9)	597	29	(4.9)	623	23	(3.7)
11) Usulután	258	9	(3.5)	274	13	(4.7)	258	9	(3.5)	274	13	(4.7)	259	8	(3.1)	273	14	(5.1)
12) San Miguel	295	18	(6.1)	315	18	(5.7)	302	11	(3.6)	315	18	(5.7)	295	18	(6.1)	318	15	(4.7)
13) Morazan	164	5	(3.0)	168	5	(3.1)	163	6	(3.7)	168	5	(3.0)	163	6	(3.7)	168	5	(3.0)
14) La Unión	131	12	(9.2)	130	7	(5.4)	132	11	(8.3)	130	7	(5.4)	133	10	(7.5)	131	6	(4.6)

TABLE 23

REGION, DEPARTMENT AND URBAN/RURAL LOCATION BY CHILD LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION<sup>1,2</sup>

Region and Subregion	Total		Children Employed on Family Farm						Children Employed in Family Business							
			Yes		No		No Farm		Total		Yes		No		No Business	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
El Salvador	1365 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	116	8.5	820	60.1	429	31.4	1366	100.0	37	2.7	751	55.0	578	42.3
Urban	441	32.3	14	3.2	241	54.6	186	42.2	442	32.4	15	3.4	260	58.8	167	37.8
Rural	924	67.7	102	11.0	579	62.7	243	26.3	924	67.6	22	2.4	491	53.1	411	44.5
Region I	393	28.8	18	4.6	241	61.3	134	34.1	393	28.8	11	2.8	242	61.6	140	35.6
Urban	134		2		77		55		134		4		88		42	
Rural	259		16		164		79		259		7		154		98	
1) Ahuachapán	96	7.0	7	7.3	64	66.7	25	26.0	96	7.0	5	5.2	72	75.0	19	19.8
2) Santa Ana	142	10.4	7	4.9	91	64.1	44	31.0	142	10.4	1	0.7	82	57.7	59	41.5
3) Sonsonate	155	11.4	4	2.6	86	55.5	65	41.9	155	11.3	5	3.2	88	56.8	62	40.0
Region II	318	23.3	27	8.5	209	65.7	82	25.8	318	23.3	15	4.7	178	56.0	125	39.3
Urban	104		6		56		42		104		9		60		35	
Rural	214		21		153		40		214		6		118		90	
4) Chalatenango	87	6.4	16	18.4	59	67.8	12	13.8	87	6.4	5	5.7	39	44.8	43	49.4
5) La Libertad	108	7.9	4	3.7	67	62.0	37	34.3	108	7.9	6	5.6	57	52.8	45	41.7
6) San Salvador	40	2.9	3	7.5	24	60.0	13	32.5	40	2.9	1	2.5	26	65.0	13	32.5
7) Cuscatlán	83	6.1	4	4.8	59	71.1	20	24.1	83	6.1	3	3.6	56	67.5	24	28.9
Region III	151	11.1	22	14.6	95	62.9	34	22.5	151	11.1	2	1.3	69	45.7	80	53.0
Urban	50		4		32		14		50		1		26		23	
Rural	101		18		63		20		101		1		43		57	
8) La Paz	64	4.7	10	15.6	31	48.4	23	35.9	64	4.7	-	-	25	39.1	39	60.9
9) Cabanas	37	2.7	10	27.0	27	73.0	-	-	37	2.7	1	2.7	10	27.0	26	70.3
10) San Vicente	50	3.7	2	4.0	37	74.0	11	22.0	50	3.7	1	2.0	34	68.0	15	30.0
Region IV	503	36.8	49	9.7	275	54.7	179	35.6	504	36.9	9	1.8	262	52.0	233	46.2
Urban	153		2		76		75		154		1		86		67	
Rural	350		47		199		104		350		8		176		166	
11) Usulután	148	10.8	24	16.2	75	50.7	49	33.1	148	10.8	4	2.7	60	40.5	84	56.8
12) San Miguel	165	12.1	7	4.2	101	61.2	57	34.5	166	12.2	5	3.0	101	60.8	60	36.1
13) Morazan	99	7.3	13	13.1	54	54.5	32	32.3	99	7.2	-	-	51	51.5	48	48.5
14) La Unión	91	6.7	5	5.5	45	49.5	41	45.1	91	6.7	-	-	50	54.9	41	45.1

<sup>1</sup>This table is percentaged across.

<sup>2</sup>Households were also asked if children (household members 13 years of age or less) were employed elsewhere; only 20 of the households which responded (N=1364) or 1.5%, answered yes (5 in urban and 15 in rural areas). The table for this question is not presented because of the small N values in the majority of the categories.

<sup>3</sup>One household did not respond.

## APPENDIX II

## OPERATIONALIZATION OF LEVEL OF LIVING INDEX

A number of studies in the so-called "developed" countries have demonstrated that housing quality is closely tied to the socioeconomic status of the household (see Edmonston 1975 for a review of these studies). There appears, however, to be little concensus on the appropriate measures that adequately characterize a household as being above or below some minimal standard of living. Certain regularities do appear throughout the literature, however. That is, any operationalization of level of living should contain at the minimum: 1) certain structural features of the house and 2) the availability of some minimal level of basic services.

The Rural Poor Survey provides information on both of these categories. A number of questions examine the materials from which walls, floor coverings and roofs were constructed. Walls, floors and roofs were judged to be substandard if they were made from palms or earth, and were scored as 0; concrete, cement, metal, wood or clay were judged to be adequate and were scored 1 (see questionnaire page 2). Data on basic services are drawn from information in the survey on water supply, bath and toilet facilities and availability of electricity in the household. Bath and toilet facilities were judged to be adequate if service was available (private or communal -- indoor or outdoor) and scored 1. Households without bath or toilet service were scored 0. Availability of water was measured by two indicators: the location of the water supply (inside or outside the household) and the distance from which the water must be carried to the household. Availability of water was scored 0 if the water source was outside the household and more than 1,000 meters (.57 miles) from the home, 1 if the water source was outside the household but within 1,000 meters (.57 miles) of the household, and 2 if the water source was

water that must be carried to the household. Availability of water was scored 0 if the water source was outside the household and more than 1,000 meters (.57 miles) from the home, 1 if the water source was outside the household but within 1,000 meters (.57 miles) of the household, and 2 if the water source was within the household whether it was private or communal.

A Likert-type summation scale was developed such that scores on each of the seven indicators were added with equal weight to provide an index of the level of living. A high level of living was indicated by a high score on the index, with the maximum score being 8. Although a Likert-type scale does not have cumulative-type properties, an examination of the 1,366 households used to construct the Level of Living Index suggests that households who had electricity or bath and toilet facilities were likely to have other structural features that were adequate. Similarly, those households with substandard structural features (i.e., palm walls, floors and roof) are likely not to have minimal services.

From a statistical point of view the scale can be judged acceptable. The coefficient of reliability, alpha ( $\alpha$ ), was quite high ( $\alpha = .978$ ) indicating that the index is not bound to this specific sample. Although the number of items on the scale is small statistically, the index adequately characterizes the level of living in El Salvador.

## APPENDIX III

## DEFINITION AND OPERATIONALIZATION OF EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS

Active Population: All persons 14 years of age and older excluding retired workers, inmates in institutions or persons who did not work because of long-term physical or mental illness or disability for the entire twelve months of the survey. It should be noted that students, housewives, or "discouraged workers" -- those persons who are out of work and not looking for work because they consider it a futile activity -- are not excluded in this measure because these persons do constitute a ready-reserve labor supply for seasonal activity in the coffee, sugar cane and cotton harvests and/or as possible workers in periods of economic expansion. There is also considerable reason to argue that this figure is an underestimate of the labor force, especially during the harvest period (roughly November through January) of the three crops mentioned earlier. It is common for children, especially those 10 and older, to work with their parents or to be hired out to others during harvests. These children constitute a very cheap source of labor. Moreover, this early entrance acts as an inexpensive "training" process as well as exposure to labor discipline.

Labor Force (Economically Active Population): All household members of the active population who were working, who had a job but were not at work because of a labor dispute, plus other members of the active population whose employment had ended and who could not find employment but were looking for work. This figure is calculated for each of the twelve months of the survey period (June 1977 - May 1978).

Employed: All household members 14 years of age and older who were members of the active population and who were working for the specified month. The figure is calculated for each of the twelve months of the survey (June 1977 - May 1978).

Unemployed: All household members 14 years of age and older who were members of the active population and who are not working because of a labor conflict, end of employment, or unavailability of employment although looking for work. It is common practice to include persons who are not at work because of a labor dispute in the employed category on the assumption that they have some job attachment. Our reason for their categorization as unemployed in this survey rests on the specific historical conditions in El Salvador. When a strike or conflict has occurred, the reaction of many businessmen has been to either fire all those on strike and bring in new workers or close the business altogether. It is quite questionable if such striking workers have a "job attachment" and it is argued here that these workers are better thought of as unemployed. Moreover, the number of those identifying themselves as out of work because of a labor conflict is not large and is not likely to affect the results significantly.

Subemployed: Household members 14 years of age and older who were members of the active population and who were not in the labor force (i.e., not economically active) because they had no desire to work or could not find employment and were not looking for work. Also included here are persons who were not in the labor force but stated that they were looking for employment. In the survey this included persons responding that they were not working because of family or some other reasons, or were engaged

in household duties, or were students, but still were looking for work. The rationale here is that a person engaged in household duties, for example, might be drawn into the labor force were employment and/or adequate wages available.