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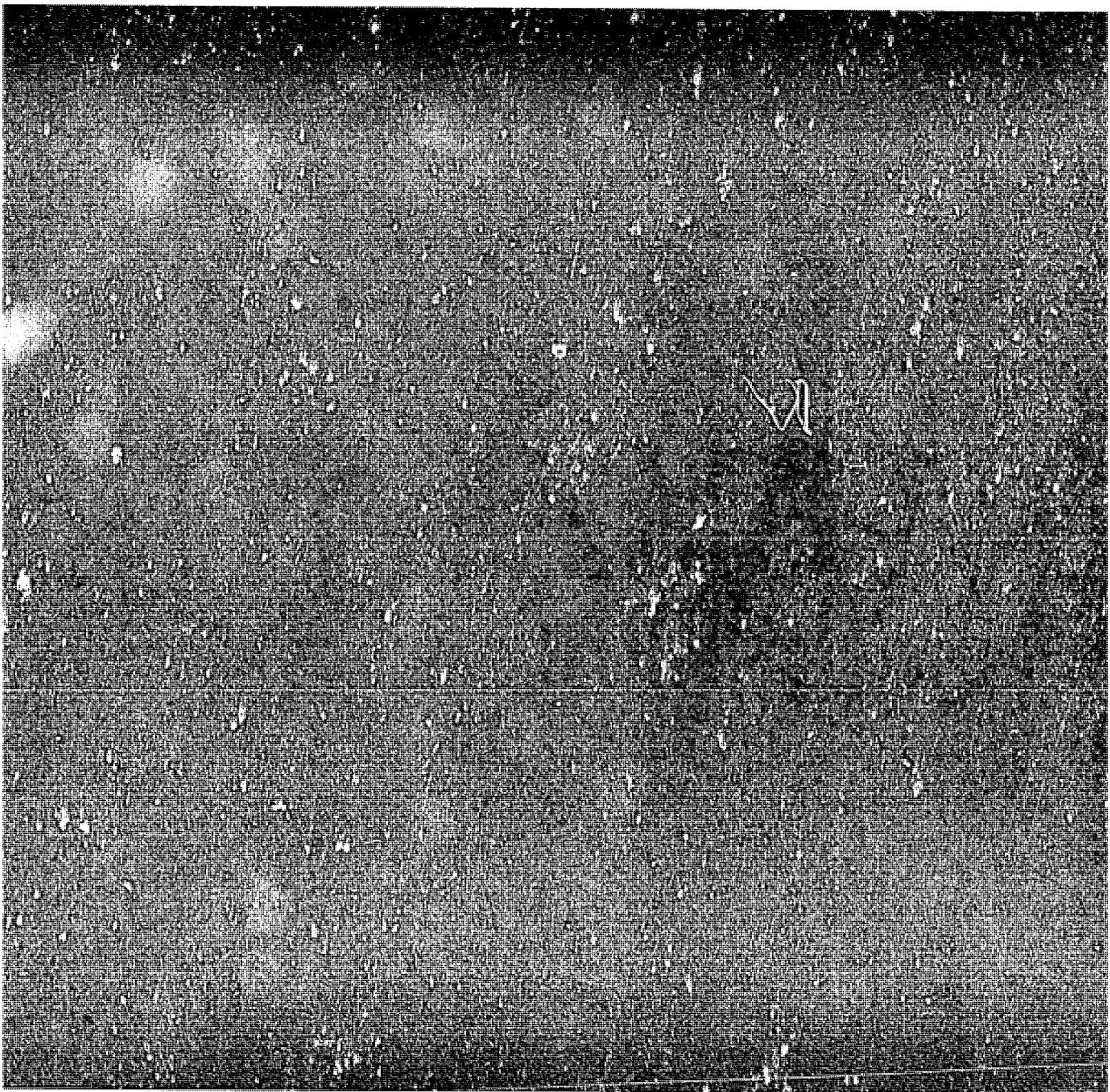
WORLD BANK COUNTRY STUDY

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EL SALVADOR

Demographic Issues and Prospects

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October 1979

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Demographic Issues and Prospects

This report was prepared by Farid Dhanji as a result of a mission to El Salvador in April 1978. Juan Giral provided valuable insights and Leslie Galen provided statistical help. Substantial assistance was offered him during his mission by many agencies of the El Salvadorian Government, AID, and the Salvadorian Demographic Association.

The report was discussed with the Salvadorian Government in March 1979.

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PREFACE

World Bank country special studies, such as this "Demographic Issues and Prospects of El Salvador", are prepared primarily for the Bank's own use. Their purpose is to provide the information and analysis the Bank needs for planning its own lending operations and for its discussions on development policies with the officials of the country concerned. Circulation of these reports is normally restricted to the "official community" -- governments which are members of the Bank and international organizations concerned with development problems. In cases where the issues studied have attracted considerable general interest, where we believe the Bank's report could contribute substantially to knowledge and understanding of the problems involved and where the authorities of the country concerned agree to removal of the normal "official use only" restriction on distribution, it seems desirable to make these reports available to a wider audience. This is such a case. The reader is advised, however, that this is a working document rather than a study prepared and edited with a view to broader distribution.

El Salvador has an extraordinary large relative population size and growth, which given the Country's resources and spatial dimensions, frames most major policy decisions. The country's 1978 population was about 4.4 million, growing at over 3 percent yearly and with less than a third of a hectare of arable land per capita and only 2-3 hectares per agricultural worker. The country has, however, reached that stage where both birth and death rates have begun to decline. In the last few years, the Government has been trying to accelerate the fertility decline through a family planning program which has been relatively successful. Progress has been significant. By mid-1978, an estimated 21 percent of the fertile female population was being reached, and the Government hopes to raise coverage to 30 percent by 1982 a target that may be surpassed.

In the longer term, even under the most favorable assumptions regarding fertility declines, the population of El Salvador is expected to be at least 1.6 times its present size by the year 2000. A population of this magnitude will place severe pressures on agricultural land, water resources, and public services, and greatly increase the demand for urban jobs.

Rapid population growth will continue to be the country's most fundamental long-run problem and will undoubtedly exacerbate the difficulties of unemployment and underemployment, widespread urban and rural poverty, and coverage of basic social services. An important task facing the authorities is that of improving rural conditions, ameliorating urban poverty, and expanding employment opportunities. It is hoped that this study will contribute to a better understanding of the population dynamics in El Salvador and in other countries facing similar situations, and in this way support the economic development efforts of these countries.

Nicolas Ardito Barletta
Vice President
Latin America and the Caribbean
Regional Office

Fiscal Year

January 1 - December 31

Currency Equivalents

1 Colon = 0.40 US Dollars

1 US Dollar = 2.5 Colones

Abbreviations

| | |
|--------|---|
| ADS | Salvadorian Demographic Association |
| AID | Agency for International Development |
| ANDA | National Administration for Water and Sewerage |
| CELADE | Latin American Demographic Center |
| EDURES | Urban and Regional Development Study |
| INCAP | Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama |
| ISSS | Salvadorian Social Security Institute |
| SSMA | San Salvador Metropolitan Area |

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

i. Several characteristics of the demographic experience of El Salvador emerge from this report. First, the country is characterized by an unusually low urbanization ratio for its level of development. Second, the San Salvador Metropolitan Area (SSMA) has become the major urban growth point in the country, dominating the growth of other towns and receiving the vast majority of migrants from the countryside. Third, although El Salvador holds an unusually large proportion of its urban population in small towns, these small towns have been declining in importance, and have served as staging points for in-migration to the SSMA. Fourth, the provinces around San Salvador have hosted net inflows of people, as has the province of La Union, while all other provinces have experienced net outmigration; particularly marked have been the outflows of people from the Northern Zone. These features, alongside evidence of building population stresses in the countryside, lead to the expectation that El Salvador will experience an important realignment of population in the next few decades, with the greatest burden on urban migration being placed on the SSMA. Presently there exists no clear vision of the development of the urban sector in El Salvador nor of its role. The Government needs to formulate an urban strategy for the country which sets priorities for public investments and activities between and in the cities, and which aims to turn the flows of migrants into productive use. As with an urban strategy, so with a regional strategy; currently no institutional mechanisms exist for integrating regional considerations into planning. These are urgently required.

ii. A key observation of this report is that the fertility decline, already observed in recent demographic indicators, can be encouraged into a more rapid descent by the active commitment and intervention of the Government of El Salvador. Within plausible magnitudes, the greater and the more rapid the fertility decline, the greater the short-term advantage to the country and the greater the long-term affluence and well-being of its citizens.

iii. Population projections for El Salvador demonstrate the great difference that higher than lesser declines in fertility make for end numbers in population; greater declines in fertility also entail a lower potential for future population growth. Slower population growth could allow the country to achieve an amplified per capita growth of income, and demands for public outlays to satisfy minimal basic standards, as exemplified by education costs, are dramatically reduced in cases of lower fertility. These results highlight some of the advantages to be gained from slowing down the rate of childbearing of the population. This report considers feasible an attempt to reduce fertility (the gross reproduction rate) by 50 percent from its 1970 level by 2000; this should be adopted as a target and the complementary actions outlined to achieve this goal be initiated.

iv. Chief among the interventions that the public sector may more actively pursue is a well-conceived, directed and properly implemented Family Planning Program. For long the private sector Salvadorian Demographic Association has shouldered the burden of being the proponent of family planning in the country. More recently the Government has entered the field by providing services through the agencies of the Ministry of Health. These programs -- though already marked with an encouraging success -- still only represent the beginnings of the effort that must be made. Much remains to be done in motivating and persuading the people -- who show a high degree of awareness of the programs -- of the benefits that accrue, individually and collectively, from smaller sized families. In this regard a targeting of specific groups -- rural, illiterate females, rural males, urban teenagers -- along with appropriate persuasion and delivery mechanisms to enroll them in the program could yield substantial and immediate results. El Salvador already possesses a wealth of sociological, anthropological and economic studies outlining the setting and motivation for acceptance of family planning in individual households in both rural and urban areas. Further research is particularly subject to declining marginal yield; the task now is to institutionally fund this knowledge in a mechanism where established insights into the specific causes of high fertility in El Salvador can usefully be applied to encouraging its decline. The establishment of a population planning unit in the Office of the President represents an important step in this direction. The unit needs reinforcement, however, -- in high quality manpower, in funding to initiate innovative projects, to monitor the activities of the more conventional delivery units, to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of particular initiatives, and in widening its brief so that it has a voice in the setting of government priorities as well as in spelling out the consequences of government actions for population growth.

v. In two areas of government activity which have substantial implications for raising the welfare levels of the population and either directly or indirectly reducing fertility -- education and health -- one clear thread has emerged. The majority of the population lives in the rural areas, and the greater contribution to the country's fertility derives from the rural areas, but these areas are relatively underserved by the public sector. It is precisely in the rural areas that the major assault on high fertilities must be made, and the relative insufficiency of services here establishes a gap which renders that task considerably more difficult. The reorientation of government priorities to satisfy basic needs in the rural areas -- in health, water supply, education, housing, etc. -- is a necessary condition for hastening fertility decline. Nor is the anticipated strong migration from the rural to the urban areas a reason to believe that a Government commitment to the rural areas is misplaced. The rural areas contribute most to population growth and, even under the least conservative projection of urban migration, will continue to grow in absolute numbers of women in the fertile age groups.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

1. El Salvador has experienced substantial population growth this century, and until a few years ago, the rate of growth of population was steadily increasing. In the past 60 years population quadrupled. Improvements in health and in the control of disease have reduced Salvadorian mortality rates, while fertility rates have stabilized and only begun to descend after a long lag. The legacies of decades of rapid population growth have been a tremendous burden of population density upon a weakly developed resource base, a younger and progressively more dependent population and a potential, given the age distribution of the population, for significant further additions to the numbers of people. Future declines in mortality may be modest, and the prospects for demographic growth thus rest squarely on the course of fertility and the various measures that are advanced to hasten its decline.

Table 1: POPULATION IN EL SALVADOR

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Urban</u> | <u>Rural</u> | <u>Growth Rate of Total Pop.</u> |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 1920 /a | 1,165,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| 1930 /b | 1,437,157 | -- | -- | 2.1 |
| 1950 /b | 1,855,917 | 677,167 | 1,178,750 | 1.3 |
| 1961 /b | 2,510,984 | 966,899 | 1,544,085 | 2.8 |
| 1971 /b | 3,554,648 | 1,405,532 | 2,149,116 | 3.4 |
| 1977 /c | 4,205,000 | -- | -- | 3.1 |

/a Source: Fox and Huguet; Population and Urban Trends in Central America and Panama

/b Source: Censuses

/c Estimated by applying a growth rate of 3.1 percent to the 1971 Census population.

A. Recent Demographic Trends and Present Situation

Fertility

2. There have been some rather significant alterations in fertility patterns in El Salvador in recent years. Crude birth rates stabilized at a level of about 50 births per thousand ^{1/} until the early 60's when they began a descent to a level of about 43 in 1970. ^{2/} From a survey of general indicators it is clear that fertility peaked in the early 1960's. Since then the crude birth rate has declined, the average number of children a woman might

^{1/} Ministerio de Planificación y Dirección General de Estadística y Censos. La Población de El Salvador por Sexo y Edad en el Período 1950-2000.

^{2/} FESAL 1975.

bear has declined and, reflecting the improvement in health conditions, the number of female children surviving to childbearing age has increased. These trends have been corroborated by more recent fertility surveys which established, in 1975, a countrywide crude birth rate of 40-41. ^{1/}

Table 2: INDICATORS OF FERTILITY

| | <u>Crude Birth</u> <u>Rate</u> | <u>/a</u> | <u>Total Fertility</u> <u>Rate</u> | <u>/b</u> | <u>General Fertil-</u> <u>ity Rate</u> | <u>/c</u> | <u>Net Repro-</u> <u>duction Rate</u> | <u>/d</u> |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| 1950-55 | 49.1 | | 6.5 | | 207.2 | | 2.2 | |
| 1955-60 | 49.7 | | 6.8 | | 216.9 | | 2.4 | |
| 1960-65 | 48.0 | | 6.8 | | 216.3 | | 2.5 | |
| 1965-70 | 45.5 | | 6.6 | | 207.9 | | 2.6 | |

/a Births per 1,000 persons.

/b Mean number of children per female, and the number of children an average woman would have if her childbearing behavior corresponded to that of the general female population.

/c General fertility rate; the number of live births per 1,000 women in the fertile age group.

/d Number of daughters a woman could bear under prevailing fertility and mortality patterns who could survive to the mean age of childbearing.

Source: Ministerio de Planificación y Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Population Projections, PEGAL, 1975

3. Consistent with an overall declining fertility, age specific fertility rates have generally experienced a decline from their 1961 levels. The only exceptions have been the youngest and oldest age groups (15-19 and 45-49) which experienced very slight increases. Despite virtually stable age specific rates, the younger (15-19) and older age groups (35-49) have been steadily increasing their contribution to total fertility. In both cases, their increased relative contribution to total fertility results from the higher relative declines in specific fertilities of other age groups. Several points are important here. First receptivity to birth control methods since 1970 has been concentrated among older aged women and it can be expected that the specific fertility of this group has by now significantly declined. Second, the pattern of specific fertility decline, with women above the age of 20 reducing their rate of childbearing suggests a slowing of demographic momentum as the generation of 15-19 year olds grow older; expressed differently, women are having fewer children as they grow older and this should exercise a drag on future population growth.

1/ Asociación Demografica Salvadoreña, Encuesta de Fecundidad y Planificación Familiar de El Salvador, 1975.

Table 3: SPECIFIC GROUP FERTILITIES IN EL SALVADOR /a

| Female Age Group | Specific Fertility Rates ^{/b} in Indicated Years | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------|-------|
| | 1950 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 15 - 19 | 125.5 | 143.4 | 144.3 |
| 20 - 24 | 292.6 | 319.6 | 291.1 |
| 25 - 29 | 313.0 | 330.2 | 273.8 |
| 30 - 34 | 248.7 | 267.8 | 225.3 |
| 35 - 39 | 144.7 | 185.8 | 169.5 |
| 40 - 44 | 57.6 | 70.5 | 70.0 |
| 45 - 49 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 21.0 |
| Total Fertility Rate /c | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.0 |
| Gross Reproduction Rate /d | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| | Age Pattern of Fertility /e | | |
| | 1950 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 15 - 19 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 12.1 |
| 20 - 24 | 24.4 | 23.9 | 24.3 |
| 25 - 29 | 26.1 | 24.7 | 22.9 |
| 30 - 34 | 20.7 | 20.0 | 18.9 |
| 35 - 39 | 12.0 | 13.9 | 14.2 |
| 40 - 44 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.8 |
| 45 - 49 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

/a Childbirth figures are the annual average of registrations in three year periods spanning the relevant census years; number of females are those estimated as of June 30 in each census year.

/b The number of births to women in a given age group per 1,000 women in the same age group in a given year.

/c The average number of children that would be born per woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and to bear children according to a given set of age specific fertility rates. Expressed per woman.

/d Same as total fertility rate, referring only, however, to the number of daughters that would be born per woman.

/e Percentage distribution of the set of age specific fertility rates. Expresses relative contribution of each age group to total fertility.

Source: Derived from Table 7 in Ministerio de Planificacion y Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos. Op.Cit.

4. Countrywide averages mask wide differences which exist in fertility between urban and rural areas. The fertility survey of 1975 provided an estimate of the crude birth rate in rural areas of 46 - 47 per thousand population, 34 - 35 in urban areas and 31 - 33 for the metropolitan area of San Salvador. The pattern of differential fertility is reflected in the life cycle distribution of childbearing behavior between the two areas. For the 1971 census population, rural women who have completed their childbearing years had, on the average, two more children than their urban counterparts; health conditions being markedly worse in the rural areas, however, only one of these survived (see Table 4 below):

Table 4: URBAN/RURAL COMPARISONS OF CHILDREN BORN AND CHILDREN SURVIVING FOR THE 1971 CENSUS OF THE POPULATION

| <u>Female Age Group</u> | <u>Average Children Born Alive</u> | | <u>Average Living Children</u> | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | <u>Urban</u> | <u>Rural</u> | <u>Urban</u> | <u>Rural</u> |
| 15 - 19 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| 20 - 24 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| 25 - 29 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 3.4 |
| 30 - 34 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 4.4 |
| 35 - 39 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 4.2 | 5.3 |
| 40 - 44 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 5.7 |
| 45 - 49 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 4.4 | 5.6 |

Source: 1971 Census.

5. Some of the factors underlying this difference in urban/rural fertilities have been established. First, illiteracy, which is positively correlated with fertility, is much higher in rural areas. In 1971, about 55 percent of the rural population over age 10 was illiterate compared with 20 percent in the towns. There were also approximately 4 illiterate rural females over age 10 for each illiterate urban female over age 10 (with over 40 percent of the country's female population living in the towns). Furthermore, of those with some education, levels of educational achievement are much higher in the towns. In 1976, for instance, about 19 percent of the rural school-age cohort will reach Grade Six of primary school as compared to 58 percent of the urban school-age cohort. This differential of grade achievement widens the higher the advance up the educational ladder. Second, the impact of mortality on fertility, well noted in many countries, is clearly important. With higher infant and child mortality in rural areas, women have larger numbers of children to provide them with families of desired size. As is explained in greater detail below, the rural areas in El Salvador have lagged behind the towns in the provision of health service and education. Moreover, within this already insufficient provision, women are further disadvantaged, especially in their access to education and in opportunities for employment.

Mortality

6. In 1920, about 33 people in every thousand died every year. The figure is now about one third that level. 1/ The expectation of life at birth has, synonymously, improved from 46 years, estimated for the intercensal years 1951-61 2/ to 59 years in 1977. Improved public health intervention in the forms of mass immunization schemes and control of disease-carrying insects carry much of the credit for this achievement. Underlying the aggregate figures are, however, significant differences between groups and regions within the country. Infant mortality still remains very high; studies of different communities across the country suggest that the urban infant mortality rate is about 85 and the rural rate about 120 per thousand live births. 3/ These levels are about twice as high as the middle income LDC averages. Approximately 30 percent of all deaths each year is of children under the age of one, with diarrheal diseases, nutritional insufficiencies, pneumonia and perinatal complications being leading causes of early demise. A similar pattern of differential mortality between urban and rural areas can be observed in maternal deaths. These figures attest, in fact, to the wide differences in the coverage, quality and delivery of health services to the urban and rural populations.

Age Structure and Dependency Burden

7. The demographic dynamics of high birth rates coupled with increasingly lower death rates has led to a progressively younger, and a more dependent, population in El Salvador. The median age in the country declined from 19 in 1950 to 17 in 1975.

1/ The official estimates are of a death rate of 8 per thousand. Assuming a 30 percent underreporting of deaths, consistent with various studies of underreporting done on censal data, the crude death rate is probably about 10.5 per thousand.

2/ A. Alens, El Salvador: Estimacion de Niveles de Mortalidad con base en La Comparacion de los Censos de 1950 y 1961 -- El Salvador en Graficas, 1964.

3/ See AID, Health Sector Assessment, p. 51 for listing of sources. The official figure of 58 children of every thousand born each year failing to reach their first birthday is undoubtedly an underestimate.

Table 5: POPULATION IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND DEPENDENCY RATIOS IN EL SALVADOR

(percentages)

| | 1950 | | | 1971 | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Urban</u> | <u>Rural</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Urban</u> | <u>Rural</u> |
| 0 - 14 | 41.1 | 36.9 | 43.6 | 46.4 | 41.3 | 49.8 |
| 15 - 64 | 55.8 | 59.4 | 53.8 | 50.1 | 54.5 | 47.2 |
| 65+ | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Age Dependency Ratio <u>/a</u> | 79.2 | 68.4 | 85.9 | 99.6 | 83.6 | 111.9 |

/a Ratio of population under 15 and 65 and over to those of ages 15 through 64.

Source: 1950 and 1971 Population Censuses.

8. The proportion of the age groups 15 through 64 to the total population has become progressively smaller through time. This has resulted in a near 20 point increase in the dependency ratio in the period between the 1950 and 1971 censuses, and fully 65 percent of this increase in the dependency burden can be attributed to the growth in numbers of children under 14. The differences between dependency ratios in the towns and in the rural areas is also striking; the latter, subject to outmigration of active persons and to higher fertility rates (resulting in higher proportions of younger aged population) have much higher dependency ratios. In 1971, because of varying dependency ratios and the rural/urban population pattern, for every one "dependent" in the towns, there were almost two "dependents" in the countryside.

B. Spatial Distribution of Population

Interdepartmental Migration

9. El Salvador is not a large country, running 430 kilometers from east to west and 180 kilometers from north to south at points of greatest distance. The country divides easily into three distinct geographical regions; a hot, narrow Pacific Coastal belt in the South; a subtropical central region of valleys and pleateaus, and a mountainous northern region.

10. The least densely populated areas are the northernmost parts of the country (for the most part comprising the departments of Chaletenango, Morazan, and Cabanas) which are the descending slopes of mountain ranges which peak in Honduras. The land is marginal, the terrain is difficult, farming is by and

large subsistence with relatively small acreages put out to permanent crops; uncontrolled land-use has led to serious soil exhaustion and erosion problems. Urban centers in this area are small and the population is predominantly rural. The central zone of the country is a corridor which links the areas of greatest settlement. The three major urban areas, the San Salvador Metropolitan Area, Santa Ana and San Miguel, are found here. Most of the coffee grown in El Salvador is grown in these Central highlands and, because the soils are good, high rural population densities are encountered. The Metropolitan Area of San Salvador which falls wholly within this corridor is the largest urban area with a population in 1971 of 565,000 persons. The towns of Santa Ana in the east and San Miguel in the west are relatively large towns which initially developed as agricultural centers and are now developing small industrial bases. The hot Coastal zone, on the southern piedmont of the central highlands, has been well suited to the development of cotton farming and is characterized by a high concentration of landholdings; about a third of the families are landless and another third own less than one hectare. Migrations to this area, long inhibited by malaria and yellow fever, accelerated in the early part of this century as the general pressure on land elsewhere in the country increased; about 19 percent of all rural families now live in the area. Towns such as Zacatecoluca and Usulután developed as cotton centers. Population has also gravitated to the country's southern ports of Acajutla and La Unión.

11. Superimposed upon the natural division of the country into climatic and topographical zones is a system of 14 administrative departments. Of these, San Salvador, the historical hub of the country, is the most densely populated department, with 828 persons per square kilometer in 1971 (cf 169 for the country average). It is surrounded by departments (Cuscatlán, Sonsonate and La Libertad) which are the next most densely populated in the country with a population density higher than the national average. Santa Ana in the west and San Miguel in the east, serve with San Salvador as two further foci of population settlement although their attraction as population centers is very much less than that of San Salvador. Santa Ana is closer to San Salvador, and its radius of influence overlaps San Salvador's; hence it is a little more difficult to establish its historical pull as a population center. Nevertheless, to the northeast of Santa Ana lies Chalatenango, the least densely populated of all the departments and to the southwest Ahuachapán, which ranks eighth. Provinces around San Miguel (La Unión, Morazán, Usulután, San Vicente and Cabanas) rank 9-13 of the country's 14 departments in population concentration. The picture which emerges is of clear dominant influence from San Salvador, with much smaller influence from San Miguel and Santa Ana.

12. Between the 1950 and 1971 censuses, only four departments can clearly be discerned as hosting net inflows of persons: in the central core, Sonsonate, La Libertad and San Salvador, and in the east of the country, La Unión. Assuming their natural rate of increase equalled the average country growth rate, their higher growth indicates immigration from other provinces and abroad. Corroboration for this finding can be found in the 1971 census. First, from a lifetime migration matrix, developed from birth and residency statistics, only three departments have experienced a lifetime net in-migration in the country. These are Sonsonate, La Libertad, and San Salvador. The

second set of data, consisting of change of residency statistics between 1966 and 1971, again exhibits the strong pull of San Salvador, Sonsonate, and La Libertad. La Union received the largest share of the country's foreign immigrants in this period, and thus joined the other three as receiving net inflows of people. All other provinces, both on a lifetime basis as well as in terms of shifts in residents between 1966-71, show net out-migrations of people in favor of these four.

13. Particularly remarkable in this regard are the dimensions of the outflow from the Northern Zone. The three departments wholly within the Northern Zone -- Chalatenango, Cabanas and Morazan -- register the highest rates of outmigration on both sets of data, with only one exception: San Vicente, subject to the twin pulls of San Salvador and San Miguel registers a slightly higher lifetime outmigration than Morazan. The pattern is clear; the inhospitable nature of the terrain, the historical lack of government services in the area, and the presence of greater opportunities elsewhere in the country have led to a continuing and particularly strong emigration from the northern periphery towards the center.

14. Four further points may be noted about this departmental migration. First, for every province, the highest proportion of their emigrants have gravitated to the central core departments, particularly the San Salvador area. The attraction of migrants to the central core departments can best be understood by examining the pattern of urbanization in El Salvador. This pattern is discussed in the next section. Second, no clear pole other than San Salvador emerged; for those emigrants who did not go to San Salvador there is a clear tendency to migrate to provinces near the place of their birth. Third, both absolutely and proportionally, females have tended to migrate more than males. ^{1/} Fourth, judging from the five year change of residency statistics, the modal age group for departmental outmigration, for both males and females, is between the ages of 20 and 30. In these latter two respects, El Salvador conforms well to experience in other developing countries.

Level and Patterns of Urbanization

15. By Latin American and even by Central American standards, El Salvador is not a particularly urbanized country. Moreover, an unexpectedly high proportion of the country's urban population live in small towns. Consistent with the low level of urbanization, rural urban migrations have not been large; however, small towns have been growing much less rapidly than large towns and a significant proportion of immigrants to large towns may come from small towns. Finally, the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (SSMA) has emerged as the one dominant urban growth center in the country.

^{1/} Census Tables 27 and 24; 1971 Census. Between 1966 and 1971, 4 percent of males changed residency as compared with 4.5 percent of females.

16. In 1971, only 37 percent of the country's population lived in towns of 2,000 persons and above. 1/ For a country of El Salvador's level of per capita income, which has one of the highest population densities on the continent, one of the highest population growth rates, and where there has long existed pressure on even marginal land coupled with a highly skewed distribution of land ownership, this would indicate an unexpectedly weak set of "urban pull" factors. 2/ This structural feature has additional dimensions, for it appears that El Salvador does not sustain relatively high proportions of its population in urban groupings of moderate to large size. In 1970, for instance, over 40 percent of Latin America's population lived in cities of 20,000 people or more as compared to less than 20.0 percent of El Salvador's population.

17. On the basis of censal estimates, El Salvador is in the middle range of Central American countries in terms of the percentage of total population which lives in the urban areas (40 percent). For the proportion of total population which lives in cities of 10,000 and more, however, it is at the same level as the lowest ranked Honduras and Guatemala. El Salvador is also the Central American country with the lowest proportion (65 percent) of its urban population living in moderate to large sized cities (see Table 6 below); the San Salvador Metropolitan Area is the only urban community of this size in El Salvador and it contained 40 percent of the urban population in 1971. The overall picture is thus -- perhaps contrary to visual impressions -- of a country with an unexpectedly low proportion of its population living in urban areas, and with an expectedly high proportion of its urban population living in small towns.

1/ The Salvadorian censuses declare an area to be "urban" if it serves as the administrative center for the subdivision of a department. On this basis 39.5 percent of the country's population lived in urban areas in 1971.

2/ The "expected" percentage urban population of a country of El Salvador's per capita income is 48 percent, as estimated by Chenery, Elkington, and Simms, 1971.

Table 6: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION TRENDS IN CENTRAL AMERICA, 1970 /a

| Country | "Urban" segment by census definition | | | | "Urban" segment according to popula- tion in cities of 10,000 and more inhabitants | | | | Urban population in cities of 10,000 and more as percentage of total urban population |
|-------------|--|-----------------|--------------|-------|--|-------|---------|-------|--|
| | Population (thousands) | | Percent | | Population (thousands) | | Percent | | |
| | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | |
| Costa Rica | 760 | 1,112 | 41 | 59 | 575 | 1,297 | 31 | 69 | 76% |
| El Salvador | 1,405 | 2,144 | 40 | 60 | 909 | 2,640 | 26 | 74 | 65% |
| Guatemala | 1,878 | <u>/b</u> 3,334 | <u>/b</u> 36 | 64 | 1,430 | 4,248 | 25 | 75 | 76% |
| Honduras | 825 | <u>/b</u> 1,829 | <u>/b</u> 31 | 69 | 686 | 2,212 | 24 | 76 | 83% |
| Nicaragua | 883 | 995 | 47 | 53 | 662 | 1,216 | 35 | 65 | 75% |

/a Data are for the actual census year for each country around 1970.

/b Not adjusted for census underenumeration.

Source: Huguet and Fox, Population and Urban Trends in Central America and Panama.

The history of the low degree of urbanization in El Salvador can be traced through the various censuses:

Table 7: COMPOSITION AND GROWTH OF EL SALVADOR'S POPULATION (1950-1971)
(percentage composition)

| | Urban | Rural | Total |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1950 | 36.5 | 63.5 | 100 |
| 1961 | 38.5 | 61.5 | 100 |
| 1971 | 39.5 | 60.5 | 100 |
| Growth (Compound) | | | |
| 1950-61 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| 1961-71 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| 1950-71 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.1 |

Source: Population Censuses, 1950, 1961 and 1971.

Rural-Urban Migration

18. The rates of growth of the urban areas in 1950-61 and 1961-71 were higher than those of the rural areas in the same subperiods and higher than the country's growth. This was not sufficient, however, to produce any

dramatic shifts -- elsewhere in the developing world urban growth rates were about 5 percent -- in the rural-urban composition of the population; the change in composition over the period was only a modest three percentage points. 1/ Rural-urban migrations, however, took place over the period. As pointed out earlier, over the inter-censal period the towns experienced lower fertility than the rural areas, and albeit experiencing lower mortality rates, this effectively meant lower urban rates of natural increase. Insofar as the towns did grow faster over the period than the country as a whole, some rural/urban migration clearly did occur. Using approximations, estimates of the orders of magnitude of the migration from the rural areas to the towns can be made. These crude estimates do not suggest a substantial migration from the countryside to the cities in the period covered. 2/ After allowing for mortality in the estimated groups of migrants, it might be ventured that perhaps 10 percent of the inhabitants of towns and cities in 1971 migrated to these areas between 1950-71 3/.

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- 1/ This point has been noted somewhat differently by other analysts. Huguet and Fox, in Population and Urban Trends in Central America and Panama, for instance, show that the increase in total population absorbed by the towns was lower in El Salvador in 1960-70 than in any other Central American country.
- 2/ This should not be considered a contradiction of the large inter-provincial migrations noted earlier. These migrations could easily have been rural/rural or urban/urban.
- 3/ It is possible -- although again very crudely -- to make estimates of the underlying natural rate of increase implied by migrations of this order of magnitude.

| | <u>1950-1961</u> | <u>1961-1971</u> | <u>1950-1971</u> |
|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Urban | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Rural | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.2 |

Table 8: ESTIMATED NET RURAL/URBAN MIGRATION
(in thousands)

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------|------|--------|-------|
| 1950-1961 | 27 | 41 | 68 |
| 1961-1971 | 40 | 48 | 88 |
| 1950-1971 | 67 | 89 | 156 |

| | Intercensal Migrants As % of Original Rural Population | /a | Intercensal Migrants As % of End Period Urban Dwellers | /a |
|-----------|--|----|--|----|
| 1950-1961 | 5.9 | | 7.2 | |
| 1961-1971 | 5.7 | | 6.3 | |
| 1950-1971 | 13.4 | | 11.2 | |

/a These should be read, for 1950-61, for instance, 5.9 percent of the 1950 rural population migrated to the towns, and 7.2 percent of the urban area's 1961 population migrated there in the period 1950-61.

Source: Statistical Appendix, Table 4.

19. While overall rural-urban migration may not have been very great in this period, there have, nevertheless, been significant changes in the size distribution of towns. There was, for instance, a shift in favor of larger townships over time. In 1950, 57.2 percent of the urban population lived in towns of 20,000 persons or less, and, in 1971, the figure was reduced to 48.1 percent; in 1950, only 31.5 percent of the urban population lived in towns of over 50,000 people; in 1971, the figure was 49.2. Most of this increase, however, as can be seen from Table 9, was highly concentrated in the San Salvador Metropolitan Area, which over the past twenty years increased by nearly ten percent its relative share of the population of large towns. Nevertheless, the impression that El Salvador has a very large number of small, secondary townships continues to be maintained. There were, for instance, 33 towns with between 5,000 and 20,000 people in El Salvador in 1971 with some 20 percent of the country's urban population (removing the suburbs of San Salvador). Towns of between 2,000 and 5,000 people of which there were 56 in 1971, held a further 15 percent of the country's urban population. Altogether, about 14 percent of the country's total population lived in the smaller townships of between 2,000 and 20,000 persons in 1971.

Table 9: DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION

| | % of Total | | | Number of Municipalities With Distribution of Urban Pop. | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|------|------|
| | 1950 | 1961 | 1971 | 1950 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 5,000 or less | 38.4 | 35.2 | 25.2 | 240 | 236 | 218 |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 10.9 | 12 | 11 | 23 |
| 10,000 - 19,999 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| 20,000 - 49,999 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 50,000 - 99,999 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 15.4 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 100,000 or more (SSMA) | 23.9 (31.5) | 26.5 (36.4) | 23.8 (40.2) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 261 | 261 | 261 |

Source: Censuses of 1950, 1961 and 1971.

20. These smaller towns, however, have not been growing very rapidly. Table 10 traces the growth of towns by size categories in 1971, after removing the associated satellite towns of San Salvador to properly include them in the large town category. It is clear that the smaller towns have, over time, been losing ground to the larger. Not only have they significantly lower growth rates than the overall urban average of 3.5 percent, but they have also registered lower growth than the national average. Not only did these small towns experience a net outmigration, given the low rural-urban migration noted earlier, a significant proportion of these migrants must have gone to larger towns, especially San Salvador.

Table 10: TOWN SIZE IN 1971

| | <u>Less than 5,000</u> | <u>5,000-10,000</u> | <u>10,000-20,000</u> | <u>20,000 +</u> ^{/a} |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Compound Growth 1950-1971 | 2.5% | 2.6% | 3.4% | 4.1% |
| Number of Townships | 218 | 21 | 8 | 14 |

/a Includes satellite towns of San Salvador. The SSMA grew by 4.7 percent over the period.

21. Several questions are raised by this analysis; why has El Salvador not become more urbanized? Why do a relatively large proportion of urban dwellers live in smaller towns? Why has San Salvador grown so fast? The answer to this last question is taken up in the next section. Clear answers to the first two questions are not apparent, however, even though they are particularly important because the answers would be of consequence in planning and in directing the distribution of national resources. The usual factors which motivate rural-urban migrations are present in El Salvador and concentrations of activity in major urban centers are evident, which should direct population flows to the larger towns. Some of these factors may be enumerated. First, although data on rural income differentials are difficult to obtain, there is reason to believe that the marginal rural income is lower than the income earned by the marginal urban dweller. Estimates from a variety of sources suggest that per capita urban GDP may be as much as four times higher than rural GDP per capita ^{1/} and that income for marginal urban dwellers is higher than that of marginal rural dwellers. In addition, there were over 100,000 landless families in rural areas in 1971 and another 130,000 families had less than one hectare of land, which, as experience shows from other countries, should have served to motivate movements of people. A second factor related to migration is the availability of employment and the likelihood of finding a job at the migrant's point of destination. Here it is more difficult to make an assessment. Three points may, however, be observed: (i) the fast-growing sector of export manufactures, with a considerable spin-off of employment, is almost entirely an urban phenomenon; (ii) possibilities for being absorbed in the informal employment sector are much greater in the towns than in the countryside; (iii) prospects for gainful employment in rural areas are indeed fewer than in the towns owing to the extreme land pressure and population growth in the countryside. A third factor related to migration is, as detailed in several sections below, social services. In El Salvador, these are concentrated in urban areas, and this fact has traditionally encouraged migration.

22. In spite, then, of traditional motivators for rural-urban migrations being present in El Salvador, no such large-scale rural exodus has occurred, and the problem remains unexplained. Put differently, the "necessary" conditions for a migration have not, in this case, proved "sufficient". The locational pull of export crops (coffee, sugar, and cotton) and their employment creation, however, may offer a partial explanation of these results. Secondary towns have grown to service the needs of the population involved in the production of these export crops. At the same time, the main producing areas, particularly for coffee, are very close to the largest population centers, reducing the urban pull of the concentration of social services, especially health services. Evidence to this effect is provided by the fact that 14 of the 31 towns with 5,000 to 50,000 people (including those in the SSMA) are agricultural towns located in the departments of Sonsonate, La Libertad, Usulután, and San Miguel.

^{1/} Estudio de Desarrollo Urbano y Regional (EDURES) reports that estimates from different sources suggest GDP per capita in urban areas is approximately four times higher than the GDP per capita in rural areas. The 1976 Survey of Family Income and Expenditures obtained the following annual average per capita incomes: Total ₡ 853; Urban ₡ 980; Rural ₡ 526; and SSMA ₡ 1845.

San Salvador

23. The most prominent fact of urban development in El Salvador has been the growth of the capital city of San Salvador and its satellite suburbs conjointly known as the San Salvador Metropolitan Area (SSMA). San Salvador dominates the urban landscape by being more than five times the size of the next largest city; at the last census date (1971), the SSMA had 565,000 inhabitants, or about 40 percent of the country's urban population. The city itself comprises nine contiguous municipalities with a tenth in the expansion path of the main nucleus; two of these municipalities are in the department of La Libertad. The metropolitan area grew 4.7 percent per annum in 1950-61, and by 4.8 percent between 1961-71, adding 109 and 213 thousand persons to its initial population in these periods respectively. Both these rates were significantly higher than the country's average of 3.1 percent over the period and much higher than the rest of the country's urban expansion of 2.9 percent. Separate estimates of migration suggest that between 175,000 and 210,000 persons in San Salvador in 1971 were born outside the city; put differently, one in every three persons living in San Salvador in 1971 was born elsewhere.

Table 11: URBAN POPULATION GROWTH IN TEN MUNICIPALITIES OF THE SSMA

| <u>Municipality</u> | 1950 Urban Population | Percent of Total Growth | 1961 Urban Population | Percent of Total Growth | 1971 Percent of Total Growth |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| San Salvador | 161,951 | 67.5 | 255,744 | 335,930 | 37.7 |
| Ayutuxtepeque | 462 | 0.6 | 1,286 | 5,843 | 2.1 |
| Mejicanos | 9,389 | 3.8 | 14,731 | 55,567 | 19.2 |
| Cuscatancingo | 1,747 | 4.6 | 8,031 | 18,797 | 5.1 |
| Cdad. Delgado | 13,331 | 7.8 | 24,160 | 43,469 | 9.1 |
| Soyapango | 4,071 | 5.7 | 11,991 | 21,797 | 4.6 |
| Ilopango | 1,215 | 0.3 | 1,671 | 19,073 | 8.2 |
| San Marcos | 1,482 | 3.3 | 6,078 | 23,042 | 8.0 |
| Antiguo | | | | | |
| Cuscatlan | 1,402 | 0.1 | 1,568 | 5,009 | 1.6 |
| Nueva San | | | | | |
| Salvador | <u>18,313</u> | <u>6.3</u> | <u>27,039</u> | <u>36,440</u> | <u>4.4</u> |
| Total | 213,363 | 100.0 | 352,299 | 564,967 | 100.0 |

Source: Censuses of 1950, 1961, and 1971.

24. The development of the SSMA as primate center for the country has brought a concentration of economic activity. This fact goes some way to explaining the reason for interprovincial migration towards the center raised in the previous section. In 1971, the value added in manufacturing in the two departments of the San Salvador Metropolitan Area (San Salvador and La Libertad) constituted approximately three quarters of the national total, and the percentage of workers employed in manufacturing was approximately 65 percent of total manufacturing employment. In 1961, comparable figures were 59 percent of total manufacturing value added and 46 percent of manufacturing employment.

About 80 percent of the value of the country's commercial sales and 54 percent of the workers employed in commerce were in these two departments in 1971. About 60 percent of all hotel rooms in the country are in the SSMA; the metropolis has the highest levels and most sophisticated forms of transport and communications services; and, as outlined in successive sections below, education, health and social services are qualitatively and quantitatively concentrated in the area. The SSMA is the seat of the Central Government, and has the main offices of national institutions as well as of the principal financial institutions. In short, the capital represents a polarization of resources, services, and opportunities within the economy that serves as a powerful magnet as well as the most dynamic growth point in the country.

Other Towns

25. There are no rivals to San Salvador's eminence, although Santa Ana and San Miguel (98,000 and 62,000 inhabitants respectively in 1971) are two relatively large cities. San Miguel has grown over the 1950-71 period faster than the nation at 4.1 percent, while Santa Ana has just kept pace with the national rate of 3.1 percent. There is evidence of net internal migration to both these cities over the period. Both have very similar profiles; they started initially as agricultural towns and regional centers and have now developed small industrial bases (between 70-100 enterprises each), commercial, artisans, service, etc. establishments. 1/ Between 1972 and 1977, major Central Government investments 2/ averaged about \$7 per capita in Santa Ana and about \$4 per capita in San Miguel, compared with about \$23 per capita in the San Salvador Metropolitan Area. Other towns which have shown strong growth in the intercensal years have been Sonsonate, Cojutepeque, Usulután, and the coastal towns and ports of Acajutla, La Libertad and La Unión.

26. It is important that the government begin to address some of the questions that this spatial review of population raises. Such questions include, for instance, whether to direct additional government resources into the urban or the rural areas, and where precisely, between regional areas and between towns, should resources be directed. The first question concerns the decision which seems to have been made to develop the Northern Zone; it is not clear, however, that the rapid provision of infrastructure in this area represents the most efficient use of national investment resources, as the region has historically fallen behind other regions of the country. Out-migration has been persistent and large, and, with the natural development of the economy, will almost certainly continue. Similarly, the development plan declares as a goal of regional policy, the need to increase the retention of the rural population in its place of origin. In the first place, that retention is already very high, and, in the second place, it will almost

1/ For a more comprehensive treatment of the characteristics of these two towns, see Intermediate Memorandum of EDURES, pps. IIII - III5.

2/ Health, Education, Housing, Water Supply, Roads, Telecommunications, Public Administration.

certainly not continue; a direction of resources to this goal may very well prove misplaced. A third question may suffice to demonstrate the need for more careful spatial considerations in planning. The development plan adopts a policy of "polar development," which calls for the development of primary regional urban centers surrounded by towns of secondary importance. Several questions, based on analyses of historical developments, may be asked as to which centers, for instance, best qualify as primary, and how best to develop them; more fundamental questions should be asked as to whether this attempt to divert migrant flows away from the SSMA is likely to succeed and whether, indeed, it should even be embarked upon.

27. It is in line with considerations of this nature that the IBRD-executed "Rural and Urban Development" study project has recommended a considerable strengthening of systems for planning and coordinating urban and regional development in El Salvador. 1/ While the recommendations of the project are comprehensive and cover a wide variety of areas, the study particularly points out in this context, that "there is no adequate geographic framework for the systematic establishment of priorities for public investments and activities in each area of the country" and that "there are no effective mechanisms for linking planning and implementation at the national level with priorities and capacities at the municipal level." The study goes on to recommend that a five-year national strategy for regional and urban development be formulated, and that personnel be appointed within the Planning Office to supervise the preparation and implementation of this strategy.

C. Public Sector Activities Affecting Fertility

Education

28. In El Salvador, studies of the correlates of fertility 2/ have identified the impact of education upon fertility. First, fertility is highly correlated with literacy (both for males and females), with specific fertility rates for literate females lower than for non-literate females. Second, fertility rates decline with the level of schooling; a recent sample survey, for instance, indicated that per thousand women of fertile age with (a) up to three years of schooling, there were 230 live births, (b) from 4 to 6 years, 175 births, and (c) some secondary school, 110 births. 3/ Several explanations may be advanced for these results. Achievement of literacy and advancing beyond this level entails spending time in school, which delays entry into the reproductive cohort; it tends to raise aspirations (for both men and women) and diminish desired size of families, and literacy increases receptivity to birth control. Furthermore, literate persons have a greater propensity to

1/ Interestingly enough, much space in the Intermediate Memorandum of the EDURES project is devoted to arguing that (a) urbanization is not a bad thing, and (b) the development of the SSMA is not a bad thing, either.

2/ McGreevy, Population Dynamics and Policies. Unpublished Studies in the Planning Office.

3/ Asociacion Demografica Salvadorena. "Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad y Planificacion Familiar de El Salvador, 1975".

migrate to towns, reinforcing the impulse for behavioral change and raising the opportunity costs of having children. These characteristic associations are strengthened the higher the level of grade achievement.

29. In El Salvador about three to four years of primary education ^{1/} are regarded necessary to achieve functional literacy. In 1971, about 40 percent of the population was illiterate, with the distribution of literacy reflecting the impact of historically low coverage rates in education. About 30 percent of the population between 10 and 25 were illiterate as compared to 50 percent of the population over age 25. Over the past decade, the educational system has made rapid strides in improving the coverage rates for primary school education, but the school system still presents a dramatic pyramid of exclusion the higher the advance up the educational ladder. In 1975, for instance, gross coverage rates were 87 percent for first and second cycle primary school, 43 percent for third cycle primary education and 20 percent for the final secondary age group. ^{2/} The wide catchment of the primary school age population, if it is maintained, should strengthen the distribution of educational characteristics among the population which have been associated with declining fertility. Needless to say, much remains to be done on improving coverage rates for higher grade students.

30. It is particularly important, however, in tracing the impact of the public provision of education upon fertility in El Salvador to note the differences in educational access and achievement between rural and urban areas; these differences go some way to explaining the differential fertilities experienced in the two areas -- a difference in the crude birth rate of about eleven births per 1,000 in 1975. With about 61 percent of the children in El Salvador living in rural areas, of the country's total primary enrollment less than 45 percent of the children enrolled were rural children; at the middle secondary level, about 8 percent of the country's total enrollment were rural children and at the upper secondary level about one percent. For primary age children alone this translates into less than 2/3 of rural children attending primary school whereas more than 90 percent of their urban counterparts attend the same. ^{3/} Females suffer from proportional exclusion which

^{1/} The formal educational system in El Salvador is divided into the traditional primary, secondary and post school sequence. Students between the ages 7-12 attend a two-cycle (Grades 1-3, 3-6) primary sequence; students between the ages of 13-18 attend a two-cycle (Grades 7-9, 9-12) middle and secondary school sequence; and students above this age attend universities or technological institutes.

^{2/} Only gross participation rates for the various education levels are available because of lack of accurate data regarding coverage students, who are roughly estimated at about 20 percent of the first and second cycle primary enrollments, 40 percent of the third cycle enrollments, and more than 40 percent of the higher secondary enrollments.

^{3/} These last estimates take into account the sizeable commuting done by rural children into urban areas.

worsens with educational advance; about 40 percent of the middle enrollment is of women and only 30 percent of the higher educational enrollments are female. Moreover, it is not simply in attendance that school rural children are disadvantaged; the proportion of children in the two areas who reach a particular grade is also markedly different.

Table 12: PERCENTAGE OF COHORT REACHING GRADE IN 1976

| | <u>Grade 3</u> | <u>Grade 6</u> | <u>Grade 9</u> | <u>Grade 12</u> |
|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| National | 64.7 | 38.4 | 33.9 | 14.7 |
| Urban | 71.8 | 57.8 | 61.7 | 29.2 |
| Rural | 56.7 | 18.6 | 5.7 | n.a. |

Source: USAID Estimates.

This exclusion of rural areas in both access as well as opportunity for achievement is reflected, and unless rectified will continue to be reflected, in much higher fertilities of rural women.

31. Significant discrepancies exist between the 14 departments of the country with regard to access to the cycles of education. Of the 14 departments only 4 had a rate of educational access higher than the 71 percent national average -- San Salvador, 101 percent; La Libertad, 74 percent; Cuscatlan, 73 percent; and Santa Ana, 72 percent. The first three of these, it will be recalled, comprise part of the central core of departments which have constituted the urban growth area of the country. The remaining departments, representing about 58 percent of the total population, had an educational access rate below the national average; with two departments, the "Zona Norte" departments of Morazan and Cabanas, having less than 50 percent.

32. The reasons for this exclusion can be discovered in the provision of numbers of schools and teachers to the rural areas and not, as has often been argued, in the numbers of dropouts from rural schools, due to inadequate interest or incentive to pursue an education on the part of rural students. ^{1/} In 1970, for instance, 64 percent of primary schools were in rural areas; of the 863 secondary schools in the country, only 14 (2 percent) were in the rural areas. Furthermore, the preponderance of primary schools in rural areas is more apparent than real: only 30 percent offered fifth grade or higher levels, as compared to 90 percent of urban schools. For 1973, it has been estimated that rural schools could only accommodate 43 percent of the rural school age population; urban schools were able to handle 125 percent of the urban school age population. In addition, the teacher/student ratios are disconcertingly different; in 1976, there were 60 rural students for each rural teacher, as opposed to 40 urban students for each urban teacher.

^{1/} This point has been forcefully made by AID personnel in the field.

Judging by the numbers of rural students who are willing to commute to towns for an education and who are willing to repeat grades or be placed in grades incommensurate with their age, there would appear little reason to assume an inadequate demand for education in rural areas. The clear conclusion is that there is an insufficiency of provision of educational services to the rural sector.

Health and Mortality

33. The improvement of the health status of the population is generally and correctly regarded as an important goal in itself and is not usually advanced solely for its effects upon population growth. The exact consequences for population growth are, in any event, unclear. In the first instance, improved health reduces the death rate and to this extent may widen the gap between births and deaths. This view is only partial. Mortality reduction, given the weight of infant and child deaths in developing countries, tends to be concentrated in lower age groups. Families often overshoot a desired family size as parents take into account historical and traditionally experienced rates of infant and child demise; reduction of these death rates can thus alter a fundamental component of fertility by reducing the need for excess births. The direction of influence is not simply, however, that better health will lower mortality and fertility. Family planning services are premised on the assumption that lower fertility can have a positive effect on family health. The wider spacing of children allows an improvement in maternal health and allows a relatively higher allocation of family resources to each family member. The enjoyment of better health in families, as it comes to be seen as a positive good in itself, may in fact reinforce the demand for family planning with an expected consequence of reduced fertility.

34. In 1975 the crude death rate in El Salvador was estimated to be about eleven deaths per 1,000 population. Of the reported deaths, infant and child deaths constitute the largest single group. About 30 percent of deaths in the country are of children under the age of one and a further 14 percent of deaths (average 1970-75) occur in the age group of 1-4 years. The official estimate of infant mortality of 58 per thousand is, with the exception of Guatemala, the highest reported rate in Central America, and this probably underestimates the true figure. Two recent local surveys including one by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) have indicated that infant mortality in urban areas may lie in the 80-85 per thousand live births range, and in the rural areas in the 120-125 range, yielding a countrywide estimate of 90 deaths per thousand live births. ^{1/} A second group of the population particularly at risk are mothers; the country reports a high one per thousand live births maternal mortality rate (about five times as high as the U.S. rate). Significant declines in maternal mortality have, however, been noted in the metropolitan region where women have greater access to prenatal care and are much more likely to deliver in hospitals.

^{1/} A recent anthropological survey in a rural area in El Salvador discerned a tendency not to register a birth until after the infant lived for 15 days. This, naturally, leads to underreporting.

35. Of identified causes of death in El Salvador 1/, intestinal and respiratory disease are the leading sources of demise, accounting for about 40 percent of all deaths. Infections and parasitic diseases, perinatal disorders, nutritional deficiencies and respiratory problems (pneumonia and influenza) are the leading causes of infant mortality. 2/ In one area surveyed, more than thirty percent of the children born had died -- the highest rate reported in Latin America. The pattern of morbidity in El Salvador is similar to that discovered in tracing causes of deaths. 3/ In the period 1971-76, diarrheal disease, intestinal parasitic diseases and respiratory infections were the leading reasons for outpatient consultations. A recent resurgence of malaria in the country has caused a sharp upsurge in patient consultation.

1/ Only one third of deaths are medically certified; these figures exclude accidents and acts of violence.

2/ PAHO Survey 1968-1970.

3/ This statement has to be treated with caution. The data for morbidity are derived solely from Ministry of Health reports which have far from universal coverage of the population.

**Table 13: PRIMARY CAUSE OF MORTALITY-STRUCTURE OF MORTALITY
1970 AND 1975**

| Ranking | Causes | 1970 | | 1975 | |
|---------|--|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| 1 | Enteritis and other diarrheal disease | 6,262 | 17.8 | 4,339 | 14.0 |
| 2 | Accidents and Acts of Violence | 2,627 | 7.6 | 3,645 | 11.0 |
| 3 | Other digestive diseases | 2,345 | 6.7 | 785 | 2.4 |
| 4 | Bronchitis, Emphysema and other similar diseases | 1,261 | 3.6 | 1,322 | 4.0 |
| 5 | Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia | 1,004 | 2.9 | 1,054 | 3.3 |
| 6 | Dysentery and Amebiasis | 990 | 2.8 | 80 | 0.2 |
| 7 | Influenza | 744 | 2.1 | 424 | 1.3 |
| 8 | Malignant Tumors | 708 | 2.0 | 780 | 2.4 |
| 9 | Cerebral Vascular disease | 606 | 1.7 | 679 | 2.1 |
| 10 | Avitaminoses and other similar diseases | 567 | 1.6 | 561 | 1.7 |
| 11 | Anemias | --- | -- | 537 | 1.6 |
| | Ill-defined disease | 10,379 | 29.6 | 9,090 | 28.4 |
| | Other causes | <u>7,636</u> | <u>21.7</u> | <u>8,680</u> | <u>27.0</u> |
| | TOTAL | 35,129 | <u>/a</u> 100.0 | 31,986 | 99.4 |

/a Total number of deaths medically certified is 35.3%.

Source: For 1970: Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, Department of Health Statistics, Anuarios Estadísticos 1970, Bulletin No. 4. (El Salvador: n.p., 1970). For 1975: Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos.

36. The phenomenon of abortion, bearing as it does on the demand for children and on the need for greater efforts to educate the public in the use of birth control devices, deserves comment. Abortion is illegal in El Salvador. It is, however, practiced, either self-induced or else initiated in illegal operations in clinics catering for this demand. If complications follow, the women are admitted to the hospitals of the public health system. Between 1971 and 1975, there were 221,000 live births attended in public hospitals (about 30 percent of total births); there were also 44,000 women admitted for abortions; the third ranking cause for hospital admission. ^{1/} A 1975 sample survey of women aged 15-49 indicated that nearly 15 percent had a history of abortion; the incidence was higher for urban females than for rural females, and much the highest incidence was to be found in the metropolitan area. A more recent survey of induced abortions in the San Salvador Maternity Hospital indicated that the majority of patients were urban residents, were not gainfully employed, were under 25 years of age, and were not using any method of contraception. Of the sample, 24 per 1,000 died after admission to the hospital, as compared with the country rate of one woman per 1,000 live births dying from the more usual complications of childbirth.

Nutrition

37. The nutritional status of the Salvadorian population is not good. This is important from the standpoint of health, as nutritional insufficiencies make populations more susceptible to infection and disease. Recent studies have ranked El Salvador as among the countries in the Western Hemisphere most seriously affected by malnutrition. At least 74 percent of the population under five show signs of protein calorie malnutrition; 22 percent showing severe protein calorie malnutrition and numerous others suffering from avitaminosis and anemia. Anemia is widespread through the population, with high incidences in male adolescents and in lactating women. Vitamin A deficiency, riboflavin, and other vitamin deficiencies are also widespread.

38. Anthropometric measurements, which provide valuable insights into nutritional status have recently been carried out by the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP); it has been possible to compare these with a previous INCAP study in 1965. Little improvement is noted in the 11-year period. In 1976, about 156,000 children were found to be suffering from chronic malnutrition and about 370,000 suffered from an acute lack of food. In height for age measurements -- an indicator of chronic malnutrition -- about 10 percent of children under 5 were found to be less than 85 percent of their standard height. In weight for age measurements, about 22 percent were diagnosed as suffering from either second or third degree malnutrition. In weight for height measures, an indication of acute malnutrition not biased by age, about 27 percent were less than 90 percent of the standard weight for height. Rural areas, particularly marginal agricultural ones, tend to suffer from higher incidences of nutritional insufficiency than urban areas.

^{1/} These figures include abortions where no intent to abort can be deduced.

Health Services Delivery

39. There are two key providers of health services in El Salvador. The first is the Salvadorian Social Security Institute; the second is the Ministry of Health and Social Services. The Social Security Institute (ISSS) is an autonomous institution which insures workers and their families against illness and accidents and provides old age pensions. The ISSS provides services through seven urban clinics and one hospital in San Salvador. Coverage is limited to the approximately 6 percent of the population of the country covered by the organization, and it does not reach the poorer groups of Salvadorian society. The Ministry of Health delivers health services through a many-tiered system of hospitals, health centers, units and posts, and additionally through vaccination and mobile community posts. Each "tier" represents a different level of health care service with hospitals commanding the greater part of traditional health resources in terms of physicians, nurses, beds, equipment, etc., while health posts are staffed by auxiliary nurses. Each level of facility correspondingly exercises different health responsibilities with the lower levels concentrating on para-professional work, preventive health care and on referrals to higher levels where the emphasis is on hospitalization and curative medicine and treatment of chronic illness. The country is divided into five regions for administrative purposes and all health facilities, excepting the hospitals, are the responsibility of the Operative Division of the Ministry of Health; the Ministry's 14 hospitals report directly to the Minister. 1/

Table 14: DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH CARE ESTABLISHMENTS
OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH BY REGIONS AS OF
JANUARY 1, 1977

| <u>Establishments</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Regions</u> | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | <u>Occidental</u> | <u>Central</u> | <u>Metroplt.</u> | <u>Paracntrl.</u> | <u>Orient</u> |
| Hospitals | 14 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Health Centers | 8 | 2 | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Health Units | 84 | 19 | 7 | 20 | 12 | 20 |
| Health Posts | 123 | 17 | 30 | 4 | 28 | 46 |
| Vaccination Posts | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Community Posts | <u>10</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Total 1977 | 240 | 41 | 39 | 40 | 45 | 71 |

Source: USAID Health Sector Report

1/ This system has created difficulties in developing an adequate national referral system and, in addition, creates difficulties in the administration of the 30 percent of the health budget that devolves to the hospitals.

40. The distribution of services of the Health Ministry shows a marked tendency of the lower level units of health delivery to be situated in the least urbanized parts of the country. Given the high unit costs associated with building large facilities, the relative dispersion of the rural populace, and the attractiveness of urban areas for practicing doctors, this distribution is not surprising, and indeed, represents a conscious attempt to provide some form of access to health facilities to the 85 percent of the population the system is intended to serve. Even so, a case for a more equitable distribution of resources can be made. The metropolitan area alone, for instance, with 16 percent of the country's population, has 36 percent of the Ministry's hospitals, more than 50 percent of the country's hospital beds, and more than 70 percent of the country's doctors.

41. Despite significant recent efforts to increase the level of health services to the population, the system still manifests an inadequate provision. In 1976, for instance, within the public health system there was one doctor to 3,700 inhabitants, 1/ on middle level nurse for 4,000 persons, and one nurse auxiliary for 2,000 persons. All these average indices are manifestly worse for the rural areas. Utilization rates of the health facilities are extremely low; in 1975, service coverage represented only 0.5 medical outpatient consultations per person per year in the urban areas and 0.25 consultations per person per year in the rural areas. Of the most vulnerable health group in the population -- children under two years of age -- perhaps 15 percent were covered by Ministry of Health programs in 1975.

42. It is clear that better environmental sanitation is the key to improved health for the population. The major causes of death and of illness in the country are gastro-intestinal diseases -- infectious diarrhea, intestinal parasites and dysenteries. Virtually all of these diseases could be reduced drastically by preventive measures; and in many cases relatively cheaply. A major effort is required to provide adequate and safe water supplies, control waste disposal and improve food sanitation in both rural and urban areas if the incidence of illness from these sources is to decrease. In the urban areas, the National Administration of Water Supply and Sewerage (ANSA) has responsibility for providing water to towns over 2,000 people. Because of serious agricultural and industrial pollution of surface waters, ANSA has been forced to draw exclusively from groundwater sources. The flow has not been sufficient to keep even the San Salvador Metropolitan Area continuously supplied -- and frequent breaks in supply are occurring (several intermissions a week), which increase significantly contamination risks and the likely spread of water-borne diseases. Moreover, field studies indicate

1/ Even this ratio of public service doctors to population can be misleading. In 1975, about 3 percent of the 1,100 physicians counted in the public health scheme worked fulltime; 10 percent were on a part-time basis and 60 percent on a two-hour-per-day basis.

an exhaustion of groundwater sources by 1990, making the need to clean up the polluted river system an urgent necessity. 1/

43. The Ministry of Health has the responsibility for developing water supplies in the rural areas and has experienced serious operational difficulties in trying to provide clean water for widely dispersed communities. However, the Ministry reports that some 30 percent of rural communities (between 300 and 2,000 people) have access to safe water either through house connections or public standpipes. 2/ The majority of these systems have been developed since 1970. In line with its responsibility, the MOH will attempt by the end of the Development Plan Period (1982) to secure safe water for 60 percent of the rural population; most of this development will be in the form of public standpipes, but about 140,000 families will benefit from systems of individual household connections.

44. The provisions for sewerage and pollution disposal in El Salvador are quite inadequate. There is a very substantial industrial and agricultural pollution of water sources, with a constant destruction of aquatic life. About 39 percent of the urban population and none of the rural population have access to sewerage systems; only 4 percent of the municipalities have adequate water-borne disposal systems. At present, there is no adequate system for treatment of waste waters in the country. The degree of rural latrinization is not high, with about 15 percent of rural families having latrines and another 5 percent septic tanks. The provision of rural latrines coupled with health education programs should be critical elements in any public health drive to reduce the capacity of the rural dwellers' environment to transmit disease.

1/ An attempt to assure equity between users of water in the urban areas is badly needed: A comparison of water charges to different income groups show that low income households pay almost double the amount that high income families pay for water and seven times more than middle income households pay for ANDA service.

SAN SALVADOR: COMPARISON OF COSTS FOR POTABLE WATER

| <u>Group</u> | <u>System</u> | <u>Price per M³</u> <u>(in colones)</u> |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Low-income families | Community taps/out of house sources | ¢ 0.89 (Range ¢ 0.53-¢ 2.66) |
| Middle-income families | Individual taps | ¢ 0.12 |
| High-income families | Individual taps | ¢ 0.47 |

Source: EDURES

2/ The PAHO study demonstrated that infant mortality is highly correlated with the lack of piped water supplies in Latin America.

45. Clearly, efforts are required to increase the level of health care, widen the service delivery in rural areas and achieve greater efficiency in the use of present facilities. The causes of mortality and morbidity in El Salvador point to environmental conditions as being the most serious enemy to the nation's health. Success in treating these conditions entails a greater focus on preventive rather than curative medicine, in a context of the provision of better water supplies and greater latrinization. At the same time, the rural population requires active encouragement to enroll in the health system. A considerable strengthening of the lower tier resources of the health sector -- in the provision of qualified manpower, equipment and health extension services -- would yield measurable progress along these paths.

Table 15: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS: WATER AND SANITARY FACILITIES
(in percentages)

| | <u>1971</u> | <u>1975</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| <u>Homes With Running Water</u> <u>(Private and Common Sources)</u> | | |
| Total | 26.4 | 32.0 |
| Urban | 59.9 | 66.2 |
| Rural | 2.9 | 5.5 |
| SSMA | n.a. | 74.8 |
| <u>Homes With Sanitary Facilities</u> | | |
| Total | 41.2 | 50.0 |
| Urban | 82.3 | 87.5 |
| Rural <u>/1</u> | 12.2 | 20.5 |

/1 Latrines and septic tanks.

Source: EDURES (p. 27). Ministerio de Planificacion, La Situacion de la Vivienda, 1971-75.

D. Family Planning Activities, Population Projections, and Issues

Socio-Economic Conditions and Fertility

46. Family Planning is only one of many ways through which an attempt to reduce fertility can be made in El Salvador. Encompassing as it does, both the planned spacing of children as well as the provision of birth control devices, it appears as the most visible and direct method to reduce the number of children born. However, it can only succeed if the set of socio-economic conditions in which the program is embedded is conducive to acceptance. These conditions, as has been pointed out in earlier parts of this analysis, include improved education, especially for females; improved health and

nutrition in the population to end the vicious circle of high infant mortality leading to high birth rates and leading, through inadequate childcare, back to high infant mortality; better access to employment and income-earning opportunities, especially, again, for females; and some amelioration in the highly skewed distribution of income. The general raising of living standards for the majority of the population and widening access to basic social services has been most consistently associated in all parts of the world with declines in fertility. For this reason, family planning should be regarded as complementary to the major efforts that must be made in the various areas of social and economic life in El Salvador and not simply as a substitute for inaction in these fields.

47. Within this context, there is much that can be accomplished. There are several indications that many Salvadorians already regard the number of children they are having as too high.

48. A 1975 sample survey carried out by the Salvadorian Demographic Association (ADS) found a surprisingly high number of females who do not want more children at the time of the interview; particularly remarkable in this respect were the proportions to be found in the 15-19 age group who, by the end of the century, will have lived through the greater part of their reproductive lives. A second indication, and at the same time the most eloquent plea for dissemination of birth control information and services, is to be found in the abortion data for the country. About one in five women in El Salvador has a history of abortion; it has surpassed all methods of contraception as the most widely practiced form of birth control in the country, with estimates centering on 35,000-40,000 as the number of illegal abortions performed per year -- or a little less than a quarter of all live births. A third indication is found in local surveys; in one survey rural respondents felt that 3-4 children constituted an ideal family size, although 30 percent of the sample had already surpassed this ideal.

49. The desire for smaller families and, by extension, for fewer births thus appears to be widespread. Awareness of birth control programs is also widespread. The ADS has estimated that in the Metropolitan area awareness is near universal; in the rural areas, one local survey discovered that about 90 percent of the women and some 70 percent of the men were aware of family planning programs. Most of the women gained their awareness through visits to health units, whereas the men knew of the programs through listening to the radio. The key problem would thus appear to be bridging the gap between acquaintance with family planning programs and actual use of birth control devices. This is only partially a problem of a more widespread distribution of devices and a more facile access to services. Preliminary steps involve a deepening of knowledge about the programs and an active drive of persuasion to use the services. There is some evidence that resistance, particularly in rural areas, to the programs exist. On the general level, rural males have expressed reservations about females practicing birth control on the grounds that it leads to increased infidelity; rural females, on the other hand, more often object on religious grounds. More specific reservations have been expressed about the possible ill effects of using oral contraceptives. These inhibitions and reservations will need to be

overcome if the programs are to make a larger impact on high fertility rates. Moreover the decision to practice birth control is considered to be a central family decision, and females are more likely to defer in this to their spouses or casual mates. Insofar as large numbers of rural males are ignorant of the programs, and of those that are aware, a greater proportion than females have reservations, a special effort will need to be made to convince this group of the potential benefits of smaller families.

Family Planning Programs

50. For many years, the moving force in family planning activities in El Salvador has been the Salvadorian Demographic Association (ADS). The Association was founded in 1962 with the objectives of studying and monitoring the demographic evolution of the country, directing the community's attention to the advantages of family planning, providing within its limited budget such family services as it could, and lobbying the government and public agencies to incorporate family planning programs in their operations. The organization has grown considerably since then. In its four urban clinics (two in San Salvador and one in Santa Tecla and Santa Ana), the Association attended 23,000 patients in 1977, in addition to enrolling nearly 4,000 persons in some form of family planning method; outside the clinics an additional 43,000 persons were attended by paramedics. ADS has also pioneered the use of sterilization techniques, and performed a total of 1,700 female sterilizations and 400 vasectomies in 1977. It has also trained agricultural extension workers and campesino leaders in family planning and has several innovative projects dispensing birth control materials through campesino labor unions, vending machines, and pharmacies. With AID assistance, ADS has been running a large mass communications campaign through radio, television, cinema and the newspapers. 1/ With assistance from the Battelle Institute, it has a strong research and analysis program and has carried out two surveys of fertility in El Salvador (in 1973 and 1975). ADS activities are largely supported through the International Planned Parenthood Federation and AID funds, and had a budget of about \$450,000 in 1977.

51. Government involvement in family planning activities in El Salvador is of more recent origin. In 1968, the Maternal and Child Welfare Division of the Ministry of Health began introducing family planning assistance through the facilities of the health service, and in 1971, services were available through all five regions. By mid-1977, about 90 percent of the Ministry of Health's 231 facilities were offering such services. Consultancies for birth control purposes had risen from 40,000 in 1971 to 60,000 by 1975; first consultancies have averaged 20,000 per year. 2/ About 40 percent of all consultancies were in the Metropolitan area, where 16 percent of the population lives. Through its tiered system of health provision, the

1/ Messages transmitted in 1977 were 62,300 on radio, 550 on television, 50 in the press and 1,500 in the cinema.

2/ About 40 percent of first consultancies include patients transferring from the private sector. Even so, the figures suggest a high rate of dropout or disuse of devices.

Ministry attempts not only to provide birth control devices, but also to educate the public on family planning. This is carried out in both pre- and post-natal sessions with physicians and nurses and the auxiliary nurses who staff the health posts are expected to actively propagate information on the subject. It has been estimated that the Government of El Salvador spent approximately \$7.4 million on its policy of population control since 1966 with 70 percent of these funds being committed since 1974. ^{1/} This represents less than one percent of the Health Ministry's budget for the period 1974-76. The ISSS also provides family planning services through its 34 clinics, serving about 6 percent of the population.

52. The first full national commitment to population planning in El Salvador was embodied in a 1974 Decree which established a National Population Commission comprised of the Secretaries of State of several Ministries. The Commission is serviced by a technical committee and includes representatives of the ADS. The decree is wide-ranging in its brief of activities and responsibilities, directing the Commission, *inter alia*, to seek ways to improve the levels of nutrition of the population, to procure a diminution of the rates of mortality and morbidity, to improve employment opportunities and to improve the socio-economic condition of women. In 1977, in line with a growing commitment to family planning, the Commission and the Technical Committee were transferred from the Planning Office to the Office of the President, which is directed by the Vice President. The Development Plan, 1978-82, for the first time, explicitly incorporates a goal of reduced fertility for the population. Recently, a full-time chairman was appointed to the Technical Committee. The Committee has divided its tasks under four headings: (1) family planning; (2) nutrition; (3) international migration; and (4) mass communications. It serves to coordinate the activities of the diverse agencies involved in these areas as well as to provide a stimulus to further action. Its role of coordinator has been extended to oversee the specific programs pertaining to population in the Development Plan.

Impact of Family Planning Programs 2/

53. The growth in the use of contraceptives has spread remarkably in El Salvador since the initial efforts of the ADS in 1962.

1/ AID Health Sector assessment.

2/ This section draws on Contraceptive Prevalence and Demographic Trends in El Salvador of L. Morris, R. Castaneda Rugamos, and A.M. de Mendoza.

**Table 16: NEW ADMISSIONS BY YEAR AND METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION
EL SALVADOR: 1966-76 /a
(in thousands)**

| Year | Method of Contraception /b | | | | Total |
|------|----------------------------|------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| | IUD | Oral | Sterilizations /c | Other | |
| 1966 | 4.8 | 1.2 | - | 0.1 | 6.1 |
| 1967 | 8.2 | 2.0 | - | 0.1 | 10.3 |
| 1968 | 7.6 | 6.6 | - | 0.1 | 14.4 |
| 1969 | 6.1 | 19.1 | - | 0.4 | 25.7 |
| 1970 | 4.1 | 24.2 | - | 0.6 | 29.0 |
| 1971 | 5.0 | 29.6 | - | 1.5 | 36.1 |
| 1972 | 7.4 | 26.9 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 36.8 |
| 1973 | 6.8 | 19.5 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 31.7 |
| 1974 | 7.6 | 24.3 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 41.3 |
| 1975 | 7.0 | 23.6 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 54.0 |
| 1976 | 7.8 | 24.5 | 14.4 | 8.6 | 54.8 |

/a This table was developed from aggregate data from monthly reports of family planning patients. It has certain deficiencies. Transfers between agencies or between the private and public sectors are double counted as new admissions. Readmissions, or patients who returned to a clinic after temporarily terminating use of contraceptives, are also counted as new admissions. One annual study suggests the degree of overcount may be as much as 25 percent.

/b Numbers for each method do not always add to country total because of rounding.

/c Sterilizations not reported until late 1972.

Source: Morris, L., Rugamas, R.C., and de Mendoza, A.M., Contraceptive Prevalence and Demographic Trends in El Salvador.

54. Approximately 340,000 women were registered as new admissions since 1966; probably 300,000 were truly new admissions when double counting is considered. The number of admissions steadily gained through the period with the single exception of 1973. Admissions increased by 30 percent in 1974 and by a further 30 percent in 1975.

55. A nationwide contraceptive prevalence survey was undertaken in 1975, and provided the estimate that 14.2 percent of women between the ages of 15-44 were using contraceptives. Applied to national data, this suggests that 124 thousand women were using some form of contraception. Although, more recent information has not been analyzed, officials of both the Ministry of Health and of the Demographic Association have a qualitative impression of

a large rise in the number of acceptors; crude estimates place the number of active users between 18-20 percent of women in the fertile age groups at the end of 1977.

56. A striking fact about contraception in El Salvador is that sterilization has proved to be a very popular form of contraception, both in the aggregate as well as across spatial locations. About 44 percent of all current contraceptors were sterilized. ^{1/} By contrast, only 33 percent of women were using oral contraceptives, 11 percent were using IUD's and the remainder practicing various other methods. Although approximately 200,000 women have entered the program over the last 11 years choosing oral contraceptives, only 41,000 were currently using this method. This is consistent with poor continuation rates for oral contraception found in two studies in El Salvador; both studies showed the continued use for oral contraceptives to be only 63-64 percent and 47-50 percent at 12 and 24 months respectively. The motives for the choice of sterilization as the most preferred method are several. The modal age group for sterilization is the early thirties, after females have achieved or exceeded their desired size of families ^{2/}. Religious objections to sterilizations are fewer than for other methods of contraception. Females (especially rural females) appear to prefer the finality of the sterilization decision rather than having to make frequent visits to health facilities to obtain supplies or else undergo periodic checkups entailed by other methods of contraception. While their advisors -- midwives and the medical community -- show resistance to other forms of contraception either on traditional or medical grounds, procedures for obtaining sterilizations are comparatively simple (spouses do not have to sign consent agreements), and the services are widely available. By contrast, use of orals requires initial tests and periodic checkups, and has come to be associated with illness. Projections of increased contraceptive prevalence in El Salvador assume an increasing rate of sterilization. While this is certainly reasonable, it should be noted that a wider prevalence may, in addition, be achieved by overcoming some of the uninformed conclusions that have taken root concerning the effects of pill usage. Low usage of other contraceptive forms than sterilization continues to remain a problem of lack of information, persuasion, distribution and access.

57. The most important source of contraceptive services is through public provision. Some 72 percent of contraception users were serviced by the Ministry of Health and the ISSS in 1975. The ADS, despite its pioneering efforts, secured only 7 percent, less than pharmacies which dispensed to 8.9 percent of users. A little less than 90 percent of birth control practitioners who were sterilized had the operation performed in the clinics and hospitals of the public health services. In terms of the geographic distribution of services, the public sector again has the widest impact. It serves a little more than 75 percent in each of the urban and rural areas, though this

^{1/} Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad y Planificacion Familiar de El Salvador, 1975.

^{2/} Male sterilization is a negligible proportion of the total number of sterilizations. Only one percent of sterilization, for instance, performed between 1975 and 1977 were vasectomies.

advantage is whittled to 60 percent in the metropolitan area. Therefore, it is clearly in the public institutions, with their wide tapping of the market for birth control services, that efforts should be concentrated to improve efficiency, widen the scope of programs, and increase accessibility.

Table 17: RESIDENCE OF CONTRACEPTORS BY SOURCE OF CONTRACEPTION FOR CURRENT CONTRACEPTORS 15-44 YEARS OF AGE, EL SALVADOR, 1975

| Source of Contraception | Proportion by Residence | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | SSMA | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Health Ministry | 33.9 | 63.6 | 69.8 | 56.0 |
| ISSS | 26.8 | 11.9 | 8.6 | 15.6 |
| SDA | 9.4 | 6.8 | 4.3 | 6.8 |
| Private Sector | <u>29.9</u> | <u>17.8</u> | <u>17.3</u> | <u>21.6 /a</u> |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

/a Comprises 5.7% Private Doctor, 8.9% Pharmacy, 7.0% Other.

Source: Morris, L., Rugamas, R.C., de Mendoza, A.M., Contraceptive Prevalence and Demographic Trends in El Salvador.

58. The Population Commission has endorsed a contraceptive prevalence goal of near 29 percent by 1982; this entails a reduction in the crude birth rate of approximately 5 births per thousand from the present level of about 40 per thousand. To achieve this, several actions are in order. First, and most important, the public sector needs to change from its present passive stance into an active and dynamic persuader and recruiter of persons to the program. The ADS, which has had to propagandize and popularize the concept of family planning has insufficient resources to continue to fully carry out this task; in lieu of public financial support for the ADS, the Government needs to assume a greater share of the task of disseminating information and introducing couples to the benefits of planned parenthood. Secondly, government policy must move forward from the general recommendations of the strategic programs into concrete programs of action. This includes, as has been suggested by other agencies, targetting specific groups (rural males and females, marginal urban dwellers, adolescents) for special attention, designing special programs to reach these groups (rural health aids, community centers, employee organizations, market clinics, etc.), and insuring that follow-up services and supplies are available. Third, the Government needs a clearly developed monitoring and evaluation capacity for its programs in order to discover in a timely fashion which activities are succeeding and which are not; there is a particular need to be able to measure success in this field (e.g., in terms of new acceptors, prevalence, etc.), for efforts can easily become unfocused and energies dissipated. Such a monitoring and evaluation capacity would enable the Government to adjust its ongoing programs in terms of perceived weaknesses and strengths.

Population Projections

59. The Latin American Demographic Center of the United Nations (CELADE) has produced a set of population projections for El Salvador. These are based on an analysis of the demographic underpinnings of population growth during the intercensal period of 1950-71. This analysis has attempted to correct census numbers for underreporting, inconsistencies, and other errors. By drawing upon a variety of demographic studies for the period adjustments were made to mortality and fertility indices to produce a set of demographic estimates which present an internally consistent picture of population growth. From this it has been possible to plot the course of major demographic variables in the subperiods of the intercensal years, to deepen knowledge about the specific factors pertaining to the Salvadorian experience and to develop a more substantial basis for population projections.

60. Four population projections have been made by CELADE and the Planning Ministry. Similar assumptions with respect to the course of mortality and of international migration underlie all the projections; the projections differ more critically in the assumptions they make concerning the course of fertility. The first projection assumes that fertility remains constant at the 1965-70 level through the end of the century; or more precisely, that the gross reproduction rate does not change over the period. In the year 2000, the population will treble over its 1970 levels. This projection is the least likely of the four; evidence cited earlier suggests that fertility may already be declining, positive government efforts are being made to reduce fertility, and the social/economic influences associated with declining fertility become more prominent with development. Moreover, a population growth of this magnitude could easily decelerate if not actually reverse the trend of mortality decline. The projection is presented as a "upper limit" view of the likely growth of population. The remaining three projections assume that fertility will drop over the remaining years of the century. The "high" fertility variant assumes a one fifth reduction in fertility (more accurately, in the gross reproduction rate); the "target" or medium variant assumes a one-third reduction in fertility; and the "low" fertility variant assumes a reduction in fertility of one half. The implied crude birth rates for these projections for the last five years of the century are 39, 35 and 28 for the high, target and low variants, respectively. This may be compared with a crude birth rate of 43 births per 1,000 population in 1965-70. It should be observed that none of these projections produce a "stationary" population; that is, a population which remains constant in size through time by the year 2000. For even the lowest variant, the net reproduction rate is above one $\frac{1}{2}$ and this will inevitably mean continuing increases in population -- albeit the rates of increase and the actual size of the population will be less at any time for the lower fertility variant than for the higher.

1/ The net reproduction rate is the number of female children a woman will bear who will survive to bear children in turn. With a net reproduction rate of one, women are just replacing themselves and the population will ultimately become stationary. However, the population may still continue to grow when the net reproduction rate is one, as the generation of females just replacing themselves may well be larger in absolute numbers than the generation which produced them.

61. These points may be seen more concretely. It is evident from Table 18 that changes in fertility can make an enormous difference to the end numbers of total population. The difference between a fertility decline of 20 percent against one of 50 percent by 2000, is, for instance, 1.4 million people, or one third of the population alive today. Expressed differently, with the lower fertility variant, there will be about 70 fewer Salvadorians per square kilometer of land in 2000. Moreover, almost 70 percent of this difference in total number in 2000 will be found in children under the age of 10; these contribute hardly at all to the provision of the economy's output, they represent additional consumption point for food and basic services in health and education, their entry into the labor force will create additional demand for a limited number of jobs, and, as they enter the reproductive ages, they will represent an important force for future population expansion. In 2000, more than 100,000 births fewer a year will occur with a prior fertility reduction of one half rather than one third. The magnitude of the fertility decline thus assumes a crucial significance for policy making. The lower the fertility rate, the lower the size of the population with a claim on a scarce resource base, the fewer the persons to direct resources towards consumption, and the lower the implicit potential for ever continuing population growth.

Table 18: POPULATION PROJECTIONS
(populations in thousands, rates in percent)

| <u>Projection</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1990</u> | <u>2000</u> | <u>Exponential</u> | <u>Exponential</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | <u>Growth Rate</u> | <u>Growth Rate</u> |
| | | | | | <u>1970-2000</u> | <u>1995-2000</u> |
| Constant Fertility | 3397.6 | 4651.4 | 6567.0 | 9427.1 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| High Fertility | 3397.6 | 4564.9 | 6193.6 | 8332.6 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Target Fertility | 3397.6 | 4539.5 | 5997.0 | 7730.4 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Low Fertility | 3397.6 | 4504.6 | 5744.4 | 6954.1 | 2.4 | 1.8 |

Source: Appendix Table 10.

62. The population projections are based on the hypothesis that the decline in mortality achieved in the last few decades will continue, albeit at a pace slower than that recently experienced. For all the projections, the crude death rate is projected to decline from its estimated level of 12.9 per 1,000 in 1970 to 5.2 in the year 2000. This implies a gradual annual gain in life expectancy, from 56 years in 1970 to 70 years in 2000. In making the projections, the constraint was applied that in no case should the age/sex specific mortality rates be lower than limiting values established in demographic analysis as the minimum for human mortality. The figure of 5.2 deaths per 1,000 population in 2000 appears low, but in part reflects the youthful age structure of the population, and in part the fact that gains in mortality reduction are likely to be most concentrated in the infant and child groups. Several countries, including, for instance, Costa Rica, Taiwan, Singapore, and Cuba, report crude death rates of about 5 per 1,000 in 1975 (World Development Indicators, 1978).

63. The assumption, common to all the projections, for net international migration is that the absolute number of people annually migrating from El Salvador will increase from an estimated level of 75,000 in 1970-75 to 170,000 in 1995-2000 or, in sum, that the country will experience a net outflow of 710,000 people between 1970 and 2000. This estimate is based on an analysis of migration trends between 1950 and 1971. The trend growth of migration is hypothesized to continue with only a slight decrease in later years.

64. The four projections illustrate possible paths of population growth in the next 30 years. Which is the most likely scenario? Several factors need to be taken into account in answering this question. It has already been mentioned the drop in fertility seems already to have been initiated in El Salvador, and as experience from other parts of the world has shown, it is much more difficult to initiate the decline than to support and encourage it once it has begun. The low fertility projection assumes a reduction in the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of about 14 births per thousand (to a CBR of 28) and the target fertility about 7 births per thousand (to a CBR of 35) over the space of a little less than 30 years. Experience from other countries suggests that even the lowest fertility projection is well within the range of attainable targets. Costa Rica, for instance, achieved a 15 birth per thousand reduction in the CBR in 10 years from 1960 to 1970 (the CBR declined from 48 to 33); Korea, Taiwan, and Mauritius all achieved 12 births per 1,000 reductions in a decade (CBR's declining from 40-39 to 28-27). With a much longer time span, El Salvador should certainly aim for the lowest fertility projection; indeed, its short-term contraceptive prevalence goal of 29 percent by 1982 implies a CBR of 35 in that year -- already equivalent to the target fertility variant for the year 2000.

Rural/Urban Projections

65. Projecting the rural-urban distribution of the population in the year 2000 is a particularly difficult exercise for El Salvador. As has been pointed out previously, the country's degree of urbanization, pattern of urbanization, and rate of urbanization for the past three decades have been somewhat atypical for a developing country, and particularly atypical for a Latin American country. Moreover, the specific circumstances pertaining to El Salvador -- the low per capita land availability, a land tenure system militating against labor absorption through small-scale farming, the extension of peasant farming into relatively infertile lands, and the long since arrival at the country's agricultural frontier, are all facts which should lead to the expectation of greater urbanization than hitherto achieved. The basic question for projections then becomes -- to what extent can El Salvador's past history be a reliable pointer to its future? The question is fundamental because the most widely used demographic methods for population composition projections implicitly rely on the assumption that past trends can be extrapolated to yield future estimates. If reason exists to suspect this assumption, any projections using these methods will be widely off the mark.

66. Several reasons exist for doubting the past as a good guide to the future in El Salvador. First, the cumulative impact of decades of rural absorption of the growth in population has led, as it will continue to lead, to ever-mounting pressure on the very limited resource base, precisely

"triggering" if not actually strengthening the forces leading to a large-scale rural exodus. Second, projections using historical assumptions yield results, which within the context of our knowledge about likely resource availabilities, are extremely difficult to accept. For example: a standard logistic projection of the rural population in 2000 using trends observed between 1950-71 as assumptions, leads to the prediction that 47 percent of the country's population will live in the towns. Using the "target" variant of fertility this entails a rural population of 4.1 million in that year -- or nearly twice as large as the current rural cohort. A rural population growth of this magnitude, in the absence of a massive diversion of country-wide investment resources to agriculture and rural industry coupled with a far-reaching land reform, can only yield an increasingly impoverished rural population -- precisely widening the urban/rural income disparities that serve to motivate the migration in the first place. The third reason for discounting past experience lies in the expected change of production structures in the economy. Given the limited agricultural resource base, the country will inevitably need to turn to the export of manufactures to maintain a momentum of per capita income growth; for reasons of economies of scale, access to infrastructure, labor markets, communications, etc., the location of these employment-generating industries is likely to be urban. This process is well known and is common to most developing economies; the point here is that it is likely to be particularly important in the Salvadorian context, and serve to strengthen the relative attractiveness of the cities.

67. There is substantial reason to believe, therefore, that the country will experience a period of rapid urbanization in the future. Although it is impossible to predict the pace of this process, as it is conditional upon a variety of factors (such as growth of employment opportunities, provision of public services, land reform, etc.) the future course of which, and resulting impact on migration, are intrinsically difficult to predict, some implications of the likely acceleration in urban growth can be explored. If, for instance, recent rates of urban growth increase slightly, to 5 percent for the SSMA and to 3 percent for other urban centers, the country will achieve an overall urban growth of 3.9 percent over the next 30 years, a rate which is well within the bounds of recent Latin American experience. The urban population of the country will in the year 2000 then be 4.3 million people; the SSMA will be about four and a half times as large as in 1970 and the rest of the country's urban population will slightly more than double. The urban economically active population can be expected to increase to about 1.3 million people, requiring, on the average, about 30,000 additional urban jobs to be created annually between now and the end of the century. The residual size of the rural population will depend on the degree of fertility decline achieved. If the target rate of fertility is achieved the rural population will be more than one and a half times its current size -- a density of 2.6 rural persons per hectare of cultivable agricultural land -- and constitute about 44 percent of the country's population. Such a scenario projects a rural-urban migration of about 1.7 million people (an annual average of 56 thousand persons) over the period and a little over two thirds of the increase in the population will be absorbed by the cities. While this does not constitute a "forecast", it is illustrative of a pattern of spatial distribution implied by only slight increases in recently observed trends. Naturally the "final"

settlement of population will depend upon a host of motivating factors, including the relative strengths of the rural "push" factors, such as land ownership concentration, high family densities on available land, low marginal rural incomes, and the complementary urban "pull" factors, higher urban incomes, availability of jobs, access to public services, etc. Many of these factors are indeed amenable to policy control. An urgent requirement is a planning mechanism which can explore the likely dimensions of population movement and which can channel, through appropriate use of the government's policy instruments, population flows into areas which best accord with the national interest. At the same time, a forewarned government can seek to avoid the more serious distortions and human costs that would accompany an unplanned surge into the country's urban areas -- a surge the initial momentum for which has already built up.

Table 19: SUMMARY OF URBANIZATION AND URBAN GROWTH RATES IN THREE GROUPS OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, 1960-1970 (percent)

| Countries | Total pop-ulation | Rural pop-ulation | Urban pop-ulation | Percentage of decennial population increase absorbed by cities |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| Group I /a | 1.8 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 100.7 |
| Group II /b | 3.1 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 69.5 |
| Group III /c | 3.0 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 39.4 |
| Total | 2.9 | 1.5 | 5.3 | 67.2 |

/a Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Uruguay.

/b Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela.

/c Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala
Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru.

Source: Pelaes, Cesar and Martine, George. Population Trends in the 1960s: Some Implications for Development, 1974.

Population Growth and Per Capita Income Growth

68. There are several reasons for expecting that a high fertility economy will have a lower per capita income growth than one where population increase is more modest. 1/ Many of these reasons center around the high

1/ It is tautologically true, of course, that a country whose income is growing at a fixed real rate will have a higher per capita income growth the lower the rate of growth of population. The issue here is whether the population growth rate actually determines the overall rate of income growth in sufficiently strong fashion to make a difference to the per capita growth.

dependency burdens that countries which have maintained high fertilities experience. Other things being equal, the proportion of persons of working age will be substantially lower in the higher fertility economy; the relatively fewer workers will thus need to support proportionately higher numbers of dependents and this has the consequences for both the pattern of resource use as well as for the level of savings and investment as well as the income distribution. It should be noted that studies of this phenomenon across countries are somewhat inconclusive ^{1/}, the question is whether features specific to the Salvadorian context lend a special support to the belief that continued high fertility will damage El Salvador's per capita income growth prospects.

69. Two specific effects of high fertility upon savings can be predicted for El Salvador. First, there is likely to be a decline in household savings. The rapid decrease in death rates which have not been accompanied by a proportionate decrease in birth rates has led to higher average sizes of families; a decline in family size is expected to occur only slowly over time and, indeed, if no change from current fertility patterns is experienced, family size will actually increase. Larger sized families incur higher consumption demands than smaller families, and in a stable income framework, this depresses savings and ultimately investment in the economy. Moreover, the size of families varies as between income level and spatial location. Low income families and those found in the rural areas have, through the mechanism of higher fertilities, larger than average families. The diminution of potential savings is thus especially marked among the poor, who precisely because their savings potential is reduced, cannot afford the complementary factors of capital which would enhance their productivity and their incomes. ^{2/} This fortifies the expectation that household income distribution in the country will worsen as larger families continue to be concentrated among the poor. Unfortunately, little is known of the behavior of household savings in El Salvador and hence the likely impact of this phenomenon cannot be estimated -- although its existence can certainly be predicted.

70. The second impact on savings in the economy, activated by high fertilities, is the effect on government savings. In general, the government will need to devote ever greater proportions of its resources to educating, maintaining the health, housing and feeding, of the population of the country, the higher fertilities are. Slower growth in numbers would mean that a lower proportion of public expenditures would have to be diverted to supplying each added person with an average quotient of basic services.

^{1/} For recent literature, consult articles by Leibenstein and Isbister in "Population Growth and Economic Development in the Third World," edited by Leon Tabah. Also see Julian Simon, "The Economics of Population Growth."

^{2/} Of course they might work harder and evidence of Indian farmworkers suggests that heads of larger households do increase their labor inputs into their primary occupations. Whether this is sufficient to compensate for higher consumption demands is not, however, established.

71. High historical fertilities in El Salvador have led to an ever increasing size and rate of increase of the labor force; continuing high fertility will add to the future task of productively employing persons looking for work. This rapid growth of the labor force entails that an increasing proportion of investment will be required to maintain the average stock of capital per worker to allow labor to produce its current average output. Some of these expenditures, e.g., in education and health, may be regarded as productive investments rather than consumption. The point is, however, that fewer numbers of persons, especially young persons who cannot return investment in them for several years, would represent a lower diversion of public resources away from a more direct and quick yielding augmentation of the economy's capital resources. Nearly two thirds of investment in the years 1950-71 have gone to maintaining the stock of capital per person. The estimates suggest that depending upon the rate of population increase, quite wide variations exist in the proportion of investment that had to be devoted to this purpose. This should certainly lead to the expectation that per capita income will be lower, the higher the rate of population increase.

Table 20: REQUIRED INVESTMENT FOR STATIONARY PER CAPITA INCOME

| | <u>Pop. Growth</u> | <u>Capital-Output Ratio</u> | <u>Required Demographic Investment As % of GDP</u> /a | <u>Rate of Fixed Capital Formation</u> /b | <u>Demographic Investment As % of Fixed Capital Formation</u> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1950-1971 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 9.0 | 14.1 | 63.8 |
| <u>Fertility Variants:</u> | | | | | |
| Constant | 3.4 | 2.7 | 9.2 | 13.9 | 66.2 |
| High | 3.0 | 2.7 | 8.1 | 14.2 | 57.0 |
| Target | 2.7 | 2.7 | 7.3 | 14.3 | 51.0 |
| Low | 2.4 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 14.5 | 44.8 |

/a Demographic Investment is defined as that part of Capital Formation which is required to maintain the current level of per capita income, with the posited incremental capital output ratios.

/b The rate of fixed Capital Formation is arrived at by applying the -.55 elasticity of savings with respect to population growth developed by Simon in "The Economics of Population Growth", normalized with respect to the 1950-71 experience.

Source: Table developed from similar table in King (editor), "Population Policies and Economic Development".

72. The path that fertility takes in the next three decades will have serious implications for budgetary outlays as the Government attempts to provide basic services for the population. The case of education is illustrative of the dimensions of the problem, and the savings that can be made with lower fertilities. Many other examples could be made, which would show the same result.

73. Table 21 provides estimates for the likely levels of investment and current expenditures for satisfying particular targets of the school age population in different years and for different assumptions of fertility (50 percent reduction in fertility by the year 2000 is assumed for the low fertility variant). The most immediate conclusion is that a strongly declining fertility makes a striking difference to the educational outlays required to satisfy the targetted enrollment figures; for basic education (first two cycles) this could amount (in 1977 prices) in the quinquennium 1995-2000 to about \$5 million less per year in investment costs and about \$30 million a year less in current expenditure over the constant fertility variant. The effect of declining fertility is also apparent in the expenditures required for secondary education in the last years of the century, although, insofar as the secondary school age population for the next decades is in large part already born, these advantages do not show up till later. For the last quinquennium basic education (third cycle) and secondary education investment costs could be as much as \$16 million per year and current costs approximately \$8 million less for the low fertility variant than the constant fertility variant. Altogether a savings of \$60 million per annum in the year 2000 is estimated for the low fertility over constant fertility projections.

Table 21: PROJECTED EDUCATIONAL COSTS FOR DIFFERENT ASSUMPTIONS OF FERTILITY (Money Values in \$1977 Million)

| | <u>1980</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1990</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>2000</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <u>Projected Enrollment Ratios (All Variants)</u> | | | | | |
| Basic, 1st and 2nd cycles (1-6) | 90% | 90% | 90% | 93% | 95% |
| Basic, 3rd cycle and Secondary (7-12) | 35% | 40% | 45% | 50% | 55% |
| <u>Basic Education, 1st and 2nd cycles (Grades 1-6; Ages 7-12)</u> | | | | | |
| <u>Investment (5-Year Period)</u> | | | | | |
| Constant Variant | 27.7 | 29.8 | 32.3 | 45.1 | 51.5 |
| Target Variant | 24.1 | 21.2 | 19.8 | 23.7 | 21.5 |
| Low Variant | 23.2 | 18.6 | 13.8 | 11.5 | 6.7 |
| <u>Current Costs (Annual Estimate)</u> | | | | | |
| Constant Variant | 33.6 | 44.9 | 54.6 | 67.9 | 84.0 |
| Target Variant | 33.3 | 42.8 | 49.2 | 56.5 | 64.0 |
| Low Variant | 33.2 | 42.2 | 47.2 | 51.4 | 54.4 |
| <u>Basic, 3rd cycle and Secondary Education (Grades 7-12; Ages 13-18)</u> | | | | | |
| <u>Investment (5-Year Period)</u> | | | | | |
| Constant Variant | 35.6 | 50.9 | 76.9 | 102.9 | 131.4 |
| Target Variant | 35.7 | 48.5 | 62.3 | 75.7 | 79.5 |
| Low Variant | 36.0 | 47.5 | 58.4 | 63.9 | 51.3 |
| <u>Current Costs (Annual Estimates)</u> | | | | | |
| Constant Variant | 11.5 | 15.3 | 20.6 | 28.0 | 37.6 |
| Target Variant | 11.5 | 15.1 | 19.7 | 25.4 | 31.8 |
| Low Variant | 11.5 | 15.1 | 19.5 | 24.6 | 29.3 |

74. If population growth in El Salvador can be slowed down sufficiently over the next two decades, the targets for enrollments and associated costs are realizable. Currently the Government of El Salvador spends about 2.3 percent of GDP on basic and secondary education expenditures. If real income increases by 4.5 percent per year to the end of the century (corresponding to a 1.2 percent and 2.1 percent increase in real income per capita for the constant and low fertility variants respectively) the annual expenditures on basic and secondary education for the low fertility variant will amount to 1.2 percent of GDP in that year -- allowing sufficient latitude for expenditures to improve educational quality for a further raising of coverage targets, or for expanded tertiary or informal education. The constant fertility variant, on the other hand, yields an expenditure of 2.0 percent of GDP for just basic and secondary education. 1/

1/ Table 21 has been built up from a variety of assumptions concerning costs, enrollments and utilization of capacity. Specifically, it has been assumed that the present near 90 percent enrollment for primary education will be maintained in 1980-1989 and only gradually increased in 1990-2000. \$12,000 has been adopted as the cost (\$1977) of a basic school classroom; this is approximately the cost of classroom construction in El Salvador and accords with average Central American costs in recent IBRD projects. Current costs of \$50 per student place were used; this is similar to recent El Salvador experience and harmonizes with the assumption that most primary classrooms will be used in double shifts by 1990, in turn, leading to a declining marginal burden of teachers' salaries in current costs. A more gradual targeting of secondary enrollments has been assumed. Secondary classrooms were costed at \$38,000 (in line with recent Latin American IBRD project experience) and current costs were conservatively estimated at \$60 per student. Significant underutilization of capacity presently exists in Salvadorian secondary education as a large number of secondary schools operate on a half-day basis. Better utilization of capacity has been assumed, eventually leading to a third of the classrooms being double-shifted. In both the primary and secondary level cases, no account has been taken of the investment costs of teacher training to meet the additional demand for teachers.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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Table 1: BASIC CENSUS DATA

| Age Groups | 1950 | | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Total Pop. | Male Pop. | Female Pop. | Total Pop. | Male Pop. | Female Pop. | Total Pop. | Male Pop. | Female Pop. |
| 0 - 4 | 289,054 | 146,156 | 142,898 | 431,658 | 217,613 | 214,045 | 597,307 | 300,678 | 296,629 |
| 5 - 9 | 250,178 | 126,505 | 123,673 | 383,553 | 193,359 | 190,194 | 581,597 | 296,365 | 285,232 |
| 10 - 14 | 224,169 | 116,483 | 107,686 | 309,305 | 159,798 | 149,507 | 471,787 | 241,719 | 230,068 |
| 15 - 19 | 198,843 | 97,083 | 101,760 | 242,248 | 117,234 | 125,014 | 359,588 | 175,330 | 184,258 |
| 20 - 24 | 177,138 | 83,841 | 93,297 | 214,829 | 101,363 | 113,466 | 296,212 | 143,311 | 152,901 |
| 25 - 29 | 140,323 | 66,466 | 73,857 | 172,503 | 80,859 | 91,644 | 230,125 | 109,384 | 120,741 |
| 30 - 34 | 112,429 | 55,035 | 57,394 | 150,730 | 73,035 | 77,695 | 199,711 | 99,080 | 100,631 |
| 35 - 39 | 111,928 | 54,330 | 57,598 | 139,022 | 66,101 | 72,921 | 186,109 | 90,687 | 95,422 |
| 40 - 44 | 89,531 | 44,370 | 45,161 | 111,796 | 54,866 | 56,930 | 151,115 | 74,454 | 76,661 |
| 45 - 49 | 69,181 | 34,348 | 34,833 | 89,906 | 43,711 | 46,195 | 121,771 | 58,998 | 62,773 |
| 50 - 54 | 63,248 | 30,923 | 32,325 | 75,844 | 37,236 | 38,608 | 98,286 | 47,725 | 50,561 |
| 55 - 59 | 36,039 | 17,436 | 18,603 | 50,913 | 24,765 | 26,148 | 70,009 | 33,863 | 36,146 |
| 60 - 64 | 37,781 | 18,719 | 19,062 | 58,075 | 28,808 | 29,267 | 67,924 | 33,825 | 34,099 |
| 65+ | 56,075 | 26,774 | 29,301 | 80,602 | 37,980 | 42,622 | 123,107 | 57,771 | 65,336 |
| Total | 1.855,917 | 918,469 | 937,448 | 2.510,984 | 1.236,728 | 1.274,256 | 3.554,648 | 1.763,190 | 1.791,458 |

Source: Censuses of 1950, 1961, and 1971.

Table 2: DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION
(In thousands)

| | Area (Km ²) | 1950 | | 1961 | | 1971 | | Growth Rate 1950 - 1971 |
|---------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Population | Density ^{1/} | Population | Density ^{1/} | Population | Density ^{1/} | |
| Ahuachapan | 1239.6 | 94,646 | 78 | 130,710 | 105 | 178,472 | 144 | 3.06 |
| Santa Ana | 2023.2 | 202,455 | 128 | 259,155 | 128 | 335,853 | 166 | 2.44 |
| Sonsonate | 1225.8 | 120,327 | 98 | 165,932 | 136 | 237,059 | 193 | 3.28 |
| Chalatenango | 2016.6 | 105,859 | 52 | 129,897 | 64 | 172,845 | 86 | 2.36 |
| La Libertad | 1652.9 | 144,004 | 87 | 203,480 | 123 | 285,575 | 173 | 3.31 |
| San Salvador | 886.1 | 296,452 | 335 | 463,228 | 523 | 733,445 | 828 | 4.40 |
| Cuscatlan | 756.2 | 90,099 | 119 | 113,042 | 149 | 152,825 | 202 | 2.54 |
| La Paz | 1223.6 | 96,843 | 79 | 130,659 | 107 | 181,929 | 149 | 3.04 |
| Cabanas | 1103.5 | 77,628 | 70 | 94,590 | 86 | 131,081 | 119 | 2.52 |
| San Vicente | 1184.0 | 87,577 | 74 | 112,920 | 95 | 153,398 | 130 | 2.70 |
| Usulután | 2130.4 | 162,349 | 76 | 207,061 | 97 | 294,497 | 138 | 2.87 |
| San Miguel | 2077.1 | 171,234 | 82 | 231,821 | 112 | 320,602 | 154 | 3.03 |
| Morazan | 1447.4 | 96,729 | 67 | 119,381 | 82 | 156,052 | 108 | 2.30 |
| La Unión | 2074.3 | 109,715 | 53 | 148,108 | 71 | 221,015 | 107 | 3.39 |
| El Salvador (Total) | 21040.8 | 1,855,917 | 88 | 2,510,984 | 119 | 3,554,648 | 169 | 3.14 |

^{1/} Population per square kilometer

Source: Censuses of 1950, 1961, and 1971.

Table 3: EL SALVADOR: Lifetime Total Migration Matrix ^{1/}

| From \ To: | Ahuachapan | Santa Ana | Sonsonate | Chalatenango | La Libertad | San Salvador | Cuscatlan | La Paz | Cabanas | San Vicente | Usulután | San Miguel | Morazan | La Union | Total |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------------|----------|------------|---------|----------|--------|
| Ahuachapan | 0 | 6,571 | 7,103 | 145 | 1,836 | 7,485 | 152 | 267 | 53 | 84 | 287 | 182 | 39 | 73 | 24,277 |
| Santa Ana | 4,635 | 0 | 11,229 | 1,680 | 12,768 | 23,039 | 574 | 604 | 155 | 245 | 635 | 702 | 76 | 246 | 56,588 |
| Sonsonate | 3,853 | 6,352 | 0 | 358 | 7,092 | 14,732 | 341 | 476 | 179 | 265 | 376 | 404 | 71 | 120 | 34,619 |
| Chalatenango | 1,758 | 3,240 | 3,756 | 0 | 7,006 | 19,571 | 2,125 | 732 | 565 | 325 | 457 | 299 | 65 | 191 | 40,090 |
| La Libertad | 1,180 | 4,087 | 7,004 | 605 | 0 | 25,714 | 1,052 | 1,132 | 239 | 331 | 487 | 391 | 79 | 175 | 42,476 |
| San Salvador | 1,737 | 5,413 | 6,220 | 1,956 | 17,231 | 0 | 5,105 | 4,788 | 923 | 1,947 | 2,778 | 2,499 | 359 | 878 | 51,834 |
| Cuscatlan | 199 | 625 | 763 | 635 | 3,528 | 18,598 | 0 | 1,548 | 761 | 738 | 276 | 281 | 40 | 127 | 28,119 |
| La Paz | 588 | 949 | 1,656 | 182 | 3,801 | 24,568 | 1,258 | 0 | 250 | 2,141 | 1,517 | 481 | 51 | 173 | 37,615 |
| Cabanas | 809 | 650 | 1,848 | 335 | 4,973 | 11,210 | 1,967 | 1,248 | 0 | 3,202 | 2,146 | 464 | 47 | 388 | 29,287 |
| San Vicente | 468 | 814 | 1,531 | 143 | 3,557 | 17,482 | 1,689 | 4,859 | 997 | 0 | 3,016 | 1,031 | 56 | 445 | 36,088 |
| Usulután | 908 | 1,464 | 2,177 | 183 | 2,682 | 22,413 | 683 | 3,032 | 258 | 2,395 | 0 | 8,475 | 329 | 1,424 | 46,423 |
| San Miguel | 546 | 1,406 | 1,279 | 172 | 2,114 | 18,826 | 495 | 1,212 | 285 | 1,059 | 13,650 | 0 | 1,725 | 8,117 | 50,886 |
| Morazan | 152 | 347 | 285 | 47 | 692 | 5,226 | 155 | 294 | 64 | 199 | 1,257 | 8,856 | 0 | 5,539 | 23,113 |
| La Union | 222 | 339 | 612 | 103 | 916 | 8,353 | 280 | 324 | 97 | 291 | 2,000 | 6,989 | 1,280 | 0 | 21,806 |
| Total | 17,055 | 32,257 | 45,463 | 6,544 | 68,196 | 217,217 | 15,876 | 20,516 | 4,826 | 13,222 | 28,882 | 31,054 | 4,217 | 17,896 | |

^{1/} As recorded in the 1971 Census

Table 4: INTERNAL MIGRATION

| <u>MALE MIGRATION 1950 - 1961</u> | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <u>Age Groups</u> | <u>Male Urban Pop. 1950</u> | <u>Age Groups</u> | <u>Male Urban Pop. 1961</u> | <u>Survival Ratio</u> | <u>Predicted Male Urban Pop. 1961</u> | <u>Hypothesized Net Male Migration 1950-1961</u> |
| 0 - 4 | 47,361 | 10 - 14 | 56,899 | 1.09 | 51,623 | 5,276 |
| 5 - 9 | 39,875 | 15 - 19 | 44,001 | .93 | 37,084 | 6,917 |
| 10 - 14 | 37,323 | 20 - 24 | 38,632 | .87 | 32,471 | 6,161 |
| 15 - 24 | 63,206 | 25 - 34 | 57,768 | .85 | 53,725 | 4,043 |
| 25 - 34 | 43,373 | 35 - 44 | 45,298 | 1.00 | 43,373 | 1,925 |
| 35 - 44 | 35,907 | 45 - 54 | 30,864 | .82 | 29,444 | 1,420 |
| 45 - 54 | 23,741 | 55 - 64 | 19,751 | .82 | 19,468 | 283 |
| 55 - 64 | 13,044 | 65 - 74 | 9,288 | .68 | 8,870 | 418 |
| 65+ | <u>10,216</u> | 75+ | <u>5,674</u> | <u>.50</u> | <u>5,108</u> | <u>566</u> |
| Total | 314,046 | Total | 308,175 | .84 | 281,166 | 27,009 |

| <u>FEMALE MIGRATION 1950 - 1961</u> | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| <u>Age Groups</u> | <u>Female Urban Pop. 1950</u> | <u>Age Groups</u> | <u>Female Urban Pop. 1961</u> | <u>Survival Ratio</u> | <u>Predicted Female Urban Pop. 1961</u> | <u>Hypothesized Net Female Migration 1950-1961</u> |
| 0 - 4 | 46,551 | 10 - 14 | 56,859 | 1.05 | 48,879 | 7,980 |
| 5 - 9 | 40,218 | 15 - 19 | 52,741 | 1.01 | 40,620 | 12,121 |
| 10 - 14 | 38,037 | 20 - 24 | 48,094 | 1.05 | 39,939 | 8,155 |
| 15 - 24 | 77,941 | 25 - 34 | 72,090 | .87 | 67,809 | 4,281 |
| 25 - 34 | 53,271 | 35 - 44 | 55,900 | .99 | 52,738 | 3,162 |
| 35 - 44 | 43,557 | 45 - 54 | 38,819 | .83 | 36,152 | 2,667 |
| 45 - 54 | 29,702 | 55 - 64 | 26,066 | .83 | 24,653 | 1,413 |
| 55 - 64 | 17,393 | 65 - 74 | 13,027 | .69 | 12,001 | 1,026 |
| 65+ | <u>14,903</u> | 75+ | <u>8,853</u> | <u>.56</u> | <u>8,346</u> | <u>507</u> |
| Total | 361,573 | Total | 372,449 | .88 | 331,137 | 41,312 |

The estimated numbers of migrants are arrived at by applying countrywide age specific survival rates to initial populations. There are problems with this method. If, as seems reasonable to assume, survival rates are higher in the urban areas (because of better medical facilities, smaller family sizes, higher incomes, etc.) then the number of migrants may be somewhat overestimated. The census data are, further of poor quality, as evidenced by survival rates greater than one which does not occur unless one hypothesizes large international immigrations. International migration has not been taken into account here as there are no reliable figures on this topic.

Source: Censuses of 1950 and 1961.

Table 4: INTERNAL MIGRATION

MALE MIGRATION 1961 - 1971

| <u>Age Groups</u> | <u>Male Urban Pop. 1961</u> | <u>Age Groups</u> | <u>Male Urban Pop. 1971</u> | <u>Survival Ratio</u> | <u>Predicted Male Urban Pop. 1971</u> | <u>Hypothesized Net Male Migration 1961-1971</u> |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 0 - 4 | 76,055 | 10 - 14 | 90,410 | 1.11 | 84,421 | 5,989 |
| 5 - 9 | 67,610 | 15 - 19 | 73,899 | .91 | 61,525 | 12,374 |
| 10 - 14 | 56,899 | 20 - 24 | 60,754 | .90 | 51,209 | 9,545 |
| 15 - 24 | 82,633 | 25 - 34 | 82,664 | .95 | 78,501 | 4,163 |
| 25 - 34 | 57,768 | 35 - 44 | 62,494 | 1.07 | 61,812 | 682 |
| 35 - 44 | 45,298 | 45 - 54 | 42,858 | .88 | 39,862 | 2,996 |
| 45 - 54 | 30,864 | 55 - 64 | 27,134 | .84 | 25,926 | 1,208 |
| 55 - 64 | 19,751 | 65 - 74 | 16,253 | .73 | 14,418 | 1,835 |
| 65+ | <u>14,962</u> | 75+ | <u>7,889</u> | <u>.49</u> | <u>7,331</u> | <u>558</u> |
| Total | 451,840 | Total | 464,355 | .94 | 424,730 | 39,625 |

FEMALE MIGRATION 1961 - 1971

| <u>Age Groups</u> | <u>Female Urban Pop. 1961</u> | <u>Age Groups</u> | <u>Female Urban Pop. 1971</u> | <u>Survival Ratio</u> | <u>Predicted Female Urban Pop. 1971</u> | <u>Hypothesized Net Female Migration 1961-1971</u> |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| 0 - 4 | 75,058 | 10 - 14 | 90,603 | 1.07 | 80,312 | 10,311 |
| 5 - 9 | 67,552 | 15 - 19 | 86,272 | .97 | 65,525 | 20,745 |
| 10 - 14 | 56,859 | 20 - 24 | 71,218 | 1.02 | 57,996 | 13,219 |
| 15 - 24 | 100,835 | 25 - 34 | 95,410 | .93 | 93,777 | 1,451 |
| 25 - 34 | 72,090 | 35 - 44 | 75,468 | 1.02 | 73,532 | 2,231 |
| 35 - 44 | 55,900 | 45 - 54 | 53,204 | .87 | 48,633 | 4,012 |
| 45 - 54 | 38,819 | 55 - 64 | 34,767 | .83 | 32,220 | 2,856 |
| 55 - 64 | 26,066 | 65 - 74 | 22,332 | .77 | 20,071 | 2,387 |
| 65+ | <u>21,880</u> | 75+ | <u>12,784</u> | <u>.53</u> | <u>11,596</u> | <u>1,324</u> |
| Total | 515,059 | Total | 542,058 | .95 | 483,662 | 48,234 |

The estimated numbers of migrants are arrived at by applying countrywide age specific survival rates to initial populations. There are problems with this method. If, as seems reasonable to assume, survival rates are higher in the urban areas (because of better medical facilities, smaller family sizes, higher incomes, etc.) then the number of migrants may be somewhat overestimated. The census data are, further of poor quality, as evidenced by survival rates greater than one which does not occur unless one hypothesizes large international immigrations. International migration has not been taken into account here as there are no reliable figures on this topic.

Source: Censuses of 1961 and 1971.

Table 5: MUNICIPALITIES WITH URBAN POPULATIONS GREATER THAN 5,000 IN 1971

| Department | Municipality | 1950 | 1951 | 1971 | 1971 Rank | Compound Growth Rates | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | 1950-1961 | 1961-1971 | 1950-1971 |
| Ahuachapán | Ahuachapán | 10,284 | 13,251 | 16,334 | 16 | 2.33 | 2.11 | 2.22 |
| | Atiquizaya | 5,276 | 6,345 | 7,276 | 28 | 1.69 | 1.38 | 1.54 |
| Santa Ana | Santa Ana | 51,702 | 72,839 | 98,443 | 2 | 3.17 | 3.06 | 3.11 |
| | Chalchuapa | 9,855 | 13,339 | 18,859 | 13 | 2.79 | 3.52 | 3.14 |
| | Metopán | 2,811 | 3,435 | 8,047 | 25 | 1.94 | 8.89 | 5.14 |
| Sonsonate | Sonsonate | 17,949 | 23,666 | 33,302 | 7 | 2.55 | 3.47 | 2.99 |
| | Acajutla | 2,018 | 3,662 | 10,255 | 20 | 5.57 | 10.85 | 8.05 |
| | Nahuizalco | 3,676 | 4,271 | 5,932 | 34 | 1.37 | 3.34 | 2.30 |
| | Izalco | 5,966 | 7,201 | 8,897 | 21 | 1.73 | 2.14 | 1.92 |
| | Armenia | 5,503 | 6,665 | 8,793 | 22 | 1.79 | 2.78 | 2.26 |
| Chalatenango | Chalatenango | 4,128 | 5,332 | 7,796 | 26 | 2.35 | 3.87 | 3.07 |
| La Libertad | Nueva San Salvador | 10,313 | 27,039 | 36,440 | 6* | 3.61 | 3.03 | 3.33 |
| | Quezaltepeque | 6,433 | 9,395 | 12,624 | 19 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 3.26 |
| | La Libertad | 2,841 | 4,943 | 8,056 | 24 | 5.16 | 5.01 | 5.09 |
| | Antiguo Cuscatlán | 1,402 | 1,558 | 5,009 | 43* | 1.02 | 12.32 | 6.25 |
| | Ciudad Arca | 3,551 | 4,494 | 6,692 | 30 | 2.16 | 4.06 | 3.06 |
| San Salvador | San Salvador | 161,951 | 255,744 | 335,930 | 1* | 4.24 | 2.76 | 3.54 |
| | Mejicanos | 9,389 | 14,731 | 55,567 | 4* | 4.18 | 14.20 | 8.84 |
| | Soyapango | 4,071 | 11,991 | 21,797 | 9* | 10.32 | 6.16 | 8.32 |
| | Delgado | 13,331 | 24,160 | 43,469 | 5* | 5.55 | 6.05 | 5.79 |
| | San Marcos | 1,482 | 6,078 | 23,042 | 8* | 13.69 | 14.26 | 13.96 |
| | Cuscatancingo | 1,747 | 8,031 | 18,797 | 14* | 14.87 | 8.88 | 11.98 |
| | Ilopango | 1,215 | 1,671 | 19,073 | 12* | 2.94 | 27.57 | 14.01 |
| | Ayutuxtepeque | 462 | 1,286 | 5,843 | 36* | 9.75 | 16.34 | 12.84 |
| | Aguilares | 1,627 | 3,243 | 6,210 | 32 | 6.47 | 6.71 | 6.59 |
| Cuscatlán | Cojutepeque | 10,015 | 11,415 | 20,010 | 10 | 1.20 | 5.77 | 3.35 |
| | Suchitoto | 3,521 | 4,447 | 5,358 | 42 | 2.15 | 1.88 | 2.02 |
| La Paz | Zacatecoluca | 9,190 | 12,234 | 16,756 | 17 | 2.64 | 3.20 | 2.90 |
| Cabañas | Sensuntepeque | 3,771 | 5,063 | 7,401 | 27 | 2.71 | 3.87 | 3.26 |
| | Ilobasco | 3,147 | 4,716 | 6,736 | 29 | 3.75 | 3.63 | 3.69 |
| San Vicente | San Vicente | 10,950 | 15,443 | 18,458 | 15 | 3.17 | 1.80 | 2.52 |
| | San Sebastián | 3,051 | 4,174 | 5,457 | 41 | 2.89 | 2.77 | 2.81 |
| Usulután | Usulután | 9,481 | 12,467 | 19,783 | 11 | 2.52 | 4.73 | 3.56 |
| | Jiquilisco | 3,186 | 4,414 | 5,585 | 39 | 2.98 | 2.38 | 2.69 |
| | Jucuapa | 4,385 | 4,617 | 6,203 | 33 | 0.47 | 3.01 | 1.67 |
| | Santiago de María | 6,128 | 7,134 | 8,540 | 23 | 1.39 | 1.82 | 1.59 |
| | Berlín | 4,960 | 4,818 | 5,538 | 40 | -0.26 | 1.40 | 0.53 |
| San Miguel | San Miguel | 26,702 | 39,949 | 61,940 | 3 | 3.73 | 4.48 | 4.09 |
| | Chirilagua | 2,674 | 3,706 | 5,897 | 35 | 3.01 | 4.75 | 3.84 |
| | Chinameca | 5,920 | 5,778 | 6,313 | 31 | -0.22 | 0.89 | 0.31 |
| | El Tránsito | 2,223 | 4,086 | 5,815 | 37 | 5.69 | 3.59 | 4.69 |
| La Unión | La Unión | 7,890 | 11,432 | 17,193 | 16 | 3.43 | 4.17 | 3.78 |
| | Santa Rosa de Lima | 2,923 | 4,618 | 5,716 | 38 | 4.25 | 2.16 | 3.25 |

SOURCE: Censuses of 1950, 1961 and 1971.

* San Salvador Metropolitan Area.

Table 6 : NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES IN EL SALVADOR BY NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN THE URBAN AREA, ACCORDING TO DEPARTMENT

| Number of Inhabitants in Urban Area | Total Number of Municipalities | Ahuachapan | Santa Ana | Sonsonate | Chalatenango | La Libertad | San Salvador | Cuscatlan | La Paz | Cabanas | San Vicente | Usulután | San Miguel | Morazan | La Union |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------|-------------|
| <u>Total</u> | 261 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 33 | 22 | 19 | 16 | 21 | 9 | 13 | 23 | 20 | 26 | 18 |
| <u>1950</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From 200,000 to 299,999 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| From 100,000 to 199,999 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| From 50,000 to 99,999 | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| From 20,000 to 49,999 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- |
| From 10,000 to 19,999 | 6 | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| From 5,000 to 9,999 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 2 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | -- | 1 |
| <u>1961</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From 200,000 to 299,999 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| From 100,000 to 199,999 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| From 50,000 to 99,999 | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| From 20,000 to 49,999 | 4 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- |
| From 10,000 to 19,999 | 8 | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| From 5,000 to 9,999 | 11 | 1 | -- | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 |
| <u>1971</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From 300,000 and more | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| From 200,000 to 299,999 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| From 100,000 to 199,999 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| From 50,000 to 99,999 | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- |
| From 20,000 to 49,999 | 6 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 3 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| From 10,000 to 19,999 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | 1 |
| From 5,000 to 9,999 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | -- | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | -- | 1 |

Source: Censuses of 1950, 1961 and 1971.

Table 7: URBAN POPULATION GROWTH IN
TEN MUNICIPALITIES OF THE SSMA

| Municipality | 1950 Urban Population | 1961 Urban Population | Percent of Total Growth | 1971 Urban Population | Percent of Total Growth |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| San Salvador | 161,951 | 255,744 | 67.5 | 335,930 | 37.7 |
| Ayutuxtepeque | 462 | 1,286 | 0.6 | 5,843 | 2.1 |
| Mejicanos | 9,389 | 14,731 | 3.8 | 55,567 | 19.2 |
| Cuscatancingo | 1,747 | 8,031 | 4.6 | 18,797 | 5.1 |
| Cdad. Delgado | 13,331 | 24,160 | 7.8 | 43,469 | 9.1 |
| Soyapango | 4,071 | 11,991 | 5.7 | 21,797 | 4.6 |
| Ilopango | 1,215 | 1,671 | 0.3 | 19,073 | 8.2 |
| San Marcos | 1,482 | 6,078 | 3.3 | 23,042 | 8.0 |
| Antiguo Cuscatlan | 1,402 | 1,568 | 0.1 | 5,009 | 1.6 |
| Nueva San Salvador | 18,313 | 27,039 | 6.3 | 36,440 | 4.4 |
| TOTALS | 213,363 | 352,299 | 100.0 | 564,967 | 100.0 |

SOURCES: Census of 1950, 1961 and 1971.

Table 8: CRUDE BIRTH RATE BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
(July 1974 - June 1975)

| A R E A | CRUDE BIRTH RATE <u>1/</u> |
|---------|----------------------------|
| SSMA | 31-33 |
| Urbana | 34-35 |
| Rural | 46-47 |
| TOTAL | 40-41 |

1/ Per 1000 inhabitants

Source: Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad y Planificación Familiar de El Salvador, 1975.

Table 9: SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES BY SCHOOLING LEVEL, 1974-1975

| SCHOOLING LEVEL | SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| None | 0.231 |
| Primary (Grades 1 - 3) | 0.225 |
| Primary (Grades 4 - 5) | 0.182 |
| Primary | 0.172 |
| Secondary (Years 1 - 3) | 0.109 |
| Secondary (Years 4 - 6) | |
| University | 0.116 |

General Fertility Rate, women 15-49: 0.199

Source: Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad y Planificación Familiar de El Salvador, 1975

Table 10: EL SALVADOR: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, 1950-2000

(Population in Units)

Constant Variant

| Age | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 0-4 | 327.668 | 393.570 | 474.683 | 549.659 | 620.935 | 740.682 | 896.866 | 1085.059 | 1331.742 | 1561.056 | 1862.373 |
| 5 | 36.587 | 66.707 | 81.245 | 97.429 | 111.623 | 127.408 | 155.355 | 189.046 | 228.870 | 274.807 | 330.737 |
| 6 | 34.228 | 63.669 | 77.223 | 93.492 | 107.937 | 122.483 | 148.442 | 180.804 | 219.402 | 274.807 | 330.737 |
| 7 | 31.977 | 60.500 | 73.703 | 89.663 | 104.404 | 118.192 | 141.976 | 172.585 | 210.329 | 253.303 | 304.679 |
| 8 | 28.934 | 59.340 | 73.457 | 85.943 | 100.993 | 114.426 | 135.947 | 165.567 | 201.630 | 243.255 | 292.627 |
| 9 | 48.098 | 36.387 | 67.461 | 82.339 | 97.673 | 111.077 | 130.345 | 158.531 | 193.282 | 233.719 | 281.152 |
| 5-9 | 250.925 | 306.244 | 369.886 | 448.866 | 522.630 | 593.587 | 712.066 | 866.934 | 1053.514 | 1268.516 | 1520.552 |
| 10 | 46.421 | 54.464 | 64.699 | 78.852 | 94.476 | 108.141 | 125.085 | 151.892 | 185.293 | 224.579 | 270.230 |
| 11 | 44.656 | 52.855 | 62.158 | 75.487 | 91.433 | 105.614 | 120.097 | 145.667 | 177.667 | 215.880 | 259.640 |
| 12 | 43.635 | 51.175 | 59.764 | 72.249 | 88.200 | 102.865 | 115.712 | 139.650 | 170.245 | 207.313 | 245.755 |
| 13 | 42.891 | 49.254 | 57.475 | 69.143 | 84.619 | 99.577 | 112.365 | 133.744 | 162.548 | 198.726 | 235.855 |
| 14 | 42.303 | 47.244 | 55.294 | 66.173 | 80.849 | 95.955 | 108.934 | 128.047 | 155.839 | 192.228 | 230.170 |
| 10-14 | 220.125 | 254.991 | 299.391 | 361.904 | 439.575 | 512.152 | 581.898 | 699.002 | 851.592 | 1036.726 | 1249.645 |
| 15 | 41.918 | 45.422 | 53.293 | 63.322 | 77.206 | 92.556 | 105.965 | 122.658 | 149.074 | 182.088 | 220.894 |
| 16 | 41.540 | 43.683 | 51.487 | 60.579 | 73.638 | 89.308 | 103.227 | 117.465 | 142.645 | 174.261 | 211.993 |
| 17 | 41.095 | 42.314 | 49.655 | 58.027 | 70.242 | 85.915 | 100.310 | 112.918 | 136.467 | 166.680 | 203.205 |
| 18 | 40.400 | 41.483 | 47.702 | 55.703 | 67.103 | 82.296 | 96.974 | 109.221 | 130.523 | 153.339 | 194.030 |
| 19 | 37.728 | 41.057 | 45.733 | 53.561 | 64.174 | 78.561 | 93.378 | 106.109 | 124.855 | 152.256 | 182.151 |
| 15-19 | 204.701 | 213.906 | 247.869 | 291.191 | 352.363 | 420.636 | 499.054 | 568.371 | 683.565 | 834.225 | 1010.333 |
| 20 | 39.017 | 40.527 | 43.898 | 51.544 | 61.311 | 74.905 | 89.952 | 103.108 | 119.447 | 145.470 | 177.985 |
| 21 | 38.361 | 40.090 | 42.116 | 49.692 | 58.527 | 71.295 | 86.652 | 100.311 | 114.208 | 136.962 | 170.152 |
| 22 | 37.405 | 39.593 | 40.715 | 47.828 | 55.947 | 67.872 | 83.224 | 97.353 | 109.627 | 132.784 | 162.454 |
| 23 | 36.005 | 39.948 | 39.857 | 45.860 | 53.614 | 64.729 | 79.600 | 94.002 | 105.915 | 126.836 | 152.150 |
| 24 | 34.325 | 38.177 | 39.360 | 43.907 | 51.478 | 61.814 | 75.880 | 90.411 | 102.800 | 121.183 | 145.063 |
| 25-24 | 100.115 | 197.338 | 205.947 | 238.839 | 280.877 | 340.614 | 415.308 | 485.186 | 551.597 | 665.265 | 813.815 |
| 25-23 | 143.436 | 177.242 | 188.841 | 196.906 | 228.591 | 269.342 | 327.534 | 400.697 | 468.775 | 533.943 | 644.792 |
| 31-24 | 120.422 | 141.144 | 168.865 | 179.883 | 187.237 | 217.755 | 257.159 | 313.899 | 385.129 | 451.500 | 514.612 |
| 35-39 | 109.600 | 113.627 | 133.410 | 160.009 | 170.328 | 177.054 | 206.348 | 244.485 | 259.393 | 308.763 | 353.023 |
| 40-44 | 71.146 | 102.657 | 106.242 | 125.079 | 150.458 | 160.129 | 166.192 | 194.323 | 230.831 | 283.944 | 357.037 |
| 45-49 | 70.214 | 34.264 | 95.620 | 92.374 | 116.117 | 140.299 | 169.328 | 154.856 | 181.526 | 216.473 | 267.433 |
| 50-54 | 51.307 | 69.585 | 76.731 | 86.878 | 89.823 | 106.514 | 129.408 | 137.875 | 142.645 | 167.680 | 200.513 |
| 55-59 | 47.569 | 51.679 | 58.312 | 68.672 | 78.021 | 89.718 | 96.282 | 117.641 | 135.549 | 170.723 | 200.513 |
| 60-64 | 32.510 | 36.510 | 44.617 | 50.610 | 59.984 | 68.552 | 71.024 | 85.390 | 105.237 | 112.264 | 115.747 |
| 65-69 | 22.545 | 26.552 | 30.617 | 37.060 | 42.341 | 50.664 | 58.351 | 60.677 | 73.510 | 91.394 | 97.600 |
| 70-74 | 16.354 | 17.144 | 20.416 | 23.332 | 29.180 | 33.716 | 40.831 | 47.517 | 49.612 | 60.680 | 70.000 |
| 75-79 | 10.070 | 11.225 | 11.894 | 14.390 | 16.670 | 21.215 | 24.945 | 30.527 | 35.892 | 37.700 | 46.537 |
| 80+ | 7.736 | 8.723 | 9.820 | 10.732 | 12.495 | 14.615 | 18.138 | 21.965 | 27.036 | 32.650 | 36.558 |

Source: MIPLAN and Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos.

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Table 10: EL SALVADOR: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, 1950-2000

| YEAR | POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS) | | DEPENDENCY RATIO (PER 1,000) | CHILD-WOMEN RATIO (PER WOMAN) | SEX RATIO (PER 100 FEMALES) | MEDIAN AGE (YEARS) |
|------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| | MALES 15-64 | WOMEN 15-49 | | | | |
| 1950 | 1939.641 | 4620.15=64 | 812.4 | 0.705 | 100.0 | 16.63 |
| 1955 | 2200.502 | 4650.073 | 800.2 | 0.765 | 100.6 | 16.44 |
| 1960 | 2500.048 | 4326.542 | 917.1 | 0.829 | 100.5 | 17.56 |
| 1965 | 2900.048 | 4440.551 | 966.3 | 0.853 | 100.3 | 16.50 |
| 1970 | 3300.048 | 4713.857 | 982.5 | 0.836 | 100.2 | 16.64 |
| 1975 | 3600.048 | 4989.614 | 998.4 | 0.855 | 100.1 | 16.54 |
| 1980 | 3900.048 | 5218.437 | 1026.3 | 0.887 | 100.2 | 16.35 |
| 1985 | 4200.048 | 5472.922 | 1040.3 | 0.919 | 100.1 | 15.54 |
| 1990 | 4500.048 | 5722.922 | 1068.9 | 0.929 | 100.2 | 15.56 |
| 1995 | 4800.048 | 5972.922 | 1086.3 | 0.931 | 100.2 | 15.46 |
| 2000 | 5100.048 | 6222.922 | 1089.2 | 0.932 | 100.3 | 15.29 |

| PERIOD | AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF GROWTH (%) | | IMPLIED VITAL RATES (PER 1,000) | | | ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF (IN THOUSANDS) | | NET MIGRATION RATE (PER 1,000) |
|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | EXPONENTIAL | COMPOUND | NATURAL INCREASE | CRUDE BIRTH | CRUDE DEATH | BIRTHS | DEATHS | |
| 1950-55 | 2.634 | 2.669 | 29.40 | 49.12 | 19.72 | 507.560 | 203.759 | 3.10 |
| 1955-60 | 2.867 | 2.911 | 32.02 | 49.71 | 17.70 | 549.676 | 209.929 | 3.77 |
| 1960-65 | 2.924 | 2.947 | 32.04 | 48.91 | 15.17 | 656.293 | 208.059 | 3.65 |
| 1965-70 | 3.377 | 2.912 | 32.63 | 45.44 | 12.86 | 721.048 | 203.789 | 3.91 |
| 1970-75 | 3.044 | 2.991 | 34.46 | 45.51 | 11.04 | 836.659 | 203.556 | 4.08 |
| 1975-80 | 3.238 | 2.991 | 36.49 | 45.99 | 9.50 | 989.566 | 204.410 | 4.18 |
| 1980-85 | 3.405 | 2.983 | 38.10 | 40.23 | 8.13 | 1174.845 | 206.632 | 4.13 |
| 1985-90 | 3.456 | 2.958 | 39.01 | 40.00 | 6.99 | 1369.541 | 211.236 | 4.13 |
| 1990-95 | 3.573 | 3.640 | 39.68 | 45.69 | 6.02 | 1647.465 | 216.872 | 4.02 |
| 1995-2000 | 3.653 | 3.720 | 40.36 | 45.60 | 5.24 | 1969.785 | 226.215 | 3.94 |

| PERIOD | REPRODUCTION RATES | | TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (PER 1,000 WOMEN) | GENERAL FERTILITY RATE | EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH (YEARS) | | |
|-----------|--------------------|-------|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | GROSS | NET | | | MALES | FEMALES | TOTAL |
| 1950-55 | 3.150 | 2.160 | 6457.5 | 237.2 | 45.60 | 47.80 | 46.67 |
| 1955-60 | 3.320 | 2.397 | 5806.0 | 216.9 | 48.40 | 50.50 | 49.62 |
| 1960-65 | 3.575 | 2.539 | 6847.0 | 215.3 | 51.00 | 54.30 | 52.87 |
| 1965-70 | 3.810 | 2.569 | 6621.5 | 207.9 | 54.50 | 57.50 | 55.56 |
| 1970-75 | 3.910 | 2.677 | 6531.5 | 208.0 | 57.50 | 60.65 | 59.04 |
| 1975-80 | 3.930 | 2.776 | 6621.5 | 213.9 | 60.00 | 63.65 | 61.96 |
| 1980-85 | 3.930 | 2.861 | 6621.5 | 214.4 | 62.00 | 66.35 | 64.58 |
| 1985-90 | 3.930 | 2.931 | 6621.5 | 215.3 | 65.00 | 68.65 | 66.78 |
| 1990-95 | 3.930 | 2.992 | 6621.5 | 214.1 | 66.80 | 70.70 | 68.70 |
| 1995-2000 | 3.930 | 3.040 | 6621.5 | 213.1 | 68.20 | 72.40 | 70.25 |

Source: MIPLAN and Dirección General de Estadística y Censos.

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Table 10: EL SALVADOR: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, 1950-2000

(Population in Units)

High Variant

| All Ages | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 0-4 | 1930.841 | 2202.402 | 2542.148 | 2742.382 | 3397.642 | 3930.454 | 4564.973 | 5319.143 | 6193.584 | 7194.556 | 8332.573 |
| 5 | 327.668 | 393.579 | 474.683 | 549.659 | 620.935 | 714.871 | 835.450 | 974.446 | 1120.276 | 1272.723 | 1441.453 |
| 6 | 36.847 | 66.707 | 81.043 | 97.429 | 111.623 | 126.542 | 147.602 | 173.585 | 202.268 | 231.837 | 263.173 |
| 7 | 34.228 | 63.669 | 77.223 | 93.492 | 107.937 | 122.277 | 142.141 | 167.211 | 195.460 | 224.762 | 256.577 |
| 8 | 31.977 | 60.960 | 73.753 | 89.663 | 104.444 | 118.398 | 137.058 | 161.124 | 186.836 | 217.922 | 246.122 |
| 9 | 49.934 | 98.543 | 70.457 | 85.943 | 100.993 | 114.839 | 132.322 | 155.314 | 182.352 | 211.222 | 241.522 |
| 10 | 48.098 | 96.367 | 67.461 | 82.339 | 97.673 | 111.531 | 127.900 | 149.768 | 176.122 | 204.665 | 234.176 |
| 11 | 260.925 | 308.244 | 369.886 | 448.066 | 522.830 | 593.587 | 687.024 | 797.202 | 945.078 | 1050.435 | 1242.560 |
| 12 | 46.421 | 54.464 | 54.699 | 78.852 | 94.476 | 108.471 | 123.751 | 144.479 | 170.539 | 198.275 | 227.475 |
| 13 | 44.355 | 52.755 | 62.156 | 75.487 | 91.433 | 105.655 | 119.834 | 139.435 | 164.154 | 192.773 | 220.771 |
| 14 | 41.635 | 51.175 | 59.764 | 72.249 | 88.200 | 102.700 | 116.160 | 132.617 | 150.377 | 169.613 | 214.427 |
| 15 | 42.363 | 49.254 | 57.475 | 69.143 | 84.619 | 99.412 | 112.714 | 129.650 | 152.668 | 175.557 | 207.822 |
| 16 | 223.125 | 254.991 | 299.391 | 361.904 | 439.575 | 512.152 | 581.898 | 674.287 | 792.312 | 926.669 | 1071.665 |
| 17 | 41.918 | 45.422 | 53.293 | 63.322 | 77.236 | 92.556 | 106.286 | 121.313 | 141.674 | 166.864 | 194.621 |
| 18 | 41.540 | 43.683 | 51.487 | 60.579 | 73.638 | 89.308 | 103.267 | 117.202 | 136.447 | 154.801 | 186.244 |
| 19 | 41.000 | 42.314 | 49.655 | 58.027 | 70.242 | 85.915 | 100.150 | 113.371 | 131.474 | 152.660 | 181.765 |
| 20 | 4.480 | 41.483 | 47.702 | 55.703 | 67.113 | 82.296 | 96.814 | 109.874 | 126.800 | 143.123 | 175.493 |
| 21 | 3.733 | 41.007 | 45.733 | 53.561 | 64.174 | 78.561 | 93.337 | 106.611 | 122.386 | 143.346 | 165.522 |
| 22 | 204.761 | 213.906 | 247.869 | 291.171 | 352.303 | 428.636 | 499.854 | 588.371 | 696.781 | 826.209 | 985.277 |
| 23 | 39.017 | 40.527 | 43.898 | 51.544 | 61.311 | 74.305 | 89.952 | 103.427 | 118.109 | 138.111 | 162.823 |
| 24 | 38.361 | 40.090 | 42.116 | 47.692 | 58.527 | 71.295 | 86.652 | 100.351 | 113.547 | 132.834 | 156.718 |
| 25 | 37.405 | 39.595 | 40.715 | 47.828 | 58.947 | 71.872 | 86.852 | 100.351 | 113.547 | 132.834 | 156.718 |
| 26 | 36.005 | 39.348 | 39.257 | 45.868 | 55.947 | 67.872 | 83.224 | 93.194 | 107.078 | 127.525 | 150.761 |
| 27 | 34.325 | 35.177 | 35.360 | 43.977 | 51.478 | 61.814 | 75.880 | 90.371 | 106.564 | 123.142 | 144.566 |
| 28-29 | 189.113 | 157.333 | 205.947 | 230.830 | 280.877 | 340.614 | 415.318 | 485.106 | 551.597 | 644.544 | 754.722 |
| 30-34 | 148.436 | 177.242 | 183.881 | 196.966 | 228.531 | 269.342 | 327.534 | 400.697 | 485.775 | 583.543 | 694.722 |
| 35-39 | 120.422 | 141.144 | 168.665 | 179.683 | 187.237 | 187.237 | 217.755 | 257.156 | 313.699 | 388.666 | 483.444 |
| 40-44 | 109.650 | 113.627 | 113.410 | 116.309 | 170.338 | 177.054 | 206.348 | 244.485 | 299.393 | 366.760 | 453.222 |
| 45-49 | 91.145 | 102.657 | 104.262 | 125.079 | 150.458 | 160.129 | 186.192 | 224.485 | 273.831 | 336.666 | 423.222 |
| 50-54 | 72.224 | 84.264 | 93.581 | 98.374 | 116.117 | 140.299 | 168.328 | 194.323 | 233.831 | 283.544 | 353.222 |
| 55-59 | 53.367 | 65.585 | 74.781 | 86.278 | 87.823 | 106.514 | 129.328 | 154.856 | 181.526 | 216.473 | 267.333 |
| 60-64 | 43.589 | 51.679 | 58.312 | 68.672 | 78.540 | 88.218 | 106.514 | 129.328 | 154.856 | 181.526 | 216.473 |
| 65-69 | 32.510 | 36.510 | 44.617 | 50.610 | 59.944 | 68.552 | 80.204 | 96.204 | 117.441 | 145.723 | 183.555 |
| 70-74 | 22.545 | 26.552 | 30.017 | 37.040 | 42.233 | 48.664 | 56.024 | 65.396 | 75.227 | 87.264 | 103.477 |
| 75-79 | 13.354 | 17.144 | 20.416 | 23.332 | 29.186 | 29.186 | 33.716 | 38.677 | 45.515 | 53.356 | 63.222 |
| 80+ | 15.070 | 11.225 | 11.894 | 14.390 | 16.070 | 16.070 | 18.845 | 21.527 | 25.612 | 30.760 | 37.760 |
| | 7.756 | 8.723 | 9.820 | 10.732 | 12.495 | 14.615 | 18.138 | 21.565 | 27.636 | 32.650 | 38.592 |

Source: MIPLAN and Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos.

Table 10: EL SALVADOR: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, 1950-2000

High Variant

| YEAR | POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS) | | | DEPENDENCY RATIO (PER 1,000) | CHILD-WOMEN RATIO (P-R HUMAN) | SEX RATIO (PER 100 FEMALES) | MEDIAN AGE (YEARS) |
|------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| | TOTAL | AGED 15-64 | WOMEN 15-49 | | | | |
| 1950 | 1930.541 | 1065.218 | 465.273 | 812.4 | 0.725 | 100.6 | 16.42 |
| 1955 | 2272.402 | 1183.953 | 514.544 | 860.2 | 0.765 | 100.2 | 17.42 |
| 1960 | 2594.143 | 1326.442 | 572.830 | 917.1 | 0.829 | 100.5 | 17.96 |
| 1970 | 3397.642 | 1496.440 | 644.551 | 960.3 | 0.853 | 100.3 | 18.50 |
| 1975 | 3930.454 | 1713.807 | 742.479 | 982.5 | 0.836 | 100.2 | 18.64 |
| 1980 | 4564.471 | 1989.614 | 860.563 | 974.5 | 0.825 | 100.1 | 18.65 |
| 1985 | 5119.143 | 2272.922 | 1011.768 | 969.4 | 0.827 | 100.1 | 18.75 |
| 1990 | 5653.584 | 3149.867 | 1385.523 | 967.9 | 0.825 | 100.1 | 18.79 |
| 1995 | 7154.590 | 3680.340 | 1632.598 | 964.3 | 0.817 | 100.1 | 18.61 |
| 2000 | 8332.573 | 4329.329 | 1922.994 | 954.9 | 0.770 | 100.1 | 18.57 |
| | | | | 926.7 | 0.756 | 100.0 | 17.74 |

| YEAR | AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF GROWTH (PERCENT) | | IMPLIED VITAL RATES (PER 1,000) | | | ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF (IN THOUSANDS) | | NET MIGRATION RATE (PER 1,000) |
|-----------|--|----------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | EXponential | COMPOUND | NATURAL INCREASE | CRUDE BIRTH | CRUDE DEATH | BIRTHS | DEATHS | |
| 1950-55 | 2.334 | 2.669 | 29.40 | 45.12 | 19.72 | 367.560 | 203.759 | 3.30 |
| 1955-60 | 2.263 | 2.611 | 32.02 | 49.71 | 17.70 | 589.676 | 269.629 | 3.37 |
| 1960-65 | 2.624 | 2.967 | 32.84 | 48.31 | 15.17 | 656.243 | 208.059 | 3.63 |
| 1965-70 | 2.577 | 2.912 | 32.63 | 45.49 | 12.86 | 721.648 | 203.789 | 3.64 |
| 1970-75 | 2.613 | 2.938 | 33.18 | 44.09 | 13.91 | 807.670 | 197.642 | 4.09 |
| 1975-80 | 2.493 | 2.105 | 34.11 | 43.42 | 9.31 | 855.161 | 196.437 | 4.54 |
| 1980-85 | 2.344 | 2.631 | 34.77 | 42.72 | 1.95 | 1055.606 | 157.303 | 4.52 |
| 1985-90 | 2.596 | 2.943 | 34.72 | 41.58 | 6.86 | 1344.514 | 158.507 | 4.33 |
| 1990-2000 | 2.937 | 2.930 | 34.24 | 40.17 | 3.93 | 1516.425 | 202.442 | 4.33 |

| YEAR | REPRODUCTION RATES | | TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (PER 1,000) | GENERAL FERTILITY RATE (PER 1,000 WOMEN) | EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH (YEARS) | | |
|-----------|--------------------|-------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | GROSS | NET | | | MALES | FEMALES | TOTAL |
| 1950-55 | 3.150 | 2.160 | 6457.5 | 207.2 | 45.60 | 47.80 | 46.67 |
| 1955-60 | 3.320 | 2.397 | 6826.0 | 216.9 | 48.40 | 50.50 | 49.62 |
| 1960-65 | 3.340 | 2.539 | 6847.0 | 216.3 | 51.50 | 54.30 | 52.87 |
| 1965-70 | 3.250 | 2.569 | 6621.5 | 207.9 | 54.50 | 57.50 | 55.96 |
| 1970-75 | 3.120 | 2.586 | 6396.0 | 200.8 | 57.50 | 60.65 | 59.04 |
| 1975-80 | 2.810 | 2.558 | 6170.5 | 192.5 | 60.35 | 63.65 | 61.56 |
| 1980-85 | 2.900 | 2.570 | 5945.0 | 182.6 | 62.90 | 66.35 | 64.58 |
| 1985-90 | 2.740 | 2.533 | 5719.5 | 186.3 | 65.00 | 68.65 | 66.78 |
| 1990-2000 | 2.520 | 2.623 | 5494.0 | 177.9 | 66.60 | 70.70 | 68.70 |
| | | | 5289.1 | 165.6 | 68.20 | 72.45 | 70.25 |

Source: MIPLAN and Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos.

Table 10: EL SALVADOR: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, 1950-2000

(Population in Units)

Target (Medium) Variant

| All Ages | 1950 | 1955 ^c | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1930.641 | 2202.432 | 2542.148 | 2942.382 | 3397.642 | 3924.095 | 4539.517 | 5235.673 | 5997.034 | 6827.106 | 7730.402 |
| 0-4 | 327.668 | 393.573 | 474.683 | 549.659 | 623.935 | 708.532 | 816.167 | 915.936 | 1005.912 | 1099.561 | 1203.733 |
| 5 | 50.637 | 66.707 | 81.043 | 97.429 | 111.623 | 126.328 | 145.552 | 167.806 | 186.719 | 204.492 | 223.946 |
| 6 | 54.238 | 63.659 | 77.223 | 93.492 | 107.937 | 122.226 | 140.554 | 162.672 | 182.093 | 199.903 | 218.923 |
| 7 | 51.677 | 60.803 | 71.703 | 89.663 | 104.404 | 118.449 | 135.879 | 157.577 | 177.916 | 195.466 | 214.592 |
| 8 | 47.854 | 58.540 | 70.457 | 85.943 | 100.943 | 114.940 | 131.495 | 152.342 | 171.971 | 191.159 | 211.425 |
| 9 | 47.099 | 56.367 | 67.461 | 82.339 | 97.673 | 111.643 | 127.370 | 147.588 | 166.441 | 184.932 | 204.457 |
| 5-9 | 260.925 | 306.244 | 359.886 | 448.866 | 522.630 | 593.587 | 688.651 | 788.185 | 887.740 | 977.952 | 1071.297 |
| 10 | 46.421 | 54.464 | 64.699 | 78.652 | 94.476 | 108.552 | 124.475 | 142.708 | 163.969 | 182.792 | 200.503 |
| 11 | 47.336 | 52.355 | 62.153 | 75.497 | 91.433 | 105.665 | 119.776 | 137.896 | 159.559 | 177.741 | 194.155 |
| 12 | 47.336 | 51.173 | 59.764 | 72.249 | 88.250 | 102.659 | 116.244 | 133.312 | 153.013 | 171.537 | 188.951 |
| 13 | 47.336 | 49.854 | 57.475 | 69.143 | 84.619 | 99.371 | 113.847 | 129.332 | 150.066 | 170.062 | 187.675 |
| 14 | 47.336 | 47.254 | 55.394 | 66.173 | 80.848 | 95.934 | 109.535 | 124.955 | 144.930 | 165.403 | 183.415 |
| 10-14 | 220.125 | 254.991 | 299.391 | 361.934 | 439.575 | 512.152 | 581.898 | 667.644 | 773.574 | 871.532 | 955.731 |
| 15 | 41.918 | 45.422 | 53.293 | 63.322 | 77.266 | 92.556 | 106.365 | 121.322 | 139.900 | 160.758 | 179.181 |
| 16 | 41.918 | 43.630 | 51.487 | 60.579 | 73.638 | 89.308 | 101.277 | 117.144 | 134.910 | 154.262 | 174.975 |
| 17 | 41.918 | 42.314 | 49.635 | 58.927 | 70.242 | 85.915 | 100.111 | 113.457 | 130.182 | 149.338 | 170.044 |
| 18 | 40.728 | 41.483 | 47.732 | 55.753 | 67.103 | 82.256 | 93.774 | 110.559 | 125.854 | 144.644 | 166.113 |
| 19 | 39.728 | 41.067 | 45.733 | 53.561 | 64.174 | 78.561 | 93.376 | 106.728 | 121.825 | 141.411 | 161.359 |
| 15-19 | 224.761 | 213.936 | 247.869 | 291.191 | 352.363 | 428.636 | 499.654 | 568.371 | 652.671 | 750.554 | 852.351 |
| 20 | 39.017 | 43.527 | 43.898 | 51.544 | 61.311 | 74.905 | 89.652 | 103.506 | 117.831 | 134.348 | 156.496 |
| 21 | 38.361 | 40.893 | 42.116 | 49.692 | 58.527 | 71.295 | 86.652 | 100.361 | 113.889 | 131.307 | 152.252 |
| 22 | 37.605 | 39.745 | 40.715 | 47.628 | 55.947 | 67.872 | 83.224 | 97.154 | 110.163 | 126.542 | 147.453 |
| 23 | 36.849 | 38.711 | 39.657 | 45.858 | 53.614 | 64.729 | 79.633 | 93.804 | 106.698 | 122.201 | 142.453 |
| 24 | 36.093 | 37.577 | 38.386 | 43.937 | 51.478 | 61.814 | 75.686 | 90.381 | 103.416 | 118.176 | 137.517 |
| 20-24 | 197.333 | 197.333 | 205.447 | 238.639 | 280.877 | 343.614 | 415.458 | 485.186 | 551.597 | 634.273 | 716.173 |
| 25-29 | 177.742 | 177.742 | 188.681 | 196.936 | 228.591 | 269.142 | 327.534 | 400.697 | 468.775 | 538.124 | 614.319 |
| 30-34 | 141.144 | 141.144 | 168.665 | 173.683 | 187.237 | 217.755 | 257.156 | 313.899 | 365.124 | 451.503 | 514.612 |
| 35-39 | 113.627 | 113.627 | 133.410 | 160.539 | 170.378 | 177.054 | 208.348 | 244.485 | 299.393 | 383.765 | 423.628 |
| 40-44 | 84.264 | 84.264 | 102.282 | 125.079 | 150.458 | 160.129 | 166.192 | 194.323 | 230.831 | 282.944 | 351.737 |
| 45-49 | 55.985 | 55.985 | 75.761 | 98.374 | 116.117 | 140.299 | 149.328 | 154.856 | 181.526 | 216.473 | 267.433 |
| 50-54 | 35.397 | 35.397 | 48.678 | 60.823 | 80.823 | 106.514 | 123.453 | 137.675 | 162.649 | 187.663 | 220.742 |
| 55-59 | 22.245 | 22.245 | 30.312 | 38.672 | 48.028 | 60.718 | 75.282 | 87.641 | 105.549 | 125.549 | 153.207 |
| 60-64 | 11.122 | 11.122 | 14.617 | 18.517 | 23.517 | 29.984 | 37.524 | 45.390 | 55.257 | 66.612 | 79.747 |
| 65-69 | 7.325 | 7.325 | 9.617 | 12.060 | 15.060 | 18.343 | 22.351 | 27.517 | 33.517 | 40.517 | 48.517 |
| 70-74 | 4.612 | 4.612 | 5.612 | 6.612 | 7.612 | 8.612 | 9.612 | 10.612 | 11.612 | 12.612 | 13.612 |
| 75-79 | 2.306 | 2.306 | 2.306 | 2.306 | 2.306 | 2.306 | 2.306 | 2.306 | 2.306 | 2.306 | 2.306 |
| 80+ | 0.732 | 0.732 | 0.732 | 0.732 | 0.732 | 0.732 | 0.732 | 0.732 | 0.732 | 0.732 | 0.732 |

Source: MIPLAN and Direccion General de Estadística y Censos.

Table 10: EL SALVADOR: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, 1950-2000**Target (Medium) Variant**

| YEAR | POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS) | | | DEPENDENCY RATIO (PER 1,000) | CHILD-WOMEN RATIO (PER 1,000) | SEX RATIO (M/100 FEMALES) | MEDIAN AGE (YEARS) |
|------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | TOTAL | AGED 15-64 | WOMEN 15-49 | | | | |
| 1950 | 1430.44 | 1065.218 | 465.073 | 812.4 | 0.755 | 100.6 | 15.82 |
| 1955 | 2202.432 | 1183.953 | 514.349 | 860.2 | 0.765 | 100.6 | 15.42 |
| 1960 | 2542.144 | 1326.742 | 572.830 | 917.1 | 0.779 | 100.5 | 17.56 |
| 1965 | 2942.382 | 1496.440 | 644.551 | 962.3 | 0.853 | 100.3 | 16.90 |
| 1970 | 3397.642 | 1713.857 | 742.479 | 982.5 | 0.836 | 100.2 | 16.64 |
| 1975 | 3924.095 | 1969.614 | 866.363 | 972.3 | 0.818 | 100.1 | 16.72 |
| 1980 | 4536.517 | 2318.437 | 1011.768 | 958.0 | 0.817 | 100.1 | 16.51 |
| 1985 | 5235.673 | 2762.922 | 1181.025 | 937.0 | 0.776 | 100.0 | 17.16 |
| 1990 | 5997.034 | 3143.757 | 1385.495 | 907.6 | 0.726 | 100.0 | 17.54 |
| 1995 | 6827.106 | 3655.615 | 1623.360 | 867.6 | 0.677 | 99.9 | 18.17 |
| 2000 | 7737.412 | 4238.824 | 1885.659 | 823.7 | 0.638 | 99.8 | 18.77 |

| YEAR | AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF GROWTH (PERCENT) | | IMPLIED VITAL RATES (PER 1,000) | | | ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF (IN THOUSANDS) | | NET MIGRATION RATE (PER 1,000) |
|-----------|--|----------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | EXPONENTIAL | COMPOUND | NATURAL INCREASE | CRUDE BIRTH | CRUDE DEATH | BIRTHS | DEATHS | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1950-55 | 2.634 | 2.665 | 29.40 | 49.12 | 19.72 | 507.560 | 203.745 | 3.10 |
| 1955-60 | 2.869 | 2.911 | 32.02 | 49.71 | 17.70 | 589.676 | 209.929 | 3.67 |
| 1960-65 | 2.924 | 2.967 | 32.84 | 48.51 | 15.17 | 658.293 | 208.359 | 3.91 |
| 1965-70 | 2.977 | 2.919 | 32.63 | 45.49 | 12.86 | 721.048 | 203.769 | 3.91 |
| 1970-75 | 2.931 | 2.923 | 32.86 | 43.73 | 10.88 | 800.522 | 199.369 | 4.19 |
| 1975-80 | 2.911 | 2.957 | 33.34 | 42.58 | 9.24 | 900.590 | 195.366 | 4.20 |
| 1980-85 | 2.831 | 2.895 | 32.78 | 40.57 | 7.83 | 992.556 | 191.466 | 4.10 |
| 1985-90 | 2.715 | 2.753 | 31.56 | 38.24 | 6.73 | 1075.239 | 188.478 | 4.10 |
| 1990-95 | 2.593 | 2.627 | 30.41 | 36.26 | 5.85 | 1162.625 | 187.552 | 4.02 |
| 1995-2000 | 2.485 | 2.516 | 29.49 | 34.70 | 5.21 | 1262.763 | 189.467 | 4.67 |

| YEAR | REPRODUCTION RATES | | TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (PER 1,000 WOMEN) | GENERAL FERTILITY RATE | EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH (YEARS) | | |
|-----------|--------------------|-------|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | GROSS | NET | | | MALES | FEMALES | TOTAL |
| 1950-55 | 3.150 | 2.160 | 6457.5 | 207.2 | 45.60 | 47.80 | 46.67 |
| 1955-60 | 3.325 | 2.397 | 6806.0 | 216.9 | 48.40 | 50.90 | 49.62 |
| 1960-65 | 3.543 | 2.539 | 6847.0 | 216.3 | 51.30 | 54.20 | 52.87 |
| 1965-70 | 3.237 | 2.669 | 6621.5 | 207.9 | 54.50 | 57.50 | 55.96 |
| 1970-75 | 3.085 | 2.562 | 6334.5 | 199.0 | 57.50 | 60.50 | 59.04 |
| 1975-80 | 2.933 | 2.523 | 6006.5 | 192.3 | 60.50 | 63.50 | 61.90 |
| 1980-85 | 2.710 | 2.403 | 5555.5 | 181.1 | 62.50 | 65.50 | 64.58 |
| 1985-90 | 2.490 | 2.262 | 5104.5 | 167.6 | 65.00 | 68.50 | 66.78 |
| 1990-95 | 2.310 | 2.141 | 4735.5 | 154.6 | 66.80 | 70.70 | 68.70 |
| 1995-2000 | 2.170 | 2.044 | 4448.5 | 143.9 | 68.20 | 72.40 | 70.25 |

Source: MIPLAN and Direccion General, de Estadística y Censos.

Table 10: EL SALVADOR: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, 1950-2000
(Population in Units)

Low Variant

| All Ages | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 0-4 | 1930.641 | 2202.402 | 2542.148 | 2942.382 | 3397.642 | 3915.593 | 4504.558 | 5126.202 | 5744.399 | 6355.415 | 6954.140 |
| 5 | 327.668 | 393.570 | 474.683 | 549.659 | 620.935 | 700.030 | 789.463 | 840.738 | 861.087 | 877.717 | 895.266 |
| 6 | 56.667 | 66.707 | 81.043 | 97.429 | 111.623 | 126.042 | 142.779 | 159.977 | 166.944 | 169.824 | 173.486 |
| 7 | 54.228 | 63.669 | 77.223 | 93.492 | 107.937 | 122.158 | 138.426 | 156.419 | 165.018 | 166.397 | 171.912 |
| 8 | 51.977 | 60.980 | 73.703 | 89.663 | 104.404 | 118.517 | 134.310 | 152.615 | 162.969 | 167.063 | 170.423 |
| 9 | 48.098 | 56.367 | 67.461 | 82.943 | 97.673 | 111.792 | 130.493 | 148.222 | 158.797 | 165.764 | 169.521 |
| 5-9 | 260.925 | 306.244 | 369.886 | 440.866 | 522.630 | 593.587 | 672.596 | 742.126 | 814.049 | 895.509 | 982.445 |
| 10 | 46.421 | 54.454 | 64.699 | 78.852 | 94.476 | 108.661 | 123.116 | 140.226 | 155.867 | 163.115 | 166.266 |
| 11 | 44.956 | 52.855 | 62.156 | 75.487 | 91.433 | 105.679 | 119.700 | 135.814 | 153.339 | 161.736 | 164.833 |
| 12 | 43.316 | 51.172 | 59.764 | 72.249 | 88.280 | 102.605 | 116.391 | 131.617 | 148.232 | 156.738 | 162.478 |
| 13 | 41.311 | 47.254 | 57.475 | 69.143 | 84.619 | 99.317 | 113.026 | 127.506 | 146.316 | 154.677 | 162.209 |
| 14 | 39.311 | 47.254 | 55.294 | 66.173 | 80.848 | 95.830 | 109.710 | 124.265 | 141.871 | 149.333 | 155.933 |
| 10-14 | 220.125 | 254.571 | 299.391 | 361.904 | 439.575 | 512.152 | 591.898 | 659.730 | 747.625 | 838.059 | 937.704 |
| 15 | 41.918 | 45.422 | 53.293 | 63.322 | 77.206 | 92.556 | 106.470 | 120.670 | 137.414 | 152.704 | 159.539 |
| 16 | 41.540 | 42.693 | 51.487 | 62.579 | 73.639 | 89.300 | 103.290 | 117.067 | 132.837 | 146.504 | 156.215 |
| 17 | 41.095 | 42.314 | 49.655 | 59.027 | 70.242 | 85.915 | 100.958 | 113.566 | 128.504 | 146.795 | 156.215 |
| 18 | 40.480 | 41.483 | 47.702 | 57.703 | 67.103 | 82.295 | 96.722 | 110.184 | 124.644 | 142.825 | 152.392 |
| 15-19 | 254.761 | 253.906 | 247.859 | 291.191 | 352.363 | 428.636 | 497.654 | 568.371 | 644.501 | 732.715 | 776.151 |
| 20 | 36.617 | 40.527 | 43.698 | 51.544 | 61.311 | 74.905 | 89.952 | 103.611 | 117.470 | 132.826 | 146.739 |
| 21 | 34.351 | 40.690 | 42.116 | 49.092 | 58.527 | 71.295 | 86.852 | 100.374 | 113.812 | 126.247 | 145.697 |
| 22 | 33.423 | 39.595 | 40.715 | 47.828 | 55.947 | 67.872 | 83.224 | 97.102 | 110.271 | 124.875 | 142.723 |
| 23 | 32.903 | 38.948 | 39.857 | 45.868 | 53.614 | 64.729 | 79.500 | 93.751 | 106.872 | 121.000 | 138.738 |
| 24 | 32.325 | 38.177 | 37.169 | 43.907 | 51.478 | 61.814 | 76.880 | 90.348 | 103.571 | 117.458 | 134.285 |
| 20-24 | 158.113 | 167.333 | 205.947 | 238.839 | 280.877 | 340.614 | 418.308 | 485.196 | 551.697 | 626.457 | 714.485 |
| 25-29 | 111.426 | 177.242 | 188.821 | 196.906 | 228.591 | 269.342 | 327.934 | 405.697 | 498.775 | 593.543 | 674.260 |
| 30-34 | 111.426 | 141.147 | 168.645 | 179.083 | 197.237 | 217.755 | 257.159 | 313.659 | 385.129 | 451.500 | 514.612 |
| 35-39 | 111.426 | 113.627 | 133.410 | 160.339 | 176.323 | 177.354 | 208.348 | 244.485 | 299.393 | 368.760 | 433.028 |
| 40-44 | 91.145 | 102.557 | 106.262 | 125.379 | 150.459 | 166.192 | 166.192 | 194.223 | 230.831 | 283.944 | 351.137 |
| 45-49 | 72.224 | 84.264 | 85.630 | 98.374 | 116.117 | 140.299 | 147.328 | 154.656 | 181.526 | 216.473 | 254.533 |
| 50-54 | 58.357 | 69.385 | 76.751 | 86.878 | 99.524 | 106.514 | 129.408 | 157.375 | 142.649 | 167.669 | 204.919 |
| 55-59 | 42.569 | 51.679 | 58.312 | 68.672 | 78.021 | 89.718 | 98.282 | 117.641 | 125.549 | 149.723 | 181.300 |
| 60-64 | 32.510 | 38.510 | 44.617 | 50.610 | 59.984 | 68.552 | 72.024 | 83.291 | 105.237 | 112.264 | 131.777 |
| 65-69 | 22.555 | 26.552 | 30.617 | 37.360 | 42.343 | 50.664 | 58.551 | 68.517 | 73.510 | 91.366 | 104.637 |
| 70-74 | 19.354 | 17.144 | 20.416 | 27.132 | 33.132 | 33.716 | 40.631 | 47.317 | 49.612 | 61.680 | 74.637 |
| 75-79 | 10.070 | 11.225 | 11.894 | 14.390 | 16.670 | 21.215 | 24.845 | 30.527 | 35.892 | 37.700 | 46.637 |
| 80+ | 1.736 | 8.723 | 9.820 | 10.732 | 12.495 | 14.615 | 16.138 | 21.565 | 27.036 | 32.650 | 38.595 |

Source: MIPLAN and Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos.

Table 10: EL SALVADOR: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, 1950-2000

Low Variant

| YEAR | POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS) | | | DEPENDENCY RATIO (PER 1,000) | CHILD-WOMEN RATIO (PER WOMAN) | SEX RATIO PER 100 FEMALES | MEDIAN AGE (YEARS) |
|------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | TOTAL | AGED 15-64 | WOMEN 15-49 | | | | |
| 1950 | 1,930.641 | 1,065.218 | 465.073 | 812.4 | 0.753 | 100.6 | 16.82 |
| 1955 | 2,253.432 | 1,153.953 | 514.549 | 860.2 | 0.765 | 100.6 | 17.32 |
| 1960 | 2,542.143 | 1,326.442 | 572.830 | 917.1 | 0.829 | 100.5 | 17.92 |
| 1965 | 2,942.382 | 1,496.440 | 644.551 | 960.3 | 0.853 | 100.3 | 18.50 |
| 1970 | 3,397.842 | 1,713.807 | 742.479 | 982.5 | 0.836 | 100.2 | 18.90 |
| 1975 | 3,915.543 | 1,989.614 | 866.563 | 968.0 | 0.838 | 100.1 | 19.22 |
| 1980 | 4,534.553 | 2,318.431 | 1,011.768 | 942.9 | 0.781 | 100.1 | 19.48 |
| 1985 | 5,124.202 | 2,702.922 | 1,181.025 | 896.5 | 0.712 | 100.0 | 19.72 |
| 1990 | 5,744.399 | 3,135.587 | 1,381.451 | 832.3 | 0.623 | 99.8 | 20.00 |
| 1995 | 6,355.415 | 3,621.663 | 1,606.556 | 754.6 | 0.546 | 99.7 | 20.28 |
| 2000 | 6,954.143 | 4,131.912 | 1,832.749 | 683.0 | 0.428 | 99.4 | 20.53 |

| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF GROWTH (%) | IMPLIED VITAL RATES PER 1,000 | | | ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF (IN THOUSANDS) | | NET MIGRATION RATE (PER 1,000) | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------|------|
| | EXPONENTIAL COMPOUND | NATURAL INCREASE | CRUDE BIRTH | CRUDE DEATH | BIRTHS | | DEATHS | |
| 1950-55 | 2.634 | 2.669 | 24.40 | 49.17 | 19.72 | 507.540 | 203.755 | 3.16 |
| 1955-60 | 2.869 | 2.911 | 32.62 | 49.71 | 17.70 | 565.676 | 209.926 | 3.37 |
| 1960-65 | 2.924 | 2.967 | 32.84 | 48.01 | 15.17 | 636.293 | 208.056 | 3.65 |
| 1965-70 | 2.877 | 2.919 | 31.83 | 43.45 | 12.46 | 721.042 | 203.789 | 3.91 |
| 1970-75 | 2.888 | 2.878 | 32.43 | 43.26 | 13.83 | 751.966 | 199.015 | 4.10 |
| 1975-80 | 2.803 | 2.872 | 32.25 | 41.41 | 9.15 | 671.666 | 192.704 | 4.28 |
| 1980-85 | 2.586 | 2.614 | 27.18 | 37.88 | 7.68 | 511.523 | 154.712 | 4.76 |
| 1985-90 | 2.277 | 2.303 | 27.35 | 33.90 | 6.56 | 321.370 | 178.174 | 4.76 |
| 1990-95 | 2.021 | 2.042 | 24.39 | 31.70 | 5.74 | 229.546 | 173.531 | 4.60 |
| 1995-2000 | 1.801 | 1.817 | 23.10 | 28.20 | 5.19 | 141.355 | 172.671 | 4.75 |

| REPRODUCTION RATES | TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (PER 1,000 WOMEN) | | GENERAL FERTILITY RATE | EXPECTATION OF LIFE-AT BIRTH (YEARS) | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| | GROSS | NET | | MALES | FEMALES | TOTAL | |
| 1950-55 | 3.150 | 2.160 | 6457.5 | 57.2 | 45.00 | 47.80 | 46.67 |
| 1955-60 | 3.300 | 2.397 | 6800.0 | 56.9 | 48.40 | 50.90 | 49.62 |
| 1960-65 | 3.300 | 2.539 | 6847.0 | 56.3 | 49.50 | 52.30 | 52.87 |
| 1965-70 | 3.300 | 2.609 | 6621.5 | 57.9 | 54.30 | 57.50 | 55.66 |
| 1970-75 | 3.300 | 2.724 | 6252.0 | 59.6 | 57.00 | 60.65 | 59.04 |
| 1975-80 | 3.300 | 2.827 | 5781.0 | 60.7 | 60.35 | 63.65 | 61.96 |
| 1980-85 | 3.300 | 2.910 | 5043.0 | 60.4 | 62.50 | 66.35 | 64.58 |
| 1985-90 | 3.300 | 3.038 | 4335.0 | 60.4 | 65.00 | 68.65 | 66.78 |
| 1990-95 | 3.300 | 3.157 | 3751.5 | 60.4 | 66.00 | 70.70 | 68.70 |
| 1995-2000 | 3.300 | 3.277 | 3321.0 | 60.4 | 67.20 | 72.40 | 70.25 |

Source: MIPLAN and Direccion General de Estadística y Censos.

Table 11 : 'EL SALVADOR - NUTRITIONAL STATUS^{1/}

| INCAP Functional Classification Region | Percent of Standard Weight for Height | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|------|
| | >100% | 90-100% | 80-90% | <80% |
| Northern Marginal | 28.7 | 45.8 | 22.9 | 2.6 |
| Central Marginal | 34.6 | 44.3 | 18.8 | 2.3 |
| Urban Slums | 37.0 | 46.3 | 15.3 | 1.3 |
| Coffee | 41.9 | 43.2 | 12.8 | 2.1 |
| Intensive | 51.0 | 36.8 | 11.0 | 1.1 |
| INCAP Functional Classification Region | Percent of Standard Height for Age | | | |
| | >95% | 90-95% | 85-90% | <85% |
| Northern Marginal | 23.5 | 36.8 | 28.8 | 10.8 |
| Central Marginal | 16.9 | 36.8 | 30.8 | 15.4 |
| Urban Slums | 29.7 | 37.0 | 23.9 | 9.5 |
| Coffee | 16.5 | 31.6 | 31.8 | 20.0 |
| Intensive | 26.0 | 40.4 | 23.6 | 9.9 |
| INCAP Functional Classification Region | Percent of Standard Weight for Age | | | |
| | >90% | 75-90% | 60-75% | <60% |
| Northern Marginal | 23.5 | 53.8 | 21.0 | 1.7 |
| Central Marginal | 24.2 | 59.8 | 22.5 | 2.4 |
| Urban Slums | 33.6 | 51.1 | 14.0 | 1.3 |
| Coffee | 23.1 | 54.3 | 20.4 | 2.2 |
| Intensive | 37.1 | 48.8 | 12.5 | 1.5 |

SOURCE: Preliminary results from INCAP Functional Classification Survey, 1976.

^{1/} Due to seasonal variations in rates of malnutrition, as discussed, data from the intensive region cannot be compared with that of the other four regions since it was collected in a different season.

Table 12 : TOTAL POPULATION, SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION (GRADES 1-9) AND
ACTUAL ENROLLMENTS BY DEPARTMENT
(1974)

| Department | Total Population | % | School Age Population | Enrollments | Enrollments/ School-Age Population |
|------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------------|--|
| 1. San Salvador | 806,000 | 20.52 | 195,000 | 197,000 | 101.02 |
| 2. La Libertad | 315,000 | 8.02 | 80,000 | 59,000 | 73.75 |
| 3. Cuscatlán | 167,000 | 4.25 | 44,000 | 32,000 | 72.72 |
| 4. Santa Ana | 369,000 | 9.39 | 94,000 | 68,000 | 72.34 |
| 5. Usulután | 326,000 | 8.30 | 87,000 | 61,000 | 70.11 |
| 6. San Vicente | 169,000 | 4.30 | 46,000 | 32,000 | 69.56 |
| 7. La Paz | 202,000 | 5.14 | 55,000 | 38,000 | 69.09 |
| 8. Sonsonate | 261,000 | 6.64 | 65,000 | 41,000 | 63.07 |
| 9. San Miguel | 355,000 | 9.04 | 95,000 | 57,000 | 60.63 |
| 10. Chalatenango | 191,000 | 4.86 | 51,000 | 30,000 | 58.82 |
| 11. La Unión | 249,000 | 6.34 | 69,000 | 40,000 | 57.97 |
| 12. Ahuachapán | 196,000 | 4.99 | 52,000 | 27,000 | 51.92 |
| 13. Cabañas | 146,000 | 3.71 | 41,000 | 20,000 | 48.78 |
| 14. Morazán | 174,000 | 4.43 | 46,000 | 20,000 | 43.47 |
| | 3,926,000 | 100.0 | 1,020,000 | 722,000 | 70.78 |

Table 13: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS, 1977 and 1982

| | Actual 1977 | | Projected 1982 | | Absolute Increase 1977 |
|---|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | Total | (% Age Group) | Total | (% Age Group) | |
| <u>Total Population</u> | <u>4,393,000</u> | .. | <u>5,085,960</u> | .. | <u>692,960</u> |
| -First and Second Cycle Primary Age Group | 780,302 | .. | 595,756 | .. | 115,454 |
| -Third Cycle Primary Age Group | 312,505 | .. | 358,419 | .. | 45,914 |
| -Bachillerato Age Group | 284,435 | .. | 329,454 | .. | 45,019 |
| <u>Total First and Second</u> | | | | | |
| <u>Cycle Primary Enrollments</u> | <u>690,287</u> | <u>(89)</u> | <u>793,412</u> | <u>(89)</u> | <u>103,125</u> |
| -Public | 661,296 | (85) | 760,000 | (85) | 98,704 |
| -Private | 28,991 | (4) | 33,412 | (4) | 4,421 |
| <u>Third Cycle Primary Enrollments</u> | <u>132,890</u> | <u>(43)</u> | <u>177,813</u> | <u>(50)</u> | <u>44,923</u> |
| -Public | 112,241 | (36) | 150,000 | (42) | 37,759 |
| -Private | 20,649 | (7) | 27,813 | (8) | 7,164 |
| <u>Bachillerato Enrollments</u> | <u>64,842</u> | <u>(23)</u> | <u>82,989</u> | <u>(25)</u> | <u>18,147</u> |
| -Public | 27,312 | (10) | 46,255 | (24) | 18,943 |
| -Private | 37,530 | (13) | 36,734 | (11) | -796 |

Table 14:

BED DISTRIBUTION IN HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CENTERS
OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 1975

| Establishments | Total | Medicine | Surgery | Pediatrics | Obst. | T.B. | Psychiatry | Private Patient |
|------------------------------------|-------|----------|---------|------------|--------|--------|------------|-----------------|
| Total | 5942 | 1416 | 886 | 1126 | 666 | 761 | 904 | 184 |
| Percentage Distribution | | (23.8) | (14.9) | (19.0) | (11.2) | (12.8) | (15.2) | (3.1) |
| Sub-Total Hospital | 5432 | 1218 | 809 | 1003 | 591 | 761 | 904 | 147 |
| Santa Ana | 839 | 252 | 131 | 184 | 93 | 159 | -- | 20 |
| Ahuachapan | 224 | 53 | 40 | 63 | 27 | 31 | -- | 10 |
| Sonsoriote | 309 | 66 | 55 | 58 | 43 | 76 | -- | 11 |
| Santa Tecla | 196 | 47 | 77 | 43 | 27 | -- | -- | 2 |
| Chalatenango | 109 | 29 | 30 | 37 | 12 | -- | -- | 2 |
| Rosales San Salv | 720 | 480 | 207 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33 |
| Maternidad | 273 | 11 | -- | -- | 267 | -- | -- | -- |
| B. Glocm. San Salv. | 404 | -- | -- | 404 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Neurologia (Planes de Renderos) | 495 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 495 | -- | -- |
| Psiquiatrico S.S. | 904 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 904 | -- |
| San Vicente | 207 | 64 | 57 | 51 | 25 | -- | -- | -- |
| Zacatecoluca | 212 | 42 | 46 | 64 | 20 | -- | -- | 40 |
| Usulután | 235 | 64 | 66 | 59 | 28 | -- | -- | 18 |
| San Miguel | 300 | 110 | 90 | 40 | 49 | -- | -- | 11 |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | | | |
| Health Centers | 510 | 197 | 77 | 123 | 75 | -- | -- | 37 |
| Percentage Distribution | | (38.8) | (15.1) | (24.1) | (14.7) | | | (7.3) |
| Metapan | 47 | 20 | 5 | 14 | 6 | -- | -- | 2 |
| Chalchuapa | 50 | 30 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 10 |
| Suchitoto | 60 | 23 | 7 | 20 | 10 | -- | -- | -- |
| Cojutepeque | 61 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 16 | -- | -- | -- |
| Sensuntepeque | 80 | 29 | 17 | 10 | 12 | -- | -- | 3 |
| Santiago De Maria | 79 | 21 | 12 | 25 | 11 | -- | -- | 10 |
| San Fco. Gotera | 66 | 21 | 12 | 15 | 13 | -- | -- | 4 |
| La Union | 67 | 29 | 14 | 10 | 7 | -- | -- | 8 |

Source: Ministry of Public Health, Memoria 75-76.

Table 15: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND NUMBER OF INHABITANTS/DOCTOR, 1975

| Department | Number of doctors <u>1/</u> | Number of Inhabitants per doctor | Percentage |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Cabañas | 5 | 37,478 | 0.4 |
| Chalatenango | 5 | 34,164 | 0.5 |
| Cuscatlán | 6 | 31,127 | 0.5 |
| Morazán | 7 | 30,227 | 0.7 |
| La Unión | 7 | 26,451 | 0.7 |
| La Paz | 13 | 16,611 | 1.2 |
| San Vicente | 19 | 12,042 | 1.7 |
| Ahuachapán | 21 | 11,289 | 1.9 |
| Usulután | 29 | 10,082 | 2.6 |
| La Libertad | 30 | 9,590 | 2.7 |
| Sonsonate | 34 | 8,274 | 3.1 |
| San Miguel | 54 | 7,045 | 4.8 |
| Santa Ana | 98 | 4,068 | 8.7 |
| San Salvador | <u>787</u> | <u>1,106</u> | <u>70.5</u> |
| Total Country | 1,116 | 3,779 | 100.0 |

1/ Physicians and dentists.

Table 16: RATES OF REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE
MAJOR CAUSES OF OUTPATIENT VISITS, 1975

| Type of Disease (By Priority) | Regional Rates of Outpatient Visits (per 100,000 population) | | | | |
|---|---|---------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| | Western | Central | Metropolitan | Para-Central | Eastern |
| 1) Dental diseases | 5081.2 | 3675.7 | 6858.3 | 3763.0 | 2781.0 |
| 2) Enteritis and other diarrheal diseases | 2818.7 | 2763.11 | 6059.8 | 2622.4 | 2874.3 |
| 3) Respiratory Infections | 2545.8 | 1697.6 | 7274.4 | 2621.4 | 2481.7 |

Source: Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance.

Table 17: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAJOR CAUSES OF HOSPITALIZATION, 1975

| Type of Disease (By Priority) | Regional Rates of Hospitalization (per 100.000 population) | | | | |
|---|---|---------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| | Western | Central | Metropolitan | Para-Central | Eastern |
| 1) Maternal deliveries (without mention of complications) | 10,218 | 2,944 | 13,856 | 5,512 | 7,804 |
| 2) Entéritis & other diarrheal diseases | 4,062 | 846 | 4,522 | 1,996 | 3,230 |
| 3) Other diseases of the genital urinary areas | 2,314 | 668 | 2,866 | 1,264 | 2,572 |

SOURCE: Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance.

Table 18: CRITERIA FOR FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL AREAS

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Urban Region: | 27.3% of the total population. Includes any Canton or center with 10,000 persons or more reported in the 1976 malaria population census. |
| Coffee region: | 12.6 % of the total population. Includes <u>municipios</u> where at least 1/3 of total land was used for coffee or where 2/3 of the land was used and the percentage of land for coffee exceeded the percentage used for other cash crops. |
| Intensive region: | 15% of the total population. Includes <u>municipios</u> where at least 1/3 of the total land was used for other cash crops (cane, cotton, etc.) or where more than 2/3 of the total land was used and the percentage of land utilized for other cash crops exceeds the percentage used for coffee. |
| Marginal region: | 45.0% of the total population. Included <u>municipios</u> where less than 2/3 of the land was used for agriculture except those cases where 1/3 or more of the land was utilized for either coffee or other cash crops. The marginal region was further divided into a northern and central marginal region for some analyses. |