

*Tuberculosis:*

Among the 860 families living in the surveyed area, fifteen active cases of tuberculosis were found. These were distributed as follows: 3 in Bordelaise, 1 in Enriqueta-Concordia, 1 in Felícita, 9 in Garonne and 1 in Lafayette. One of the patients was a child two years of age; 4 patients were from 20 to 29 years of age, 7 were from 35 to 39 years old and 3 were over 40 years of age. Six patients were white males; 5 were white females; 1 was a colored male and 3 were colored females.

Two of the patients declared that they had had no contact with other cases of tuberculosis; 3 of them had had contact with other tuberculosis patients from one to six months; 10 said that they had been in contact with other cases of tuberculosis for more than six months. In 5 out of the 15 cases there had been no other case of tuberculosis in the family; in 7 cases there had been one and in 3 cases there had been two other cases of tuberculosis in the family. All the patients had been feeling sick for more than two months; nine of them informed us that they had been sick for more than one year. This indicates that, on the whole, the cases diagnosed were advanced or far advanced cases.

Fourteen of the patients were being attended by physicians; 1 of them had no medical attention. Six of the patients were being looked after by the respective Public Health Units; 8 were not receiving attention from any Public Health Unit; no information was given in one case.

*Sputum:* Sputum tests were made in all suspicious cases of tuberculosis found in the area; 5 gave a positive sputum, and 31, a negative sputum.

*Tuberculin test:* \* The tuberculin test was applied to 1,512 persons living in the surveyed area, but 87 of them could not be found after the test was applied for the reading of the reaction. Therefore, the number of tests completed was only 1,425. Two doses of 0.01 and 0.1 mgm. of tuberculin were applied at intervals of 48 hours. The tuberculin used was "O. T." prepared by the Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories.

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\* The tuberculin tests were applied by Drs. R. Ruiz Nazario and Eurípides Silva.



Eight hundred and fifty-one persons, or 59.7 per cent reacted positively to the intradermic tuberculin test, 531 or 37.3 per cent reacted negatively, and in 43 persons or 3.0 per cent there were only traces of the reaction. The results of the tests according to age, sex and color are presented in table 22.

TABLE 22

TUBERCULIN TESTS APPLIED AND POSITIVE REACTORS CLASSIFIED BY AGE, SEX AND COLOR

Age	Persons Tested					Persons with Positive Reaction				
	Total	White		Colored		Total	White		Colored	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
NUMBER										
ALL AGES.	1,425	354	339	359	373	851	222	188	220	221
Under 1 year....	40	7	9	12	12	26	5	4	6	11
1—4 years.....	197	44	42	48	63	54	10	11	17	16
5—9 years.....	218	55	48	57	58	104	25	22	28	29
10—14 years....	200	44	50	56	50	231	70	36	69	56
15—24 years....	295	80	62	78	75	143	33	40	33	37
25—34 years....	160	35	48	38	39	150	39	47	33	31
35—44 years....	163	46	49	35	33	89	29	19	21	20
45—54 years....	93	29	21	22	21	54	11	9	13	21
55 years & over..	59	14	10	13	22					
PER CENT										
ALL AGES.	100.0	24.8	23.8	25.2	26.2	59.7	62.7	55.4	61.3	59.2
Under 1 year....	2.8	17.5	22.5	30.0	30.0	13.2	11.4	9.5	12.5	17.5
1—4 years.....	13.8	22.3	21.3	24.4	32.0	24.8	18.2	22.9	29.8	27.6
5—9 years.....	15.3	25.2	22.0	26.1	26.6	52.0	56.8	44.0	50.0	58.0
10—14 years....	14.0	22.0	25.0	28.0	25.0	78.3	87.5	58.1	88.5	74.7
15—24 years....	20.7	27.1	21.0	26.4	25.4	89.4	94.3	83.3	86.8	94.9
25—34 years....	11.2	21.9	30.0	23.8	24.4	92.0	84.8	95.9	94.3	93.9
35—44 years....	11.4	28.2	30.1	21.5	20.2	95.7	100.0	90.5	95.4	95.2
45—54 years....	6.5	31.2	22.6	23.6	22.6	91.5	78.6	90.0	100.0	95.4
55 years & over..	4.1	23.7	16.9	22.0	37.3					

### *Syphilis:*

No special search was made for syphilis. Samples of blood for Wassermann reaction were taken from 1,295 persons, of all ages, sexes and colors. One hundred and five, or 8.1 per cent of these samples, were positive; and 1,190, or 91.9 per cent, were negative.

Similarly, Kahn tests were made on 1,027 persons, of which 90, or 8.8 per cent, gave a positive result and 937, or 91.2 per cent, gave a negative result.



## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The social organization in the surveyed area is naturally that of an agricultural people, the family constituting the basic social group. As is characteristic of the plantation system, the family is the labor unit dependent upon the central for its existence.

*Size of families:* Families in Central Lafayette are not very large. Most frequent are the family groups of three and four members, representing 14.1 per cent and 16.2 per cent, respectively, of the total. Roughly, 60 per cent of the total number of families are of five members or less, and 35.0 per cent of the families have from six to nine members; families with 10 members or more represent only 5.9 per cent of the total. The family group of three members is most frequent in Colonias Bordelaise (15.8 per cent) of the total in that colonia, Garonne (17.2 per cent) and Palmas 4 Calles (19.4); while the family group of four members is most frequent in Colonias Enriqueta-Concordia (21.5 per cent) and Catalina (25.5 per cent). The family group of six members is most frequent in Colonia Felicita, with 16.3 per cent of the total and the family group of seven members is most frequent in Colonia Lafayette, with 14.5 per cent of the total for that Colonia. Colonia Providencia-Perú has an equal proportion (17.4 per cent) of family groups of two and four members (appendix 4).

Family groups of one and two members were comparatively scarce, showing a total of 15.9 per cent of all such families for all colonias.

TABLE 23

POPULATION IN AREA, NUMBER OF HOUSES, NUMBER OF FAMILIES, PERSONS PER FAMILY AND PERSONS PER HOUSE

Name of Colonia	No. of houses	No. of families	No. of members in families	Ave. No. of persons per family	Ave. No. of persons per house*
ALL COLONIAS.....	770	860	4,400	5.1	5.7
Bordelaise.....	177	183	988	5.4	5.6
Catalina.....	50	55	269	4.9	5.4
Enriqueta-Concordia.....	74	93	453	4.9	6.1
Felicita.....	82	86	461	5.4	5.6
Garonne.....	133	157	780	5.0	5.9
Lafayette.....	64	69	440	6.4	6.9
Palmas 4 Calles.....	98	108	502	4.6	5.1
Providencia-Perú.....	92	109	507	4.6	5.5

\* The average number of persons per dwelling is the same as the average number of persons per family (5.1).



*Length of residence:* One-hundred and eighty-one families, or 21.0 per cent of the total number of families, informed us that they had resided in the same house for one year or less; 195 families, or 22.7 per cent had resided from two to four years, a total of 376 families, or 43.7 per cent, who had resided in the same house for less than five years. Two-hundred and fifty-five families, or 29.6 per cent, had resided in the same house for a period of five to nine years.

On the other hand, more than half of the families, 477 or 55.5 per cent had resided in the community for 25 years or over, and only 44 or 5.1 per cent had resided in the community for one year or less; 11.6 per cent of the families had resided in the community for less than five years, and 28.1 per cent of the families had resided in the community for less than fifteen years.

Keeping in mind the well established custom in Puerto Rico of having in the homes relatives other than children, and even persons with no relation whatsoever, the composition of the families was studied classifying individual members according to their relationship to the respective families, or rather, to the respective heads of families.

#### *Types of Families:*

To this effect the families have been classified in three main groups: (1) normal families, consisting of husband and wife with or without children and with or without other persons. The terms "husband" and "wife" are not restricted here to persons civilly or ecclesiastically married but are meant to include broadly all kinds of matings; (2) broken families, consisting of only a man or a woman with children or with other persons or with children and other persons, and (3) one-person families.

We shall see first the classification by relationship of the 4,400 members in the 860 families. There are 771 husbands, 766 wives, 2,145 children, 116 grandchildren and 71 step-children representing 17.5 per cent, 17.4 per cent, 48.8 per cent, 2.6 per cent and 1.6 per cent, respectively, of the total number of members in families. Other relatives, including father, mother, brother or sister, cousin, nephew or niece, uncle or aunt, son or daughter-in-law, etc., of either the husband or wife, are 355 or 8.0 per cent of the total number



of members. Non-relatives are subdivided in "servants", of which there are 47, representing 1.1 per cent of the total number of members, and other persons with no relationship whatsoever to the respective families, of which there are 129, or 2.9 per cent of the total number of members in families. Within the latter figure are included a variety of classifications, as friend, godfather or godmother (*padrino* or *madrina*), godchild (*ahijado* or *ahijada*), etc. Summarizing, the family nucleus consisting of husband, wife and children represents 83.7 per cent of the total number of members in families, while other relatives and non-relatives represent 16.3 per cent of the total number of members.

*Normal families:* Six-hundred and seventy-six families, or 78.6 per cent of the total, are normal families comprising 3,754 members, or 85.3 per cent of the total number of members in families. Dissecting this group, we find that there are 676 husbands and 677 wives representing 18 per cent, and 18 per cent of the total number of members in this group respectively. The difference of one wife in excess is a case in which a man was living with two women—the legal wife who was insane and another woman. The number of children is 1,894 or 50.4 per cent of the total and the rest of the relatives 365, or 9.8 per cent of the total. There are 41 persons reported as servants and 101 as persons with no relationship whatsoever to the respective families.

*Broken families:* In the broken-family class there are 148 families or 17.2 per cent of the total, comprising 610 members, or 13.9 per cent of the total members in families. In 69 families, or 11.3 per cent of the total, the head of the family was a man; in 79 families, or 12.9 per cent of the total, the head of the family was a woman. In this connection it should be explained that these heads of families have been included in the columns for "husband" and "wife" although they are not necessarily husbands or wives. The same holds true for the one-person families below. There were 251 children, or 41.1 per cent, and 177 other relatives, or 29.0 per cent of the total number of members in the broken-family class. The non-relatives were represented in this group by six servants and 28 other persons with no relationship whatsoever to the families, representing 5.6 per cent of the total number of



members in this group. The one-person families were 36, or 4.2 per cent of the total number of families. There were more lone men (26) than lone women (10).

*Age Composition of Families:*

With the idea of separating those persons who because of their age may be considered as normally dependent upon their respective families, a table (table 24) showing the age composition of the families was worked out.

TABLE 24  
AGE COMPOSITION OF FAMILIES IN THE SURVEYED AREA

Persons in each family*	No. of families	Total No. of persons	Per Cent
ALL FAMILIES.....	860	4,400	100.0
FAMILIES HAVING PERSONS UNDER 16 YRS. OF AGE			
Total.....	636	1,903	74.0
1.....	153	153	24.0
2.....	158	316	24.8
3.....	98	294	15.4
4.....	108	432	17.0
5.....	56	280	8.8
6.....	31	186	4.9
7.....	22	154	3.4
8 or over.....	10	88	1.6
FAMILIES HAVING PERSONS 65 YRS. OF AGE AND OVER			
Total.....	24	26	2.8
1.....	22	22	91.7
2.....	2	4	8.3
FAMILIES HAVING PERSONS UNDER 16 YRS. AND PERSONS 65 YRS. AND OVER			
Total.....	48	165	5.6
2.....	18	36	37.5
3.....	11	33	22.9
4.....	10	40	20.8
5.....	3	15	6.2
6.....	2	12	4.2
7.....	3	21	6.2
8 or over.....	1	8	2.1
FAMILIES WITH NO PERSONS UNDER 16 YRS. OR PERSONS 65 YRS. AND OVER			
Total.....	152	.....	17.6

\*Denotes number of persons of the respective age in each family.

Normally dependent persons are considered those under 16 years of age and those 65 years of age and over. Those are the ages economically unproductive because the working capacity has not begun, has failed, or is beginning to fail.

There are 636 families, or 74.0 of the total which have 1,903 persons under 16 years of age. Only 24 families, or 2.8 per cent of the total, have members 65 years of age and over (26) and 48 families, or 5.6 per cent of the total, have



members either under 16 years of age or 65 years of age and over (165). The specific number of persons of the respective age in each family is given in the corresponding group of families. Finally, there are 152 families, representing 17.6 per cent of the total, which have no members under 16 years of age or 65 years of age and over.

#### *Marital Conditions:*

Although in a rather limited number of cases the task of classifying the persons correctly as to their marital status was somewhat difficult due to the very dubious character of their marital unions, most of the cases could be easily included in the usual classifications of single, married, widowed, divorced and concubine. The so-called natural unions or consensual marriages, however, were included as a class by themselves in the group of married people as they represented 26.6 per cent of the population 15 years of age and older, and 46.6 per cent of the total married population.

In the analysis of the marital condition of the population, all computations have been based on the population of marriageable age, i.e., persons 15 years of age and over.

One-third (33 per cent) of the population 15 years of age and over in the surveyed area is single (table 25); 57.2 per cent are married (of which 53.6 per cent are legally married and 46.4 per cent consensually married); 6.5 per cent are widowed, 0.6 per cent are divorced and 2.6 per cent live in concubinage. The corresponding figures for the three municipalities of Arroyo, Patillas and Maunabo and for Puerto Rico as a whole in 1930 are given in the same table. It may be observed that the proportion of single persons within the population of marriageable age is lower in the surveyed area (33.0 per cent) than in the three municipalities (37.6 per cent) and still lower than in Puerto Rico (38.4 per cent). The proportion of consensual marriages in the surveyed area (46.4 per cent of the married population) is higher than the proportion of consensual marriages in the three municipalities (35.6 per cent of the married population) and considerably higher than the proportion of consensual marriages for Puerto Rico as a whole (26.3 per cent of the total married population).



TABLE 25

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION 15 YRS. OF AGE AND OVER IN THE SURVEY AREA; IN ARROYO, PATILLAS AND MAUNABO, AND IN PUERTO RICO

Civil Status	Survey Area		Arroyo, Patillas and Maunabo (1930)		Puerto Rico (1930)	
	Population 15 years of age & over	Per Cent	Population 15 years of age & over	Per Cent	Population 15 years of age & over	Per Cent
TOTAL.....	2,494	100.0	18,017	100.0	894,086	100.0
Single.....	824	33.0	6,782	37.6	343,789	38.4
Married.....	1,428	57.2	9,882	54.8	476,251	53.3
Civil or church.....	765	30.6	6,361	35.3	350,907	39.1
Consensual.....	663	26.6	3,521	19.5	125,344	14.0
Widowed.....	162	6.5	1,258	7.0	68,379	7.6
Divorced.....	16	0.6	94	0.5	5,584	0.6
Concubines.....	64	2.6				
Unknown.....			1		83	

The differences between the area, the three municipalities and Puerto Rico as a whole in the proportion of widowed and divorced persons are not significant.

The age distribution of the population of marriageable age is offered in table 26. The married persons have been classified as civilly married, or those who have been married in the courts; church married, or those who have had a religious marriage; and consensually married, those who never have been married but live together as husband and wife in the same manner as those who have been united by the rites of matrimony. Following this classification, 343 persons, or 24.0 per cent of the total married population, had a civil marriage; 422 or 29.6 per cent had a church marriage and 683 or 46.4 per cent were consensually married. The proportion of single persons is naturally higher in the younger ages, 15-19 years (90.7 per cent of those in this age group) and 20-24 years (45.0 per cent of those in this age group). It is socially very significant that 60.0 per cent of the persons married in the age group 15-19 years, 52.4 per cent of the persons married in the age group 20-24 years, and 52.1 per cent of the persons married in the age group 25-29 years are consensually married. From this age up the number of persons consensually married fluctuates from 41 per cent to 46 per cent in the various age groups.



TABLE 26

## MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

Age	Married						Concu- bines	Wi- dowed	Di- vorcee
	Total	Single	Total	Civil	Church	Con- sensual			
	Number								
ALL AGES.....	2,494	824	1,428	343	422	663	64	162	16
15-19.....	497	451	45	13	5	27	1	.....	.....
20-24.....	496	223	250	55	64	131	21	.....	2
25-29.....	261	48	190	39	52	99	14	5	4
30-34.....	219	27	169	38	57	74	18	6	2
35-44.....	482	35	409	122	118	169	12	21	5
45-54.....	307	22	232	49	76	107	1	51	1
55-64.....	153	11	90	18	35	37	.....	50	2
65 years and over.....	79	7	43	9	15	19	.....	29	.....
	Per Cent								
ALL AGES.....	100.0	33.0	57.3	24.0	29.6	46.4	2.6	6.5	0.6
15-19.....	19.9	90.7	9.1	28.9	11.1	60.0	0.2	.....	.....
20-24.....	19.9	45.0	50.4	22.0	25.6	52.4	4.2	.....	0.4
25-29.....	10.5	18.4	72.8	20.5	27.4	52.1	5.4	1.9	1.5
30-34.....	8.8	12.3	77.2	22.5	33.7	43.8	6.8	2.7	0.9
35-44.....	19.3	7.3	84.8	29.8	28.9	41.3	2.5	4.4	1.0
45-54.....	12.3	7.2	75.6	21.1	32.8	46.1	0.3	16.6	0.3
55-64.....	6.1	7.2	58.8	20.0	38.9	41.1	.....	32.7	1.3
65 years and over.....	3.2	8.9	54.4	20.9	34.9	44.2	.....	33.7	.....

*Male population:* The male population 15 years of age and over, with a total of 1,305, is classified according to its marital condition as follows: 524 or 40.2 per cent are single; 723 or 55.5 per cent are married; 38 or 2.9 per cent are widowed, 6 or 0.4 per cent are divorced and 14 or 1.1 per cent are men living with women married to others (appendix 5). Of the married male population 176 or 24.3 per cent had had a civil marriage; 219 or 30.3 per cent had had a church marriage, making a total of 395 or 54.8 per cent of civilly or religiously married as against 328 or 45.4 per cent consensually married.

Examining now the ages of the married male population it is observed that all but one person in the age group 15-19 years, and almost two-thirds (65.7 per cent) of the persons in the age group 20-24 years are single. From 25 years up the number of married greatly exceeds the number of single persons. It is worth noting that 52.4 per cent of the married males in the age group 20-24 years, and 50.6 per cent of the married males in the age group 25-29 years, are consensually married, as compared with 47.6 per cent and 49.4



per cent of those civilly and ecclesiastically married in the respective age groups. As age advances the number of civil and church marriages taken together slightly exceeds the number of consensual marriages.

*Female population:* Turning now to the female population of marriageable age (appendix 6) we find that there are 1,189 females 15 years of age and over in the surveyed area, of which only 300 or 25.2 per cent are single; 705 or 59.3 per cent are married; 124 or 10.4 per cent are widowed; 10 or 0.8 per cent are divorced and 50 or 4.2 per cent are concubines. Over four-fifths (80.1 per cent) of the females in the age group 15-19 years and almost one-fourth (24.8 per cent) of the females in the age group 20-24 years are single. Contrary to what is seen in the male population, more than two-thirds (66.9 per cent) of the females in the age group 20-24 years are married. However, 61.4 per cent of the married females in the age group 15-19 years; 52.4 per cent of the married females in the age group 20-24 years, and 53.3 per cent of the married females in the age group 25-29 years are consensually married. Therefore, 38.7 per cent of the married females in the age group 15-19, 47.6 per cent of the married females in the age group 20-24 years, and 46.6 per cent of the married females in the group 25-29 years have had either a civil or a church marriage. Note that 7.6 per cent of the females in the age group 20-24 years, 8.6 per cent of the females in the age group 25-29, 8.6 per cent of the females in the age group 30-34 years, and 4.0 per cent of the females in the age group 35-44 years are concubines. There are no concubines in the age groups from 45 years up.

*Single population:* The single population of marriageable age in the surveyed area classified by age, sex and color is given in appendix 7. There are 824 single persons 15 years of age and over, of which 242 are white males, 140 white females, 282 colored males and 160 colored females. The age distribution of the total single population shows that more than half (54.7) per cent of the single population of marriageable age is in the age group 15-19 years. In the case of white males of that age the percentage is 43.8; in the case of white females 60.7; in the case of colored males and females 15-19 years of age, 58.2 and 60.0, respectively.



*Married population:* The classification of the married population in the surveyed area by age, sex and color (appendix 8) is as follows: the total married population is 1,428 of which 325 are white males, 327 are white females, 398 are colored males and 378 are colored females. There are 20 white females and 24 colored females, only one white male and no colored males in the age group 15-19 years. The highest percentage of married population is found in the age group 20-24 years with 17.5 per cent of the total married population. Among males, both white and colored, the highest percentage is found in the age group 35-44 years, with 31.7 per cent and 29.4 per cent for white and colored males, respectively, (10-year age group); among both white and colored females the highest percentage is found in the age group 20-24 with 23.8 per cent and 23.8 per cent for white and colored females, respectively, (5-year age group).

To find out the frequency of the different forms of marriage among the white and colored people, an analysis was made of the married population by race (table 27). This analysis brings out valuable and interesting information. From the total number of persons married, 45.7 per cent are white and 54.3 per cent are colored, with approximately equal proportions of married males and females in each race.

TABLE 27  
MARRIED POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY AGE, SEX AND COLOR AND BY FORM OF MARRIAGE

Color and Sex	Total		Church married		Civilly married		Consensually married	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
TOTAL.....	1,428	100.0	422	100.0	343	100.0	663	100.0
WHITE.....	652	45.7	250	59.3	151	44.0	251	37.8
Male.....	325	22.8	129	30.6	70	20.4	126	19.0
Female.....	327	22.9	121	28.7	81	23.6	125	18.8
COLORED.....	776	54.3	172	40.7	192	56.0	412	62.2
Male.....	398	27.8	90	21.3	106	30.9	202	30.5
Female.....	378	26.5	82	19.4	86	25.1	210	31.7

In the church marriages, 59.3 per cent of the persons married are white and 40.7 per cent are colored with 30.6 per cent for white males as against 21.3 per cent for colored males and 28.7 per cent for white females and 19.4 per cent for colored females. Now, 44.0 per cent of the civilly mar-



ried persons are white and 56 per cent are colored, with 20.4 per cent for white males as against 30.9 per cent for colored males and 23.6 per cent for white females as against 25.1 per cent for colored females. These data suggest that the colored people prefer the civil to the church marriage.

On the other hand we see that 37.8 per cent of the consensually married persons are white, while 62.2 per cent are colored with 19.0 per cent for white males as against 30.5 per cent for colored males, and 18.8 per cent and 31.7 per cent, respectively, for white and colored females. Therefore, the consensual marriages among the colored people in the surveyed area are much higher than among the white people.

The data on the number of persons ecclesiastically, civilly and consensually married, by age, sex and color, are presented in appendices 9 and 10.

#### *Education:*

The grade of instruction of the population 10 years of age and over in the surveyed area is probably indicative of the existing educational conditions all over the Island, though the schooling of the people in the surveyed area is possibly more comparable with that of the urban areas of Puerto Rico because of the nearness of the area to several towns (Arroyo, Patillas, Maunabo, Yabucoa, Guayama) and to the transportation facilities existing in the region, which make educational opportunities available for a relatively large number of people.

The schooling of persons 10 years of age and over in the surveyed area was analyzed, and the findings of that analysis are given in table 28. It should be emphasized that the data given here refer to persons 10 years of age and over who were attending school or had attended school on any date previous to that of the present survey and not to actual school attendance. Inspection of the table will reveal that 1,128 persons, or 36.9 per cent of the total number of persons 10 years of age and over, never have been in school. Within this total, there are 33 persons who knew nevertheless, how to read and write. Of the total number of persons 10 years of age and over, 38.7 per cent had completed from 1 to 4 grades of school, 16.3 per cent had completed from 5 to 7 grades and over, 38.7 per cent had completed from 1 to 4 grades and 4.5 per cent had completed the 8 grades of the elementary



school. Only 57 persons or 1.9 per cent of the total had 1 or 2 years of high school, and 36 or 1.2 per cent had 3 or 4 years of high school. More than three-fifths (61.3 per cent) of the population with any grade of instruction had been in school only from 1 to 4 grades at the time the present survey was carried out.

TABLE 28  
SCHOOLING OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

Last grade completed in school	Total	Age Groups								
		10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 yrs. and over
Number										
ALL.....	3,060	566	497	496	261	219	482	307	153	79
None.....	*1,128	78	68	105	66	92	274	245	131	69
1-4.....	1,184	324	223	244	122	78	136	34	15	8
5-7.....	500	145	110	91	50	33	49	18	2	2
8.....	143	14	60	37	6	3	13	7	3	.....
9-10.....	57	5	19	10	9	5	6	2	1	.....
11-12.....	36	.....	17	5	7	5	1	.....	1	.....
Over 12.....	12	.....	.....	4	1	3	3	1	.....	.....
Per Cent										
ALL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None.....	36.9	13.8	13.7	21.2	25.3	42.0	56.8	79.8	85.6	87.3
1-4.....	38.7	57.2	44.9	49.2	46.7	35.6	28.2	11.2	9.8	10.1
5-7.....	16.3	25.6	22.1	18.3	19.2	15.1	10.2	5.9	1.3	2.5
8.....	4.7	2.5	12.1	7.4	2.3	1.4	2.7	2.3	2.0	.....
9-10.....	1.9	0.9	3.8	2.0	3.4	2.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	.....
11-12.....	1.2	.....	3.4	1.0	2.7	2.3	0.2	.....	0.6	.....
Over 12.....	0.4	.....	.....	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.3	.....	.....

\*Thirty-three (33) of these persons know how to read or how to read and write but never attended school.

The percentage age distribution of the population 10 years of age and over with some grade of schooling is given also in table 28. It may be observed that the proportion of persons with no schooling whatsoever is low in the first group (10-14 years) and advances steadily with age to 87.3 per cent at the age group 65 years and over. Contrariwise, the percentage of persons having from 1 to 4 grades in school is relatively high (57.2 per cent) in the group of ages 10-14 years and diminishes with age to 10.1 per cent in the group of ages 65 years and over. The larger school facilities during the last 25 or 30 years undoubtedly are responsible for this situation, as most of the persons of the older ages have had no opportunity to attend school during their childhood.



This is clearly demonstrated, further, by the fact that 251 persons, or 22.3 per cent of the people with no schooling, are from 10-24 years of age, while 877 persons, or 77.7 per cent of the people with no schooling, are 25 years of age and over. On the other hand, 791 persons, or 86.8 per cent of the total number of persons having completed from 1 to 4 grades, are within the age groups from 10 to 24 years, while only 393 persons, or 33.2 per cent of the total number of persons having from 1 to 4 grades of school, are 25 years of age or over.

A further clarification of the educational status of the adult population is given in table 29, which presents the schooling of heads of families in the surveyed area (nineteen persons within this group knew how to read or how to read and write although they never had attended school).

TABLE 29  
SCHOOLING OF HEADS OF FAMILIES

Last grade completed in school	Total		Age Groups							65 yrs. & over
	No.	Per Cent	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
ALL.....	860	100.0	6	90	88	96	245	196	90	49
None.....	*450	52.3		18	13	37	118	150	74	40
1-4.....	257	29.9	2	42	48	36	88	24	10	7
5-7.....	104	12.1	4	20	21	16	25	15	1	2
8.....	27	3.1		8	3	1	8	4	3	
9-10.....	14	1.6		2	3	2	4	2	1	
11-12.....	4	0.5				2	1		1	
Over 12.....	4	0.5				2	1	1		

\* Nineteen (19) of these persons know how to read or how to read and write but never attended school.

From the data above two facts stand out clearly: (1) that only 153, or 37.3 per cent of the total number of heads of families who attended school, completed more than four grades; and (2) that only 49, or 11.9 per cent of the total number of heads of families, had completed 8 or more grades of school.

#### *Social Problems:*

The most serious social problems encountered during this investigation were those of illiteracy, illegitimacy, alcoholism, desertion and separation.

*Illiteracy:* The illiteracy of persons 10 years of age and over in the surveyed area (35.8 per cent) compares favorably



with that reported for each one of the municipalities of Arroyo (40.9 per cent), Patillas (56.6 per cent) and Maunabo (53.6 per cent), and for Puerto Rico (41.4 per cent) in the census of 1930, and is only higher than the illiteracy of the urban zone of Puerto Rico (27.4 per cent) in that year (table 30). That illiteracy is a more serious problem among the colored people than among the white is demonstrated by this table, as it may be observed that the percentages of illiteracy for the colored people are, with no exception, higher than the percentages for white people.

*Illegitimacy:* In analyzing this condition only the population under 15 years has been taken into consideration. The number of persons within this age is 1,906, of which 170, or 8.9 per cent, are under one year of age; 565, or 29.6 per cent, are from 1 to 4 years; 605, or 31.7 per cent, are from 5 to 9 years, and 566, or 29.7 per cent, are from 10 to 14 years of age. One thousand and seventy-seven (1,077) of these persons, or 56.5 per cent, are legitimate and 829, or 43.5 per cent are illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimacy is higher in children under one and 1-4 years, with 58.2 per cent for the former and 52.2 per cent for the latter (table 31).

TABLE 30

ILLITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN THE SURVEYED AREA; IN ARROYO, PATILLAS AND MAUNABO (1930) AND IN PUERTO RICO (1930) CLASSIFIED BY COLOR

Area	Illiterate Persons (10 Years of Age and Over)					
	Total		White		Colored	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Survey Area.....	1,095	35.8	446	32.5	649	38.5
Arroyo.....	2,472	40.9	1,070	37.7	1,402	43.9
Patillas.....	5,691	56.6	3,229	55.7	2,462	58.0
Maunabo.....	3,328	53.6	1,188	48.2	2,140	57.3
Puerto Rico.....	452,338	41.4	325,769	39.9	126,569	45.7
Urban.....	88,712	27.4	54,724	24.1	33,986	35.3
Rural.....	363,626	47.2	271,045	46.0	92,583	51.3

The illegitimate persons have been classified as "legalized" and "not legalized". Probably the term "legalized" has been improperly used, as the strict meaning of "legalize" is to make lawful the unlawful; but in these cases, what most usually happens is that the father of the child born out of wedlock registers the birth in the Vital Statistics Regis-



ter, recognizing the child as his, but the child remains illegitimate. According to our Civil Code the legitimation may be accomplished only by the subsequent wedlock of the parents.\* Nevertheless, should the civil status of the "legalized" persons be considered as socially legitimate, the percentage of illegitimacy in persons under 15 years of age in the surveyed area would be reduced to only 17.2 per cent.

TABLE 31  
SOCIAL CONDITION OF PERSONS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE

SECOND CONDITION OF PERSONS ORDERED BY AGE

Age	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate		
			Total	Legalized	Not legalized
NUMBER					
ALL AGES.....	1,906	1,077	829	501	328
Under 1 year.....	170	71	99	70	29
1—4 years.....	565	270	295	180	115
5—9 years.....	605	370	235	140	95
10—14 years.....	566	366	200	111	89
PER CENT					
ALL AGES.....	100.0	56.5	43.5	60.4	39.6
Under 1 year.....	8.9	41.8	58.2	70.7	29.3
1—4 years.....	29.6	47.8	52.2	61.0	39.0
5—9 years.....	31.7	61.2	38.8	59.6	40.4
10—14 years.....	29.7	64.7	35.3	55.5	44.5

The problem of illegitimacy is especially serious among the colored people. Note that 30.6 per cent of the illegitimate persons, all ages under 15 years comprised, are white, while 69.4 per cent are colored. Of the illegitimate children under one year of age, 36.4 per cent are white and 63.6 per cent are colored; in all other ages from one to fourteen years the proportion of illegitimate colored persons is almost two and a half times that of illegitimate white persons (appendix 11).

A comparison is offered of the legitimacy of persons under 15 years of age in the surveyed area, and the legitimacy of the births registered in the three municipalities of Arroyo, Patillas and Maunabo, and by domicile in Puerto Rico during the calendar year 1934. Although the two sets of data are not strictly comparable, as the birth data represent the

\* Civil Code of Puerto Rico—Section 120, Edition of 1930.