

# Understanding today, in order to think about tomorrow

Citizen expectations in regards to  
economy, education, healthcare, security  
and justice

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY  
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# University Institute for Public Opinion

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The opinions expressed in this study are responsibility of the University Institute for Public Opinion (Iudop) of the Central American University José Simeón Cañas (UCA), and do not necessarily reflect the point of view of Seattle International Foundation.

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The study ***Understanding today in order to think about tomorrow: citizen expectations in regard to economy, education, healthcare, security and justice*** is an investigation directed by the University Institute for Public Opinion from the Central American University José Simeón Cañas (UCA) at the request of Seattle International Foundation.

This study was based on a quantitative design that implied conducting a nationwide survey, which took place from June 8th to June 30th 2019. The sample of this opinion survey has national representativeness; the survey was applied to a total of 1,262 adult persons, with ages of 18 years or more, that currently reside in the country. It has a sample error of  $\pm 2.76\%$  and a 95% of reliability. This research's main purpose was to know how Salvadorans currently assess different areas,

such as: economy, education, healthcare, and security and justice. As a result, this study offered a valuable opportunity for Salvadorans to express their judgments and criticisms about the work that the Salvadoran State has developed in these matters.

The instrument designed by IUDOP, and validated by technical advisors in the addressed issues, consulted broadly and openly about these four main aspects of social life in the country. Such aspects of social life were of special interest because their quality, effectiveness and efficiency have a direct impact on the population's life conditions.

The final sample of this study is characterized by reflecting the opinion of the Salvadoran population, according to the population projections for the current year, estimated by the General Directorate of Statistics and Census (Digestyc) of the Ministry of Economy (Minec).



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# CITIZEN PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

Photography: Ludop-UCA

The first section of this study explores citizen opinions about employment and economy.

According to the opinion of half of Salvadorans, the main problem El Salvador copes with in regard to the economy is unemployment (50%); this is a factor that affects directly the human development of the population. In fact, this perception coincides with the population's view about unemployment over the past twelve months, since 84.6% of citizens state that this scourge has remained the same or has become worse.

A fifth part of the population mentioned other problems of the economy that are strongly related to the limitations of the life conditions of Salvadorans, such as goods and services high prices (8.6%), low wages (5.6%), poverty (4.3%) and inequality (1.4%).

Most of the Salvadoran population perceives that the main beneficiaries of the current economic situation are, in first place, rich people (22.1%), the government and

the President of the Republic (21.1%) and entrepreneurs (20.2%).

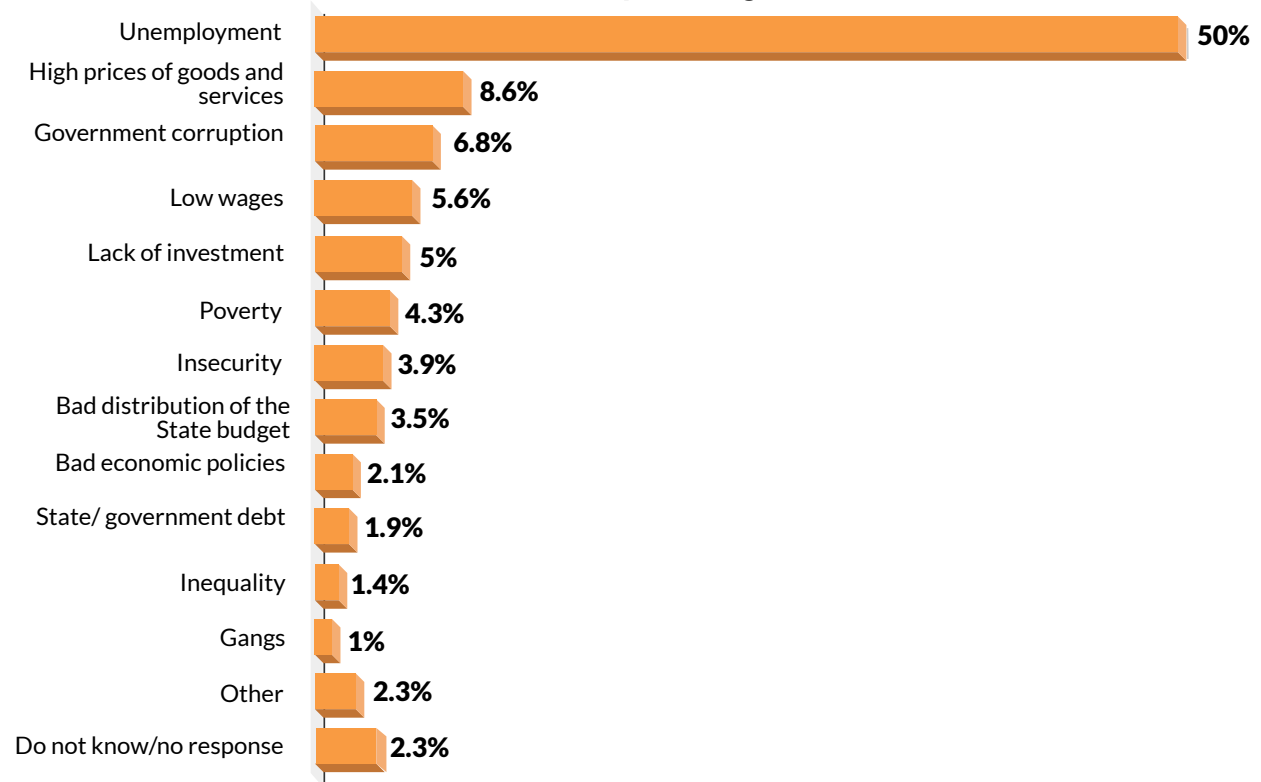
Approximately seven out of every ten respondents think that those who are mainly affected by the current economic situation are Salvadoran citizens as a whole (68.1%) or the poorest people in the country (24%).

In regard to the family's economic situation of the population, according to the majority of them, this situation has remained the same (64.3%); for the 23% of them, this situation has worsened (23%) during the last twelve months. This fact highlights the fragility of the life conditions of a good part of the Salvadoran population.

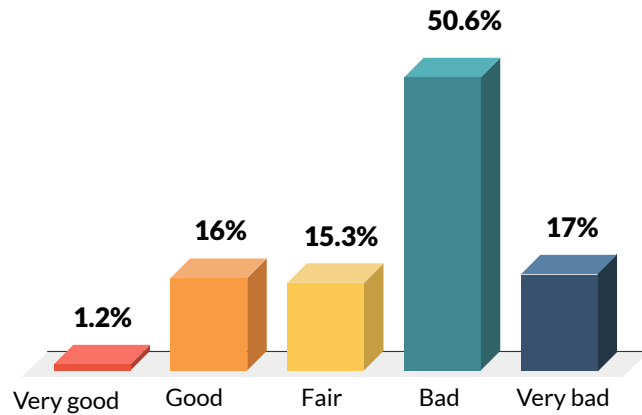
On the other hand, it is striking that 43.9% of the population perceives that the poverty in the country has increased over the last year, while to 48.5% poverty has remained the same and only according to 7.6% of them, it has decreased.

Faced with these perceptions, it is not surprising that 67.6% of the population think that the

**Graph 1**  
**Main economic problem in the country**  
**In percentages**



**Graph 2**  
**How would you describe the economic situation in the country?**  
**In percentages**



country's economic situation is bad or very bad, compared to 17.2% who think otherwise, claiming it is good or very good. In addition, 52.6% argues that the government is responsible for the complicated situation the country is coping with.

A bivariate statistical analysis shows that the lowest evaluations are expressed by people who belong to the lower stratum, those who live in the western region of the country, the ones who reside in the urban area, women, those who are 56 years old or older, the ones that have technical studies or higher, and those who reported being retired, pensioners or unable to work.

In contrast, those who assess more favorably the economic situation of the country are the people who live at the peripheries, those who reside in the eastern region of the country, men, younger people, those with studies of high school, and the respondents who declared in their employment condition that they don't have a job and are not seeking for one.

One aspect that is directly linked to the family's economic situation is the prices of basic goods (like beans, rice, sugar, milk or eggs); for seven out of every ten Salvadorans, the cost of these products has increased over the last twelve months, in

other words, between June 2018 and June 2019.

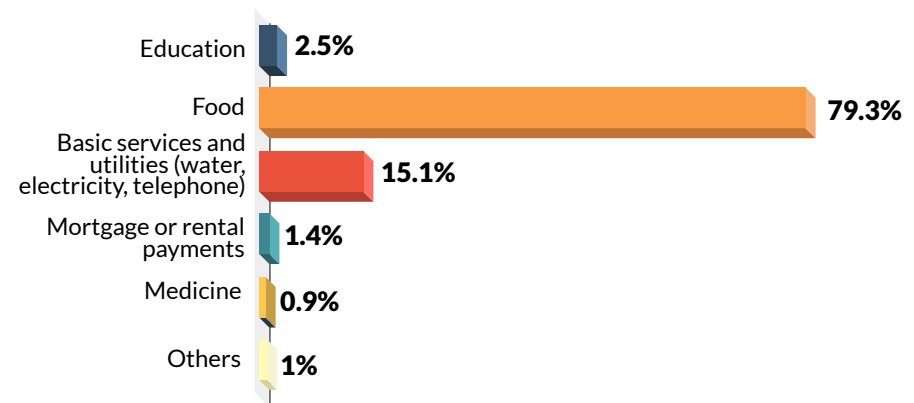
This is a very important fact, considering that eight out of every ten Salvadorans argue that the main expense of their home is food (79.3%), while for 15.1% of the population the main expense of their home is the payment for basic services like water, electricity and telephone.

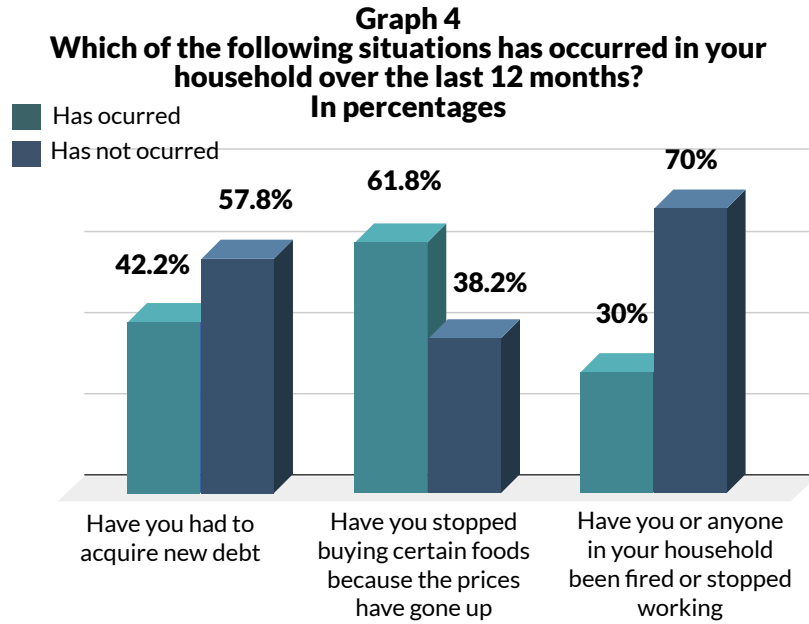
On the other hand, the survey also explored the occurrence of situations that could have restricted the living conditions of the population, such as the acquisition of new debts, no longer buying food which price had increased, or the difficult

experience of being fired, faced by someone who lives in the household.

In regard to these topics, 61.8% said that they had stopped buying some food products because their prices had increased during the past year. The bivariate analysis from this indicator shows that the largest proportion of people who reported the occurrence of this situation corresponds to those living in precarious urban settlements (that is, the ones located in the marginal stratum), those who reside in the eastern region of the country and in the rural area, women, the ones who are between 41 and 55 years old, those who don't

**Graph 3**  
**What is the main expense for your household?**  
**In percentages**





have formal schooling, and whose employment status corresponds to being actively seeking for a job.

Likewise, 42.2% of the Salvadoran population stated that they have acquired new debts during the last twelve months. An analysis similar to the previous one reflects that this situation is reported in greater proportion by the people who are located in the upper stratum, the residents of the metropolitan region and the urban area, those who are 41 to 55 years old, the people who have technical or

university studies and those who currently have a job.

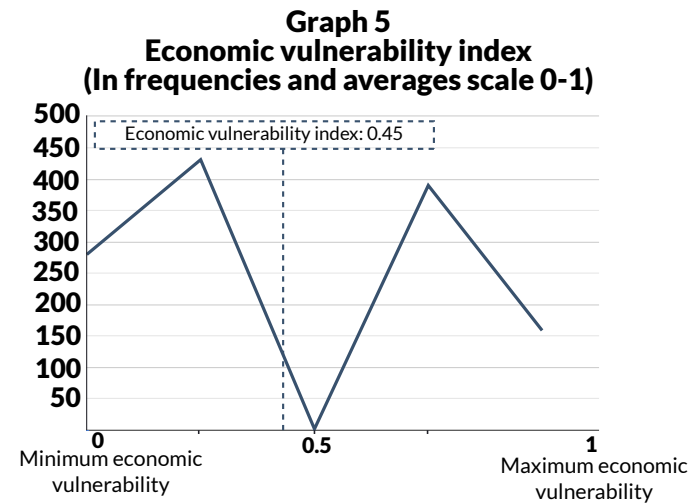
On the other hand, three out of every ten Salvadorans declared that someone living in their home had been fired or had stopped working during the period from June 2018 to June 2019. The same analysis of the previous cases shows that the highest proportion of people who reported the occurrence of such events among the members of their household are those who live in the marginal stratum, people from the metropolitan region, the ones who reside in

urban areas, men, those who are younger, and people who reported having technical or university education.

Taking into consideration the economic variables described above, an index of vulnerability was developed in this research. This index is represented on a scale from 0 to 1, in which the values closest to zero indicate no vulnerability, and the values closest to one reflect the highest economic vulnerability of the population. The general average of the vulnerability index is **0.45**, a point near to the middle of the scale, reflecting the fragility of the families' economic situation, which can be worsened when the family faces, in any given year, any

type of situation related to their consumption of goods, their financial availability or their employment situation.

In regard to that, the bivariate analysis shows that the people who are more likely to have a high level of economic vulnerability are those who live in precarious urban settlements, the people who live in the metropolitan region and in the urban area, women, those who are 41 to 55 years old, and those who are not employed but who are actively seeking for a job. As for the educational level, it is striking that people with low or no schooling at all register the same level of economic vulnerability as people who





Photography: ludop-UCA

have technical or university studies.

On the other hand, this study explored citizens' opinions about different statements related to the current economic situation, for example, their opinions in regard to minimum wage, the taxation system

and government support to the big private companies or small businesses, among other topics.

The data shows that Salvadorans expressed or strong almost unanimously (96.1%), to

the asseveration that the government should improve the minimum wage in the country. In the light of these results, this should be a priority task for the National Minimum Wage Council under the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, taking into consideration that there

are substantial differences in the country, related to the minimum wage for men and women, and also in regard to the type of work performed.

After recoding the response options of this item and running a demographic variables analysis, the data shows that





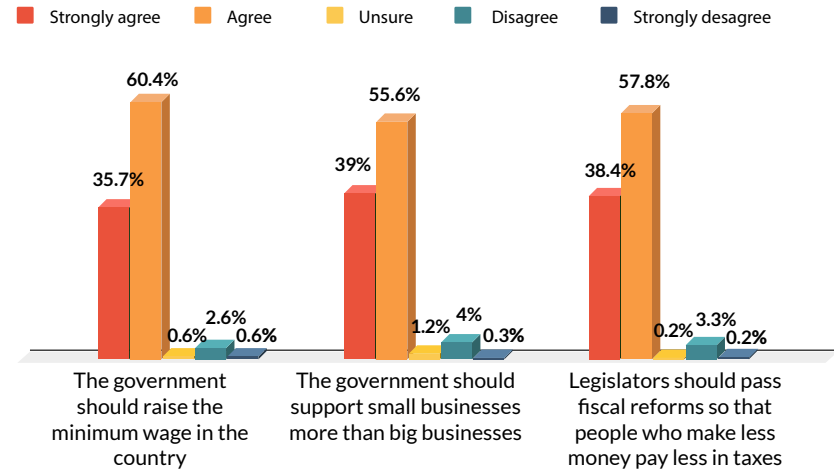
those who work and study.

Another statement that explored the population's position in regard to the government support for the business sector stated: "The government should support small businesses more than big businesses". 94.6% of respondents expressed agreement or strong agreement with this statement. Performing a procedure similar to the one described in a previous item, results show that the highest levels of agreement are reported among those who belong to the marginal stratum, people who live in the metropolitan region of the country and in urban areas, women, those who are younger, respondents with higher level of formal education and those who are dedicated to working and studying.

On the other hand, the level of agreement with the proposition of changing the taxation system in the country is high. 96.2% of the population manifested their agreement or strong agreement with the

people who indicate the highest levels of agreement with the asseveration about minimum wage are those who belong to the lower stratum, people who live in the western region of the country and in the urban areas, men, younger people (18 to 25 years old), people with higher levels of formal education and

**Graph 6**  
Level of agreement with the following statements  
In percentages



statement: "Legislators should pass fiscal reforms so that people who make less money pay less in taxes."

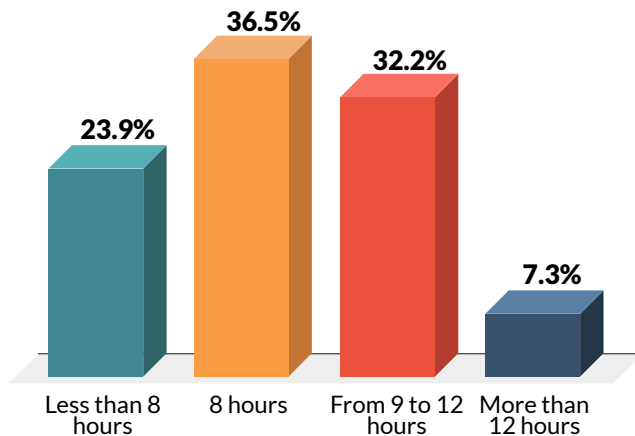
In this case, after performing the previously mentioned procedure to recode the response options, the highest levels of agreement with a tax reform were shown by persons from the lower stratum, residents of the metropolitan region and urban areas, men, those who are younger, people with higher levels of formal education and those who work and study.

Other aspects of special

relevance for this study were related to an approach to the population's employment condition, and their access to jobs.

As for the employment condition, 34.3% of the population said they had a job, 21% said they were homemakers, 16.1% reported they didn't have a job at the moment but were actively looking for a job. 7.4% of respondents indicated that they were not working at the time the survey took place but did have a job, 7.1% were retired or permanently unable to work, 6.8% said they were

**Graph 7**  
**How many hours per day do you work at your current job?**  
**In percentages**  
**n=572**



full-time students, 3.7% said they didn't work and were not looking for a job, and 3.6% mentioned they were dedicated to working and studying at the same time.

Within the group that reported to have a job, the survey explored the intensity of their workday. First, the poll inquired the amount of hours that people who have some type of employment dedicate to their job per day. The overall average of hours dedicated to work per day was 8.78 hours. Within this group of people, results also show that the 36.5% work eight

hours a day, 23.9% said that they work less than eight hours a day, and 7.3% said they work more than twelve hours a day.

Also, the survey explored the amount of days that this group dedicates to work each week. The data reflected an average of 5.48 working days per week. The proportions of people who declared they work five and six days a week are equal (29% in each case), 24.8% said they worked every day and 17.1% reported that they worked less than five days a week.

After running an analysis to identify the characteristics of the respondents, according to

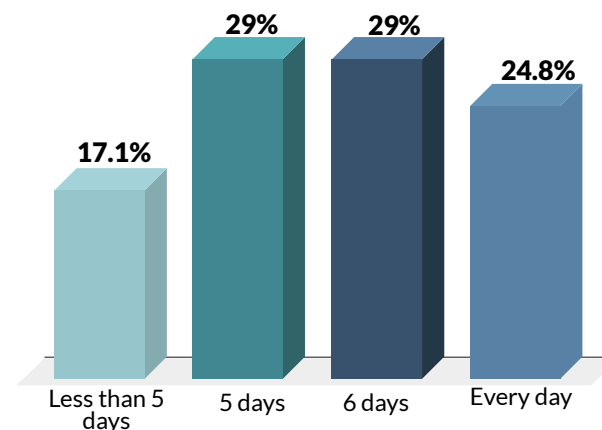
the intensity of their workday, the data showed that larger proportions of people who reside in the peripheries, live in the paracentral region of the country, are mostly women, they are 56 years old or older, and have only reached primary school.

On the other hand, a high proportion of people who reported they work seven days a week belong to the upper middle stratum, they reside in the western region of the country, they live in rural areas, most of them are women, they report to be elderly and they lack formal education.

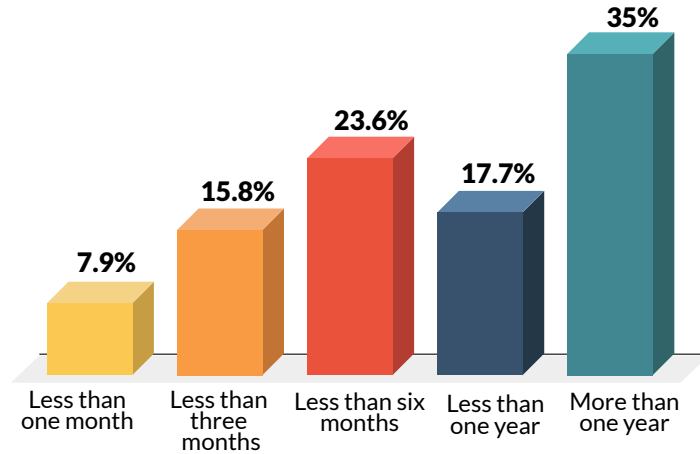
Another aspect explored within the group of people who declared to have some type of work was their level of satisfaction with the job they had. A little more than seven out of every ten Salvadorans claimed to be somewhat or very satisfied with their current job.

After recoding the response options of this item, and analyzing the data, results show that people who have the highest levels of job satisfaction are those from the upper middle strata, those residing in the metropolitan region and urban areas, men, people with ages of 18 to 25 years and those who have technical studies or higher education.

**Graph 8**  
**How many days per week do you work?**  
**In percentages**  
**n=572**



**Graph 9**  
**How many months have you been looking for a job?**  
**In percentages**  
**n=203**



Also, within the group of people who said they are currently unemployed, but who are actively looking for a job, the survey inquired about the number of months they had been looking for a job without finding one; 35% of this group reported they had spent more than one year trying to get a job and still had not succeeded, 23.6% said they had been looking for less than six months, 17.7% said that they had been looking for less than one year, 15.8% said less they had been looking for less than three months, and 7.9% said they had been looking for less than one month.

On the other hand, to examine within this group how likely they think it is that they'll find a job in the three months following the survey, 54% was optimistic and said it was somewhat or very likely, while a 46.1% indicated that it was unlikely or not likely at all that they could find a job in the next three months.

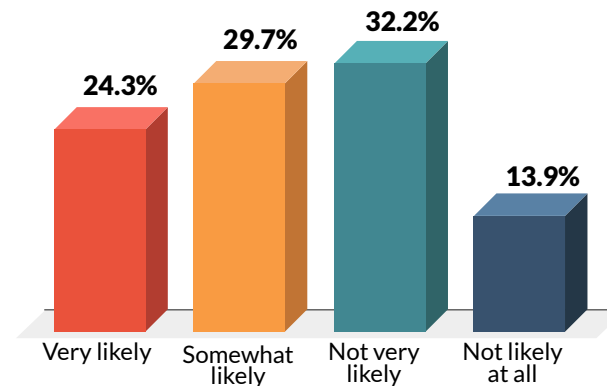
Finally, this study reveals that, on average, a Salvadoran reports having a total of 3.56 jobs throughout his life. It's interesting to find that people who live in the peripheries, those who are between 41 and

55 years old, men, and people who only have reached some degree of primary education, are those who report having the higher number of jobs, on average, in relation to the extent of their lives.

On the other hand, those who report having the lowest amount of jobs in average, are those who reside in urban areas, those who are younger, women, and people who have reached technical or university studies.

This indicator shows a gender gap, taking into consideration that women reported having an average of 2.96 jobs during the entire extent of their lives, while men reported a 4.12 average; this shows the disparity between male and female population in employment issues, and the persistent exclusion of women from public life, which continually restricts women's chances for development.

**Graph 10**  
**How likely do you think it is that you might find a job in the next 3 months?**  
**In percentages**  
**n=202**





# CITIZEN PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE COUNTRY'S PUBLIC EDUCATION

Photography: ludop-UCA

The results of this research reveal that, according to public opinion, the main problem of public education in the country is insecurity in schools (16.9%), followed by teachers' poor training (13.5%), the few resources schools count with (12%) and the low or bad quality of public education (10.3%). According to a 6.4% of the population, the main problem regarding public education is the negligence or lack of monitoring of school's staff, 5.8% stated the main problem was the deficient school lesson plans (curricula) whereas 5% said the main problem was the inadequate organization provided by the Education Ministry, among other answers.

In addition, more than half of the population expressed that the aspect they like the most about this public service is the fact that it's free (25.4%), as well as the distribution of school supplies for students and the program "Glass of milk" (21%). This last aspect was the one that received the population's most positive evaluation in regard to educational matters,

during the administration of former President Salvador Sánchez Cerén, according to opinion studies conducted by Iudop during that presidential term.

In order to look into the main reasons why people drop out of school, that are related to the economic problems that the population copes with, this study included two items that addressed the abandonment

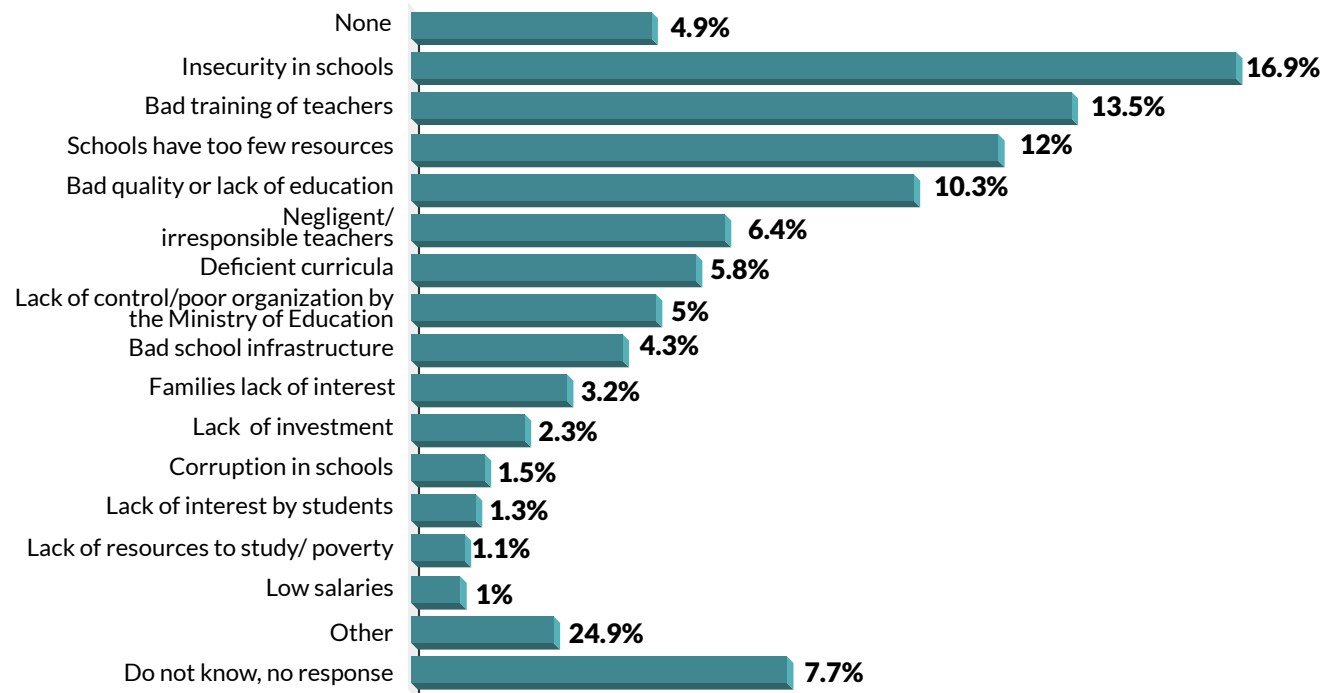
of studies, either at school, at an institute or at the university, due to the inability to continue paying for it, or because of the need to get a job.

A little more than a fifth of the surveyed population mentioned that, in the last twelve months, someone who they share residence with had not been able to continue their studies, as result of the inability to pay for them, that

is, they could not continue defraying this type of expense (21.5%), while a quarter of the population mentioned that one person in their household had to abandon their studies due to their urgency to get a job (25%).

When exploring the characteristics from those households in which it was reported that one member of the family had abandoned their

**Graph 11**  
**Main problem for public education in the country**  
**In percentages**





# 6.53

is the score that the Salvadoran population grants to the public education offered by the State

Photography: Iudop-UCA

studies, because it was not possible to continue paying for them, data shows that these households are more often located in precarious urban settlements, in the paracentral region of the country and in the urban area.

Meanwhile, within those households which reported

that someone in the family had abandoned their studies because they needed to get a job, results showed that they are households that belong to the lower stratum and that are located in the paracentral region of the country, and in the peripheries.

On the other hand, the

Salvadoran population grants a rating of **6.53** to the public education offered by the State. This score is the highest recorded, out of the three public services that are evaluated in this study.

In this regard, the data shows that people who belong to the rural stratum, those who live

in the paracentral region and in the peripheries, women, youngest people, those who reached a degree at middle-school level, and people who reported to be homemakers were the ones that granted a higher score to public education.

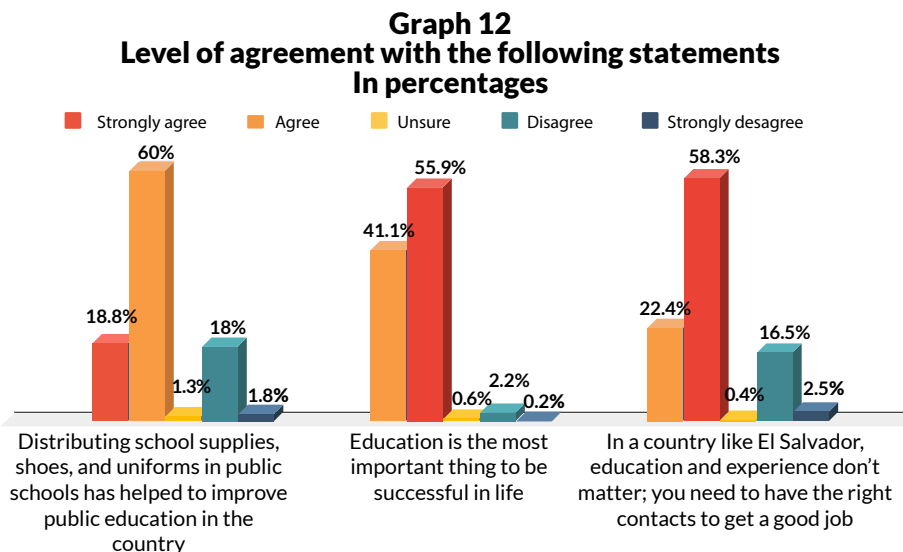
The population was also

in the country". About eight out of every ten Salvadorans expressed agreement or strong agreement with this statement.

By transforming the qualitative response options for this item, to a scale with levels of agreement, the results indicate that people who expressed higher agreement with the notion that the distribution of school supplies had improved public education are those who reside in the peripheries and who are from the eastern region of the country, women, those who are younger, people without schooling, and those who said they are homemakers.

Another statement presented to respondents was: "Education is the most important thing to be successful in life". The surveyed population indicated agreement or strong agreement with this asseveration, almost unanimously (97%).

Once again, when the response options of the previous item were transformed to a scale, the data showed that the highest levels of agreement with



the notion that education is essential for success are found in respondents from the lower middle stratum, the residents of the metropolitan region and the urban area, women, those who are younger, those with high school education, and the ones who reported to be full-time students.

However, when the next statement was presented to the surveyed population: "In a country like El Salvador, education and experience don't matter; you need to have the right contacts to get a good job", eight out of every ten respondents expressed agreement or strong agreement with

that asseveration. It's worth saying that, when the level of agreement is analyzed using the same procedure as in the previous items, the results show that the highest levels of agreement are found in the respondents from the upper stratum, those who live in the western region of the country or the peripheries, women, those who are between 26 and 40 years old, people without schooling and those who are actively looking for a job.

In addition, with respect to the educational level that the surveyed population reported, 32.8% said they had high school studies, 22.8% had attended primary school (that

consulted in regard to some statements related to public education and its quality, access and relevance.

The first of these statements was outlined as follows: "Distributing school supplies, shoes, and uniforms in public schools has helped to improve public education

**Table 1**  
**Education level and average school dropout age**  
**of the interview population**

Education level of the poblation			Average school dropout age
✕	None	5.4	
🎓	Primary	22.8	13.89 years
📖	Middle-school	17.7	16.83 years
🧪	High school	32.8	20.58 years
🎓	Technical or university	21.3	28.26 years

is, they had completed some level of education between the first and sixth grade), 21.3% said they had technical or university studies (even if such studies were not completed), 17.7% said they had reached some level of middle school (that is, from seventh to ninth grade) and 5.4% said they had not received any sort of formal education.

Another indicator that looks into the educational profile of Salvadoran population is the age at which people interrupt their studies. This aspect was explored only within the group that expressed that they didn't conclude their education. In this sense, people

who mentioned they had only completed primary studies reported an average school dropout age of 13.89 years; the group that said they had reached some level of middle school reported an average school dropout age of 16.83 years. Respondents who had reached only high school studies reported an average school dropout age of 20.58 years, and those who had not finished their university studies yet reported an average school dropout age of 28.26 years.

Some of the reasons to interrupt education, pointed out by the group that has not been able to continue with their education, correspond

to a series of financial difficulties which prevented people from completing their education project. Some of the mentioned reasons are: having a low income, the need to start working instead of studying, and being incapable of paying for education fees or school payments (55.8%).

In addition to these reasons, 10.8% of those who have not completed their studies said it was because they had to take care of their children, take care of their family or start a family of their own.

It's clear that the main reason that has prevented these citizens from completing their studies is related to the economic constraints faced by Salvadoran households.

In coherence with the previous topic, the population was consulted about their satisfaction with the educational level they had reached, to which 63.6% responded that they were somewhat or very satisfied. When the levels of satisfaction are analyzed according to

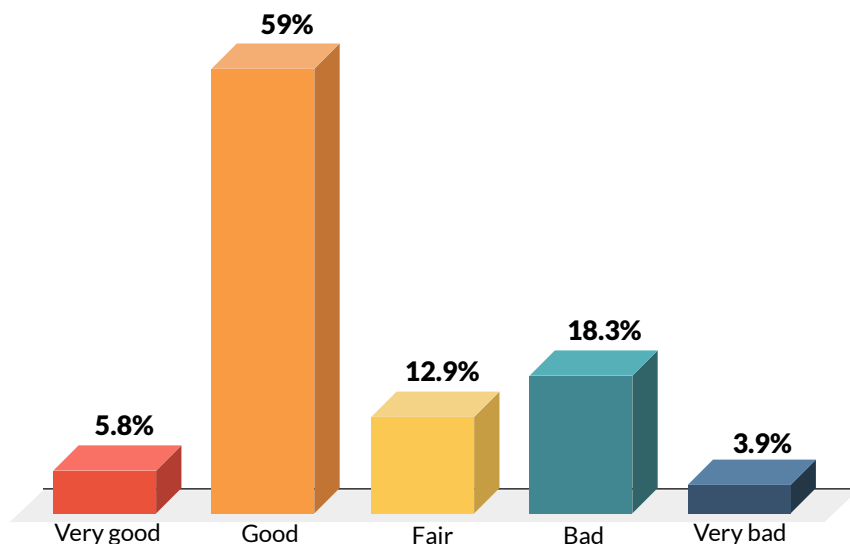
socio-demographic variables, the data shows that people who are most satisfied with the educational level they have reached are those who belong to the upper stratum, the people who live in the metropolitan region and in urban areas, men, those who are 56 years old and older, those who have technical or university studies and people who study and work.

On the other hand, the lowest levels of satisfaction with the educational level people have reached are expressed by those who live in the peripheries, the ones who reside in the western region of the country, women, people with ages between 41 and 55, those who only studied up to primary school, and respondents who are actively looking for a job.

In addition, the survey looked into how Salvadorans assess the teaching implemented in public schools and institutes of the country. According to 64.8% of the population, teaching quality is good or very good, while according to 22.2% it is bad or very bad;



**Graph 13**  
**Evaluation of the teaching implemented in public schools**  
**In percentages**



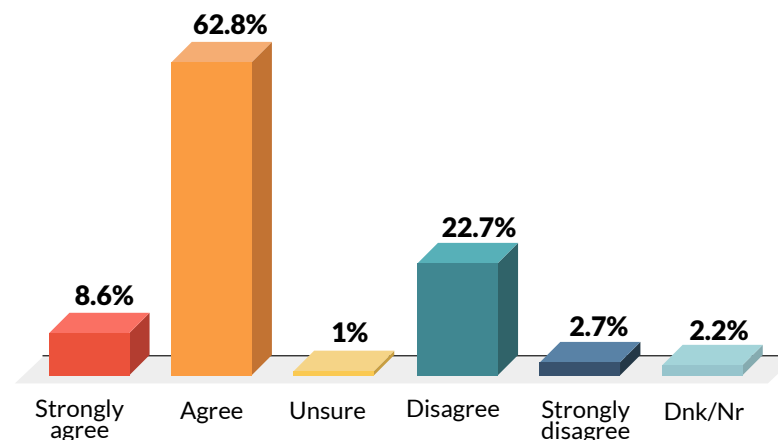
12.9% of the population took an intermediate stance and affirmed that teaching is fair. In regard to the characteristics of those who confer the lowest evaluation to teaching and learning in public schools and institutes, the analysis shows that they are people from the upper stratum, they live in the metropolitan region and in the urban area, they are frequently men, they are elderly (that is, 56 years old or more), they have technical or higher studies and they are retired, pensioned or permanently unable to work.

In contrast, the most positive evaluation of the teaching provided in public education centers is found within people who live in precarious urban settlements, those who live in the eastern region of the country and in the rural zone, women, the younger respondents (that is, those who are between 18 and 25 years old), those who reported to have high school studies at the time of the interview, and those who are full-time students.

Another aspect explored in this study was the citizen's opinions about the role of school in violence prevention. This was examined through the statement: "The public school in the area where you live is a place that contributes to preventing violence in your neighborhood". In reaction to this phrase, seven out of every ten Salvadorans expressed agreement or strong agreement with it.

A detailed analysis of the level of agreement with the affirmation that school is a factor of violence prevention in the place where respondents live reflected that people who express higher agreement with that asseveration are those who live in the peripheries and in the western region of the country, women, people who are between 26 and 40 years old, those who only reached middle school education and people who indicated they are homemakers.

**Graph 14**  
**Level of agreement with the statement: the public school in the area where you live is a place that contributes to preventing violence in your neighborhood**  
**In percentages**





# CITIZEN PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE COUNTRY'S PUBLIC HEALTHCARE

Photography: ludop-UCA

For most Salvadorans, the main problem the public healthcare service copes with is related to the availability or the quality of medicines that this service distributes, and the quality of the service provided for patients. For 57.9% of respondents, the main problem is the scarcity and low quality of medicines, for 18.3% it is the abuse that the patient receives during the provision of the service; smaller percentages of respondents referred to a bad administration of resources (4%) and to the delays in the appointments scheduling (3.5%), among others.

In coherence with the previous perceptions, citizens point out that the aspect they like the least about the public healthcare service from the Salvadoran State is the mistreatment of the patient, or the bad quality of the service that patients receive (37.2%), in addition to the shortage and bad quality of medications (30.1%). In this question, the proportion of people who said what they like the least about public healthcare is the delay to schedule appointments

and to receive assistance was increased by more than eight percentage points (12.4%); this might be related to the fact that these aspects have a direct impact on the possibility to receive medical attention in a timely manner.

This study also inquired about the aspect Salvadoran population liked the most about the current public healthcare service. As for this question, 42.5% of the surveyed citizens responded that there wasn't a single aspect they liked about this public service.

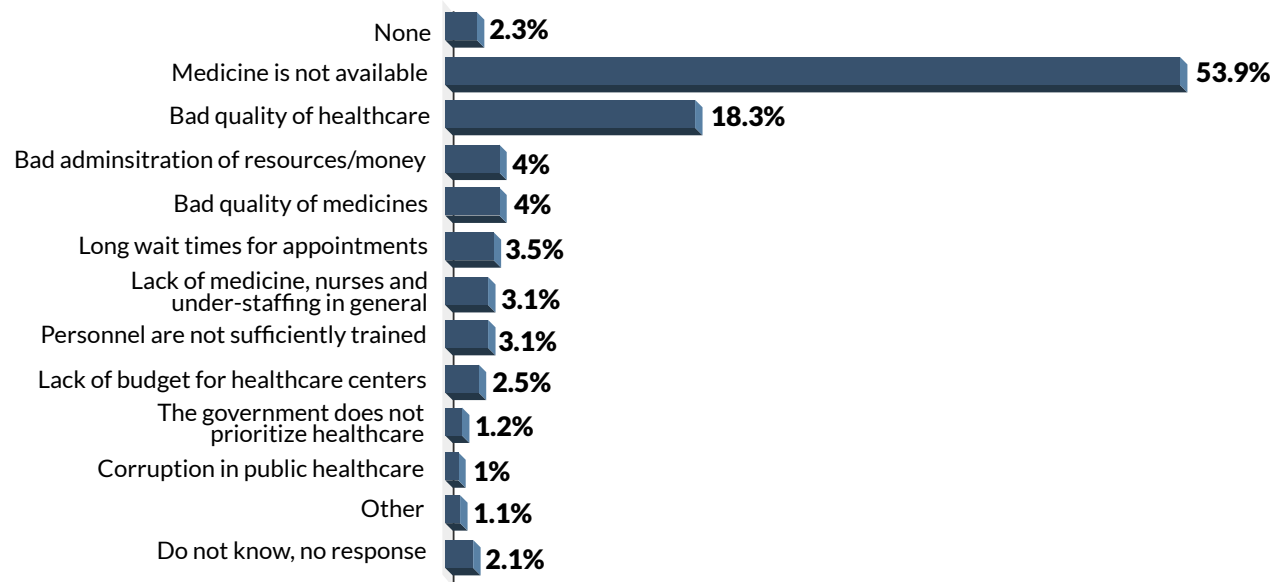
Around one fifth of the population stated that the aspect they liked most about public healthcare was that this service is free (21.2%). Also, 10.9% of respondents said what they like the most is the good assistance they receive from the staff; a similar proportion also mentioned they like that medications have no cost. Smaller proportions of people mentioned the 24-hour service provided by the network of health units, from the Solidarity Fund for Health (Fosalud) (5%) and others mentioned that the healthcare centers are

close to their homes (2.4%).

In the face of these responses, it is interesting to find that fairly low percentages of respondents say that the quality of the medications is the main problem of the public health service, and also that this is the aspect they like the least about public healthcare (4% and 6.9%, respectively).

Moreover, when the population was asked to assess the quality of medicines distributed in public healthcare centers of the country, 56.9% stated that

**Graph 15**  
**Main problem for the public health service in the country**  
**In percentages**



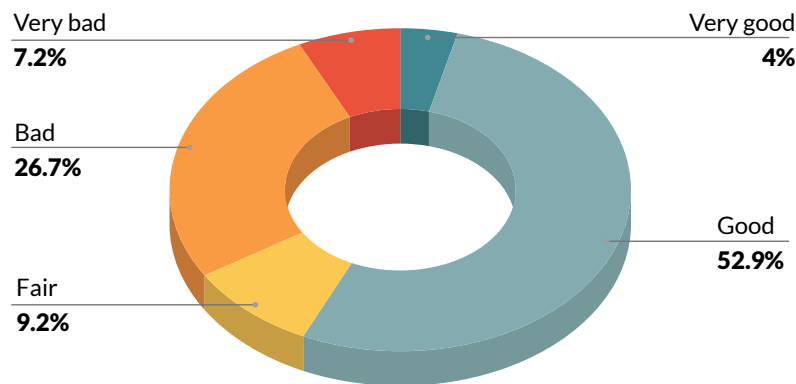
the quality of these medical supplies is good or very good. Meanwhile, according to one third of the population, the quality is bad or very bad (33.9%); this confirms that the citizen's complaint regarding medicine is linked to the scarcity, not to the quality of this supply.

In addition, the previous response options were transformed into a scale that allows a deeper analysis of the citizen's evaluation of medicines' quality. The results show that people who granted the highest scores to the quality of medicines are

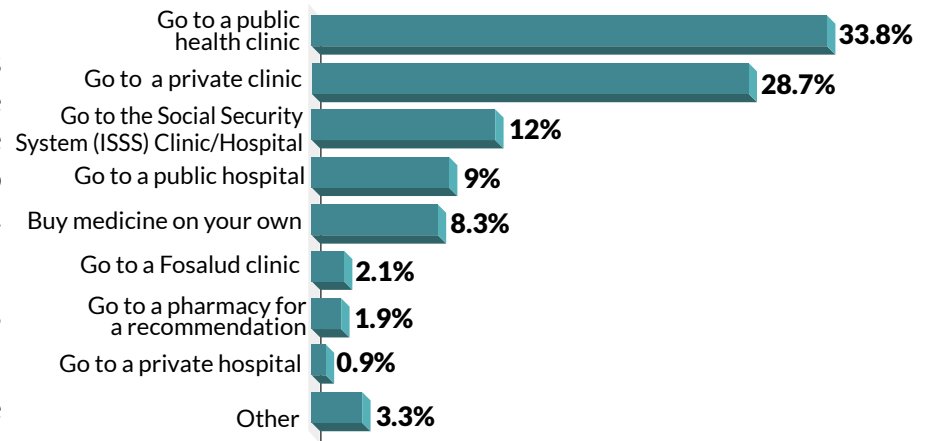
those who live in precarious urban settlements, people who live in the eastern region of the country and the rural area, women, those with ages between 18 and 25 years, the ones who only reached middle school studies, and those who reported they study and work.

In contrast, people who granted low scores to medications' quality are respondents from the upper stratum, those who reside in the paracentral region and the urban area, men, elderly persons (that is, those who are 56 years old or older), those who have

**Graph 16**  
**Opinion about the quality of the medicines provided in public health centers**  
**In percentages**



**Graph 17**  
**What do you do when you or someone in the family gets sick?**  
**In percentages**



reached technical or university studies, and respondents that indicated they are retired or permanently disabled to work.

On the other hand, when Salvadorans were consulted about the establishments they go to when a person in the family gets ill, a third part of the population said they go to a healthcare public unit (public clinic) (33.8%); 28.7% mentioned they go to a private clinic, 12% said they visit one of the centers of the Salvadoran Social Security Institute (ISSS), and 9% said they go to a public hospital. It is striking that 8.3% of the population

said they buy medicine on their own (self-medication), a very common practice of Salvadoran population; this is probably related to the investment of time that is required to obtain medical attention, and the shortage of medicines that affects the population of the country.

Another relevant aspect of this section, which explored the perceptions and opinions about the public health service Salvadorans receive, is that more than half of the survey respondents stated that, during the last twelve months, they had avoided seeking for



medical care, because they consider it a waste of time.

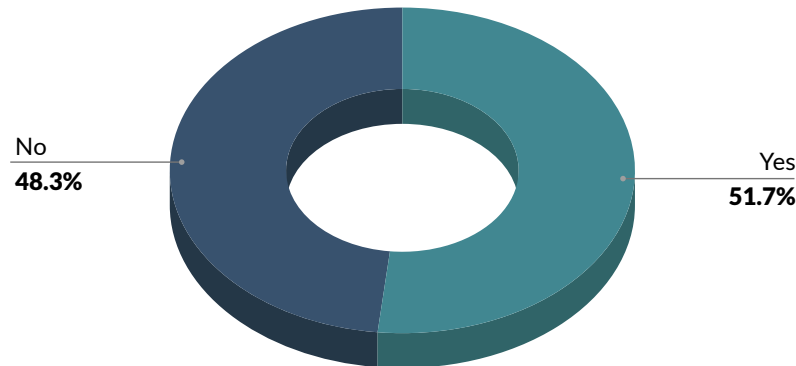
On the other hand, similarly to the previous sections, the survey dedicated a series of statements to explore the coverage, accessibility and effectiveness of the public health service.

One of these phrases stated: “Public health services are accessible for anyone who needs care”; in reaction to this phrase, seven out of every ten Salvadorans indicated they agree or strongly agree with the previous affirmation (69.9%).

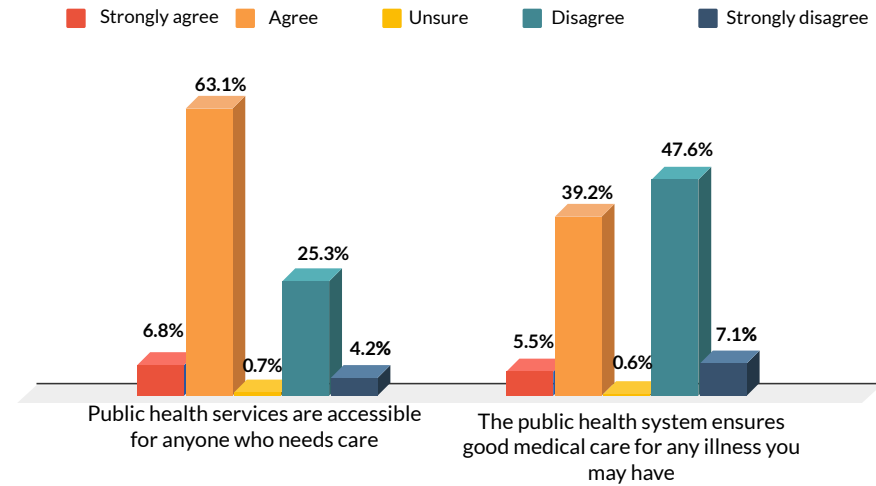
When the response options for this item are analyzed, after a recoding process, the highest levels of agreement with the asseveration that public health service is accessible for anyone who needs attention are expressed by those who live in precarious urban settlements, those who reside in the eastern region of the country and in the peripheries, women, younger respondents, those who have primary school studies and those who were not working at the time the survey took place, but said they did have a job.

On the other hand, the lowest

**Graph 18**  
**Have you avoided seeking for medical attention because you believe it is a waste of time?**  
**In percentages**



**Graph 19**  
**Level of agreement with the following statements**  
**In percentages**



levels of agreement with this statement are reported by those who belong to the upper stratum, respondents who reside in the metropolitan region and in the urban area, respondents with ages of 56 years or more, those who have reached technical or university education, and people who are pensioners, who are retired, or permanently unable to work.

An additional phrase presented to the surveyed population stated: “The public health system ensures good medical care for any illness

you may have”. Results show that 54.7% of the population expressed disagreement or strong disagreement with this asseveration. The analysis reveals that those who report the highest levels of inconformity with the efficiency of public health service are people who belong to the upper stratum, those who reside in the metropolitan region and in the urban area, men, those whose ages are between 26 and 40 years, respondents with technical studies or higher studies, and people who work and study.

# 5.18

is the score that Salvadoran population grants to the public healthcare service offered by the State

Photography: Iudop-UCA

On the other hand, the highest levels of agreement with the previous statement are reported by people from the peripheries, people who live in the eastern region of the country, women, elderly respondents (that is, those who are 56 years old or older), those who do not have schooling and those who are unemployed and aren't seeking for a job. Faced with these perceptions, it is not surprising that the population grants a score of **5.18** to the public health service offered

by the Salvadoran State. The geographical analysis of the rating this public service received reflects that the departments of Ahuachapán, La Libertad and San Salvador are the ones that confer the lowest scores to public healthcare.

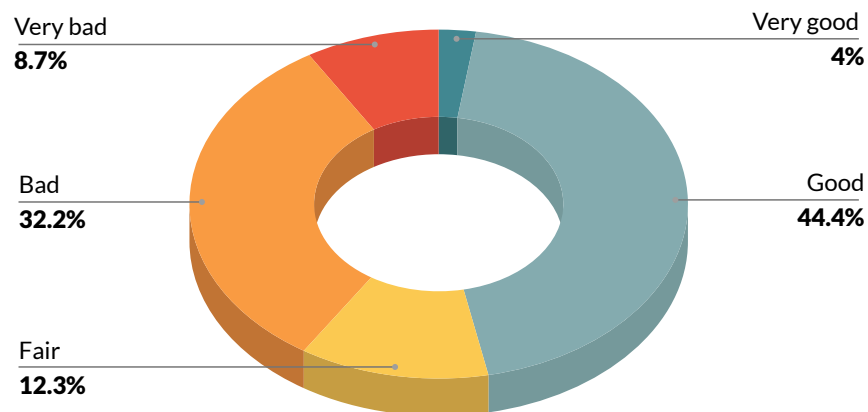
Also, the people who confer better scores to public health service are the ones from the peripheries, people who live in the eastern region of the country, women, the younger respondents, people who don't have formal education and those who

with ages between 26 and 40 years, people with higher educational level and those who work and study.

When the survey requested, concretely, the citizen evaluation of the medical assistance provided by public health centers, such as clinics, hospitals, health units, etc., Salvadorans showed a divided opinion: according to 46.8% of the population, the assistance provided in different public health centers is good or very good, whereas for 40.9% of the population, public health assistance is bad or very bad, and for 12.3% of respondents, this assistance is described as fair.

When these answers are recoded and analyzed, according to the main variables of this research, the results show that the highest scores in the assessment of medical assistance are granted by people who live in precarious urban settlements, people who live in the eastern region of the country, those who reside in the peripheries, men, the younger

**Graph 20**  
**Evaluation of the quality of the assistance provided in public health centers in the country**  
**In percentages**



respondents, those who had middle school education, and people who work and study at the same time. who are retired, pensioned or permanently unable to work.

In contrast, the lowest scores in the assessment of the service provided in public healthcare centers is reported by people from the upper stratum, those who live in the paracentral region of the country and in urban areas, women, elderly respondents (that is, those who are 56 years old or older), people with technical or university studies and those

reported to be homemakers.

On the other hand, those who grant lower scores to this public service are people from the upper stratum, those who live in the metropolitan region of the country and in urban areas, men, respondents



# CITIZEN PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE COUNTRY'S SECURITY AND JUSTICE

Photography: Flickr/ Presidency El Salvador



Regarding the citizen's perceptions of security in the country, it's worth saying that in the opinion studies carried out periodically by the Iudop, it has been emphasized that violence, insecurity and crime have become, altogether, one of the main problems of the country for over three decades. Moreover, according to the results of this study, seven out of every ten Salvadorans think the main problem El Salvador is currently coping with is crime (70.2%); also, 43.8% of the population expressed crime is the problem that affects them the most.

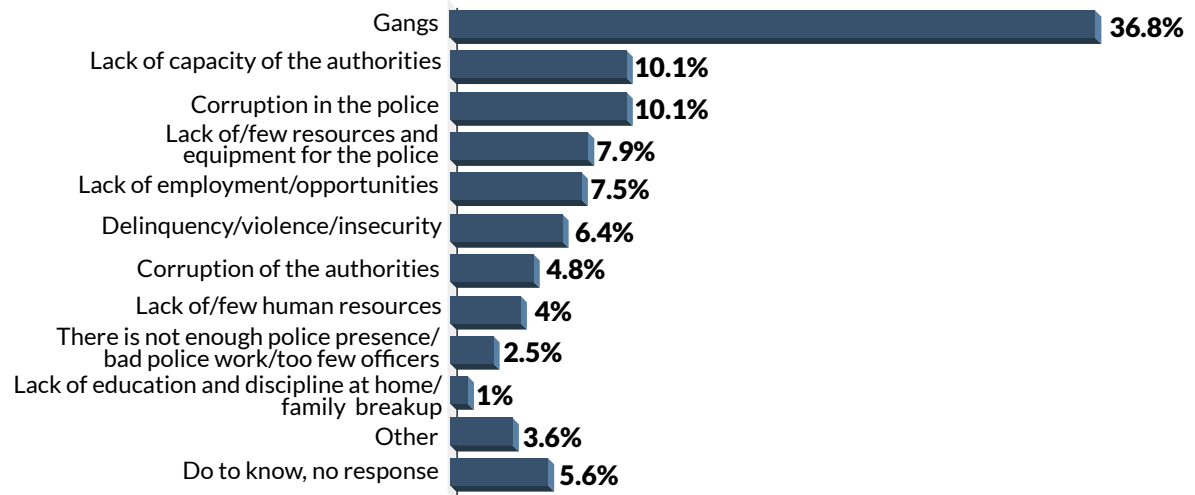
In relation to the previous result, this study consulted the citizens about the main problem of citizen security in the country; in response, a little more than one third of respondents indicated that gangs are the main problem of citizen security (36.8%). Also, according to one out of every ten Salvadorans, the main security problem in the country is the lack of competence shown by the authorities; a similar proportion of citizens indicated the main

problem is PNC's corruption. 7.9% of the population declared that the main problem is PNC'S lack of resources, 7.5% said the main problem is unemployment and scarce opportunities for the population, while lower percentages of respondents mentioned other problems. When people were asked about the score they would grant to the protection against crime that the State provides, Salvadorans conferred an average score of **4.95**. This is the lowest score

granted to the public services assessed in this study. On the other hand, when the scores are analyzed geographically, results show the departments where citizens grant the lowest scores to public security are La Libertad, Sonsonate, Santa Ana, San Salvador and Ahuachapán. In contrast, citizens from the departments of La Unión, San Vicente, Cabañas and Chalatenango are the ones that confer higher scores to the protection against crime

they receive from the State. Also, results reveal that the respondents who grant the highest ratings for this public service are people who reside in the peripheries and in the eastern region of the country, men, the youngest respondents, people who lack formal schooling and those who reported to be homemakers. On the contrary, according to the results, people who assess with more criticism the protection against crime that the State provides are

**Graph 21**  
**Main problem for citizen security in the country**  
**In percentages**





# 4.95

is the score that Salvadoran population confers to the protection against crime provided by the State

Photography: Iudop-UCA

those from the upper middle stratum, people who reside in the metropolitan region and the urban area, women, those with ages between 26 and 40 years, people with technical or university studies, and those who are unemployed but actively looking for a job.

Given the low score that

citizens granted to the state protection against crime, it is not surprising to find that about four out of every ten Salvadorans feel somewhat or very insecure considering the possibility of being a victim of a crime.

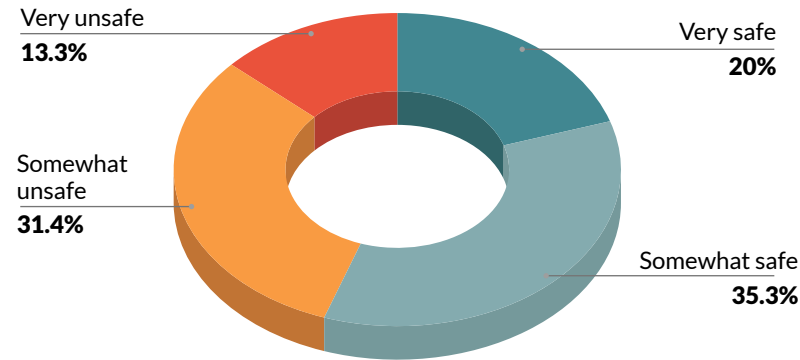
In this study, the surveyed population was asked to

indicate the level of security they feel when they are in their own neighborhood, in regard to the possibility of being a victim of a crime. 55.3% declared they felt somewhat or very safe, whereas 44.7% expressed they felt somewhat or very unsafe.

When the level of security people report is analyzed

according to the department where the respondent lives, data shows that the department where citizens report the lowest average of security is Sonsonate; in contrast, respondents from the department of Cabañas indicated a higher level of security.

**Graph 22**  
**Speaking of the place where you live, and considering the possibility of suffering a crime, how safe do you feel?**  
**In percentages**



Moreover, when the average perception of security is analyzed according to the socio-demographic variables of the population, data shows that people who feel safer are those from the upper stratum, people who live in the paracentral region and the urban area, men, those who are 56 years old or older, people who said they had only reached primary school and those who were retired, pensioned or permanently unable to work. On the other hand, people who reported feeling more unsafe are those from the marginal stratum, those who reside

in the western region of the country and in the peripheries, women, people who are between 41 and 55 years old, those who have high school education, and those who are actively looking for a job. In this scenario, where population grants a low score to the protection against crime offered by the State, and where a significant proportion of Salvadorans feel insecure in their place of residence considering the possibility of being victims of a crime, it is not surprising that there is a high proportion of people who

express a negative assessment of citizen security in the country.

46.4% of Salvadorans believe that citizen security in El Salvador is bad or very bad, whereas 38.4% of the population declares it is good or very good. For 15.3% of the population, citizen security is fair.

In addition, when the security assessment is analyzed according to the department where the respondent lives, results show that the departments where citizens report the most negative evaluations of security are San Salvador, San Ana and Sonsonate.

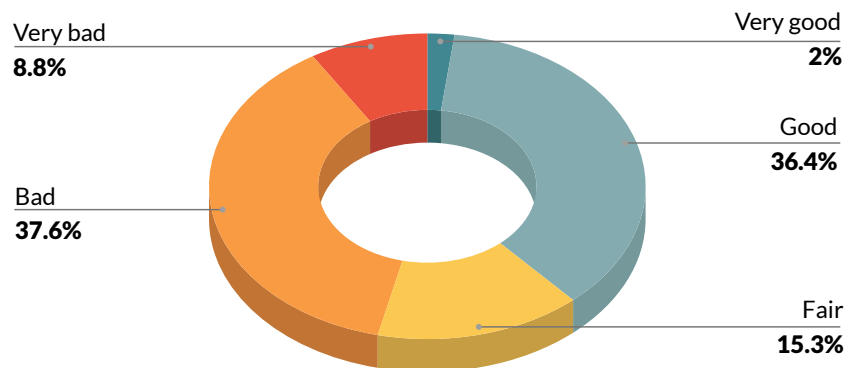
On the other hand, the most positive evaluations of security are expressed by citizens who live in the departments of Cabañas, Chalatenango and San Vicente. It is interesting to find that, coincidentally, these three departments in which citizens had a more positive evaluation of citizen security were also the ones that granted higher scores to the protection that the Salvadoran

State provides. Also, from all the departments of the country, Chalatenango and San Vicente were the ones where citizens granted the highest averages of perceived security.

When this indicator is analyzed according to the main variables considered in this study, results show that the people with better assessments of citizen security in the country are those who live in precarious urban settlements, those who reside in the paracentral region of the country, elderly people (that is, those who are 56 years old or older), people who only reached primary school and those who declared at the moment of the survey that they were homemakers.

On the other hand, people who reported the more negative assessment of citizen security are those from the upper stratum, people who live in the metropolitan region and the urban area, women, those who are between 26 and 40 years old, people with technical or university studies and those who are full-time students.

**Graph 23**  
**Evaluation of the citizen security in the country**  
**In percentages**



Results also show that the level of confidence that Salvadoran population confers to the justice institutions is quite low; more than half of the respondents expressed they confer little or no confidence at all to the National Civil Police (PNC), to the Prosecutor General's Office (FGR), to judges and the penitentiary system. Only 11.5% of the population said they conferred a lot of confidence to the PNC, 8.6% said they conferred a lot of confidence to the FGR, 6.5% of respondents expressed a lot of confidence in judges and only 5.9% said they conferred a lot of confidence to the penitentiary system.

The response options of these four items were transformed into a scale, in which the values closest to 0 correspond to no confidence at all, and the values closest to 100 represent maximum confidence conferred to justice institutions. When the levels of confidence are compared according to the department where the citizens live, data shows that the lowest levels of confidence are much extended in the case of the prison system; in eight out of fourteen departments, confidence averages don't exceed 40 points. The departments where citizens report the lowest confidence in the penitentiary system are: Ahuachapán, Santa Ana, Sonsonate, La

Libertad, San Salvador, La Paz, Usulután and Cabañas. In the case of the level of confidence conferred to judges, results show that in five out of fourteen departments there are averages of confidence that don't exceed 35 points. In this case, the departments where people confer the lowest levels of confidence to judges are Ahuachapán, Santa Ana, Sonsonate, San Salvador and La Paz.

The lowest levels of confidence in the Prosecutor General's Office (FGR) are condensed in the departments of San Salvador and Santa Ana; meanwhile, the perceptions in regard to the PNC don't reveal confidence levels that are as low as the ones granted to the rest of justice institutions.

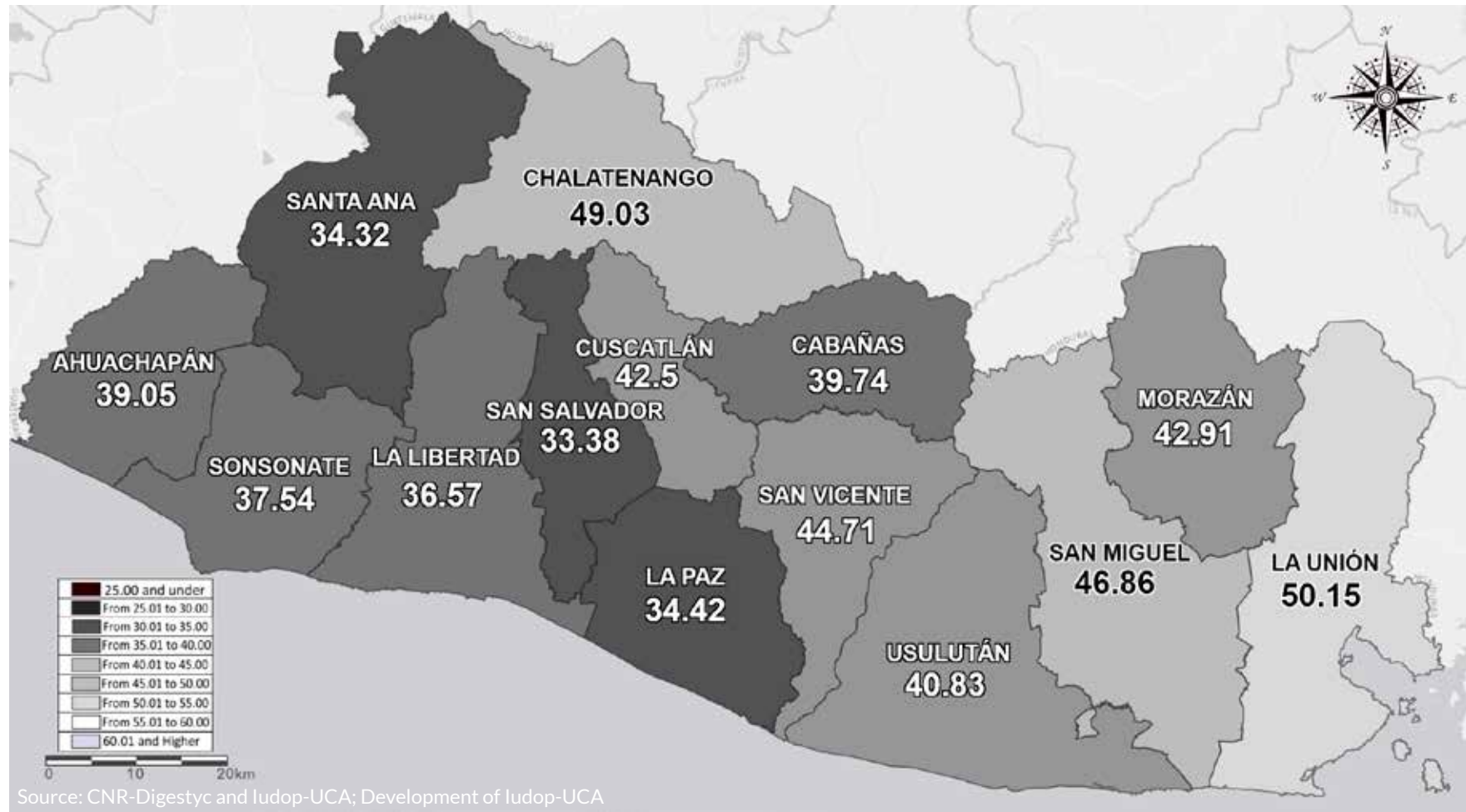
An index of the confidence conferred to the justice system was created, taking into consideration the previous four items related to confidence in the justice institutions. This way, the results from each entity was integrated into a new variable, which showed a high level of reliability

(Cronbach's Alpha of 0.86). An additional analysis was performed, based on the confidence averages from each institution of justice, and also from the system as a whole; results revealed that people who grant higher levels of confidence are those who live in the peripheries (stratum and area = PNC: 47.92; FGR: 43.83; judges: 40.6; penitentiary system: 38.56; and justice system: 42.65), the residents of the eastern region of the country (PNC: 50.98; FGR: 47.59; judges: 42; penitentiary system: 40.18; and justice system: 45.19), and elderly people (PNC: 48.96; FGR: 43.96; judges: 38.39; penitentiary system: 37.95; and justice system: 42.66).

On the contrary, people who report the lowest confidence averages for all five categories are the residents of the metropolitan region (PNC: 38.75; FGR: 33.6; judges: 31.17; prison system: 30.14; and justice system: 33.45), those who live in urban areas (PNC: 41.75; FGR: 36.88; judges: 33.81; penitentiary system: 32.04; and justice



**Map 1**  
**Index of confidence in the Justice System**  
**Average, 0-100 Scale\***



**\*Values closest to zero represent no confidence at all while the values closest to a hundred represent the highest level of confidence**

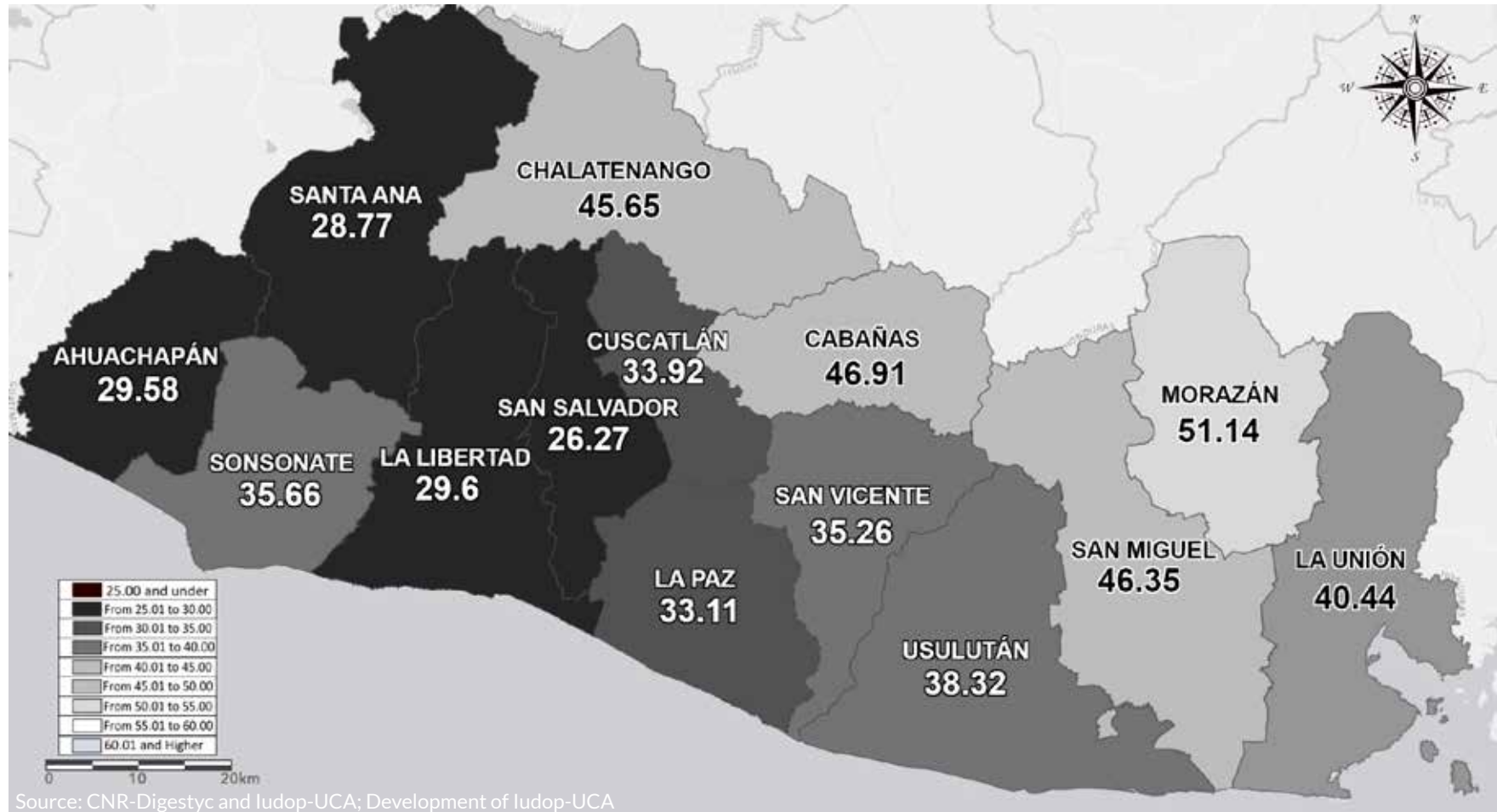
system: 36.26), and people who work and study (PNC: 35.17; FGR: 27.26; judges: 29.41; penitentiary system: 26.54; and justice system: 29.6). This study also explored to

what extent the population perceives that institutions from the justice system are effective. The surveyed population was asked to imagine that they had been the victim of a crime; under this assumption they

were asked to say how much they trusted that the PNC would capture the perpetrator, that the FGR would investigate and prosecute the guilty party, that judges would convict those responsible for the

crime, and that the prison would rehabilitate the criminal or the person who allegedly had committed a crime. In response to this inquires, about seven out of every

**Map 2**  
**Index of perception of effectiveness of the Justice System**  
**Average, 0-100 Scale\***



\*Values closest to zero represent no effectiveness at all while the values closest to a hundred represent the highest level of effectiveness

ten Salvadorans conferred little or no trust at all to the possibility that, after being victims of a crime, the justice institutions and the security system would carry out their work of prosecution and

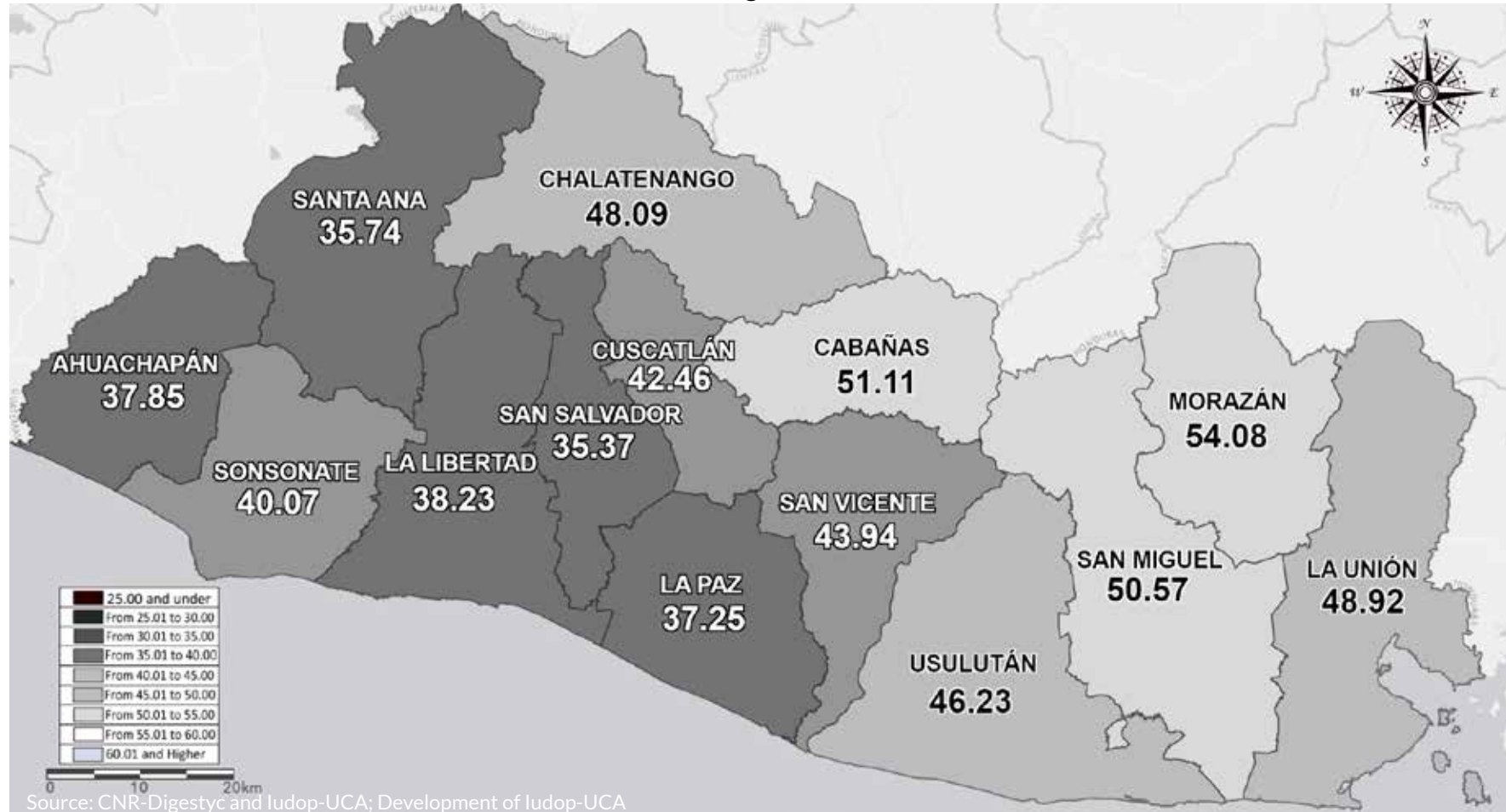
investigation of the crime. That is, for a large part of the Salvadoran population, there is a widespread perception of impunity. The geographical analysis of

this variable shows that the departments where citizens perceive the lowest levels of effectiveness in the justice system are Ahuachapán, Santa Ana, La Libertad and San Salvador; in contrast,

the department where citizens perceive higher levels of effectiveness in the justice system is Morazán. Also, this study explored the level of satisfaction with the



**Map 3**  
**Index of satisfaction with the Justice System**  
**Average, 0-100 Scale\***



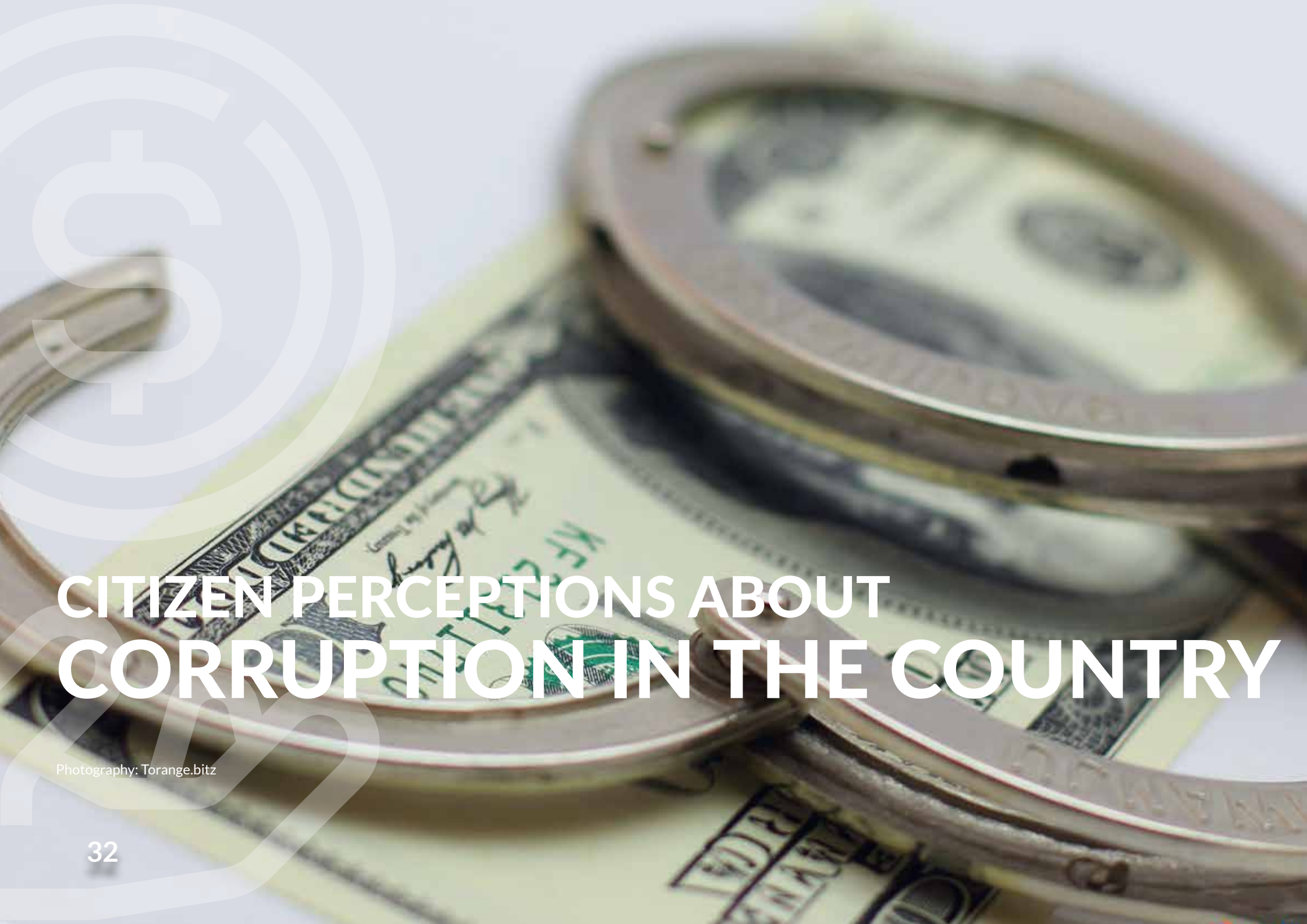
\*Values closest to zero represent no satisfaction at all while the values closest to a hundred represent the highest level of satisfaction

justice institutions. In this regard, the proportion of citizens that declared they were somewhat or very satisfied with the performance of the PNC was 43.3%; also, 33.5% expressed the same in regard

to the performance of the FGR, 31% are somewhat or very satisfied with judges' work, and 29.8% are somewhat or very satisfied with the performance of the penitentiary system. Citizens' satisfaction with

the justice system is also low. According to a geographical analysis of this variable, Ahuachapán, Santa Ana, La Libertad, San Salvador and La Paz are the departments where respondents expressed

less satisfaction with the Salvadoran justice system.



# CITIZEN PERCEPTIONS ABOUT CORRUPTION IN THE COUNTRY

Photography: Torange.bitz



This investigation also addressed citizen’s opinions related to corruption, as a factor that restricts the proper functioning of State institutions and, therefore, reduces the guarantees that the State must offer to citizens.

In first place, for about eight out of every ten Salvadorans, corruption represents a threat to the well-being of the future of the population (85.7%); only 1.4% of respondents stated that corruption is not a threat.

It’s interesting to find that the percentage of Salvadorans who declare that corruption is a threat for population’s well-being in the future is higher than the proportion of them who think that delinquency is a threat for their well-being in the future (77.8%).

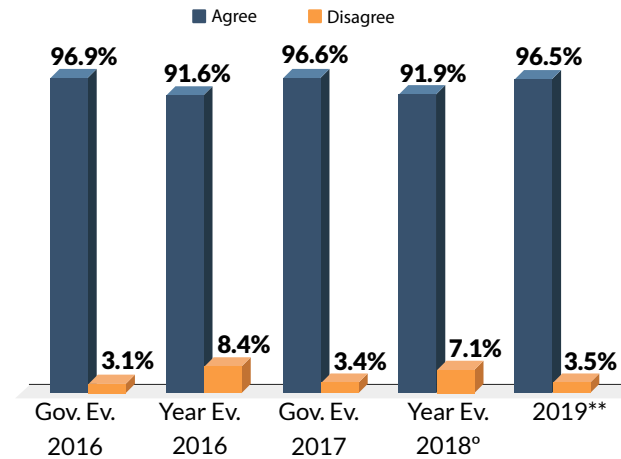
The analysis shows the characteristics of those who are more inclined to think that corruption is a threat for the country’s future; in this regard, those who share this opinion come from the upper middle stratum, they live in the metropolitan

region of the country, they are mostly women, they are between 41 and 55 years old, they have technical or university studies, and they reported they were studying and working at the same time.

It’s worth highlighting that 96.5% of the population expressed their agreement with the following statement: “The government should support the creation of an international commission to investigate the serious acts of corruption and organized crime in the country”. Only 3.5% of respondents said they disagree with that asseveration.

Salvadorans’ point of view in regard to this topic has remained very stable during the last three years. According to public opinion studies conducted by Iudop between 2016 and 2019, including the present research, about nine out of every ten Salvadorans have expressed their agreement with the creation of an entity of this nature in the country, in order to conduct the prosecution of felonies related to corruption and organized

**Graph 24**  
**Citizen support for the creation of an international commission to investigate corruption and organized crime**  
**In percentages**



Source: Opinion surveys Iudop-UCA series of Government and Year Evaluation, 2016-2018; and \*\*survey analyzed on this study.

° This item was formulated as a question and not as a statement. The graphic does not include 1% of population on this study who did not respond.

crime. The level of support reported in the present study is one of the highest recorded during the period 2016-2019.

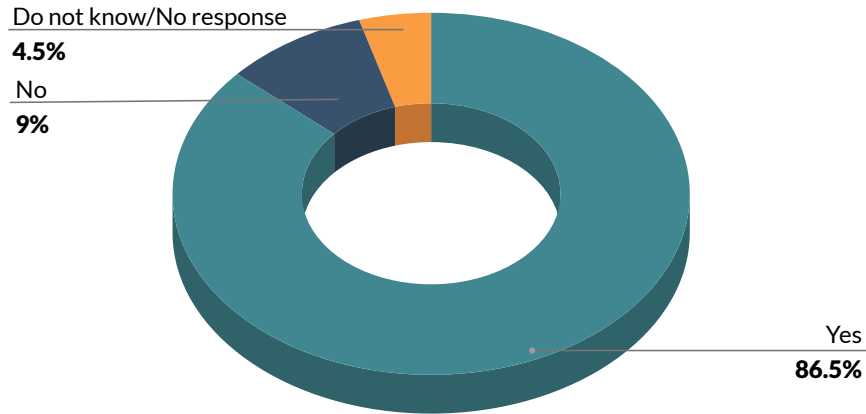
In addition, most of the Salvadoran population believes that those who would benefit the most with the creation of an international commission of this nature would be the people; approximately nine out of every ten respondents said that all Salvadorans would benefit from it.

In contrast, when the

surveyed explored who would be most affected by the creation of an entity of this type, 27.1% of respondents said corrupt people would be the most affected ones and 22.9% stated that politicians would be the most affected. Smaller proportions of people mentioned public officers, criminals, businessmen, political parties and the government.

Another topic that was approached by Nayib Bukele when he has a presidential

**Graph 25**  
**Do you think that President Nayib Bukele will fulfill his promise of creating a Commission against Corruption and Impunity in El Salvador?**  
**In percentages**



candidate, that has received high citizens' expectations and support, is the creation of an international commission to fight impunity. 86.5% of Salvadorans declared that president Bukele will accomplish his promise to create this entity.

This matter has effectiveness and efficiency implications, since the Executive branch must lead an attempt to obtain support from the rest of the government institutions, so that an entity of this nature fulfills its mission of fighting corruption at every level, without the interference of

interests that differ from the well being of Salvadorans and the strengthening of the institutions that must serve them.

In addition, the survey explored the level of citizen trust conferred to the justice system's ability to prosecute and punish public officers who commit acts of corruption. Results showed six out of every ten Salvadorans reported they have little trust or not trust at all in the effectiveness of the justice system to prosecute and judge a case of this type.

These figures show that,

according to Salvadorans, the justice system is characterized by its low effectiveness to prosecute this type of crime.

It's worth pointing out that citizens reported perceptions of lower effectiveness of the justice system in regard to the prosecution of common delinquency, than in regard to the prosecution of acts of corruption.

This study also inquired about the level of corruption that citizens perceive in each of the justice institutions. The largest proportions of respondents indicated that the penitentiary system is one of the institutions with high levels of corruption.

71% of the population believes that there is a lot of corruption in the penitentiary system; meanwhile, only 2% affirms that there is no corruption in the country's prisons.

64.1% of citizens stated that there is a lot of corruption in the PNC, whereas only 2% said there is no corruption in the police corporation. 60.2% of respondents declared

there is a lot of corruption in the FGR, while 2.7% indicated that there is no corruption in the main institution of the Salvadoran Public Ministry.

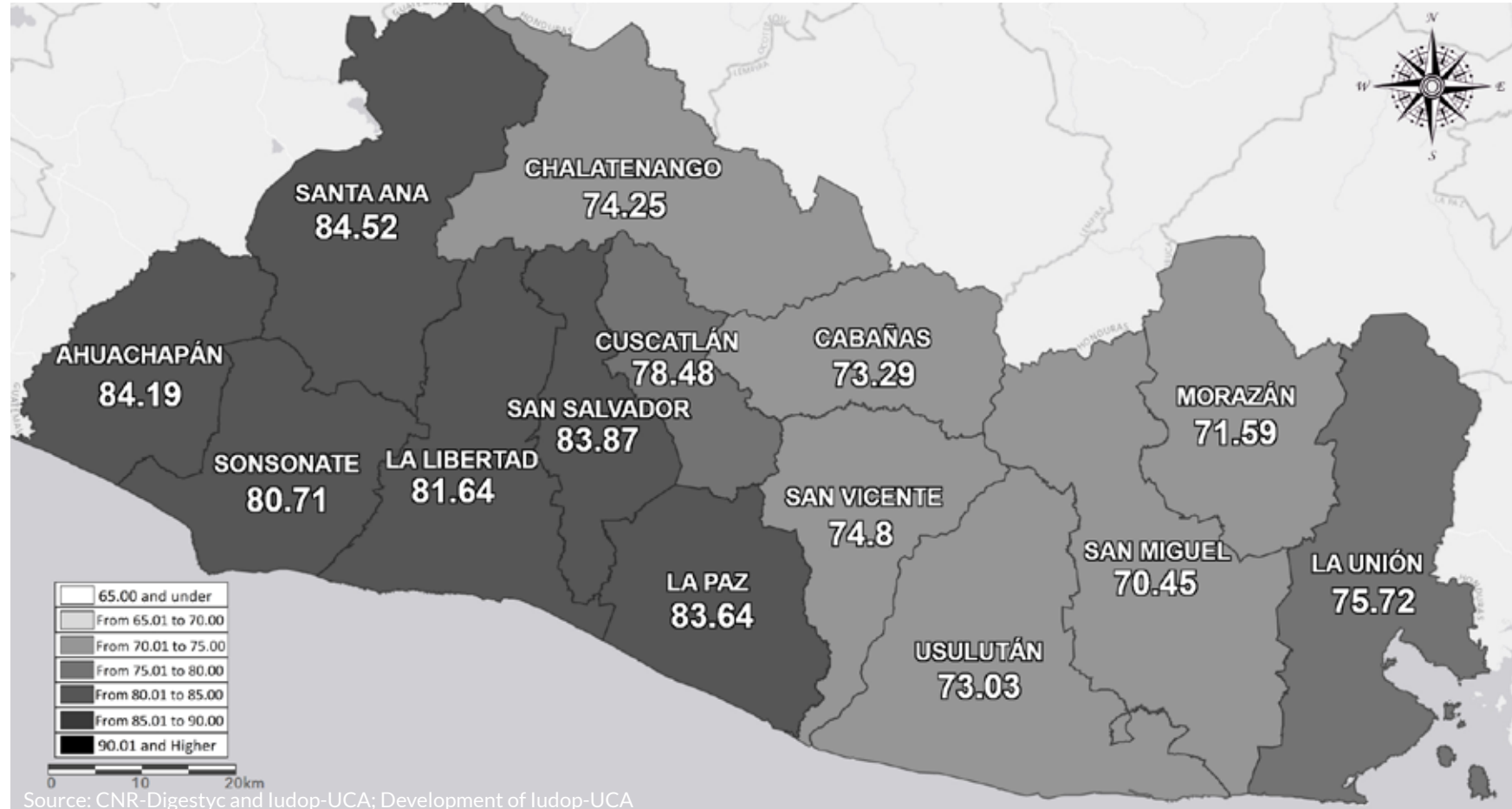
Also, 59% of the population said there is a lot of corruption within Salvadoran judges, while 2.8% said there is no corruption within these public servers.

On the other hand, Salvadorans perceive there are high levels of corruption in the justice system. In fact, a scale similar to the one used in a previous section revealed that the corruption perception index scores are very high throughout the national territory.

The following map shows that all the averages of perceived corruption exceed the intermediate value of the scale by 20 points or more. In this sense, the departments where citizens perceive higher levels of corruption in the justice system are Ahuachapán, Santa Ana, Sonsonate, La Libertad, San Salvador and La Paz.

In contrast, the departments where respondents perceive

**Map 4**  
**Index of corruption perception in justice institutions**  
**Average, 0-100 Scale\***



Source: CNR-Digestyc and Iudop-UCA; Development of Iudop-UCA

\*Values closest to zero represent no corruption at all while the values closest to a hundred represent the highest level of corruption

lower levels of corruption in the justice system are analyzed according to each institution of justice and also to the department where respondents reside, data shows that there is a more widespread perception of

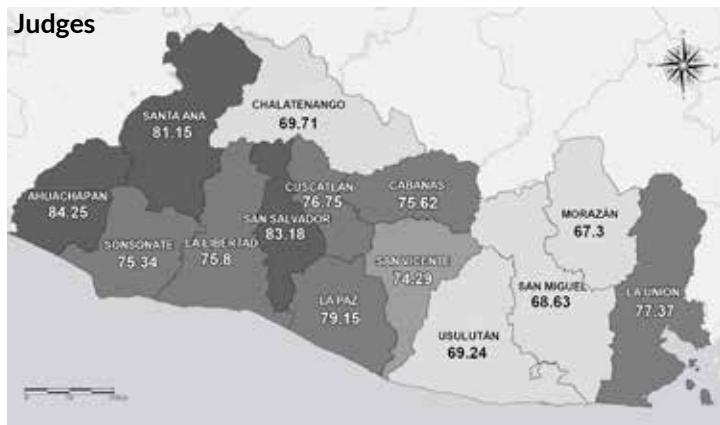
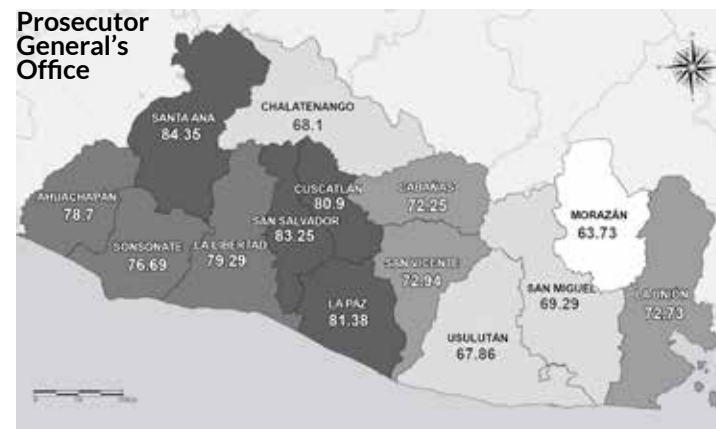
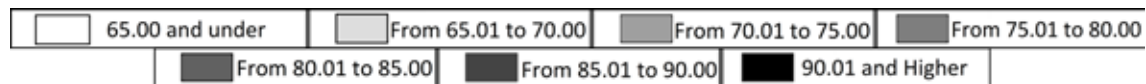
When citizens' perceptions

of corruption are analyzed according to each institution of justice and also to the department where respondents reside, data shows that there is a more widespread perception of

corruption in the case of the Salvadoran penitentiary system. On the other hand, in the case of the FGR and the judges, results reveal that there are four out of fourteen departments where

citizens perceive low levels of corruption in both entities. Also, the departments where citizens perceive the highest levels of corruption in the PNC are Ahuachapán, Santa Ana and Sonsonate; the departments

## Map 5 Perceptions of corruption in the Justice System Average, 0-100 Scale\*



\*Values closest to zero represent no corruption at all while the values closest to a hundred represent the highest level of corruption

where citizens perceive lower levels of corruption in this entity are Usulután and San Miguel.

In the case of the Prosecutor General's Office, the

departments in which citizens perceive the highest levels of corruption in this entity were Santa Ana, San Salvador, Cuscatlán and La Paz; while the department where respondents perceive lower

levels of corruption is Morazán. In the case of judges, the perceptions of highest levels of corruption are reported by those who live in the departments of Ahuachapán,

Santa Ana and San Salvador. Finally, the department where respondents perceive the highest levels of corruption in the penitentiary system is La Paz.





# CITIZEN PERCEPTIONS ABOUT MIGRATION

Photography: Fred Ramos/ El Faro



Some of the questions included in this study were designed to analyze the occurrence of events that have led to the migration of Salvadorans.

First of all, 39.1% of the Salvadoran population expressed their eagerness to migrate to another country in the next twelve months, while six out of every ten Salvadorans said they had not pondered this possibility.

Within the group of people who mentioned they did not want to emigrate, the survey explored the reason for their decision. 44% said they did not want to move to a different country because they feel good in El Salvador; 15% claimed they are not interested in this possibility; 12% declared they did not want to migrate because they were elderly persons who would not resist this journey. Also, 11.3% of the people in this group reported they would not migrate, considering the risks and danger that the journey would imply. Some respondents said they would not travel because they didn't want to leave their parents behind

(4.6%), and others mentioned they would not migrate, hoping that the situation in the country improves (3.8%).

In smaller proportions, respondents mentioned other reasons not to migrate. 2.6% said they were currently working or studying in the country; some held the opinion that there is no hope for them elsewhere (1.7%) and others reported a strong attachment to El Salvador (1.2%).

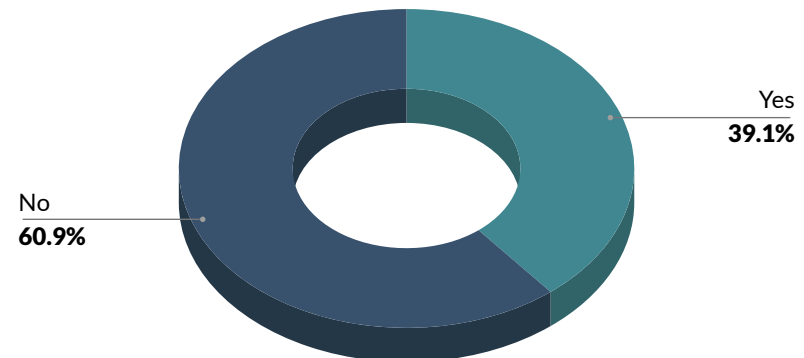
Some of the people who answered affirmatively to the question about their eagerness to migrate declared that they were willing to move to another country in order to improve their family's economy (33.8%); others mentioned that they wanted to migrate because of the criminal situation and insecurity of the country (19.5%); another group responded that they would travel because they cannot find a job in El Salvador (19.1%) and others said they would migrate to be able to improve their income (7%). Other responses, mentioned in smaller proportions, revealed

that the intention to migrate was related to the attempt to get a better job (5.3%) and to the intention of reuniting with relatives (3.7%). Some said they would be willing to migrate because there is more security in other countries (2.3%), others are motivated to leave because of the economic situation El Salvador is coping with (1.6%), and some stated that in other country it's possible to have a better future or quality of life (1.6%). Finally, a small percentage said they wanted to migrate due to poverty levels in El Salvador (1.4%).

These results show that a large number of reasons to migrate, stated by the group of people who expressed in this research they were eager to go to another country, are related to the country's economic limitations citizens are dealing with at the present time.

An indicator related to the information above reflected that 24.1% of the population stated that some person living in their residence had to leave the country to look for a job during the past year.

**Graph 26**  
**Would you like to emigrate to another country next year?**  
**In percentages**





# A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

Photography: Iudop - UCA

As a final point, this broad opinion study addressed the expectations about the future of the country, regarding each one of the areas analyzed on this research.

In first place, it's interesting to find that more than half of the Salvadoran population believes that President Nayib

Bukele's government will lead to a great improvement in economy (57.6%), public education (55.6%), public healthcare service (55.8%) and citizen security (52.9%).

Only a small proportion of Salvadorans argued that economy (3%), public education (2.6%), public

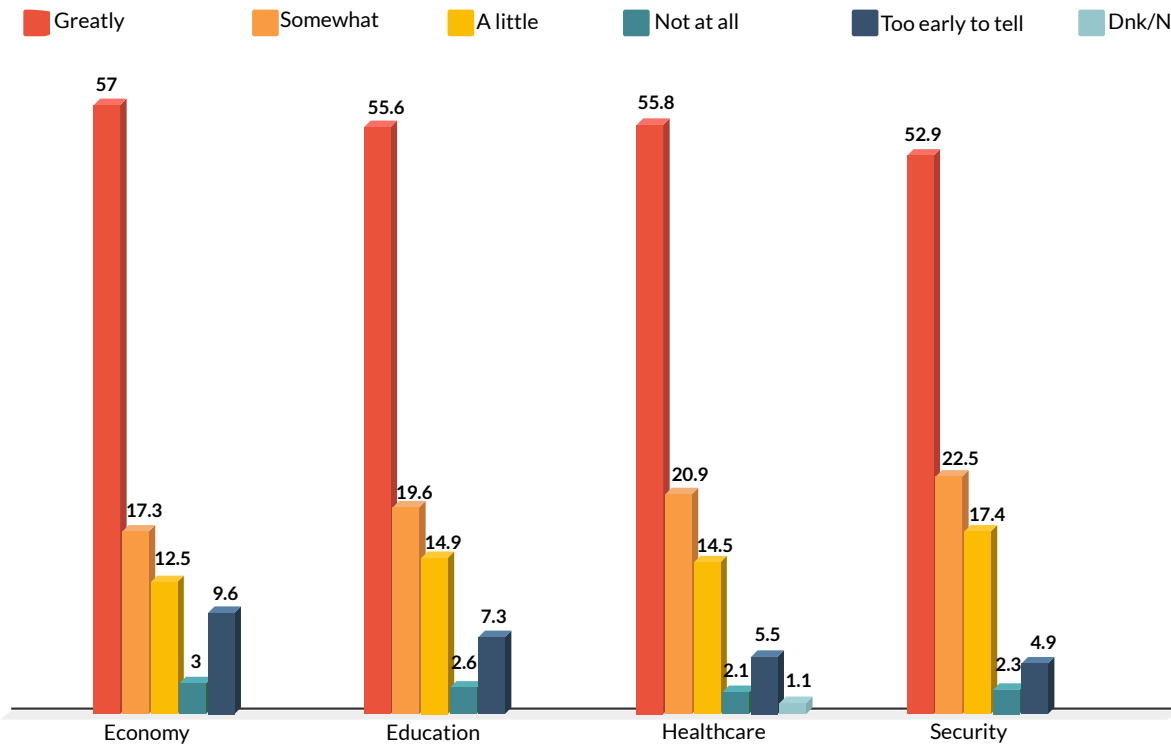
healthcare service (2.1%) and security (2.3%) will not be improved with this new administration.

People were consulted about the main priority on which Nayib Bukele's government should focus on, regarding each of the previous issues. Salvadorans stated that,

in economic matters, the main priority of the new administration should be creating jobs (48.4%), followed by improving security (18.4%), drawing investments to the country (6.4%), improving wages (4.9%), lowering the cost of living and the prices of the basic goods basket (4.3%), supporting small and micro entrepreneurs (2.9%), fighting corruption (2.3%), providing aid to the poorest people and preserving social assistance programs (1.9%), supporting agriculture (1.3%), and promoting a better administration of public funds, in addition to fighting tax evasion (1.2%), among others answers.

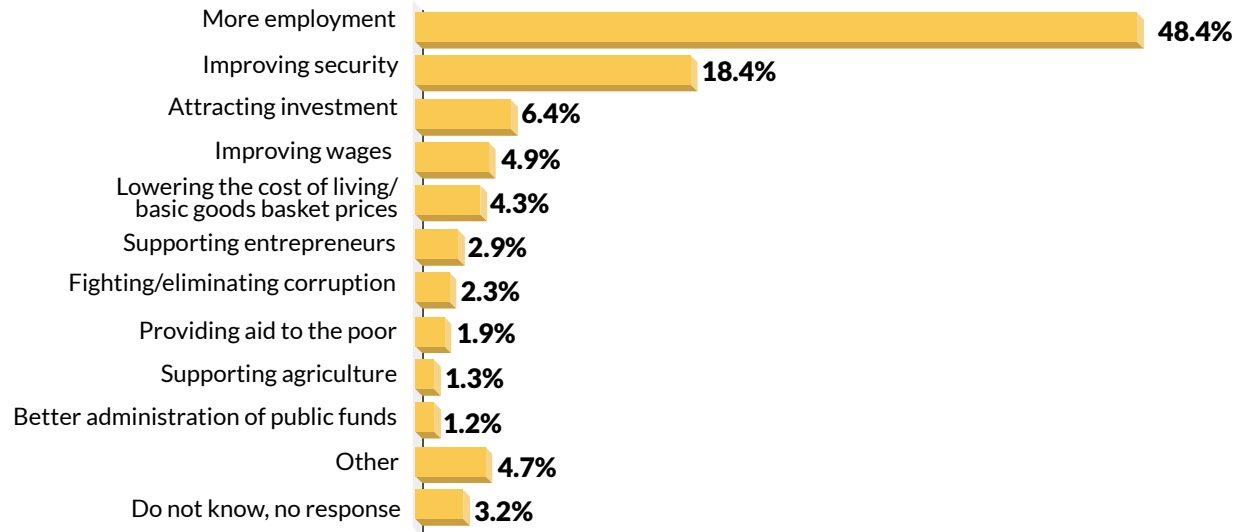
In education matters, the population pointed out that the main priority should be improving teachers' training (18.1%), followed by increasing the allocation of financial resources for schools (13.8%), improving security in schools (12.1%), fixing up the infrastructure of public schools and institutes (10.7%), developing better lesson plans (10.2%), preserving

**Graph 27**  
**Expectation of improvement on reviewed areas within this study,**  
**as result of Nayib Bukele's new government**  
**In percentages**

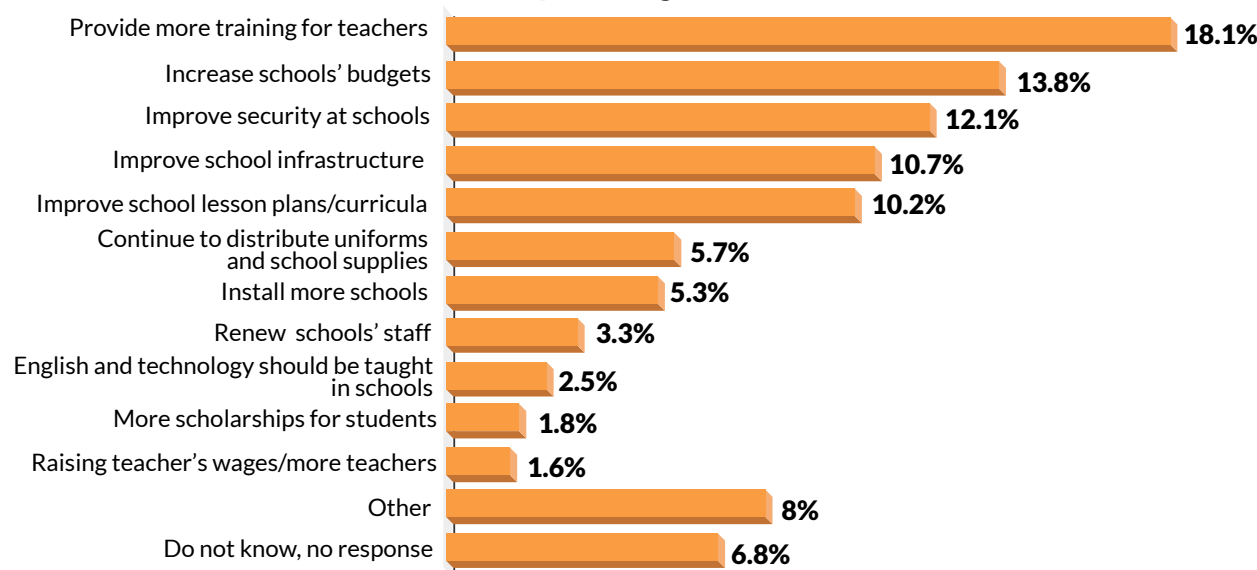




**Graph 28**  
**Main priority that the new Nayib Bukele administration should focus on, to improve the country's economy**  
**In percentages**



**Graph 29**  
**Main priority that the new Nayib Bukele administration should focus on, to improve public education in the country**  
**In percentages**

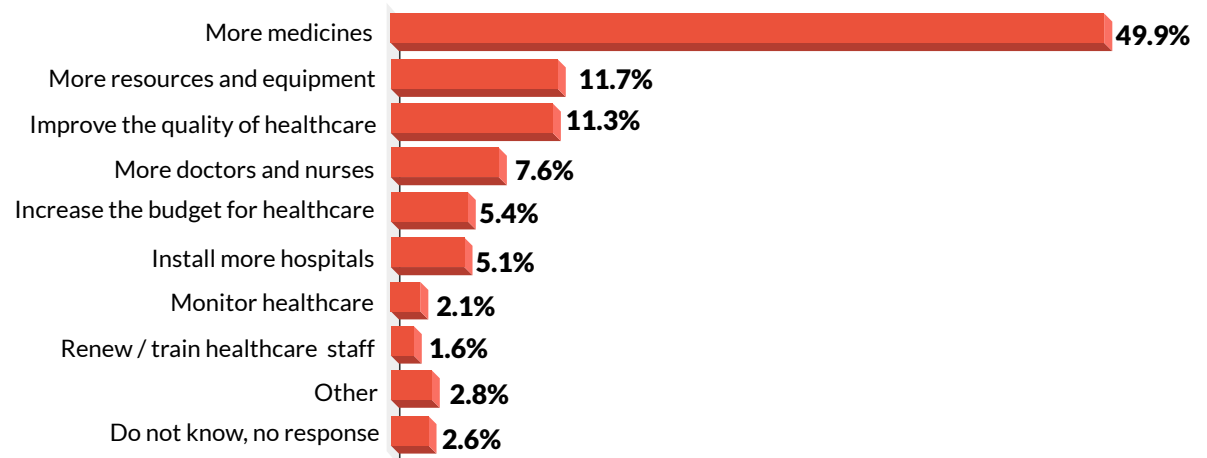


the distribution of school supplies and uniforms (5.7%), installing more schools (5.3%), renewing schools' staff (3.3%), teaching subjects as English and technology in schools (2.5%), awarding scholarships to students (1.8%), increasing teachers' salaries and enlarging schools' staff (1.6%), among others.

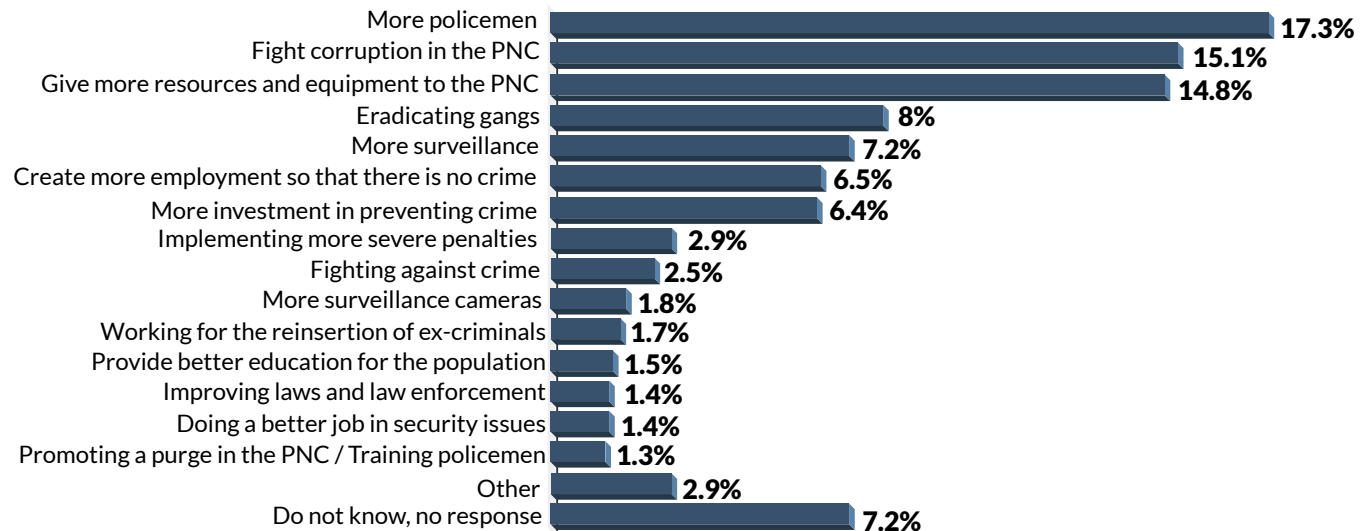
Regarding public health, Salvadorans expressed that the main priority of Bukele's administration must be to supply enough medicines (49.9%), followed by allocating financial resources and equipment (11.7%), improving the quality of the assistance and medicines distributed in healthcare centers (11.3%), guaranteeing the availability of health staff (nurses and doctors) (7.6%), increasing the budget destined to healthcare services (5.4%), installing a higher number of national hospitals (5.1%) monitoring the assistance provided in different healthcare centers (2.1%), and renewing healthcare personnel (1.6%), among other answers.

In terms of citizen security, the population indicated that the main priority of this administration should be hiring more police officers (17.3%), followed by fighting corruption within police corporation (15.1%), allocating more financial resources and equipment to the police (14.8%), eradicating gangs (8%), improving surveillance (7.2%), increasing employment opportunities in order to reduce crime (6.5%), investing more in crime prevention (6.4%), implementing more severe penalties (2.9%), fighting against crime (2.5%), installing video surveillance cameras (1.8%), working for the reinsertion of those who committed crimes (1.7%), providing better education to the population (1.5%), improving laws and law enforcement (1.4%); also, 1.4% of citizens declared all they hope in security matters is that the current administration does a better job than the previous ones. On the other hand, 1.3% said the priorities should be promoting a police purge and offering training to police members

**Graph 30**  
**Main priority that the new Nayib Bukele administration should focus on, to improve public health in the country**  
**In percentages**



**Graph 31**  
**Main priority that the new Nayib Bukele administration should focus on to improve citizen security in the country**  
**In percentages**



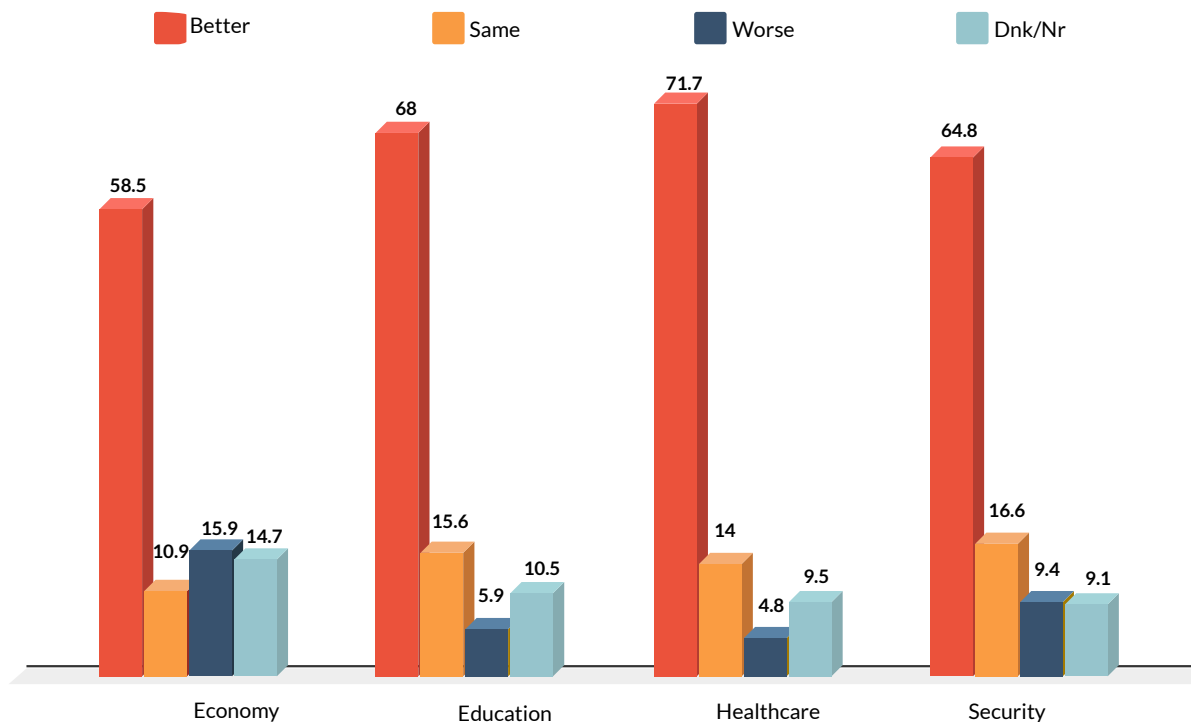
among other answers. On the other hand, most of the Salvadoran population argues that each of the areas previously mentioned will experience an improvement in the long term. When the survey consulted citizens what they believed each area would be like, in the next twenty years, more than half of them declared that the

country's economic situation will be better (58.5%); 68% shared that same opinion in regard to public education. 71.7% stated that public healthcare will be better in the next twenty years, and 64.8% reported the same view in regard to citizen security. The main reason Salvadorans believe that there will be

improvements in these four areas is linked to President Bukele's new government, and the potential changes that his administration can promote. In economic matters, the proportion of people who hold this opinion reaches 39.3%; in educational matters, it corresponds to 24.4%; in public healthcare, this proportion reaches 24.6%, and in security

matters, 26.4% of respondents shared the same opinion. The previous results reveal the high expectations of change that Salvadoran population yearns for, and they imply a substantive challenge to determine how the country will be managed during the next five years.

**Graph 32**  
**Perception on the future of the reviewed areas in this study,**  
**within the next 20 years**  
**In percentages**





# FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Photography: Iudop - UCA



## ECONOMY

In economic matters, results show that a considerable amount of Salvadorans perceive unemployment as the main problem that affects them directly, and also the main difficulty of the national economy in the present time.

There are heterogeneous and diverse assessments of the economic situation of the country, including perceptions that go from the most favorable (reported by people who live in the peripheries and in the eastern region, men, younger respondents, those with highschool studies and people who don't work and are not seeking for a job) to the least favorable perceptions (expressed mostly by those from the lower stratum, those who reside in the western region and in the urban area, women, elderly people, those with a higher education level and those who are retired, pensioners or unable to work). The previous stances reflect the opinion of about eight out of every ten Salvadorans, who argue that, currently,

economic problems affect all the population equally.

On the other hand, results reveal that people who live in precarious urban settlements and the ones that reside in the metropolitan region of the country are the ones that, coincidentally and with higher frequency, have stopped buying food items due to the increase in their cost, and who also have more often faced the job loss of someone in their household, during the last year.

The previous situation places this group in a level of higher economic vulnerability, in comparison to the rest of the population. This has special relevance considering many of these settlements face complex violence dynamics which, in order to be solved, require a State intervention that provides alternatives for people, for them to make a living, with dignity and sustainability.

People's opinions in regard to the existence of a minimum wage which is equal all over the country show contrasts among the population,

depending of the respondent's socioeconomic situation.

People from the lower stratum, from the paracentral region of the country and who live in rural areas, women, respondents who are between 26 and 40 years old, those with highschool education and the ones actively seeking for a job show higher levels of agreement with the existence of a minimum wage that is the same to any kind of job. In contrast, it's interesting to find that the level of disagreement with the notion of equal minimum wage is higher within those from the upper stratum, people who reside in the metropolitan region of the country and in urban area, men, elderly people, those who don't have any formal schooling, and people who are retired, pensioners, or unable to work.

This result shows the historical conflict of powers that has existed between groups of entrepreneurs that have an advanced socioeconomic position, and workers, in regard to the modification

of the Minimum Wage Law. This is the reason why the country requires a mechanism of transparency in relation to the decision making process regarding this topic. That way, it will be possible to determine technical criteria that conducts to a progressive evolution of the minimum incomes for many Salvadoran families.

Another topic in which there are differentiated stances is related to the possibility of the State administration of pension funds. It's interesting to find that citizens who would agree more with this possibility are those from the middle upper stratum, those who live in the eastern region of the country, men, people with ages between 41 and 55 years, those with higher levels of formal education and respondents who expressed they study and work simultaneously. In contrast, those who least agree with this possibility are citizens from the upper stratum, those who live in the paracentral region of the country and in the peripheries, women, citizens with studies at middle school level and those

who are full time students.

These results show that, around the issue of retirement funds, there are opposing stances, in particular, between the sectors with more advantageous socioeconomic positions. Moreover, it's worth noting that, according to the results, the lowest level of agreement with the possibility of the State administration of workers' pension funds is found within a group of people which profile indicates that they probably do not have access to social security.

## EDUCATION

In regard to education in the country, security in schools represents a citizen concern related to this issue. This result is similar to the findings identified by the Ministry of Education through observatories that monitor public schools.

On the other hand, one of the public policies related to education that has been received very positively

among the more vulnerable population is the distribution of school supplies and the program "Glass of milk" in public schools nationwide. That is why it's not surprising that the group that expressed more agreement with this type of assistance are mainly people from the peripheries, those who live in the eastern region, women, younger respondents, those who have no formal schooling and people who reported to be homemakers. Meanwhile, those who expressed less agreement with the importance of these policies are those who come from the upper stratum, people who live in the metropolitan region and in urban areas, men, elderly people, those who have technical or university studies and respondents who are retired, pensioners or permanently unable to work. Apparently, the lack of support to this public policy is found among those who don't benefit from it.

In addition, even though the results from this study show that the percentage of those who dropped out

of school is low, and even though there is a public policy designed to amplify access to education, the obstacles that people mention, related to completing education, are related to the economic conditions of the families.

Thus, those who are most affected by school desertion, due to the need to start working and the inability to continue dealing with education expenses, are most frequently people who reside in the paracentral region of the country, women and respondents who only reached studies at middle school level.

These results reveal the vulnerability of citizens who belong to the sector with less resources, which prevents them from completing life projects due to the limitations their socioeconomic situation imposes on them.

Another element that shows contrast among Salvadoran population is the score assigned to public education. People who grant higher scores to this public service

are those who mainly benefit from it, in other words, those who live in the peripheries and in the paracentral region of the country, women, younger respondents, people who reached any level of middle school and those who reported they are homemakers. Meanwhile, those who come from the upper stratum, respondents who have technical or university studies and those who are retired are the ones that grant the lowest scores to public education; the scores these groups reported are lower than the average score granted by the surveyed population.

On the other hand, one topic that showed consensus among citizen opinions was the notion that education is a key a factor to succeed in life: 97% of the population declared their agreement with this point of view.

Finally, in regard to the phrase "The public school in the area where you live is a place that contributes to preventing violence in your neighborhood", respondents who show a



higher level of agreement with this affirmation are those who live in the peripheries and in the western region of the country, women, people who are between 26 and 40 years old, those who only reached studies at middle school level and respondents who reported they are homemakers. It seems that the perception of school as a violence deterrent in communities is more frequent among the population sectors that are more familiar with the education issues.

In contrast, those who show a lower level of agreement with the notion that school is a place that contributes to violence prevention are citizens from the upper middle stratum, those who live in the metropolitan region and in urban areas, men, people with ages of 56 years and over, those who have higher education levels, and those who are unemployed and not seeking for a job.

## HEALTHCARE

Citizen opinions in regard to health show that the shortage of medicines is perceived as the main problem related to the country's health situation, according to the surveyed population. Medicine shortage is also one of the aspects that the population like the least about public healthcare.

It's interesting to find that, even though the population admits the shortage of medicine in the public health system, most Salvadorans don't make a negative assessment of medicine's quality.

Nonetheless, the evaluation of medicine's quality constitutes a subject that reveals differences of opinion within the population. According to the data, people who seem to need this medical supply are the ones that express a more positive evaluation; they are people who live in precarious urban settlements, those who reside in the eastern region and rural areas of the country, younger respondents, people who reached middle

school education and those who reported to be working and studying simultaneously.

In contrast, the most negative assessment of medicine's quality is expressed by people who seem to be the least frequent users of public healthcare services; they are those who come from the upper stratum and who live in urban areas, men, people with the highest levels of education, those who are retired, pensioners or unable to work, and elderly people.

The analysis of accessibility, coverage and efficiency of healthcare public services shows that people who are younger, who have reached lower levels of education, who have less economic resources, and who live in rural areas are the ones that show a tendency to make a more positive assessment of healthcare services, in contrast with those who are in a better socioeconomic position. These results show the importance of the socioeconomic group to which people belong to, as a factor that determines the health-illness-healthcare

process; this fact was taken into consideration by previous administrations in the policies of promotion and protection of health, focusing their efforts on the most vulnerable groups.

## SECURITY

Crime, violence, gangs and insecurity, altogether, have shown to be one of the main scourges that restrict the opportunities of development for citizens and also for the country.

This study shows that the protection against crime that the Salvadoran State provides receives the lowest rating of all public services analyzed in this study. A geographical analysis shows that the people who live in the western region of the country, and in those departments with highest population density in the country (San Salvador and La Libertad) are the ones where citizens grant lower ratings to the State protection against crime. These results show that focusing security efforts in these territories could contribute to improving

the citizens' perceptions in regard to this matter. Moreover, the perception of security among the Salvadoran population is also conditioned by the socioeconomic position of the respondent. Thus, those who feel more secure are those from the upper stratum, elderly people, those who reside in the urban area and people who are retired; that is, people who can afford wider security mechanisms and those who probably stay longer in their homes and are less exposed to risk situations.

Meanwhile, the people who feel the most insecure are those who seem to be most exposed to violence, either because of the intensity of their exposure in public life or because of factors related to their present context, which are: those living in precarious urban settlements, citizens who reside in the peripheries, women and people who are actively seeking for a job.

On the other hand, results reveal low citizen confidence in security institutions and in the justice system. Those who

express less confidence in the justice system as a whole are the residents of the metropolitan region of the country and those who reported to be working and studying at the same time. It is worth pointing out that the people who expressed higher levels of confidence are those who live in the peripheries, elderly respondents and those who reside in the eastern region of the country.

The Iudop-UCA has already indicated in previous studies that a widespread lack of confidence in the justice system does not only have implications for the legitimacy of the work carried out by these institutions, but also represents an obstacle for these entities to conduct their functions. In this sense, it is not surprising to find out that the levels of perceived effectiveness and the levels of citizen satisfaction with the system are also low.

## **CORRUPTION**

Corruption stands out as one of the most debated issues in the country. The trials against

former public officials have revealed the State's weakness to prevent the commission of illegal acts of this nature. In regard to this issue, there is a widespread perception of corruption in the justice system; even so, these perceptions constitute a differentiating factor among the Salvadoran population.

Those who believe that there is a higher level of corruption in the justice system are the citizens who reside in the urban area, those from the upper middle stratum, people who live in the metropolitan region, those who work and study at the same time and respondents who have a higher level of education. On the other hand, those citizens who seem to have a lower frequency of exposure to national events through mass media have the lowest levels of perception of corruption in the justice system. This is the case, also, for people residing in the peripheries, people who weren't working nor seeking for a job at the time the survey was conducted, and people without any level of formal schooling.

It's worth highlighting that the perception of corruption in the justice system is increased when people have more resources that allow them to understand that the consequences of corruption have direct repercussions either on the transformation or the detriment of the population's living conditions. Coincidentally, the population sector that perceives a higher level of corruption is also the one that more often declare that corruption represents a threat to the well-being of the country's future.

In this sense, the population has an unified stance in regard to the main alternative to fight corruption in the country. Almost unanimously, for about three years, the Salvadoran population has expressed in different opinion studies conducted by the Iudop their support for the creation of an international commission to investigate corruption and organized crime in the country.





## I. General results

**Table 1**  
Please tell me what your preferred political party is

	Percentage
None	53.1
Nuevas Ideas	29.5
Arena	8.7
FMLN	5.2
Other	3.5

**Table 2**  
In your opinion, what is the main problem that El Salvador currently copes with?

	Percentage
Crime/insecurity	58.1
Unemployment	9.6
Violence	8.0
Economy/high cost of living	7.9
Poverty/inequality	5.1
Gangs	4.1
Corruption	2.5
Bad quality/lack of education	1.4
Bad government policies, the government/politics/politicians/political parties	1.1
Public Healthcare	1.1
Other	1

**Table 3**  
Of the main problems the country copes with, which one affects you the most?

	Percentage
None	3.1
Crime/insecurity	37.7
Unemployment	23.6
Economy	18.8
Poverty	5
Violence	4.1
Gangs	2
High cost of living	1.7
Bad quality of the public healthcare system and the lack of medicines	1.4
Other problems (lack of water, low pensions, corruption, etc.)	2.6

**Table 4**  
In economic terms, what do you think is the main economic problem in the country?

	Percentage
Unemployment	50
High prices of goods and services/basic needs basket	8.6
Corruption in the government	6.8
Low wages	5.6
Lack of investment	5
Poverty	4.3
Insecurity	3.9
Bad distribution of the State budget	3.5
Bad economic policies/low economic growth/bad administration from previous governments	2.1
State/government debt	1.9
Inequality	1.4
Gangs	1
Other problems (tax evasion, low pensions, lack of credits, migration, etc.)	2.3
Do not know, no response	3.5

**Table 5**  
Over these last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), how would you describe the economic situation in the country: very good, good, bad, or very bad?

	Percentage
Very good	1.2
Good	16
Fair	15.3
Bad	50.6
Very bad	17

**Table 6**  
Who do you think is mainly responsible for the current economic situation in the country?

	Percentage
Nobody	1.5
The government/State	52.6
All Salvadorans/the people	9
Ex president Salvador Sánchez	8.4
Cerén and his government	7.1
Politicians	7.1
All the previous governments/presidents	6.7
Entrepreneurs/private companies	3.5
Crime/gangs/insecurity	2.9
The president	0.7
Arena and FMLN	0.6
Other	1.7
Do not know, no response	5.2

**Table 7**  
In your opinion, who do you think is mainly affected by the current economic situation in the country?

	Percentage
All Salvadorans/the people	68.1
The poorest people	24
Children and youth	2
Workers	1.6
The middle class	1.6
Other	1.7
Do not know, no response	1

**Table 8**  
**And who do you think mainly benefits from the current economic situation in the country?**

	Percentage
Nobody	4.7
The rich	22.1
The government/the president	21.1
Entrepreneurs	20.2
Politicians/political parties	14.9
All Salvadorans/the people	2.4
Public officials and government employees	2.3
Gangs/criminals	2.2
All the previous governments and presidents	1.3
Ex president Salvador Sánchez Cerén and his government	1
Arena and FMLN	0.6
Other	1.2
Do not know, no response	6.1

**Table 9**  
**Now, thinking about the next 20 years, what do you think the economic situation will be like for the country in the future: better, same, or worse?**

	Percentage
Better	58.5
Same	10.9
Worse	15.9
Do not know, no response	14.7

**Table 10**  
**What is the main reason why you think the economic situation will be worse in the future?**  
**[Only for those who responded that the country's economic situation will be worse in the next 20 years]**  
**n=201**

	Percentage
None/only God can change things	7
Crime/insecurity will increase	19.4
Unemployment will increase	16.9
The cost of living/basic needs basket will increase	8
The country will be in more debt	6.5
There won't be investment	6.5
Corruption	5
Bad government administration	5
The form of government won't change	4
The government doesn't do anything	3.5
Taxes will increase	3
The population does not have good education/is not well prepared	2.5
Because of migration	2
Population growth/overpopulation	2
Poorly paid employment	1.5
Other	3.5
Do not know, no response	4

**Table 11**  
**What is the main reason why you think the economic situation will be the same in the future?**  
**[Only for those who responded that the country's economic situation will be the same in the next 20 years]**  
**n=137**

	Percentage
None/only God can change things	8
Because it's hard for things to change	31.4
Unemployment	15.3
Crime/insecurity	10.2
Corruption	4.4
Government proposals/little knowledge to govern	2.9
Lack of investment	2.9
Basic needs basket prices will remain stable	2.2
The country's debt	22
The government does not do anything/does not worry about the people	2.2
Because of the previous bad administrations	2.2
Other	9.5
Do not know, no response	6.6



**Table 12**

**What is the main reason why you think the economic situation will be better in the future?**

**[Only for those who responded that the country's economic situation will be better in the next 20 years]  
n=738**

	Percentage
The new Nayib Bukele's government	39.3
There will be more employment	23.6
There will be more investment	9.5
There will be more security	4.5
The cost of living will come down	3.7
People will be better prepared/educated	2.8
Salaries will increase	2.4
There will be less corruption/corruption will be fought	2.2
Political changes/new policies and laws	1.6
People will participate in changes	1.5
Taxes will decrease	1.4
Other reasons (because there will be a better administration of the State's resources/there will be better relations with other countries, etc.)	5.1
Do not know, no response	2.4

**Table 13**

**Now, over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), do you think your household economic situation has improved, gotten worse, or remained the same?**

	Percentage
It has improved	12.7
It has remained the same	64.3
It has gotten worse	23

**Table 14**

**Do you think that over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), unemployment in the country has risen, fallen, or remained the same?**

	Percentage
Risen	38.3
Remained the same	46.3
Fallen	14.2
Do not know, no response	1.3

**Table 15**

**Do you think that over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), poverty in the country has risen, fallen, or remained the same?**

	Percentage
Risen	43.9
Remained the same	48.5
Fallen	7.6

**Table 16**

**Do you think that over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), basic needs basket product prices (such as beans, rice, sugar, milk, or eggs) in the country have risen, fallen, or remained the same?**

	Percentage
Risen	69.6
Remained the same	27.6
Fallen	2.9

**Table 17**

**What is the main expense for your household?**

	Percentage
Food	79.3
Basic services and utilities (water, electricity, telephone)	15.1
Education	2.5
Mortgage or rental payments	1.4
Medicines	0.9
Other	1

**Table 18**

**Do you receive remittances from abroad?**

	Percentage
Yes	18.1
No	81.9

**Table 19**

**How much would it affect your family economic situation if you were to stop receiving remittances: greatly, somewhat, little, or not at all?**

**[Only for those who receive remittances from abroad]  
n=227**

	Percentage
Greatly	63.9
Somewhat	8.8
A little	17.2
Not at all	10.1

**Table 20**  
**What is the approximate monthly family income for this household (including all household members and remittances)?**

	Percentage
Less than 100 dollars	1.9
Between 100 and 230 dollars	20.6
Between 231 and 305 dollars	21
Between 306 and 500 dollars	21.2
Between 501 and 700 dollars	8.9
Between 701 and 1000 dollars	7.1
More than 1,000 dollars	8
Do not know, no response	11.4

**Table 21**  
**Could you tell me if the following situation has occurred in your household over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019): have you had to acquire new debt?**

	Percentage
Has occurred	42.2
Has not occurred	57.8

**Table 22**  
**Could you tell me if the following situation has occurred in your household over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019): has anyone in your household had to leave the country to find a job?**

	Percentage
Has occurred	24.1
Has not occurred	75.9

**Table 23**  
**Could you tell me if the following situation has occurred in your household over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019): have you stopped buying certain foods because the prices have gone up?**

	Percentage
Has occurred	61.8
Has not occurred	38.2

**Table 24**  
**Could you tell me if the following situation has occurred in your household over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019): have you or anyone in your household been fired or stopped working?**

	Percentage
Has occurred	30
Has not occurred	70

**Table 25**  
**Could you tell me if the following situation has occurred in your household over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019): have you or anyone in your household quit your job due to threats or any sort of gang-related violence?**

	Percentage
Has occurred	11.6
Has not occurred	88.4

**Table 26**  
**Could you tell me if the following situation has occurred in your household over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019): have you had to close a family business due to threats or any sort of gang-related violence?**  
**[Only for those who have had a family business within the last 12 months]**  
**n=513**

	Percentage
Has occurred	15.8
Has not occurred	84.2

**Table 27**  
**I'm going to read a statement that people often say: The government should raise the minimum wage in the country. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	35.7
Agree	60.4
Unsure	0.6
Disagree	2.6
Strongly disagree	0.6

**Table 28**  
**I'm going to read a statement that people often say: The government should provide more support for private companies. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	13
Agree	58.3
Unsure	1.6
Disagree	23.5
Strongly disagree	2.4
Do not know, no response	1.2



**Table 29**

**I'm going to read a statement that people often say: The government should promote the existence of a minimum wage which is equal for any kind of job. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	22.2
Agree	54.4
Unsure	1
Disagree	21.1
Strongly disagree	1.4

**Table 30**

**I'm going to read a statement that people often say: Private companies should be paying more taxes in the country. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	25.8
Agree	53.2
Unsure	1.3
Disagree	17.1
Strongly disagree	1.4
Do not know, no response	1.1

**Table 31**

**I'm going to read a statement that people often say: The government should support small businesses more than big businesses. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	39
Agree	55.6
Unsure	1.2
Disagree	4
Strongly disagree	0.3

**Table 32**

**I'm going to read a statement that people often say: The worker pension system should be administered by the State. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	15
Agree	55.8
Unsure	3.2
Disagree	20.4
Strongly disagree	2.1
Do not know, no response	3.5

**Table 33**

**I'm going to read a statement that people often say: Legislators should pass fiscal reforms so that people who make less money pay less in taxes. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	38.4
Agree	57.8
Unsure	0.2
Disagree	3.3
Strongly disagree	0.2

**Table 34**

**I'm going to read a statement that people often say: All of the income in this household is sufficient for the family to live comfortably. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	7.2
Agree	50
Unsure	1.3
Disagree	36.6
Strongly disagree	4.8

**Table 35**

**I'm going to read a statement that people often say: Economic problems affect everyone equally. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	20.6
Agree	56.2
Unsure	0.2
Disagree	20.4
Strongly disagree	2.5

**Table 36**

**Do you think that there are enough conditions in El Salvador to start a successful business?**

	Percentage
Yes	52.9
No	46
Do not know, no response	1

**Table 37**

**What is your current employment status?**

	Percentage
Currently working	34.3
Taking care of household responsibilities	21
Actively seeking employment	16.1
Not working at the moment, but employed	7.4
Retired, pensioned, or permanently unable to work	7.1
Full-time student	6.8
Unemployed and not seeking for a job	3.7
Currently employed and going to school	3.6

**Table 38**  
**At your current job, your employment status is...**  
**[Only for those who currently have a job]**  
**n=568**

	Percentage
Full-time employee	34.2
Independent worker	20.6
Owner of self subsistence business (0-10 employees)	16.4
Intermittent or temporary worker	9.2
Part-time employee	8.3
Worker on his own land	4.9
Domestic/private home services	2.8
Worker in the family business	2.6
Employer/owner (11 or more employees)	1.1

**Table 39**  
**Did you sign a contract when you began your current job?**  
**[Only for respondents who work as a full-time, part-time and temporary employees or short-term workers]**  
**n=292**

	Percentage
Yes	56.2
No	43.8

**Table 40**  
**Do you currently pay into the Salvadoran Social Security Institute (ISSS)?**  
**[Only for those who currently have a job]**  
**n=570**

	Percentage
Yes	31.8
No	68.2

**Table 41**  
**Are you enrolled into any Pension Fund Administrator (AFP)?**  
**[Only for those who currently have a job]**  
**n=572**

	Percentage
Yes	30.8
No	69.2

**Table 42**  
**Do you think your job is better than the job your father has/had?**  
**[Only for those who currently have a job]**  
**n=553**

	Percentage
Yes	52.8
No	34.2
Same	11.4
Do not know, no response	1.6

**Table 43**  
**Do you think your job is better than the job your mother has/had?**  
**[Only for those who currently have a job]**  
**n=566**

	Percentage
Yes	59.4
No	30.9
Same	9.7

**Table 44**  
**How many hours per day do you work at your current job?**  
**[Only for those who currently have a job]**  
**n=572**

	Percentage
Less than 8 hours	23.9
8 hours	36.5
Between 9 and 12 hours	32.2
More than 12 hours	7.3

**Table 45**  
**How many days per week do you work?**  
**[Only for those who currently have a job]**  
**n=572**

	Percentage
Less than 5 days	17.1
5 days	29
6 days	29
7 days	24.8

**Table 46**  
**How satisfied are you with your current job: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**  
**[Only for those who currently have a job]**  
**n=571**

	Percentage
Very satisfied	47.8
Somewhat satisfied	27.5
A little satisfied	18.9
Not satisfied at all	5.8

**Table 47**  
**Approximately how much time does it take you to get to work?**  
**[Only for those who commute to get to their job]**  
**n=449**

	Percentage
Under 30 minutes	49
Between 30 minutes and less than 1 hour	24.9
Between 1 and 2 hours	21.8
Over 2 hours	4.2



**Table 48**

**How likely do you think it is that you might lose your job in the next 3 months: very likely, somewhat, not very likely, not likely at all?**

**[Only for those who currently have a job]  
n=572**

	Percentage
Very likely	14.3
Somewhat likely	14
Not very likely	22.2
Not likely at all	47.9
Do not know, no response	1.6

**Table 49**

**How many months have you been looking for work?**

**[Only for respondents who are actively looking for a job]  
n=203**

	Percentage
Less than one month	7.9
Less than three months	15.8
Less than six months	23.6
Less than one year	17.7
More than one year	35

**Table 50**

**How likely do you think it is that you might find a job in the next 3 months: very likely, somewhat, not very likely, not likely at all?**

**[Only for respondents who are actively looking for a job]  
n=202**

	Percentage
Very likely	24.3
Somewhat likely	29.7
Not very likely	32.2
Not likely at all	13.9

**Table 51**

**How many different jobs have you had in your life?**

	Percentage
One job	26.4
Two jobs	21.9
Three jobs	21
Four jobs	10.3
Five jobs	7.5
From 6 to 10 jobs	9.1
Over 10 jobs	2.5
Does not remember	1.3

**Table 52**

**At what age did you start working?  
[Only for those who have worked or currently have a job]**

**n=1112**

	Percentage
Less than 10 years old	3.5
10-17 years old	43.4
18 years old	17.6
19-25 years old	29.4
26-30 years old	3.6
31 years old or older	2.4

**Table 53**

**How much do you think the country's economy will improve under the Nayib Bukele administration: greatly, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Greatly	57.6
Somewhat	17.3
A little	12.5
Not at all	3
Too early to tell	9.6

**Table 54**

**In your opinion, what is the main priority that the new Nayib Bukele administration should focus on to improve the country's economy?**

	Percentage
Creating more employment	48.4
Improving security	18.4
Attracting investment	6.4
Raising wages	4.9
Reducing the cost of living/basic needs basket prices	4.3
Supporting big, small and micro Entrepreneurs	2.9
Fight/eliminate corruption	2.3
Support the poorest people/keep social help projects	1.9
Support agriculture	1.3
Improving budget administration/fight tax evasion	1.2
Reducing taxes	1.1
Work to help the people, especially the youth	1.1
Improving education	1.1
Other	1.4
Do not know, no response	3.2

**Table 55**

**On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is the worst score and 10 is the best, how would you rate the public education that the State offers you as a citizen?**

	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Score	1243	6.53	2.2

**Table 56**  
**What do you think is the main problem for public education in the country?**

	Percentage
None	4.9
Insecurity in schools	16.9
Bad training of the teachers	13.5
Schools have too few resources (materials/staff/food)	12
Bad quality or lack of education	10.3
Negligence/irresponsibility/lack of teachers' control	6.4
Deficient curricula/bad education	5.8
Bad organization by the Ministry of Education	5
Bad school infrastructure	4.3
Families' lack of interest	3.2
Lack of investment	2.3
Corruption in schools	1.5
Lack of interest from students/lack of values	1.3
Lack of resources to study/poverty	1.1
Bad wages for teachers	1
Other problems (school desertion, lack of employment opportunities for the youth, etc.)	2.9
Do not know, no response	7.7

**Table 57**  
**What is the aspect you like the most about public education in the country?**

	Percentage
None	18
Free tuition	25.4
School supply package distribution/Glass of milk program	21
The topics/teaching	11.3
The school activities	3.6
Easy access to the school	2.1
Students are treated nicely	2
School values/inclusion	1.3
Schools are close by	1.1
English and computer teaching/access to technology	1.1
Teachers	1.1
Other aspects (distance education programs/literacy/school improvement)	1.9
Do not know, no response	10.1

**Table 58**  
**What is the aspect you like the least about public education in the country?**

	Percentage
None	10.7
Bad quality or lack of education	16.3
Irresponsible teachers	14.9
Insecurity in schools	13.7
Bad school infrastructure	9
The topics/teaching	6.2
Lack of resources and equipment	5.2
Lack of capacity/corruption/teachers' arbitrariness	2.4
Lack of values and discipline in schools	1.8
School day reduction	1.2
Bad organization by the Ministry of Education	1.1
Other	5.1
Do not know, no response	12.4

**Table 59**  
**Now, thinking about the next 20 years, what do you think the public education will be like for the country in the future: better, same, or worse?**

	Percentage
Better	68
Same	15.6
Worse	5.9
Do not know, no response	10.5





**Table 60**  
**What is the main reason why you think public education in the country will be worse in the future?**  
**[Only for those who responded that the country's public education will be worse in the next 20 years]**  
**n=75**

	Percentage
None/only God can change things	4
Insecurity in schools will be greater	29.3
The quality of education will be worse	21.3
Study programs/curricula will be worse	9.3
Lack of interest from students/families	8
The budget for education will be reduced	6.7
Bad training of the teachers	5.3
Corruption in the government	2.7
Lack of investment in education	2.7
Other	6.7
Do not know, no response	4

**Table 61**  
**What is the main reason why you think public education in the country will be the same in the future?**  
**[Only for those who responded that the country's public education will be the same in the next 20 years]**  
**n=197**

	Percentage
None/only God can change things	4.6
Free tuition will continue	18.8
Insecurity in schools will remain the same	17.3
There will be no change at all	12.7
Lack of relevance of educational programs from the government	7.1
School supply packages/Glass of milk program will continue	6.6
Bad training/irresponsibility/negligence of the teachers	5.6
Lack of investment	5.1
Lack of interest/lack of values in the youth	2.5
Deficient student programs/bad education	2
Corruption	1.5
Lack of training for the teachers	1
Lack of supervision from the authorities	1
Other	5.6
Do not know, no response	8.6

**Table 62**  
**What is the main reason why you think public education in the country will be better in the future?**  
**[Only for those who responded that the country's public education will be better in the next 20 years]**  
**n=858**

	Percentage
The changes that Nayib Bukele's new government will make	24.4
The quality of education will improve	21.9
There will be more access to technology in schools	11.8
Security in schools will be improved	10.1
School infrastructure will be improved	8.3
More schools will be built or opened	4.2
English and technology will be taught in schools	4
There will be more investment in education/there will be better wages for the teachers	2.8
There will be more trained teachers/better teachers/renewal and increase of the teachers staff	2.2
New policies on education	1.5
New authorities at the Ministry of Education	1.4
Other	5
Do not know, no response	2.4

**Table 63**  
**Do you know how to read and write?**

	Percentage
Yes	94.5
No	5.5

**Table 64**  
**What is the highest grade you completed in school?**

	Percentage
None	5.4
Primary	22.8
Middle-school	17.7
High school	32.8
Technical or university	21.3

**Table 65**  
**What is the main reason that you have not continued your studies?**  
**[Only for those persons who have not finished their studies yet]**  
**n=922**

	Percentage
Lack of money/has to work	32.8
Poverty/lack of economic resources	12.9
I'm taking care of children and family instead/started my own family	10.8
I earn too little to pay for tuition	10.1
My work schedule doesn't allow it	9.9
I no longer want to continue my studies	8.9
Because I had children and I had to get a job	3
The school is too far away	2.5
Family did not want her/him to study (parents or relatives did not give importance to studying)	1.7
Not enough time	1.5
I became ill and could not continue	1.1
Insecurity at the school	1
Other	3.8

**Table 66**  
**At what age did you drop out or finish your studies? [Only for those who have left their studies or already finished them]**  
**n=1051**

	Percentage
Before 18 years old	44.5
18 years old	14.1
19-25 years old	26.4
26-30 years old	8.1
31 years old or older	6.9

**Table 67**  
**Do you think that your level of study is higher than what your father attained?**  
**[Only for those who have completed some academic degree]**  
**n=1165**

	Percentage
Yes	77.5
No	17.3
Same	3.8
Do not know, no response	1.5

**Table 68**  
**Do you think that your level of study is higher than what your mother attained?**  
**[Only for those who have completed some academic degree]**  
**n=1184**

	Percentage
Yes	82.5
No	12.1
Same	4.2
Do not know, no response	1.2

**Table 69**  
**In general, how satisfied do you feel with the education level you have: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**  
**[Only for those who have completed some academic degree]**  
**n=1192**

	Percentage
Not satisfied at all	13.2
A little satisfied	23.2
Somewhat satisfied	29
Very satisfied	34.6

**Table 70**  
**Do you think that your current or last job corresponds to your studies?**  
**[Only for those who have completed some academic degree]**  
**n=1193**

	Percentage
Yes	48.8
No	39.9
Never had a job	11.3

**Table 71**  
**Could you tell me if the following situation has occurred in your household over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019): have you or another person in your household had to leave their school or university due to threats or any sort of gang-related violence?**

	Percentage
Has not occurred	93.7
Has occurred	6.3



**Table 72**

**Could you tell me if the following situation has occurred in your household over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019): has anyone in your household had to drop out of school or the university because it was no longer possible to pay for it?**

	Percentage
Has not occurred	78.5
Has occurred	21.5

**Table 73**

**Could you tell me if the following situation has occurred in your household over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019): has anyone in your household had to drop out of their school or university because they had to find a job?**

	Percentage
Has not occurred	75
Has occurred	25

**Table 74**

**I'm going to read a statement that people often say: Public education in El Salvador is appropriate for the population to have job opportunities once they graduate. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	7.9
Agree	50.9
Unsure	0.4
Disagree	34.4
Strongly disagree	6.4

**Table 75**

**I'm going to read a statement that people often say: Distributing school supplies, shoes, and uniforms in public schools has helped to improve public education in the country. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	18.8
Agree	60
Unsure	1.3
Disagree	18
Strongly disagree	1.8

**Table 76**

**I'm going to read a statement that people often say: Education is the most important thing to be successful in life. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	41.1
Agree	55.9
Unsure	0.6
Disagree	2.2
Strongly disagree	0.2

**Table 77**

**I'm going to read a statement that people often say: In El Salvador, the State ensures access to good quality public education for all of its citizens. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	7.6
Agree	61.2
Unsure	0.6
Disagree	27.4
Strongly disagree	3.2

**Table 78**

**I'm going to read a statement that people often say: In a country like El Salvador, education and experience don't matter; you need to have the right contacts to get a good job. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	22.4
Agree	58.3
Unsure	0.4
Disagree	16.5
Strongly disagree	2.5

**Table 79**

**I'm going to read a statement that people often say: Public education currently meets the needs of the country. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	4.9
Agree	49.4
Unsure	1.6
Disagree	40.3
Strongly disagree	3.8

**Table 80**

**I'm going to read a statement that people often say: Public education allows Salvadorans to be capable of demanding their own rights and respecting the rights of others. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	14.1
Agree	64.9
Unsure	0.5
Disagree	18.7
Strongly disagree	1.9

**Table 81**  
I'm going to read a statement that people often say: The public school in the area where you live is a place that contributes to preventing violence in your neighborhood. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?

	Percentage
Strongly agree	8.6
Agree	62.8
Unsure	1
Disagree	22.7
Strongly disagree	2.7
Do not know, no response	2.2

**Table 82**  
I'm going to read a statement that people often say: Education is a right that must be guaranteed for all, even for people linked to the gangs. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?

	Percentage
Strongly agree	16.6
Agree	59.1
Unsure	1
Disagree	20.2
Strongly disagree	1.7
Do not know, no response	1.3

**Table 83**  
Do you think that the amount that the Salvadoran State invests in public education is: not enough, sufficient, or too much?

	Percentage
Too much	2
Sufficient	12.7
Not enough	84.1
Do not know, no response	1.3

**Table 84**  
Do you think that the teaching in public schools in the country is: very good, good, bad, or very bad?

	Percentage
Very good	5.8
Good	59
Fair	12.9
Bad	18.3
Very bad	3.9

**Table 85**  
How much do you think public education will improve under the Nayib Bukele administration: greatly, somewhat, a little, or not at all?

	Percentage
Greatly	55.6
Somewhat	19.6
A little	14.9
Not at all	2.6
Too early to tell	7.3

**Table 86**  
In your opinion, what is the main priority that the new Nayib Bukele administration should focus on to improve public education in the country?

	Percentage
Providing more training for teachers	18.1
Increasing the budgets that schools have	13.8
Improving security at schools	12.1
Improving school infrastructure	10.7
Improving school programs/curricula	10.2
Continuing to distribute uniforms and school supplies	5.7
Installing more schools	5.3
Renewing school's staff	3.3
English and technology should be taught in schools	2.5
There should be more scholarships for students	1.8
Improve teachers' wages/hire new teachers	1.6
Increase teaching of moral values and discipline	1.1
Supervise work at schools/teachers	1
Other priorities	5.9
Do not know, no response	6.8

**Table 87**  
On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is the worst score and 10 is the best, how would you rate the public healthcare that the State offers you as a citizen?

	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Score	1253	5.18	2.5



**Table 88**  
**What do you think is the main problem for the public health services in the country?**

	Percentage
None	2.3
Medicine is not available	53.9
Bad quality of healthcare/patient mistreatment	18.3
Bad quality of medicines	4
Bad administration of resources/money	4
Long wait times for appointments	3.5
Lack of doctors, nurses, and under-staffing in general	3.1
Personnel are not sufficiently trained (doctors, nurses)	3.1
Lack of budget for healthcare centers	2.5
The government does not prioritize healthcare	1.2
Corruption in the health system	1
Other	1.1
Do not know, no response	2.1

**Table 89**  
**What is the aspect you like the most about public health services in the country?**

	Percentage
None	42.5
Healthcare services are free	21.2
Good assistance from staff	10.9
Medicines are free	10
Fosalud schedule (open 24 hours per day)	5
Proximity to healthcare centers	2.4
Other	2.9
Do not know, no response	5.1

**Table 90**  
**What is the aspect you like the least about public health services in the country?**

	Percentage
None	6.7
Bad quality of assistance/patient mistreatment	37.2
Medicine is not available	23.2
Long wait times for appointments and assistance	12.4
Bad quality of medicines	6.9
Personnel are not sufficiently trained (doctors, nurses)/staff arbitrariness	3.1
Lack of doctors, nurses, and under-staffing in general	2.5
Bad infrastructure in healthcare centers	1.6
Bad administration of resources/money	1
Lack of hygiene	1
Other	1
Do not know, no response	3.4

**Table 91**  
**Now, thinking about the next 20 years, what do you think the public health will be like for the country in the future: better, same, or worse?**

	Percentage
Better	71.7
Same	14
Worse	4.8
Do not know, no response	9.5

**Table 92**  
**What is the main reason why you think public health in the country will be worse in the future?**  
**[Only for those who responded that the public healthcare service will be worse in the next 20 years]**  
**n=60**

	Percentage
None/only God can change things	5
There will be bad quality assistance from staff	28.3
There will be more medicine shortages	25
Healthcare centers will not have sufficient resources	11.7
Government does not work/bad administration of Ministry of Health	6.7
There will not be proper control of epidemics or illnesses	5
The situation will remain the same	5
Lack of investment in health	3.3
Other	5
Do not know, no response	5

**Table 93**  
**What is the main reason why you think public health in the country will be the same in the future?**  
**[Only for those who responded that the public healthcare service will be the same in the next 20 years]**  
**n=177**

	Percentage
None/only God can change things	6.2
The assistance will be the same	24.9
Medicine shortages will continue	18.1
There won't be improvements in population's health	14.1
Lack of funds and investments	7.3
Healthcare staff is not trained enough/staff won't be renewed	5.6
Lack of interest from the government/it's not a priority	4.5
There will be no changes/does not look like it's going to improve	3.4
Overpopulation/healthcare system is insufficient	2.8
Corruption	1.1
It takes time to make changes	1.1
Other	2.3
Do not know, no response	8.5

**Table 94**  
**What is the main reason why you think public health in the country will be better in the future?**  
**[Only for those who responded that the public healthcare service will be better in the next 20 years]**  
**n=905**

	Percentage
There will be more medicines/staff purge	30.3
The arrival of the new government of Nayib Bukele	24.6
The level of assistance will improve	13.4
There will be more investment from the government	8.8
There will be more resources and equipment	8.1
More hospitals or health clinics will be built	2.8
Infrastructure will be improved	2.7
There will be more training for the healthcare staff	2.7
Other	4.4
Do not know, no response	2.3

**Table 95**  
**In your household, what do you do when you or someone in the family gets sick?**

	Percentage
Go to a public health clinic	33.8
Go to a private clinic	28.7
Go to the Social Security System Clinic/hospital	12
Go to a public hospital	9
Buy medicine on your own (self-medicate)	8.3
Go to a Fosalud clinic	2.1
Go to a pharmacy for a recommendation (get a health consult there)	1.9
Go to a private hospital	0.9
Other	3.3

**Table 96**  
**Why do you go to a private clinic?**  
**[Only for those who responded they would go to a private clinic]**  
**n=360**

	Percentage
Better assistance	65.6
Better medicines	15.8
Because of proximity/easy access	6.7
Because it's faster than the public health center	2.2
Because there are no medicines in hospitals and public clinics	1.9
Has a relative who is a doctor	1.4
Bad assistance from the public healthcare centers	1.1
Other	5.3

**Table 97**  
**Why do you go to a public health clinic?**  
**[Only for those who responded they would go to a public health clinic]**  
**n=422**

	Percentage
Healthcare services are free (health consults and medicines)	44.5
Because of proximity/easy access	28.7
Because it is cheap	19.2
Better assistance	2.1
Because there is no other option/does not have private insurance/is not beneficiary from the Social Security System (ISSS)	1.7
Other response	3.8

**Table 98**  
**Why do you go to a Social Security (ISSS) clinic/hospital?**  
**[Only for those who responded they would go to a Social Security (ISSS) clinic/hospital]**  
**n=151**

	Percentage
She/he is beneficiary or from the Social Security System	85.4
Health consult is free/receives health consult or medicine without paying	6.6
Better assistance	3.3
Because of proximity/easy access	2.6
Better medicines	2



**Table 99**  
**Why do you go to the pharmacy for a recommendation?**  
**[Only for those who responded they would go to a pharmacy]**  
**n=24**

	Percentage
Better assistance	29.2
Because of proximity/easy access	25
Because it is cheap	16.7
Because there are no medicines in hospitals and public clinics	12.5
Better medicines	8.3
Bad quality assistance from the healthcare centers	8.3

**Table 100**  
**Why do you go to a private hospital?**  
**[Only for those who responded they would go to a private hospital]**  
**n=11**

	Percentage
Better assistance	63.6
Because of proximity/easy access	9.1
Because she/he pays for private insurance	9.1
Because of fear or distrust of public healthcare services	9.1
She/he is beneficiary from the ISBM (Teacher Welfare Institute of El Salvador)	9.1

**Table 101**  
**Why do you go to a public hospital?**  
**[Only for those who responded they would go to a public hospital]**  
**n=113**

	Percentage
Healthcare services are free (health consults and medicines)	44.2
Because it is cheap	22.1
Because of proximity/easy access	16.8
Better assistance	8.8
Because there is no other option/does not have private insurance/is not beneficiary from the Social Security System	2.7
Other	3.5
Do not know, no response	1.8

**Table 102**  
**Why do you go to a Fosalud clinic?**  
**[Only for those who responded they would go to a Fosalud clinic]**  
**n=27**

	Percentage
Because of proximity/easy access	33.3
Better assistance	22.2
It's open 24 hours	22.2
Healthcare services are free (health consults and medicines)	14.8
Because it's faster than the public health center	3.7
Do not know, no response	3.7

**Table 103**  
**Why do you buy medicine on your own (self-medication)?**  
**[Only for those who responded they would buy medicine on their own (self-medicate)]**  
**n=104**

	Percentage
Because it's cheap	27.9
Better medicines	13.5
Because of proximity/easy access	12.5
Because it's faster than the public health center	12.5
Because there are no medicines in hospitals and public clinics	11.5
They don't go to the doctor/they are not serious diseases	7.7
The public hospitals and clinics only prescribe pain killers	3.8
Bad assistance from the healthcare centers	2.9
Because of fear or distrust of healthcare public services	1
Because there is no other option/does not have private insurance/is not beneficiary from the Social Security System	1
Because of habit	1
Other	3.9
Do not know, no response	1

**Table 104**  
**Why do you prefer other option? (Other answers)**  
**[Only for those who mentioned other responses when they were asked what they do when somebody of their household gets sick]**  
**n=42**

	Percentage
Because it's cheap	11.9
Because of proximity/easy access	11.9
She/he uses natural medications available	11.9
Better assistance	9.5
Because there are no medicines in hospitals and public clinics	9.5
She/he is beneficiary from the ISBM (Teacher Welfare Institute of El Salvador)	9.5
Better medicines	7.1
Bad assistance from the healthcare centers	7.1
Because they trust that option	4.8
Healthcare services are free (health consults and medicines)	4.8
Because it's faster than the public health center	2.4
Has a relative who is a doctor	2.4
Because of habit	2.4
Other	2.4
Do not know, no response	2.4

**Table 105**  
**Over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019) have you gone for a general checkup at a private hospital or clinic?**

	Percentage
Yes	34.8
No	65.2

**Table 106**  
**Was the assistance you received at the private hospital or clinic very good, good, bad, or very bad?**  
**[Only for those who got a health consult in a private hospital or clinic]**  
**n=439**

	Percentage
Very good	33.3
Good	60.1
Fair	2.7
Bad	3.4
Very bad	0.5

**Table 107**  
**Over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019) have you seen a specialist at a private hospital or clinic?**

	Percentage
Yes	25.8
No	74.2

**Table 108**  
**Was the assistance you received with the specialist at a private hospital or clinic very good, good, bad, or very bad?**  
**[Only for those who got a health consult with a specialist in a private hospital or clinic]**  
**n=325**

	Percentage
Very good	36.3
Good	59.7
Fair	1.8
Bad	1.5
Very bad	0.6

**Table 109**  
**Over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), have you gone to the emergency room at a private hospital?**

	Percentage
Yes	12.4
No	87.6

**Table 110**  
**Was the assistance you received in the emergency room at a private hospital very good, good, bad, or very bad?**  
**[Only for those who got an emergency health consult in a private hospital]**  
**n=157**

	Percentage
Very good	39.5
Good	52.2
Fair	1.9
Bad	5.1
Very bad	1.3

**Table 111**  
**Over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), have you been admitted (hospitalized) at a private hospital?**

	Percentage
Yes	5.8
No	94.2

**Table 112**  
**Was the assistance you received when you were admitted at a private hospital very good, good, bad, or very bad?**  
**[Only for those who were admitted at a private hospital]**  
**n=73**

	Percentage
Very good	50.7
Good	43.8
Fair	4.1
Bad	1.4
Very bad	0

**Table 113**  
**Over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), have you gone for a general checkup at a hospital or clinic in the Social Security System (ISSS)?**

	Percentage
Yes	24.7
No	75.3

**Table 114**  
**Was the assistance you received in the general checkup at a hospital or clinic in the Social Security System (ISSS) very good, good, bad, or very bad?**  
**[Only for those who got a general check up in a Social Security (ISSS) hospital or clinic]**  
**n=312**

	Percentage
Very good	6.7
Good	57.1
Fair	12.5
Bad	17.6
Very bad	6.1





**Table 115**  
Over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), have you seen a specialist at a hospital or clinic in the Social Security System (ISSS)?

	Percentage
Yes	14.4
No	85.6

**Table 116**  
Was the assistance you received with the specialist at a hospital or clinic in the Social Security System (ISSS) very good, good, bad, or very bad?  
[Only for those who got a health consult with a specialist in a Social Security (ISSS) hospital or clinic]  
n=182

	Percentage
Very good	13.7
Good	61
Fair	8.8
Bad	13.2
Very bad	3.3

**Table 117**  
Over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), have you gone to the emergency room at a hospital or clinic in the Social Security System (ISSS)?

	Percentage
Yes	13.1
No	86.9

**Table 118**  
Was the assistance you received in the emergency room at a hospital or clinic in the Social Security System (ISSS) very good, good, bad, or very bad?  
[Only for those who went to a Social Security (ISSS) hospital or clinic due to an emergency]  
n=165

	Percentage
Very good	8.5
Good	46.1
Fair	11.5
Bad	24.2
Very bad	9.7

**Table 119**  
Over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), have you been admitted (hospitalized) at a hospital or clinic in the Social Security System (ISSS)?

	Percentage
Yes	5.5
No	94.5

**Table 120**  
Was the assistance you received when you were admitted at a hospital or clinic in the Social Security System (ISSS) very good, good, bad, or very bad?  
[Only for those who were admitted at a Social Security (ISSS) hospital or clinic]  
n=70

	Percentage
Very good	20
Good	52.9
Fair	14.3
Bad	8.6
Very Bad	4.3

**Table 121**  
Over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), have you gone for a general checkup at a public health clinic?

	Percentage
Yes	47.1
No	52.9

**Table 122**  
Was the assistance you received in the general checkup at a public health clinic very good, good, bad, or very bad?  
[Only for those who got a general check up at a public health clinic]  
n=594

	Percentage
Very good	6.4
Good	52.2
Fair	14.8
Bad	20.4
Very bad	6.2

**Table 123**  
Over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), have you gone for a general checkup at a public hospital?

	Percentage
Yes	32.2
No	67.8

**Table 124**  
**Was the assistance you received in the general checkup at a public hospital very good, good, bad, or very bad?**  
**[Only for those who got a general check up at a public hospital]**  
**n=406**

	Percentage
Very good	6.9
Good	55.4
Fair	11.1
Bad	20.4
Very bad	6.2

**Table 125**  
**Over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), have you seen a specialist at a public hospital?**

	Percentage
Yes	17.5
No	82.5

**Table 126**  
**Was the assistance you received with the specialist at the public hospital very good, good, bad, or very bad?**  
**[Only for those who got a health consult with a specialist in a public hospital]**  
**n=221**

	Percentage
Very good	13.1
Good	61.5
Fair	8.1
Bad	12.7
Very bad	4.5

**Table 127**  
**Over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), have you gone to the emergency room at a public health clinic?**

	Percentage
Yes	24.6
No	75.4

**Table 128**  
**Was the assistance you received in the emergency room at a public health clinic very good, good, bad, or very bad?**  
**[Only for those who went to a public health clinic due to an emergency]**  
**n=311**

	Percentage
Very good	7.1
Good	57.6
Fair	10
Bad	19.3
Very bad	6.1

**Table 129**  
**Over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), have you received medical assistance from a Community Family Health Team (ECO Familiar) at your home?**

	Percentage
Yes	10.2
No	89.8

**Table 130**  
**Was the assistance you received from a Community Family Health Team (ECO Familiar) at your home very good, good, bad, or very bad?**  
**[Only for those who received assistance from a Community Family Health Team (ECO familiar)]**  
**n=129**

	Percentage
Very good	14.7
Good	73.6
Fair	3.9
Bad	6.2
Very bad	1.6

**Table 131**  
**Over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), have you received medical assistance from a promoter from the Ministry of Health at your home?**

	Percentage
Yes	28.1
No	71.9

**Table 132**  
**Was the assistance you received from a promoter from the Ministry of Health at your home very good, good, bad, or very bad?**  
**[Only for those who received assistance from a Health Minister's promoter]**  
**n=355**

	Percentage
Very good	16.9
Good	73.8
Fair	6.5
Bad	2.3
Very bad	0.6



**Table 133**  
Over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), have you gone to the emergency room at a public hospital?

	Percentage
Yes	20.4
No	79.6

**Table 134**  
Was the assistance you received in the emergency room at a public hospital very good, good, bad, or very bad?  
[Only for those who went to a public hospital due to an emergency]  
n=258

	Percentage
Very good	7
Good	54.6
Fair	8.1
Bad	26
Very bad	4.3

**Table 135**  
Over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019), have you been admitted (hospitalized) at a public hospital?

	Percentage
Yes	11.6
No	88.4

**Table 136**  
Was the assistance you received when you were admitted at a public hospital very good, good, bad, or very bad?  
[Only for those who were admitted at a public hospital]  
n=147

	Percentage
Very good	14.3
Good	51.7
Fair	10.9
Bad	19.7
Very bad	3.4

**Table 137**  
Could you tell me which of the following situations has occurred in your household over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019): have you or anyone at your household refrained from going to the doctor or a health clinic due to threats or gang-related violence?

	Percentage
Has occurred	1.4
Has not occurred	98.6

**Table 138**  
Could you tell me which of the following situations has occurred in your household over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019): have you avoided going for medical attention because you believe it is a waste of time?

	Percentage
Has occurred	51.7
Has not occurred	48.3

**Table 139**  
I'm going to read a statement that people often say: Public health coverage in the country is sufficient to serve the majority of Salvadorans. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?

	Percentage
Strongly agree	3.2
Agree	36.1
Unsure	0.6
Disagree	50.1
Strongly disagree	10

**Table 140**  
I'm going to read a statement that people often say: Public health services in the country ensure that patients with severe illnesses can recover. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?

	Percentage
Strongly agree	3.9
Agree	36
Unsure	0.9
Disagree	49.7
Strongly disagree	9.5

**Table 141**  
I'm going to read a statement that people often say: Public health services are accessible for anyone who needs assistance. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?

	Percentage
Strongly agree	6.8
Agree	63.1
Unsure	0.7
Disagree	25.3
Strongly disagree	4.2

**Table 142**  
I'm going to read a statement that people often say: The public health system works fairly well, although some changes are needed. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?

	Percentage
Strongly agree	11.4
Agree	67
Unsure	1.1
Disagree	17.4
Strongly disagree	3.1

**Table 143**  
I'm going to read a statement that people often say: The public health system ensures good medical assistance for any illness you may have. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?

	Percentage
Strongly agree	5.5
Agree	39.2
Unsure	0.6
Disagree	47.6
Strongly disagree	7.1

**Table 144**  
I'm going to read a statement that people often say: Public health services should provide the same quality of assistance and medicine as private services. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?

	Percentage
Strongly agree	35.8
Agree	59.3
Unsure	0.6
Disagree	3.9
Strongly disagree	0.4

**Table 145**  
In your opinion, do you think that the quality of the medicines provided in public health centers in the country (health clinics and hospitals) is: very good, good, bad, or very bad?

	Percentage
Very good	4
Good	52.9
Fair	9.2
Bad	26.7
Very bad	7.2

**Table 146**  
In general, after the last medical assistance you received (regardless of whether it was in the public or private system), do you think your health improved, remained the same, or got worse?

	Percentage
It has improved	55.5
It has remained the same	39.6
It has gotten worse	3.9
Do not know, no response	1

**Table 147**  
In general, how satisfied do you feel with your health: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?

	Percentage
Very satisfied	51.7
Somewhat satisfied	28.6
A little satisfied	14.8
Not satisfied at all	4.9

**Table 148**  
Do you think that the amount that the Salvadoran State invests in public health is: not enough, sufficient, or too much?

	Percentage
Too much	1.3
Sufficient	9.2
Not enough	89.5

**Table 149**  
Do you think that the quality of assistance provided in public health centers in the country (health clinics and hospitals) is: very good, good, bad, or very bad?

	Percentage
Very good	2.4
Good	44.4
Fair	12.3
Bad	32.2
Very bad	8.7

**Table 150**  
How much do you think public health will improve under the Nayib Bukele administration: greatly, somewhat, a little, or not at all?

	Percentage
Greatly	55.8
Somewhat	20.9
A little	14.5
Not at all	2.1
Too early to tell	5.5
Do not know, no response	1.1

**Table 151**  
In your opinion, what is the main priority that the new Nayib Bukele administration should focus on to improve public health in the country?

	Percentage
More medicines	49.9
More resources and equipment	11.7
Improving the quality of the assistance and medicines	11.3
More doctors and nurses	7.6
Increasing the budget for healthcare	5.4
More hospitals	5.1
Supervising the medical assistance/healthcare services/improve administration	2.1
Renew, train the healthcare staff/change directors	1.6
Improve infrastructure of public healthcare centers	1
Other	1.8
Do not know, no response	2.6



**Table 152**  
**On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is the worst score and 10 is the best, how would you rate the protection from crime that the State offers you as a citizen?**

	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Score	1249	4.95	2.6

**Table 153**  
**What do you think is the main problem for citizen security in the country?**

	Percentage
Gangs	36.8
Corruption of the police	10.1
Lack of capacity of the authorities	10.1
Lack/few resources and equipment for the police (PNC)	7.9
Lack of employment (opportunities)	7.5
Crime/violence/insecurity	6.4
Corruption of the authorities	4.8
Lack/few human resources	4
There is not enough police presence/bad police work/too few officers	2.5
Lack of education and discipline at home/family breakup	1
Other	3.6
Do not know, no response	5.6

**Table 154**  
**Now, thinking about the next 20 years, what do you think the citizen security situation will be like for the country in the future: better, same, or worse?**

	Percentage
Better	64.8
Same	16.6
Worse	9.4
Do not know, no response	9.1

**Table 155**  
**What is the main reason why you think citizen security in the country will be worse in the future?**  
**[Only for those who responded that security will be worse in the next 20 years]**  
**n=119**

	Percentage
None/only God can change things	9.2
Gangs will be a bigger problem	25.2
Increase in violence	23.5
More corruption in the PNC	8.4
Increase in homicides	5.9
New government policies/lack of clarity in the new government's policy	5.9
There are no signs that something will change	5
Corruption of the government	3.4
Unemployment/poverty	2.5
Other	7.6
Do not know, no response	3.4

**Table 156**  
**What is the main reason why you think citizen security in the country will be the same in the future?**  
**[Only for those who responded that security will remain the same in the next 20 years]**  
**n=210**

	Percentage
None/only God can change things	5.2
Violence will remain the same	25.2
Crime/insecurity will remain the same	20
Corruption in the PNC will continue	10.5
It is a very complex problem and it needs support from other countries to be solved	9
Lack of interest from the government/the government does not do anything	4.8
There is not enough investment/not enough human and material resources	3.3
The laws will not change	2.9
Lack of education	1.9
Corruption	1.9
Unemployment	1
Other	5.2
Do not know, no response	9

**Table 157**  
**What is the main reason why you think citizen security in the country will be better in the future?**  
**[Only for those who responded that security will be better in the next 20 years]**  
**n=818**

	Percentage
The new government of Nayib Bukele	26.4
There will be less crime/insecurity	22.7
There will be more investment in security (more police officers, better equipment, more coverage)	13.6
There will be less violence	7.8
There will be no more gangs	6
There will be less corruption in the PNC	4.8
There will be better laws	2.9
There will be more employment opportunities	2.6
Homicides will go down	1.7
There are signs of changes in security	1.6
There will be better policies/plans to eradicate crime	1.5
The fight against crime, corruption and organized crime will be enhanced	1.3
Other	3.7
Do not know, no response	3.4

**Table 158**  
**Speaking of the place where you live, and considering the possibility of suffering a crime, do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe, or very unsafe?**

	Percentage
Very safe	20
Somewhat safe	35.3
Somewhat unsafe	31.4
Very unsafe	13.3

**Table 159**  
**Could you tell me if the following situation has occurred in your household over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019): has anyone who lives in your household been the direct victim of any crime, such as robbery, extortion, threats, or other criminal acts?**  
**n=1217**

	Percentage
Has occurred	23.5
Has not occurred	76.5

**Table 160**  
**Could you tell me if the following situation has occurred in your household over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019): have you avoided certain shopping areas because of crime?**

	Percentage
Has occurred	49.4
Has not occurred	50.6

**Table 161**  
**Could you tell me if the following situation has occurred in your household over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019): have you been the direct victim of a crime committed by gang members?**

	Percentage
Has occurred	10
Has not occurred	90

**Table 162**  
**If you were the victim of a criminal act such as a robbery, extortion, or other crime, how much would you trust that the police would arrest the culprit: greatly, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Greatly	12.6
Somewhat	9.5
A little	38.4
Not at all	39.5

**Table 163**  
**If you were the victim of a criminal act such as a robbery, extortion, or other crime, how much would you trust that the prosecutors would investigate the event and accuse the perpetrator: greatly, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Greatly	13.2
Somewhat	9
A little	41.5
Not at all	36.3



**Table 164**  
**If you were the victim of a criminal act such as a robbery, extortion, or other crime, how much would you trust that the judge would find the culprit guilty: greatly, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Greatly	13
Somewhat	9.2
A little	41
Not at all	35.3
Do not know, no response	1.4

**Table 165**  
**If you were the victim of a criminal act such as a robbery, extortion, or other crime, how much would you trust that the prison system (jails) would rehabilitate the perpetrator: greatly, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Greatly	13.7
Somewhat	11.1
A little	40.8
Not at all	32.5
Do not know, no response	1.9

**Table 166**  
**How satisfied are you the performance of the PNC: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Very satisfied	9.1
Somewhat satisfied	34.2
A little satisfied	43.6
Not satisfied at all	13.1

**Table 167**  
**How satisfied are you with the performance of the Prosecutor General's Office: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Very satisfied	5.9
Somewhat satisfied	27.6
A little satisfied	47.8
Not satisfied at all	17.1
Do not know, no response	1.6

**Table 168**  
**How satisfied are you with the performance of the judges: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Very satisfied	5.6
Somewhat satisfied	25.4
A little satisfied	44.9
Not satisfied at all	22.7
Do not know, no response	1.4

**Table 169**  
**How satisfied are you with the performance of the penitentiary (prison) system: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Very satisfied	5.5
Somewhat satisfied	24.3
A little satisfied	44.5
Not satisfied at all	23.2
Do not know, no response	2.5

**Table 170**  
**How would you evaluate the work that the police do to fight crime: very good, good, bad, or very poor?**

	Percentage
Very good	7
Good	50.1
Fair	12.3
Bad	24.2
Very bad	6.4

**Table 171**  
**How would you evaluate the work that the Prosecutor General's Office does to fight crime: very good, good, bad, or very bad?**

	Percentage
Very good	5.8
Good	42.9
Fair	9.5
Bad	32.6
Very bad	8.2
Do not know, no response	1

**Table 172**  
**How would you evaluate the work that the judges do to process and judge people who commit crimes: very good, good, bad, or very bad?**

	Percentage
Very good	5.6
Good	36.1
Fair	10
Bad	35.7
Very bad	11.1
Do not know, no response	1.5

**Table 173**  
How would you evaluate the work that the prison system (jails) do to rehabilitate people who commit crimes: very good, good, bad, or very bad?

	Percentage
Very good	5.8
Good	39.5
Fair	8.6
Bad	34.2
Very bad	9.9
Do not know, no response	2.1

**Table 174**  
Have you been the direct victim of any crime, such as robbery, extortion, threats, or other crimes over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019)?

	Percentage
Yes	14.3
No	85.7

**Table 175**  
How many times have you been the victim of a crime over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019)?  
[Only for those who were victims of a crime]  
n=181

	Percentage
Once	49.2
2 to 4 times	40.3
5 times or more	10.5

**Table 176**  
Using the list that I will give you, please select the number to indicate the most recent crime you have suffered over the last 12 months (that is, from June 2018 to June 2019)

[Only for those who were victims of a crime]  
n=181

	Percentage
Robbery with a weapon	27.1
Robbery without a weapon, aggression or threat of physical harm (theft)	26.5
Extortion or "rent"	13.8
Threats	13.3
Robbery without a weapon, with aggression or threat of physical harm	10.5
Physical assault without robbery	2.8
Has been forced to leave his/her home or property	1.1
Property damage	1.1
Other	3.9

**Table 177**  
Where did this crime occur?  
[Only for those who were victims of a crime]  
n=180

	Percentage
On the street	34.4
At home	21.1
In your neighborhood or residence	12.2
On public transportation	11.7
At a public place (parks, plazas, touristic place)	11.7
At the work place	7.8
At school	1.1

**Table 178**  
Did you report the crime to the authorities?  
[Only for those who were victims of a crime]  
n=181

	Percentage
Yes	24.3
No	75.7

**Table 179**  
Why did you not report the crime?  
[Only for those who were victims of a crime and didn't report the crime to the authorities]  
n=137

	Percentage
It wouldn't help/it is no use/the authorities cannot resolve the problem	54
It is dangerous/fear of retaliation	25.5
Lack of trust in the authorities	8
Did not have evidence	6.6
The event was not too serious	2.9
It is better to resolve these issues personally	1.5
Other reason	1.5

**Table 180**  
Where did you report the crime you were a victim of (what institution)?  
[Only for those who were victims of a crime and reported the crime to the authorities]  
n=44

	Percentage
PNC	84.1
CAM (Metropolitan Agents Squad)	4.5
Prosecutor General's Office	9.1
No response	2.3





**Table 181**  
**What was the outcome of the report?**  
**[Only for those who were victims of a**  
**crime and reported the crime to the**  
**authorities]**  
**n=44**

	Percentage
The authorities have not taken any action	63.6
An investigation is underway	4.5
The suspect was arrested	4.5
The suspect was arrested and freed by the judge	2.3
Other outcome	2.3
Do not know the outcome	22.7

**Table 182**  
**I'm going to read a statement that people**  
**often say: The police enforce the law in**  
**the same way for everyone. Do you**  
**strongly agree, agree, disagree, or**  
**strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	3.6
Agree	24.8
Unsure	1.3
Disagree	58.4
Strongly disagree	12

**Table 183**  
**I'm going to read a statement that people**  
**often say: The Prosecutor General's Office**  
**enforces the law in the same way for**  
**everyone. Do you strongly agree, agree,**  
**disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	3.1
Agree	23.8
Unsure	0.9
Disagree	58.9
Strongly disagree	13.3

**Table 184**  
**I'm going to read a statement that people**  
**often say: The judges enforce the law in**  
**the same way for everyone. Do you**  
**strongly agree, agree, disagree, or**  
**strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	2.5
Agree	21.7
Unsure	1
Disagree	60.6
Strongly disagree	14.3

**Table 185**  
**I'm going to read a statement that people**  
**often say: The police protects your rights.**  
**Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or**  
**strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	3.2
Agree	47.1
Unsure	1.6
Disagree	42.3
Strongly disagree	5.9

**Table 186**  
**I'm going to read a statement that people**  
**often say: The Prosecutor General's Office**  
**protects your rights. Do you strongly**  
**agree, agree, disagree, or strongly**  
**disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	3.3
Agree	45.1
Unsure	1.6
Disagree	43.2
Strongly disagree	6.8

**Table 187**  
**I'm going to read a statement that people**  
**often say: The judges protect your rights.**  
**Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or**  
**strongly disagree with this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	3
Agree	42.7
Unsure	2
Disagree	45.7
Strongly disagree	6.6

**Table 188**  
**I'm going to read a statement that people**  
**often say: Democracy may have some**  
**problems, but it's the best form of**  
**government. Do you strongly agree,**  
**agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with**  
**this statement?**

	Percentage
Strongly agree	9.9
Agree	66.6
Unsure	1.3
Disagree	18.8
Strongly disagree	2.1
Do not know, no response	1.3

**Table 189**  
**How much do you consider that the**  
**current crime situation represents a threat**  
**for our future wellbeing: greatly,**  
**somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Greatly	77.8
Somewhat	8.6
A little	12
Not at all	1.7

**Table 190**  
**How much do you consider that corruption represents a threat for our future wellbeing: greatly, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Greatly	85.7
Somewhat	5.9
A little	7
Not at all	1.4

**Table 193**  
**How much corruption do you think there is within the Prosecutor General's Office: a lot, some, little, or none?**

	Percentage
A lot of corruption	60.2
Some corruption	13.2
Little corruption	21.2
No corruption	2.7
Do not know, no response	2.7

**Table 196**  
**Now I am going to read you a statement and I'd like to know if you agree or disagree: The government should support the creation of an international commission to investigate serious acts of corruption and organized crime in the country. Do you agree or disagree?**

	Percentage
Agree	96.5
Disagree	3.5

**Table 191**  
**If a public servant commits an act of corruption, how much would you trust the justice system to process and punish him or her for this crime: greatly, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Greatly	29.6
Somewhat	10.9
A little	33.3
Not at all	26.3

**Table 194**  
**How much corruption do you think there is within the judges of the Supreme Court: a lot, some, little, or none?**

	Percentage
A lot of corruption	59
Some corruption	14.9
Little corruption	20.9
No corruption	2.8
Do not know, no response	2.4

**Table 197**  
**If an international commission to investigate serious acts of corruption and organized crime in the country were to be created, who do you think would benefit the most?**

	Percentage
Nobody	0.7
All Salvadorans/the people	87.9
The government	2.1
The poorest people	1.3
The victims	1.2
Public institutions and officials (Prosecutor General's Office, police)	1
Other	1.5
Do not know, no response	4.4

**Table 192**  
**How much corruption do you think there is within the PNC: a lot, some, little, or none?**

	Percentage
A lot of corruption	64.1
Some corruption	13.7
Little corruption	18.4
No corruption	2
Do not know, no response	1.8

**Table 195**  
**How much corruption do you think there is within the prison system (jails): a lot, some, little, or none?**

	Percentage
A lot of corruption	71
Some corruption	10.9
Little corruption	14.5
No corruption	2
Do not know, no response	1.6



**Table 198**  
**And who do you think would be the most affected (negatively) if an international commission to investigate serious acts of corruption and organized crime in the country were created?**

	Percentage
Nobody	1
Corrupt people	27.1
Politicians	22.9
Criminals/crime committers	9
Public officials (deputies, judges, prosecutors and police)	7.9
The rich	6.7
The government	4.8
Entrepreneurs	3.2
Political parties	2.8
Gangs	2.5
The people/the poor/all Salvadorans	2.5
The previous administration of Sánchez Cerén	2.4
Other	1.5
Do not know, no response	5.9

**Table 199**  
**Do you think that the amount that the Salvadoran State invests in citizen security is: not enough, sufficient, or too much?**

	Percentage
Too much	3.2
Sufficient	9.7
Not enough	85.9
Do not know, no response	1.2

**Table 200**  
**Do you think that citizen security in the country is: very good, good, bad or very bad?**

	Percentage
Very good	2
Good	36.4
Fair	15.3
Bad	37.6
Very bad	8.8

**Table 201**  
**How much do you think citizen security in the country will improve under the Nayib Bukele administration: greatly, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Greatly	52.9
Somewhat	22.5
A little	17.4
Not at all	2.3
Too early to tell	4.9

**Table 202**  
**In your opinion, what is the main priority that the new Nayib Bukele administration should focus on to improve citizen security in the country?**

	Percentage
There should be more policemen	17.3
Fighting corruption in the PNC	15.1
Giving more resources and equipment to the PNC	14.8
Gang eradication	8
There should be more surveillance	7.2
Creating more employment so that there is no crime	6.5
More investment in preventing crime	6.4
Creating stricter measures	2.9
Fighting crime	2.5
There should be more surveillance cameras	1.8
Working on the reinsertion of ex-criminals	1.7
Providing better education for the population	1.5
Improve the laws/enforce the law/security plans	1.4
Doing a better work in security issues (recover territories, enforce the law, etc.)	1.4
Hiring more prepared police officers/police purge	1.3
Fighting corruption	1
Other	1.9
Do not know, no response	7.2

**Table 203**  
**Do you think that President Nayib Bukele will keep his promise of creating a commission against corruption and impunity in El Salvador?**

	Percentage
Yes	86.5
No	9
Do not know, no response	4.5

**Table 204**  
**I would like to know how important the following aspect is for you. How important do you think that access to decent housing is for the wellbeing of the population: very important, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Very important	90.9
Somewhat important	6.6
A little important	2.5
Not important at all	0.1

**Table 205**  
**I would like to know, how important you think that public services in general are for the wellbeing of the population: very important, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Very important	87.2
Somewhat important	8.6
A little important	4
Not important at all	0.2

**Table 206**  
I would like to know, how important do you think that public access to water is for the wellbeing of the population: very important, somewhat, a little, or not at all?

	Percentage
Very important	94.5
Somewhat important	3.8
A little important	1.6
Not important at all	0.1

**Table 209**  
I would like to know, how important do you think that public health services are for the wellbeing of the population: very important, somewhat, a little, or not at all?

	Percentage
Very important	95
Somewhat important	3.4
A little important	1.4
Not important at all	0.2

**Table 212**  
I would like to know, how satisfied do you feel with the place where you live: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?

	Percentage
Very satisfied	56.3
Somewhat satisfied	28.4
A little satisfied	12.1
Not satisfied at all	3.3

**Table 207**  
I would like to know, how important do you think that a decent pension is for the wellbeing of the population: very important, somewhat, a little, or not at all?

	Percentage
Very important	91.9
Somewhat important	6.3
A little important	1.2
Not important at all	0.6

**Table 210**  
I would like to know, how important do you think that citizen security is for the wellbeing of the population: very important, somewhat, a little, or not at all?

	Percentage
Very important	93.9
Somewhat important	4.3
A little important	1.8
Not important at all	0

**Table 213**  
I would like to know, how satisfied do you feel with the public services where you live: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?

	Percentage
Very satisfied	30.9
Somewhat satisfied	38.3
A little satisfied	23.4
Not satisfied at all	7.4

**Table 208**  
I would like to know, how important do you think that public education is for the wellbeing of the population: very important, somewhat, a little, or not at all?

	Percentage
Very important	94.1
Somewhat important	4.4
A little important	1.3
Not important at all	0.2

**Table 211**  
I would like to know, how satisfied do you feel with your house: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?

	Percentage
Very satisfied	56.9
Somewhat satisfied	25.5
A little satisfied	11.8
Not satisfied at all	5.8

**Table 214**  
I would like to know, how satisfied do you feel with the running water service at your house: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?

	Percentage
Very satisfied	39.2
Somewhat satisfied	23.8
A little satisfied	23.9
Not satisfied at all	13.2



**Table 215**  
**I would like to know, how satisfied do you feel with public education where you live: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Very satisfied	25
Somewhat satisfied	38
A little satisfied	28.4
Not satisfied at all	6.7
Do not know, no response	1.9

**Table 216**  
**I would like to know, how satisfied do you feel with public education in the country: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Very satisfied	12.5
Somewhat satisfied	37.4
A little satisfied	40.4
Not satisfied at all	9.7

**Table 217**  
**I would like to know, how satisfied do you feel with the public health services where you live: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Very satisfied	14.3
Somewhat satisfied	33
A little satisfied	36.1
Not satisfied at all	15.7
Do not know, no response	1

**Table 218**  
**I would like to know, how satisfied do you feel with public health services in the country: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Very satisfied	9.3
Somewhat satisfied	33.8
A little satisfied	42.1
Not satisfied at all	14.8

**Table 219**  
**I would like to know, how satisfied do you feel with citizen security where you live: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Very satisfied	18.1
Somewhat satisfied	34.8
A little satisfied	36
Not satisfied at all	11

**Table 220**  
**I would like to know, how satisfied do you feel with citizen security in the country: very satisfied, somewhat, a little, or not at all?**

	Percentage
Very satisfied	6.4
Somewhat satisfied	26.9
A little satisfied	45.2
Not satisfied at all	21.4

**Table 221**  
**I would like to know, how much confidence you have in public education in the country: great confidence, some, not much, or none?**

	Percentage
Great confidence	19.7
Some confidence	28.6
Not much confidence	45.7
No confidence	6

**Table 222**  
**I would like to know, how much confidence you have in public health in the country: great confidence, some, not much, or none?**

	Percentage
Great confidence	13.1
Some confidence	26.5
Not much confidence	51.2
No confidence	9.2

**Table 223**  
**I would like to know, how much confidence you have in the central government: great confidence, some, not much, or none?**

	Percentage
Great confidence	36.9
Some confidence	28.4
Not much confidence	27.5
No confidence	5.8
Do not know, no response	1.3

**Table 224**  
I would like to know, how much confidence you have in the PNC: great confidence, some, not much, or none?

	Percentage
Great confidence	11.5
Some confidence	22.6
Not much confidence	52.5
No confidence	13.4

**Table 225**  
I would like to know, how much confidence you have in the Prosecutor General's Office: great confidence, some, not much, or none?

	Percentage
Great confidence	8.6
Some confidence	18.9
Not much confidence	53.2
No confidence	18.1
Do not know, no response	1.2

**Table 226**  
I would like to know, how much confidence you have in the judges: great confidence, some, not much, or none?

	Percentage
Great confidence	6.5
Some confidence	18.1
Not much confidence	53.2
No confidence	22.3

**Table 227**  
I would like to know, how much confidence you have in the prison system (jails): great confidence, some, not much, or none?

	Percentage
Great confidence	5.9
Some confidence	16
Not much confidence	52.1
No confidence	24.8
Do not know, no response	1.2

**Table 228**  
I would like to know, how much confidence you have in entrepreneurs: great confidence, some, not much, or none?

	Percentage
Great confidence	7.4
Some confidence	20.9
Not much confidence	49.8
No confidence	21.9

**Table 229**  
Would you like to emigrate (or go to live) to another country next year?

	Percentage
Yes	39.1
No	60.9

**Table 230**  
Why would you like to emigrate (or go to live) to another country?  
[Only for those who responded they do want to emigrate (or go to live) to another country next year]  
n=488

	Percentage
Improve family's economy	33.8
Crime/insecurity	19.5
Hasn't found a job/unemployment in El Salvador	19.1
To improve their income	7
To get a better job	5.3
Because her/his family is already in the country she/he wants to go to	3.7
Because there is more security elsewhere	2.3
Because of the country's economy	1.6
To have a better future/better quality of life	1.6
Because of the poverty in the country	1.4
Other reason	1.8
Do not know, no response	2.9

**Table 231**  
Why wouldn't you like to emigrate (or go to live) to another country?  
[Only for those who responded they do not want to emigrate (or go to live) to another country next year]  
n=761

	Percentage
She/he is ok living in El Salvador	44
She/he is not interested	15
She/he is an elder person (and thinks that she/he couldn't make it through the journey)	12
The road is difficult/dangerous	11.3
She/he does not want to leave her/his parents	4.6
Hopes the situation will be better	3.8
Currently studying/working	2.6
Lack of funds for the journey	1.8
There's no hope elsewhere	1.7
She/he has country attachment	1.2
Other reason	2



**Table 232**  
**In politics, we normally talk about left and right. On a scale of one to ten, where 1 is the position furthest to the left, and 10 is the position furthest to the right, according to your understanding of left and right, where would you place yourself in terms of your own politic point of view? You can select intermediate values**

	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Politic ideology	1071	6.1	2.1

**Table 233**  
**What are the approximate monthly expenses for this household (including all household members)?**

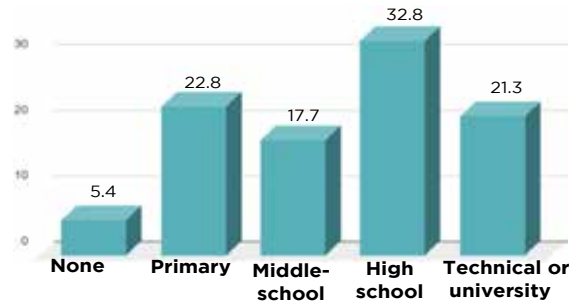
	Percentage
Less than 100 dollars	3.7
Between 100 and 230 dollars	24.6
Between 231 and 305 dollars	21.6
Between 306 and 500 dollars	20.6
Between 501 and 700 dollars	6.7
Between 701 and 1000 dollars	6
More than 1,000 dollars	4.1
Do not know, no response	12.6

**II. Sociodemographic characteristics of the population surveyed**

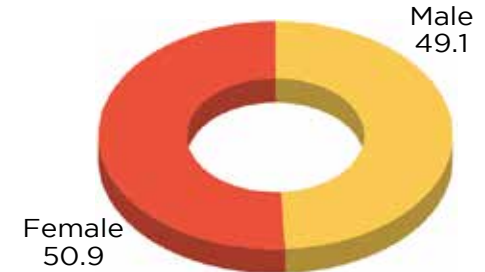
**Graphic 1**  
**Country zone**  
**In percentages**



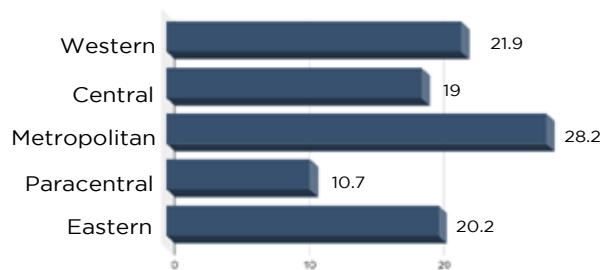
**Graphic 2**  
**Educational attainment**  
**In percentages**



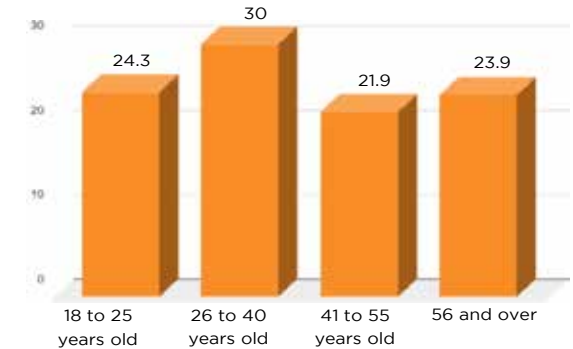
**Graphic 4**  
**Sex of the respondents**  
**In percentages**



**Graphic 3**  
**Region of the country**  
**In percentages**



**Graphic 5**  
**Age of the respondents**  
**In percentages**





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