SCHOOL DROPOUT AND YOUTH VIOLENCE EL SALVADOR
USAID CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROJECT (CVPP)

Implementor: Creative Associates International

OBJECTIVE “Contribute to improve citizen security in El Salvador”:
El Salvador

- Many Salvadorans fled to LA in the years of the conflict.
- The 12 years conflict left a deficit of services for its citizens: education, health, infrastructure, etc.
- Many of the youth living in L.A. joined gangs.
- In the 90's, deportation brought some of them back to the country expanding a gang culture.
- The lack of proper conditions in the country allowed gangs to proliferate.
CVPP is working in 13 of the 50 most violent municipalities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>2012 Violence Ranking</th>
<th>Homicide Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants</th>
<th>Illiteracy among youth 9-29 years old</th>
<th>Enrollment Last HS Year vs. enrollment in 6th Grade Drop 2006-11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soyapango</td>
<td>241,403</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>(66%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usulutan</td>
<td>73,064</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>(67%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchimalco</td>
<td>41,260</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>(89%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Vicente</td>
<td>53,213</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>(55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quezaltepeque</td>
<td>52,643</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>(70%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilobasco</td>
<td>61,510</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>(65%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Unión</td>
<td>34,045</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>(66%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecoluca</td>
<td>23,893</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>138.1</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>(79%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acajutla</td>
<td>52,359</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>(84%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nejapa</td>
<td>29,458</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>(73%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conchagua</td>
<td>37,362</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>(96%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cojutepeque</td>
<td>50,315</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>(61%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of Schools vs High Schools per Municipality

- S: 46, HS: 6
- S: 24, HS: 1
- S: 135, HS: 2
- S: 35, HS: 5
- S: 79, HS: 2
- S: 50, HS: 9
- S: 66, HS: 11
- S: 48, HS: 10
- S: 32, HS: 4
- S: 41, HS: 5
- S: 42, HS: 7
- S: 32, HS: 0
- S: 50, HS: 2
- S: 50, HS: 10
### El Salvador Homicide Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants (2000-2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>151%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

August 2015
AGES OF MOST VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS

Youth between the ages of 15 and 24
Risk Factors

GROUP 1:
RISK FACTORS RELATED TO VALUES AND IDENTITY

1. Dysfunctional families, lack of supervision in the home and high rates of domestic violence;
2. Loss of family and social values;
3. The need for identity and belonging, low self-esteem, negative peers, and lack of dreams and life plans among youth;
4. Irresponsible sexual activity at an early age;
5. Limited access to formal and informal education
6. Low quality of education/teachers, high school dropout rates;
7. High unemployment among youth and a lack of skills for employment;
8. Neighborhoods with gang presence, acceptance of a culture of violence;
9. Overcrowded neighborhoods with limited access to basic services and spaces for recreation;
10. Consumption of drugs, drug trafficking, easy access to weapons and access to the illicit economy;
11. Abuse on the part of those in positions of authority (police, teachers) leading to a lack of role models for youth.
12. Lack of Violence Prevention Policies at the national and municipal levels and,
13. Effects of migration and deportation.
ACCESS AND COVERAGE: Enrollment Rate by grades

Puerto Rico:

- **PRE-SCHOOL**: Shows an increase in enrollment rate from 2000 to 2013.
- **ELEMENTARY**: Displayed with a slight increase over the years.
- **MIDDLE SCHOOL**: Displays a steady increase with a slight fluctuation.
- **HIGH SCHOOL**: Shows a gradual increase in enrollment.

Fuente: MINED, Censos Escolares 2000 - 2013
FACTORS AFFECTING YOUTH RETENTION IN SCHOOL (High School Data 2013)

- **ACCESS:** 37.6%
- **REPETITION:** 4.6%
- **OVER AGE:** 11.4%
- **DROPOUT:** 9%

- **TOTAL:** 62.6%

Source: 2013 School Census
ENROLLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION: Continuous enrollment in higher education after finishing high school

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009-2010</th>
<th>2010-2011</th>
<th>2011-2012</th>
<th>2012-2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HS Graduates.</td>
<td>55,346</td>
<td>55,097</td>
<td>65,131</td>
<td>66,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrollment in Higher Education</td>
<td>24,105</td>
<td>32,078</td>
<td>28,023</td>
<td>28,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
<td>43.0%</td>
<td>43.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fuente: MINED, El Salvador en Cifras-Educación Superior
Some Conclusions

• Access to Education Deficit affects violence and Violence affects Dropout Rates.

• There is no easy solution to the long term issue of youth violence in El Salvador without solving access to education and providing safety in schools.

• In the meantime we are strengthening mayors and municipal councils to invest in their youth and to work in collaboration with GOES.

• We are currently implementing a program involving six strategies and 40 different prevention tools to give youth hope, help them dream their life, keep them busy, learn job skills and hopefully grow up to be positive members of society.