



SECOND REPORT ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE STATISTICS IN EL SALVADOR

Gender-Based Violence Research Institute (IVG)

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Glossary

Spanish acronyms

FGR: Prosecutor General's Office

IML: Legal Medicine Institute

ISDEMU: Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women

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: National Civil Police

1. Executive summary

This report has been prepared by the Gender-Based Violence Research Institute (IVG), part of the USAID-funded LibrES: For a Gender-Based Violence El Salvador project. Its objective is to provide statistical data on gender-based violence in El Salvador, covering the last decade (2015-August 2023), at the national level and at the level of the 21 municipalities of the LibrES project, to provide a detailed overview of the situation of GBV both at the national level and in the specific areas of the project.

This second report is based on data provided by the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU), via public information requests. A quantitative and descriptive analysis was carried out focusing on the care provided by ISDEMU to women victims of gender-based violence at the national level and in the 21 municipalities covered by the LibrES project.

Below are the main results according to the sections that make up this report.

1.1. National data on services provided and cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU between 2015 and August 2023

1.1.1. Characterization of services provided and cases of women victims of gender-based violence served (2015 - August 2023)

From 2015 to August 2023, the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU) has played a crucial role in assisting women victims of gender-based violence nationwide, having attended to a total of 171,656 cases and follow-ups.

In the breakdown of cases attended, a decreasing trend is observed from 2015 to 2020, reaching its lowest point in 2020 with 3,834 cases. However, an increase was noted in the following years, accounting for 5,812 cases in 2021 and 6,412 in 2022. As of August 2023, 4,208 cases have been recorded. On the other hand, the total number of follow-ups from 2015 to date is 124,397. Despite the steady decline through 2019, these numbers rebounded in 2022 with a total of 27,234 follow-ups.

In terms of communication tools, "126 calls" peaked in 2021 with 5,584 calls. At the same time, the "126 Te Orienta Virtual Platform", implemented in 2021, registered 1,927 visits in its inaugural year. However, this number has decreased, registering only 322 attendances as of August 2023.

About counseling and orientations, these coincided in number with the "so-called 126" until 2020. Since the implementation of the platform in 2021, the total number of counseling and orientations increased to 7,511 in that year, although it has shown signs of decline in the following years.



When analyzing the type of care provided in that period, the majority has been psychological, with a total of 99,405 cares. It is followed by social hospitality with 40,408 and legal hospitality with 31,843.

Since 2015, ISDEMU has been a key institution in the care of women victims of gender-based violence in El Salvador. In total, 47,259 women have been served, presenting various forms of support. In terms of the types of care provided, psychological care has been predominant. Social and legal attentions have also been significant, with 12,886 and 6,166 respectively. Although there was a downward trend in care between 2015 and 2020, this trend reversed in the following years. As of August 2023, psychological, social, and legal care remains essential, with 2,519, 938, and 751 cases respectively.

A worrying aspect is the type of violence faced by women. Of the 42,778 cases classified, psychological violence has been the most reported, followed by physical, sexual and economic violence. However, types of violence such as patrimonial, femicidal and symbolic violence, although less common, are still alarming. It is essential to mention that cases that did not fit into the previously mentioned categories were also attended.

Looking at the annual trend by type of violence, after a reduction in cases between 2015 and 2017, there was an uptick in 2018. Despite a new decline in 2019 and 2020, the years 2021 and 2022 marked a significant increase, with 2022 reporting the highest number of cases in the period.

1.1.2. Characteristics of victims of gender-based violence

ISDEMU in El Salvador has provided care to 47,259 women victims of gender-based violence between 2015 and August 2023. The analysis by age reveals that the most affected groups are women aged 20-29 with 13,749 cases, followed by those aged 30-39 with 13,481 and those aged 40-49 with 8,615. The lowest incidence ranges were ages 0-9, 70-79, 80-89 and 90-99 years with records of 373, 370, 83 and 3 respectively. It highlights that there were 182 cases where age was not provided.

In terms of annual evolution, 2015 registered 6,155 visits, gradually reducing to 3,834 in 2020. Nonetheless, there was an uptick in 2021 and 2022 with 5,812 and 6,412 cases respectively. As of August 2023, 4,208 cases have been counted. Specifically, in the most affected ranges (20-49 years), the figures oscillated, showing reductions between 2015 and 2017, a slight increase in 2018 and decreases in subsequent years until 2020, and then rebounding in 2021 and 2022.

The analysis according to family status highlights that most victims are single, with a record of 31,379 cases, followed by married with 12,804. The categories of widows accompanied and divorced women presented lower figures with 596, 283 and 10 respectively. 2,187 cases did not specify familial status.

The annual performance of visits to married and single women has fluctuated. In 2015, married women registered 1,798 cases, decreasing until 2017, experiencing an increase in 2018, and then falling again until 2020 and rebounding in 2021 and 2022. On the other hand, single women started with 4,115 in 2015, decreasing until 2017, rising slightly in 2018, falling in 2019 and 2020, but increasing markedly in 2021 and 2022. This data reflects the urgent need to strengthen prevention and care strategies for women victims of violence, especially in the most vulnerable groups according to age and family status.

Regarding the educational and professional profile of the victims, most of the women who received care from ISDEMU had a high school education, totaling 12,601 cases. They were followed by those with the first cycle of basic education with 12,174 and the third cycle with 11,958. On the other hand, there were significantly fewer women with non-university higher education (4,238). It is noteworthy that 2,914 women did not have any type of education, and 1,442 did not specify their level of education. The representation of women with advanced levels of education was minimal: only 1 with a doctorate, 2 with master's or postgraduate degrees, and 57 with a university education.

Regarding the profession of the victims, it is important to note that the vast majority, i.e. 45,655 out of 47,259, did not provide data related to their profession. Of those who did provide data, 12 had degrees in education, 11 in business administration, and 10 in nursing, among others.

This analysis highlights the transversality of the problem of gender-based violence in El Salvador, affecting women of various educational and professional levels. It is imperative to address and prevent these problems through strategies that consider this diversity in Salvadoran society.

Finally, a particularly vulnerable segment of the population is women with disabilities. Of the women attended, 474 have some type of disability. Physical disabilities are the most common, but mental, sensory, and cognitive disabilities are also present. It is essential to highlight the importance of addressing gender-based violence in this group, addressing their specific needs.

In conclusion, the data reflect the magnitude of the work carried out by ISDEMU in support of women victims of gender-based violence in El Salvador. The urgency of continuing and strengthening these interventions is clear, as is the importance of directing efforts and resources to specific areas of care.

1.1.3. Characteristics of aggressors

ISDEMU recorded data on 46,105 aggressors during the period studied. There was a downward trend from 2015, with 6,146 registrations, to 2020 with 3,703. However, an uptick was observed in the years 2021 and 2022. The predominant ages of the aggressors were between 30-39



years old with 12,858 cases, followed by 40-49 years old with 10,661 and 20-29 years old with 9,859 years. It should be noted that in 2,512 cases the age of the aggressor was not specified.

Profession and educational level of offenders: Most offenders, specifically 46,105, did not provide data on their profession. Of those who did, 13 had degrees in education, 12 in nursing, and 12 in legal sciences. In relation to their educational level, most had a baccalaureate level (10,209), followed by primary (8,834) and secondary (8,745). A sizable number, 7,967, indicated that they did not know their level of education.

1.1.4. Type of relationship between victims and aggressors

Most of the assaults come from figures close to the victims, such as spouses and ex-partners. However, other relationships, such as boyfriends, bosses, and siblings, have also been identified, suggesting a pattern of violence in different spheres of victims' lives.

1.1.5. Location of acts of violence against women (2015 - August 2023)

Statistics on where these acts of violence were committed reveal patterns that can guide prevention and intervention efforts. Of the total of 47,259 cases of women victims of gender-based violence reported by ISDEMU in that period, the victim's home emerges as the main place where these acts are committed, accounting for 15,057 cases. It is followed by the house shared between victim and aggressor with 9,879 records and the house of the aggressor, where 5,537 incidents were reported. These domestic places continue to be a constant, as 4,825 violent events occurred in the home of a family member of the victim and 3,248 in the home of a family member of the aggressor.

Although domestic violence dominates the statistics, it is not exclusive to these spaces. There were 1,848 incidents on the street, highlighting the vulnerability of women in public places. In addition, 1,553 women faced violent situations in the workplace.

As for places with lower incidence, but no less worrying, there are 550 cases in friends' homes, 277 in unknown homes, 236 in neighbors' homes and 173 in schools. It is also alarming that, in 202 cases, the aggressor's workplace was the scene of the violent act. However, there are still areas of ignorance, as in 124 cases the place of the incident was not identified and in 1,404 this information was not provided.

This panorama suggests a marked prevalence of violence against women in family or domestic environments in El Salvador, emphasizing the need to strengthen protection and prevention measures in these contexts.

1.2. Data on cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU in the 21 municipalities of the LibrES project, between 2015 and August 2023

1.2.1. Characterization of cases of women victims of gender-based violence served, according to age ranges, in the 21 municipalities of the LibrES project (2015 - August 2023)

This section presents information on the 21 municipalities of the LibrES project.

2015: The total number of women served was 2,366. The municipalities with the most cases were San Miguel (731), Santa Ana (346) and San Salvador (239). The municipalities with the fewest cases include Chiltiupán (0) and Metapán (7). The most affected age ranges were between 20-29 years (732) and 30-39 years (720). In contrast, there were few cases in ages 70-79 years (12) and 0-9 years (3). No cases were reported in the 90-99 age range.

2016: A total of 2,288 women were served. San Miguel (641) and Santa Ana (310) led the records. Again, Chiltiupán (0) and Metapán (7) were the ones with the fewest cases. The age groups with the most cases were 20-29 years old (641) and 30-39 years old (647). The ages with the fewest records include 80-89 years (3) and 0-9 years (6). No cases were reported in the 90-99 age range.

2017: Total number of women served was 2,033. The most affected municipalities were San Miguel (656) and Santa Ana (267). On the other hand, San Luis la Reina (3) and Chinameca (17) recorded the best number of victims. The age ranges 20-29 years (585) and 30-39 years (606) were the most affected. As for the least represented ages, there are those aged 80-89 years (2) and 0-9 years (7). No cases were reported in the 90-99 age range.

2018: The year closed with 2,265 women served. The municipalities of San Miguel (742) and Santa Ana (239) had the highest figures, while Sesori (2) and La Libertad (12) had the lowest figures. The most affected ages were 20-29 years (647) and 30-39 years (683). The least affected were 80-89 years (2) and 0-9 years (8). No cases were reported in the 90-99 age range.

2019: ISDEMU provided services for 1,923 women this year. San Miguel (590) and Santa Ana (210) led the statistics, contrasting with Sesori (1) and La Libertad (10). The most affected age ranges were 20-29 years (569) and 30-39 years (568). Ages with fewer cases include 80-89 years (2) and 0-9 years (7). No cases were reported in the 90-99 age range.

2020: With a total of 1,467 women served, the most affected municipalities were San Miguel (431) and Santa Ana (153). At the opposite end were Sesori (0) and San Luis la Reina (1). The ages with the



most records were 20-29 years (434) and 30-39 years (402). The least represented were 80-89 years (3) and 0-9 years (12). In the 90-99 age range, one case was recorded.

2021: 2,070 women served were reported. San Miguel (731) and Santa Ana (252) were the most affected, while Metapan (12) and La Libertad (16) recorded the fewest cases. The most affected ages were 20-29 years (582) and 30-39 years (577). As for the less common ages, they are 80-89 years (1) and 0-9 years (11). No cases were reported in the 90-99 age range.

2022: The year 2,132 visits women were served. San Miguel (662) and Santa Ana (304) topped the list, while San Luis de la Reina (3) and Chiltiupán (5) recorded the fewest cases. The most affected age ranges were 20-29 years (602) and 30-39 years (578). The least common are 80-89 years (7) and 0-9 years (36).

2023: Between January and August of this year, 1,398 women were served. San Miguel (433) and Colón (200) lead the figures, while the lowest number of cases has been recorded in Sesori (4) and Chiltiupán (5). The ages with the highest records were 20-29 years (338) and 30-39 years (338). The ranges with the lowest number of cases were 90-99 years (1) and 80-89 years (3). The 0-9 age range recorded 31 cases in that period.

1.2.2. Characterization of cases of women served, by type of gender-based violence in the 21 municipalities of the LibrES project (2015 - August 2023)

Psychological violence: ISDEMU has provided care in a total of 11,345 cases in the 21 municipalities of the LibrES project. This figure had ups and downs, starting with 1,580 cases in 2015 and fluctuating in the following years, presenting an increase in recent years. The municipalities with the highest incidence are San Miguel (3,484), Santa Ana (1,618), San Salvador (1,356) and Colón (1,140). Conversely, San Luis la Reina (22), Chiltiupán (11), Ciudad Barrios (71) and Metapan (76) showed the lowest figures.

Sexual violence: 1,640 cases were registered, 204 in 2015 and a decreasing trend in subsequent years, and experiencing a progressive increase since 2020. The most affected municipalities are San Miguel (762), Santa Ana (143), San Salvador (129) and Soyapango (137). The lowest records come from San Luis la Reina (5), Chiltiupán (4), Sesori (4) and Metapán (5).

Physical violence: ISDEMU dealt with 2,008 cases. In 2015, 228 were reported and the number fluctuated in the following years, reporting an increase from 2020. San Miguel (650), Santa Ana (262) and San Salvador (227) topped the list, while municipalities such as San Luis la Reina (4), Chiltiupán (2) and Sesori (1) had the lowest figures.

Economic violence: In total, 1,533 cases were reported, with 244 in 2015. Although the number decreased in 2016 and 2017, there were fluctuations in the following years. San Miguel (474) and Colón (322) recorded the highest numbers, while municipalities such as San Luis la Reina (1) and Chiltiupán (4) had the lowest numbers.

Patrimonial violence: A total of 719 cases were attended, 99 in 2015, reporting fluctuations in subsequent years. The municipalities with the highest number of cases are San Miguel (182) and Colón (203). On the other hand, municipalities such as San Luis la Reina (1), and Metapán (2) had minimal records. Chiltiupán recorded no cases that year.

Symbolic violence: In the period, only 27 cases were dealt with in total. The figure is low overall, with some municipalities, such as San Miguel (8) and Colón (6), reporting cases. 11 out of 21 municipalities reported no cases.

Femicidal violence: 112 cases were handled by ISDEMU, with 7 cases reported in 2015 and increasing to 20 in 2022. San Salvador (23) and Santa Ana (18) had the highest records. Six municipalities reported no cases, most of them in the department of San Miguel (Chinameca, Chirilagua, Ciudad Barrios, San Luis de la Reina, Sesori) and Metapán.

Other types of violence: ISDEMU dealt with 269 cases labeled as "other types of violence." San Salvador (52) and Colón (46) lead in the number of cases. However, municipalities such as Chinameca and Chiltiupán did not register cases.

The data in this report shows that, overall, cases of gender-based violence against women at the national level and in the 21 municipalities of the LibrES project have experienced an upward trend in recent years, especially since 2020. This may be due to an increase in the incidence of gender-based violence and to other factors such as an increase in women's willingness to access services. Therefore, it is suggested to continue to deepen these findings. It is also important to continue and strengthen interventions and efforts to combat all forms of violence against women in these municipalities.

2. Introduction

The Gender-Based Violence Research Institute (IVG) has prepared this report within the framework of the LibrES project "For an El Salvador without Gender-Based Violence", funded by USAID. Its objective is to provide statistical data on gender-based violence in El Salvador, covering the last decade (2015 – August 2023), at the national level and at the level of the 21 municipalities of the LibrES project, to provide a detailed overview of the situation of GBV both at the national level and in the specific areas of the project.



This second report highlights statistics at two scales: national and municipal, provided by the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU). At the national level, figures are included on the care provided to women victims of gender-based violence from 2015 to August 2023, considering characteristics of the victims such as age, marital status, educational level and professional profile, as well as the relationship with the aggressors and the location of the violent incidents. Characteristics of the aggressors are also included. At the municipal level, data are provided for the 21 municipalities of the project, detailing the type of violence faced and the distribution by age range of the victims.

In terms of data collection, the IVG managed official statistics on GBV for 2023 at both the national and municipal levels, through requests for information sent to government entities in the field of security and justice (FGR, PNC, IML and MJSP) and institutions that offer services to women (MINSAL, PGR and ISDEMU). As part of this process, the National Civil Police (PNC) was previously requested for information on gender-related homicides and femicides from 2015 to August 2023. However, according to resolution PNC-UAIP-770-2023 (PNC, 2023), the PNC classified this data as reserved information, citing declaration No. PNC/SDG/CICOP/.21-A-001-01-2023. Therefore, the information presented in this report comes from data provided by ISDEMU after following the procedures for access to public information.

3. Method

A quantitative and descriptive analysis was carried out focusing on the care provided by ISDEMU to women victims of gender-based violence at the national level and in the 21 municipalities covered by the LibrES project, as well as other related variables. National statistics on ISDEMU care are included, categorized according to the status of care, the family status of the victims, age, disability, and characteristics of the victims and aggressors, such as profession and educational level. At the municipal level, the analysis details the type of violence recorded and the age of those affected. For this study, primary data from the Salvadoran Institute for Women's Development were used, based on the document Response to information request Ref. ISDEMU-2023-0033 (ISDEMU, 2023a), covering from January 2015 to August 31, 2023. All the information was provided by the Access to Public Information Unit of that institution.

4. Results

The following are the results of the care provided by ISDEMU and other data recorded at the national and municipal levels, disaggregated by various variables.

4.1. National data on services provided and cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU between 2015 and August 2023

This section presents the services provided and the number of women served by ISDEMU at the national level, disaggregated by: status of care, use of hotlines, types of violence; characteristics of the victims such as family status, age, profession, educational level, and disability status; characteristics of the aggressors: age, educational and professional profile; relationship with the aggressor; and location of the act of violence.

4.1.1. Characterization of services provided and cases of women victims of gender-based violence served (2015 - August 2023)

In the period between 2015 and August 2023, the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU) has played a key role in addressing cases related to gender-based violence at the national level in El Salvador. A total of 171,656 services have been provided, which reflects the magnitude of this problem in the country. This number includes both initial cases and follow-ups. The total number of women victims of gender-based violence assisted in this period is 47,259.

In relation to the cases, these are what are received for the first time, and the follow-ups are the appointments or attention that are made to those cases that have been admitted, whether it is psychological appointments, legal and social advice that are provided; In other words, a user can have several appointments depending on her situation and those appointments or attentions are the follow-ups. The institution is not only responsible for registering or caring for people seeking help for the first time, but also provides them with ongoing support through appointments and subsequent services. This structure underscores a commitment to the well-being of the people served, ensuring that they receive appropriate care until their situation improves or is resolved. It's a holistic approach that goes beyond one-time care and allows for continuity of care.

Regarding the evolution over the years, there is a fluctuation in the total number of services provided by ISDEMU. An increase has been identified since 2020, with 2022 being the period with the highest number of attendances, reaching the figure of 27,234. This increasing trend in the number of visits from 2020 to 2022 reflects the growing need for support and services for women who have experienced gender-based violence, showing that gender-based violence continues to be a major problem in the country. In addition, so far in 2023, 14,681 services have been provided, indicating a continued demand for these services this year.

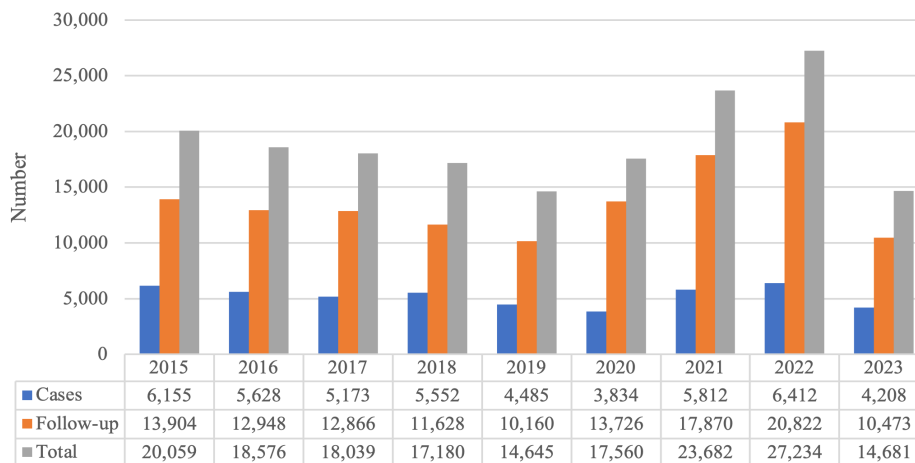
Regarding cases (number of women requesting ISDEMU services for the first time), it is observed that between 2015 and August 2023, a total of 47,259 cases of care have been provided. In 2015, 6,155



cases were recorded, and although there was a decrease in the following years, particularly in 2019 and 2020, with lows of 4,485 and 3,834 respectively, there is an upward trend recently in 2021 and 2022, with 5,812 and 6,412 cases respectively. Additionally, as of August 2023, an additional 4,208 cases have been addressed, indicating the continued need for care and support for women facing gender-based violence in El Salvador.

On the other hand, the follow-ups carried out by ISDEMU are also essential to provide support to women who have experienced gender-based violence. Between 2015 and August 2023, a total of 124,397 follow-ups have been provided. In 2015, 13,904 follow-ups were conducted, but this number decreased until 2019, reaching 10,160. From that year on, an upward trend in the number of follow-ups is observed, peaking in 2022 at 20,822. This suggests an increasing focus on ongoing care and case follow-up, which is essential to ensure the safety and well-being of affected women. (See Figure 1.)

Figure 1. Number of services provided by ISDEMU at the national level to women who have faced gender-based violence, by year, by status of care, January 2015 to August 31, 2023



Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

In the context of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Directorate of Specialized Care (DAE) was consolidated at ISDEMU to contribute to meeting the needs of women, girls, adolescents and the LGTBIQ+ community who have been victims of gender-based violence. In this regard, the 126 Care Center (CA126) was installed as a measure to bring care and guidance services remotely closer to people who need them.

The CA126, under the supervision of the DAE, is responsible for offering counseling and guidance services remotely through two communication channels: the toll-free line 126 and the Virtual

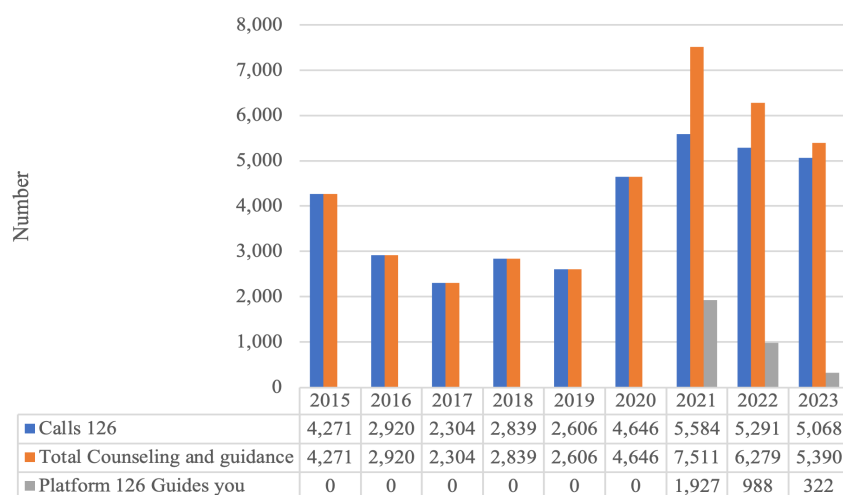


Platform 126 Te Orienta. These services are available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The 126 line is an "emergency line" with the aim of providing aid and support in critical situations.

The data in Figure 2 show the evolution of the number of "126 calls" and the attentions registered on the "126 Te Orienta Virtual Platform" in the period from 2015 to 2023. As for the "126 calls", there is a variability in the numbers over the years. In 2015, 4,271 calls were recorded, and these numbers tended to decrease in 2016 and 2017, with lows of 2,920 and 2,304 respectively. However, in 2018 there was a slight increase to 2,839 calls, followed by a decrease in 2019 to 2,606. The year 2020 marked a significant increase, with 4,646 calls, and this increase was sustained in 2021, reaching the highest number in the period, with 5,584 calls. In 2022, there was a slight decrease to 5,291, and so far in 2023, 5,068 calls have been recorded. For its part, the "126 Te Orienta Virtual Platform" began to record data from 2021, with 1,927 visits. However, there was a decrease in 2022, with only 988 visits, and so far in 2023, 322 visits have been registered through this platform.

In general, it is important to note that the total number of counseling and calls to the 126-line increased significantly since 2020, the year in which the Covid-19 pandemic began, which shows that gender-based violence was exacerbated in that period in which, due to confinement measures, women were living longer with their aggressors. in their homes. Also relevant is the high increase recorded in 2021, which suggests that gender-based violence against women has persisted significantly in the country in recent years. On the other hand, these data reflect the adaptation of care strategies to changing needs and the availability of multiple communication channels to provide support to people seeking help and guidance in situations related to gender-based violence.

Figure 2. Number of counseling and guidance services provided by the 126 Care Center nationwide, El Salvador, 2015 as of August 31, 2023



Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).



On the other hand, the information provided in Table 1 shows a complete overview of the care provided by ISDEMU to women who have faced gender-based violence during the period from 2015 to August 2023, according to the type of care, through the Specialized Care Centers of Ciudad Mujer. In total, 171,656 visits have been made over the years.

Ciudad Mujer's Specialized Care Centers have multidisciplinary teams made up of lawyers, psychologists and social workers. These teams focus on the needs of women, adolescent girls, girls and members of the LGBTI community. Legal care provides advice and accompaniment in judicial processes, guaranteeing access to justice and information on rights and relevant laws. Psychological care offers specialized approaches and self-help groups to deal with the emotional aftermath of gender-based violence. For its part, social care implements life and safety plans, assessing risks and supporting users to overcome situations of violence. It includes counseling on support networks and community services. ISDEMU supervises this care in the Specialized Care Centers of Ciudad Mujer, categorizing them according to type of violence and location (ISDEMU, 2022; ISDEMU 2023b).

Regarding the categories of care provided, it is observed that psychological care is the most frequent throughout the period, with a total of 99,405. This suggests the importance of addressing the emotional and psychological aspects of victims of gender-based violence. Social and legal services are also significant, with 40,408 and 31,843 attentions respectively.

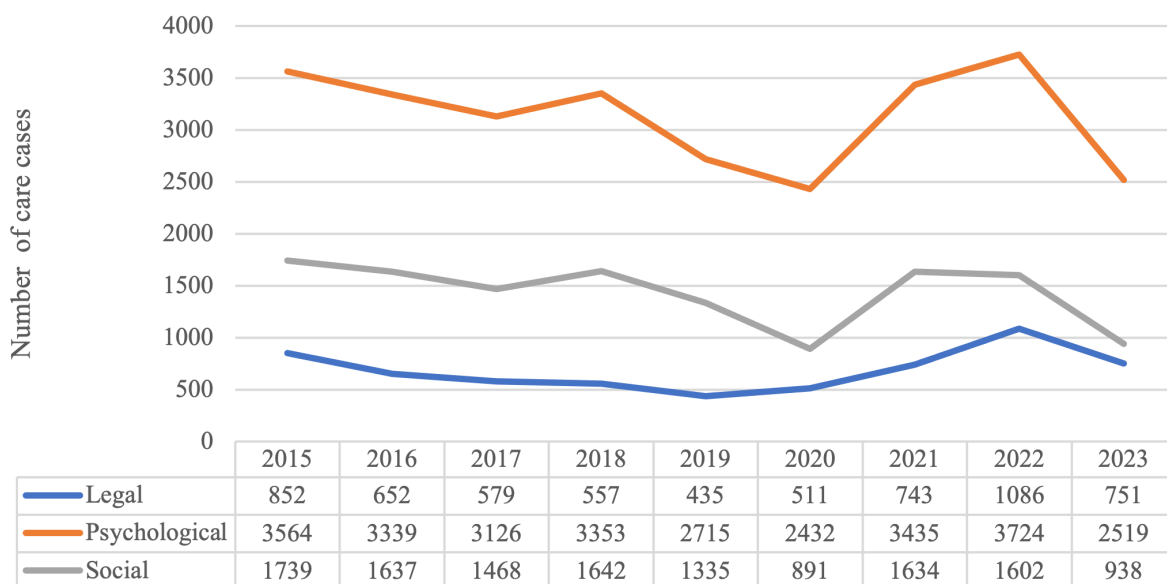
Table 1. Number of services provided by ISDEMU nationwide to women who have faced gender-based violence, by type of care, 2015 to August 31, 2023

Years	Legal	Psychological	Social	Total
2015	2,804	12,889	4,366	20,059
2016	3,425	10,338	4,813	18,576
2017	3,136	9,829	5,074	18,039
2018	2,755	9,921	4,504	17,180
2019	2,501	8,296	3,848	14,645
2020	3,893	9,694	3,973	17,560
2021	4,754	13,006	5,922	23,682
2022	5,703	16,081	5,450	27,234
2023	2,872	9,351	2,458	14,681
Total	31,843	99,405	40,408	171,656

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

Specifically, the number of women assisted by ISDEMU according to type of violence is shown in Figure 3. As with the previous data, there has been an increase in the number of cases attended since 2020, with psychological services being the most requested in the period from 2015 to August 2023, followed by social and legal services.

Figure 3. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, at the national level, by type of service by year, 2015 to August 31, 2023



Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

The data in Table 2 on women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, categorized by type of violence, provide an essential insight into the different ways in which gender-based violence manifests itself and how it has varied over time.

First, it is evident that psychological violence is the most common form of reported gender-based violence, with a total of 29,111 cases attended. This indicates that women often face forms of emotional and psychological abuse that can be just as harmful as physical or sexual violence, but often less visible.

In second place are services related to sexual violence, with 4,837 cases attended. This type of violence is a significant problem that affects many women and is often linked to other forms of violence such as psychological and physical and requires a specific approach to support and prevention.

Physical, economic, and patrimonial violence are also recorded in considerable numbers, with 5,257, 4,520 and 2,137 cases attended respectively. This data shows the variety of ways in which gender-based violence manifests itself and highlights the importance of addressing each of these forms appropriately.

It is relevant to mention that 295 cases of femicidal violence were registered, which indicates the magnitude of this problem, the most serious consequence of which is the loss of women's lives.



In summary, these data point to the diversity of ways in which gender-based violence manifests itself and the need to address each of them in a targeted and effective manner. They also point out the importance of monitoring trends over time to adapt prevention and support strategies appropriately.

Table 2. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, at the national level, by type of violence, 2015 to August 31, 2023

Years	Type of violence								Total
	Psychological	Sexual	Physics	Economic	Patrimonial	Symbolic	Femicidal	Other Violence	
2015	3,916	597	648	645	290	6	13	40	6,155
2016	3,414	623	666	521	304	4	30	66	5,628
2017	3,231	547	596	478	236	8	29	48	5,173
2018	3,404	495	658	572	288	18	37	80	5,552
2019	2,834	449	500	415	201	8	21	57	4,485
2020	2,325	370	505	345	173	11	42	63	3,834
2021	3,466	609	643	524	269	11	40	250	5,812
2022	3,863	698	646	609	224	10	65	297	6,412
2023	2,658	449	395	411	152	12	18	113	4,208
Total	29,111	4,837	5,257	4,520	2,137	88	295	1,014	47,259

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

Overall, in terms of trends over the years, there is variability in the total number of care cases. As previously shown, in 2015, 6,155 cases were recorded, and although there were annual fluctuations, downward trends in 2017 and 2020, and upward trends in 2018, 2021, and 2022 stand out. As of August 2023, 4,208 cases of care have been provided. Factors such as the availability of services, the degree of public awareness or knowledge about these services, and the dynamics and changes related to gender-based violence in society can influence the number of cases reported annually. For example, if an awareness campaign is launched each year and the availability of services is more actively promoted, there could be an increase in the number of reported cases.

Conversely, if there is less disclosure or some barrier to accessing services, the number of cases may decrease. When women live in contexts where violence is a constant, barriers are created that limit their access to care services. But as these women become more aware of their rights and the services available, and become economically self-reliant, they are more likely to turn to specialized GBV services. If such advances occur at a generalized level, cultural changes could be observed that lead to an increase in the number of reported cases. However, if this progress does not materialize, these violent behaviors may come to be seen as "normal," thus reducing the number of cases seeking care.

4.1.2. Characteristics of victims of gender-based violence

4.1.2.1. Age and family status of the victims

The data provided in Table 3 show data on the number of cases of care provided by ISDEMU in El Salvador to women who have faced gender-based violence, according to different age ranges during the period from 2015 to August 2023.

Of the 47,259 cases registered, most are concentrated in the age ranges of 20-29 years, 30-39 years, and 40-49 years, with 13,749, 13,481 and 8,615 cases of care respectively. This suggests that young women and women of reproductive age are the most likely to face situations of gender-based violence and seek support from ISDEMU. On the other hand, it is observed that the youngest (10-19 years) and older (50-59 years and 60-69 years) age ranges also experience a significant number of visits.

Thus, the data reflect the ongoing need for care and support for women of various ages who face gender-based violence in El Salvador. They also highlight the importance of creating age-differentiated care strategies, considering the specific ranges where most care cases are concentrated.

Table 3. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, at the national level, by age range of the victim by year, 2015 to August 31, 2023

Victim's Age Range	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
0 - 9 years	14	32	18	23	28	38	54	88	78	373
10 - 19 years old	746	671	630	545	445	363	717	865	577	5,559
20 - 29 years old	1,938	1,659	1,539	1,662	1,407	1,177	1,569	1,739	1,059	13,749
30 - 39 years	1,870	1,673	1,538	1,623	1,277	1,060	1,664	1,701	1,075	13,481
40 - 49 years old	996	1,038	933	1,090	847	738	1,058	1,106	809	8,615
50 - 59 years	409	373	358	427	326	286	497	582	384	3,642
60 - 69 years	114	119	106	126	101	92	175	221	148	1,202
70 - 79 years	40	37	36	31	29	32	44	73	48	370
80 - 89 years	9	11	6	9	5	5	7	23	8	83
90 - 99 years	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Data not provided	18	15	9	16	20	42	27	14	21	182
Total	6,155	5,628	5,173	5,552	4,485	3,834	5,812	6,412	4,208	47,259

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

Table 4 provides data on the number of cases of care provided by ISDEMU in El Salvador to women who have faced gender-based violence, categorized according to their family status.



Overall, the highest number of care cases have been directed at single women, with a total of 31,379 visits, which seems to indicate that this category of women is the most affected by gender-based violence. This is followed by a significant number of visits to married women, with 12,804 cases. This shows that women in these two categories are the ones who most seek support from ISDEMU due to situations of this type of violence. On the other hand, it is observed that the number of services to widowed, accompanied, and divorced women is considerably lower.

When analyzing the trends over the years, it is highlighted that the attention to married women decreased between 2015 and 2017, with a slight increase in 2018 and then a decrease in the following years. On the other hand, care for single women fluctuated over the years, with a downward trend between 2015 and 2017, followed by slight increases and decreases until 2020, and a notable increase in 2021 and 2022.

These data show how this problem affects women with different family statuses differently and the need to take these characteristics into account to adapt support strategies to make them more effective.

Table 4. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, at the national level, by family status of the victim by year, 2015 to August 31, 2023

Victim's Family Status	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Accompanied by	5	1	1	0	1	2	0	5	268	283
Married woman	1,798	1,675	1,494	1,662	1,326	980	1,459	1,440	970	12,804
Divorcee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	10
Single	4,115	3,721	3,502	3,651	2,981	2,569	3,878	4,302	2,660	31,379
Widow	65	66	45	62	52	47	83	114	62	596
Data not provided	172	165	131	177	125	236	391	551	239	2,187
Total	6,155	5,628	5,173	5,552	4,485	3,834	5,812	6,412	4,208	47,259

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

4.1.2.2. Educational and professional profile of victims

Data on the educational level of the women ISDEMU has served in El Salvador between 2015 and August 2023 are presented in Table 5. First, it highlights that most of the women who sought care for gender-based violence had a high school education level, with a total of 12,601 cases. It is closely followed by women with the first cycle of basic education (12,174) and the third cycle of basic education (11,958). It also highlights that a significant proportion of the women who sought care had non-university higher education (4,238).

On the other hand, it is notable that a considerable number of victims had no educational level at all (2,914) or simply indicated that they did not know what their educational level was (1,442). This could indicate that some women may have had difficulty providing accurate information about their education due to the traumatic circumstances of violence they faced. That is, their emotional or mental state could have interfered with their ability to provide accurate details about their educational background at the time of recording the act of violence.

Finally, the lowest figures were recorded for women with higher levels of education, such as doctorates (1), master's or postgraduate degrees (2), and higher or university education (57). The above data suggest that gender-based violence affects more women in more vulnerable conditions, such as a low level of education. It is recommended to deepen the analysis of this information.

These data highlight the importance of implementing strategies to raise awareness about gender-based violence and provide information on services for women in different educational contexts. In addition, they emphasize the need to provide information on resources and support in friendly and accessible language, for women with various levels of education, to adequately address this problem in the country.

Table 5. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, at the national level, by educational level of the victim by year, from 2015 to August 31, 2023

Doctorate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Technical, University and Undergraduate Education	106	129	126	136	100	70	107	138	174	1,086
Higher or University Education	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	53	57
Secondary Education	1,572	1,427	1,344	1,617	1,366	1,074	1,669	1,783	749	12,601
Non-University Higher Education	428	491	494	654	444	380	519	554	274	4,238
Secondary Education	4	5	2	4	2	6	4	6	495	528
Early Childhood Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
Master's and Postgraduate Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
First cycle of Basic Education	1,722	1,602	1,434	1,432	1,214	945	1,364	1,637	824	12,174
Second cycle of Basic Education	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	0	219	232
Third cycle of Basic Education	1,778	1,497	1,374	1,295	1,058	938	1,439	1,584	995	11,958
None	441	377	334	343	234	200	347	389	249	2,914
Don't know	103	96	64	68	64	213	358	321	155	1,442
Data not provided	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	3	11
Total	6,155	5,628	5,173	5,552	4,485	3,834	5,812	6,412	4,208	47,259

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).



The data provided in Table 6 on the number of cases of care provided by ISDEMU in El Salvador to women who have faced gender-based violence, categorized according to the victim's registered profession, offer an interesting insight into the diversity of occupations of affected women and the importance of addressing gender-based violence in multiple professional contexts.

First, it is important to note that in most of the care cases, information about the victim's profession was not recorded or provided, which represents a significant number of cases (45,655 out of 47,259). This could indicate that many victims may not have shared their profession or that this information was not properly collected in the records.

In those where the victim's profession was recorded, different occupations are found, reflecting the diversity of the context of women affected by gender-based violence. Among the professions registered, bachelor's degrees in education, business administration, nursing, legal sciences, international marketing, among others, stand out. These data suggest that gender-based violence affects women from different professional backgrounds. In addition, they show the importance of improving data collection on the profession of victims to better understand the scope of GBV and the needs of these women in El Salvador.

Table 6. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, at the national level, by profession of the victim by year, 2015 to August 31, 2023

Profession of the victim	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Architecture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Doctor of Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Industrial Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	5
Bachelor of Business Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
Bachelor of Legal Sciences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	10
Bachelor of Public Accounting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Bachelor of Education	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	12
Bachelor of Education (Physical Education)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Bachelor of Science in Nursing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Bachelor of Arts in English Language	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Bachelor of Arts in International Marketing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Teachers in Basic Education (first and second cycles)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6

Profession of the victim	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
No	12	10	6	9	11	16	17	14	1315	1410
Other Profession	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	85	88
Data not provided	6,142	5,617	5,166	5,542	4,473	3,815	5,793	6,397	2,710	45,655
Total	6,155	5,628	5,173	5,552	4,485	3,834	5,812	6,412	4,208	47,259

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

4.1.2.3. Disability condition

The data in Table 7 related to the number of care cases provided by ISDEMU between 2015 and August 2023 to women who have faced gender-based violence and who also have one or more disabilities, provide valuable information on a particularly vulnerable group within the population of women affected by gender-based violence.

First, it is evident that women with physical disabilities account for most cases treated in this category, with 275 cases registered, followed by women with mental and sensory disabilities, with 87 and 67 cases registered respectively.

It is important to note that, although the number of cases in this population is relatively low compared to the total number of cases of gender-based violence attended, an upward trend has been observed in recent years. This could be due to increased recognition of the importance of addressing gender-based violence against women with disabilities and efforts to improve the accessibility of services.

These findings point to the importance of providing a comprehensive response that considers the specific needs of women with disabilities and ensuring that they have access to specialized services and support to address gender-based violence. They also reinforce the importance of continuing to raise awareness of gender-based violence among all segments of the population and promote measures to prevent and address it effectively.

Table 7. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence care served by ISDEMU, at the national level, who have one or more types of disability according to year, 2015 to August 31, 2023

Type of Disability	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Physics	29	23	21	25	19	23	45	53	37	275
Cognitive	7	1	8	2	4	4	4	12	3	45
Mental	18	6	8	12	2	8	10	12	11	87
Sensory	11	10	4	4	4	2	4	11	17	67
Total	65	40	41	43	29	37	63	88	68	474

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).



4.1.3. Characteristics of aggressors

The data in Table 8 on aggressors in cases of care provided by ISDEMU to women who have faced gender-based violence between 2015 and August 2023 provide information on the characteristics of these individuals and how they have varied over time.

Overall, a total of 46,105 aggressors were recorded throughout the period. These data have experienced fluctuations in recent years, with a downward trend from 2015 to 2017 (from 6,146 to 5,184 aggressors), followed by a slight increase in 2018 with 5,598 aggressors. Subsequently, a significant decrease is observed in 2020 with 3,703 aggressors, followed by an increase in 2021 (5,445) and 2022 (5,891). As of August 2023, 4,016 aggressors have been registered, which shows an upward trend.

As for the ages of the aggressors, it is observed that most of them are in the age ranges of 30-39 years, 40-49 years, and 20-29 years, with 12,858, 10,661 and 9,859 respectively. This suggests that perpetrators are both adults and youth but are also found in younger and older age groups. It is striking that there are aggressors in the age ranges of 0-9 years and 90-99 years, although in smaller numbers.

In 2,512 cases of women served, data on the age of the aggressors were not provided, which represents a challenge for the analysis and understanding of this specific aspect of gender-based violence.

This data on perpetrators underscores the importance of understanding the characteristics and trends of this group in the fight against gender-based violence. In addition, they highlight the need to improve data collection on perpetrators to address this problem more effectively in society.

Table 8. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, at the national level, by age range of the aggressor by year, 2015 to August 31, 2023

Age range of the aggressor	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
0 - 9 years	6	11	7	10	4	17	19	15	16	105
10 - 19 years old	220	189	186	165	146	101	176	175	154	1,512
20 - 29 years old	1,531	1,302	1,227	1,227	975	753	1,078	1,096	670	9,859
30 - 39 years	1,889	1,650	1,451	1,620	1,293	1,005	1,452	1,532	966	12,858
40 - 49 years old	1,356	1,325	1,225	1,345	1,063	854	1,289	1,372	832	10,661
50 -59 years	642	628	603	691	562	413	678	750	450	5,417
60 -69 years	283	270	248	251	195	173	290	331	244	2,285
70 - 79 years	85	76	66	76	68	61	101	105	74	712
80 -89 years	21	20	17	17	14	10	22	28	16	165
90 - 99 years	1	2	2	1		1	5	5	2	19
Data Not Provided	112	155	152	195	174	315	335	482	592	2,512
Total	6,146	5,628	5,184	5,598	4,494	3,703	5,445	5,891	4,016	46,105

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on:06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

Table 9 presents data on the educational level of aggressors, according to the number of cases of care provided by ISDEMU to women who have faced gender-based violence between 2015 and August 2023.

In general terms, it is observed that the highest records of the educational level of the aggressors correspond to high school, primary and secondary, with 10,209, 8,834 and 8,745 respectively. This suggests that perpetrators come from a variety of educational levels, but that those with basic levels of education (baccalaureate, primary, and secondary) are more common in cases served by ISDEMU. In addition, a significant number of cases were reported in which it was indicated that the educational level of the aggressors was not known (7,967), which may reflect a lack of information or a lack of communication on the part of the victims.

To a lesser extent, there are aggressors with a technical level (3,926) and none (2,366); The latter suggests that some offenders may not have completed their formal education or have lower levels of education. On the other hand, lower numbers were recorded for higher education levels, such as university, doctorate, and master's degrees, indicating that these educational levels are less common among aggressors in the cases attended by ISDEMU.

This information highlights that, even though the educational level of most offenders is low, there are also aggressors with higher levels of education. In this sense, it is suggested to deepen the study on how educational level can be related to gender-based violence. It also highlights the need to collect more accurate information on the educational level of perpetrators to better understand this aspect of gender-based violence and to design appropriate prevention and support strategies.

Table 9. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, at the national level, by educational level of the aggressor by year, 2015 to August 31, 2023

The abuser's level of education	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Doctorate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Secondary Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	344
Early Childhood Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
Higher Education does not										
University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	47
Technical Education										
University & Undergraduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	75
Master's and Postgraduate Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Primary	1,307	1,156	1,042	1,045	870	644	961	1,083	726	8,834
High school	1,428	1,183	1,049	1,080	831	648	1,000	946	580	8,745
High school	1,382	1,235	1,220	1,346	1,162	824	1,280	1,254	506	10,209
Technician	449	546	488	626	447	319	434	420	197	3,926



The abuser's level of education	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Student	92	123	117	121	76	53	85	86	54	807
None	334	308	326	297	221	154	221	211	294	2,366
Don't know	909	894	781	905	689	677	1,086	1,181	845	7,967
Data not provided	245	183	161	178	198	384	378	710	325	2,762
Total	6,146	5,628	5,184	5,598	4,494	3,703	5,445	5,891	4,016	46,105

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

The data in Table 10 show the profession of the aggressors registered in the cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU to between 2015 and August 2023.

First, it is important to note that in most cases (44,476 out of 46,105) the aggressor's profession was not recorded, which represents a challenge to understand the occupational profile of the perpetrators and to design specific prevention and support strategies.

In addition, a significant number indicated that the aggressors had no profession (1,424) or were categorized as "another profession" (90), which could reflect a lack of information or a lack of knowledge about the occupation of these individuals.

Among the occupations of the aggressors that were registered, a diversity of occupations is observed, but in very low numbers. Professions with bachelor's degrees in education, nursing, legal sciences, and business administration are the most common in this category. This suggests that aggressors come from various professional fields, making it difficult to identify specific patterns.

It is relevant to note that the aggressors' profession data was mainly recorded so far in 2023, which could indicate a more recent effort by ISDEMU to collect this information. Therefore, the data on the profession of perpetrators underscore the importance of improving the collection of information on this aspect to better understand the profile of perpetrators and design more effective prevention and support strategies in the fight against gender-based violence in El Salvador.

Table 10. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, at the national level, by profession of the aggressor by year, 2015 to August 31, 2023

Profession of the aggressor	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Architecture	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Doctor of Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Industrial Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	7
Bachelor of Business Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Bachelor of Legal Sciences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	12
Bachelor of Public Accounting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3



Profession of the aggressor	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Bachelor of Education	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	13
Bachelor of Science in Nursing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
Bachelor of Arts in English Language	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7
Bachelor of Arts in International Marketing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Teachers in Basic Education (first and baccalaureate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Mathematics Teaching Staff (Third Cycle and Baccalaureate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
No	9	10	6	9	10	16	17	14	1,333	1,424
Other Profession	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	88	90
Data not provided	6,136	5,617	5,177	5,588	4,483	3,685	5,426	5,876	2,488	44,476
Total	6,146	5,628	5,184	5,598	4,494	3,703	5,445	5,891	4,016	46,105

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

4.1.4. Type of relationship between victims and aggressors

The data in Table 11 on the number of cases of care provided by ISDEMU to women who have faced gender-based violence, categorized by type of relationship between the victim and the aggressor, provide a revealing view of the dynamics of violence in different relational contexts.

In the first place, it should be noted that most of the cases of attention are related to victims who had a relationship with the aggressor, either as a husband, ex-cohabitant, or cohabitant, representing a total of 30,949 cases. This shows that gender-based violence occurs mostly within relationships between partners and ex-partners.

In second place, there are cases in which the relationship is of the "other" type, with 3,780 cases. This suggests that gender-based violence can occur in a variety of relational contexts beyond couples, including family, work, or social relationships.

In terms of family relationships, it is observed that there are aggressors who are fathers, brothers, stepfathers, and children of women. These data indicate that gender-based violence affects women in their own homes and families, underscoring the need to address the problem in the private space, at the intra-family level. It is also relevant to mention that cases of gender-based violence are recorded in work contexts, by co-workers and bosses, which highlights the importance of creating safe work environments free of this type of violence.

Therefore, these data highlight that gender-based violence can occur in a variety of relationships and contexts and underscore the need to address the problem at multiple levels, especially in the



domestic environment, with couples and families, as well as in the workplace. They also highlight the importance of raising awareness of gender-based violence in all spaces and promoting prevention and appropriate support.

Table 11. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, at the national level, by type of relationship of the victim by year, 2015 to August 31, 2023

Relationship with the victim	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Husband	1,687	1,622	1,409	1,541	1,280	855	1,196	1,205	797	11,592
Former cohabitant	1,605	1,311	1,273	1,445	1,151	962	1,381	1,456	950	11,534
Cohabitant	1,289	1,205	1,039	927	746	593	713	779	532	7,823
Other	333	366	325	427	329	348	599	673	380	3,780
Father	90	72	74	84	95	101	216	316	209	1,257
Ex-boyfriend	116	94	118	121	83	75	101	122	86	916
Ex-husband	114	113	103	110	79	63	119	120	81	902
Groom	144	109	116	94	59	40	91	111	79	843
Chief	59	83	92	114	88	67	65	80	51	699
Brother	93	58	55	72	67	77	89	95	77	683
Stepfather	62	45	56	57	45	60	79	114	77	595
Companion of work	35	49	53	109	58	50	56	68	47	525
Son	63	58	46	47	44	45	73	63	45	484
Friend	44	47	48	54	45	33	67	65	31	434
Total	6,146	5,628	5,184	5,598	4,494	3,703	5,445	5,891	4,016	46,105

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

4.1.5. Location of acts of violence against women

The data in Table 12 on the place where cases of gender-based violence attended by ISDEMU occurred in El Salvador between 2015 and August 2023 provide fundamental information on the contexts in which this violence occurs most frequently.

In the first place, it is highlighted that the highest records of acts of gender-based violence against women occurred in the domestic environment. The victim's home, the victim's/abuser's home, and the abuser's home are the most common locations, with 15,057, 9,879, and 5,537 cases respectively. This indicates that most of the acts of gender-based violence occur within the home, in the private space, within the framework of couple relationships and/or family and domestic relationships.

In addition, it is noted that other places where cases were recorded include the home of a relative of the victim, the home of a relative of the aggressor, the street and place of work of the victim and, to a lesser extent, the house of a friend, an unknown house, the house of a neighbor, a school,

the offender's place of work, and unknown locations. These places underscore that gender-based violence can occur in a variety of contexts, both private and public.

It is important to mention that in 1,404 cases, no information was provided about the place where the act of violence occurred, highlighting the need for improved data collection for a more complete understanding of this problem.

These data highlight that gender-based violence manifests itself in various settings, especially in the domestic and family sphere, especially in the victim's home. This underscores the need to focus protection strategies for women in the private sphere, as well as to collect accurate information on the place where these events occur to develop effective prevention and support strategies.

Table 12. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, at the national level, by place of the event by year, 2015 to August 31, 2023

Place of occurrence	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Street	226	226	172	204	152	143	237	284	204	1,848
Friend's house	77	51	64	67	65	39	83	68	36	550
Home of a family member of the aggressor	416	415	361	408	352	257	395	370	274	3,248
Home of victim's family member	529	480	448	555	447	419	628	778	541	4,825
Victim's home	1,787	1,761	1,591	1,688	1,348	1,336	1,912	2,213	1,421	15,057
Neighbor's house	24	24	33	26	22	18	32	33	24	236
Victim/Abuser's Home	1,707	1,411	1,148	1,119	941	722	931	1,090	810	9,879
Abuser's house	819	747	728	680	568	420	635	598	342	5,537
Unknown House	28	26	28	35	25	14	45	48	28	277
School	9	18	12	22	21	3	21	20	47	173
Unknown	10	12	13	6	14	7	18	29	15	124
Victim's Workplace	118	172	185	258	166	148	169	188	149	1,553
Offender's place of work	18	22	28	31	23	17	21	31	11	202
Not applicable	29	26	40	88	66	52	102	120	61	584
Data not provided	160	77	115	137	92	110	367	267	79	1,404
Other	198	160	207	228	183	129	216	275	166	1,762
Total	6,155	5,628	5,173	5,552	4,485	3,834	5,812	6,412	4,208	47,259

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

4.2. Data on cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, in the 21 municipalities of the LibRES project, between 2015 and August 2023

This section includes data on cases of care for women who have faced gender-based violence in the 21 municipalities of the LibRES project, by age range and type of violence.



4.2.1. Characterization of cases of women victims of gender-based violence served, according to age ranges, in the 21 municipalities of the LibrES project (2015 - August 2023)

This section presents data on the number of women victims of gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, by municipality of the LibrES project, for each year from 2015 to August 2023.

In 2015, ISDEMU registered a total of 2,366 cases of women facing gender-based violence in the municipalities of the LibrES project. When analyzing these data by age ranges, revealing trends are observed that offer a detailed view of which age groups are most vulnerable to this problem. (see Table 13).

The data on the cases of care for women who have faced gender-based violence, attended by ISDEMU in that year, show considerable variability between the different municipalities: San Miguel, Santa Ana, San Salvador, Colón, Soyapango and San Martín register significantly high figures, while Chiltiupán, Metapán, Sesori, San Luis la Reina, Ciudad Barrios and Candelaria de la Frontera present much lower numbers.

The municipalities with the highest number of cases are San Miguel (731 cases), followed by Santa Ana (346 cases) and San Salvador (239). This high number may be indicative of multiple factors, such as a high population density, a greater awareness and willingness to report cases of violence, or an effectively higher prevalence of gender-based violence. Colón (255 cases), Soyapango (214 cases) and Ilopango (119 cases) also stand out. Although the numbers are lower compared to San Miguel, they are still considerable and require adequate attention and resources to address this problem.

On the other hand, the municipalities with the lowest number of cases are: Chiltiupán (1 case), Sesori (4 cases) and San Luis la Reina (2 cases). These small numbers could suggest a lower incidence of gender-based violence, but they could also be indicative of barriers in accessing support services or lack of awareness about the availability of such services. In the case of Chiltiupán, the only case is striking and could be due to underreporting or a culture of underreporting rather than a real absence of this type of violence. It is followed by Ciudad Barrios (15 cases) and Metapán (16 cases); Although they have more cases than the municipalities mentioned above, their numbers are still relatively low.

The age ranges with the highest number of visits in 2015 were between 20 and 29 years old, with 732 cases, and those between 30 and 39 years old, with 720 cases. This suggests that women in their early and middle adulthood are the most affected by situations of gender-based violence or are the ones who have the resources and information necessary to access care services. This shows that these groups, which are at a crucial stage of employment, family, and social establishment, face a high vulnerability to this type of aggression. On the other hand, the 40-49 age range recorded 407 cases, followed by the 10-19-year-old range with 256 cases, and the 50-59-year-old range with 172 cases.

However, at the extremes of life, cases of attention decline considerably. Women between 60 and 69 years old had 54 cases, those between 70 and 79 years only 12, and the age range between 0 and 9 years had 3 cases, which may indicate an underreporting in this age range. For the 90-99 age range, no cases were recorded, which could be influenced by the size of the population in that age group or by the lack of reporting in that group.

Table 13. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, by municipality of residence of the victim and by age range of the victim in 2015

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Victim's Age Range											Total	
		0 - 9 years old	10 - 19 years old	20 - 29 years old	30 - 39 years old	40 - 49 years old	50 - 59 years old	60 - 69 years old	70 - 79 years old	80 - 89 years old	90 - 99 years old	No data		
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Colón	0	15	89	90	33	17	6	3	1	0	1	255	
	La Libertad	0	3	3	2	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	17	
	Santa Tecla	0	5	15	19	20	9	0	0	0	0	3	71	
	Total	0	24	107	111	59	29	6	3	1	0	4	344	
San Miguel	Chinameca	0	5	9	8	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	33	
	Chirilagua	0	8	9	9	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	33	
	Ciudad Barrios	0	2	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
	San Luis de la Reina	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	San Miguel	0	122	227	202	115	39	19	5	1	0	1	731	
	Sesori	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Total	0	137	253	227	129	46	19	5	1	0	1	818		
San Salvador	Apopa	0	3	20	24	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	64	
	Ciudad Delgado	0	2	24	19	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	54	
	Ilopango	0	13	40	37	17	8	3	0	0	0	1	119	
	San Marcos	0	3	12	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	25	
	San Salvador	1	8	68	68	59	26	8	1	0	0	0	239	
	Soyapango	2	16	56	69	46	18	5	1	0	0	1	214	
	Total	3	45	220	221	143	62	17	2	0	0	2	715	
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	0	3	6	9	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	29	
	Chalchuapa	0	10	18	18	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	55	
	Metapan	0	0	7	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	16	
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	0	4	9	23	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	43	
	Santa Ana	0	33	112	107	55	30	6	2	0	0	1	346	
	Total	0	50	152	161	76	35	12	2	0	0	1	489	
Total	3	256	732	720	407	172	54	12	2	0	8	2,366		

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

In 2016, ISDEMU reported a total of 2,168 cases of care for women who faced gender-based violence. This data, disaggregated by municipalities and age ranges, provides important trends in the geographical and demographic distribution of gender-based violence in that year. Specific details can be found in Table 14.



The municipalities with the highest number of cases show a worrying distribution. San Miguel tops the list with 641 cases, suggesting that this municipality is an important focus of this problem, either because of its population density or because of socioeconomic or cultural factors. Behind San Miguel, Santa Ana reported 310 cases, San Salvador 231, Colón 245 and Soyapango 180. These figures mark these urban centers as priority points of attention in intervention strategies.

On the other hand, there are municipalities with lower cases registered. It is notable that Chiltiupán did not present any cases, although this could hint at underreporting or possible reluctance to report incidents. Municipalities such as Metapán, Sesori, San Luis la Reina, Ciudad Barrios and Candelaria de la Frontera presented less than 25 cases each, indicating lower figures compared to the previously mentioned municipalities.

When analyzing violence by age range, it is observed that women in their early and middle adult stage (20-29 years old with 641 cases and 30-39 years old with 647 cases) are the most affected. On the other hand, the 40-49-year-old range presented 407 cases, followed by adolescents aged 10-19 years with 230 cases and women aged 50-59 years with 162 cases. It is worrisome to note that even girls aged 0-9 reported 6 cases. However, cases decrease in the ranges above 60 years, and it is noteworthy that there were no records in the range of 90-99 years.

Table 14. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, by municipality of residence of the victim and by age range of the victim in 2016

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Victim's Age Range											Total
		0 - 9 years old	10 - 19 years old	20 - 29 years old	30 - 39 years old	40 - 49 years old	50 - 59 years old	60 - 69 years old	70 - 79 years old	80 - 89 years old	90 - 99 years old	No data	
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Colón	0	23	80	79	41	16	2	1	1	0	2	245
	La Libertad	0	1	7	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	17
	Santa Tecla	0	1	15	16	7	9	2	3	0	0	0	53
	Total	0	25	102	97	51	27	6	4	1	0	2	315
San Miguel	Chinameca	0	2	11	7	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	25
	Chirilagua	0	6	10	8	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	32
	Ciudad Barrios	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	San Luis de la Reina	0	1	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
	San Miguel	4	120	201	184	96	26	8	1	0	0	1	641
	Sesori	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Total	5	131	232	208	104	34	9	1	1	0	1	726
San Salvador	Apopa	0	2	8	17	14	3	1	0	0	0	1	46
	Ciudad Delgado	0	3	17	11	11	4	3	1	0	0	0	50
	Ilopango	0	8	20	23	21	9	2	0	0	0	0	83
	San Marcos	0	0	11	8	14	4	1	0	0	0	1	39
	San Salvador	0	5	44	77	62	27	14	1	0	0	1	231
	Soyapango	1	14	51	51	28	25	6	3	1	0	0	180
	Total	1	32	151	187	150	72	27	5	1	0	3	629

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Victim's Age Range											Total
		0 - 9 years old	10 - 19 years old	20 - 29 years old	30 - 39 years old	40 - 49 years old	50 - 59 years old	60 - 69 years old	70 - 79 years old	80 - 89 years old	90 - 99 years old	No data	
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	0	2	7	4	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	22
	Chalchuapa	0	6	11	15	9	6	2	0	0	0	1	50
	Metapán	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	0	2	10	9	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	32
	Santa Ana	0	28	97	98	59	20	6	2	0	0	0	310
	Total	0	42	156	155	102	29	11	2	0	0	1	498
Total	6	230	641	647	407	162	53	12	3	0	7	2,168	

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

In 2017, ISDEMU reported a total of 2,033 cases of care for women who faced gender-based violence. These data, disaggregated by municipalities and age ranges, offer a valuable perspective on the distribution and characteristics of gender-based violence during that year. Detailed figures are available in Table 15.

As for the distribution by municipalities, San Miguel continues to top the list with 656 reported cases. It is followed by Santa Ana with 267 cases, San Salvador with 224, Colón with 247 and Soyapango with 176. These figures suggest that, as in previous years, these municipalities have a high incidence of gender-based violence.

On the other hand, there are municipalities with a significantly lower incidence. Chiltiupán reported 4 cases, Metapán 18 and Sesori 6. While these numbers may reflect a lower incidence, they may also indicate differences in the reporting or recognition of these cases. Other municipalities, such as San Luis la Reina, Ciudad Barrios, Chinameca, San Marcos, and La Libertad, also showed reduced numbers, suggesting possible regional differences in the prevalence of gender-based violence.

When disaggregating the data by age ranges, it is evident that young and adult women are the most affected. The 20-29 and 30-39 age groups reported 585 and 606 cases respectively. These numbers could be linked to greater visibility and social activity of these women, as well as to specific situations of vulnerability. The 40-49 age group registered 399 cases, adolescents aged 10-19 years 218 cases, and women aged 50-59 157 cases. As for the older age groups, a decreasing incidence is observed: 43 cases in 60-69 years, 13 in 70-79 years and only 2 in 80-89 years. Of particular concern is the recorded 7 cases in girls under 9 years of age, underlining the importance of addressing gender-based violence from an early age. Finally, it is relevant to mention that no cases were recorded in the 90-99 age range.



Table 15. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, by municipality of residence of the victim and by age range of the victim in 2017

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Victim's Age Range											Total
		0 - 9 years old	10 - 19 years old	20 - 29 years old	30 - 39 years old	40 - 49 years old	50 - 59 years old	60 - 69 years old	70 - 79 years old	80 - 89 years old	90 - 99 years old	No data	
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Colón	0	24	78	81	46	11	4	0	1	0	2	247
	La Libertad	0	0	4	8	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	21
	Santa Tecla	0	1	12	15	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	50
	Total	0	26	94	106	65	23	5	0	1	0	2	322
San Miguel	Chinameca	0	3	7	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
	Chirilagua	0	6	6	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	24
	Ciudad Barrios	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
	San Luis de la Reina	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	San Miguel	4	116	212	167	101	39	11	5	0	0	1	656
	Sesori	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Total	4	126	229	184	110	44	11	5	0	0	1	714
San Salvador	Apopa	0	2	19	24	15	5	1	0	0	0	0	66
	Ciudad Delgado	0	3	20	20	12	6	0	1	0	0	0	62
	Ilopango	0	5	23	21	13	6	2	1	0	0	0	71
	San Marcos	0	0	5	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	San Salvador	1	12	44	68	58	25	12	4	0	0	0	224
	Soyapango	2	13	42	59	33	18	8	0	1	0	0	176
	Total	3	35	153	197	138	60	23	6	1	0	0	616
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	0	5	4	7	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	24
	Chalchuapa	0	3	12	14	10	7	1	1	0	0	0	48
	Metapan	0	0	6	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	18
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	0	2	8	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
	Santa Ana	0	21	79	84	61	18	3	1	0	0	0	267
	Total	0	31	109	119	86	30	4	2	0	0	0	381
Total	7	218	585	606	399	157	43	13	2	0	3	2,033	

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

In 2018, fluctuations were observed in the care of women victims of gender-based violence compared to previous years. The data provides a detailed overview of the panorama of gender-based violence in different municipalities and age ranges, as can be seen in Table 16.

When it comes to the municipalities with the highest number of cases, San Miguel topped the list with 742 cases, which represents an increase compared to previous years. San Salvador also showed a notable increase, reaching 337 cases. These municipalities were followed by Santa Ana with 239 cases, Colón with 244 and Soyapango with 205.

At the opposite extreme, there are municipalities with much lower figures. For example, Chiltiupán and San Luis la Reina reported only one case each. Others, such as Metapán, Sesori, Ciudad Barrios and La Libertad, also presented reduced figures, which could indicate a lower prevalence or perhaps obstacles in the reporting of these incidents.

When analysing gender-based violence by age range, it is found that women between 20 and 39 years old continue to be the most affected group, with 647 cases in the 20-29 age range and 683 in the 30-39 age range. The intermediate ages, specifically 40-49 years and 10-19 years, also registered high numbers, with 457 and 201 cases, respectively. Women aged 50-59 were not exempt, reporting 192 cases. However, the oldest and youngest ages had lower figures: 56 cases for 60-69 years, 13 for 70-79, only 2 for 80-89 and 8 cases in the 0-9 age range. Consistent with previous years, there were no records for the 90-99 age group.

In summary, the year 2018 revealed consistent patterns in terms of areas and ages most affected by gender-based violence. However, there were also significant changes in some regions. To understand these data, it is essential to consider the context of government actions, prevention programs, awareness campaigns, and other socioeconomic factors that may influence these figures.

Table 16. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence care served by ISDEMU, by municipality of residence of the victim and by age range of the victim in 2018

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Victim's Age Range											Total	
		0 - 9 years old	10 - 19 years old	20 - 29 years old	30 - 39 years old	40 - 49 years old	50 - 59 years old	60 - 69 years old	70 - 79 years old	80 - 89 years old	90 - 99 years old	No data		
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Colón	0	16	80	86	38	17	5	2	0	0	0	0	244
	La Libertad	0	1	4	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
	Santa Tecla	0	1	16	15	21	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	61
	Total	0	18	100	105	62	20	10	2	0	0	0	1	318
San Miguel	Chinameca	1	3	12	8	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	32
	Chirilagua	0	12	6	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
	Ciudad Barrios	0	3	4	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	San Luis de la Reina	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	San Miguel	6	109	242	187	131	44	17	5	0	0	1	742	
	Sesori	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	7	128	265	204	141	53	18	5	0	0	1	822		
San Salvador	Apopa	0	4	8	19	23	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	67
	Ciudad Delgado	0	4	19	24	11	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	63
	Ilopango	0	6	17	18	19	6	0	0	0	0	1	67	
	San Marcos	0	0	12	11	10	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	39
	San Salvador	0	11	81	108	79	43	8	3	2	0	2	337	
	Soyapango	0	13	50	64	45	26	5	2	0	0	0	0	205
	Total	0	38	187	244	187	94	18	5	2	0	3	778	



Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Victim's Age Range											Total
		0 - 9 years old	10 - 19 years old	20 - 29 years old	30 - 39 years old	40 - 49 years old	50 - 59 years old	60 - 69 years old	70 - 79 years old	80 - 89 years old	90 - 99 years old	No data	
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	0	3	4	19	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	29
	Chalchuapa	0	2	16	15	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	39
	Metapan	0	0	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	0	1	7	10	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	29
	Santa Ana	1	11	64	82	49	21	9	1	0	0	1	239
	Total	1	17	95	130	67	25	10	1	0	0	1	347
Total	8	201	647	683	457	192	56	13	2	0	6	2,265	

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMPEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

The year 2019 revealed an interesting trend in gender-based violence in different municipalities and age ranges, as reflected in the data presented in Table 17. Overall, a total of 1,923 cases of victims of gender-based violence were reported that year.

Regarding the municipalities with the highest number of cases, San Miguel continued to lead, although with a slight decrease compared to the previous year, reporting 590 cases. San Salvador saw a slight reduction to 305 cases, and Santa Ana saw a notable decrease to 210 cases. On the other hand, Colón increased its numbers to 267 cases and Soyapango showed a decrease to 141 cases.

As for the municipalities with the lowest number of cases, Chilitupán, Metapán, Sesori, Ciudad Barrios, San Luis la Reina, Candelaria de la Frontera, and La Libertad reported very low figures, with numbers ranging from 1 to 10 cases. This may be indicative of a low prevalence of reported cases or difficulties in accessing care services.

When looking at age ranges, the 20-39 age segment continues to be the most affected, with 569 cases in the 20-29 age range and 568 in the 30-39 age range. These figures suggest a continuing vulnerability of young and adult women. The 40-49 age range reported 366 cases, maintaining a significant but lower number compared to younger groups. With 181 cases, the 10-19 age range reflects a constant concern about gender-based violence in adolescents and young people. Women aged 50-59 reported 161 cases, indicating that middle-aged women are also susceptible to this problem. The numbers decreased in the older age groups: 45 cases for 60-69 years, 14 for 70-79 years, 2 for 80-89 years, and 7 cases for the 0-9 age group. As in previous years, there were no records for the 90-99 age range.

In summary, although 2019 saw a decrease in the total number of cases of care for women victims of gender-based violence, the patterns in terms of the most affected municipalities and the most vulnerable age ranges remained relatively constant.

Table 17. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, by municipality of residence of the victim and by age range of the victim in 2019

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Victim's Age Range											Total
		0 - 9 years old	10 - 19 years old	20 - 29 years old	30 - 39 years old	40 - 49 years old	50 - 59 years old	60 - 69 years old	70 - 79 years old	80 - 89 years old	90 - 99 years old	No data	
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Colón	0	34	86	83	42	17	1	2	0	0	2	267
	La Libertad	0	0	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
	Santa Tecla	0	0	7	17	14	3	2	0	0	0	0	43
	Total	0	34	99	105	57	20	4	2	0	0	2	323
San Miguel	Chinameca	0	2	11	8	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	27
	Chirilagua	0	3	13	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	25
	Ciudad Barrios	0	2	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
	San Luis de la Reina	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	San Miguel	3	99	195	138	100	39	12	3	1	0	0	590
	Sesori	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	3	107	225	154	108	43	13	3	1	0	0	657
San Salvador	Apopa	1	5	13	20	10	9	0	0	0	0	1	59
	Ciudad Delgado	1	0	13	20	13	6	2	0	0	0	0	55
	Ilopango	0	5	12	26	19	4	3	2	0	0	2	73
	San Marcos	0	1	7	10	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	31
	San Salvador	0	8	72	102	69	39	11	3	1	0	0	305
	Soyapango	2	5	43	45	28	10	4	3	0	0	1	141
	Total	4	24	160	223	149	70	21	8	1	0	4	664
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	0	0	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Chalchuapa	0	3	5	11	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	29
	Metapan	0	0	3	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	0	1	8	7	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	22
	Santa Ana	0	12	65	66	40	18	6	0	0	0	3	210
	Total	0	16	85	86	52	28	7	1	0	0	4	279
Total	7	181	569	568	366	161	45	14	2	0	10	1,923	

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

The year 2020 was marked by unique challenges and dynamics, especially in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. This extraordinary context could have had an impact on patterns of gender-based violence and women's ability to seek help, as reflected in Table 18. This year, a total of 1,467 cases of gender-based violence were registered in the 21 municipalities of the LibRES project.

In relation to the municipalities with the most cases of attention, San Miguel with 431, San Salvador with 259, Santa Ana with 153, Soyapango with 137 and Colón with 117 led the figures. Even though there was an overall decrease compared to previous years, these municipalities continue to be hotbeds of concern.



On the other hand, in the municipalities with the lowest number of care cases, Chiltiupán and Sesori did not report any cases. Municipalities such as Metapán, Ciudad Barrios, San Luis la Reina, Chirilagua, Chinameca, Candelaria de la Frontera and La Libertad showed very low figures. This could be related to lower incidence rates or barriers to reporting and accessing care services.

In terms of age ranges, the 20-29 years (434 cases) and 30-39 years (402 cases) groups persist as the most affected. This could reflect age-related vulnerabilities. The 40-49 age group reported 281 cases, showing a decrease from previous years. Young people between 10-19 years old had 139 cases, a figure that suggests an impact from mobility restrictions and confinement. Women aged 50-59 reported 119 cases. Finally, the numbers remain low in the older age group, with 47 cases for 60-69 years, 13 for 70-79 years, 3 for 80-89 years and 12 cases for the 0-9 age group. Surprisingly, in the 90-99 age range, one case was recorded.

It is crucial to highlight the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on this data. Lockdown measures and mobility restrictions may have limited women's ability to seek help or report. However, the initial data in this report on the total number of cases handled nationwide by ISDEMU suggests an increase compared to 2019, highlighting the need for a more in-depth analysis.

Table 18. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, by municipality of residence of the victim and by age range of the victim in 2020

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Victim's Age Range											Total	
		0 - 9 years old	10 - 19 years old	20 - 29 years old	30 - 39 years old	40 - 49 years old	50 - 59 years old	60 - 69 years old	70 - 79 years old	80 - 89 years old	90 - 99 years old	No data		
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Colón	0	5	39	43	24	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	117
	La Libertad	0	0	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Santa Tecla	0	3	16	10	14	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	47
	Total	0	8	56	57	39	9	1	0	1	0	1	0	172
San Miguel	Chinameca	0	1	4	6	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
	Chirilagua	0	0	4	6	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
	Ciudad Barrios	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
	San Luis de la Reina	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	San Miguel	8	74	130	102	70	25	16	6	0	0	0	0	431
	Sesori	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	75	141	118	77	28	17	9	0	0	0	0	473	
San Salvador	Apopa	0	3	10	14	8	3	0	0	0	0	1	39	
	Ciudad Delgado	0	2	15	21	9	6	2	1	0	0	2	58	
	Ilopango	0	9	18	18	12	8	5	1	0	0	0	71	
	San Marcos	0	0	7	11	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	29	
	San Salvador	2	18	71	67	52	27	9	2	2	1	8	259	
	Soyapango	1	10	33	34	29	21	6	0	0	0	3	137	
	Total	3	42	154	165	119	67	22	4	2	1	14	593	

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Victim's Age Range											Total
		0 - 9 years old	10 - 19 years old	20 - 29 years old	30 - 39 years old	40 - 49 years old	50 - 59 years old	60 - 69 years old	70 - 79 years old	80 - 89 years old	90 - 99 years old	No data	
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	0	1	4	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	16
	Chalchuapa	0	2	6	10	9	1	3	0	0	0	0	31
	Metapan	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	0	0	10	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
	Santa Ana	1	10	60	36	28	14	4	0	0	0	0	153
	Total	1	14	83	62	46	15	7	0	0	0	1	229
Total		12	139	434	402	281	119	47	13	3	1	16	1,467

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

The year 2021 showed a recovery in the number of cases reported by ISDEMU compared to 2020, but still with specific characteristics that require a thorough analysis, as illustrated in Table 19. This year, a total of 2,070 cases of victims of gender-based violence were reported in these municipalities.

In the municipalities with the highest number of cases, San Miguel stood out with 731 reports, followed by Santa Ana with 252, San Salvador with 231, Colón with 204 and Soyapango with 156. Over time, these municipalities have established a pattern by being consistently identified as hotspots in the problem of gender-based violence.

On the other hand, as for the municipalities with the fewest cases of care, Chiltiupán and San Luis la Reina reported 3 and 5 cases respectively. Other municipalities, such as Metapán, Sesori, Ciudad Barrios, Candelaria de la Frontera and La Libertad presented figures in a range between 7 and 16 cases. These numbers may be indicative of lower rates of violence, or they may reflect difficulties in reporting or accessing services.

Regarding the age ranges, the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups, with 582 and 577 cases respectively, continue to lead as the most affected. The 40-49 age group reported 364 cases, and a considerable increase was observed in the 10-19 age group, reaching 243 cases. The 50-59 age group showed 200 cases, reflecting a slight growth from the previous year. As for people over 60 years of age, there was an increase in the 60-69 age group with 72 cases, while records remained low for older ages and for girls under 10 years of age. It is relevant to mention that there were no records for the 90-99 age range.

Overall, 2021 saw an increase in registrations relative to 2020. This could be associated with a greater willingness to report incidents or an increase in the incidence of cases. Likewise, the relaxation of confinement measures could have had an impact on improving access to services this year.



Table 19. Number of cases of to women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, by municipality of residence of the victim and by age range of the victim in 2021

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Victim's Age Range											Total
		0 - 9 years old	10 - 19 years old	20 - 29 years old	30 - 39 years old	40 - 49 years old	50 - 59 years old	60 - 69 years old	70 - 79 years old	80 - 89 years old	90 - 99 years old	No data	
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Colón	0	19	61	64	37	12	7	1	1	0	2	204
	La Libertad	0	2	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Santa Tecla	0	3	15	21	12	8	1	2	0	0	2	64
	Total	0	24	81	96	50	20	8	3	1	0	4	287
San Miguel	Chinameca	0	3	7	10	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	28
	Chirilagua	0	4	11	6	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	30
	Ciudad Barrios	0	3	2	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	16
	San Luis de la Reina	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
	San Miguel	6	139	214	175	112	54	27	4	0	0	0	731
	Sesori	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Total	6	149	237	200	128	64	29	4	0	0	0	817
San Salvador	Apopa	0	6	12	17	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	51
	Ciudad Delgado	1	3	12	12	16	7	2	1	0	0	1	55
	Ilopango	1	8	21	22	12	12	4	0	0	0	2	82
	San Marcos	0	3	8	13	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	34
	San Salvador	2	18	58	67	44	32	8	0	0	0	2	231
	Soyapango	1	8	38	51	25	24	7	2	0	0	0	156
	Total	5	46	149	182	109	85	25	3	0	0	5	609
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	0	1	7	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Chalchuapa	0	1	19	14	2	5	4	0	0	0	0	45
	Metapan	0	1	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	0	3	5	8	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	32
	Santa Ana	0	18	81	69	54	23	6	0	0	0	1	252
	Total	0	24	115	99	77	31	10	0	0	0	1	357
Total	11	243	582	577	364	200	72	10	1	0	10	2,070	

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

The year 2022 marks an evolution in the data compared to the previous year. Not only do they provide a perspective on the incidence of violence against women, but they also point to geographic and demographic areas of interest, as can be seen in Table 20. This year, a total of 2,132 cases of victims of gender-based violence were registered in these municipalities.

Within the municipalities with a high number of cases, San Miguel stands out as a point of attention with 662 records, although showing a decrease compared to 2021. On the other hand, Santa Ana and Colón saw an increase in their numbers, reporting 304 and 274 cases respectively. Meanwhile, San Salvador and Soyapango maintained similar numbers to the previous year, with 230 and 153 cases.

In contrast, municipalities such as Chiltiupán and San Luis la Reina showed low numbers, with 5 and 3 cases respectively. However, the increase experienced by La Libertad is remarkable, reaching 31 cases, contrasting with its previous position among the municipalities with the fewest registrations.

In terms of age ranges, the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups continue to be the most affected, with 602 and 578 cases respectively, maintaining stability in relation to 2021. The 10-19 age group showed a significant increase, reaching 260 cases, indicating the need for specialized care. On the other hand, the 40-49 age range reported 361 cases, showing a slight decrease. The 50-59 age group also saw a reduction with 196 cases. People over 60 years of age continue to have low incidence, although the 70-79 age segment showed notable growth with 25 cases. The increase in the 0-9 age group, with 36 cases, is worrying. No cases were reported in the 90-99 age range.

This means that 2022 reflected a small increase in total registrations compared to the previous year. While certain regions maintained or decreased their numbers, others experienced significant increases.

Table 20. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, by municipality of residence of the victim and by age range of the victim in 2022

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Victim's Age Range											Total	
		0 - 9 years old	10 - 19 years old	20 - 29 years old	30 - 39 years old	40 - 49 years old	50 - 59 years old	60 - 69 years old	70 - 79 years old	80 - 89 years old	90 - 99 years old	No data		
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Colón	6	37	85	72	44	17	7	3	1	0	2	274	
	La Libertad	0	2	8	12	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	31	
	Santa Tecla	1	5	21	19	20	10	4	2	0	0	1	83	
	Total	7	46	116	103	73	27	12	5	1	0	3	393	
San Miguel	Chinameca	0	1	13	8	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	31	
	Chirilagua	0	7	9	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	24	
	Ciudad Barrios	0	2	3	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	
	San Luis de la Reina	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	
	San Miguel	22	114	180	174	98	55	14	5	0	0	0	662	
	Sesori	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	Total	22	126	205	196	104	61	16	5	0	0	0	735	
San Salvador	Apopa	1	4	16	12	13	3	2	0	0	0	0	51	
	Ciudad Delgado	2	0	10	15	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	43	
	Ilopango	0	13	19	26	14	3	5	2	0	0	0	82	
	San Marcos	0	1	4	15	4	7	1	0	0	0	0	32	
	San Salvador	2	24	63	54	40	32	8	5	1	0	1	230	
	Soyapango	2	13	47	37	26	15	7	3	1	0	2	153	
	Total	7	55	159	159	105	66	24	11	2	0	3	591	



Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Victim's Age Range											Total
		0 - 9 years old	10 - 19 years old	20 - 29 years old	30 - 39 years old	40 - 49 years old	50 - 59 years old	60 - 69 years old	70 - 79 years old	80 - 89 years old	90 - 99 years old	No data	
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	0	1	3	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	13
	Chalchuapa	0	2	11	11	9	7	1	0	0	0	0	41
	Metapan	0	0	7	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	17
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	0	2	14	9	9	2	1	1	0	0	0	38
	Santa Ana	0	28	87	91	56	29	7	3	3	0	0	304
	Total	0	33	122	120	79	42	9	4	4	0	0	413
Total	36	260	602	578	361	196	61	25	7	0	6	2,132	

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

As 2023 progresses, the data is beginning to highlight significant trends in relation to gender-based violence in different municipalities and age segments. The specificities can be seen in Table 21. As of August, of that year, 1,398 cases of gender-based violence against women have been registered in those municipalities.

In terms of municipalities with high registrations, San Miguel is in first place with 433 cases, followed by Santa Ana, which reports 168 cases. Other municipalities such as Colón, San Salvador and Soyapango also show worrying figures with 200, 140 and 141 cases respectively.

On the other hand, there are municipalities that report a lower number of cases. Ciudad Barrios, Sesori, Chiltiupán and San Luis la Reina maintain reduced figures, all with fewer than 10 cases. However, it is important to mention Chalchuapa and Chirilagua. Despite being among the municipalities with the fewest registrations, they have slightly higher figures with 29 and 22 cases respectively.

Analyzing the age ranges, the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups continue to be predominantly affected, registering 383 and 338 cases respectively. The high figure in the 10-19 age group is remarkable, with 184 cases, evidence of the vulnerability of this young population. Women between 40-49 years old also represent a sizable group with 259 cases. When looking at the older ages, women aged 50-59 have 124 cases. However, a significant reduction in the numbers is observed as age increases, with 44 cases for the 60-69 age range. The fact that there is a registry in the 90-99 age group shows that gender-based violence does not distinguish age.

Although only the data for the first eight months of 2023 have been evaluated, it is notable that the total figures are below the previous full year. Nonetheless, it is crucial to recognize that, even with the overall decline, certain groups and municipalities remain at high risk.

Table 21. Number of cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU, by municipality of residence of the victim and by age range of the victim between January and August 31, 2023

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Victim's Age Range											Total	
		0 - 9 years old	10 - 19 years old	20 - 29 years old	30 - 39 years old	40 - 49 years old	50 - 59 years old	60 - 69 years old	70 - 79 years old	80 - 89 years old	90 - 99 years old	No data		
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Colón	2	17	66	57	33	18	3	2	0	0	2	200	
	La Libertad	0	5	8	4	10	1	2	1	0	0	4	35	
	Santa Tecla	0	8	9	7	12	5	4	0	0	0	1	46	
	Total	3	31	83	70	55	25	9	3	0	0	7	286	
San Miguel	Chinameca	0	2	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	
	Chirilagua	2	3	5	6	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	22	
	Ciudad Barrios	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	
	San Luis de la Reina	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
	San Miguel	19	93	113	85	64	35	11	11	2	0	0	433	
	Sesori	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
	Total	21	99	128	97	73	36	15	11	2	0	0	482	
San Salvador	Apopa	0	1	6	15	12	3	2	0	0	0	1	40	
	Ciudad Delgado	1	1	9	16	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	37	
	Ilopango	1	8	12	15	17	3	1	0	0	0	0	57	
	San Marcos	0	1	5	6	5	4	0	1	0	0	1	23	
	San Salvador	3	16	26	34	36	14	6	2	1	1	1	140	
	Soyapango	1	13	41	38	28	14	5	1	0	0	0	141	
	Total	6	39	93	109	88	43	12	4	1	1	2	398	
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	0	0	3	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	
	Chalchuapa	0	1	11	8	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	29	
	Metapán	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	0	1	4	5	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	18	
	Santa Ana	1	12	60	44	30	14	4	2	0	0	1	168	
	Total	1	15	79	62	43	20	8	2	0	0	2	232	
Total	31	184	383	338	259	124	44	20	3	1	11	1,398		

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

The data provided by ISDEMU in relation to the care of women victims of gender-based violence show marked variations between the different municipalities during the year in question. Specifically, San Miguel, Santa Ana, San Salvador, Colón, Soyapango and San Martín stand out for their alarmingly high numbers. On the other hand, Chiltiupán, Metapán, Sesori, San Luis la Reina, Ciudad Barrios and Candelaria de la Frontera show considerably lower numbers.

These geographic disparities seen in all these data could be attributed to multiple factors, including population density, socioeconomic and cultural conditions. For example, San Miguel tops the list,



suggesting that this municipality is a critical focus of this problem. Santa Ana, San Salvador, Colón and Soyapango, as urban centers, also show a high number of reports. On the other hand, Chiltiupán stands out for presenting a few cases. However, this might not be a sign of an absence of violence, but rather of underreporting or reluctance to report. It is important to note that the department of San Miguel is home to the municipalities with the highest record (municipality of San Miguel) and with the lowest numbers of cases of gender-based violence (Sesori, San Luis de la Reina, Chirilagua and Ciudad Barrios). Therefore, it is suggested to deepen the analysis of the geographical, demographic, social and other factors that explain this situation.

The breakdown by age shows that women in their early and middle adulthood, specifically between the ages of 20-29, are the most affected. This could be linked to socioeconomic, work, or family factors. Adolescent girls and women in their forties and fifties also show worrying figures. Even girls aged 0-9 are not exempt. As age advances, the records decrease, being minimal in older ages.

This data underscores the urgent need for targeted interventions, tailored to each age group and region. Preventive and awareness-raising efforts should focus primarily on the most vulnerable groups. It is imperative to promote awareness and reporting of cases of violence in all areas, and close collaboration between institutions, communities and civil society is needed to effectively combat this problem.

Over the years, consistent patterns have been identified about the areas and ages most affected by gender-based violence, but significant changes have also been observed in certain regions. These changes could be influenced by government actions, prevention programs, awareness campaigns, and socioeconomic factors.

In 2019, there was a decline in total cases, but the hardest-hit areas and most vulnerable age groups remained consistent. In 2020, the pandemic may have influenced the dynamics of violence and access to services, although overall patterns remained. For 2021, the increase in registrations may be related to a higher propensity to report incidents or an actual increase in the incidence of cases. In 2022, the urgency for sustained and effective policies became even more palpable, especially with the increase in certain age groups.

Although the 2023 data only covers the first eight months, it already indicates a decrease compared to the previous year. However, we cannot overlook that despite this overall decline, certain areas and demographics remain at high risk, highlighting the need to strengthen prevention and response strategies.

4.2.2. Characterization of cases of women served, by type of gender-based violence in the 21 municipalities of the LibrES project (2015 - August 2023)

This section presents data on cases of care provided by ISDEMU to women victims of gender-based violence in the 21 municipalities of the LibrES project, by type of violence, between 2015 and August 2023. To begin with, Table 22 shows cases of care provided to women who have faced psychological violence, which reveals patterns in the evolution of these cases over time and their geographical distribution.

In the first place, it is observed that the number of cases of care for psychological violence has experienced significant fluctuations throughout the period analyzed, registering a total of 11,345 cases. In 2015, 1,580 cases were recorded, but this figure tended to decline in the following years, reaching its lowest point in 2020, with only 935 cases attended. However, starting in 2021, there was a gradual increase in the number of cases, with 1,279 in that year and a continuous increase until 2022, when 1,347 cases were recorded. As of August 2023, 921 cases of care for psychological violence have been recorded. This upward trend in recent years could reflect a greater recognition and denunciation of psychological violence in these municipalities.

Secondly, the geographical distribution of these cases is highlighted. The municipalities of San Miguel, Santa Ana, San Salvador, and Colón are the ones that have reported the highest number of cases of psychological violence against women. This could be due to specific socioeconomic, cultural, or population factors in these areas that influence the prevalence of this type of gender-based violence.

On the other hand, the municipalities with the lowest numbers of cases of attention for psychological violence are San Luis la Reina, Chiltiupán, Ciudad Barrios and Metapán.

Table 22. Number of cases of women who have faced psychological violence served by ISDEMU, according to the municipality of residence of the victim, from 2015 to August 31, 2023

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Cases of psychological violence									Total
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	11
	Colón	158	122	143	135	150	64	95	158	115	1140
	La Libertad	11	9	15	7	7	5	6	11	19	90
	Santa Tecla	53	34	43	44	28	25	38	47	26	338
	Total	222	165	203	187	187	94	141	218	162	1,579



Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Cases of psychological violence									Total
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
San Miguel	Chinameca	23	17	8	17	20	11	16	21	10	143
	Chirilagua	24	16	14	13	14	10	15	15	18	139
	Ciudad Barrios	9	9	6	10	6	7	12	9	3	71
	San Luis de la Reina	1	6	3	0	3	1	3	1	4	22
	San Miguel	467	378	397	462	346	258	456	444	276	3484
	Sesori	3	6	6	1	1	0	3	2	2	24
	Total	527	432	434	503	390	287	505	492	313	3,883
San Salvador	Apopa	40	38	51	39	37	26	28	29	21	309
	Ciudad Delgado	35	29	44	39	42	34	34	27	25	309
	Ilopango	79	53	41	46	51	51	52	43	37	453
	San Marcos	17	29	63	25	24	21	18	20	16	233
	San Salvador	178	173	10	234	228	175	150	126	82	1356
	Soyapango	139	117	129	130	87	86	103	94	92	977
	Total	488	439	338	513	469	393	385	339	273	3,637
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	22	11	16	24	6	14	12	11	8	124
	Chalchuapa	41	31	31	29	21	24	26	27	23	253
	Metapán	12	4	14	9	6	5	5	15	6	76
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	31	19	18	20	14	12	22	26	13	175
	Santa Ana	237	213	186	185	166	106	183	219	123	1618
	Total	343	278	265	267	213	161	248	298	173	2,246
Total	1,580	1,314	1,240	1,470	1,259	935	1,279	1,347	921	11,345	

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

Table 23 presents data on the cases of care provided by ISDEMU between 2015 and August 2023 to women who have faced gender-based sexual violence in the 21 municipalities intervened by the LibrES project.

In the first place, it is observed that, in general terms, the number of cases of care for sexual violence has varied throughout the period analyzed, registering a total of 1,640 cases. In 2015, 204 cases were recorded, but this number tended to decline over the next two years, reaching its lowest point in 2017 with 163 cases. However, starting in 2018, there was a gradual increase in the number of cases, with 172 in that year and a continuous increase until 2022, when 221 cases were recorded. As of August 2023, 157 cases of sexual violence have been registered. This upward trend in recent years could indicate an increase in this type of violence and/or a greater recognition and reporting of sexual violence in these municipalities.

Second, it should be noted that the municipalities of San Miguel, Santa Ana, San Salvador, Soyapango and Colón had the highest number of cases of sexual violence. Finally, the municipalities with the lowest numbers of cases of sexual violence are San Luis la Reina, Chiltiupán, Sesori and Metapán.

Table 23. Number of cases of women who have faced sexual violence served by ISDEMU, according to the municipality of residence of the victim, from 2015 to August 31, 2023

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Cases of sexual violence									Total
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
	Colón	6	17	12	9	16	8	14	33	15	130
	La Libertad	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	4	10
	Santa Tecla	2	0	0	3	2	6	5	8	5	31
	Total	9	18	12	14	19	14	19	44	26	175
San Miguel	Chinameca	4	2	0	3	1	2	8	3	1	24
	Chirilagua	5	8	4	6	3	1	3	5	0	35
	Ciudad Barrios	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	2	0	11
	San Luis de la Reina	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	5
	San Miguel	102	107	91	87	81	53	105	73	63	762
	Sesori	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4
	Total	113	120	96	98	88	56	119	85	66	841
San Salvador	Apopa	6	2	2	6	7	3	3	5	2	36
	Ciudad Delgado	1	0	2	3	4	5	5	7	2	29
	Ilopango	7	3	10	4	8	2	11	14	6	65
	San Marcos	2	2	6	1	0	1	6	1	2	21
	San Salvador	11	10	0	13	16	23	15	26	15	129
	Soyapango	17	18	11	14	16	15	13	18	15	137
	Total	44	35	31	41	51	49	53	71	42	417
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	10
	Chalchuapa	7	5	7	1	2	1	0	1	1	25
	Metapán	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	5
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	4	2	2	3	2	4	4	2	1	24
	Santa Ana	25	18	14	13	8	11	17	18	19	143
	Total	38	29	24	19	12	17	24	21	23	207
Total	204	202	163	172	170	136	215	221	157	1,640	

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

Table 24 presents the cases of care provided by ISDEMU between 2015 and August 2023 to women who have faced physical gender-based violence in the 21 municipalities intervened by the LibrES project.

First, as with previous types of gender-based violence, it is observed that the number of cases of care for physical violence has experienced fluctuations throughout the period analyzed, registering a total of 2,008 cases. In 2015, 228 cases were recorded, and this number increased in 2016 (267), but decreased in 2017 (212). Then, in 2018, the figure rose again to 262 cases, but dropped again in 2019 (225) and 2020 (188). Starting in 2021, there was a gradual increase in the number of cases, with 244 in that year and 242 in 2022. As of August 2023, there have been 140 cases of care for physical violence.



Secondly, the geographical distribution of these cases is highlighted. The municipalities of San Miguel, Santa Ana, San Salvador, Soyapango and Colón are the ones that have reported the highest number of cases of physical violence against women. On the other hand, the municipalities with the lowest numbers of cases of attention for physical violence are San Luis la Reina, Chiltiupán, Sessori, Ciudad Barrios, Metapán, Candelaria de la Frontera and La Libertad.

Table 24. Number of cases of women who have faced physical violence served by ISDEMU, according to the municipality of residence of the victim, from 2015 to August 31, 2023

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Cases of physical violence									Total
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Colón	21	29	16	22	26	21	19	22	18	194
	La Libertad	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	8	5	19
	Santa Tecla	4	5	4	5	1	7	11	15	9	61
	Total	26	35	22	27	27	28	34	45	32	276
San Miguel	Chinameca	2	3	3	6	4	0	4	3	0	25
	Chirilagua	0	5	1	7	5	2	5	2	1	28
	Ciudad Barrios	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
	San Luis de la Reina	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
	San Miguel	60	75	79	93	91	55	85	73	39	650
	Sessori	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	62	87	83	107	101	57	95	78	42	712
San Salvador	Apopa	9	2	8	7	9	5	8	9	6	63
	Ciudad Delgado	8	10	6	8	3	9	8	3	3	58
	Ilopango	15	13	10	10	7	7	10	11	7	90
	San Marcos	4	4	10	2	4	2	3	2	3	34
	San Salvador	20	22	4	38	26	32	33	34	18	227
	Soyapango	32	24	17	23	16	18	14	17	14	175
	Total	88	75	55	88	65	73	76	76	51	647
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	2	1	4	4	2	1	1	1	0	16
	Chalchuapa	4	5	4	7	3	2	11	6	1	43
	Metapán	2	2	2	1	1	0	3	1	0	12
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	5	7	3	4	5	4	3	8	1	40
	Santa Ana	39	55	39	24	21	23	21	27	13	262
	Total	52	70	52	40	32	30	39	43	15	373
Total	228	267	212	262	225	188	244	242	140	2,008	

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

Table 25 presents data on the cases of care provided by ISDEMU between 2015 and August 2023 to women who have faced gender-based economic violence in the 21 municipalities intervened by the LibrES project.

In the first place, it is observed that the number of cases of attention for economic violence has experienced fluctuations throughout the period analyzed, registering a total of 1,533 cases. In 2015, 244 cases were recorded, but this number decreased in the following years, reaching 175 cases in 2016 and 165 cases in 2017. However, in 2018, the figure rose again to 209 cases, and then fell again in 2019 (167) and 2020 (109). Starting in 2021, there was an interspersed increase and decrease in the number of cases, with 171 cases in 2021 and 162 in 2022. As of August 2023, there have been 131 cases of care for economic violence.

Secondly, the geographical distribution of these cases is highlighted. The municipalities of San Miguel, Santa Ana, San Salvador, Soyapango and Colón are the ones that have reported the highest number of cases of attention for economic violence against women. On the other hand, the municipalities with the lowest numbers of cases of care for economic violence are San Luis la Reina, Chiltiupán, Sesorí, Ciudad Barrios, Metapán, Candelaria de la Frontera and San Sebastián Salitrillo.

Table 25. Number of cases of care provided by ISDEMU to women have faced economic violence by municipality of residence of the victim, from 2015 to August 31, 2023

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Cases of economic violence									Total
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	4
	Colón	34	37	42	39	45	12	37	36	40	322
	La Libertad	4	2	1	2	1	1	4	7	5	27
	Santa Tecla	8	6	2	3	7	2	3	9	4	44
	Total	46	45	46	44	54	15	44	53	50	397
San Miguel	Chinameca	3	2	3	4	1	2	0	4	2	21
	Chirilagua	3	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	21
	Ciudad Barrios	4	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	9
	San Luis de la Reina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	San Miguel	79	57	57	73	45	37	51	41	34	474
	Sesorí	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
	Total	90	61	63	82	48	41	57	48	39	529
San Salvador	Apopa	8	1	4	7	2	3	6	1	4	36
	Ciudad Delgado	7	7	4	7	4	6	3	2	2	42
	Ilopango	16	11	9	4	5	7	4	8	4	68
	San Marcos	2	3	9	8	2	2	3	2	1	32
	San Salvador	19	10	1	23	20	11	15	14	6	119
	Soyapango	17	10	12	21	17	10	13	7	13	120
	Total	69	42	39	70	50	39	44	34	30	417
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	10
	Chalchuapa	1	6	3	1	1	3	5	5	1	26
	Metapán	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	5
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	15
	Santa Ana	31	15	11	11	11	9	17	20	9	134
	Total	39	27	17	13	15	14	26	27	12	190
Total	244	175	165	209	167	109	171	162	131	1,533	

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).



Table 26 presents data on the cases of care provided by ISDEMU between 2015 and August 2023 to women who have faced gender-based patrimonial violence in the 21 municipalities intervened by the LibrES project.

In the first place, it is observed that the number of cases of attention for patrimonial violence has experienced variations throughout the period analyzed, reporting a total of 719 cases. In 2015, 99 cases were recorded, and although there were minor fluctuations, the figure remained relatively stable in the following years, with decreases in 2016 (97) and 2017 (96) and increases in 2018 (104). However, from 2019 onwards, there was a significant decrease in the number of cases of care for patrimonial violence, with 73 cases in 2019 and 58 in 2020. Then, in 2021, the figure rose to 82 cases, but dropped again in 2022, with 64 cases recorded. As of August 2023, there have been 46 cases of attention for patrimonial violence.

Secondly, the geographical distribution of these cases is highlighted. The municipalities of San Miguel, Santa Ana, San Salvador, Soyapango and Colón are the ones that have reported the highest number of cases of attention for patrimonial violence against women. On the other hand, the municipalities with the lowest numbers of cases of attention for patrimonial violence are San Luis la Reina, Chiltiupán, Sesorí, Ciudad Barrios, Chirilagua, Metapán, Candelaria de la Frontera and San Sebastián Salitrillo.

Table 26. Number of cases of women who have faced patrimonial violence served by ISDEMU, according to the municipality of residence of the victim, from 2015 to August 31, 2023

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Cases of patrimonial violence									Total
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Colón	34	34	23	32	20	8	28	14	10	203
	La Libertad	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	13
	Santa Tecla	3	6	1	4	4	4	2	2	2	28
	Total	38	44	27	37	24	12	30	18	14	244
San Miguel	Chinameca	1	1	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	10
	Chirilagua	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
	Ciudad Barrios	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	7
	San Luis de la Reina	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	San Miguel	21	21	30	23	20	19	18	15	15	182
	Sesorí	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	24	23	36	27	21	23	22	16	15	207
San Salvador	Apopa	1	2	1	4	2	1	3	1	3	18
	Ciudad Delgado	1	2	4	1	2	2	4	1	2	19
	Ilopango	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	0	14
	San Marcos	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	3	0	10
	San Salvador	11	9	2	16	13	9	7	8	6	81
	Soyapango	8	6	6	12	4	3	6	4	2	51
	Total	22	21	16	35	23	19	25	19	13	193

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Patrimonial									Total
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
	Chalchuapa	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	11
	Metapán	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4
	Santa Ana	12	5	13	5	2	2	4	10	1	54
	Total	15	9	17	5	5	4	5	11	4	75
Total	99	97	96	104	73	58	82	64	46	719	

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

The data provided in table 27 on the cases of care provided by ISDEMU between 2015 and August 2023 to women who have faced symbolic gender-based¹ violence in the 21 municipalities intervened by the LibrES project reflect that the registration of this type of violence is uncommon and presents very low figures in general.

First, it is observed that, throughout the period analyzed, from 2015 to August 2023, the number of cases of attention for symbolic violence has been extremely low, reporting a total of 27 cases. In 2015, there were no cases of care for this type of violence. Subsequently, sporadic cases were identified in some years, such as one in 2016 (in Colón), eight in 2018, two in 2019, five in 2020, two in 2021, and five in 2022. As of August 2023, there have been four cases of attention for symbolic violence.

Secondly, it should be noted that only a few municipalities have reported cases of attention for symbolic violence throughout this period. San Miguel, Colón and Santa Ana are the municipalities with the highest number of registered cases compared to other municipalities. Most municipalities have not reported any cases of attention for symbolic violence during this period.

Table 27. Number of cases of women who have faced symbolic violence served by ISDEMU, according to the municipality of residence of the victim, from 2015 to August 31, 2023

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Cases of symbolic violence									Total
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Colón	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	6
	La Libertad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Santa Tecla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	6

¹ According to Article 9 of the Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women (LEIV, 2010), symbolic violence refers to messages, values, icons, and signs that perpetuate and reflect relations of domination, inequality, and discrimination in social interactions. These manifestations normalize and consolidate women's subordination in the context of society.



Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Cases of symbolic violence									Total
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
San Miguel	Chinameca	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Chirilagua	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Ciudad Barrios	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	San Luis de la Reina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	San Miguel	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	2	8
	Sesori	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	1	2	10
San Salvador	Apopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ciudad Delgado	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Ilopango	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
	San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	San Salvador	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Soyapango	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	0	7
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chalchuapa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Metapán	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Santa Ana	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
Total	0	1	0	8	2	5	2	5	4	27	

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

The data in Table 28 on the cases of care provided by ISDEMU between 2015 and August 2023 to women who have faced gender-based femicidal violence in the 21 municipalities intervened by the LibrES project show that this type of violence is serious and that there have been variations over time in the frequency of these cases.

In general, there has been an increase in the number of cases of attention for femicidal violence in these municipalities throughout the period analyzed, from 2015 to August 2023, in which a total of 112 cases were reported. In 2015, there were seven cases of care for this type of violence, and this number gradually increased in the following years. There were notable increases in 2016, 2017 and 2018, with 10, 13 and 14 cases of care, respectively. Then, although there were fluctuations, the overall figure was still higher compared to previous years. In 2022, the highest number of cases of care for femicidal violence was reached, with 20 cases. As of August 2023, there have been five cases of care for this type of violence.

The municipalities where the highest number of cases of attention to women for femicidal violence have been observed are San Salvador, Santa Ana, and San Miguel, followed by Colón and Soyapango. These municipalities appear to face a higher risk of femicidal violence compared to others. On the other hand, it is important to note that several municipalities, such as Chinameca, Chirilagua,

Ciudad Barrios, San Luis de la Reina, Sesori and Metapán, have not registered any cases of attention to women for femicidal violence in the period analyzed.

Table 28. Number of cases of women who have faced femicidal violence served by ISDEMU, according to the municipality of residence of the victim, from 2015 to August 31, 2023

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Cases of femicidal violence									Total
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Colón	0	0	5	1	2	1	0	3	0	12
	La Libertad	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Santa Tecla	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
	Total	1	0	6	1	2	2	1	4	0	17
San Miguel	Chinameca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chirilagua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ciudad Barrios	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	San Luis de la Reina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	San Miguel	1	2	2	0	4	3	6	1	2	21
	Sesori	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	2	0	4	3	6	1	2	21	
San Salvador	Apopa	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Ciudad Delgado	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
	Ilopango	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	5
	San Marcos	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
	San Salvador	0	1	0	5	1	6	2	7	1	23
	Soyapango	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	1	9
Total	3	2	1	10	3	11	3	12	3	48	
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Chalchuapa	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
	Metapán	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Santa Ana	2	3	2	1	2	1	4	3	0	18
Total	2	6	4	3	2	2	4	3	0	26	
Total	7	10	13	14	11	18	14	20	5	112	

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

Finally, from 2015 to August 2023, in the 21 municipalities intervened by the LibrES project, 269 cases of women assisted by ISDEMU due to situations of violence that have been categorized as "other type of violence" for gender reasons have been registered. The term "other type of violence" implies that these cases do not fit into traditionally recognized categories, which can present challenges in terms of intervention and public policy. (See Table 29).

The trend over the years has been fluctuating. It started in 2015 with only 4 cases, but this number increased to 25 in 2016. There was a notable decrease in 2017 with only 12 cases, but again an increase



was seen in 2018 with 26 cases. The years 2019 and 2020 presented a slight reduction and increase, respectively, but it was from 2021 when the figure grew significantly, registering 63 cases, and in 2022 it reached its highest peak with 71 cases. As of August 2023, 34 cases of care for other types of violence have already been registered, suggesting that this year could also present high numbers.

Geographically, there are municipalities that stand out for their high incidence of this type of violence. San Salvador leads with 52 cases, followed by Colón with 46, San Miguel with 36, Soyapango with 33 and Santa Ana with 17. In contrast, there are municipalities such as Chinameca, Chiltiupán, Ciudad Barrios and Sesori where no cases have been registered.

Table 29. Number of cases of women who have faced violence classified as "other type" served by ISDEMU, according to the municipality of residence of the victim, from 2015 to August 31, 2023

Departments	Municipality of residence of the victim	Cases of other violence									Total
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
La Libertad	Chiltiupán	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Colón	2	5	6	6	6	1	11	7	2	46
	La Libertad	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	7
	Santa Tecla	0	2	0	2	1	3	4	1	0	13
	Total	2	7	6	8	8	5	18	10	2	66
San Miguel	Chinameca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chirilagua	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	4
	Ciudad Barrios	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	San Luis de la Reina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	San Miguel	1	1	0	1	3	4	10	14	2	36
	Sesori	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	1	5	4	12	14	3	41	
San Salvador	Apopa	0	1	0	3	2	0	3	6	4	19
	Ciudad Delgado	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	3	3	13
	Ilopango	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	8
	San Marcos	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	3	1	10
	San Salvador	0	6	0	7	1	3	8	15	12	52
	Soyapango	1	5	1	4	0	3	6	9	4	33
Total	1	15	4	17	3	9	22	38	26	135	
Santa Ana	Candelaria de la Frontera	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Chalchuapa	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
	Metapán	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Santa Ana	0	1	2	0	0	0	6	6	2	17
Total	0	2	2	0	0	0	11	9	3	27	
Total	4	25	12	26	16	18	63	71	34	269	

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the Integrated System for the Management of Records and Appointments. SIMPEC. Information generated on: 06/10/2023. (ISDEMU, 2023a).

Below are a series of observations related to the different types of gender-based violence in the municipalities during the period studied.

Psychological violence: San Miguel, Santa Ana, San Salvador, and Colón are the municipalities with the highest number of cases of psychological violence against women. The reasons for these figures could be socioeconomic, cultural, and demographic factors. In addition, there are municipalities such as San Luis la Reina, Chiltiupán, Ciudad Barrios and Metapán, which show lower figures. Lower population density and a possible lack of visibility or identification of cases of gender-based violence could be behind this discrepancy.

Sexual violence: Sexual violence is more prevalent in municipalities such as San Miguel, Santa Ana, San Salvador, Soyapango and Colón. This prevalence could be due to higher population density and socioeconomic and cultural factors. The upward trend in sexual violence in recent years could indicate an increase in this form of violence or a greater willingness to report it.

Physical violence: Physical violence has a similar distribution to sexual violence, with San Miguel, Santa Ana, San Salvador, Soyapango and Colón showing higher figures. Again, population density and availability of care services could be influencing factors. Conversely, municipalities such as San Luis la Reina, Chiltiupán, Seseori, Ciudad Barrios, Metapán, Candelaria de la Frontera and La Libertad show lower figures, which could be related to a lower population density or visibility of these incidents.

Economic and patrimonial violence: There are significant variations that may reflect a difference in awareness, denunciation, and attention to economic and patrimonial violence in the different municipalities. On the one hand, there are municipalities with lower figures in the attention of cases of patrimonial violence, including San Luis la Reina, Chiltiupán, Seseori, Ciudad Barrios, Chirilagua, Metapán, Candelaria de la Frontera and San Sebastián Salitrillo. Population density and visibility could influence these numbers.

Symbolic violence: The data show that symbolic violence is uncommon in the municipalities of the LibrES project. Only a few municipalities, such as San Miguel, Colón, and Santa Ana, have reported cases in the period between 2015 and 2023. This could indicate a lack of awareness or difficulty in identifying and reporting this type of violence.

Femicidal violence: There has been a steady increase in cases of attention for femicidal violence from 2015 to 2023. The most affected municipalities are San Salvador, Santa Ana and San Miguel, followed by Colón and Soyapango. However, several municipalities, including Chinameca, Chirilagua, Ciudad Barrios, San Luis de la Reina, Seseori and Metapán, have not reported any cases in the period analyzed.

In conclusion, these data highlight the importance of addressing the various forms of gender-based violence in the municipalities of the LibrES project. The presence or absence of complaints



and the variability between municipalities suggest the need for policies adapted to each context and a continuous effort to raise awareness, denounce and support affected women. Understanding socioeconomic, cultural, and demographic factors is essential to effectively address this issue.

5. Final thoughts

Below are a series of reflections derived from the results obtained in this report.

5.1. National data on services provided and cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU between 2015 and August 2023

5.1.1. Characterization of services provided and cases of women victims of gender-based violence served (2015 - August 2023)

Information on ISDEMU's work in assisting women victims of gender-based violence in the country highlights the persistence of this serious problem. Despite constant efforts since 2015, reflected in the 171,656 services provided as of August 2023, gender-based violence remains a latent concern. On the other hand, 47,259 cases of women victims of this type of violence were reported. It is particularly worrying to note that, after a downward trend between 2015 and 2019, there has been an uptick in cases in recent years. This rise underscores the need to review and possibly adapt current approaches to care to meet this challenge.

The implementation of communication tools, such as the "Virtual Platform 126 Te Orienta", indicates an effort on the part of ISDEMU to adapt to the new circumstances and facilitate access to its services. While it had a notable impact in its first year, the marked decline in its use towards 2023 suggests that it is crucial to evaluate its effectiveness and accessibility. These tools, while innovative, must be monitored and adjusted according to the needs and behaviors of the beneficiaries.

The breakdown of the type of care provided by ISDEMU highlights the multidimensionality of gender-based violence. The predominance of psychological care reflects the deep emotional and mental scars that this problem leaves on its victims. At the same time, social and legal support reflects a comprehensive approach that seeks to address not only the consequences, but also the underlying causes of violence.

Regarding the types of violence reported, an analysis of the cases reveals a predominance of psychological violence. However, physical, sexual, and economic violence are also significant. Even though patrimonial, femicidal and symbolic violence have less incidence, their existence continues

to be alarming. It is essential to consider that there were cases of violence that did not conform to conventional categories.

In this regard, it is essential to maintain constant monitoring of gender-based violence figures. Fluctuations in trends and in the use of communication tools emphasize the importance of regular research and ongoing adaptations to efficiently address the persistent challenge of gender-based violence.

5.1.2. Characteristics of victims of gender-based violence

Most affected age groups: Women between the ages of 20 and 49 are the most affected. This preponderance in this age group can be linked to multiple factors. Exposure to increased risks due to an active life in occupational and social terms could be one. However, cultural, social, and economic aspects in these stages of life can also play a crucial role.

Family status as a risk factor: A striking fact is that single women make up most victims. This could indicate that, instead of being a protective factor, singleness may be associated with greater vulnerability, so it is suggested to deepen the analysis of this aspect. At the same time, the significant number of married women who are also victims highlights that marriage does not necessarily provide a haven from violence.

Unspecified data: It is worrying to note that there are records where key details such as age or marital status are not specified. These omissions could be indicative of barriers in the recording of information or reluctance on the part of victims to disclose such data, which could be a sign of additional fears or concerns in these groups.

Educational profile of victims: The problem affects women at all levels of education. Women with secondary education are the most affected, followed by those with basic levels.

Victims' profession: The lack of information on victims' professions is remarkable. Of the few that did share data, there is diversity, including graduates in education, management, and nursing. However, the vast silence on this issue could suggest victims' reluctance to share personal information or shortcomings in the registration process.

In conclusion, gender-based violence in El Salvador is an endemic and complex problem that affects women regardless of their educational or professional level, age, or marital status. Interventions must be multidimensional, addressing the cultural, social, and economic roots that perpetuate violence against women. It is crucial that Salvadoran society recognizes and addresses this problem seriously and urgently.



It is vital to recognize that women of all ages, from girls to older adults, experience gender-based violence. In addition, a particularly vulnerable group is women with disabilities. Among the victims treated, 474 have some kind of disability, with a predominance of physical disabilities, but also mental, sensory, and cognitive disabilities.

In sum, these figures not only reflect the magnitude of the problem, but also the imperative need to strengthen policies and strategies in El Salvador aimed at preventing and addressing gender-based violence, allocating adequate resources to address the different facets of this problem. In this sense, it is necessary to be constantly adaptable to emerging trends and to focus especially on the most vulnerable groups.

5.1.3. Characteristics of aggressors

The profile of the aggressors varies. Although there was a downward trend in aggressor registrations from 2015 to 2020, the subsequent uptick is concerning. The age distribution reveals that violence is not limited to a specific generation, being a problem that transcends age barriers.

Profession and education of offenders: As with victims, the lack of professional information of offenders is predominant. Those who provided data did not show a specific dominant profession. In terms of educational attainment, gender-based violence is perpetrated by individuals from different educational backgrounds, suggesting that the problem cannot be attributed exclusively to a lack of education or awareness.

5.1.4. Type of relationship between victims and aggressors

The data shows that most of the assaults come from close figures, such as husbands and ex-partners. However, figures such as boyfriends, bosses and brothers are not exempt, showing a pattern of violence in different areas of women's lives.

5.1.5. Location of acts of violence against women

Domain of violence in domestic settings: The victim's home is the main scene of cases of gender-based violence, with 15,057 cases. In a similar pattern, the home shared between the victim and the offender recorded 9,879 cases, and 5,537 incidents took place in the home of the offender. In addition, other family settings, such as the homes of relatives of the victim and the aggressor, also showed high numbers.

Violence beyond the home: Although the home stands out as the focus of violence, it is not the only place of concern. Streets, which represent public spaces, accounted for 1,848 incidents.

In addition, the workplace, where women should feel safe and respected, became the scene of violence 1,553 times.

Other Incident Sites: There are places with less incidence, but each is still a manifestation of the problem. From friends' and neighbors' homes to schools, no location seems to be exempt. Of particular concern is that, in 202 cases, the violent act occurred at the aggressor's workplace.

Data collection challenges: The fact that in several cases the location of the incident has not been provided or determined indicates the need for improved data collection and reporting methods. Comprehensive information is essential to effectively address the problem.

Therefore, these data illustrate a troubling reality in El Salvador: the prevalence of violence against women, especially in spaces where they should feel safe. It is essential to strengthen protection and prevention measures, with a particular focus on domestic environments.

5.2. Data on cases of women who have faced gender-based violence served by ISDEMU in the 21 municipalities of the LibrES project, between 2015 and August 2023

5.2.1. Characterization of cases of women victims of gender-based violence served, according to age ranges, in the 21 municipalities of the LibrES project (2015 - August 2023)

Continuous prevalence in major cities: Since 2015, the data show a constant: municipalities such as San Miguel and Santa Ana stand out in high records of care year after year. This repetitive prevalence suggests that, despite interventions and efforts, these places continue to face significant challenges in relation to gender-based violence.

Municipalities with few or no registrations: Municipalities such as Chiltiupán, Sesori and Metapán, which in some years have registered few or no cases, raise questions. While these figures might seem encouraging at first glance, it is also crucial to consider whether they represent a lack of access to services or whether there are cultural taboos in these areas that deter women from seeking help.

Demographics of victims: Consistency in the most affected age groups is remarkable. The 20-29 and 30-39 age ranges always have the highest numbers of attendances. These constant reveals that young and middle-aged women are particularly vulnerable or, at least, the most willing to seek help. On the other hand, the low figures in extreme ages such as 0-9 and 80-89 years imply questioning whether there are barriers that prevent these ages from reporting or seeking help.



Year-to-year trends and fluctuations: Fluctuations in the total number of visits over the years require careful analysis. For example, the year 2020 recorded the lowest number of visits in these municipalities, which contrasts with the national data, which shows an increase. External factors, such as the global Covid-19 pandemic, could have influenced these figures, especially due to confinement measures, which may have prevented some women from accessing services in person, although others were attended to via ISDEMU's telephone lines and virtual platform.

These reflections illustrate the persistence of gender-based violence in El Salvador and the importance of continuously adapting and strengthening intervention and prevention strategies.

5.2.2. Characterization of cases of women served, by type of gender-based violence in the 21 municipalities of the LibrES project (2015 - August 2023)

Disparity between municipalities and prevalence of violence: The data presented show a clear disparity in the figures of violence against women between the different municipalities. Specifically, San Miguel, Santa Ana and San Salvador have high figures in various categories of violence on a recurring basis. This contrasts with places like San Luis la Reina and Chiltiupán, which consistently show low numbers. This difference could reflect geographic concentrations of the problem or indicate barriers to reporting and registration in certain areas.

Types of violence and their manifestation: Psychological violence stands out for its high prevalence compared to other forms of violence. Although physical or sexual assaults may be more visible and reported, the figures seem to indicate that women are more likely to seek counseling. On the other hand, the low number of cases of symbolic violence suggests that this type of violence, more subtle but equally harmful, may not be fully recognized or understood by society.

Of particular concern is the progressive increase observed in femicidal violence between 2015 and 2022. This form of violence, which represents the most serious extreme in aggression against women, underscores the urgent need for concrete actions and preventive measures. On the other hand, the category "other types of violence" points out that there are still forms of aggression that are not properly categorized or recognized, emphasizing the importance of deeper research and understanding.

ISDEMU, in this context, has proven to be a fundamental institution in providing care and support to victims. Despite the seriousness reflected in the figures, the constant work of this institution is crucial to confront and reduce these problems.

In conclusion, the reflections derived from these data underscore the urgency of addressing gender-based violence against women from multiple perspectives, considering the specific characteristics



of each municipality and each type of violence. In addition, they highlight the need to strengthen efforts in prevention, education, and care to protect and support all women in the country.

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