

VIOLENT CRIME AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Key trends from 2018 to 2023, with an emphasis on El Salvador







Armed Conflict Location & Event Data

An independent, impartial, international non-profit organization collecting data on violent conflict and protest in all countries and territories in the world.



World Bank Development Indicators

Collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources. Time series data as far back as 1960.

AGENDA AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Violent Crime in El Salvador

- On average, monthly attacks have drastically decreased in Central America from January 2018 to March 2024
- While violent crime trends are similar across most countries, the general decrease in crime is largely driven by El Salvador
- In the last six years, El Salvador has decreased monthly attacks from a peak of 95 in Jan 2019 to a low of 1 in Feb 2024
- El Salvador's decrease in crime comes from four major shocks, including gang violence policies and the COVID pandemic
- While many countries faced similar changes in crime, El Salvador's violence reduction policies sharply diminished attacks
- Their crime reduction is accelerated by decreases in violence against civilians and battles by armed, organized groups
- Major gang and unidentified group attacks have continuously fallen while protester involvement has sharply increased
- El Salvador reduced violent crime across the country, but increased it in rural areas near the Guatemala-Honduras border
- Gang-related descriptions of attacks have steadily decreased while police-related descriptions slightly increased

Relationship Between Violent Crime and Economic Development

- Expected monthly attacks have decreased in Central America, mostly due to vast reductions by El Salvador
- Generally, decreases in the number of violent events are associated with increases in debt payments
- As violent events decrease, number of student enrollment tends to increase in the following year



Violent Crime in El Salvador

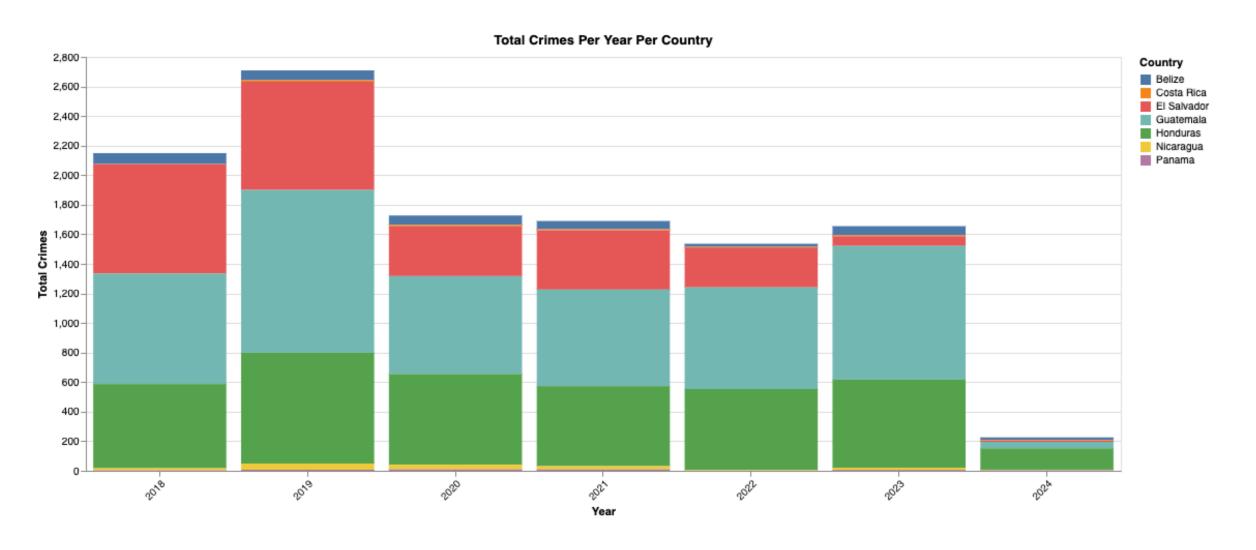


On average, monthly attacks have drastically decreased in Central America from January 2018 to March 2024





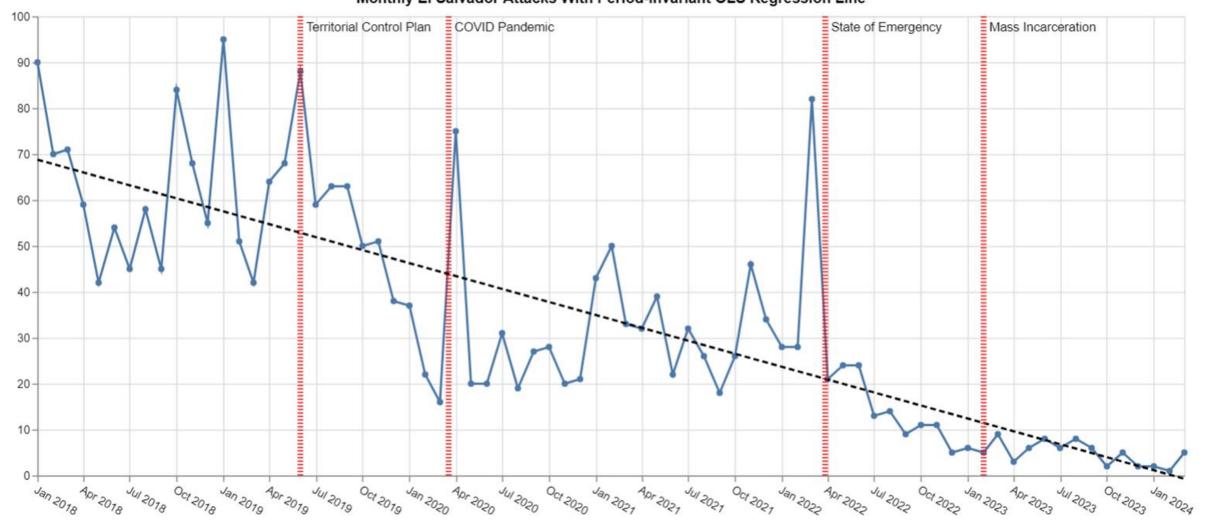
While violent crime trends are similar across most countries, Central America's general decrease in crime is largely driven by El Salvador





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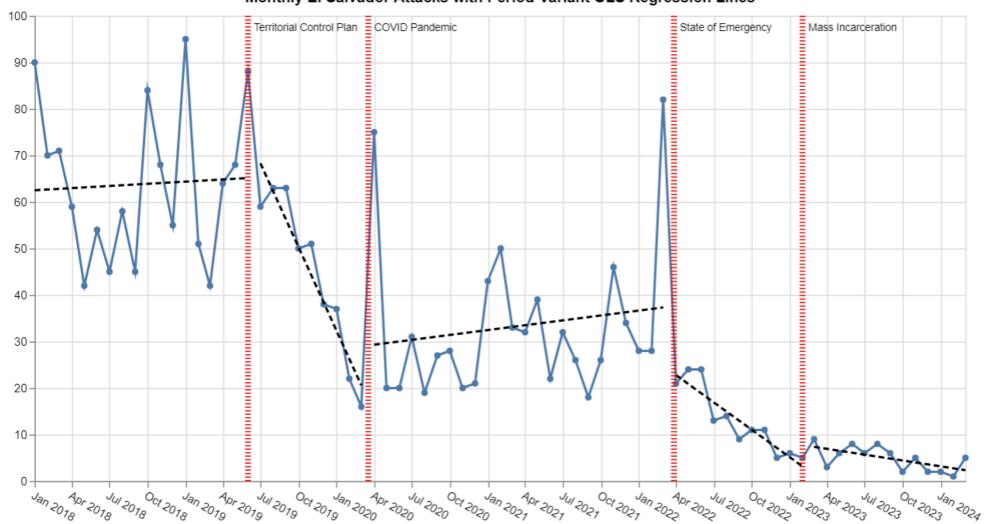






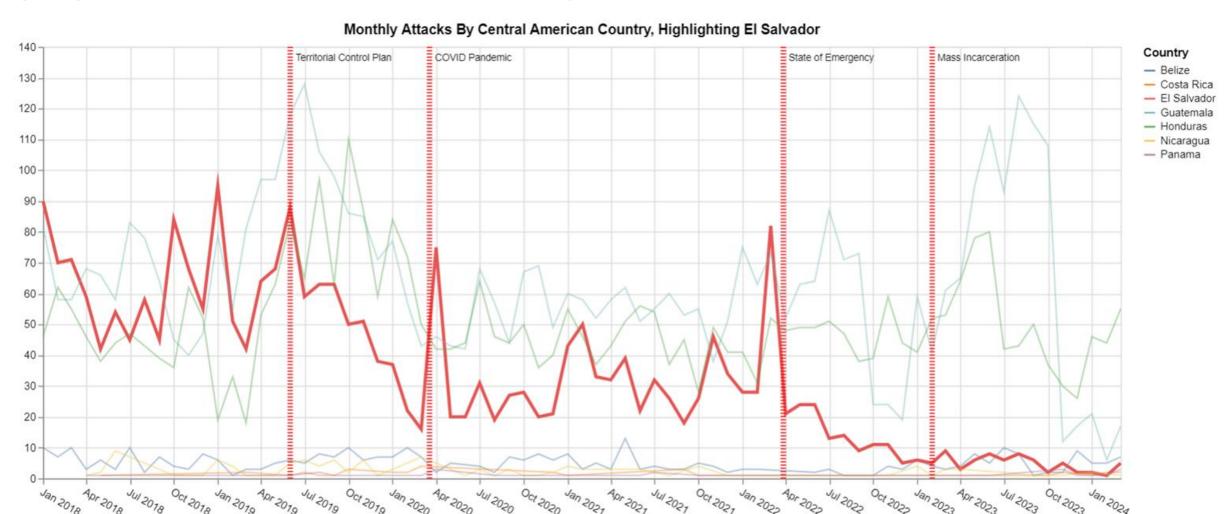
El Salvador's decrease in crime comes from four major shocks, including gang violence policies and the COVID pandemic

Monthly El Salvador Attacks with Period-Variant OLS Regression Lines



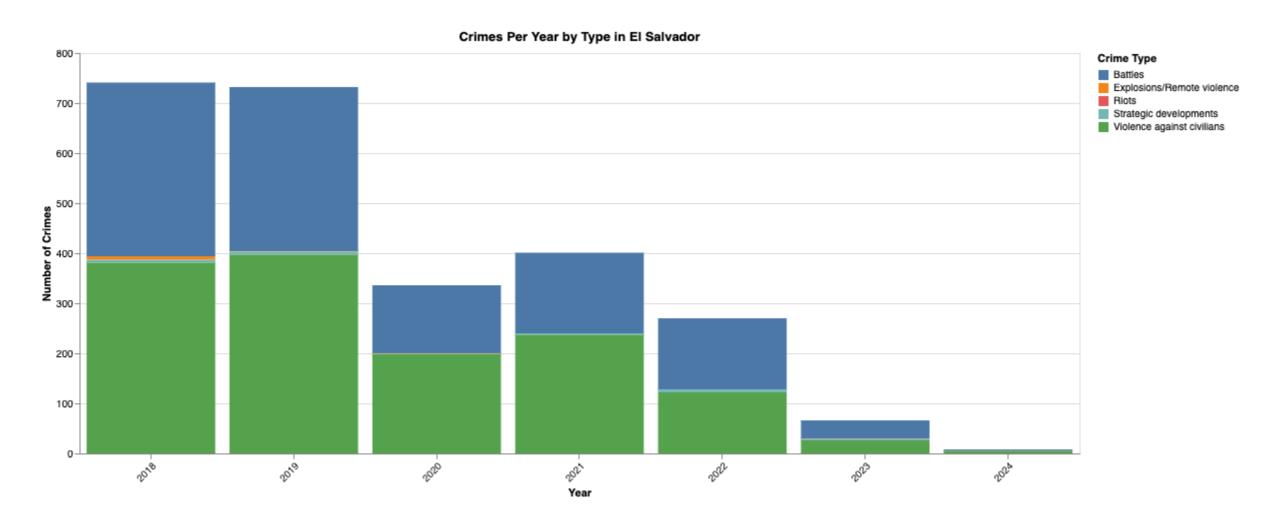


While many countries faced similar changes in crime, El Salvador's gang violence reduction policies sharply diminished attacks



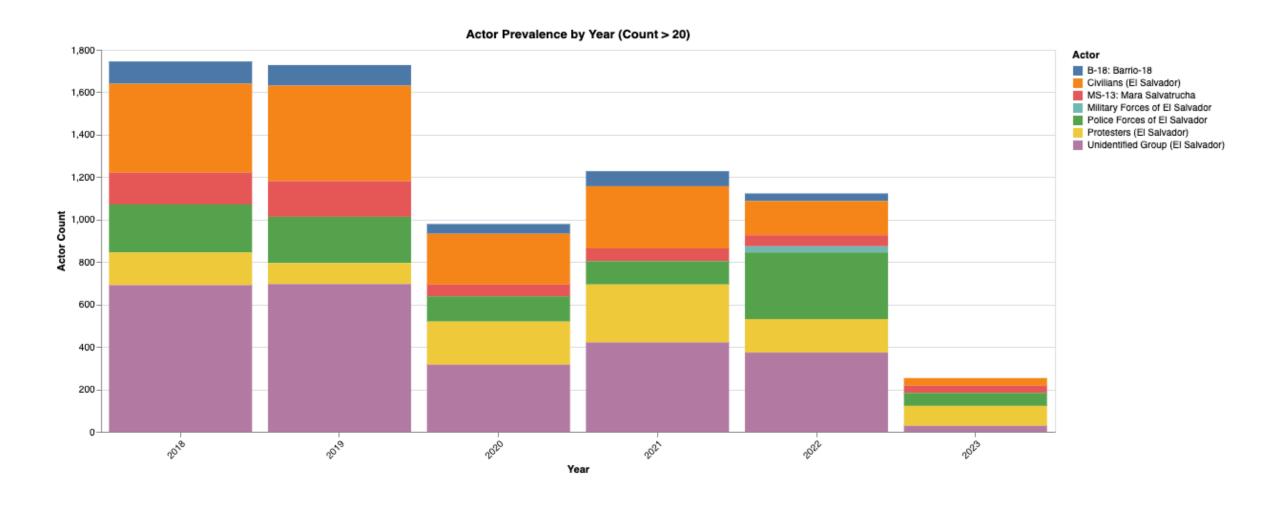


El Salvador's crime reduction is accelerated by decreases in violence against civilians and battles by armed, organized groups





Major gang and unidentified group attacks have continuously fallen while protester involvement has sharply increased





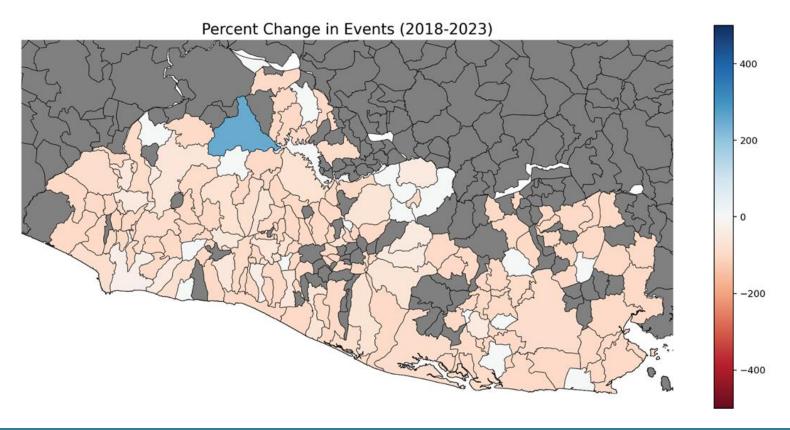
El Salvador reduced violent crime across the entire country, but increased crime in rural areas near the Guatemala-Honduras border

Central America Events Visualization



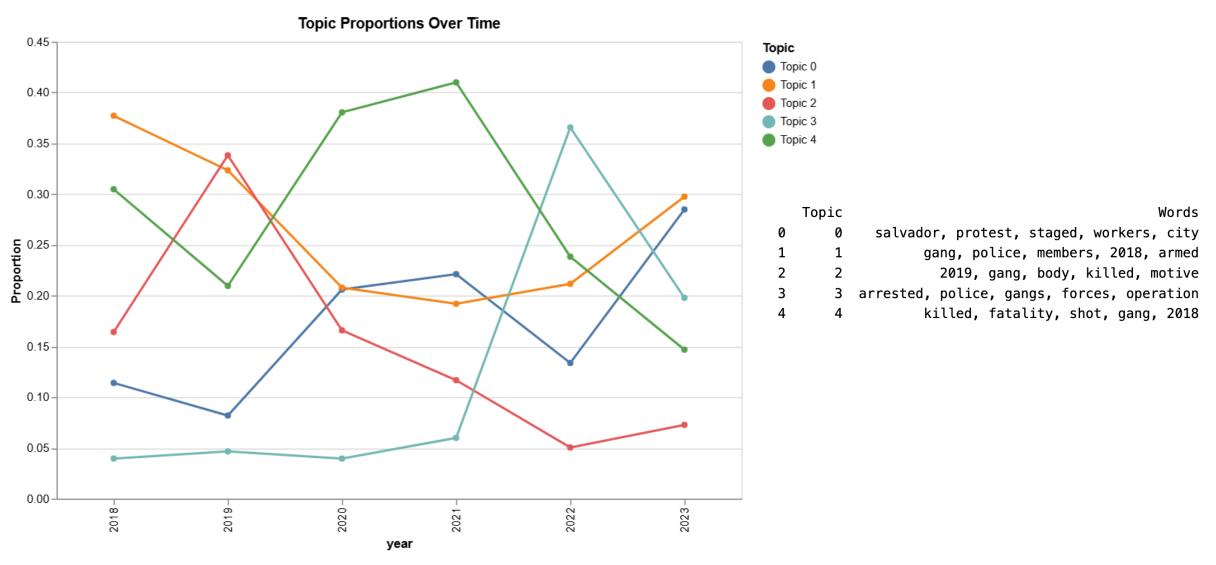
Summary Statistics







Descriptions associated with deaths and violence have decreased while descriptions of protests and police members has increased

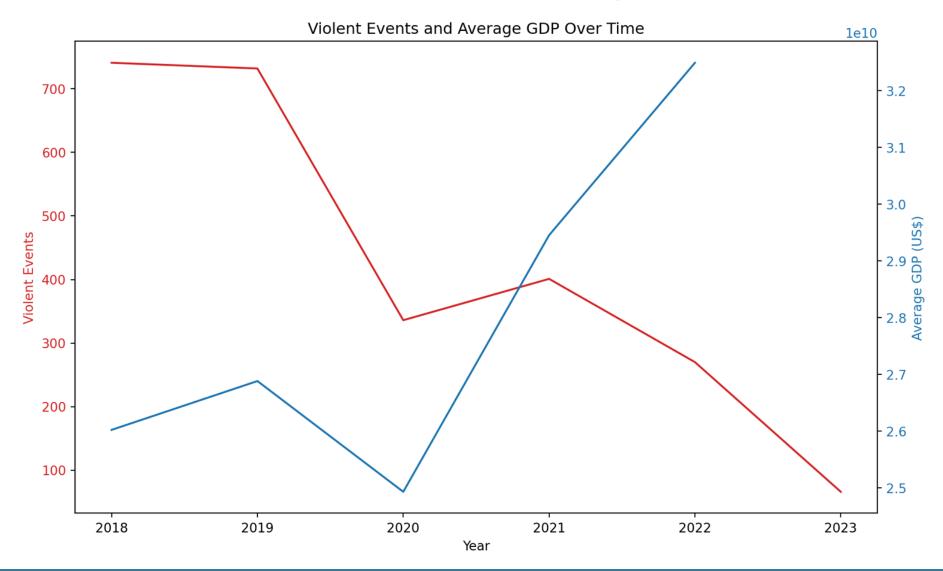




Violent Crime and Economic Development Indicators

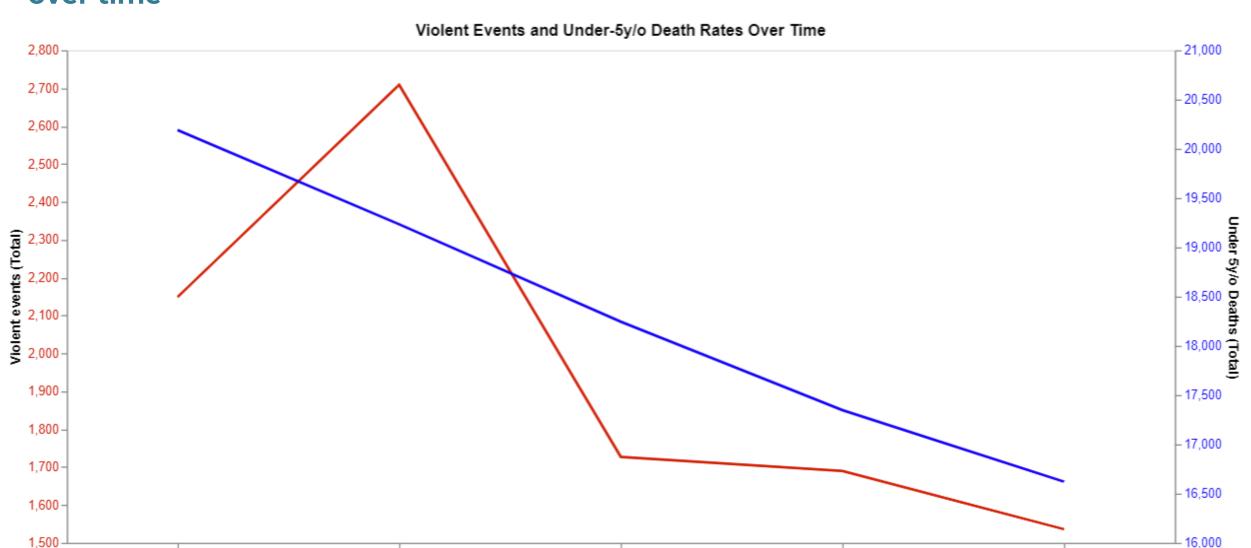


Since 2020, Central American countries experiencing decreases in violent crime tend to benefit from increases in average GDP



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO HARRIS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY

Under 5-year-old deaths steadily decrease as violent events decrease over time



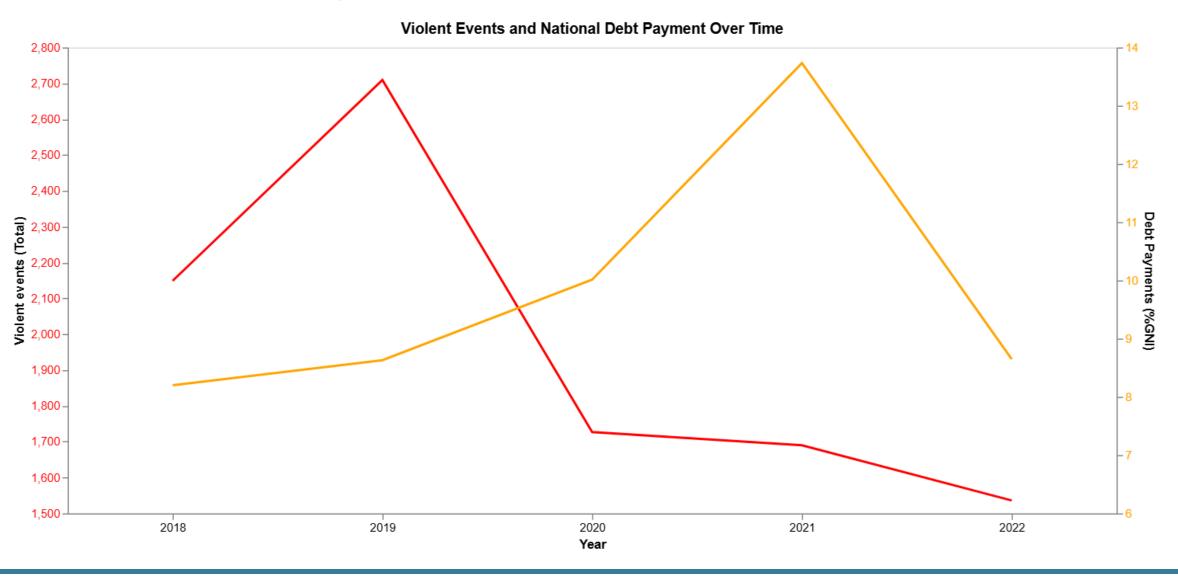
Year



Appendix

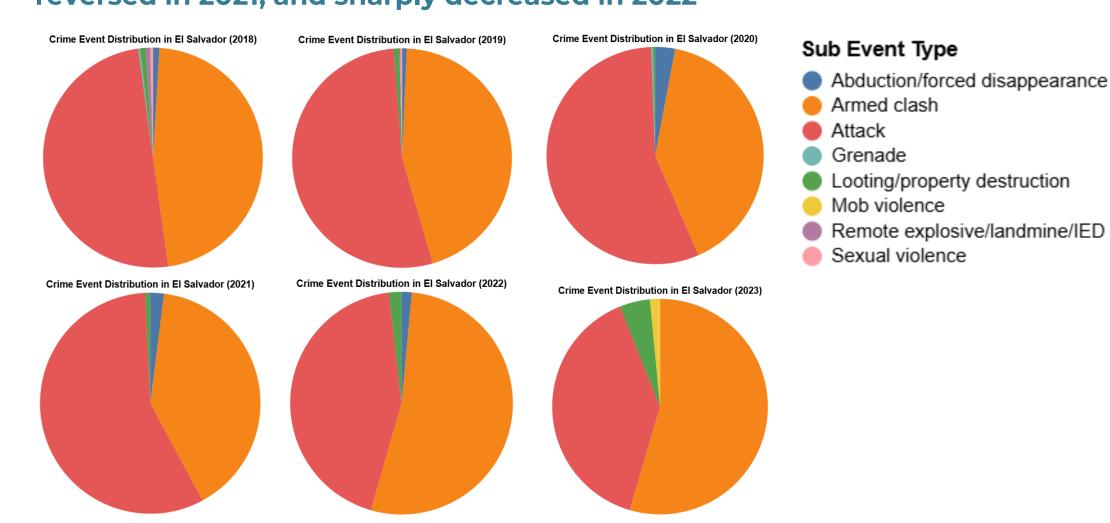


Generally, decreases in the number of violent events are associated with increases in debt payments



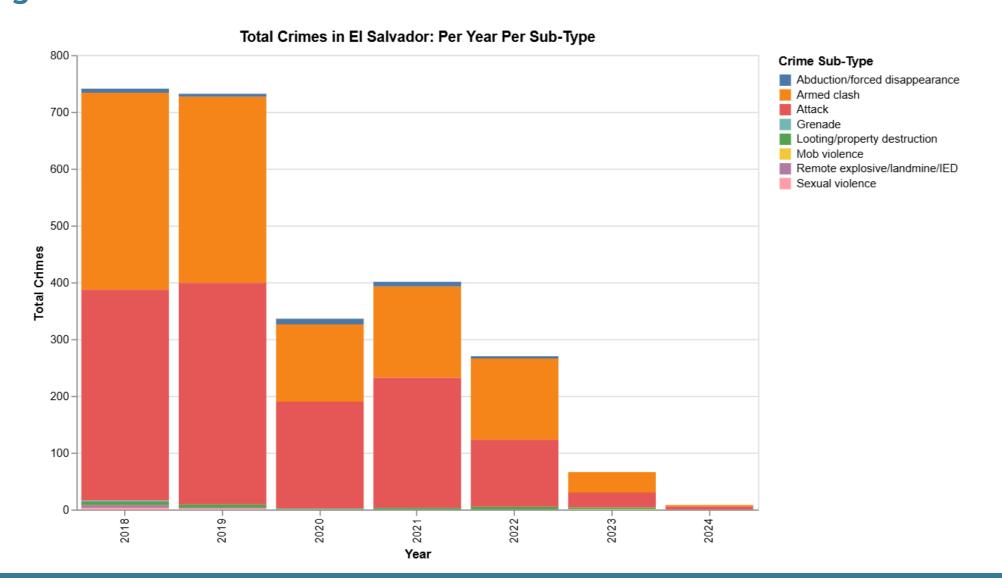


Civilian attacks steadily increased as a proportion of crime until 2020, reversed in 2021, and sharply decreased in 2022



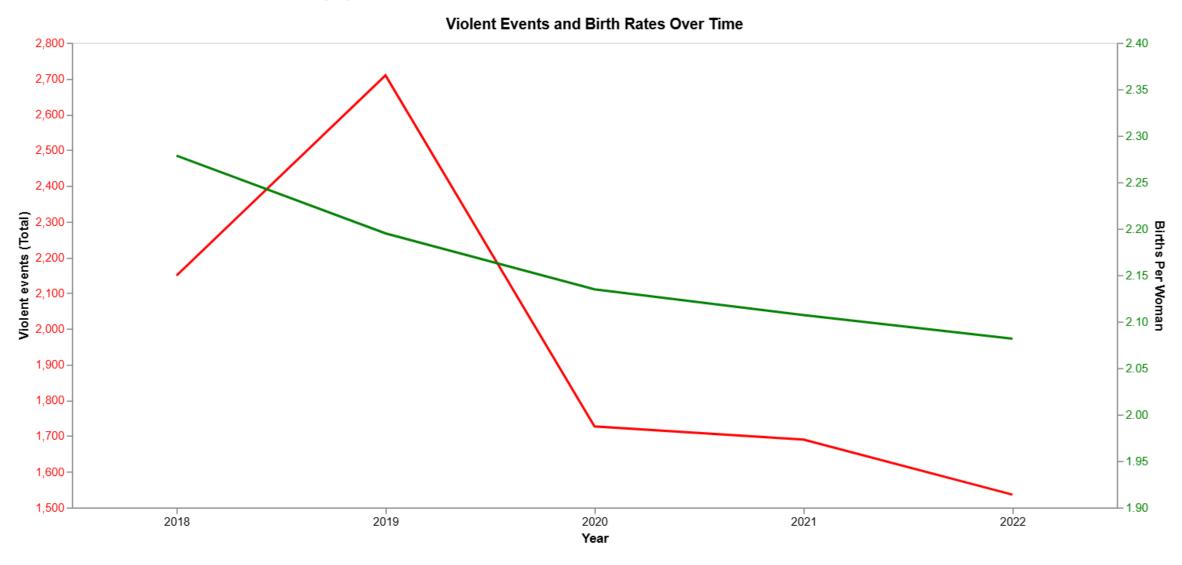


Civilians are facing less attacks, while organized criminal groups are engaging in less armed clashes



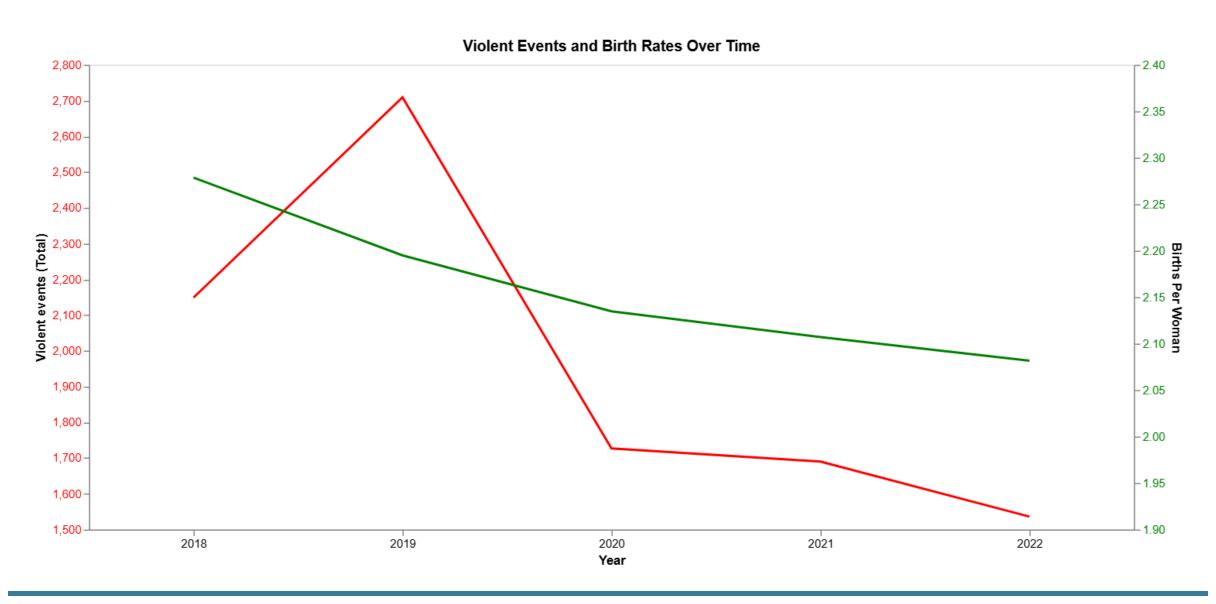


As violent events decrease, number of student enrollment tends to increase in the following year



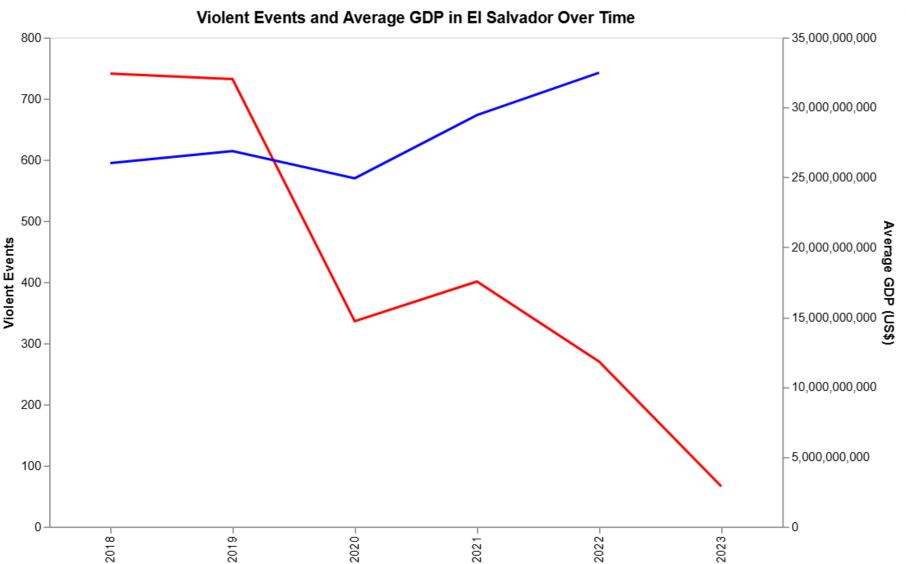
Violent events vs. birth rates over time







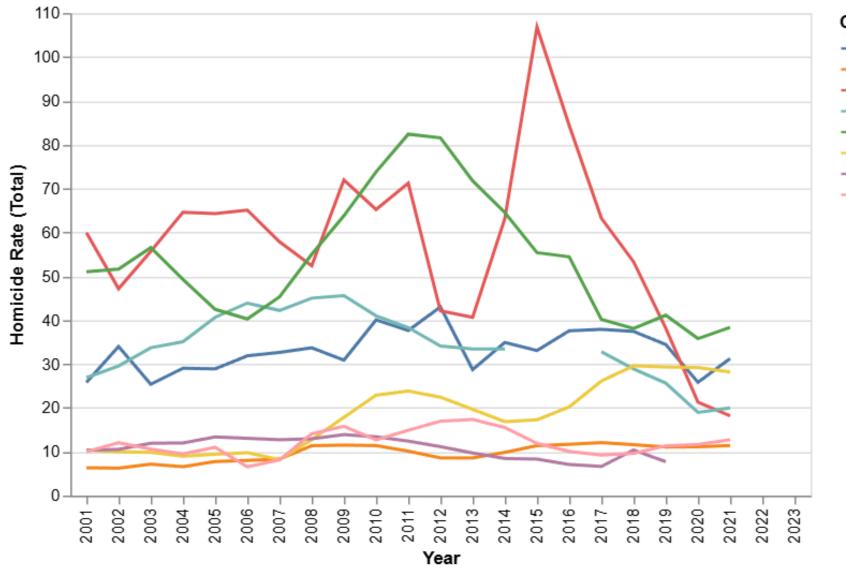




Year



Central American country homicide rates across time (WB data)

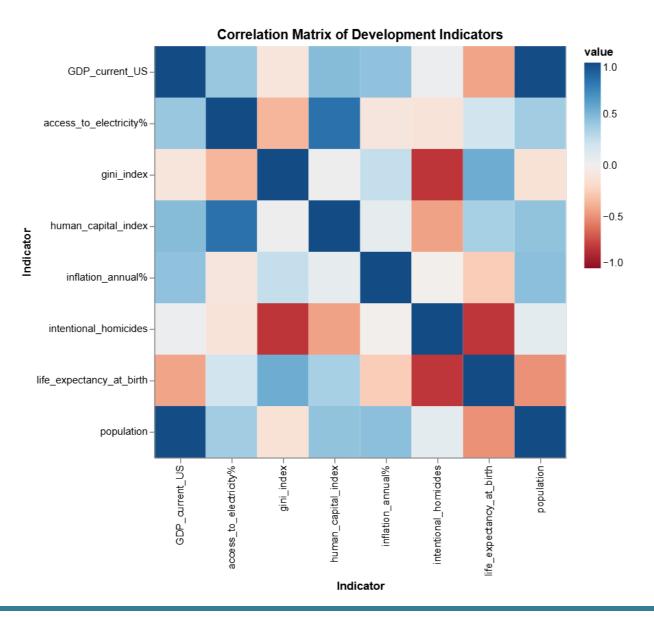


Country

- Belize
- Costa Rica
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama

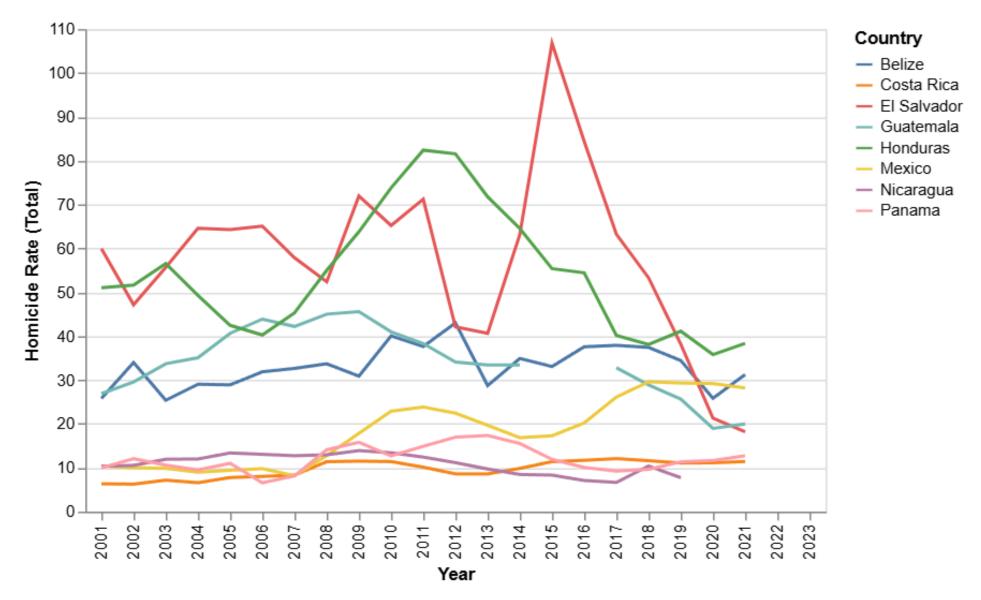








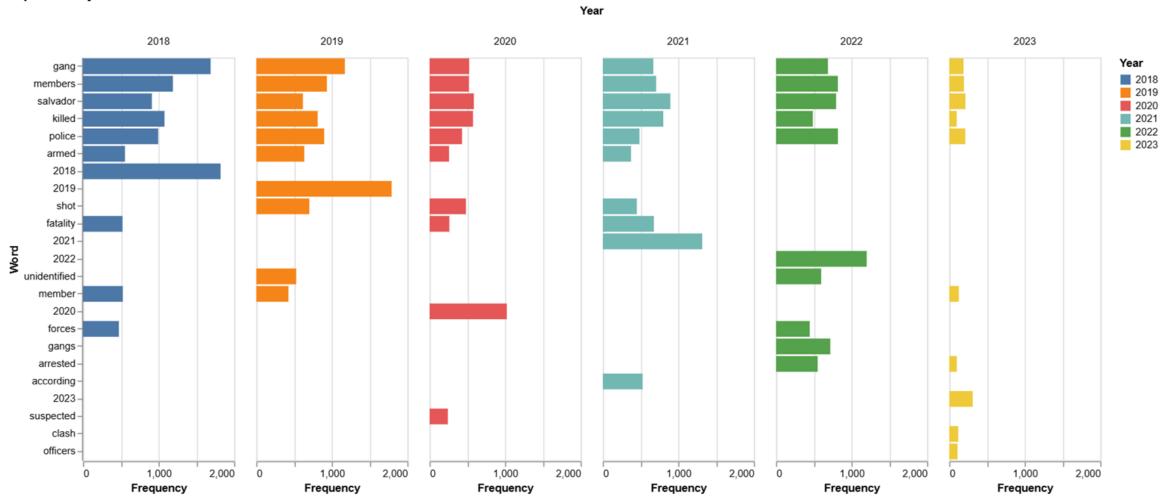
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Top Words by Year





QUESTIONS?