

First report on gender-based violence statistics in El Salvador

Gender-Based Violence Research Institute (IVG)

Preparation of the report:

Walter Iraheta, Associate researcher of IVG

Mónica Linares, Director of IVG

Brenda Castillo, Field Coordinator of IVG

Traslation:

Claudia Valeria Padilla

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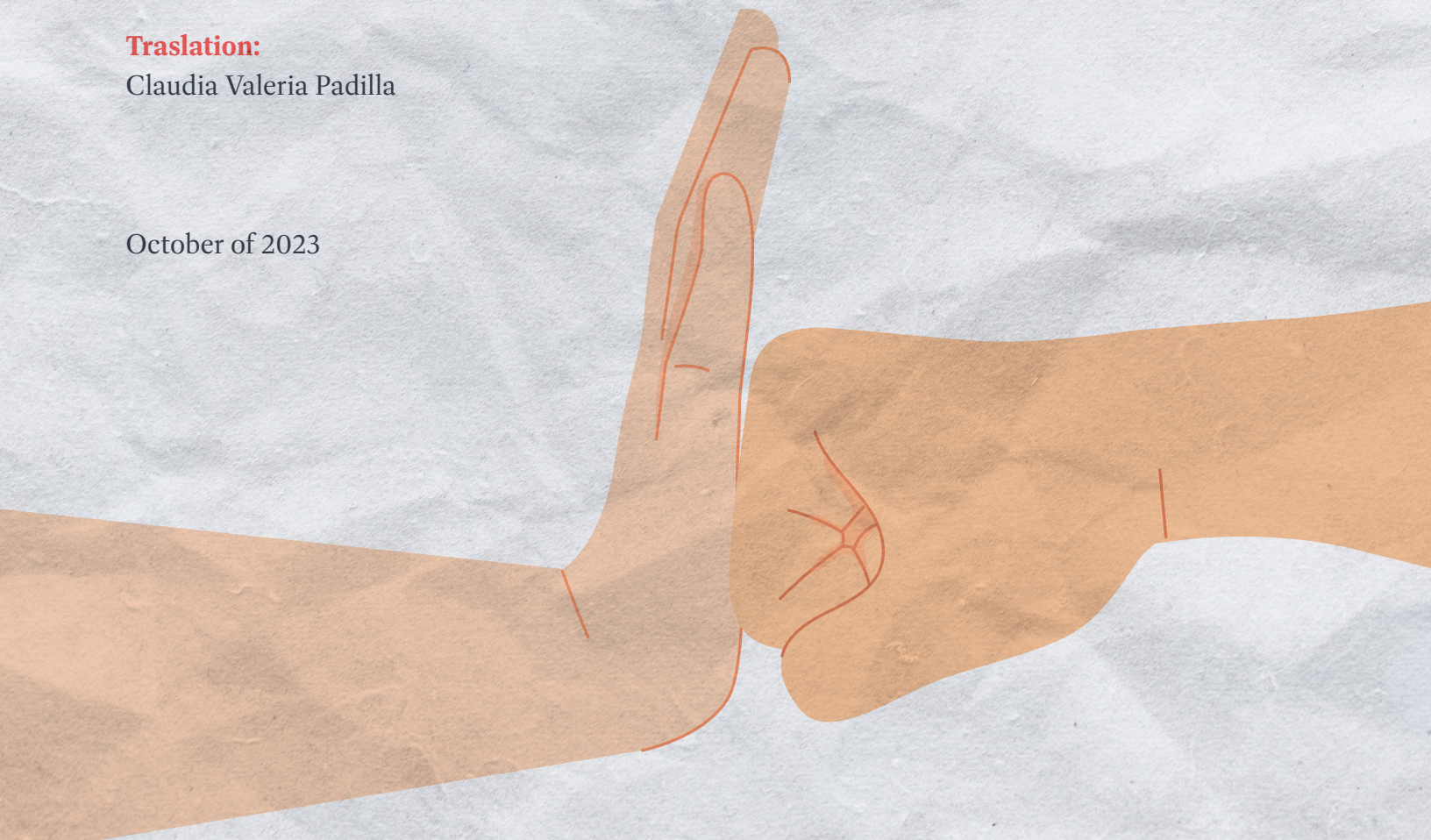


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GLOSSARY

Spanish acronyms

DIGESTYC: General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses

FGR: Prosecutor General's Office

IML: Legal Medicine Institute

LEIV: Violence Against Women for Free Life, Special and Integral Law (LEIV)

MJSP: Ministry of Justice and Public Security

PGR: Republic Attorney General's Office

PNC: Civil National Police

1. Executive summary

This report has been prepared by the Gender-Based Violence Research Institute (IVG) at the request of USAID El Salvador. Its objective is to provide relevant statistical information on gender-based violence in El Salvador, at the national level and in the 21 municipalities covered by the LibrES project over the past decade (2011-2023), to establish a general overview of the situation of GBV in the country and in the project's areas of influence. The data has been obtained via public information requests to government institutions, official reports and annual reports published by government institutions, and data from the Infosegura program.

The findings presented are about: homicides and femicides at the national and municipal level, during the period 2020-2023; cases of GBV against women, including femicides and violent deaths of women; cases of GBV against the LGBTIQ+ population; legal assistance to women victims of GBV; and indictments and sentences to crimes related to GBV.

The results show that since April of 2022 until July of 2023, a low daily average of homicides and femicides is reported at national level. On the other hand, there was an increase in female homicides rates in the 21 municipalities between 2012 and 2015; from this year until 2020, female homicides rates experienced a decrease.



At national level, between 2015 and June of 2022 the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety recorded 2,494 violent deaths of women, of which 53.4% were investigated as femicides and the remaining 46.6% as homicides. The number of violent deaths from 2015 to 2022 experienced a downward trend, from 574 to 47, marking a decrease of the 91.8% in that period.

On the other hand, the results show an upward trend of crimes committed against women at national level, according to the classifications of crimes established by the Special Comprehensive Law for a Violence-free Life for Women (LEIV) between 2015 and 2021. Expressions of violence against women (10,574) and illegal dissemination of information (1,448) are the crimes most committed against women between 2015-2021. The types of violence committed to the greatest extent against women were physical violence (53,848; 35.1%), sexual violence (43,642; 28.5%) and patrimonial violence (49,785; 32.5%).

In 2019, the most reported crime against the LGBTIQ+ population was homicide, while, in 2020, more acts of physical violence, patrimonial violence and sexual violence were reported, followed by expressions of violence against women.

Most of the legal assistance received by women in the Attorney General's Office (PGR) was for cases of domestic violence and gender violence. Legal assistance to women victims of sexual violence increased between 2018 and 2021. On the other hand, between 2018 and 2021 there were more than 10 thousand defendants charged for crimes of physical violence against women. The number of defendants with convictions for this crime increased between 2018 and 2021 (from 74 to 129). Likewise, there have been more than 6 thousand defendants charged with sexual violence against women in that period, and most of these have culminated in convictions, the numbers of which have increased between 2018-2021 (751 to 1,053). The majority of those charged with femicide received a conviction, and that number increased dramatically between 2019 and 2021. On the other hand, most of the convictions that occurred between 2016 and 2022 were for sexual violence (5,905), the numbers of which increased between 2016 and 2019 (from 781 to 1,402). Regarding the LGBTIQ+ population, most of the indictments in cases of violence against this population resulted in dismissals and alternative outcomes.

It is recommended that public institutions make efforts to publish statistics on GBV-related crimes committed against women and the LGBTIQ+ population, disaggregated by department and municipality, on a monthly basis, in order to have relevant data to analyze the situation of GBV in the country.

2. Introduction

This report has been prepared by the Gender-Based Violence Research Institute (IVG) within the framework of the LibrES project “For an El Salvador without Gender Violence”, at the request of USAID. The objective of the same is to provide relevant statistical information on gender-based violence in El Salvador and in the 21 municipalities of the LibrES project in the last decade (2011-2023), in order to establish a general overview of the situation of GBV in the country and in the areas of influence of the project.

This first report presents some statistics on GBV at the national level, and some at the level of the 21 project municipalities, for the period 2011 to July 2023. The data have been obtained via public information requests to government institutions, annual reports and other reports published by government institutions, and data from Infosegura, a program coordinated by the UNDP and financed by USAID.

The IVG has requested official data on GBV at the national and municipal level, and by month, for the year 2023, from government institutions in the security and justice sector, via the process of access to public information. Prior to this report, information on homicides of women and femicides had been requested from the National Civil Police (PNC) for the period 2015 - July 2023, however in the Information request final resolution PNC-UAIP-699-2023 (2023), the institution expressed that said information was classified as reserved information. The process of requests for information, including the requested data, is included in the Appendix. Likewise, efforts are being made to obtain data on GBV through consultation with actors from organizations that work on the issue and that handle information on GBV in the country.

3. Method

For this report, a quantitative analysis of gender-based violence data at the national level and, in some cases, in the 21 municipalities covered by the LibrES project was conducted. The study relied on statistical data from primary and secondary sources from government institutions (National Civil Police, Attorney General's Office, and Attorney General's Office). This data covers the period from 2011 to 2023 and is on an annual basis. Data for homicides and femicides in 2023, by month, as reported by Infosegura, have also been included.

To calculate female homicide rates for the period from 2011 to 2020, official statistics on female homicides from the National Civil Police, available through Access to Public Information Units,

and population data from the General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC) (2014) were used. National data on violence against women and the LGBTQ+ population were obtained from annual reports of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, which compile and present consolidated data from other institutions such as the Attorney General's Office. Finally, data on charges and prosecutions of GBV-related crimes were obtained from annual reports published by the Prosecutor General's Office.

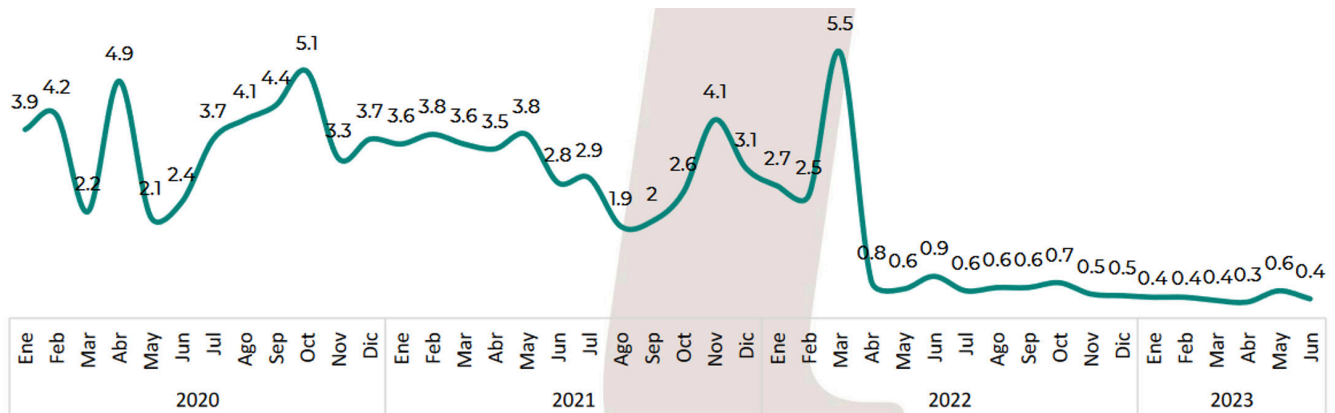
4. Findings

Below, the findings regarding: homicides and femicides at the national and municipal levels for the period 2020-2023; cases of GBV against women, including female homicides and violent deaths of women; cases of GBV against the LGBTQ+ population; legal assistance to female GBV victims; and charges and sentences for GBV-related crimes are presented.

4.1. Homicide and femicide data at national and municipal levels, 2020 - June 2023

Data from the Infosegura program shows the daily average of homicides and femicides, at the national level, by month, reported between 2020 and June 2023 (see Table 1).

Table 1. Daily average of homicides and femicides by month of occurrence, January 2020-June 2023

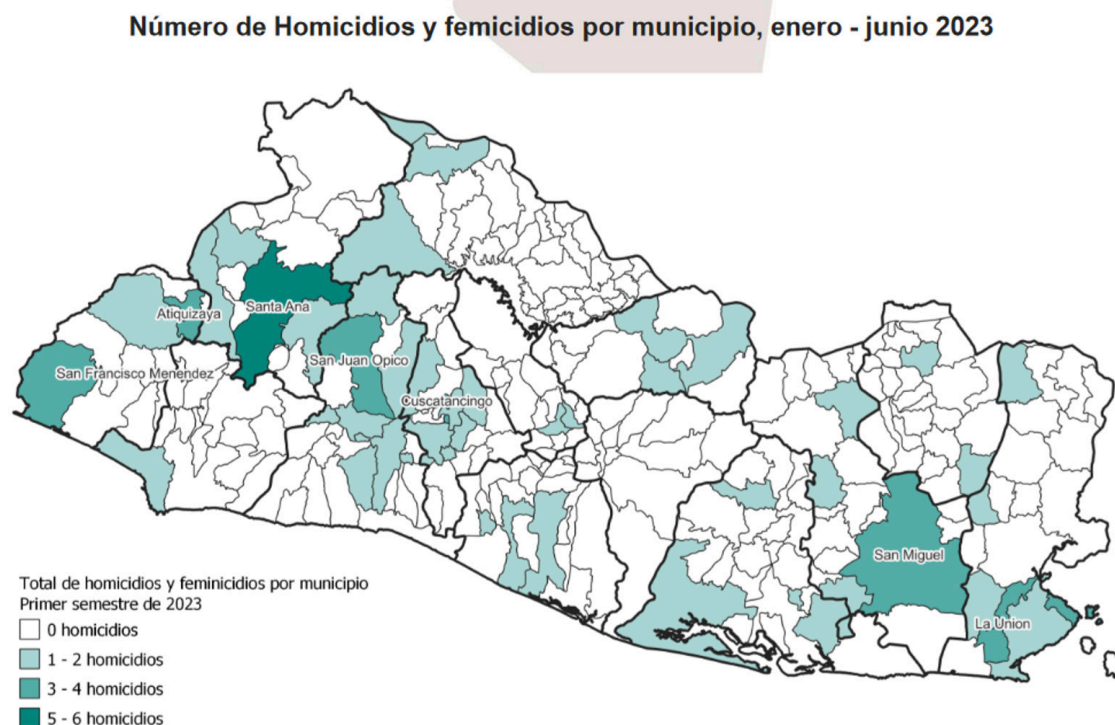


Fuente: Elaboración PNUD a través de Infosegura con base en datos de la Mesa para la Determinación de Datos y Cifras de Homicidios (2020-2021) y FGR (2022-2023).

Source: elaborated by UNDP through Infosegura (2023) based on data from the table for the determination of homicide data and figures (2020-2021) and FGR (2022-2023).

Likewise, the number of homicides and femicides by municipality is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Number of femicides and homicides by municipality, January - June 2023.



Fuente: Elaboración PNUD a través de Infosegura con base en cifras diarias publicadas por la Policía Nacional Civil (PNC).

Source: elaborated by UNDP through Infosegura (2023) based on data published by the PNC.

The above data shows that since April 2022, the National Civil Police (PNC) has reported a low daily average of homicides and femicides that have remained stable. On the other hand, according to Figure 1, the municipalities that had the highest number of homicides and femicides in the first quarter of 2023 were: Santa Ana, San Juan Opico, Cuscatancingo, San Miguel, and some municipalities in La Unión. This coincides with the departments where the LibRES project is focusing on reducing and eliminating GBV against women, the LGBTQ+ population, and people with disabilities (Santa Ana, San Salvador, La Libertad, San Miguel).

4.2. GBV cases against women

In this section, information is provided regarding female homicides and violent deaths of women, types of violence against women, and offenses classified under the Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women (LEIV) committed against this population. The information covers the period from 2011 to June 2022.

4.2.1. Female homicides and violent deaths of women

Regarding the female homicide rates recorded in the 21 municipalities covered by the LibRES project during the period 2011-2020, the highest records were observed in 2011, with the highest rates in Ciudad Barrios, La Libertad, San Sebastián, San Miguel, and Colón. In that year, the female homicide rate in the 21 municipalities was 21 per 100,000 women. Also, in 2015, high homicide rates were recorded, with the highest rates in Chirilagua, San Salvador, Ciudad Delgado, and Apopa. Starting in 2015, there was a downward trend in overall homicide rates, decreasing from 21 to 4 by the year 2020. It is worth noting that in municipalities such as Metapán, Candelaria de la Frontera, Chinameca, and La Libertad, the female homicide rates in 2017 exceeded the records from 2015—known as one of the most violent years in the recent history of the country. These records are not available and could not be obtained for the years 2021, 2022, and the current year 2023, because, according to the National Civil Police, this information is classified as "Confidential Information," as declared in PNC/SDG/CICOP.2.1-A-001-01-2023¹.

The cumulative rates of female homicides for the period 2011-2020 reveal that the highest records were experienced in San Salvador (21), Chirilagua (21), Ciudad Barrios (16), Apopa (16), Ciudad Delgado (15), San Miguel (14), and La Libertad (13), which were higher than the overall rate for the 21 municipalities during the period (12). (See Table 2).

Table 2. Female homicide rates per 100,000 women at the municipal level and cumulative rates for the period 2011-2020, in the 21 municipalities of the LibRES project.

Municipality	Female homicide rates 2011 - 2020										Cummulative rates 2011 - 2020
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2011 - 2020
Candelaria de la Frontera	0	8	8	15	0	7	22	7	7	7	8
Chalchuapa	21	16	5	21	16	7	4	4	4	0	10
Metapán	6	3	6	15	17	9	29	9	0	0	9
San Sebastián Salitrillo	41	39	8	0	7	0	0	12	0	0	9
Santa Ana	30	9	2	4	12	13	12	6	6	2	9
Colón	34	14	9	12	24	11	11	10	5	0	12
Chiltiupán	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Libertad	44	10	14	10	5	5	23	9	9	5	13
Santa Tecla	12	3	8	1	3	9	3	5	0	1	5
Apopa	28	6	11	12	33	15	14	17	13	9	16
Ilopango	24	25	4	7	21	15	13	13	3	0	12
San Marcos	11	8	8	3	16	8	8	5	3	5	7
San Salvador	23	15	12	16	41	35	25	14	15	10	21
Soyapango	14	7	6	7	13	17	14	5	4	3	9
Delgado	25	13	1	9	33	25	7	12	15	12	15

¹ This information is located in the Information request final resolution PNC-UAIP-699—2023 (2023). All the information requests can be accessed through the link: https://ufgedu-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/mlinares_ufg_edu_sv/Eopp5NbEHjHljhgF35ec8IBWLVWfkSBuVPgvBEUE2MIEw?e=xwzZuh

Municipality	Female homicide rates 2011 - 2020										Cummulative rates 2011 - 2020
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2011 - 2020
Ciudad Barrios	60	37	7	0	22	14	7	7	0	14	16
Chinameca	0	0	0	8	8	8	17	0	8	0	5
Chirilagua	0	28	0	9	47	47	9	19	38	9	21
San Luís de La Reina	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	3
San Miguel	35	11	5	8	20	12	20	10	12	5	14
Sesori	0	0	0	0	18	0	19	0	19	0	6
Total	23	11	7	9	21	16	14	9	8	4	12

Source: Self-generated using statistics provided by the National Civil Police.

On the other hand, between 2015 and June 2022, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) recorded a total of 2,494 violent deaths of women at the national level, with the majority being investigated as femicides² and the rest as homicides. The number of violent deaths from 2015 to 2020 experienced a downward trend, decreasing from 574 to 131. Violent deaths investigated as femicides decreased between 2015 and 2021, as did deaths investigated as homicides during the same period. (See Table 3 and Figure 2).

Table 3. Violent deaths of women, El Salvador 2015 – June 2022.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	Total
	574	524	469	386	230	131	133	47	2,494
Violent deaths Investigated as femicide ³	274	256	271	232	113	73	80	33	1,332
Investigated as homicide	300	268	198	154	117	58	53	14	1,162

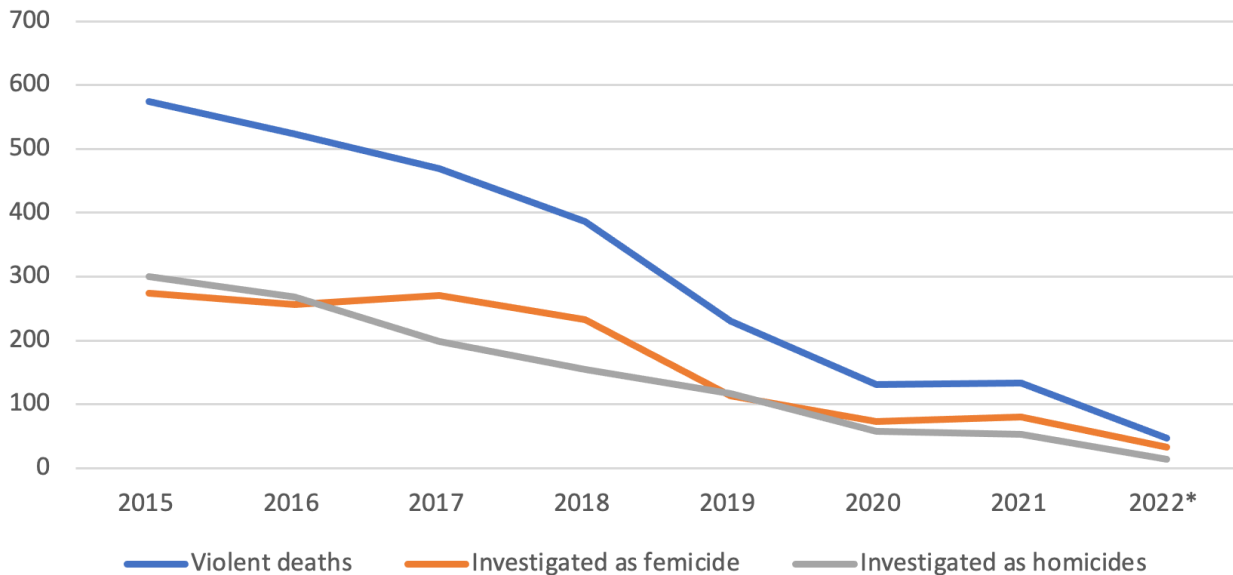
Source: Self-generated based on MSJP reports (2015-2022). These reports were elaborated with data provided by the Homicide Figures Reconciliation Board; FGR (Attorney General's Office), PNC (National Civil Police), IML (Institute of Legal Medicine), MINSAL (Ministry of Health), CSJ (Supreme Court of Justice), MINTRAB (Ministry of Labor), MINSAL, and PGR (Office of the Attorney General) for El Salvador for the years 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020.

*Data obtained up to June 2022.

² According to Article 45 of the LEIV: Whoever causes the death of a woman with motives of hatred or contempt for her condition as a woman, shall be punished with a prison sentence of twenty to thirty-five years. It is considered that there is hatred or contempt for the condition of woman when any of the following circumstances occur: a) That the death has been preceded by an incident of violence committed by the perpetrator against the woman, regardless of whether the act has been denounced by the victim. b) That the perpetrator has taken advantage of any condition of risk or physical or psychological vulnerability in which the woman victim was. c) That the perpetrator has taken advantage of any condition of risk or physical or psychological vulnerability in which the woman victim was. c) That the perpetrator had taken advantage of the superiority generated by unequal power relations based on gender. d) That prior to the death of the woman the perpetrator had committed against her any conduct qualified as a crime against sexual freedom. e) Death preceded by mutilation.

³ These statistics of violent deaths investigated as femicides are those that the FGR presents as consolidated femicide figures.

Figure 2. Violent deaths of women, El Salvador 2015 – June 2022.



Source: Self-generated using data based on MSJP reports (2015-2022). These reports were elaborated with data provided by the Homicide Figures Reconciliation Board; FGR (Attorney General's Office), PNC (National Civil Police), IML (Institute of Legal Medicine), MINSAL (Ministry of Health), CSJ (Supreme Court of Justice), MINTRAB (Ministry of Labor), MINSAL, and PGR (Office of the Attorney General) for El Salvador for the years 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020.

*Data obtained up to June 2022.

4.2.2. Types of GBV against women

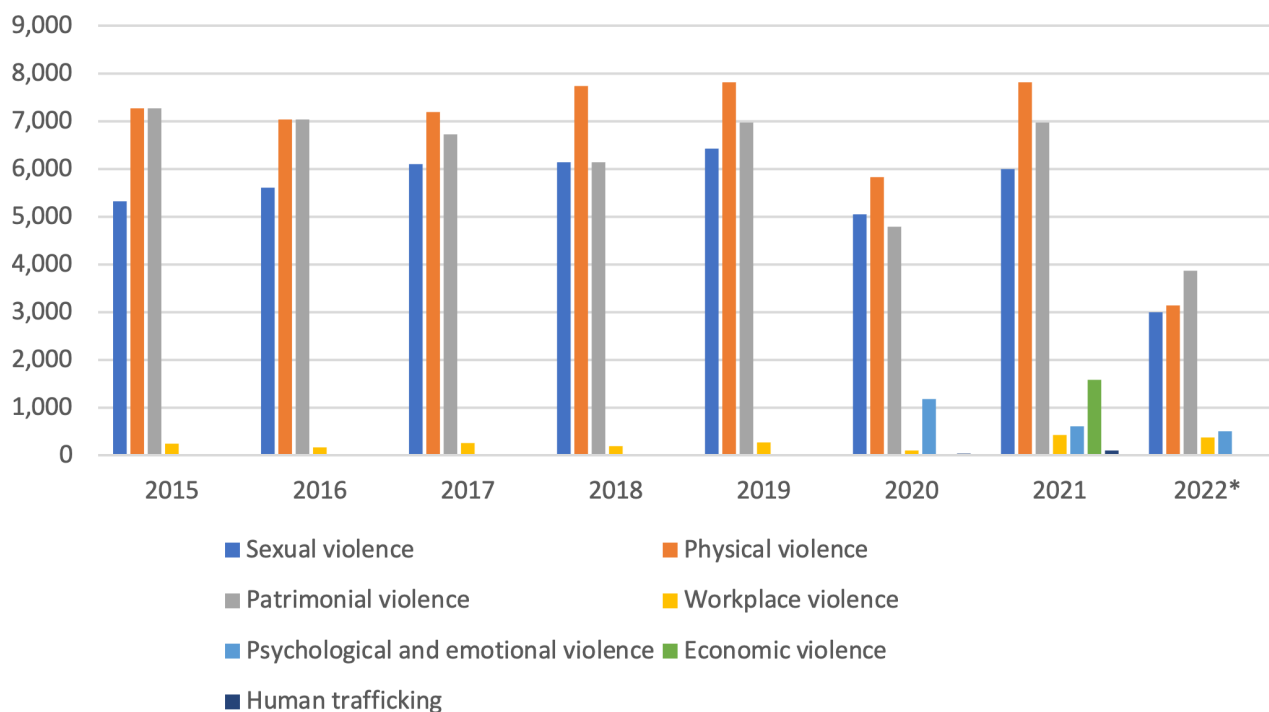
Between 2015 and June 2022, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) published an official report on the number of cases of violence against women, categorized by the type of violence. During this period, there were more than 150,000 cases of sexual, physical, economic, labor, psychological and emotional, economic, and human trafficking violence recorded. In 2021, the highest number of cases was recorded. Except for 2022, for which data is available only up to June of that year, and 2020, possibly due to the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, the number of cases by type of violence exceeded 19,000 in the remaining years. The type of violence with the highest number of cases during the period was physical violence, followed by patrimonial violence, sexual violence, psychological and emotional violence, workplace violence, economic violence, and human trafficking. In most cases, there was a decrease in the number of cases in 2020, possibly due to the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, and an increase in the number of cases recorded in 2021. Regarding psychological and emotional violence, MJSP did not register any cases under these categorizations between 2015 and 2019, and they began to record them from 2020. In the case of economic violence, this institution has records starting from 2021. As for human trafficking, records by this institution began in 2019. (See Table 4 and Figure 3).

Table 4. Number of registered cases of violence against women by type of violence, El Salvador, 2015 – June 2022.

Type of violence	Violence records by type per year								Total
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	
Sexual violence	5,325	5,602	6,108	6,142	6,421	5,052	5,995	2,997	43,642
Physical violence	7,277	7,037	7,189	7,741	7,817	5,828	7,817	3,142	53,848
Patrimonial violence	7,268	7,042	6,727	6,145	6,973	4,786	6,973	3,871	49,785
Workplace violence	244	170	252	190	273	104	428	370	2,031
Psychological and emotional violence	0	0	0	0	0	1174	604	499	2,277
Economic violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1583	7	1,590
Human trafficking	0	0	0	0	19	31	102	0	152
Total	20,114	19,851	20,276	20,218	21,503	16,975	23,502	10,886	153,325

Source: self-generated based on MJSP reports (2015-2022).

Figure 3. Number of registered cases of violence against women by type of violence, El Salvador 2015 – June 2022.



Source: self-generated based on MJSP reports (2015-2022).

*Data obtained until June of 2022

4.2.3. Crimes against women as defined in the LEIV

On the other hand, through a request for public information (Information request Final Resolution PNC-UAIP-699-2023, 2023), the National Civil Police provided statistics on the number of crimes recorded, according to the categorization performed by the Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women (LEIV) —excluding femicides— for the period from 2015 to July 2023. During this time frame, a total of 31,282 crimes were committed according to LEIV. The primary crime committed during this period was “Expressions of violence against women⁴,” with the highest record occurring in 2021. In the same period, there were nearly 1,500 crimes related to “Illegal dissemination of information.”⁵ These are followed by crimes related to “Dissemination of pornography,”⁶ “Economic deprivation,”⁷ “Labor discrimination,” “Aiding and abetting non-compliance with economic assistance duties,”⁸ “Induction, promotion, and facilitation of sexual or erotic acts by electronic or computer means,”⁹ “Siphoning profits from family economic activities,”¹⁰ “Femicide-suicide by induction or assistance,”¹¹ and “Obstruction of access to justice.”¹² (See Table 5).

In global terms, between 2015 and 2021 there was an increase in the number of these crimes. In 2022 there was a slight decrease, and the rates increased again in 2023 (records are available until July of this year), showing higher numbers than the total recorded in the previous year, which means that during the rest of the year the recording of crimes will continue to increase. The crime that has

4 Expressions of Violence Against Women (Article 55). Anyone engaging in any of the following behaviors shall be penalized with a fine ranging from two to twenty-five minimum wages in commerce and services [referring to Article 184 of the National Norms for Gender Equality]:

- a) Creating, publishing, disseminating, or transmitting through any means, images or visual, audiovisual, multimedia, or computer platform messages containing hatred or disdain towards women.
- b) Using verbal or non-verbal expressions related to the exercise of parental authority with the purpose of intimidating women.
- c) Ridiculing, discrediting, degrading, or isolating women within their work, educational, community, political or citizen participation spaces, institutional, or similar areas as a form of expression of discrimination according to this law.
- d) Preventing, limiting, or obstructing women's participation in any process of academic training, political participation, job placement, or healthcare.
- e) Exposing women to an imminent risk to their physical or emotional integrity.
- f) Displaying or sharing pornography of adults in public, work, and community spaces.

5 Whoever publishes, shares, sends, or distributes personal information that damages the honor, personal and family privacy, and self-image of a woman without her consent, shall be punished with a penalty of one to three years.

6 Whoever publishes, shares, sends, or distributes pornographic material by any computer or electronic means in which the image or identity of a woman is used without her consent, shall be punished with a penalty of three to five years.

7 Whoever steals any property or value from the possession or patrimony of a woman with whom he/she maintains a relationship of kinship, marriage, or cohabitation without her consent, shall be punished with imprisonment from two to four years.

8 Whoever, being obliged to inform about the income of those who must comply with the duties of economic assistance, conceals, or gives false or late information, or fails to comply with the order of a judicial or administrative authority, shall be punished with imprisonment from one to three years, and a fine equivalent to thirty minimum salaries of commerce and services.

9 Whoever individually, collectively or in an organized manner publishes, distributes, sends, promotes, facilitates, administers, finances, or organizes, in any way, the use of women over eighteen years of age, without their consent, in sexual or erotic acts, using computer or electronic means, shall be punished with five to ten years of imprisonment.

10 Whoever steals the profits or income derived from a family economic activity or disposes of them for his personal benefit and to the detriment of the rights of a woman with whom he maintains a relationship of kinship, marriage or cohabitation, whether declared or not, shall be punished with imprisonment of three to six years.

11 Whoever induces a woman to commit suicide or assists her in committing suicide, taking advantage of any of the following circumstances, shall be punished with imprisonment of five to seven years: a) That any of the types or modalities of violence contemplated in the present law or in any other law precedes it. b) That the accused has taken advantage of any situation of risk or physical or psychological condition in which the victim is, due to any of the types or modalities of violence contemplated in the present law or in any other law. c) That the inducer has taken advantage of the superiority generated by the pre-existing or existing relations between him and the victim.

12 Whoever in the exercise of a public function propitiates, promotes or tolerates impunity or hinders the investigation, prosecution and punishment of the crimes established in this law, shall be punished with imprisonment from two to four years and disqualification from the public function he/she performs for the same term.

experienced the greatest increase in 2023 is “Expressions of violence against women”, going from 922 in 2022, to 1,279 up to July 2023, which is evidence that, even though other security and violence indices at the national level such as homicides and femicides have decreased in recent years, other acts of violence against women continue to increase (See Table 5).

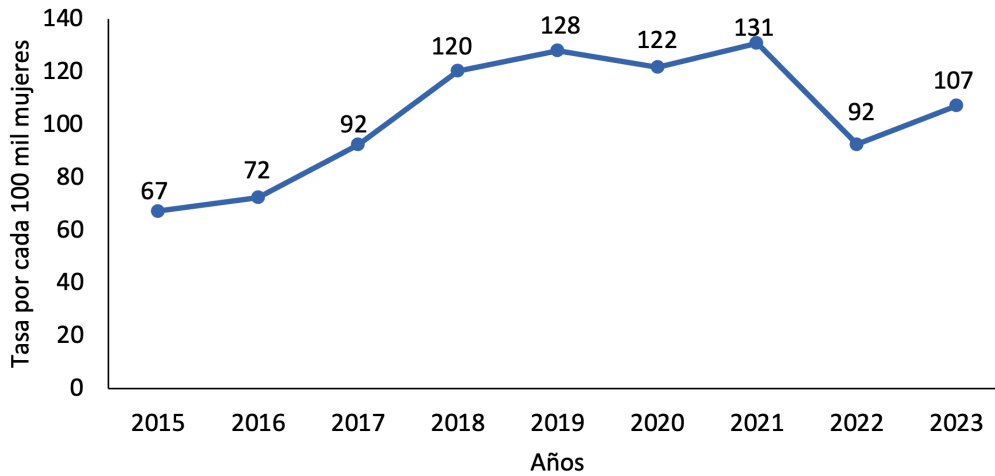
Table 5. Number of crimes against women according to the classification established in the Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women (LEIV), El Salvador between 2015 and July 2023.

Crimes	Number of crimes per year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Dissemination of pornography	3	13	47	92	117	144	68	15	38	537
Illegal dissemination of information	18	45	110	235	320	174	264	79	203	1,448
Employment discrimination	1	4	14	16	25	21	18	15	11	125
Expressions of violence against women	192	321	855	1,612	1,763	1,671	1,959	922	1,279	10,574
Encouragement of non-compliance with financial assistance obligations	0	4	2	2	7	15	14	3	33	80
Inducement, promotion, and encouragement of sexual or erotic acts by computer or electronic media	0	3	18	13	11	7	8	8	4	72
Obstruction of access to justice	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	7
Femicide suicide by inducement or aiding and abetting	0	0	5	6	2	1	9	3	4	30
Subtraction of profits from family economic activities	1	3	5	3	7	3	7	4	2	35
Property theft	0	0	13	28	25	35	36	46	20	203
Total	2,230	2,409	3,087	4,028	4,298	4,092	4,404	3,117	3,617	31,282

Source: self-generated based on official records of the National Civil Police (PNC)

Based on the above, victimization rates have been calculated based on the records of the number of victims of crimes according to LEIV included in Table 2. Thus, victimization rates experienced an upward trend in the period 2015-2021. In 2022, there was a decline in the victimization rate, and as of July 2023, the rate stands at 107, indicating that it will continue to rise for the rest of the year. (See Figure 4).

Figure 4. Victimization rates (per 100,000 women) for crimes against women established¹³ -without femicides- in the Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women, El Salvador 2015 to July 2023.



Source: self-generated based on official records of the National Civil Police (PNC).

4.3. GBV cases against LGBTIQ+ population

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security for the years 2019 and 2020 recorded the number of violent incidents committed against the LGBTI population in El Salvador, according to the gender identity, sexual identity, or gender expression of the victims. In 2019, they recorded more than two thousand violent incidents against this population, with a lower number for 2020. Most of the incidents were committed against victims whose gender identity, sexual identity, or gender expression was not accurately recorded and is only presented as “unregistered or ND¹⁴” for both years. Starting from the 2021 report, the MJSP did not provide official records of violence against this population; they only presented records for those two years. (See Table 6).

Table 6. Number of violent acts committed against the LGBTI population, by gender identity, sexual identity or gender expression of the victims, El Salvador 2019-2021.

Year	Lesbian	Gay	Bisexual	Transexual	No record	Total
2019	0	0	3	2	212	217
2020	23	39	7	26	60	155
Total	23	39	10	28	272	372

Source: self-generated based on MJSP reports (2015-2022).

¹³ The following crimes classified in the LEIV are included for the calculation of victimization rates: Dissemination of pornography, Illegal dissemination of information, Discrimination in the workplace, Expressions of violence against women, Facilitating the breach of financial assistance duties, Inducement, promotion and encouragement of sexual or erotic acts by computer or electronic means, Obstruction of access to justice, Femicide suicide by inducement or assistance, Misappropriation of profits from family economic activities and Misappropriation of property.

¹⁴ Undefined.

On the other hand, in 2019, the most reported crime against this population was homicide, while, in 2020, more facts of physical violence, patrimonial violence and sexual violence were reported, followed by expressions of violence against women (See Table 7).

Table 7. Number of registered acts of violence against the LGBTI population by crime, El Salvador 2019-2021

Years	Physical violence	Patrimonial violence	Sexual violence	Homicide	Expressions of violence against women (55 LEIV)	Workplace violence	Domestic violence (Art. 200 Penal Code)	Illegal dissemination of information (50 LEIV)	Human trafficking	Other crimes	Total
2019	0	0	4	12	4	0	0	0	2	195	217
2020	23	21	16	8	7	2	2	2	1	73	155
Total	23	21	20	20	11	2	2	2	3	268	372

Source: self-generated based on MJSP reports (2015-2022).

4.4. Legal assistance to women for GBV and discrimination

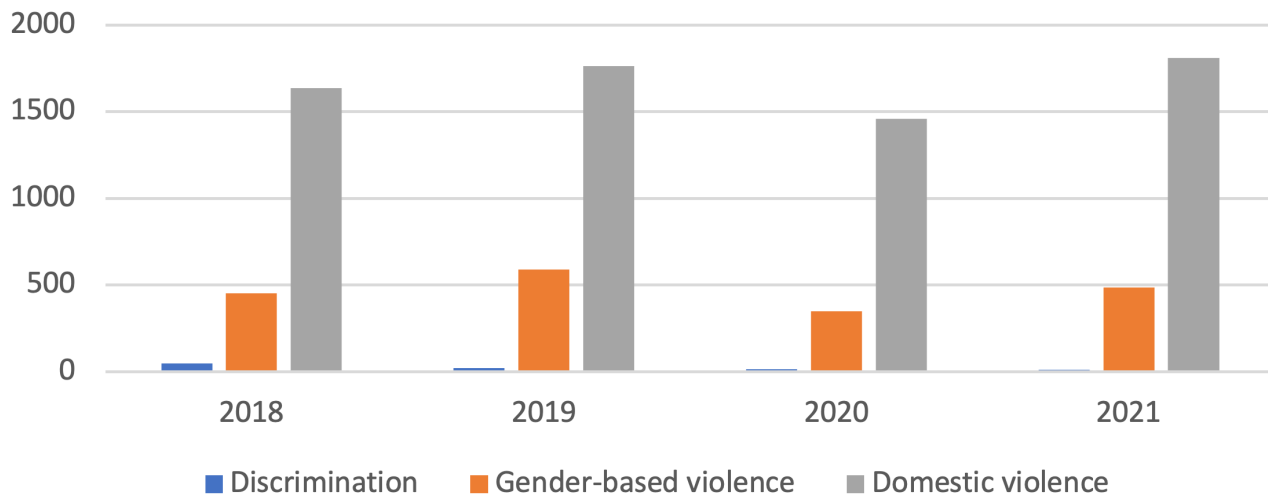
According to reports from the MJSP, the Attorney General's Office provided over 8,000 legal assistance services to women victims of violence due to discrimination, gender-based violence, and domestic violence. Most of the legal assistance provided was for cases of domestic violence, followed by gender-based violence and discrimination. In 2019, the highest number of legal assistance services was recorded, it decreased in 2020, and then increased again in 2021. (See Table 8 and Figure 5).

Table 8. Number of legal assistances to women victims of violence, by type of case handled by the Attorney General's Office, El Salvador 2018 - 2021.

Years	Discrimination	Gender based violence	Domestic violence	Total
2018	46	452	1,638	2,136
2019	20	588	1,763	2,371
2020	15	347	1,458	1,820
2021	9	487	1,811	2,307
Total	90	1,874	6,670	8,634

Source: self-generated based on MJSP reports (2015-2022).

Figure 5. Number of legal assistance to women victims of violence, by type of case attended by the Attorney General's Office, El Salvador 2018 – 2021.



Source: self-generated based on MJSP reports (2015-2022).

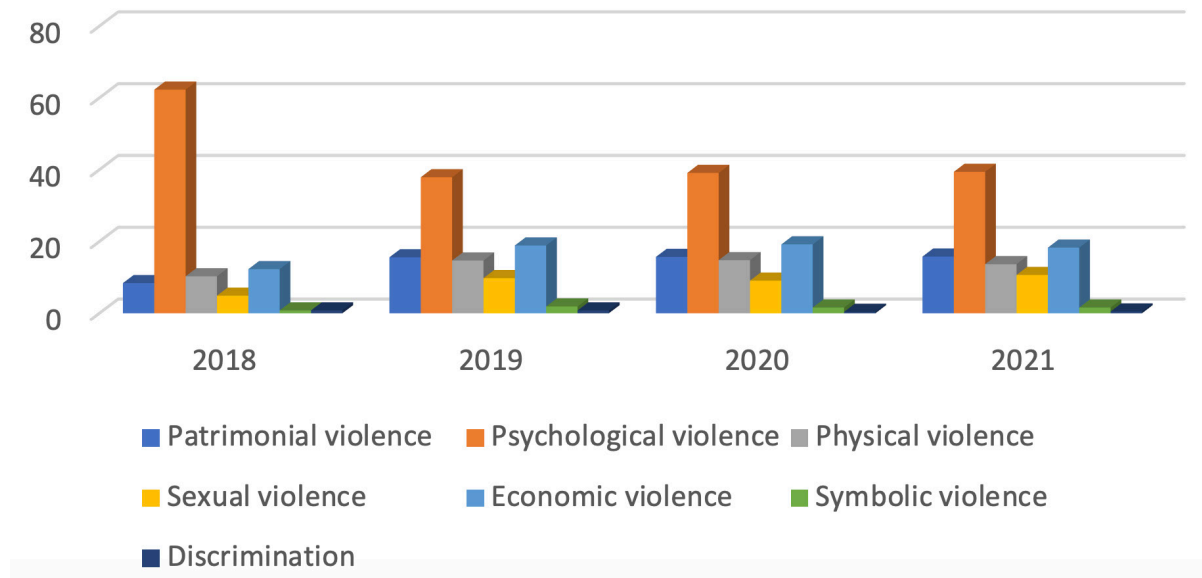
In 2018, most legal assistance was provided for cases of psychological violence, followed by economic, physical, patrimonial, symbolic violence, and discrimination. In the following years, the percentage of legal assistance for psychological violence decreased to less than 40% of the total cases handled by the Attorney General's Office (PGR), while assistance for patrimonial violence increased to nearly 16%. There was also an increase in assistance for sexual violence and economic violence between 2018 and 2020. It's important to note that the largest increase occurred in assistance for sexual violence, which doubled during that period (from 5% to almost 11% between 2018 and 2020) (See Table 9 and Figure 6).

Table 9. Percentage of legal assistance to women victims of violence, by type of violence, provided by the Attorney General's Office, El Salvador 2018-2021.

Years	Patrimonial violence	Psychological violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Economic violence	Symbolic violence	Discrimination
2018	8.4	62.3	10.3	4.9	12.3	0.8	0.8
2019	15.6	37.9	14.7	9.8	18.9	1.9	0.8
2020	15.7	39.1	14.8	9.1	19.2	1.6	0.4
2021	15.79	39.41	13.68	10.68	18.3	1.59	0.5

Source: self-generated based on MJSP reports (2015-2022).

Figure 6. Percentage of legal assistance to women victims of violence, by type of violence, provided by the Attorney General's Office, El Salvador 2018-2021.



Source: self-generated based on MJSP reports (2015-2022).

4.5. Indictments and sentences for crimes related to GBV

Next, data on charges and sentences for crimes against women is presented. Regarding charges, between 2018-2021, there were more than 10,000 individuals charged with physical violence against women. The number of individuals sentenced with convictions increased between 2018 and 2021. However, the majority resulted in alternative dispositions, followed by dismissal, convictions, and acquittals as the final outcomes. On the other hand, during the same period, there were more than 6,000 individuals charged with sexual violence against women, and most of these cases resulted in convictions, with numbers increasing over that time frame.

Likewise, between 2018-2021, there were more than 4,000 individuals charged with economic violence, with the majority ending in alternative dispositions. Only a small portion resulted in convictions. Regarding individuals charged with domestic violence for the years 2020-2021, the majority ended in alternative dispositions. It's important to note that, regarding individuals charged with femicide, the majority received convictions, and this number increased significantly between 2019 and 2021. In 2021, the only case of an alternative disposition for this crime was reported. It's also relevant that most individuals charged with domestic violence in 2020 and 2021 ended with alternative dispositions and dismissals, with few receiving convictions (See Table 10). The above shows that, in most crimes against women, most individuals charged receive dismissals or alternative dispositions, except for femicide and human trafficking cases.

Table 10. Number of defendants with results according to crimes against women, El Salvador, between 2018 and 2021 (different years).

Crimes	Years	Convictions	Acquittals judgments	Overrides	Alternative dispositions	Total
Human trafficking	2019	5	2	5	0	12
	2020	0	5	1	0	6
	2021	12	2	1	0	15
	Subtotal	17	9	7	0	33
Femicide	2018	60	19	19	0	98
	2019	24	12	11	0	47
	2020	25	18	9	0	52
	2021	204	111	53	1	369
	Subtotal	313	160	92	1	566
Sexual violence	2018	751	353	562	30	1,696
	2019	803	290	610	64	1,767
	2020	562	181	415	38	1,196
	2021	1,053	302	637	51	2,043
	Subtotal	3,169	1,126	2,224	183	6,702
Physical violence	2018	74	30	966	1,348	2,418
	2019	75	31	1163	1,518	2,787
	2020	86	20	958	1,211	2,275
	2021	129	28	1217	1,674	3,048
	Subtotal	364	109	4,304	5,751	10,528
Patrimonial violence	2018	271	191	343	605	1,410
	2019	179	57	345	634	1,215
	2020	129	45	266	467	907
	2021	144	48	337	756	1,285
	Subtotal	723	341	1,291	2,462	4,817
Domestic violence	2020	15	1	141	182	339
	2021	20	1	237	246	504
	Subtotal	35	2	378	428	843
Total		4,621	1,747	8,296	8,825	23,489

Source: self-generated based on FGR annual reports (2018-2023).

On the other hand, most sentences that occurred between 2016-2022 were for sexual violence, with numbers increasing between 2016-2019, then declining until 2021, and rising again for 2022. They are followed by convictions and acquittals for femicide, with over 1,600 recorded in that same period. For physical violence, the highest record corresponds to the years 2019-2020, and for psychological and patrimonial violence, there are records of sentences only for 2021-2022. (See Table 11).

Table 11. Number of convictions and acquittals by indicator of crimes against women, El Salvador 2016-2022.

Years	Feminicidal violence	Sexual violence	Physical violence	Psychological violence	Patrimonial violence	Total
2016 - 2017	303	781	74	0	0	1,158
2017 - 2018	331	889	90	0	0	1,310
2018 - 2019	396	1,155	106	0	0	1,657
2019 - 2020	349	958	107	0	0	1,414
2020 - 2021	164	720	96	0	0	980
2021 - 2022	79	1,402	96	107	21	1,705
Total	1,622	5,905	569	107	21	8,224

Source: self-generated based on FGR annual reports (2018-2023).

A total of 2066 arrests for acts of feminicidal violence were recorded between 2015 and 2022. Most of the arrests in that period corresponded to the crime of attempted aggravated femicide (see Table 12).

Table 12. Arrests for acts of feminicidal violence, El Salvador 2015-2022.

Crimes	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	Total
Attempted aggravated femicide (46 LEIV 24 CP) ¹⁵	34	0	0	30	0	0	32	22	118
Attempted aggravated femicide (45 LEIV 24 CP) ¹⁶	30	0	0	29	0	0	33	14	106
Feminicidal suicide by induction or aid (48 LEIV) ¹⁷	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	5	33
Femicide suicide Attempted Suicide (art. 48 LEIV - 24 CP) ¹⁸	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	9
Total	64	0	0	73	0	0	85	44	266

Source: self-generated based on FGR annual reports (2018-2023).

*Data obtained until June 2022

15 Article 46 of the LEIV Aggravated Femicide (LEIV, 2012). The crime of femicide shall be punished with a prison sentence ranging from thirty to fifty years, in the following cases:

- If committed by a public servant or municipal employee, public authority, or law enforcement officer.
- If committed by two or more persons.
- If committed in the presence of any family member of the victim.

d) When the victim is under the age of eighteen, an elderly adult, or suffers from physical or mental disabilities.

e) If the perpetrator takes advantage of the superiority resulting from relationships of trust, friendship, domestic, educational, or work-related.

16 Article 45 of the LEIV Femicide (LEIV, 2012). Anyone who causes the death of a woman based on motives of hatred or contempt for her condition as a woman shall be punished with a prison sentence of twenty to thirty-five years. Hatred or contempt for the condition of being a woman shall be considered to exist when any of the following circumstances occur:

- If the death was preceded by an incident of violence committed by the perpetrator against the woman, regardless of whether the act was reported by the victim.
- If the perpetrator took advantage of any physical or psychological risk or vulnerability in which the woman victim was found.
- If the perpetrator took advantage of the superiority generated by unequal power relations based on gender.
- If, prior to the woman's death, the perpetrator had committed any act classified as a sexual freedom crime against her.
- Death preceded by mutilation.

17 Article 48. Femicidal Suicide by Induction or Assistance (LEIV, 2012). Anyone who induces a woman to commit suicide or provides assistance for it, using any of the following circumstances, shall be punished with a prison sentence of five to seven years:

- When it is preceded by any of the types or modalities of violence contemplated in this law or any other law.
- When the accused has taken advantage of any situation of risk or physical or psychological condition in which the victim finds herself due to the exercise of any of the types or modalities of violence contemplated in this law or any other law.
- When the inducer has taken advantage of the superiority generated by preexisting or existing relationships between him and the victim.

18 Article 24: There is an imperfect or attempted crime when the agent, with the purpose of committing a crime, initiates or carries out all the acts aimed at its execution through direct or appropriate actions to achieve its completion, and this does not occur due to causes external to the agent.

Finally, with respect to indictments in cases of victims belonging to the LGBTI population, between 2019 and 2020 there were less than 100 indictments. Most of them were dismissals and alternative outcomes, and to a lesser extent, convictions and acquittals. This may represent the difficulty of access to justice for this population, in the case of convictions in cases of violence (See Table 13).

Table 13. Charges with definitive results, where the victim belongs to the LGTBI population, El Salvador 2019-2020.

Years	Convictions	Acquittal judgments	Overrides	Alternate exits	Total
2019	10	6	19	13	48
2020	7	5	18	10	40
Total	17	11	37	23	88

Source: self-generated based on FGR annual reports (2018-2023).

5. Findings and reflections

The previous data show differentiated data regarding gender-based violence against women. On the one hand, female homicides and violent deaths of women have decreased in recent years, but on the other hand, other crimes against women have increased. For example, at the national level, the results show an upward trend in crimes committed against women according to the classification of offenses established by the Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women (LEIV) between 2015-2021. Expressions of violence against women and the illegal dissemination of information are the offenses that persist and were most committed against women between 2015-2021. The types of violence most frequently committed against women were physical violence, sexual violence, and patrimonial violence. On the other hand, most of the legal assistance provided to women is for cases of domestic violence and gender-based violence, as well as various types of psychological, economic, patrimonial, physical, and sexual violence. Regarding the LGBTI population, data of GBV is only available in the MJSP 2019 and 2020 reports. In 2019, the most reported crime against this population was homicide, while, in 2020, more facts of physical violence, patrimonial violence and sexual violence were reported, followed by expressions of violence against women.

Imputations for physical violence and sexual violence against women prevail, with convictions being more common for cases of physical violence and alternative dispositions and dismissals for physical violence, completely absolving the accused. The highest number of convictions and acquittals that persist are for sexual violence and femicide. When victims belong to the LGBTI population, dismissals and alternative dispositions continue to be common.

Public information has been requested for this report; however, the delivery times are long and, in some cases, the information has been classified as reserved. Furthermore, the MJSP has not published data on GBV since June 2022. Based on the above, it is necessary for public institutions to publish crime statistics related to gender-based violence committed against women and the LGBTIQ+ population disaggregated by departments and municipalities, on a monthly basis, to provide useful data for disaggregated and comparative analysis. The IVG is currently in the process of requesting information and consulting with actors who manage information related to GBV in order to obtain statistics.

To improve data consistency within government agencies, it is recommended to implement an integrated system that determines figures and statistical data of violent incidents, including types of gender-based violence, consolidated into a single database. Also, there is a clear need for government institutions to strengthen mechanisms for better recording of acts of violence committed against the LGBTIQ+ population. This will contribute to improving the analysis conducted on the situation of this population in El Salvador.

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Appendix. Requested public information on GBV

In order to prepare this and the next report, public information has been requested from the government institutions that generate official statistics on gender-based violence. To do this, the information request process was followed via the Public Information Access Units of government institutions. Two groups of information requests have been sent.

The first group of requests was sent on September 21st and 22nd, 2023, in which general information on gender-based violence statistics at the national and municipal level was requested, for the years 2015 until August 2023, in order to complete this first general report. The second group of requests was sent on October 2nd, 2023, in which the same statistical information was requested, with some adjustments, this time by month, for 2023 (January to September 2023).

It is important to mention that, in accordance with the Law on Access to Public Information, government institution have 10 business days to provide the information. If the information required exceeds 5 years after it was generated, the period is extended by 10 more days. If clarification of the information is needed, the institution has 3 business days from the day the request was received to send a query, a period in which the process is paused until the applicant corrects it (Access to public information law, 2011). In that sense, it takes about a month to receive the information requested.

Below is the information that has been requested from each institution (see table 14 and 15). To define the information to be requested, annual reports and other types of reports of these institutions were reviewed, in order to identify the information they generate related to gender-based violence. Tables 16 and 17 show the process of the requests and their status.

Evidence of information requests can be accessed in the following One Drive folder link: https://ufgedu-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/mlinares_ufg_edu_sv/Eopp5NbEHjJHljhgF35ec8IBWL-VWfkSBuVPgvBEUE2MIEw?e=aGXX4S

Table 14. Information requested in the first group of information requests sent on September 21 and 22th, 2023.

Institution	Requested information
FGR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of homicides by gender, at the municipal and national levels, at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of feminicides, at the municipal and national levels, at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of victims of femicide violence, at the municipal and national levels, at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of victims of sexual violence; by gender, at the municipal and national levels, at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of victims of physical violence; by gender, at the municipal and national levels, at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023.

Institution	Requested information
ISDEMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of specialized services provided to women who have faced gender-based violence, in the Comprehensive Care Program; at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of counseling and/or guidance sessions provided by the 126 Care Center: 126 Call Center and 126 Te Orienta Platform; at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of individuals sheltered due to being at risk of experiencing violence, disaggregated by gender, at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of cases and follow-ups provided by ISDEMU to women facing gender-based violence, disaggregated by type of assistance and by locations, at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of cases attended to by ISDEMU for women facing gender-based violence; disaggregated by victim characteristics, perpetrator characteristics, and location of the incident, at the national and municipal levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of services provided by ISDEMU to women facing gender-based violence, at the national and municipal levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of cases of assistance provided by ISDEMU to women facing gender-based violence, disaggregated by type of assistance, at the national and municipal levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of cases of assistance provided by ISDEMU at the national and municipal levels, to women facing gender-based violence, by department and municipality of the victim's residence, according to type of violence, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of cases of assistance provided by ISDEMU to women facing gender-based violence, by type of relationship with the victim, at the national and municipal levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of cases of assistance provided by ISDEMU at the national and municipal levels, to women facing gender-based violence, by department and municipality of the victim's residence, according to the victim's age range, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of cases of assistance provided by ISDEMU to women facing gender-based violence, disaggregated by type of disability, at the national and municipal levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023.
MINSAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of initial and subsequent attendances disaggregated by form of violence and gender, at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of services provided related to cases of violence, disaggregated by type of community, intrafamily, and workplace settings; and by gender and disability, at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of comprehensive services provided to victims of violence, disaggregated by type of violence, gender, and disability, at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of individuals assisted for sexual assault, disaggregated by gender, at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of individuals assisted for sexual violence, disaggregated by gender, at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of individuals assisted for physical violence, disaggregated by gender, at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023.
PGR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of specialized services provided for incidents of violence, disaggregated by domestic violence, gender-based violence (crimes committed against women because of their gender), and discrimination against women at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of legal, psychological, and social services provided to victims of domestic violence, disaggregated by gender, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of legal, psychological, and social services provided to victims of gender-based violence (crimes committed against women because of their gender), disaggregated by gender, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of self-help group meetings for victims of domestic violence, disaggregated by gender, at the municipal and national levels for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of self-help group meetings for victims of gender-based violence, disaggregated by gender, at the municipal and national levels for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of assistance provided, disaggregated by psychological assistance, assistance for sexual abuse, and assistance for domestic violence, disaggregated by gender, at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of services provided through the helpline of the Virtual Care Unit to women for incidents of violence and discrimination, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023. • Number of services provided through the helpline of the Virtual Care Unit, disaggregated by cases and reports of domestic violence and cases and reports of gender-based violence, and disaggregated by gender, at the municipal and national levels, for the years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and January to August 2023.

Source: self-prepared based on government institutions' reports.

Table 15. Information requested in the second group of information requests sent on September October 2nd, 2023.

Institution	Requested information
FGR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of homicides, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of femicides, disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of women victims of crimes according to the LEIV (Integral Law for a Life Free from Violence Against Women), disaggregated by: crime, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of victims of femicidal violence, disaggregated by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of victims of sexual violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of victims of physical violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of victims of psychological violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of victims of patrimonial violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Total number of judicialized cases of femicidal violence, disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Total number of judicialized cases of sexual violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Total number of judicialized cases of physical violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Total number of judicialized cases of psychological violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Total number of judicialized cases of patrimonial violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of convictions for femicidal violence, disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of convictions for sexual violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of convictions for physical violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of convictions for psychological violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of convictions for patrimonial violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of acquittals for femicidal violence, disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of acquittals for sexual violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of acquittals for physical violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of acquittals for psychological violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of acquittals for patrimonial violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of defendants for femicidal violence, disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of defendants for sexual violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of defendants for physical violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of defendants for psychological violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of defendants for patrimonial violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023.

Institution	Requested information
PNC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of homicides, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of feminicides, disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of women victims of crimes according to the LEIV (Integral Law for a Life Free from Violence Against Women), disaggregated by: crime, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of victims of feminicidal violence, disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of victims of sexual violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of victims of physical violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of victims of psychological violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of victims of patrimonial violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023.
IML	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of homicides recorded by the Institute of Legal Medicine, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023.
ISDEMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women facing gender-based violence who have received specialized care in the Comprehensive Care Program; disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence who have received counseling and/or guidance provided by the 126 Assistance Center: 126 Call Center and 126 Te Orienta Platform; disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of individuals sheltered due to being at risk of violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence served by ISDEMU (Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women); disaggregated by: type of violence, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence served by ISDEMU; disaggregated by: type of service, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence served by ISDEMU; disaggregated by: location, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence served by ISDEMU; disaggregated by: department and municipality of the victim's residence, by type of violence, and disaggregated by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence served by ISDEMU; disaggregated by: department and municipality of the victim's residence, by age range of the victim, and disaggregated by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence served by ISDEMU; disaggregated by: type of relationship with the perpetrator, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence served by ISDEMU; disaggregated by: type of disability, by age range of the victim, and disaggregated by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence served by ISDEMU; disaggregated by: department and municipality of the perpetrator's residence, by type of violence, and disaggregated by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence served by ISDEMU; disaggregated by: department and municipality of the incident, by type of violence, and disaggregated by month (from January to September) of 2023.
MINSAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of initial and subsequent services provided, disaggregated by: type of violence, by gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of comprehensive services provided to victims of violence, disaggregated by: type of violence, by gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of individuals served for cases of violence, disaggregated by: type of violence, by gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of individuals served for cases of violence, disaggregated by: type of setting (community, family, and workplace), by gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of individuals served for cases of violence, disaggregated by: type of disability, by gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of individuals served for sexual assault, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of individuals served for sexual violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023. • Number of individuals served for physical violence, disaggregated by: gender, by department and municipality, and by month (from January to September) of 2023.

Institution	Requested information
PGR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women victims of gender violence who received care in the PGR, disaggregated by: type of service (psychological assistance and legal assistance), by department and municipality, and by month (January to September) of 2023. • Number of victims of domestic violence who received care in the PGR, disaggregated by: type of service (psychological assistance and legal assistance), by sex, by department and municipality, and by month (January to September) of 2023. • Number of women who attended meetings of the self-help group for victims of gender violence, disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month (January to September) of 2023. • Number of people who attended meetings of the self-help group for victims of domestic violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month (January to September) in 2023. • Number of victims of sexual violence who received care in the PGR, disaggregated by: type of service (psychological assistance and legal assistance), by sex, by department and municipality, and by month (January to September) of 2023. • Number of women victims of gender violence who received care through the Virtual Care Unit call center, disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month (January to September) in 2023. • Number of victims of domestic violence who received care through the Virtual Care Unit call center, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month (January to September) in 2023.

Source: self-prepared based on government institutions' reports.

Table 16. Status of the first group of information requests.

Institution	Request submission date	Means of sending request (E-mail or online portal)	Date of confirmation of receipt of the request	Date of receipt of the request receipt record	Request reference number	Date of receipt of the resolution	Resolution reference number	Estimated date of sending the information
FGR	21/9/2023	E-mail	21/9/2023	28/9/2023	209-UAIP-FGR-2023			
FGR	21/9/2023	E-mail	21/9/2023	28/9/2023	210-UAIP-FGR-2023			
FGR	21/9/2023	E-mail	21/9/2023	28/9/2023	211-UAIP-FGR-2023			
FGR	21/9/2023	E-mail	21/9/2023	28/9/2023	212-UAIP-FGR-2023			
FGR	21/9/2023	E-mail	21/9/2023	28/9/2023	213-UAIP-FGR-2023			
FGR	21/9/2023	E-mail	21/9/2023	28/9/2023	214-UAIP-FGR-2023			
FGR	21/9/2023	E-mail	21/9/2023	28/9/2023	215-UAIP-FGR-2023			
FGR	21/9/2023	E-mail	21/9/2023	28/9/2023	216-UAIP-FGR-2023			
FGR	21/9/2023	E-mail	21/9/2023	28/9/2023	217-UAIP-FGR-2023			
FGR	21/9/2023	E-mail	21/9/2023	29/9/2023	218-UAIP-FGR-2023			
PNC	21/9/2023	E-mail	22/9/2023	22/9/2023	PNC-UAIP-770-2023.			
IML*	22/9/2023	Online portal	22/9/2023	22/9/2023	UAIP-251-RPrev-591-2023	03/10/2023	UAIP-251-RAdm-600-2023	27/10/2023
ISDEMU	22/9/2023	E-mail	22/9/2023	25/9/2023	ISDEMU-2023-0033			
MINSAL	22/9/2023	E-mail						
PGR*	21/9/2023	Online portal	21/9/2023	27/9/2023	101-UAIP(P)-2023			

Source: own elaboration.

*IML and PGR sent a document requesting clarification of the required information. This clarification was sent in a timely manner. Both institutions accepted the clarification and are already processing the information.

Table 17. Status of the second group of information requests.

Institution	Request submission date	Means of sending request (E-mail or online portal)	Date of confirmation of receipt of the request	Date of receipt of the request receipt record	Request reference number
FGR	2/10/2023	E-mail	2/10/2023	2/10/2023	230-UAIP-FGR-2023
PNC	2/10/2023	E-mail	2/10/2023		
IML*	2/10/2023	Online portal	2/10/2023	03/10/2023	UAIP-254-RPrev-599-2023(6)
ISDEMU	2/10/2023	E-mail	2/10/2023		
MINSAL	2/10/2023	E-mail	2/10/2023		
PGR	2/10/2023	Online portal	2/10/2023	2/10/2023	101-UAIP(P)-2023

Source: own elaboration.

*IML sent a document requesting clarification of the required information, we are in the process of replying.