

FOURTH REPORT ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE STATISTICS IN EL SALVADOR

Gender-Based Violence Research Institute (IVG)

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BASADA EN GÉNERO

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Siglary

DIGESTYC: General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses

FGR: Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic

IML: Institute of Legal Medicine

ISDEMU: Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women

LEIV: Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women

MJSP: Ministry of Justice and Public Security

PGR: Attorney General's Office of the Republic

EHPM: Household and Multiple Purpose Survey

GBV: Gender-Based Violence

I. Glossary

The definitions presented below have been taken literally from the Special Comprehensive Law for a Life of Violence for Women (LEIV) (Legislative Assembly of El Salvador, 2011), with the exception of the concept of Gender-Based Violence, which comes from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the concept of domestic violence, which comes from the Law Against Domestic Violence.

Crime of femicide (art. 45): anyone who causes the death of a woman for reasons of hatred or contempt for her condition as a woman will be punished with a prison sentence of twenty to thirty-five years.

Women's right to a life free from violence (art. 2): This right includes freedom from all forms of discrimination, to be valued and educated free from stereotyped patterns of behavior, social and cultural practices based on concepts of inferiority or subordination. It also refers to the enjoyment, exercise and protection of human rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution and in the national and international instruments in force on the subject, including the right to: (a) Respect for their life and physical, mental and moral integrity, (b) Respect for the inherent dignity of their person and protection for their family; (c) Freedom and security of person, (d) Freedom from torture or humiliating treatment, (e) Equal protection before the law and under the law, (f) Simple and prompt recourse to the competent courts for protection against acts that violate her rights, (g) Freedom of association, (h) To profess religion and belief, (i) Participate in public affairs, including public office.

Misogyny (art. 8): these are hateful behaviors, implicit or explicit, against everything related to the feminine, such as rejection, aversion and contempt against women.



Purpose of the Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women (LEIV) (art. 1): to establish, recognize and guarantee the right of women to a life free of violence, through public policies aimed at the detection, prevention, care, protection, reparation and punishment of violence against women; in order to protect their right to life, physical and moral integrity, freedom, non-discrimination, dignity, effective protection, personal security, real equality and equity.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV): GBV is any harmful threat or act directed at an individual or group based on actual or perceived sex, gender, gender identity or expression, sex characteristics, or sexual orientation, and/or lack of adherence to varying socially constructed norms around masculinity and femininity. Although individuals of all gender identities may experience GBV, women, girls, and LGBTQI+ individuals face a disproportionate risk of GBV across every context due to their unequal status in society. (USAID, 2023, p.37).

Economic violence (art. 9): is any action or omission of the aggressor that affects the economic survival of the woman, which is manifested through acts aimed at limiting, controlling or preventing the income of her economic earnings.

Femicidal violence (art. 9): is the extreme form of gender-based violence against women, as a result of the violation of their human rights, in the public and private spheres, made up of the set of misogynistic behaviors that lead to social or State impunity, which can culminate in femicide and other forms of violent death of women.

Physical violence (art. 9): is any conduct that directly or indirectly is aimed at causing physical harm or suffering against the woman, with the result or risk of causing physical injury or harm, exercised by whoever is or has been her spouse or by anyone who is or has been linked to her by a similar relationship of affection even without cohabitation. Likewise, acts of physical violence against women will be considered those exercised by the aggressor in his or her family, social or work environment.

Domestic violence (art. 3, Law Against Domestic Violence): is any action or omission, direct or indirect, that causes harm, physical, sexual, psychological suffering or death to family members (Legislative Assembly of El Salvador, 1996).

Patrimonial violence (art. 9): these are the actions, omissions or conducts that affect the free disposition of the woman's patrimony; including damage to common or personal property through the transformation, subtraction, destruction, distraction, damage, loss, limitation, retention of objects, personal documents, goods, values and economic rights. Consequently, acts of uprising, simulation of alienation of movable or immovable property will be void; whatever the property regime of the marriage, including that of the non-marital union.

Psychological and emotional violence (art. 9): is any direct or indirect conduct that causes emotional harm, lowers self-esteem, harms or disturbs the healthy development of women; whether this conduct is verbal or non-verbal, which causes the woman to devalue or suffer, through threats, demands for obedience or submission, coercion, blaming or limitations of her freedom and any alteration in their health that is triggered by the distortion of their concept of themselves, of their value as a person, of their vision of the world or of their own affective capacities, exercised in any type of relationship.

Sexual violence (art. 9): is any conduct that threatens or violates the right of a woman to voluntarily decide her sexual life, including not only the sexual act but all forms of sexual contact or access, genital or non-genital, with regardless of whether or not the aggressor has a marital, partner, social, work, emotional or kinship relationship with the female victim.

II. Summary

This report has been prepared by the Gender-Based Violence Research Institute (IVG) in the context of the project "LibrES: for an El Salvador without gender-based violence" and at the request of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) El Salvador, with the aim of providing relevant statistical information about gender-based violence (GBV) in El Salvador.

This report focuses on the departments and municipalities covered by the LibrES project during the years 2020 and 2021, in order to establish a detailed overview of the situation of gender-based violence in the areas of influence of the project in that period: (a) Department of Santa Ana, municipalities: Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, Metapán, San Sebastián Salitrillo, Candelaria de la Frontera, (b) Department of La Libertad, municipalities: Colón, Santa Tecla, La Libertad, Chiltiupán, (c) Department of San Salvador, municipalities: Soyapango, San Salvador, Apopa, Ciudad Delgado, Ilopango, San Marcos, and (d) Department of San Miguel, municipalities: San Miguel, Chinameca, Seseori, Ciudad Barrios, Chirilagua, San Luis de La Reina.

The statistical data presented in this report have been obtained through public information requests (request Ref. 67-2023) and official and annual reports published by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (Annual Report on Acts of Violence against Women El Salvador 2020 and 2021); and data published by the Salvadoran Women's Organization for Peace (ORMUSA).

The main results are presented below according to the sections that make up this report:

First, the statistical data on the violent deaths of women by legal typology show that for the years 2020 and 2021 the department of the LibrES project with the highest number of femicides and



homicides was San Salvador, with 35 and 28 respectively. These data are relevant since there is a decrease in 2021 compared to 2020 in the number of victims. Then, it is followed by San Miguel, which for the year 2020 and 2021 presented a number of femicides and homicides of 10 and 8 respectively, reflecting a decrease in 2021 compared to 2020 of 20% in the number of victims. Finally, there is the department of Santa Ana, which for the year 2020 and 2021 presented a number of femicides and homicides of 4 and 9 respectively, reflecting an increase in 2021 compared to 2020 of 125% in the number of victims. At the country level, a total of 131 violent deaths of women were registered in 2020 and by 2021 there were 133 cases, with an increase of 2% in 2021 compared to 2020.

Secondly, the statistical data on physical violence show increases in all the departments of the LibRES project, where San Miguel had an increase of 51% for the year 2021 compared to the year 2020. Followed by Santa Ana with an increase of 32% for the year 2021 compared to 2020. Finally, San Salvador with an increase of 20% for the year 2021 compared to 2020. In addition, this department has the highest number of cases for the years 2020 and 2021 of 1441 and 1729 respectively. Another figure to consider is the data at the national level, which registers a total of 5,828 complaints for the year 2020 and in 2021 a total of 7,091, which represents an increase of 22% in the number of cases.

Thirdly, the statistical data on sexual violence with the highest number of cases in the departments of the LibRES Project are: San Salvador, which for the year 2020 registered a total of 712 cases and in 2021 it was 945, which represents an increase of 33%. Followed by Santa Ana with 473 cases in 2020 and for 2021 there were 578, with an increase of 22%. Finally, San Miguel with 254 cases for 2020 and 341 total cases in 2021, with an increase of 34%. Nationwide, there were 5,052 cases in 2020 and 6,097 in 2021, representing an increase of 21% in 2021 compared to 2020.

Fourthly, the domestic violence statistical data regarding the departments belonging to the LibRES Project, which show a percentage increase in the number of cases are: La Libertad with an increase of 62% for the year 2021 compared to 2020 and San Miguel, which increased by 24% in 2021 compared to 2020. On the other hand, the departments that show a decrease are: Santa Ana with a decrease of 30% and San Salvador with 10%, both in 2021 compared to 2020. Regarding country data, for the year 2020 there are 9,153 victims and in 2021 a total of 10,538, which translates into an increase of 15%.

Fifth, the statistical data on patrimonial violence show that the departments of the LibRES Project with the highest number of cases are: San Salvador with 1,262 for the year 2020 and in 2021 a total of 1,851; La Libertad counts 384 cases for 2020 and 568 for 2021; Santa Ana with 354 cases in 2020 and 499 in 2021. Likewise, at the country level, 4,786 cases of patrimonial violence were registered for the year 2020 and 6,657 cases for 2021.



Sixthly, with regard to the statistical data on economic violence, data are not presented at the level of LibrES municipalities, but only the services provided by the PGR and ISDEMU, at the national level. On the one hand, 1,617 cases were admitted to the PGR in 2020 and in 2021 it suffered a decrease of 2%, reaching 1,583 cases. On the other hand, 2,378 cases were treated at ISDEMU in 2020 and 2,550 in 2021, which represents an increase of 7%.

Lastly, the statistical data of LEIV Crimes in terms of the departments of the LibrES Project represent a generalized increase: San Miguel with 86% in 2021 compared to 2020, Santa Ana with 22% in 2021 compared to 2020 and La Libertad with 11% in 2021 compared to 2020. Finally, it can be mentioned that the department of San Salvador presented the highest number of cases with 836 in 2020 and 897 in 2021. Finally, a total of 3,536 cases were reported nationwide in 2020 and 3,894 cases in 2021, representing an increase of 10%.

Finally, it is important to mention that, in the municipalities of the LibrES project during the years 2020 and 2021, three types of violence with greater prevalence are evident due to the number of registered cases, which are: property violence (2,332 and 3,409), physical violence (2,578 and 3,227) and sexual violence (1,645 and 2,134).



1. Introduction

The Gender-Based Violence Research Institute (IVG) presents this report within the framework of the project "LibrES: For an El Salvador without Gender Violence". The objective of the study is to provide a detailed statistical overview of gender-based violence in El Salvador in the 21 municipalities of the LibrES Project in the years 2020 and 2021. This analysis aims to provide a comprehensive perspective of the gender-based violence (GBV) situation both at the national level and in the specific areas of the project.

This fourth report highlights key statistics for the years 2020 and 2021, addressing three levels of analysis: national, municipal, and monthly, based on data on access to public information from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, annual reports from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (years 2020 and 2021), and cartographic data by type of indicator of violence against women from the Organization of Salvadoran Women for Peace. The data include the following figures: (a) departments and municipalities at the national level: femicide, physical, sexual, domestic, patrimonial, economic violence and LEIV crimes, (b) departments and municipalities of the LibrES Project: femicidal violence, physical, sexual, domestic, patrimonial and LEIV crimes, and (c) months at the national level: femicidal violence, domestic, patrimonial, economic and LEIV crimes.

For the collection of data from these reports, the IVG has obtained information through access to public information requests addressed to different government entities. The detailed process for these requests, including the required information, can be found in the appendix to the report.

2. Method

For this report, a quantitative analysis of data on gender-based violence was carried out in the 21 municipalities covered by the LibrES project and, in some cases, at the national level in order to enrich the statistical approach. The study was based on statistical data from government institutions (data obtained through the Access to Public Information process of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Annual Reports of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security [years 2020 and 2021]) and data published by the Salvadoran Women's Organization for Peace. This data covers the years 2020 and 2021; some are monthly and yearly. Likewise, population data from the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador (BCR) through the 2022 Household and Multiple Purpose Surveys were used to calculate the proportion of the population covered by the LibrES project.

For the preparation of this report, the following considerations were taken into account: (a) the data of the municipalities were obtained from the office of access to public information of the Ministry

of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) (MJSP, 2020, 2021, 2023), with the exception of the data on domestic violence, which comes from the Observatory of Violence against Women of the Salvadoran Women's Organization for Peace (ORMUSA) (ORMUSA, 2023), in cases where statistics are not presented by municipalities, it is because they were not available; and (b) national (the word "at the country level" or "at the national level" = including all municipalities by department, for example in San Salvador the 19 municipalities are included) and departmental data were obtained from the MJSP reports for the years 2020 and 2021 (MJSP, 2020, 2021). The statistical results of this report are presented according to Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of presentation of statistical data in the report

Type of Violence	LibrES Departments and Municipalities	Departments and Municipalities, at the national level	Ranking by month at the national level
Femicidal	x	x	x
Physics	x	x	
Sexual	x	x	
Domestic	x	x	x
Patrimonial	x	x	x
Economic	x	x	x
Psychological and emotional	No data were available for the year 2020, so they cannot be compared		
Symbolic	No data were available for the year 2020, so they cannot be compared		
LEIV Crimes	x	x	x

Source: Authors' own creation.

3. Statistics on the types of violence against women according to the Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women (LEIV)

The LibrEs project focuses on 21 municipalities belonging to 4 departments of El Salvador, whose population density represents 31% of the country's total population, according to the Multipurpose Household Survey (EHPM) (BCR, 2022); the detail of the population of the LibrES municipalities and departments can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Population of the municipalities of the LibrES project

Department	Municipality	Population (number of inhabitants)
Santa Ana	Santa Ana	220,402
	Chalchuapa	95,001
	Metapán	75,659
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	25,261
	Candelaria de la Frontera	24,369
Total		440,692



Department	Municipality	Population (number of inhabitants)	
La Libertad	Colón	112,811	
	Santa Tecla	96,994	
	La Libertad	52,905	
	Chiltiupán	13,791	
Total		276,501	
San Salvador	Soyapango	210,549	
	San Salvador	170,372	
	Apopa	168,691	
	Ciudad Delgado	149,505	
	Ilopango	117,972	
	San Marcos	75,619	
Total		892,709	
San Miguel	San Miguel	235,243	
	Chinameca	37,219	
	Sesori	24,412	
	Ciudad Barrios	24,376	
	Chirilagua	16,504	
	San Luis de la Reina	3,969	
Total		341,723	
Proportion of population reach	Total population in LibrES project	1,951,625	31 %
	Total population according to EHPM 2022	6,330,947	

Source: Authors' own elaboration based on the demographic data of the EHPM 2022. (BCR, 2022)

Below are the statistics for the years 2020 and 2021, regarding Gender-Based Violence (GBV), taking as a frame of reference the types of violence of the Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women (LEIV). Data are presented at the country and department level; as well as the departments and municipalities that belong to the LibrES project.

The LEIV categorizes violence against women into 7 types, which are: (a) femicidal violence, (b) physical violence, (c) sexual violence, (d) psychological and emotional violence, (e) patrimonial violence, (f) economic violence, and (g) symbolic violence. The statistical data for these typologies are presented below, with the exception of symbolic violence, for which no data were obtained. The statistical data of these typologies are presented below, with the exception of symbolic violence, and psychological and emotional violence¹, for which no data was obtained. Also, domestic violence data taken from ORMUSA cartographic data are presented.

3.1 Femicidal violence

The Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women (LEIV) describes

¹ The Ministry of Justice and Public Security, in its annual reports on acts of violence against women, measures psychological and emotional violence using the definition of domestic violence from the Law Against Domestic Violence (MJSP, 2020, p.). However, for this report it was decided to present these data as specifically domestic violence, and not as psychological and emotional violence.

femicidal violence as the maximum expression of gender-based violence directed against women. This type of violence arises from the transgression of their human rights in both public and private settings, encompassing a series of misogynistic behaviors that can lead to impunity on the part of society or the State, and can lead to femicide or other forms of violent death of women (Legislative Assembly of El Salvador, 2011, art. 9).

Related to the above, according to article 8 of the LEIV, misogyny is any attitude, implicit or explicit, that encompasses feelings of hatred, contempt or aversion towards everything that is related to the feminine, including rejection and contempt towards women (Legislative Assembly of El Salvador, 2011).

Below are the statistics on violent deaths of women by legal typology, with respect to femicides or homicides committed in 2020 and 2021 (see Table 3).

Table 3. Violent deaths of women by legal typology in the municipalities of the LibRES project, 2020-2021

Department	Municipality	2020		2021		Percentage increase/decrease	
		Femicide	Homicide	Femicide	Homicide	Femicide	Homicide
Santa Ana	Santa Ana	3	0	3	2	0%	N/A
	Chalchuapa	0	0	2	0	N/A	N/A
	Metapán	0	0	0	2	N/A	N/A
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
	Candelaria de la Frontera	1	0	0	0	-100%	N/A
Total	4	0	5	4	25%	N/A	
La Libertad	Colón	0	0	0	3	N/A	N/A
	Santa Tecla	1	0	1	0	0%	N/A
	La Libertad	1	0	0	3	-100%	N/A
	Chiltiupán	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Total	2	0	1	6	-50%	N/A	
San Salvador	Soyapango	1	3	2	1	100%	-67%
	San Salvador	0	11	4	5	N/A	-55%
	Apopa	8	2	6	0	-25%	-100%
	Ciudad Delgado	6	2	2	2	-67%	0%
	Ilopango	0	0	5	1	N/A	N/A
	San Marcos	2	0	0	0	-100%	N/A
Total	17	18	19	9	12%	-50%	
San Miguel	San Miguel	2	5	4	0	100%	-100%
	Chinameca	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A
	Sesori	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
	Ciudad Barrios	2	0	0	2	-100%	N/A
	Chirilagua	0	1	1	0	N/A	-100%
	San Luis de la Reina	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Total	4	6	6	2	50%	-67%	

Source: Authors' own elaboration based on data provided in the request for access to information from the MJSP for the years 2020 and 2021 (MJSP, 2023); N/A: Not Available.



It is evident that the LibrES department with the highest number of violent deaths of women in 2020 and 2021 was San Salvador (17 femicides and 18 homicides in 2020; 19 femicides and 9 homicides in 2021). When looking specifically at femicides in the departmental totals, those that have increased from 2020 to 2021 are San Miguel (50%), Santa Ana (25%), and San Salvador (12%). On the other hand, there was a decrease in homicides in San Salvador (50%) and San Miguel (67%) compared to 2020.

Likewise, in the LibrES departments at the country level for the year 2020, a total of 46 cases were registered in San Salvador (27 femicides and 19 homicides); Santa Ana totals 10 cases (9 femicides and 1 homicide) and in San Miguel there were 12 events (5 femicides and 7 homicides); At the national level, 131 women lost their lives (73 femicides and 58 homicides).

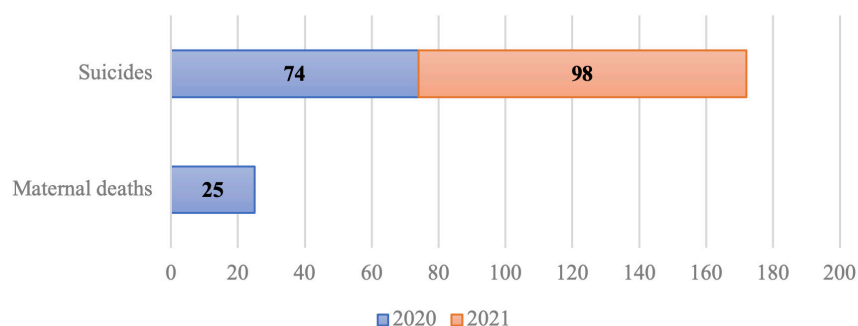
By 2021, the number of cases of violent deaths of women nationwide in the Department of San Salvador amounted to 40 (26 femicides and 14 homicides); in the Department of San Miguel, there were 11 cases (8 femicides and 3 homicides); Nationwide, 133 women died (80 femicides and 53 homicides).

Likewise, in 2020, the municipalities with the highest number of violent deaths of women were: San Salvador (11), Apopa (10), Ciudad Delgado (8), Ahuachapán (6) and San Miguel (7). In the same way, for the year 2021 they were: San Salvador (9), Ilopango (6), Apopa (6) and Santa Ana (5).

It is important to note that the statistical data on femicides at the national level can be divided into: (a) Attempted aggravated femicide (46 LEIV, 24 CP), 29 in 2020 and 32 in 2021, (b) Attempted femicide (45 LEIV, 24 CP), 29 in 2020 and 33 in 2021, and (c) Femicidal suicide by induction or aid, in 2020 there were 15 and in 2021 there were 14 (MJSP, 2020, 2021).

It is also relevant to mention that, according to the MJSP, another 99 deaths of women were registered at the country level due to femicidal violence in 2020 and 98 for the year 2021, which are not contemplated in the graphs and tables previously presented, so the other variants of violent deaths are exposed in Figure 1, where a 32% increase in suicides is identified for the year 2021.

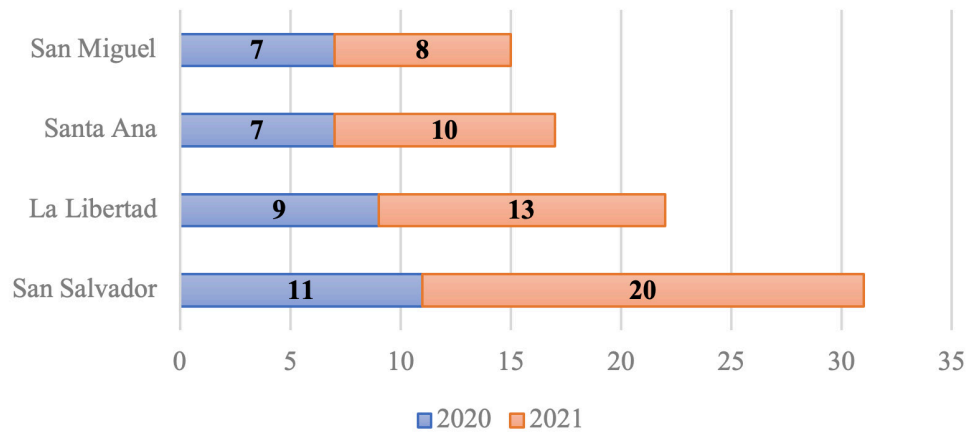
Figure 1. Suicides and maternal deaths of women at the national level, 2020-2021



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on the MJSP's annual report on acts of violence against women for the years 2020 and 2021 (MJSP, 2020, 2021).

Figure 2 shows the statistics on suicides in the LibrES departments at the country level. It is noteworthy that San Salvador shows an increase of 82% for the year 2021.

Figure 2. Recognitions for suicides of women by department of finding at the national level, 2020-2021, by departments of LibrES



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on the MJSP's annual report on acts of violence against women for the years 2020 and 2021. Data provided by the Institute of Forensic Medicine (IML) (MJSP, 2020, 2021).

The Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU) provides the State's services for femicidal violence at the country level (see Table 4), which, according to the LEIV, is granted when a woman has faced attempted femicidal violence, since the perpetrator did not commit it, for reasons beyond his or her control. It is observed that in most months, services provided decreased in 2021, except for May, September and December. The month in which the greatest increase in services provided is observed is December, increasing by 350% in 2021 compared to 2020.

Table 4. Services provided by ISDEMU for femicidal violence at the national level, by month, 2020-2021

Months	2020	2021	Percentage Increase/Decrease
January	4	3	-25%
February	3	1	-67%
March	4	2	-50%
April	2	2	0%
May	3	4	33%
June	4	4	0%
July	3	4	33%
August	5	2	-60%
September	10	2	-80%
October	2	2	0%
November	0	8	N/A
December	2	9	350%

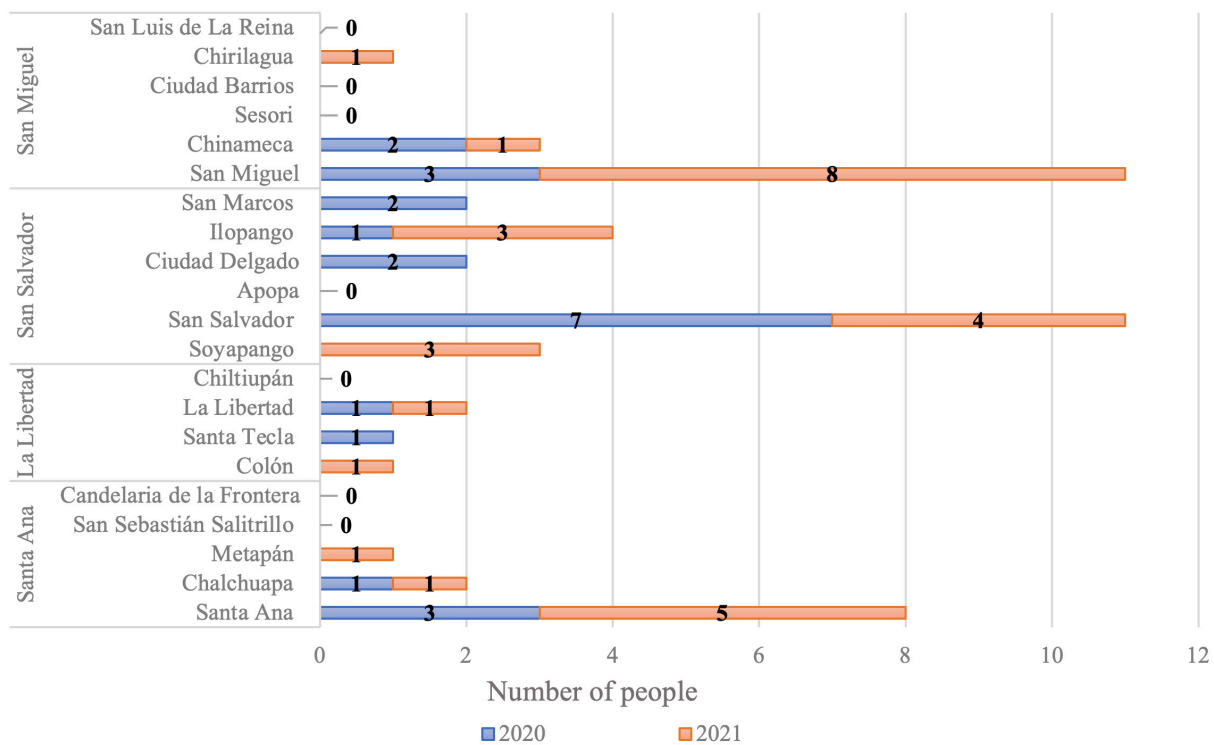
Source: Authors' own elaboration based on the MJSP's annual report on acts of violence against women for the years 2020 and 2021. (MJSP, 2020, 2021); N/A: Not Available.



Regarding the cases of femicidal violence reported by the MSJP in the departments and municipalities of the LibrES project, the departments and municipalities with the highest number of cases were San Miguel, municipality of San Miguel (3 in 2020 and 8 in 2021) evidencing an increase of 167% for the year 2021; on the other hand, there is San Salvador, municipality of San Salvador (7 in 2020 and 4 in 2021), in this case there was a decrease of 43%. Finally, the department of Santa Ana, municipality of Santa Ana (3 in 2020 and 5 in 2021) showed an increase of 67% (see Figure 3).

Globally, in the municipalities of the LibrES project, there was a 26% growth in the number of cases for the year 2021 (23 for 2020 and 29 for 2021).

Figure 3. Cases of femicidal violence (2020 - 2021), in the municipalities of the LibrES project



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on data provided in the request for access to information from the MJSP for the years 2020 and 2021 (MJSP, 2023).

3.2 Physical violence

Physical violence is defined as any action that, directly or indirectly, seeks to cause physical harm or suffering to a woman, with the result or possibility of causing injury or damage. This violence can be perpetrated by the current or former partner, as well as by any individual with whom they have had or maintain a similar relationship of affection, even if they do not live together. In addition, acts of physical violence against women are considered to be those carried out by the aggressor

in family, social or work contexts, as established in article 9, paragraph c of the LEIV (Legislative Assembly of El Salvador, 2011).

It is important to note that most of this physical violence is perpetrated by men. This is because a predominant form of patriarchal masculinity permeates human relationships, establishing dynamics of power and domination in all areas of life, such as the family, work, education, and community, among others (MJSP, 2020). The number of cases of victims of physical violence according to departments and municipalities for the year 2020-2021 is presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Cases of physical violence against women (2020 - 2021), in the municipalities of the LibrEs project

Department	Municipality	2020	2021	Percentage increase/ decrease
Santa Ana	Santa Ana	302	449	49%
	Chalchuapa	77	72	-6%
	Metapán	51	52	2%
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	21	39	86%
	Candelaria de la Frontera	34	27	-21%
Total		485	639	32%
La Libertad	Colón	117	107	-9%
	Santa Tecla	164	208	27%
	La Libertad	75	106	41%
	Chiltiupán	7	1	-86%
Total		363	422	16%
San Salvador	Soyapango	229	247	8%
	San Salvador	838	1046	25%
	Apopa	127	167	31%
	Ciudad Delgado	99	99	0%
	Ilopango	78	91	17%
	San Marcos	70	79	13%
Total		1441	1729	20%
San Miguel	San Miguel	257	391	52%
	Chinameca	12	12	0%
	Sesori	0	5	N/A
	Ciudad Barrios	6	13	117%
	Chirilagua	12	16	33%
	San Luis de la Reina	2	0	-100%
Total		289	437	51%

Source: Authors' own elaboration based on data provided in the request for access to information from the MJSP for the years 2020 and 2021 (MJSP, 2023); N/A: Not Available.



It is evident that the departments of LibrEs with the highest number of women who suffered physical violence in the year 2020-2021, were: (a) San Salvador, municipality of San Salvador (838 in 2020 and for 2021 increased by 25% or 208 additional cases), (b) Santa Ana, municipality of Santa Ana (302 in 2020, suffering an increase of 49% which amounts to 147 more cases) and, finally (c) San Miguel, municipality of San Miguel (257 in 2020 and for 2021 there are 134 additional cases, that is, an increase of 52%).

Likewise, the departments at the country level in which more than 500 cases of physical violence were registered for the year 2020 were: (a) San Salvador (1,985), (b) La Libertad (648) and (c) Santa Ana (563); at the country level, there are 5,828 complaints against the physical integrity of women.

For the year 2021, the highest number of cases over 500, at the country level were reported in the same departments: (a) San Salvador (2,356) which shows a growth of 19%, (b) La Libertad (885) reaching an increase of 37% and (c) Santa Ana (741) increasing by 37%; Nationwide, 7,091 women were victims of physical violence, which increased by 22%.

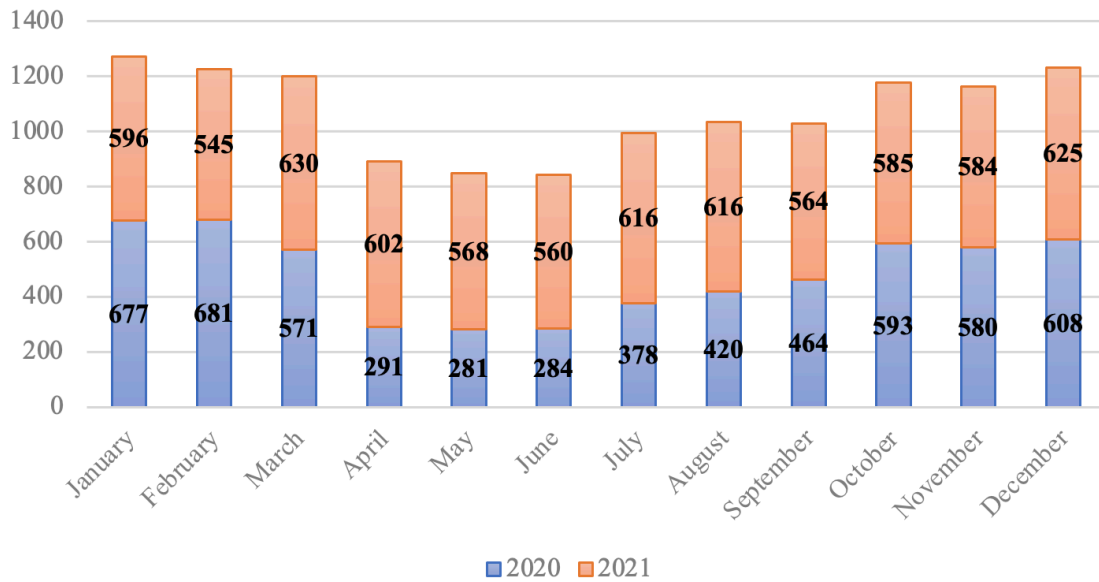
Likewise, in 2020, the municipalities nationwide that reported more than 100 cases were: (a) San Salvador (838), (b) Santa Ana (302), (c) San Miguel (257), (d) Soyapango (229), (e) Santa Tecla (164), (f) Apopa (127) and (g) Colón (117). For the year 2021 (a) San Salvador (1,046), (b) Santa Ana (449), (c) San Miguel (391), (d) Soyapango (247), (e) Santa Tecla (208), (f) Apopa (167), (g) Colón (107) and (h) La Libertad (106).

Figure 4 shows that the largest increase in complaints at the country level was recorded in the months of April, May and June 2021 with 107%, 102% and 97% compared to 2020. The months in which the highest number of complaints were reported were January 2020 and March 2021.

Figure 5 presents the data provided by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (PGR) regarding the services provided by this entity at the country level related to physical violence against women. The behaviors that were most recorded for the year 2020 were "fist bumps" (408) and "push/pinch" (220) and for the year 2021 these were maintained, although it is clarified that the reported data shows a reduction in all complaints compared to 2020, except for "hurts with objects" which went from 23 to 34 cases (increase of 48%).

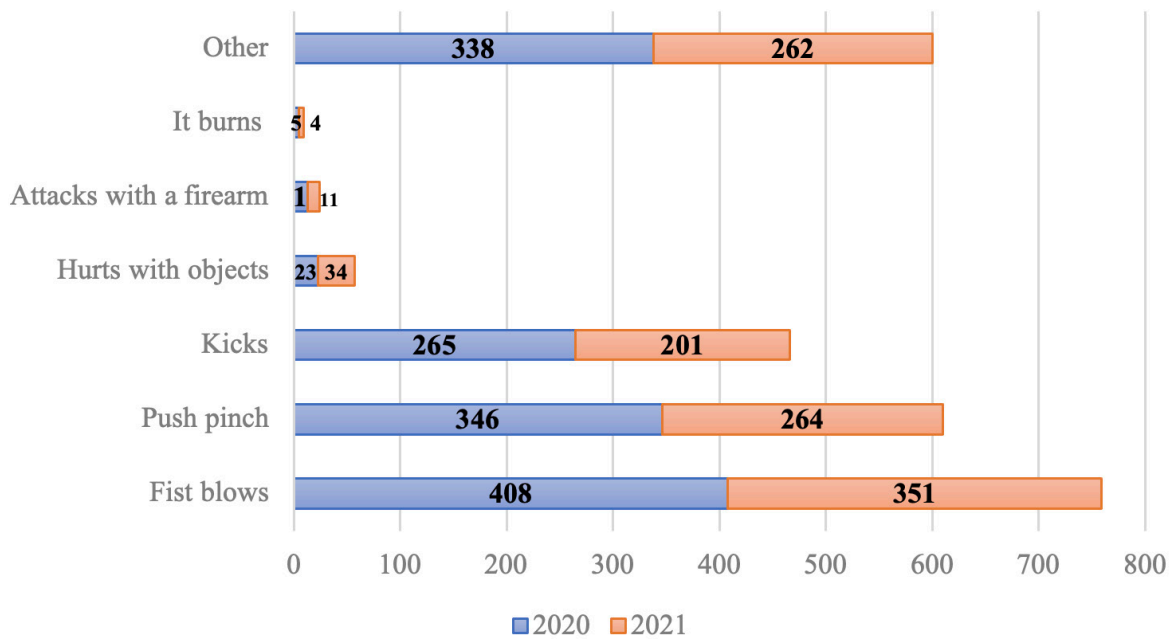


Figure 4. Women victims of physical violence by month of complaint at the national level, 2020-2021



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on the MJSP's annual report on acts of violence against women for the years 2020 and 2021. (MJSP, 2020, 2021).

Figure 5. Services provided by PGR for physical violence against women at the national level, 2020-2021



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on the MJSP's annual report on acts of violence against women for the years 2020 and 2021. (MJSP, 2020, 2021).



3.3 Sexual violence

According to article 9 (f) of the LEIV, sexual violence is any behavior that endangers or infringes on a woman's right to make free decisions about her sex life. This encompasses not only sexual activity itself, but any form of sexual contact or access, whether genital or non-genital. This situation can occur regardless of whether or not the person who commits the aggression has any type of conjugal, partner, social, work, affective or kinship relationship with the woman who is the victim of this conduct (Legislative Assembly of El Salvador, 2011).

For its part, article 3 of the Law against Domestic Violence classifies sexual violence as acts that coerce someone to engage in sexual behavior, either physically or verbally, using force, fear, pressure, bribery, manipulation, threats or other methods that nullify or restrict their freedom of decision. In addition, it will be considered sexual violence when the aggressor forces the victim to participate in such acts with third parties.

The statistics on complaints of sexual violence are contained in Table 6, where the departments and municipalities of the LibRES project are presented. The departments and municipalities with the highest number of acts of sexual violence committed during the years 2020-2021 are: (a) San Salvador, municipality of San Salvador (319 in 2020 and for 2021 it increased by 20% or 63 additional cases), (b) Santa Ana, municipality of Santa Ana (246 in 2020, suffering an increase of 2% which amounts to 4 more cases), and (c) San Miguel, municipality of San Miguel (212 in 2020 and for 2021 there are 57 additional cases, that is, an increase of 27%).

On the other hand, at the national level, the departments in which a number of cases of sexual violence exceeded 300 for the year 2020 were: (a) San Salvador (1,139), (b) Santa Ana (577), (c) La Libertad (486), (d) San Miguel (342), (e) Usulután (333) and (f) Ahuachapán (305); A total of 5,052 cases of sexual violence were recorded at the country level.

For the year 2021, the departments that reported a number of cases greater than 300 were: (a) San Salvador (1,481) which shows a growth of 11% compared to 2020, (b) Santa Ana (719) increasing by 25%, (c) La Libertad (669) reaching an increase of 38%, (d) San Miguel (429) increasing by 25%, (e) La Paz (389) increased 51%, (f) Usulután (365) with a growth of 10%, (g) Sonsonate (365) increased by 36%, (h) Ahuachapán (335) with an increase of 10% and La Unión (315) increased by 18%; Nationwide, 6,097 women were victims of sexual violence, up 21%.

Likewise, in 2020, the municipalities nationwide that reported more than 100 cases were: (a) Ahuachapán (116), (b) Santa Ana (246), (c) Apopa (124), (d) Mejicanos (109), (e) San Salvador (319), (f) Soyapango (109) and finally (g) Ilobasco (111). For the year 2021 (a) Ahuachapán (134), (b) Santa

Ana (250), (c) Metapán (138), (d) Chalchuapa (127), (e) Santa Tecla (219), (f) San Salvador (382), (g) Soyapango (190), (h) Apopa (121), (i) Ilopango (118), (j) Mejicanos (104), (k) Ciudad Delgado (102) and (l) San Miguel (269).

Table 6. Cases of sexual violence against women (2020 - 2021), in the municipalities of the LibRES project

Department	Municipality	2020	2021	Percentage increase/ decrease
Santa Ana	Santa Ana	246	250	2%
	Chalchuapa	77	127	65%
	Metapán	93	138	48%
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	30	39	30%
	Candelaria de la Frontera	27	24	-11%
Total		473	578	22%
La Libertad	Colón	91	87	-4%
	Santa Tecla	69	129	87%
	La Libertad	43	44	2%
	Chiltiupán	3	10	233%
Total		206	270	31%
San Salvador	Soyapango	109	190	74%
	San Salvador	319	382	20%
	Apopa	124	121	-2%
	Ciudad Delgado	63	102	62%
	Ilopango	69	118	71%
	San Marcos	28	32	14%
Total		712	945	33%
San Miguel	San Miguel	212	269	27%
	Chinameca	16	29	81%
	Sesori	6	6	0%
	Ciudad Barrios	11	12	9%
	Chirilagua	7	22	214%
	San Luis de la Reina	2	3	50%
Total		254	341	34%

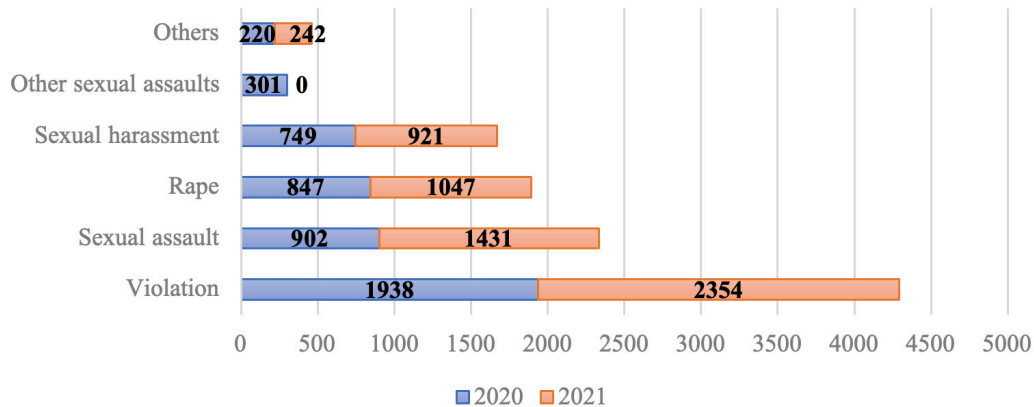
Source: Authors' own elaboration based on data provided in the request for access to information from the MJSP for the years 2020 and 2021 (MJSP, 2023).

With regard to crimes related to sexual violence, data from the following crimes are presented: (a) Crimes against sexual freedom (typified in Title IV of the Penal Code of El Salvador; Legislative Assembly of El Salvador, 1997), (b) Dissemination of pornography (typified in art. 51 of the LEIV), and (c) Induction, Promotion and Favoring of Sexual or Erotic Acts by Computer or Electronic Means (typified in art. 49 e the LEIV).



Figure 6 shows crimes against sexual freedom at the national level, with the cases of women victims of rape standing out. In 2020, 1,938 cases were reported, increasing by 21% for the year 2021, reaching a total of 2,354 cases.

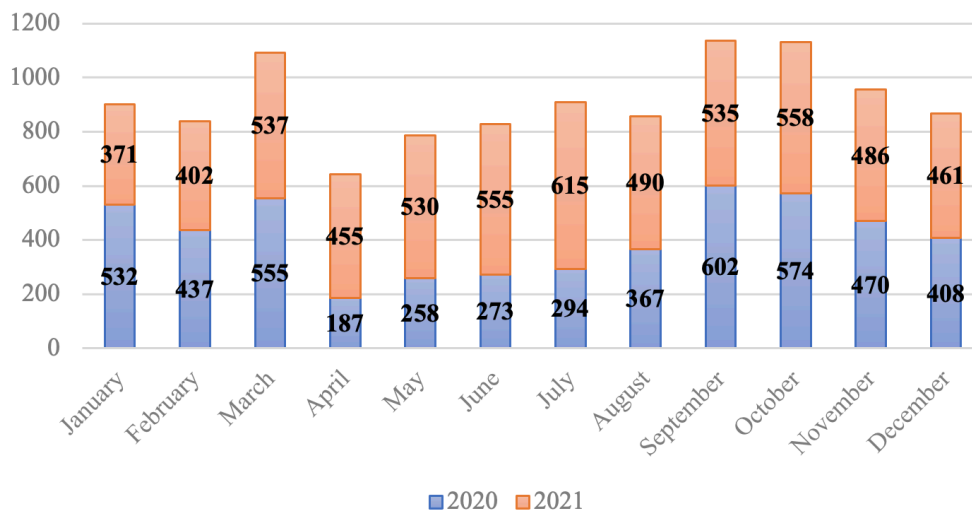
Figure 6. Crimes against Sexual Freedom at the national level, 2020-2021



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on the MJSP's annual report on acts of violence against women for the years 2020 and 2021. (MJSP, 2020, 2021).

Figure 7 shows that the months in which the highest number of complaints were received for crimes against sexual freedom for 2020 were January (532), March (555), September (602) and October (574). For the year 2021, in 7 months there were increases, the most significant being the months of April 143% (268 more cases), May 105% (272 additional cases), June 103% (282 more cases) and July with 109% (321 additional cases).

Figure 7. Crimes against Sexual Freedom at the national level, 2020-2021, by month of complaint

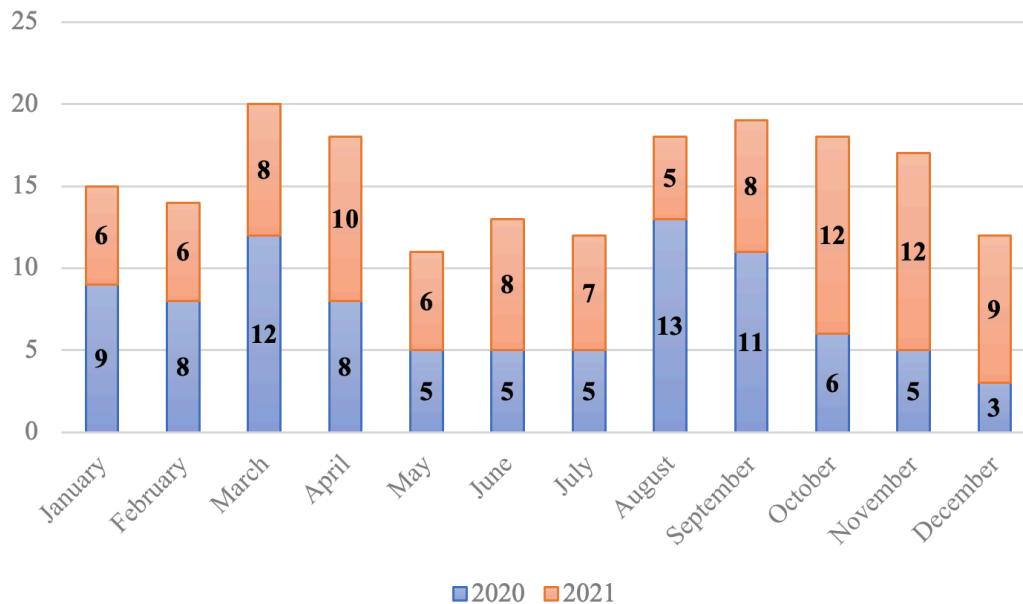


Source: Authors' own elaboration based on the MJSP's annual report on acts of violence against women for the years 2020 and 2021. (MJSP, 2020, 2021).



Regarding the crime of dissemination of pornography (Figure 8), at the national level it can be seen that the months in which a higher percentage of cases were reported in 2020 were: March (12 cases), August (13 cases) and September (11 cases); For the year 2021 the months that suffered an increase were: October 100% (6 additional cases), November 140% (7 more cases) and December with 200% (6 more cases).

Figure 8. Cases of Dissemination of Pornography at the national level, 2020-2021



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on the MJSP's annual report on acts of violence against women for the years 2020 and 2021. (MJSP, 2020, 2021).

Regarding the crime of inducement, promotion and favoring sexual acts, at the national level its prevalence is from 0 to 1 case, during the years 2020 and 2021 (MJSP, 2020, 2021); If the months of complaints in 2020 are analyzed, 1 complaint was received in the months of February, March, July, September and December; For the year 2021, 1 complaint was received in the months of February, May, July, August and December.

3.4 Domestic violence

In accordance with article 3 of the Law Against Domestic Violence, this can be defined as any action or omission, direct or indirect, that causes harm, physical, sexual, psychological suffering or death to family members (Legislative Assembly of El Salvador, 1996). The data on domestic violence were taken from the ORMUSA cartographic data by type of indicator. Table 7 presents the cases of domestic violence in the LibRES departments and municipalities.



Table 7. Cases of domestic violence against women (2020 - 2021), in the municipalities of the LibrES project

Department	Municipality	2020	2021	Percentage increase/ decrease
Santa Ana	Santa Ana	33	22	-33%
	Chalchuapa	11	12	9%
	Metapán	10	5	-50%
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	5	3	-40%
	Candelaria de la Frontera	1	0	-100%
Total		60	42	-30%
La Libertad	Colón	28	51	82%
	Santa Tecla	16	22	38%
	La Libertad	5	8	60%
	Chiltiupán	1	0	-100%
Total		50	81	62%
San Salvador	Soyapango	22	22	0%
	San Salvador	66	84	27%
	Apopa	5	1	-80%
	Ciudad Delgado	49	25	-49%
	Ilopango	0	0	N/A
	San Marcos	11	5	-55%
Total		153	137	-10%
San Miguel	San Miguel	160	194	21%
	Chinameca	4	9	125%
	Sesori	2	4	100%
	Ciudad Barrios	2	1	-50%
	Chirilagua	1	2	100%
	San Luis de la Reina	0	0	N/A
Total		169	210	24%

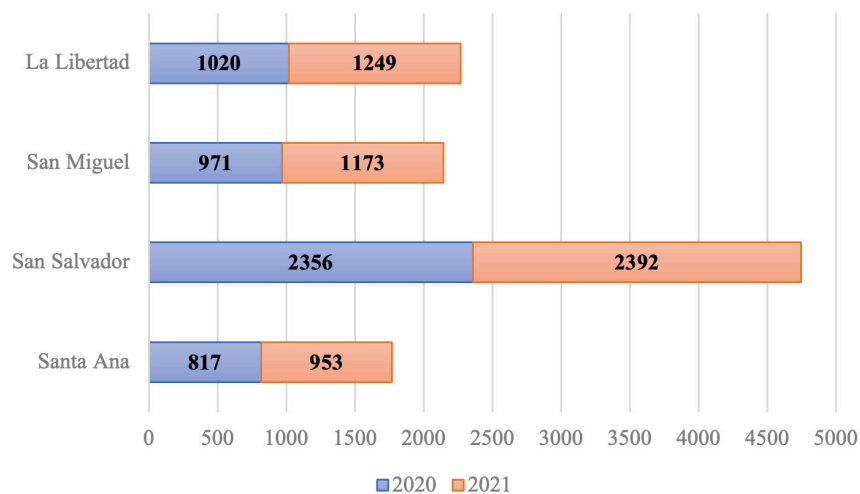
Source: The figures presented were extracted from ORMUSA's cartographic data by type of indicator on domestic violence (ORMUSA, 2023); N/A: Not Available.

The statistics of the acts of domestic violence contained in Table 7, present the victims of domestic violence in the LibrES departments and municipalities during the years 2020-2021, with the departments with the highest incidence being the following: (a) San Miguel, municipality of San Miguel (160 in 2020 and for 2021 increased by 21% or 34 additional cases), (b) Department of San Salvador, municipality of San Salvador (66 in 2020, suffering an increase of 27%, which means 18 more cases), and (c) Department of La Libertad, municipality of Colón (28 in 2020 and for 2021 there are 23 additional cases, that is, an increase of 82%).

In the same way, it is evident that in the departments at the national level, cases of domestic violence increased for the year 2021 as follows: (a) San Salvador with an increase of 2% (36 new victims), (b) La Libertad suffered an increase of 23% (229 new victims) (c) Santa Ana increased by 17% (136 new victims) and finally (d) San Miguel grew by 21% (202 new cases); At the country level, 9,153 victims

were registered in 2020 and a total of 10,538 victims in 2021, which translates into an increase of 15% (see Figure 9).

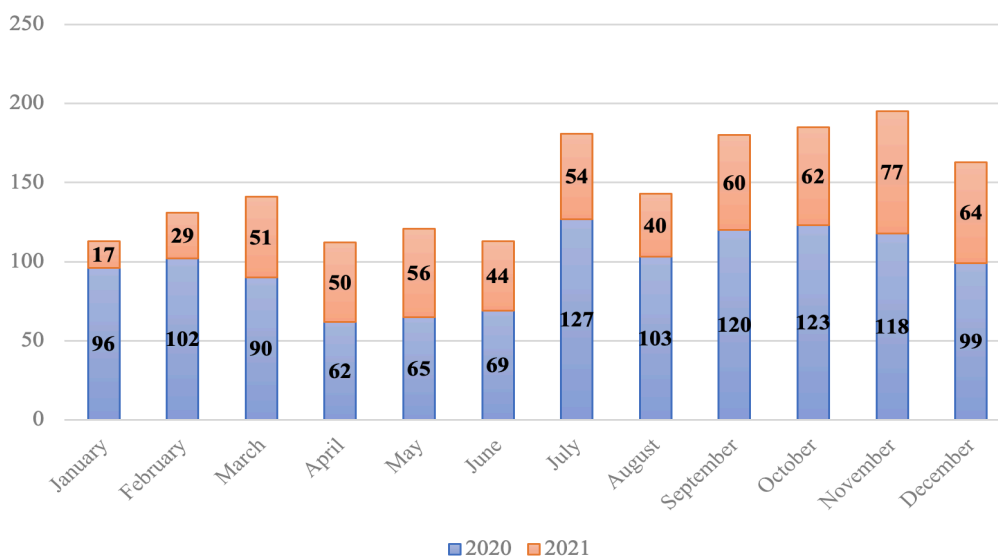
Figure 9. Women victims of domestic violence according to the department of occurrence at the national level, 2020-2021, by LibrES departments



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on the MJSP's annual report on acts of violence against women for the years 2020 and 2021. (MJSP, 2020, 2021).

For the year 2020, the months in which there was a greater number of victims of domestic violence nationwide were: February (102), July (127), August (103), September (120), October (123) and November (118). For the year 2021, there was an overall decrease of an average of 46% (see Figure 10).

Figure 10. Women victims of domestic violence by month of complaint at the national level, 2020-2021



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on the MJSP's annual report on acts of violence against women for the years 2020 and 2021. (MJSP, 2020, 2021).



3.5 Patrimonial violence

According to article 9 of the LEIV, patrimonial violence is defined as actions, omissions or behaviors that interfere with a woman's ability to freely dispose of her property. This includes damage to one's own or shared property through transformation, subtraction, destruction, distraction, damage, loss, limitation or retention of objects, personal documents, goods, values and economic rights (Legislative Assembly of El Salvador, 2011).

Table 8 presents the acts of patrimonial violence against women, showing the LibrES departments and municipalities with the highest number of cases in: (a) San Salvador, municipality of San Salvador (870 in 2020 and for 2021 increased by 39% or 338 new cases), (b) Santa Ana, municipality of Santa Ana (260 in 2020, suffering an increase of 31% which amounts to 80 new cases) and (c) San Miguel, municipality of San Miguel (310 in 2020 and for 2021 140 new cases are registered, that is, an increase of 45%).

Similarly, the departments at the national level in which data of more than 300 cases of patrimonial violence were registered for the year 2020 were: (a) San Salvador (1,590), (b) La Libertad (653), (c) Santa Ana (387) and (d) San Miguel (378); At the country level, 4,786 cases of patrimonial violence are registered.

Likewise, in 2020, the municipalities nationwide that reported more than 100 cases were: (a) San Salvador (870), (b) San Miguel (310), (c) Santa Tecla (234), (d) Soyapango (157), (e) Ahuachapán (133), (f) Sonsonate (109), (g) Apopa (104) and (h) Usulután (102).

For the year 2021 at the national level: (a) San Salvador (1,208), (b) San Miguel (450), (c) Santa Ana (340), (d) Santa Tecla (339), (e) Soyapango (259), (f) Ahuachapán (165), (g) Mejicanos (162), (h) Sonsonate (159), (i) Apopa (152), (j) Usulután (142), (k) Colón (131), (l) Antiguo Cuscatlán (115), (m) Zacatecoluca (109), (n) Cojutepeque (106) and (o) San Vicente (103). At the national level, 6,954 cases of patrimonial violence have been registered.

Table 8. Cases of patrimonial violence against women (2020 - 2021) in the municipalities of the LibrEs project

Department	Municipality	2020	2021	Percentage increase/decrease
Santa Ana	Santa Ana	260	340	31%
	Chalchuapa	42	69	64%
	Metapán	21	51	143%
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	19	22	16%
	Candelaria de la Frontera	12	17	42%
Total		354	499	41%

Department	Municipality	2020	2021	Percentage increase/ decrease
La Libertad	Colón	100	131	31%
	Santa Tecla	234	339	45%
	La Libertad	47	83	77%
	Chiltiupán	3	15	400%
Total		384	568	48%
San Salvador	Soyapango	157	259	65%
	San Salvador	870	1208	39%
	Apopa	104	152	46%
	Ciudad Delgado	47	71	51%
	Ilopango	47	90	91%
	San Marcos	37	71	92%
Total		1262	1851	47%
San Miguel	San Miguel	310	450	45%
	Chinameca	8	12	50%
	Sesori	2	5	150%
	Ciudad Barrios	10	6	-40%
	Chirilagua	2	17	750%
	San Luis de la Reina	0	1	N/A
Total		332	491	48%

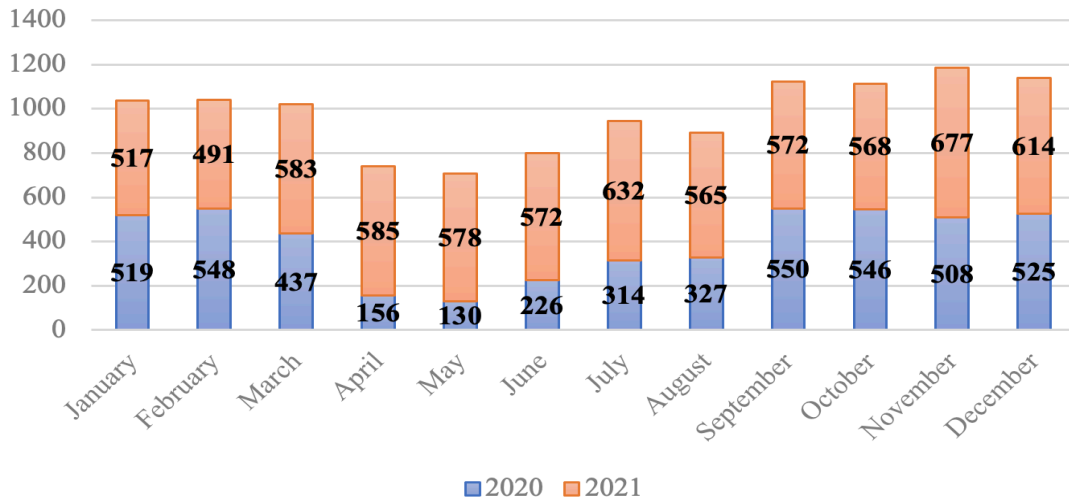
Source: Authors' own elaboration based on data provided in the request for access to information from the MJSP for the years 2020 and 2021 (MJSP, 2023); N/A: Not Available.

The highest number of cases of women who faced acts of violence against their property at the national level, according to complaints registered by the Prosecutor General's Office (FGR), occurred in the months of September (550) for 2020 and in November (677) for 2021 (See Figure 11).

For the year 2021, at the national level there is an increase in cases in the months of April of 275% (429 new cases), May with an increase of 345% (448 new cases), June increased by 153% (346 new cases) and July had an increase of 101% (318 new cases).



Figure 11. Women victims of patrimonial violence by month of complaint at the national level, 2020-2021



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on the MJSP's annual report on acts of violence against women for the years 2020 and 2021. (MJSP, 2020, 2021).

Figure 12 shows the services provided at the national level by the PGR with respect to complaints of patrimonial violence, where the situation with the highest number of cases for the year 2020 is about "forcing people to leave the house" (432) and decreases by 19% for the year 2021 (352 cases).

Figure 12. Services provided by PGR for patrimonial violence against women at the national level, 2020-2021



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on the MJSP's annual report on acts of violence against women for the years 2020 and 2021. (MJSP, 2020, 2021).

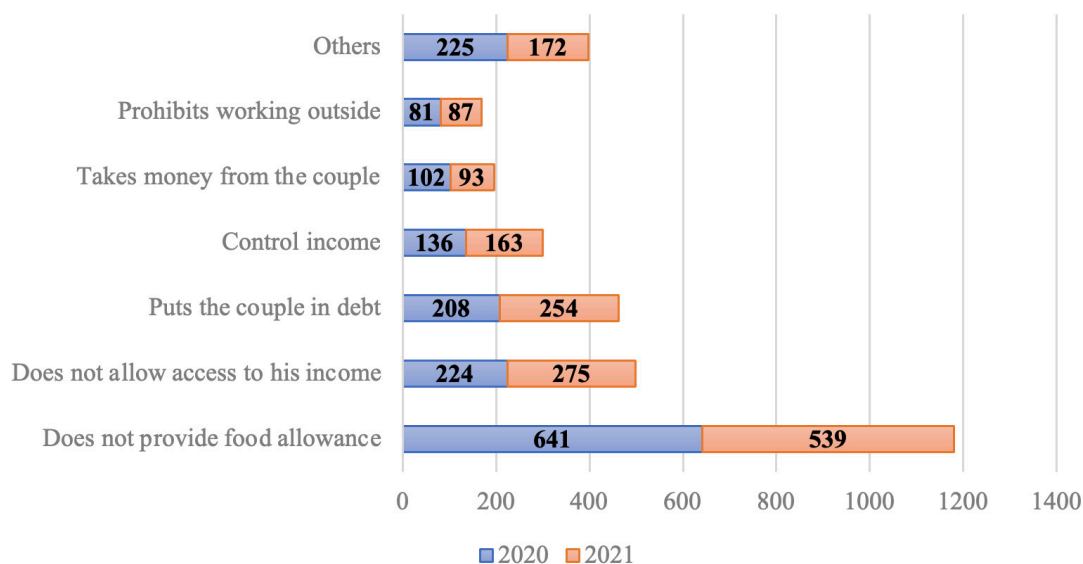
3.6 Economic Violence

According to article 9 of the LEIV, economic violence encompasses any action or omission by the aggressor that impacts the financial stability of women, reflected in behaviors aimed at restricting, supervising or blocking their income (Legislative Assembly of El Salvador, 2011). This form of violence, crucial in relationships, manifests itself in the failure to meet financial obligations, evidencing irresponsible parenthood. In most cases, parents need legal measures to comply with the maintenance of their dependent children, regulated by the Family Code of El Salvador (Art. 247 and Art. 248 of the Family Code), which defines alimony as the basic provisions of subsistence, housing, health and education for spouses, ascendants, descendants up to the second degree of consanguinity, and between brothers and sisters (MJSP, 2020).

Society places on women the primary responsibility for caring for and supporting children, which limits their financial independence and puts them at a disadvantage vis-à-vis their aggressors. By taking advantage of this social pressure on motherhood, they keep them trapped in cycles of violence due to their lack of economic autonomy (MJSP, 2020).

In Figure 13, it is evident that the statistical data at the country level of services provided by the PGR for economic violence against women, concentrate on the fact of "does not provide food quota", since for the year 2020 641 cases were admitted and for the year 2021 it suffers a decrease of 16% reaching 539 cases.

Figure 13. Services provided by PGR for economic violence against women at the national level, 2020-2021



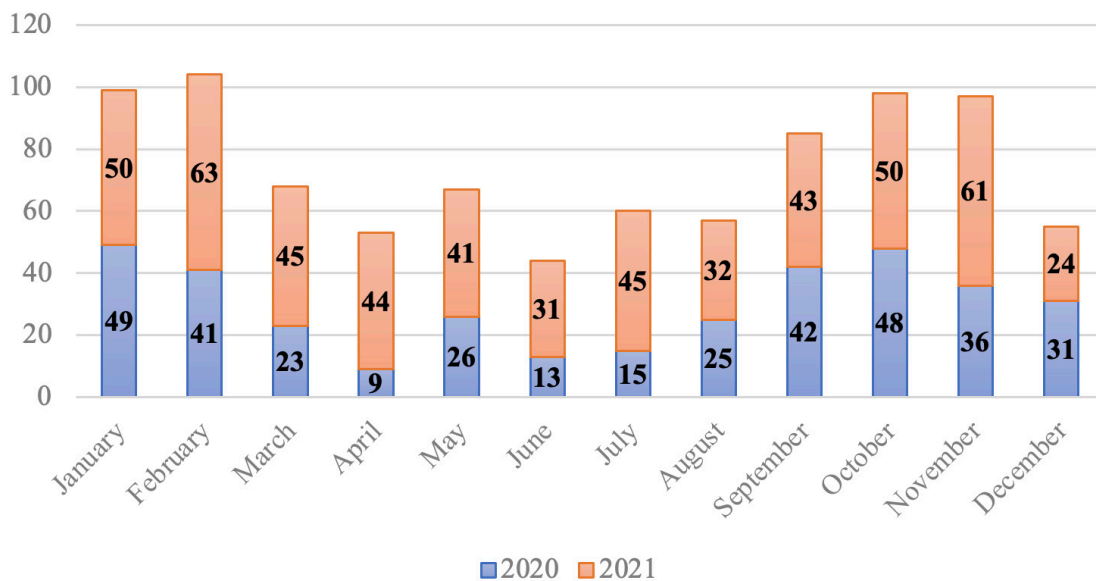
Source: Authors' own elaboration based on the MJSP's annual report on acts of violence against women for the years 2020 and 2021. (MJSP, 2020, 2021).



Figure 14 also presents the country-level data on the services provided by ISDEMU for economic violence, with respect to the months of the years 2020-2021.

At the country level, in the months of: January (49), February (41), September (42) and October (48) there are more than 40 services provided for the year 2020 and in 2021 there is an increase in services provided of more than 100% in the following months: in April it increases 389% (35 new cases), in June there was an increase of 139% (18 new cases) and in July it increases by 200% (30 new cases).

Figure 14. Services provided by ISDEMU for economic violence against women at the national level, 2020-2021



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on the MJSP's annual report on acts of violence against women for the years 2020 and 2021. (MJSP, 2020, 2021).

4. Public Action Crimes Against Women (LEIV Crimes)

The crime of public action is one that affects the general interest and, therefore, its prosecution and punishment corresponds to the State, through the Public Ministry (FGR and PGR). That is, it is an action that is exercised in defense of society and not of a particular interest. Examples of crimes subject to public action are homicide, robbery, rape, among others (Romero, 2020).

The LEIV categorizes 11 crimes of public action which are: (a) Femicide, (b) Aggravated Femicide, (c) Obstruction of Access to Justice, (d) Femicidal Suicide by Induction or Aid, (e) Induction, Promotion and Favoring of Sexual or Erotic Acts by Computer or Electronic Means (f) Illegal Dissemination of

Information, (g) Dissemination of Pornography, (h) Favoring the Breach of the Duties of Economic Assistance, (i) Asset subtraction, (j) Subtraction of profits from family economic activities and (k) Expressions of violence against women. These offences are presented together in Table 9.

Table 9. Public Action Crimes Against Women (LEIV Crimes, 2020 - 2021)

Department	Municipality	2020	2021	Percentage increase/ decrease
Santa Ana	Santa Ana	281	330	17%
	Chalchuapa	77	90	17%
	Metapán	50	63	26%
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	23	42	83%
	Candelaria de la Frontera	11	15	36%
Total		442	540	22%
La Libertad	Colón	51	61	20%
	Santa Tecla	110	131	19%
	La Libertad	44	40	-9%
	Chiltiupán	5	2	-60%
Total		210	234	11%
San Salvador	Soyapango	61	117	92%
	San Salvador	540	561	4%
	Apopa	98	75	-23%
	Ciudad Delgado	40	50	25%
	Ilopango	12	37	208%
	San Marcos	85	57	-33%
Total		836	897	7%
San Miguel	San Miguel	63	119	89%
	Chinameca	3	4	33%
	Sesori	0	2	N/A
	Ciudad Barrios	3	2	-33%
	Chirilagua	1	3	200%
	San Luis de la Reina	0	0	N/A
Total		70	130	86%

Source: Authors' own elaboration based on data provided in the request for access to information from the MJSP for the years 2020 and 2021 (MJSP, 2023); N/A: Not Available.

It is evident that the departments of LibrES with the highest number of women victims of crime in the year 2020-2021 were: (a) Santa Ana, municipality of Santa Ana (281 in 2020 and for 2021 increased by 17% or 49 new cases) and (b) San Salvador, municipality of San Salvador (540 in 2020, suffering an increase of 4% or 21 new cases). The total with respect to the municipalities of the LibrES project for the year 2020 was 1,558 cases and for the year 2021 there were 1,801, so it increased by 16% (243 new cases).



The departments at the national level in which more than 300 cases were registered for the year 2020 were: (a) San Salvador (1,196), (b) Santa Ana (513), (c) Libertad (403) and (d) Ahuachapán (327); At the national level, there are 3,536 women victims of crime.

For the year 2021, at the national level the departments with the highest number of cases were: (a) San Salvador (1,240), (b) Santa Ana (626) (c) La Libertad (432) and (d) Ahuachapán (345); Nationwide, 3,894 women are reported to be victims of crimes, so the increase was 10% (358 new cases).

Likewise, in 2020, the municipalities nationwide that reported more than 100 cases were: (a) San Salvador (540), (b) Santa Ana (281), (c) Ahuachapán (209) and (d) Santa Tecla (110). Likewise, for the year 2021, they were (a) San Salvador (561), (b) Santa Ana (330), (c) Ahuachapán (217), (d) San Vicente (134), (e) Santa Tecla (131), (f) San Miguel (119) and (g) Soyapango (117).

5. Final thoughts and recommendations

As for the final considerations, in the municipalities of the LibrES project during the years 2020-2021, there are three types of violence with greater prevalence due to the number of registered cases, which are: patrimonial violence, physical violence and sexual violence. On the other hand, the municipalities with the highest records of these types of violence are: San Salvador, Santa Ana and San Miguel.

The percentages below are obtained from the total number of cases with respect to the other municipalities of the LibrES project in the department, for example: municipality of San Salvador in 2020 and physical violence, 838 cases and represents 58% $[(838/1,441) * 100 = 58\%]$, total cases for the department of San Salvador with respect to the LibrES municipalities is 1,441 [sum of the 6 municipalities together of the LibrES project]).

In this sense, for the year 2020, in first place, there is physical violence, in which the three municipalities of the LibrES project with the highest number of cases are: (a) San Salvador with 838, representing 58%, (b) Santa Ana with 302, is 62%, and (c) San Miguel with 257, is 89%. Secondly, the patrimonial violence in which the three municipalities of the LibrES project with the highest number of cases are: (a) San Salvador with 870, represents 69%, (b) San Miguel with 310, is 93% and (c) Santa Ana with 260, is 73%. In third place, for the year 2020 is sexual violence, in which the three municipalities of the LibrES project with the highest number of cases are: (a) San Salvador with 319, representing 45%, (b) Santa Ana with 246, representing 52%, and (c) San Miguel, with 212 cases, representing 83%.

In fourth place, for the year 2021, is patrimonial violence in which the three municipalities of the LibrES project with the highest number of cases are: (a) San Salvador with 1208, representing 65%,

(b) San Miguel with 450, is 92%, and (c) Santa Ana with 340, is 68%. In fifth place, for the year 2021, is physical violence in which the three municipalities of the LibrES project with the highest number of cases are: (a) San Salvador with 1046, representing 60%, (b) Santa Ana with 449, is 70%, and (c) San Miguel with 391, is 89%. In sixth place, for the year 2021, is sexual violence, in which the three municipalities of the LibrES project with the highest number of cases are: (a) San Salvador with 382, representing 79%, (b) San Miguel with 269, is 79%. (c) Santa Ana with 250, it's 43%.

In relation to the recommendations regarding the data provided by government institutions, in order to better understand the scope of the information, it is important that they: (a) publish detailed information about the measurement of GBV, its decomposition into subcomponents or internal classifications through which it is possible to obtain a quantification of the published statistical data; (b) publish the mechanisms, protocols, and processes used to quantify GBV cases at the national level, in an accessible manner and using educational methodologies for the general population (popular version); and (c) publish up-to-date GBV data and complete GBV case count databases.

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Appendix. Requested Public Information on Gender-Based Violence

As mentioned above, for the preparation of these reports, the process of requesting public information from government institutions related to gender-based violence has continued, through the Access to Public Information Units.

Previously, as described in the third report, a fourth set of requests was sent on November 30th, 2023 to PGR, ISDEMU, and PNC. The requested information is included in Table 10 and the status of applications is included in Table 11.

Additionally, on December 22nd, 2023, the fifth group of requests for information was sent. The requested information is included in Table 12 and the status of applications is included in Table 13.

It is important to reiterate that, according to the Law on Access to Public Information, government institutions have 10 business days to provide the information. If it exceeds 5 years from the date it was generated, the period is extended for 10 more days. If the institution requires clarification of the information, the institution has 3 business days from the time the request was received to send the query, a period in which the process is paused until the person requesting clarification of the information (Access to Public Information Act, 2011). In that sense, it takes about a month to receive the requested information.

Evidence of the applications submitted and the resolutions and information received can be found at the following One Drive folder link: https://ufgedu-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/mlinares_ufg_edu_sv/Eopp5NbEHjJHljhgF35ec8IBWLVWfkSBuVPgvBEUE2MIEw?e=m1nE8W



Table 10. Information requested in the fourth group of requests for information, sent on November 30th, 2023

Institution	Information requested
PNC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of homicides, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month October and November 2023. • Number of femicides, disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month October and November 2023. • Number of women victims of crime according to the LEIV, disaggregated by: crime, by department and municipality, and by month October and November 2023. • Number of victims of femicidal violence, disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month October and November 2023. • Number of victims of sexual violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month October and November 2023. • Number of victims of physical violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month October and November 2023. • Number of victims of psychological violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month October and November 2023. • Number of victims of patrimonial violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month October and November 2023.
ISDEMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women who face gender-based violence, who have received counseling and/or guidance provided by the 126 Attention Center: Call Center and Platform 126 Te Orienta; Disaggregated by: department and municipality, for the month of November 2023. • Number of people sheltered for being at risk of violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, for the month of November 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: type of violence, by department and municipality, for the month of November 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: Type of care, by department and municipality, for the month of November 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: headquarters, by department and municipality, for the month of November 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: Department and municipality of residence of the victim, according to type of violence, for the month of November 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: Department and municipality of residence of the victim, according to the age range of the victim, for the month of November 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: type of relationship with the aggressor, by department and municipality, for the month of November 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: type of disability, according to the age range of the victim, and disaggregated by department and municipality, for the month of November 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: Department and municipality of residence of the aggressor, according to type of violence, for the month of November 2023. • Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: Department and Municipality of the event, according to type of violence, for the month of November 2023.
PGR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women victims of gender-based violence who received care at the PGR, disaggregated by: type of service (psychological assistance and legal assistance), by department and municipality, for the month of November 2023. • Number of victims of domestic violence who received care at the PGR, disaggregated by: type of service (psychological assistance and legal assistance), by sex, by department and municipality, for the month of November 2023. • Number of women who attended meetings of the self-help group for victims of gender-based violence, disaggregated by department and municipality, for the month of November 2023. • Number of people who attended meetings of the self-help group for victims of domestic violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, for the month of November 2023. • Number of victims of sexual violence who received care at the PGR, disaggregated by: type of service (psychological assistance and legal assistance), by sex, by department and municipality, for the month of November 2023. • Number of women victims of gender-based violence who received care through the call center of the Virtual Attention Unit, disaggregated by: department and municipality, for the month of November 2023. • Number of victims of domestic violence who received care through the call center of the Virtual Care Unit, disaggregated by: sex, department and municipality, for the month of November 2023.

Source: Authors' own creation.

Table 11. Status of the fourth group of requests for information sent

Institution	Request submission date	Means of sending request	Date of confirmation of receipt of the request	Date of receipt of the request record	Request reference number	Date of receipt of the resolution	Resolution reference number	Date of receipt of the information or estimated date of receipt	Response received
ISDEMU	11/30/2023	E-mail	12/04/2023		ORDER OF ADMISION-ISDEMU-2023-0044	12/04/2023	RESOLUCION-ISDEMU-2023-0044	12/13/2023	Information Received
MJSP	11/30/2023	Online Portal	11/30/2023	14/12/2023	114-UAI-P(P)-2023		114-UAI-P(P)-2023-AP	12/21/2023	Information Received
PGR	11/30/2023	E-mail						12/20/2023	Follow-up email was sent to PNC regarding request for information

Source: Authors' own creation.

Table 12. Information requested in the fifth group of requests for information, sent on December 22nd, 2023

Institution	Information requested
MJSP	<p>Approved data from the tripartite table (FGR, PNC and IML), on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of homicides, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of November and December 2023. Number of femicides, disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month, for the months of November and December 2023. Number of women victims of crime according to the LEIV, disaggregated by: crime, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of November and December 2023. Number of victims of femicidal violence, disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month, for the months of November and December 2023. Number of victims of sexual violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of November and December 2023. Number of victims of physical violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of November and December 2023. Number of victims of psychological violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of November and December 2023. Number of victims of patrimonial violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of November and December 2023.
ISDEMU	<p>Number of women who face gender-based violence, who have received counseling and/or guidance provided by the 126 Attention Center: Call Center and Platform 126 Te Oritia; Disaggregated by: Department and Municipality, for the month of December 2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people sheltered because they are at risk of violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, for the month of December 2023. Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: type of violence, by department and municipality, for the month of December 2023. Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: type of care, by department and municipality, for the month of December 2023. Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: headquarters, by department and municipality, for the month of December 2023. Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: Department and municipality of residence of the victim, according to type of violence, for the month of December 2023. Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: Department and municipality of residence of the victim, according to the age range of the victim, for the month of December 2023. Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: type of relationship with the aggressor, by department and municipality, for the month of December 2023. Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: type of disability, according to the age range of the victim, and disaggregated by department and municipality, for the month of December 2023. Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: Department and municipality of residence of the aggressor, according to type of violence, for the month of December 2023. Number of women facing gender-based violence assisted at ISDEMU; Disaggregated by: Department and Municipality of the event, according to type of violence, for the month of December 2023.



Institution	Information requested
<p>PGR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women victims of gender-based violence who received care at the PGR, disaggregated by: type of service (psychological assistance and legal assistance), by department and municipality, for the month of December 2023. • Number of victims of domestic violence who received care at the PGR, disaggregated by: type of service (psychological assistance and legal assistance), by sex, by department and municipality, for the month of December 2023. • Number of women who attended meetings of the self-help group for victims of gender-based violence, disaggregated by department and municipality, for the month of December 2023. • Number of people who attended meetings of the self-help group for victims of domestic violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, for the month of December 2023. • Number of victims of sexual violence who received care at the PGR, disaggregated by: type of service (psychological assistance and legal assistance), by sex, by department and municipality, for the month of December 2023. • Number of women victims of gender-based violence who received care through the call center of the Virtual Attention Unit, disaggregated by: department and municipality, for the month of December 2023. • Number of victims of domestic violence who received care through the call center of the Virtual Care Unit, disaggregated by: sex, department and municipality, for the month of December 2023.
<p>FGR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of homicides, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of femicides, disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of victims of femicidal violence, disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of victims of sexual violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of victims of physical violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of victims of psychological violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of victims of patrimonial violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Total number of cases of femicidal violence prosecuted; Disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Total number of cases of sexual violence prosecuted; Disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Total number of cases of physical violence prosecuted; Disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Total number of cases of psychological violence prosecuted; Disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Total number of cases of patrimonial violence prosecuted; Disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of convictions for femicidal violence; Disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of convictions for sexual violence; Disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of convictions for physical violence; Disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of convictions for psychological violence; Disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of convictions for patrimonial violence; Disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of acquittals for femicidal violence; Disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of acquittals for sexual violence; Disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of acquittals for physical violence; Disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of acquittals for psychological violence; Disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of acquittals for patrimonial violence; Disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of people charged with femicidal violence; Disaggregated by: department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023.

Institution	Information requested
IML	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of homicides, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of initial and subsequent services provided, disaggregated by: type of violence, by sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of comprehensive services provided to victims of violence, disaggregated by: type of violence, by sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of people assisted for cases of violence, disaggregated by: type of violence, by sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of people assisted for cases of violence, disaggregated by: type of environment (community, family and work), by sex, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of people assisted for cases of violence, disaggregated by: type of disability, by sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of people assisted for sexual assault, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of people assisted for sexual violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023. • Number of people assisted for physical violence, disaggregated by: sex, by department and municipality, and by month, for the months of: October, November and December 2023.
MINSAL	

Source: Authors' own creation.

Table 13. Status of the fifth group of requests for information sent

Institution	Request submission date	Means of sending request	Date of confirmation of receipt of the request	Date of receipt of the request record	Request reference number	Date of receipt of the resolution	Resolution reference number	Date of receipt of the information or estimated date of receipt	Response received
MJSP	12/22/2023	E-mail	12/22/2023		69/2023-UAIP/MJSP				
ISDEMU	12/22/2023 and 01/04/2024	E-mail	01/04/24	01/05/24	ISDE-MU-2024-0001				
PGR	12/22/2023	Online Portal							
PNC	12/22/2023	E-mail							
FGR	12/22/2023	E-mail	12/22/2023		271-UAIP-FGR-2023				
IML	12/22/2023	Online Portal	12/22/2023	01/03/2024	UAIP-327-RPrev-1-2024(5)				
MINSAL	12/22/2023	E-mail							

Source: Authors' own creation.

