In El Salvador, both girls and boys experience unacceptably high rates of physical, sexual, and emotional violence. Violence can occur in the home, community, and at school.

% of females and males who experience physical, sexual, or emotional violence prior to age 18

SCHOOL-RELATED PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IMPACTS MANY STUDENTS IN EL SALVADOR

While school environments can enable violence, they also have a critical role to play in violence prevention and response. Schools can serve as protective spaces for children, acting as an important arena for broader social change to end violence both in and out of the schoolyard.

STUDENTS EXPERIENCE VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY CLASSMATES

It’s more common for male and female students to report violence perpetrated by male classmates. In El Salvador, very few students reported teacher-perpetrated physical violence or sexual violence.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE CAN HAVE HARMFUL CONSEQUENCES

Consequences of violence include bruises, cuts, scratches, sprains, dislocations, blistering, broken bones, permanent injury and/or disfigurement.

All data among respondents in El Salvador (13-24 year-olds) from the 2017 Government of El Salvador Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), led by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as part of the Together for Girls partnership.
MANY STUDENTS WHO EXPERIENCE VIOLENCE SUBSEQUENTLY MISS SCHOOL

Among students who experienced **sexual violence**, % of students who missed school due to the violence: 15%

Among students who experienced **physical violence by teachers**, % of students who missed school due to the violence: 60%

Among students who experienced **physical violence by classmates**, % of students who missed school due to the violence: 18%

Among students who experienced **sexual violence**, % of students who missed school due to the violence: 15%

FEW STUDENTS WHO EXPERIENCE PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL SETTINGS DISCLOSE THEIR EXPERIENCES, FEWER SEEK SERVICES, AND ONLY A SMALL PROPORTION RECEIVE SERVICES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Violence</th>
<th>Physical Violence</th>
<th>Told Someone</th>
<th>Sought Services</th>
<th>Received Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%*</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%*</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimate may be unreliable

THE EL SALVADOR VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY REPORT

The Government of EL Salvador launched their Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) Report in 2019. The VACS are nationally representative household surveys of children and young adults ages 13 to 24 years that measure the prevalence and circumstances surrounding emotional, physical, and sexual violence against males and females in childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood. Through support from the Government of Canada, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control conducted a secondary analysis of the (VACS) data to identify the prevalence of school-related gender-based violence, as well as details on violence perpetration, victimization risk, and post-violence behaviors for girls and boys in El Salvador.

SOLUTIONS TO PREVENT SRGBV

School-related gender-based violence (SRGBV) impacts children around the world, but it doesn’t have to be this way. For more research and evidence-based interventions to prevent school-related gender-based violence, visit: togetherforgirls.org/schools