

PN ACD-081
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GALLUP DE CENTROAMERICA

PK-ACD-081



**AID OMNIBUS
PUBLIC OPINION POLL #32
EL SALVADOR
MAY 1998**

CID

At U S A I D 's request, the Consultoria Interdisciplinaria en Desarrollo –CID/Gallup— included a series of “omnibus” questions in its 32nd Public Opinion Poll conducted in El Salvador during the 6th and 13th of May 1998. A total of 1,209 adult Salvadorans were interviewed throughout the country in a demographically representative sample of the population. The basis of the sample is the random selection of households, with only one interview per household permitted. The margin of error is ± 2.6 at a 95% level of confidence.

CID/Gallup is a private Salvadoran company that finances its studies and other services, like the present one, by offering its research products for sale. The “omnibus” service is offered to clients who wish to include private questions in the Poll. In the case of this poll, A I D chose to include question topics ranging from issues of health and water supply at the community level to the respondent's level of political activism. This report presents both the an analysis of the results of these questions, as well as a set of statistical tables included in the appendix. For the reader's convenience, all graphs and tables display a footnote that references the statistical table that serve as the basis of the material presented.

CID/Gallup would like to extend its gratitude for



A total of 1 209 Salvadorans were interviewed between the 6th and 13th of May, 1998

the support provided by U S A I D in contracting its research services, and remains at A I D 's disposal to provide additional information on any subject or issue found in this report

The Summary Table of the sample used for this study is found on the following page

Summary Table
Public Opinion Sample
El Salvador n=1,209 ^{a)}

Characteristics	%	Characteristics	%
<u>Gender</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>100</u>
Male	50	Less than 25 years old	24
Female	50	25 to 34	25
		35 to 44	20
		45 and older	31
<u>Region ^{b)}</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>100</u>
San Salvador Metro	26	None/Primary	25
Other cities	15	Primary	42
Rest of country	59	Secondary	26
		Higher	6
<u>Monthly Family Income ^{c)}</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>100</u>
Less than ¢2000	45	Doesn't work	48
¢2000 to less than ¢4500	21	Self-employed	27
¢4500 to less than ¢7500	6	Works in private sector	18
¢7500 and more	4	Works in public sector	7
No response	24		

Source Appendix, tables 1 & 2

^{a)} The n=1,209 for the entire report unless otherwise noted

^{b)} Weighting factors San Salvador 0.787, Other cities 0.604, Rest of country 1.404

^{c)} US\$ 1= ¢8.80



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Most Salvadorans have access to some healthcare provider, but financial considerations as well as proximity influence greatly the choice of which institution to visit. The majority use clinics and hospitals run by the Ministry of Public Health, especially women. ISSS and private clinics are more likely to be cited as the primary healthcare provider by people living in Greater San Salvador. This could have a lot to do with whether one enjoys permanent, full-time employment or not.

Most are somewhat satisfied with the medical attention they receive, yet they cite a need for improvements, especially in the area of medical and support personnel. Respondents consider the biggest problem to be unfriendly and poorly trained staff. Waiting times are also a problem, especially in the capital. The problem could be poor pay, and the largest group of Salvadorans agrees with the ISSS doctors' reasons for striking.

At the community level, epidemics and common diseases are the health issues that most concern the public. However, very few state that their communities have made a concerted effort to resolve the problems. Locally, medical attention, vaccination programs and fumigation are the most common "health services" provided.

The majority of Salvadoran homes report having a private source of water. However, there is a great disparity in private water sources among different areas of the country. Many obtain water from public sources, wells, rivers and springs. They spend an average of close to an hour and a half a day collecting the water they need. A little less than half of the respondents treats their water with chlorine.

Only about one in twenty participates in any organization either to improve the community or for any other reason. They rate the public services provided by the Mayor's office as "regular." The Mayor or Municipal Council infrequently

seeks the opinion of its constituents in the community in order to make a decision

There is a general lack of trust in the justice system, and in its ability to guarantee someone a fair trial

The majority indicates that they would be more likely to vote in future elections if a reform is passed to make voting more convenient by not requiring members of the same family travel to far flung places to cast their ballot

Deforestation continues to be the number one environmental problem of the country according to the largest group of Salvadoreanans

A PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER

1 Visited in the last year

Questions "When you get sick, where did you go first?" "Why do you go there to be treated?"

More than nine out of ten Salvadorans report that they visit some kind of provider of health services or medical attention (Table 1) The majority of these visit clinics or hospitals run by the Ministry of Public Health, especially women, people living in rural areas, and those with lesser levels of education

One out of five Salvadorans, when becoming ill, state that they go to a clinic or hospital managed by the ISSS ("Instituto Salvadoreño de Seguridad Social") (Table 1) These are more likely to be residents of San Salvador and citizens with a higher degree of education (Appendix, table 2)

About one out of ten visit a private clinic or hospital The use of privately run medical establishments increases as the educational level of the respondent rises The use of private clinics and hospitals appears to be on the decrease since May of last year

Table 1
Primary Health Care Provider Uses
May 1997 - May 1998
-Percentages-

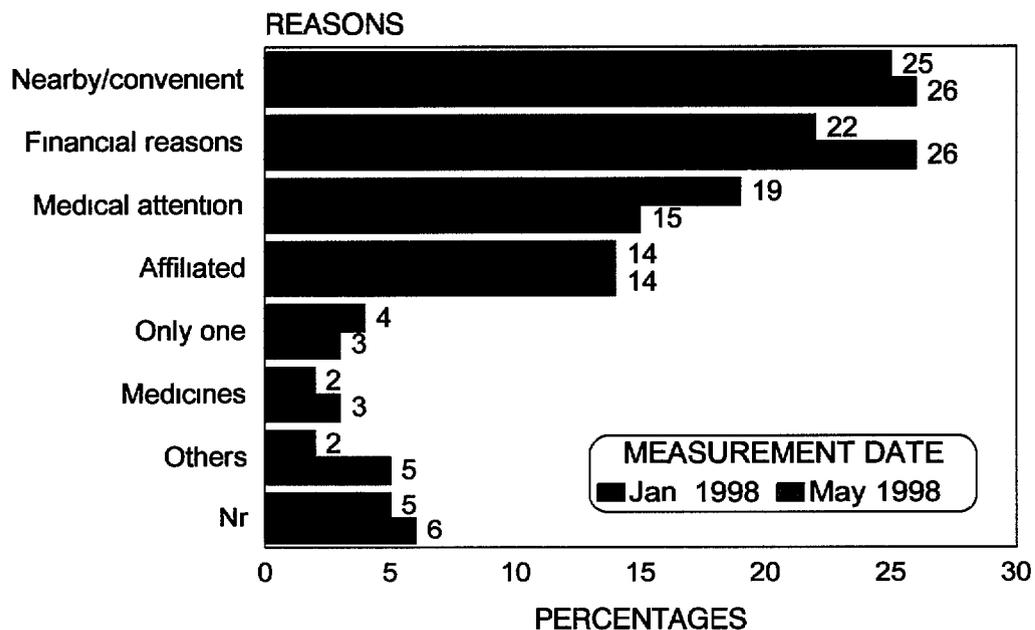
Health Facility	Measurement		
	May 1997	Jan 1998	May 1998
TOTAL	100	100	100
Ministry of Public Health Clinic/Hospital	52	53	56
ISSS Clinic/Hospital	22	15	20
Private Clinic/Hospital	20	15	11
Pharmacy*	--	3	4
None*	--	6	5
Other Health promoter, Healer	5	6	4
No response	1	2	--

Source Appendix, table 2 and previous studies * Not included as distinct options in the May 1997 study

The two principal reasons for visiting a certain type of medical services provider are considered to be its proximity to the respondent's residence, as well as for financial reasons – generally a perception that it is more economical (Graph 1) Both of these motives appear to be gaining importance with respect to January's measurement, and they are more likely to be cited by those living in rural areas of the country

Other factors that influence the choice of health provider are the quality of the "medical attention" that is given and whether the person is affiliated with some insurance or other program that pre-designates a particular medical establishment The latter reason is relatively more important among people who live in cities (Appendix, table 2)

Graph 1
Reason Uses Primary Health Care Provider
Only those that use
January-May 1998
- Percentages -



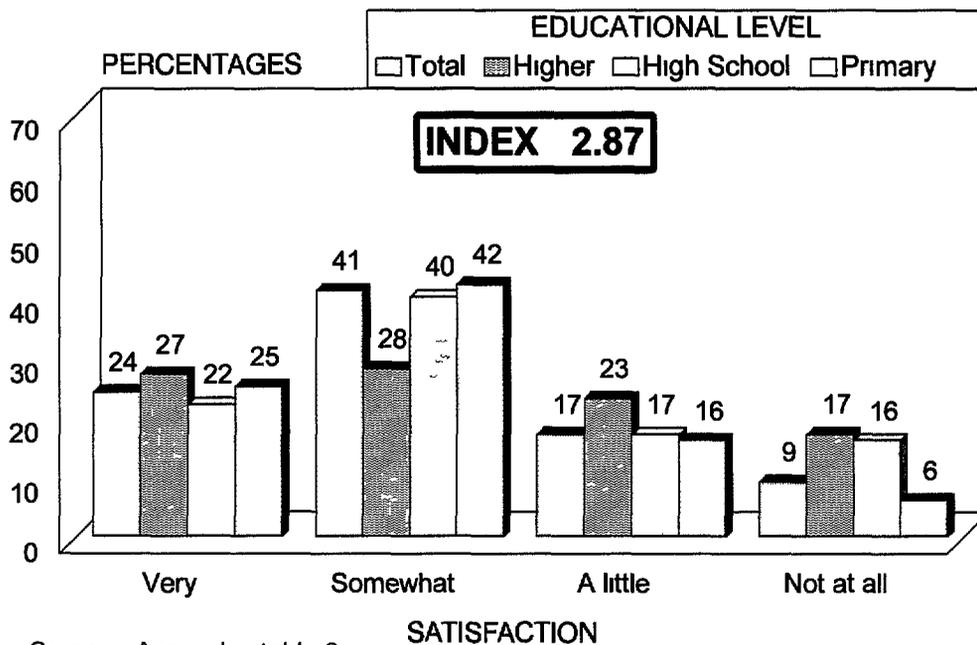
Source Appendix table 2 and previous studies

2 Satisfaction with service received

Question "Are you satisfied with the medical service/attention that you have received in the last six months?"

On average, Salvadorans are "somewhat" satisfied with the quality of medical service they have received in the last six months (Graph 2) Levels of satisfaction are higher among those living in "other cities" and those with a secondary or primary education (Appendix, table 3)

Graph 2
Satisfaction with health
service received in the last six months
- Percentages -*



Source Appendix table 3

*Index 4=very satisfied 3=somewhat 2=a little 1=not at all

If the "no responses" are eliminated, general satisfaction levels with the medical attention received reported by Salvadorans has not changed in any significant fashion between January and May of 1998 (Table 2) However, it can be observed that there has been a slight decline in the number of those who report

being “very satisfied” and a slight increase in the number of those who report being “dissatisfied ”

Table 2
Comparison of satisfaction
level with health services
January 1998 - May 1998*
-Percentages-

Satisfaction level	Measurement	
	January 1998	May 1998
TOTAL	100	100
Very satisfied	29	24
Somewhat satisfied	41	41
A little satisfied	17	17
Dissatisfied	2	9
Dk/Nr	12	9

Source Appendix, table 4 and previous studies * In January the question asked about the service “in the last year”, whereas in May it asked about the service “in the last six months ”

3 Improvement to Health Service

Question “How do you think the medical service that you receive could be improved?”

Friendlier, more attentive staff and employees is what is most needed according to the largest group of respondents (Table 3) Compared with January, there is a greater number of Salvadorans who cite the need for this improvement, especially in the “rest of the country ”

It is followed by a need for a reduction in waiting times, a factor cited by one out of five respondents It is the biggest complaint among those who live in Greater San Salvador and those with higher levels of education (Appendix, table 3)

Another improvement desired by one-fifth of the population is that the medical personnel “dedicate more time” in the attention provided to the patient

The need to improve the facilities demonstrated the largest decrease of responses between January and May – ten percentage points

Table 3
How medical attention could
be improved January-May 1998
-Percentages-

Possible Improvements	January 1998	May 1998
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Friendlier personnel	20	31
Reduce waiting time	17	22
Personnel dedicate more time	12	19
Improve the facilities	17	7
More information	5	6
Other More personnel, medic	11	10
No response	18	5

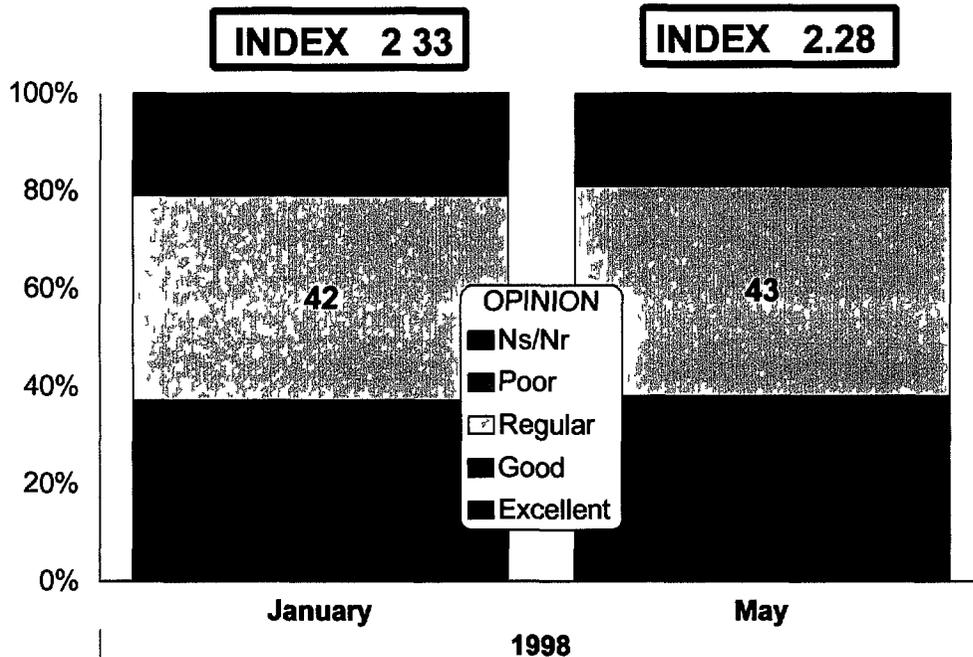
Source Appendix, table 3 and previous studies

4 Ministry of Public Health

Question "How would you rate the quality of the medical attention provided by the Ministry of Public Health?"

Most Salvadorans rate as "regular" the quality of medical attention provided by the Ministry of Public Health This has not changed significantly since January Women, people under 40 years of age and with a primary education are the most likely to evaluate the service in positive terms (Appendix, table 3)

Graph 3
Rating of medical service provided
by the Ministry of Public Health
January 1998-May 1998
-Percentages-*



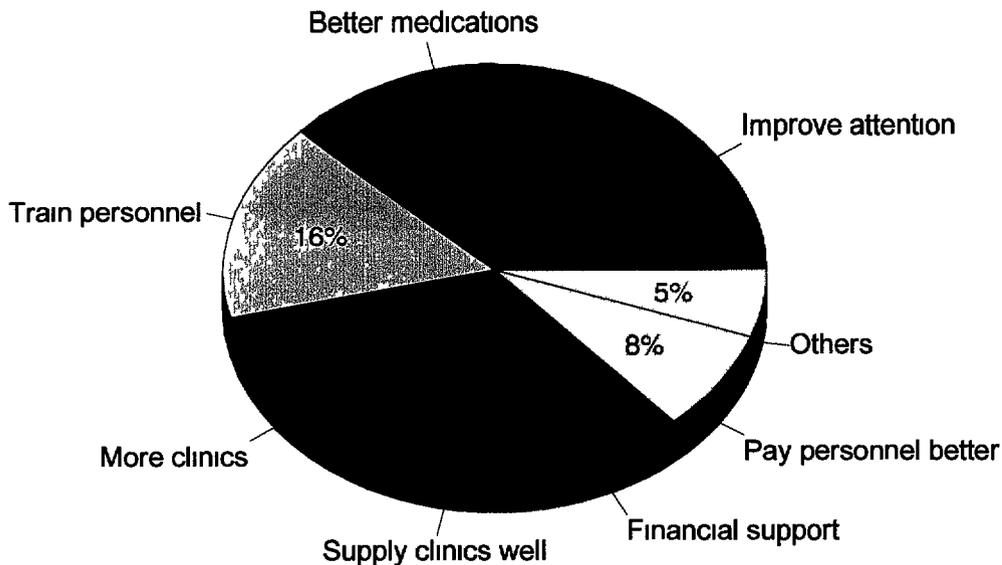
Source Appendix Table 3 and previous study
 *Index 4=excellent 3=good 2=regular 1=poor

5 Improvement in Quality and Availability of Medical Attention

Question "What needs to be done to improve the quality and availability of medical attention here in El Salvador?"

Improving the attention, the supply and quality of the medications and the training of the personnel would go a long way to improving the quality and availability of medical service according to the majority of Salvadorans who responded. Those in Greater San Salvador are the most likely to have an opinion about how to improve the service. Nearly half of those in the "rest of country" did not have an opinion.

Graph 4
Things that need to be done to improve
the Quality and Availability of Medical Attention
Only those who answer
-n=729-/-Percentages-



Source Appendix Table 4

6 ISSS Doctors Strike

Question "With regards to the recent ISSS doctors strike, do you believe the doctors position was the correct one?"

The largest group of Salvadorans believe that the ISSS doctors who went on strike were correct in their actions (Table 4) The level of agreement with the doctors' actions increases as the respondent's level of education rises

Table 4
Agreement with ISSS Doctors Strike
by educational level of the respondent
-Percentages-

Agrees with Doctors	TOTAL	Educational Level		
		Primary	Secondary	Higher
Yes	37	30	50	56
No	25	24	29	31
Does not know	29	36	16	9
No response	9	10	5	4

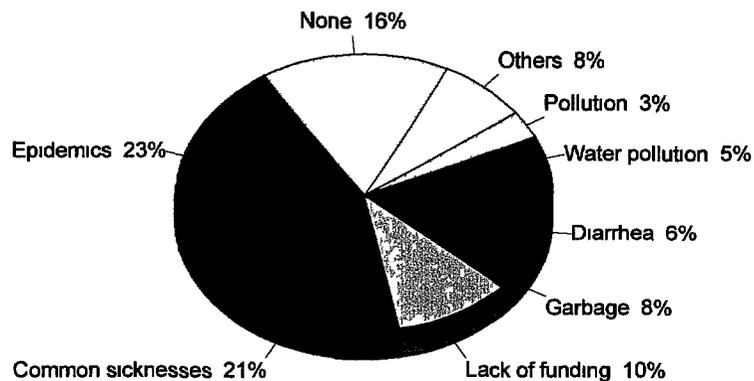
B HEALTH IN THE COMMUNITY

1 Principal Problem

Question "What are the major health problems here in your community?" "What has your community done to confront and resolve these health problems?"

Insect and animal-caused epidemics (dengue, cholera, etc), as well as common sicknesses, are the major health problems facing Salvadoran communities (Graph 5) Both are cited more frequently by residents of Greater San Salvador Lack of funding is a problem that is more present in the minds of people living in rural areas and those with a primary education (Appendix, table 1)

Graph 5
Major health problems facing the community
Only those who answered
-n=926-/- Percentages -



Source Appendix Table 1

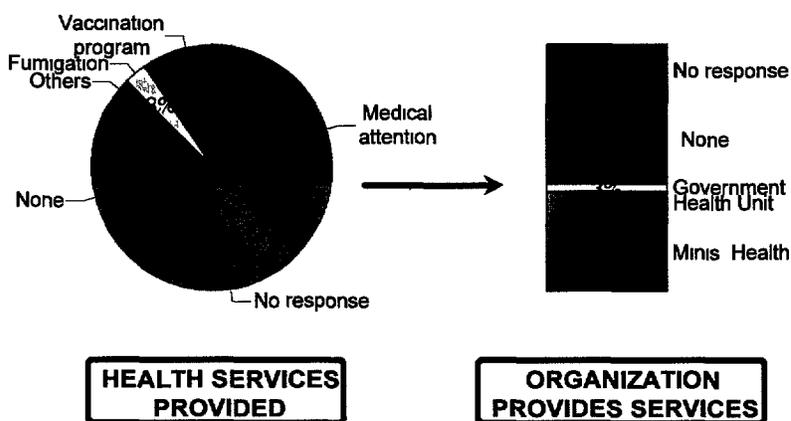
Only a little more than one out of ten respondents states that his/her community has done something to resolve problems related with health issues – mostly fumigation, talking with the mayor and ask for a visit by a health unit

2 Health Services Provided & by Which Organization

Questions "Please mention the health related services provided here in your community?" "Please mention the organization that provides these services?"

Medical attention is the health-related service most often mentioned by the largest group of Salvadorans (Graph 6) Medical attention includes all that is provided by clinics, hospitals and health units Other health services cited include programs for vaccinations and fumigation Approximately one-fourth of the respondents stated that there is no health service provided in their community, and another one out of four did not respond

Graph 6
Community Health services provided
and by which organization
- Percentages -



Source Appendix tables 1 &2

The Ministry of Public Health is the institution that is most attributed with the provision of health services at the local level

A. PRINCIPAL PROBLEM

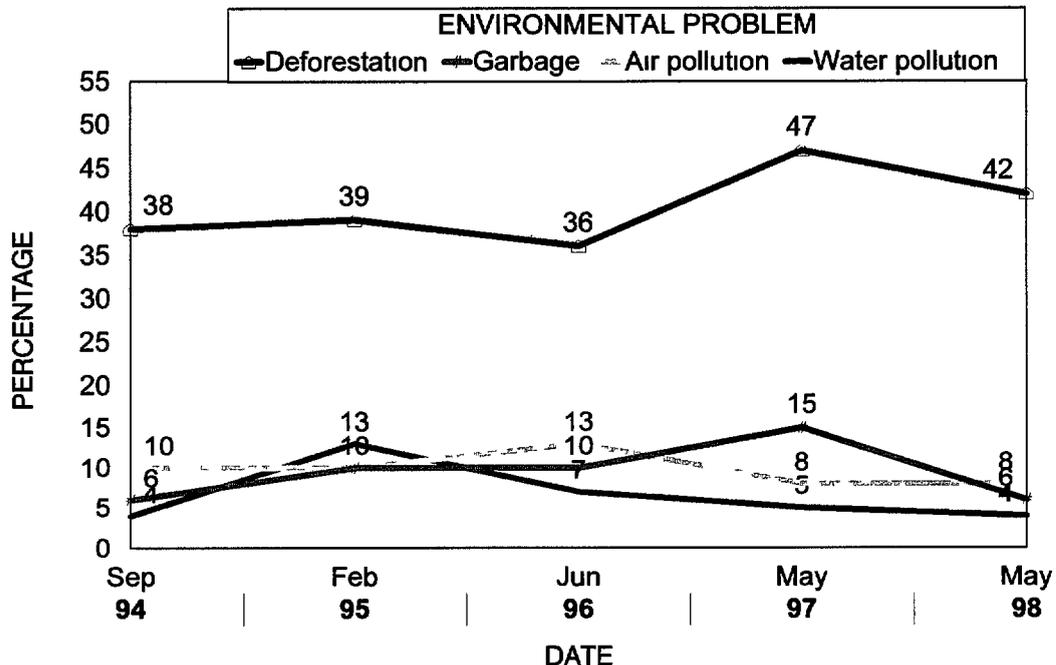
1 General

Question "Which is El Salvador's main environmental problem?"

Deforestation continues to be the environmental problem that most Salvadorans cite as the country's main challenge (Graph 7). However, compared with January, the number of respondents with this opinion dropped five percentage points. It is mentioned more frequently by men, residents of Greater San Salvador and those with a secondary or higher level of education.

Other environmental problems that are mentioned include air and water pollution and the treatment of garbage.

Graph 7
Principal Environmental Problem of the Country
September 1994, February 1995, June 1996, May 1997 & May 1998
- Percentages -



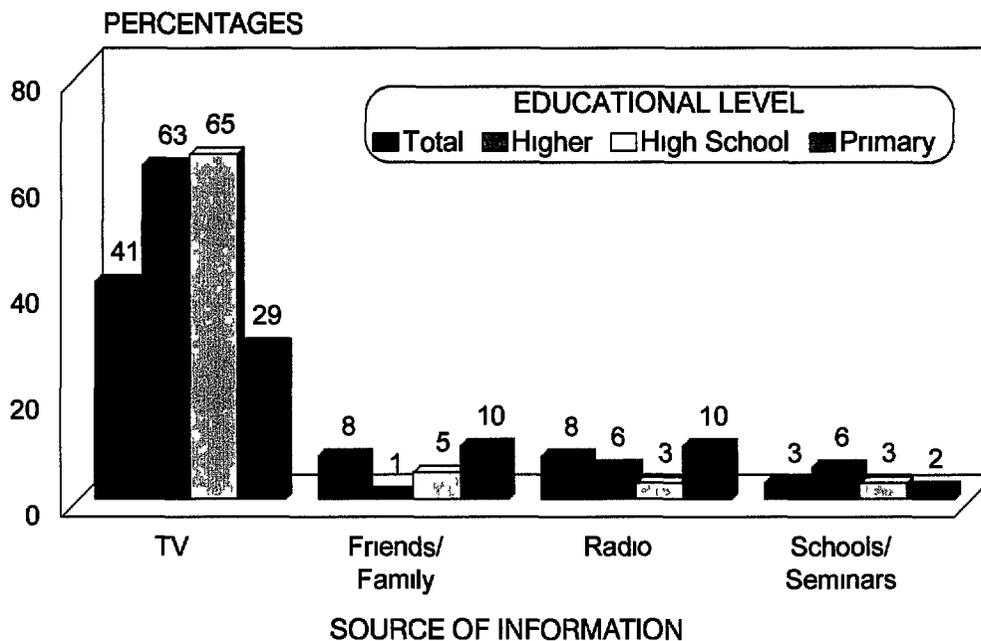
Source: Appendix, table 4 and previous studies

2 Source by which became aware of Environmental Problem

Questions "From which information source did you obtain knowledge about the main environmental problem?"

Four out of ten Salvadorans gain their knowledge about the main environmental problem from television, especially those living in the capital and with a secondary or higher educational level (Graph 8, Appendix, table 4) Those living in rural areas, as well as those with a primary education, are more likely to obtain their information from friends, family and the radio

Graph 8
Source by which obtained Information about
Principal Environmental Problem
- Percentages -



Source Appendix table 4

3 Other Environmental Problems

Question "In your opinion, which is the second most important environmental problem?" "And the third most important?"

When combining all three responses dealing with the country's principal environmental problem, three out of five Salvadorans mention deforestation. It is followed by air and water pollution, garbage disposal issues and pollution in general.

One third of the population is unable to mention a single environmental problem, something that is much more likely to occur in areas outside of Greater San Salvador.

Table 5
Principal Environmental Problems
First, Second and Third Responses
-Percentages-

Problem	Response			TOTAL
	First	Second	Third	
Deforestation	42	14	5	61
Air pollution	8	6	6	20
Water pollution	4	10	6	20
Garbage	6	8	5	19
Pollution (in general)	5	7	3	15
Others	3	5	6	14
None/No response	32	50	69	--

Source: Appendix, tables 4 & 5

A SUPPLY

1 General

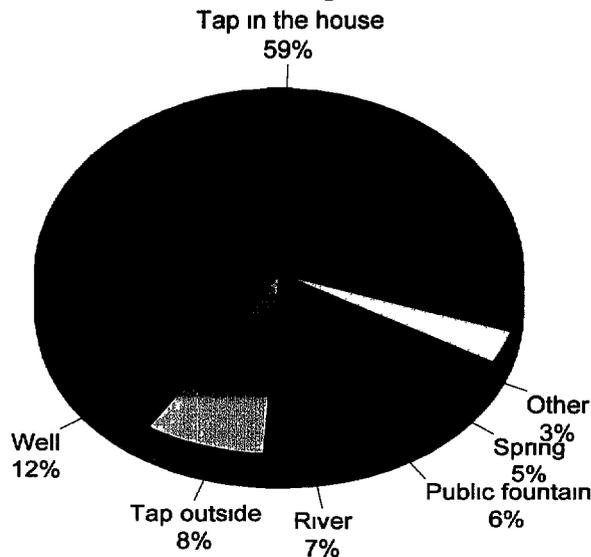
Question "What is your supply of water in this house?"

The majority of the respondents enjoy water that is supplied into the home (Graph 9) However, the number of homes with water is significantly different by region of the country In Greater San Salvador, 97% of the households report that they have an internal supply, whereas only 39% of homes in the "rest of country" have water (Appendix, table 5)

One out of ten Salvadorans obtain their water from a well, a source that is much more common in rural areas Other important sources include the outside fountain, the public fountain, rivers and springs

Over the last two years the incidence of a private source of water in the home does not reflect much change, if any at all (Table 6)

Graph 9
Source of water for the home
- Percentages -



Source Appendix table 5

Table 6
Principal Sources of Water Supply
February 1995, January 1996, January 1998 & May 1998
- Percentages -

Water source	Measurement			
	Feb 1995	Jan 1996	Jan 1998	May 1998
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
In-home fountain	58	62	62	59
Well	8	13	7	12
Fountain outside	11	3	7	8
Public fountain	9	9	7	6
River	2	3	7	7
Spring	--	3	6	5
Other/Doesn't know	12	7	4	3

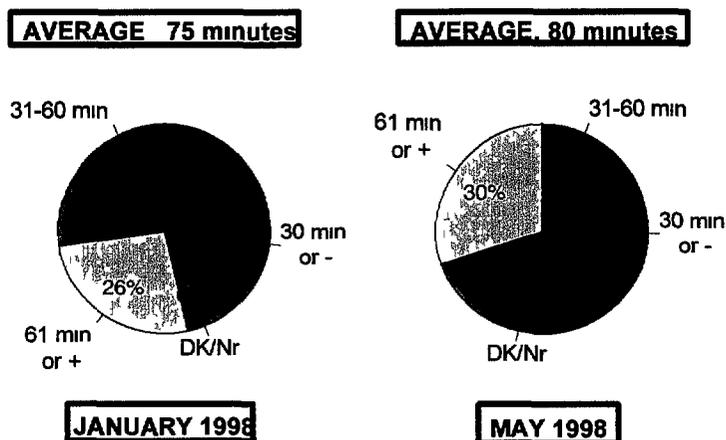
Source Appendix, table 5 and previous studies

2 Amount of time collecting water

Question "If you do not have a source of water in your house, how long does it take you every day to obtain it?"

The majority of those who have to obtain their water outside their home spend 31 or more minutes a day collecting it (Graph 10) And, on average, they spend 80 minutes daily in this chore

Graph 10
Time required to obtain water for home January - May 1998
Only those who collect water
-Percentages-



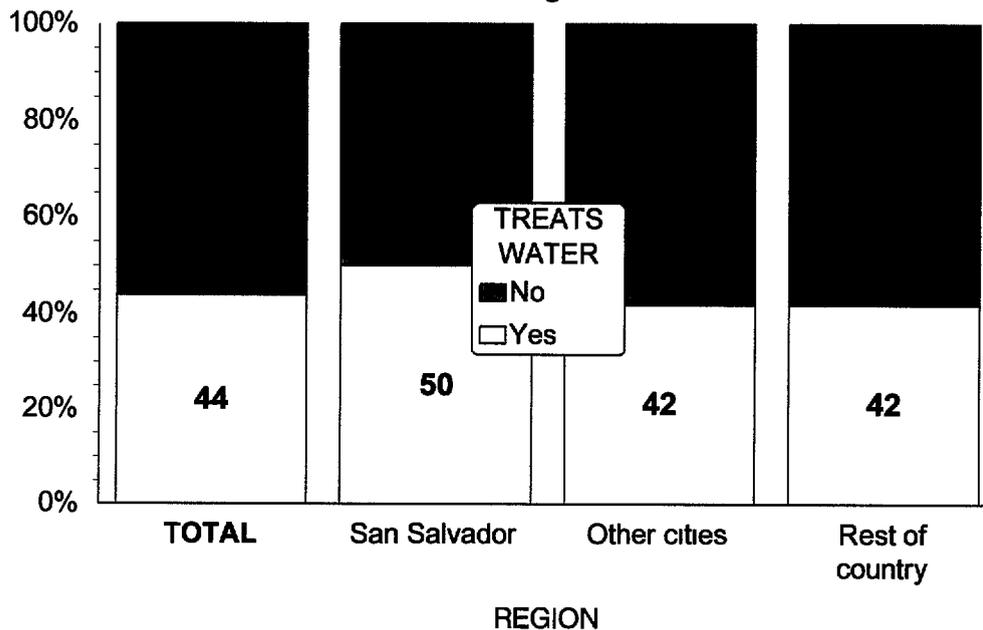
Source Appendix table 6 and previous study

3 Treatment of Household water

Question "Do you treat the water you use in your for drinking or cooking with chlorine?"

The treatment of the home's drinking and cooking water with chlorine is practiced by two out of five Salvadoran homes (Graph 11) It is more likely to be carried out in Gran San Salvador, and in households where the respondent has at least some university education (Appendix, table 7)

Graph 11
Treat Drinking and Cooking Water
with Chlorine by region
-Percentages-

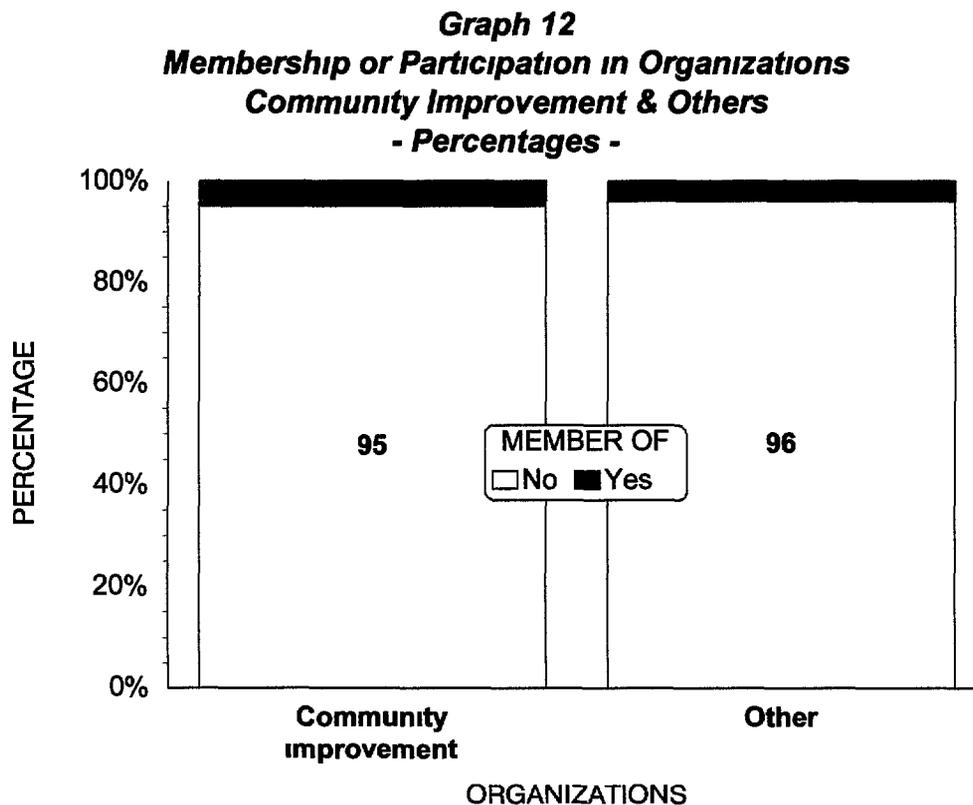


Source Appendix Table 7

A PARTICIPATION IN GROUPS

Questions "Are you a member or do you participate in any committee for the betterment of the community?" "Are you a member or do you participate in any other organizations (not including religious or political groups), such as for health, education, credit, production/marketing cooperative, producers' association?"

One out of twenty respondents is a member or participates in either an organization dedicated to the improvement of the community or in some other type of non-religious or -political group (Graph 12) Participation is slightly greater among men and those with higher education (Appendix, table 7)



Source Appendix Table 7

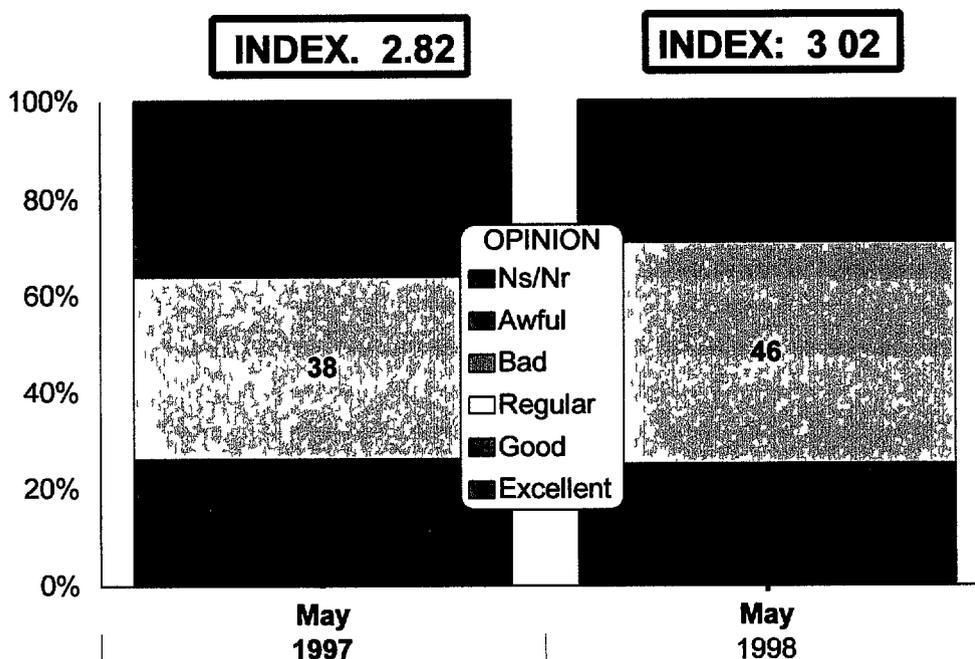
B MAYOR/MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

1 Quality of Service provided by the Mayor's Office

Question "Would you say that the services provided by the Mayor's Office to the community are ?"

On average, Salvadorans rate the services provided by the Mayor's office as "regular" (Graph 13) One out of four state the services are "excellent" or "good"

Graph 13
Opinion of Services provided
by Mayor's Office
May 1997 - May 1998
-Percentages-/-Index-*



Source Appendix Table 8 and previous study
 *Index 5=excellent 4=good 3=regular 2=bad 1=awful

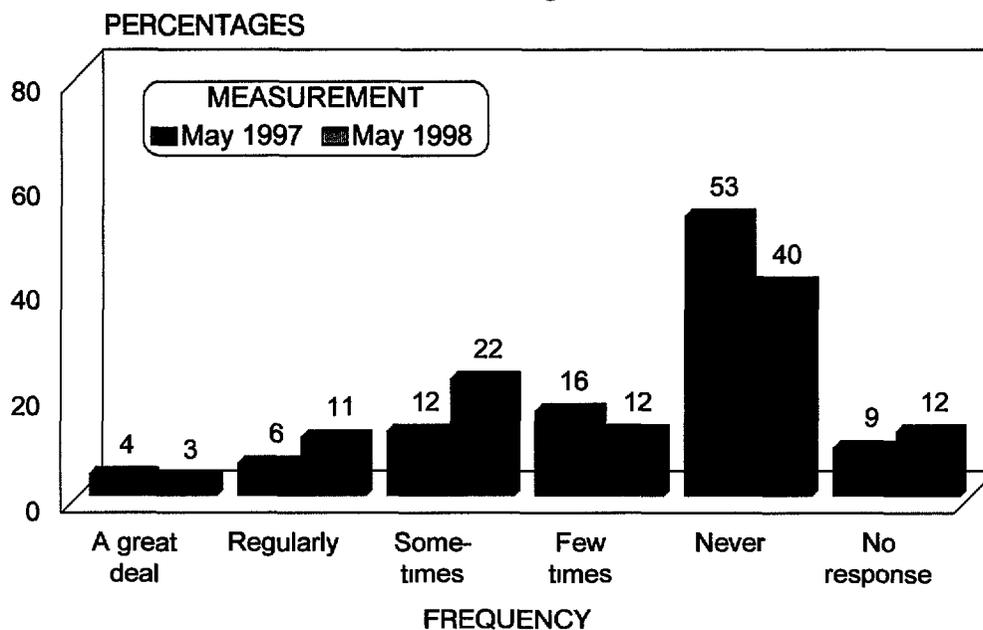
2 Mayor or Municipal Council seek Community Opinion

Question "In the last year, how often did the Mayor or the Municipal Council seek the opinion of the community in order to make a decision on an issue?"

In comparison with May of last year, it appears that the Mayors and Municipal Councils of the country have begun to consult the opinion of the respective communities that they serve (Graph 14) Still, 40% of the respondents state that neither the Mayor or the Municipal Council ever seek the opinion of their community

Consultation with citizens is more likely to occur outside of Greater San Salvador (Appendix, table 8)

Graph 14
Frequency sought Community Opinion
May 1997 - May 1998
-Percentages-



Source Appendix table 8 and previous study

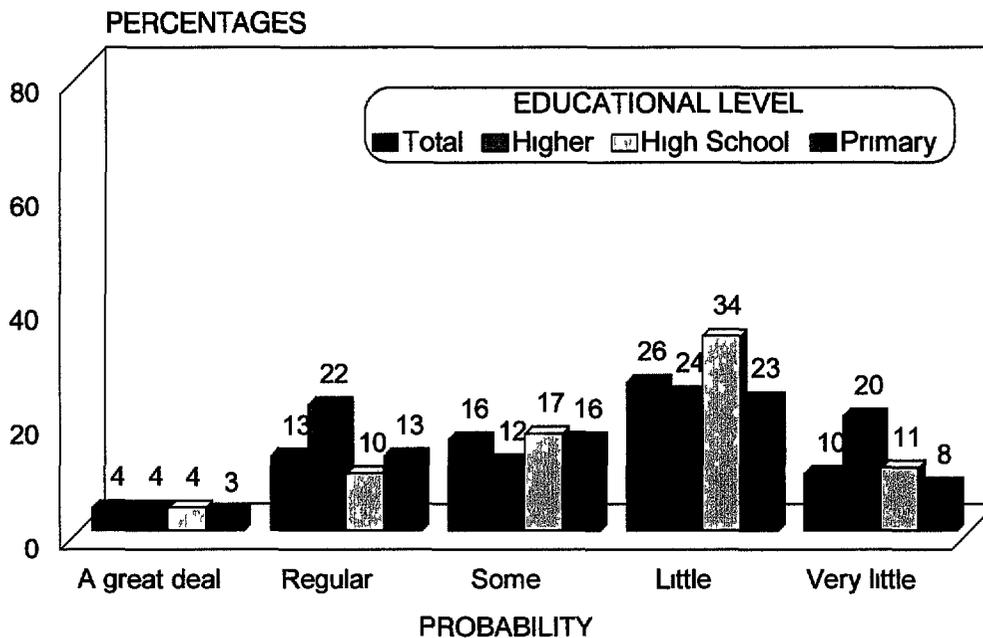
A JUSTICE SYSTEM

1 Guarantee of a Fair Trial

Question "To what degree do you believe that the Salvadoran tribunals of justice (the place where the judges and lawyers are) guarantee a fair trial?"

The majority of Salvadorans have "some" or less faith in that the justice system can guarantee a fair trial (Graph 15). The greater the educational level of the respondent, the less confidence he or she has in the guarantee of a fair trial.

Graph 15
Probability Justice System provides a
Fair Trial by educational level of respondent
-Percentages-



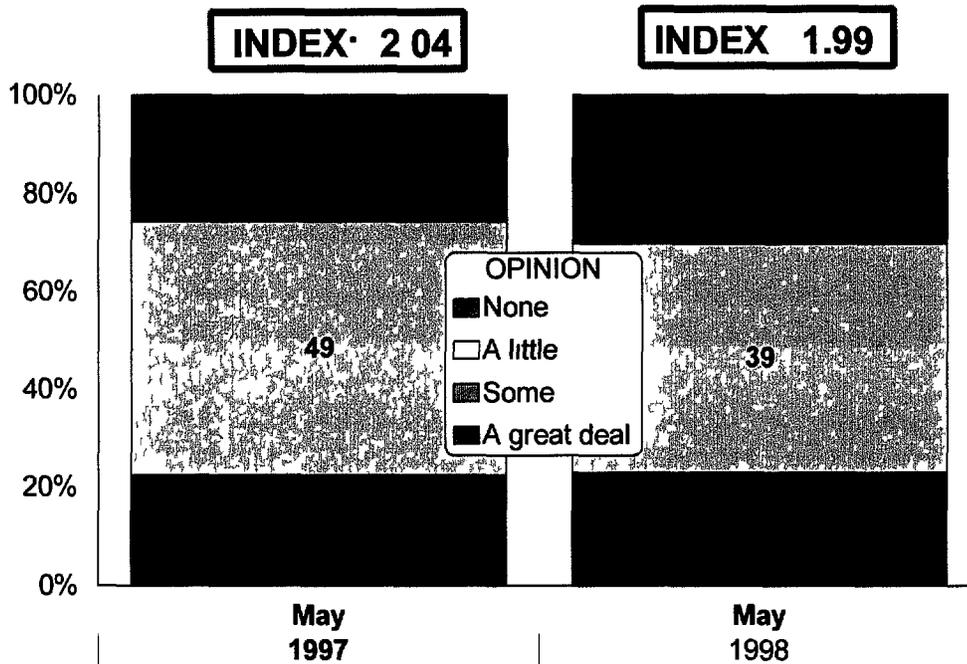
Source: Appendix table 7

2 Trust in the Justice System

Question "How much confidence do you have in the justice system of our country?"

In general, Salvadorans have only a "little" confidence in their justice system (Graph 16). In comparison with the measurement conducted in May 1997, the level of trust in the justice system has not wavered. One out of four respondents has no confidence at all in the system.

Graph 16
Confidence in Justice System
Only those with an opinion
May 1997 - May 1998
-Percentages-/Index-*



Source: Appendix Table 8 and previous study
 *Index: 4=a great deal 3=some 2=a little 1=none

B. INFLUENCE OF REFORM ON VOTING INTENTION

Question "Here in our country family members that live in the same home do not necessarily vote at the same table and some complain that they have to travel from one place to another. Some are proposing that the present system should be reformed, whereby the whole family would go to the same table near their home. With regards to you and your family, if they approve the reform would you be more or less likely to vote?"

The majority of Salvadorans are more likely to vote if the reform to accommodate families to a nearby voting table is passed (Table 7). An increased likelihood of voting is greatest among residents of Greater San Salvador, and those with a secondary or university education (Appendix, table 8).

Table 7
Likelihood to vote if pass reform
by Region
-Percentages-

Likelihood	TOTAL	Region		
		San Salvador	Other cities	Rest of country
Greater	69	81	67	64
Lesser	11	8	11	12
Does not know	15	8	16	18
No response	5	3	6	6

Source: Appendix, table 8

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The Public Opinion Poll of El Salvador uses a national sample. The population is divided into three primary areas: San Salvador, Other Cities (Department heads) and Rest of Country (small towns and rural areas).

In May 1998, among the localities visited include Chalchuapa, Metapan, Acajutla, Cojutepeque, Atiquizaya, Ojos de Agua de Chalatenango, Yaque de la Libertad, Paisnal de San Salvador, Santa Cruz, Michapa de Cuscatlan, Ilobasco, Puerto El Triunfo de Usulután, Corinto de Morazan, Conchagua de la Unión.

POPULATION

The population to be interviewed is all citizen residents, 18 years of age or older. The latest projections on the number of inhabitants per Department or "Municipio" produced by the last Population Census serves as the population framework.

SAMPLE

The sample is generated in various stages. First, the Department or "municipio" is selected in a random fashion, and proportional to the population size of each region. That way, a Department that makes up 10% of the population would have approximately 10% of the segments where interviews will be conducted. In the second stage, a block or segment of households are selected randomly. Once there, respondents are selected based on cuotas for sex and age, representative of the population. Only one person per household is interviewed. The results have a 95% confidence level, with a margin of error of $\pm 2.6\%$.

FIELD WORK

The interview is conducted personally or by telephone. For sampling, the El Salvador Telephone Directory and the census segments produced by the "Instituto de Estadística y Censos de El Salvador" were used. The samples were obtained in a multi-stage process. In the first stage, the primary sampling units (PSU), the districts, were selected using a proportional probability of size method (PPS). Then the segments in each one of these units was selected, where the interviews were conducted. The samples for telephone interviews were obtained using the ANTEL telephone book.

The respondents were interviewed between 13:00 and 21:00 hours. They were selected using quotas for sex and age, correspondent to each segment in the sample. That way a representative sample of the population is obtained by sex, age and place of residence.

The data has been weighted to reflect the general population, by way of the three previously mentioned geographical strata. Although unequal probabilities are used at first to obtain a large enough sample for each area.

The interview is based on a pre-structured questionnaire, and the interviewers are given training beforehand on its application. Every interviewer has at least completed high school.

Each segment is validated afterwards by a supervisor, by way of the re-visit or a telephone call. The objective is to verify the quality of the information obtained by the interviewer. CID guarantees that a minimum of 40% of the work of each interviewer is validated, and that each one's work does not represent more than 10% of the total.

PROCESSING

The majority of the questionnaire consists of closed-end questions and comes pre-coded. A guide is then prepared for the open-end questions.

Once the information is collected, it is coded and data-processed in San Jose, Costa Rica. It is then processed using the SPSS statistical package for Windows 6.0. The report was written in Word for Windows and the graphs in Harvard Graphics.

F COMPARTE PROCESO OPSAL32 OMNAID32 DOC FJD 1/6/98

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EL SALVADOR, # 32
May 1998

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Level of satisfaction with health services received in the last 6 months
How could health services received be improved
Rating of the quality of medical attention provided by the Ministry of Health
Whether ISSS doctors were right in striking

Table.....4
What is needed to improve the quality and availability of health services in El Salvador.
Principal environmental problem of the country
Source by which became aware of that problem

Table5
Second-most important environmental problem
Third principal environmental problem
Way in which obtains water for the home

Table6
Time spent daily obtaining water for the home

Table7
Treatment of household water with chlorine
Member or has participated in a community improvement organization
Member or has participated in other organizations
To what degree do you think that the tribunals of justice guarantee a fair trial

Table8
Rating of services provided by the Mayor's office
Frequency in which the Mayor or Municipal Council seeks opinion of the community in decision-making
Level of trust in justice system of the country
Effect of voting reform on the likelihood of voting in future elections.

	TOTAL	REGION		SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDAD			EDUCACION			SIT FAMILIAR			
		METRO	OT/C	RESTO	MASC	FEME	-24	25-39	40Y+	PRIM	SECD	SUP	PEOR	IGUAL	MEJ
P58 MAYORES PROB DE SALUD															
NR	23 4	8 3	26 7	29 3	24 6	22 3	23 8	22 5	24 1	26 8	18 2	8 9	23 1	25 2	17 6
Plagas	20 1	30 3	22 3	15 1	20 1	20 1	22 3	18 9	19 8	17 7	23 9	29 8	20 0	20 8	17 9
Basura	6 6	14 0	5 7	3 5	6 7	6 4	7 8	6 5	5 9	5 2	9 5	8 7	6 1	7 6	4 1
Agua contaminada	4 5	3 8	7 0	4 1	4 8	4 1	5 2	3 6	4 8	4 8	4 0	2 8	4 9	4 1	4 3
Enfermedades comunes	18 6	26 5	13 7	16 3	17 7	19 4	15 7	20 1	18 9	17 0	18 4	35 3	14 6	20 6	26 2
Diarrea	5 6	6 5	8 0	4 5	7 6	3 5	5 3	7 0	4 4	3 4	9 5	12 5	5 1	5 6	7 6
Gastos de salud	8 9	2 0	7 3	12 4	10 1	7 8	6 4	10 3	9 2	11 1	3 9	6 4	12 9	6 0	4 7
Falta agua potable	2 3	1 0	2 7	2 8	1 9	2 7	2 0	1 8	2 9	2 8	1 5	0	3 2	1 8	5
No hay letrinas	1 4	3	1 3	2 0	2 0	8	1 8	2 1	6	1 9	0	1 8	2 7	2	1 1
Contaminacion	2 8	6 8	1 3	1 4	1 9	3 7	3 3	2 5	2 6	1 8	4 7	5 1	2 7	2 6	3 5
Otras	3 1	2 8	1 3	3 7	3 2	3 1	2 4	3 1	3 5	3 6	2 3	1 0	3 5	2 7	3 2
Ninguno	14 0	16 8	14 7	12 6	12 3	15 6	16 0	12 6	14 0	14 0	14 3	12 3	12 4	14 1	19 9
P59 HA HECHO COMUNIDAD															
NR	19 1	6 8	32 0	21 2	17 5	20 6	20 1	20 5	17 2	21 3	14 5	13 9	20 7	17 9	17 0
Nada	43 6	54 8	37 7	40 3	43 4	43 8	41 1	47 2	42 0	41 6	47 7	48 6	45 7	41 1	45 4
Fumigar	5 6	8 0	7 0	4 1	5 9	5 2	6 7	5 1	5 3	3 6	9 9	8 7	4 5	5 9	8 4
Vacunacion	8	8	1 0	8	6	1 1	1 2	1 0	4	8	6	2 0	3	1 5	0
Unidad de salud	4 1	6 0	2 3	3 7	5 3	2 9	2 7	2 9	6 1	4 2	3 3	6 9	4 1	4 3	3 2
Hablar con Alcaldia	2 3	3 5	1 3	2 0	1 9	2 6	2 7	2 4	1 9	2 2	2 6	1 8	3 0	2 0	6
Recoger basura	8	1 5	1 7	2	1 0	5	8	6	8	6	9	1 8	6	1 1	0
Asociaciones	8	8	7	8	9	6	5	3	1 3	1 0	4	0	5	1 2	0
Otros	1 9	2 8	3	2 0	1 9	1 9	2 0	1 7	2 1	2 0	1 2	3 8	1 9	1 2	5 2
Ninguno	21 5	16 5	16 0	25 1	22 0	21 1	22 8	18 5	23 5	23 1	19 7	12 5	18 9	24 2	21 3
P60 SERVICIO DE SALUD															
NR	21 0	7 3	21 7	26 9	23 6	18 4	23 8	19 7	20 5	24 6	13 6	13 6	19 2	22 6	22 1
Ninguno	26 7	35 8	19 3	24 6	25 9	27 4	22 6	26 7	29 1	26 1	26 3	33 9	31 5	21 9	26 8
Prog vacunacion	11 8	7 8	18 7	11 8	11 9	11 7	12 0	11 7	11 7	11 8	13 0	6 4	8 7	14 4	13 2
Clinica de salud	35 1	42 5	34 3	32 0	33 7	36 5	37 4	34 4	34 3	32 7	39 8	41 2	35 3	36 2	29 3
Fumigacion	3 5	3 0	6 3	2 9	3 5	3 5	2 5	3 6	4 0	3 0	4 5	3 8	3 3	3 6	3 7
Clinicas priv	1 2	2 8	1 7	4	9	1 4	1 0	1 6	9	1 2	9	2 6	7	1 3	2 9
Tren aseo privado	7	1 8	7	2	6	8	7	1 0	3	1	1 9	1 8	1 0	5	0
Otros	1 7	1 5	1 3	2 0	1 2	2 3	1 1	3 0	1 0	1 7	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 2	3 2
Total															
TOTAL	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
BASE SIN POND	1209	400	300	509	605	604	300	425	484	758	355	96	521	550	138

C I D DE LATINOAMERICA**PONDERADO

	TOTAL	REGION		SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDAD			EDUCACION			SIT FAMILIAR			
		METRO	OT/C	RESTO	MASC	FEME	-24	25-39	40Y+	PRIM	SECD	SUP	PEOR	IGUAL	MEJ
P61 ORGANIZACION PRESTA SERV															
NR	19 7	17 5	25 0	19 3	21 0	18 3	21 2	21 0	17 5	20 5	17 3	20 2	19 0	20 8	17 5
Ninguno	6 3	12 5	3 7	4 3	4 8	7 9	6 7	5 4	7 0	6 0	7 0	7 1	7 1	5 4	7 5
Ministerio de Salud	29 3	20 0	43 0	29 9	28 4	30 2	28 5	30 3	28 9	27 1	33 0	37 0	28 5	30 0	29 3
Unidad de salud	8 5	10 0	7 0	8 3	8 6	8 4	10 0	7 8	8 2	7 5	11 6	6 6	8 3	8 7	8 4
Gobierno	5 7	10 3	4 3	4 1	4 9	6 6	6 3	6 8	4 4	6 4	4 6	4 0	5 6	6 7	2 4
Clinicas privadas	7	2 3	7	0	5	9	7	9	5	4	1 2	1 0	4	4	2 9
Alcaldia	7	2 0	3	2	5	9	3	5	1 1	6	1 2	0	1 1	4	0
Otros	1 5	2 3	1 0	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 3	1 2	2 1	1 6	1 9	0	1 3	1 4	2 9
Ninguno	27 6	23 3	15 0	32 6	29 8	25 3	25 1	26 1	30 3	30 0	22 1	24 1	28 7	26 1	29 1
P62 ADONDE VA CDO ESTA ENFERMA															
NR	4	0	3	6	6	2	0	5	6	3	6	0	5	3	5
Clinica Ministerio	55 9	44 8	50 0	62 3	51 8	60 0	55 6	55 5	56 4	63 0	44 7	27 3	64 8	50 2	43 2
Clinica ISSS	19 7	28 5	24 3	14 7	20 2	19 2	19 6	21 2	18 5	14 8	28 8	34 8	15 1	22 4	27 6
Clinica privada	11 3	15 5	18 7	7 7	12 6	10 1	11 0	12 6	10 4	8 3	15 5	25 8	7 8	13 2	18 2
Promotor salud	5	0	0	8	5	5	5	3	6	7	0	0	3	8	0
Curandero	2	3	3	2	4	1	0	1	5	3	0	8	1	3	5
Farmacia	4 2	5 5	1 0	4 5	4 2	4 3	7 3	3 3	3 2	3 8	5 4	3 8	4 4	4 2	4 0
Ninguna parte	5 4	3 3	2 0	7 3	6 6	4 3	4 1	4 3	7 2	7 0	2 3	2 0	5 3	5 9	4 0
Otro	2 2	2 3	3 3	2 0	3 2	1 3	1 9	2 1	2 6	1 8	2 6	5 4	1 7	2 8	2 2
P63 PORQUE VA A ESE LUGAR															
NR	6 3	2 3	5 0	8 4	6 9	5 8	4 4	6 9	7 0	8 1	2 7	2 8	7 1	5 9	4 9
Atencion rapida	15 2	16 8	22 0	12 8	15 6	14 8	16 4	15 0	14 6	11 8	22 1	22 0	11 8	17 1	21 3
Economico	25 7	24 8	19 7*	27 7	24 7	26 8	29 2	24 0	25 1	27 8	22 9	16 1	28 3	24 9	18 6
Medicinas	2 9	3 0	1 7	3 1	2 4	3 3	2 4	3 8	2 4	3 1	2 8	1 0	2 1	3 1	5 0
Afiliado	14 4	23 0	20 0	9 2	16 0	12 8	13 7	17 5	12 1	9 3	23 3	32 0	11 1	16 2	20 9
Comodo	25 7	19 5	24 0	28 9	24 1	27 3	24 1	23 5	28 7	30 3	16 2	16 1	30 5	23 2	16 6
No confia en															
hospitales	1 5	3 0	2 3	6	1 4	1 6	1 3	1 9	1 2	1 2	1 9	2 3	1 4	1 8	5
Si no es grave	6	1 5	0	4	6	6	7	1 1	2	7	5	0	7	7	0
Unica opcion	2 9	1 8	2 3	3 5	2 4	3 4	2 1	3 1	3 2	3 0	3 1	1 0	3 4	1 7	6 0
Otros	2 5	3 3	1 7	2 4	3 1	1 8	3 6	1 9	2 3	1 9	3 6	3 8	2 1	2 5	3 8
NA	2 3	1 3	1 3	2 9	2 9	1 7	2 2	1 3	3 2	2 7	9	2 8	1 6	2 9	2 3
Total															
TOTAL	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
BASE SIN POND	1209	400	300	509	605	604	300	425	484	758	355	96	521	550	138

	TOTAL	REGION		SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDAD			EDUCACION			SIT FAMILIAR			
		METRO	OT/C	RESTO	MASC	FEME	-24	25-39	40Y+	PRIM	SECD	SUP	PEOR	IGUAL	MEJ
P64A SATISFECHOS CON SERVICIOS DE SALUD															
No sabe	2 9	2 8	5 0	2 4	3 1	2 6	2 8	2 9	2 8	3 3	2 2	1 0	1 9	4 1	1 7
Nada	9 4	16 8	4 3	7 5	10 4	8 4	11 2	9 9	7 9	6 2	15 8	16 5	9 8	10 2	4 3
Poco	16 7	15 5	16 0	17 5	17 5	16 0	12 0	19 8	16 9	16 2	16 6	23 2	18 9	16 6	8 6
Algo	40 5	30 3	49 7	42 6	41 1	39 9	42 8	41 1	38 6	42 1	39 5	27 7	42 4	38 8	39 9
Muy	24 0	28 8	20 3	22 8	21 6	26 4	24 2	21 3	26 2	24 6	21 7	26 8	20 8	23 7	38 2
NR	6 6	6 0	4 7	7 3	6 4	6 7	7 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	4 3	4 8	6 2	6 7	7 3
P65A PUEDE MEJORAR SERVICIO															
NR	5 1	2 3	5 3	6 3	4 2	6 1	5 3	3 0	6 9	5 9	3 6	3 0	4 8	5 5	4 5
Personal amable	30 9	26 0	29 0	33 6	30 9	31 0	30 2	31 2	31 1	31 6	32 4	18 2	28 7	33 0	31 7
Reducir espera	21 6	32 8	21 7	16 7	21 5	21 7	23 3	22 0	20 2	19 3	25 3	31 3	19 4	22 9	25 4
Mejorar instalac	7 3	6 0	8 3	7 7	7 2	7 5	8 5	8 8	5 3	8 2	5 6	4 6	9 0	6 9	2 3
Dediquen tiempo	19 3	17 0	24 0	19 1	19 7	18 8	15 8	21 1	19 7	19 1	17 1	29 4	21 3	16 5	22 3
Mas informacion	5 9	6 5	5 0	5 9	5 7	6 1	9 3	5 1	4 6	6 2	6 1	2 0	5 9	5 9	5 9
Otro	9 8	9 5	6 7	10 8	10 8	8 8	7 4	8 9	12 2	9 7	9 9	11 5	10 9	9 3	8 0
P66A ATENCION SALUD MINISTERIO															
No sabe	4 6	3 5	4 7	5 1	3 7	5 6	5 3	3 7	5 1	6 1	1 5	1 8	3 5	5 0	7 7
Mala	13 2	18 3	13 0	11 0	14 6	11 7	9 9	13 2	15 2	11 8	15 6	18 1	15 2	10 7	15 1
Regular	42 5	37 8	50 7	42 4	44 1	40 8	42 3	42 2	42 7	40 8	46 2	45 1	48 2	40 3	27 6
Buena	33 1	34 0	25 7	34 6	31 0	35 2	34 4	35 2	30 5	34 0	31 4	30 2	29 2	36 6	34 6
Excelente	5 0	5 8	2 3	5 3	5 5	4 4	6 6	5 3	3 7	5 1	4 9	3 8	2 8	5 1	13 4
No responde	1 7	8	3 7	1 6	1 1	2 3	1 6	4	2 8	2 2	4	1 0	1 1	2 2	1 5
P67A HUELGA TENIAN RAZON															
NR	8 6	5 5	9 3	9 8	8 5	8 7	8 8	8 9	8 3	10 1	5 6	4 8	10 7	7 0	6 9
No	25 5	28 5	28 7	23 4	25 6	25 4	26 2	29 4	21 6	23 8	28 7	30 7	23 7	25 7	32 0
Si	36 7	52 0	36 0	30 3	42 3	31 1	39 4	35 5	36 3	29 8	50 0	55 8	32 2	40 0	41 9
NS	29 1	14 0	26 0	36 5	23 6	34 7	25 6	26 2	33 9	36 3	15 6	8 7	33 4	27 3	19 2
Total															
TOTAL	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
BASE SIN POND	1209	400	300	509	605	604	300	425	484	758	355	96	521	550	138

	TOTAL	REGION		SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDAD			EDUCACION			SIT FAMILIAR			
		METRO	OT/C	RESTO	MASC	FEME	-24	25-39	40Y+	PRIM	SECD	SUP	PEOR	IGUAL	MEJ
P68 MEJOR ATENCION EN SALUD															
NR	39 7	17 5	42 0	48 9	35 6	43 9	39 1	40 7	39 3	46 9	29 2	7 8	39 8	39 6	40 2
Mas clinicas	8 7	9 8	5 7	9 0	10 3	7 2	8 8	9 1	8 3	9 1	7 2	11 0	9 1	8 7	6 9
Mejores medicinas	12 8	15 0	11 7	12 2	12 5	13 2	9 8	10 8	16 5	12 5	13 9	11 7	13 2	12 4	13 4
Mejorar la atencion	13 7	21 3	17 3	9 4	13 7	13 7	15 0	13 2	13 2	11 5	17 6	20 9	12 7	13 8	17 1
Datos a la clinica	8 3	13 3	8 3	6 1	9 1	7 5	8 6	9 3	7 2	6 7	9 6	20 1	8 4	8 5	6 8
Pagar mejor	5 8	12 3	5 0	3 1	6 4	5 1	3 5	7 2	5 9	4 1	6 3	20 9	4 9	6 2	7 5
Contenido economico	6 0	9 8	5 7	4 5	6 6	5 5	5 9	6 2	6 0	5 1	7 2	10 9	6 6	6 1	3 5
Capacitar	11 3	20 3	6 3	8 6	11 6	11 0	12 8	12 1	9 6	8 2	15 4	27 8	10 9	11 4	12 7
Medicinas mas baratas	7	5	1 0	8	9	6	1 5	0	1 0	9	2	8	1 2	5	0
Otros	3 1	6 0	3 7	1 8	3 4	2 9	3 7	2 5	3 4	2 1	5 3	5 8	2 7	3 9	1 7
P69A PROBLEMA MEDIO AMBIENTE															
NR	33 1	7 3	39 7	42 8	27 9	38 4	31 5	31 6	35 5	43 0	14 7	4 4	39 0	30 0	22 3
Deforestacion	41 7	48 0	38 0	39 9	47 0	36 4	39 6	44 9	40 1	36 8	51 4	53 3	39 0	44 3	41 9
Basura	6 2	11 8	4 0	4 3	5 9	6 5	6 4	5 6	6 6	5 0	9 6	4 8	4 4	7 7	7 6
Contaminacion	4 6	7 8	6 0	2 9	5 0	4 3	6 1	5 2	3 3	2 9	8 6	6 8	3 4	5 1	8 0
Cont agua	3 5	3 8	3 7	3 3	3 8	3 2	2 8	2 5	4 8	3 7	1 9	7 4	3 3	3 5	4 5
Con aire	7 8	18 5	6 3	3 5	6 8	8 9	9 8	8 2	6 3	5 9	11 3	14 5	7 7	7 4	10 2
Escazes de agua	6	5	7	6	6	6	0	9	6	6	7	0	9	2	6
Quemas	5	3	3	6	8	1	1 4	0	3	5	4	0	4	1	2 2
Educacion	2	3	3	2	5	0	2	3	2	2	0	1 0	0	5	0
Ninguno	5	0	0	8	2	7	1 0	0	6	7	0	0	8	0	1 1
Otras	1 2	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 5	1 0	1 2	7	1 8	6	1 4	7 7	1 2	1 2	1 7
P70A FUENTE CONOCIMIENTO															
NR	20 0	3 0	23 7	26 5	17 0	23 1	18 5	18 1	22 6	26 0	8 7	2 6	25 7	15 9	13 6
Television	40 9	73 5	47 0	25 1	42 9	38 9	44 3	42 9	37 2	29 4	65 3	62 9	33 9	46 5	46 7
Radio	8 1	3 5	3 7	11 2	8 5	7 7	7 9	8 1	8 2	10 1	3 4	5 6	9 7	6 8	6 5
Prensa	3 1	6 3	2 0	2 0	3 9	2 3	4 0	2 3	3 3	1 9	4 9	8 6	2 4	2 3	9 4
Amigos/famil	8 2	1 0	6 0	12 0	7 4	9 1	6 5	9 1	8 5	10 1	5 3	8	8 0	8 6	7 9
Escuelas/coleg	1 0	1 3	0	1 2	7	1 3	1 5	1 2	6	1 2	2	2 0	7	1 5	6
Afiches	6	3	3	8	8	4	1 0	3	6	7	4	0	5	7	5
Charlas	1 7	1 3	0	2 4	2 2	1 2	2 2	1 9	1 3	1 1	2 7	3 8	1 6	2 0	1 1
Otra	8 5	9 3	9 0	8 1	9 0	8 0	8 1	7 9	9 3	8 8	6 5	13 7	9 0	7 7	10 0
NIG	7 8	8	8 3	10 8	7 6	8 1	6 1	8 3	8 4	10 6	2 5	0	8 5	8 2	3 7
Total															
TOTAL	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
BASE SIN POND	1209	400	300	509	605	604	300	425	484	758	355	96	521	550	138



	TOTAL	REGION		SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDAD			EDUCACION			SIT FAMILIAR			
		METRO	OT/C	RESTO	MASC	FEME	-24	25-39	40Y+	PRIM	SECD	SUP	PEOR	IGUAL	MEJ
P71A PROBLEMA 2DO															
LUGAR															
NR	45 9	10 3	54 0	59 5	42 3	49 6	42 1	45 6	48 6	57 1	25 5	12 1	51 0	43 4	35 5
Deforestacion	13 5	26 3	9 7	8 8	13 7	13 3	15 1	14 2	11 8	10 2	20 5	19 6	12 2	13 5	18 7
Basura	7 5	16 5	6 7	3 7	7 6	7 3	7 4	8 5	6 6	5 5	11 8	11 2	6 6	8 9	5 3
Contaminacion	7 1	12 0	6 7	5 1	7 9	6 3	6 9	7 7	6 7	3 7	13 1	18 3	5 6	8 0	9 8
Cont agua	9 7	15 3	10 3	7 1	11 4	7 9	11 0	8 9	9 5	7 3	12 2	24 3	9 5	8 9	13 5
Con aire	6 3	12 3	4 0	4 3	6 9	5 7	9 0	4 7	6 2	4 8	9 7	8 9	5 4	7 5	5 5
Escazes de agua	1 2	1 5	1 3	1 0	8	1 5	9	6	1 8	9	1 8	1 8	1 2	1 3	5
Quemas	6	3	3	8	9	2	7	5	6	7	4	0	9	4	0
Educacion	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Ninguno	9	5	1 0	1 0	5	1 2	1 0	1 0	7	1 3	0	0	1 0	9	0
Otras	2 1	4 5	1 7	1 2	2 9	1 3	2 7	1 9	2 0	1 8	2 8	3 0	1 6	1 5	7 0
Caza	2	3	7	0	2	1	5	1	0	2	0	8	1	1	5
NIG	5 0	5	3 7	7 3	4 8	5 2	2 7	5 9	5 5	6 6	2 1	0	4 8	5 5	3 7
P72A TERCER LUGAR															
NR	64 7	28 5	74 0	78 2	61 6	67 9	64 6	62 3	66 9	73 1	52 2	26 8	70 0	62 5	51 7
Deforestacion	4 8	12 5	3 7	1 8	5 2	4 4	5 8	4 0	5 0	2 9	7 7	13 7	4 0	5 1	7 0
Basura	5 2	13 0	2 7	2 4	4 6	5 7	7 0	4 3	4 8	3 3	8 6	10 9	3 2	5 7	10 7
Contaminacion	3 3	7 0	3 0	1 8	3 6	3 0	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 5	4 0	8 4	2 1	4 2	4 5
Cont agua	6 2	15 3	4 0	2 8	6 5	5 8	5 1	8 3	5 0	3 6	10 7	14 7	5 0	6 4	10 4
Con aire	6 1	13 8	4 3	3 1	8 0	4 1	6 1	5 8	6 2	4 7	7 2	16 1	7 3	4 7	7 0
Escazes de agua	1 2	2 5	7	8	1 1	1 3	3	2 7	5	8	1 4	4 6	7	1 6	1 7
Quemas	7	1 3	0	6	4	1 0	1 3	4	6	6	1 0	0	1 1	4	0
Educacion	5	5	3	6	7	3	2	8	5	5	2	1 8	3	5	1 6
Ninguno	8	5	1 7	8	7	1 0	5	1 4	5	1 1	4	0	9	6	1 5
Otras	2 1	4 0	2 3	1 2	3 1	1 0	2 9	1 8	1 8	1 6	3 2	3 0	2 0	2 4	1 2
Caza	4	5	0	4	5	2	3	3	5	1	1 1	0	0	7	6
NIG	4 1	8	3 3	5 7	4 0	4 2	2 7	4 5	4 5	5 2	2 1	0	3 5	5 1	2 2
P73A ABASTECEN DE															
AGUA															
Chorro casa	59 2	96 5	76 3	38 5	59 6	58 7	61 9	60 1	56 7	44 9	86 6	97 2	52 1	63 1	71 9
Chorro afuera	8 0	1 5	5 7	11 4	6 4	9 5	7 7	9 7	6 7	10 2	3 6	2 0	10 3	6 8	3 3
Chorro publico	5 6	8	7 7	7 3	5 3	6 0	3 7	4 9	7 5	7 3	2 5	8	7 1	4 6	3 7
Pozo	11 7	3	3 0	18 9	12 6	10 7	11 6	10 4	12 8	16 4	2 4	0	13 1	11 7	5 9
Rio/quebrada	6 5	0	1 3	10 6	6 3	6 6	7 6	5 6	6 6	9 3	9	0	7 2	5 7	7 0
Manantial	5 4	3	1 7	8 6	5 7	5 1	4 0	6 5	5 3	7 1	2 5	0	7 3	4 0	3 9
Otro	3 6	8	4 3	4 7	3 9	3 3	3 5	2 9	4 3	4 8	1 5	0	2 9	4 2	4 3
Total															
TOTAL	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
BASE SIN POND	1209	400	300	509	605	604	300	425	484	758	355	96	521	550	138

	TOTAL	REGION		SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDAD			EDUCACION			SIT FAMILIAR			
		METRO	OT/C	RESTO	MASC	FEME	-24	25-39	40Y+	PRIM	SECD	SUP	PEOR	IGUAL	MEJ
P74A TIEMPO TARDAN RECOLEC															
NR	13 2	1 3	3 7	20 8	12 3	14 1	11 2	14 3	13 4	18 0	3 8	1 0	15 1	12 8	7 0
2	1	0	0	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0
3	3	0	0	6	2	5	0	3	6	5	0	0	5	3	0
5	3	0	0	6	2	5	0	0	9	5	0	0	8	0	0
6	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
9	1	0	0	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0
10	1 1	0	1 3	1 6	6	1 7	7	9	1 6	1 4	4	8	1 2	1 0	1 6
15	1 6	0	2 0	2 2	1 3	1 8	2 8	4	1 9	2 0	8	0	1 8	1 2	2 2
20	1 7	3	7	2 6	2 3	1 1	1 2	1 3	2 3	2 5	0	0	1 7	1 8	1 1
22	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
30	4 3	0	3 7	6 3	4 1	4 5	5 6	4 3	3 4	5 6	1 8	0	4 5	4 1	4 2
35	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
40	2	0	7	2	4	0	0	5	1	3	0	0	0	5	0
45	1	0	7	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
50	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
55	1	0	0	2	2	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
60	4 8	5	4 3	6 9	4 8	4 9	5 5	4 3	4 9	6 7	1 3	0	7 0	3 6	1 1
90	3 0	0	1 7	4 7	3 8	2 3	2 3	2 1	4 3	4 3	4	0	3 1	3 5	9
99	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	3	0
120	4 7	5	3 3	6 9	4 5	4 9	3 4	5 5	4 8	6 1	2 2	0	5 7	3 2	6 8
130	1	0	0	2	0	2	5	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
150	7	0	3	1 2	6	9	1 2	7	6	1 1	0	0	1 2	5	0
180	2 0	1 0	7	2 8	1 8	2 1	5	2 0	2 9	2 5	9	1 0	2 4	1 7	1 7
240	1 5	0	7	2 4	1 9	1 1	1 4	1 8	1 3	2 0	4	0	1 9	1 0	1 6
NA	59 2	96 5	76 3	38 5	59 6	58 7	61 9	60 1	56 7	44 9	86 6	97 2	52 1	63 1	71 9
Total															
TOTAL	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
BASE SIN POND	1209	400	300	509	605	604	300	425	484	758	355	96	521	550	138

C I D DE LATINOAMERICA**PONDERADO

	TOTAL	REGION		SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDAD			EDUCACION			SIT FAMILIAR			
		METRO	OT/C	RESTO	MASC	FEME	-24	25-39	40Y+	PRIM	SECD	SUP	PEOR	IGUAL	MEJ
P75A AGUA TRATAN CLORO/LEJIA															
Sí	43 8	49 8	42 0	41 7	43 8	43 8	42 1	45 3	43 5	41 8	47 3	51 2	35 5	50 6	50 0
No	56 2	50 3	58 0	58 3	56 2	56 2	57 9	54 7	56 5	58 2	52 7	48 8	64 5	49 4	50 0
P76A MIEMBRO COMITE															
Sí	5 3	4 8	6 3	5 3	7 3	3 3	3 4	4 5	7 2	5 1	5 4	7 2	3 6	6 2	8 3
No	94 7	95 3	93 7	94 7	92 7	96 7	96 6	95 5	92 8	94 9	94 6	92 8	96 4	93 8	91 7
P77A MIEMBRO ORGANIZACION															
Sí	4 5	6 0	3 7	4 1	5 7	3 4	3 8	4 9	4 7	3 7	5 1	11 3	3 6	3 9	11 1
No	95 5	94 0	96 3	95 9	94 3	96 6	96 2	95 1	95 3	96 3	94 9	88 7	96 4	96 1	88 9
P78A TRIBUNALES JUICIO JUSTO															
Nada	10 2	16 8	10 7	7 3	10 5	10 0	8 9	11 6	9 8	7 8	14 7	17 8	10 1	9 1	15 4
Muy poco	9 7	16 0	12 3	6 3	12 0	7 3	11 4	9 9	8 5	8 2	11 0	20 1	9 9	9 5	9 8
Poco	25 7	28 8	27 3	24 0	28 0	23 4	27 0	25 3	25 2	22 8	33 7	23 9	26 0	26 7	20 6
Algo	16 3	12 8	16 3	17 9	16 0	16 6	17 4	15 7	16 2	16 4	17 3	11 8	14 1	18 3	17 4
Regular	12 6	13 8	8 7	13 2	13 2	12 0	14 1	13 6	10 9	12 9	9 7	21 8	11 1	12 4	20 0
Mucho	1 8	1 8	7	2 2	1 6	2 0	3 3	1 4	1 3	1 3	3 0	2 8	1 3	1 4	5 6
Bastante	1 6	8	3	2 4	2 0	1 3	1 0	2 1	1 6	1 8	1 4	1 0	1 8	1 6	1 1
NS	19 9	8 8	20 7	24 6	15 2	24 6	14 4	18 8	24 2	26 4	7 7	8	22 7	19 7	8 9
NR	2 0	8	3 0	2 4	1 4	2 7	2 6	1 4	2 2	2 4	1 5	0	2 9	1 4	1 2
Total															
TOTAL	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
BASE SIN POND	1209	400	300	509	605	604	300	425	484	758	355	96	521	550	138

C I D DE LATINOAMERICA**PONDERADO

	TOTAL	REGION		SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDAD			EDUCACION			SIT FAMILIAR			
		METRO	OT/C	RESTO	MASC	FEME	-24	25-39	40Y+	PRIM	SECD	SUP	PEOR	IGUAL	MEJ
P79A SERVICIOS															
ALCALDIA															
NS	9 5	5 0	8 0	11 8	6 1	12 8	7 3	9 2	11 1	12 6	3 1	2 0	11 1	9 4	3 2
Pésimos	7 3	6 8	9 0	7 1	7 2	7 4	7 1	7 4	7 3	6 6	8 7	9 0	9 2	5 2	8 3
Malos	9 5	7 8	10 7	10 0	9 2	9 8	8 7	10 3	9 3	10 0	8 0	11 3	12 2	6 9	9 5
Regulares	45 9	50 3	45 7	44 0	47 8	43 9	48 5	48 1	42 3	42 7	53 1	50 1	41 3	51 5	41 5
Buenos	24 0	27 5	22 7	22 8	26 2	21 8	26 1	22 8	23 8	23 4	24 6	27 6	22 3	24 1	30 4
Excelente	9	1 0	1 3	8	5	1 3	0	9	1 5	1 0	9	0	8	4	3 7
NR	2 9	1 8	2 7	3 5	2 9	3 0	2 4	1 3	4 7	3 7	1 6	0	3 1	2 7	3 4
P80A FRECUENCIA															
OPINION															
NS	9 6	7 5	9 0	10 6	7 3	11 8	7 1	9 4	11 2	11 1	6 5	6 1	10 4	8 8	9 4
Nunca	39 6	55 3	34 7	34 0	39 4	39 8	40 6	38 1	40 3	37 5	42 8	48 4	36 5	41 8	43 0
Poco	12 3	9 8	12 0	13 6	12 9	11 8	12 7	13 3	11 2	12 1	12 2	15 8	14 0	10 6	12 5
A veces	22 2	12 3	28 7	25 0	22 0	22 5	21 5	23 7	21 3	22 5	22 0	20 0	21 0	23 3	22 9
Regular	10 7	11 0	10 7	10 6	12 2	9 2	11 8	10 1	10 6	11 2	10 2	8 2	12 9	9 8	5 7
Mucha	3 4	3 5	4 3	3 1	4 3	2 5	3 0	3 8	3 3	2 9	5 1	1 6	2 7	3 5	6 0
NR	2 2	8	7	3 1	1 9	2 4	3 3	1 4	2 1	2 7	1 3	0	2 4	2 3	6
P81A CONFIANZA															
SIST JUDICIAL															
No sabe	12 9	5 3	11 7	16 5	8 3	17 5	11 6	11 2	15 1	17 2	4 3	2 8	15 3	11 6	8 0
Ninguna	24 5	27 8	29 7	21 8	25 0	24 1	22 9	28 4	22 1	22 6	29 9	22 2	22 9	25 2	28 4
Poca	39 3	44 8	40 0	36 7	44 1	34 4	44 4	38 5	37 0	36 2	44 4	51 3	39 1	39 4	39 8
Alguna	13 9	14 0	13 0	14 1	13 5	14 4	13 7	13 9	14 1	13 9	13 4	16 9	12 8	15 5	12 1
Mucha	4 7	6 8	2 3	4 3	4 7	4 6	5 1	4 2	4 7	4 3	5 0	6 8	4 0	4 0	10 0
NR	4 7	1 5	3 3	6 5	4 4	5 1	2 4	3 8	7 0	5 9	3 0	0	5 8	4 4	1 7
P82A REFORMA															
VOTARIA															
NR	5 2	2 5	5 7	6 3	3 5	7 0	6 0	3 9	5 9	5 9	4 2	2 0	4 7	6 3	2 9
Más dispuesto	69 1	81 0	67 0	64 4	70 8	67 4	72 8	70 5	65 6	64 3	78 5	81 3	68 3	67 0	81 2
Menos dispuesto	10 6	8 3	11 0	11 6	11 5	9 7	10 1	10 9	10 7	11 4	8 3	11 5	9 0	12 4	9 8
NS	15 0	8 3	16 3	17 7	14 2	15 8	11 1	14 6	17 8	18 3	9 0	5 2	18 0	14 3	6 1
Total															
TOTAL	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
BASE SIN POND	1209	400	300	509	605	604	300	425	484	758	355	96	521	550	138

**GUIA DE CODIGOS
OP EL SALVADOR
Mayo, 1998**

P 58a Problemas de salud

Plagas zancudos, transmiten enfermedades	01
Basura mal olor, criaderos de ratas, cucarachas	02
Agua contaminada, mala calidad	03
Enfermedades comunes gripe, fiebres, conjuntivitis	04
Diarrea, Dengue	05
Falta de centros de salud	06
Falta de agua potable	07
No hay letrinas	08
Contaminacion	09
Otros	10
Ninguno	11
Ns/Nr	00

P 59a Que han hecho

Nada	01
Fumigar, matar plagas	02
Campañas de vacunacion	03
Pedir Unidad de Salud, solicitar servicios	04
Hablar con la Alcaldia	05
Pagar para recoger la basura (Tren aseo)	06
Directivas y asociaciones comunales	07
Otros	10
Ns/Nr	00

P 60a Servicios de Salud

Ninguno	01
Programa de vacunacion	02
Clinica de Salud, Unidad Salud	03
Fumigacion, campaña extincion zancudo	04
Clinicas privadas	05
Tren de aseo	06
Otros	10

P 61a Instituciones

Ninguno	01
Ministerio de Salud	02
Unidad de Salud	03
Gobierno	04
Clinicas privadas	05
La Alcaldia	06
Directivas Comunales	07
ISSS	08
INIM	09
Otros	10

P 63A Porqué va a ahí

Ns/Nr	00
Atencion rapida	01
Mas barato, es economico	02
Por las medicinas	03
Esta asegurado, afiliada	04
Cerca, comodo, practico	05
No confia en los hospitales, segura, etc	06
Si no es grave, algo simple	07
Solo este, unica opcion	08
Otros	10

P 68A Se debe hacer para mejorar

Hace mas clinicas, hospitales, unidades	01
Mas y mejores medicinas	02
Mejorar la atencion y el trato al paciente	03
Datar a las clinicas y hospitales, de todo lo necesario	04
Pagar mejor al personal y los medicos	05
Dar contenido economico a las instituciones	06
Mejorar, capacitar o seleccionar el personal	07
Consulta y medicinas mas baratas	08
Otros	10

P 69A P 71A P 72A Problemas M A

N/S	00
Deforestacion, tala indiscriminada	01
Basura	02
Contaminacion del M A (General)	03
Contaminacion agua, rios, etc	04
Contaminacion aire, humo carros	05
Escasez de agua	06
Quemas	07
Falta de consciencia y educacion	08
Ninguno	09
Otros	10