

Highlights

The homicide rate at the end of 2022 was 7.8 victims per 100,000 population, which is the lowest figure since 2010. The homicide rate has dropped from its high point in 2015, and starting in 2019, the lowest rates have been recorded since 1994¹.

In the first quarter in 2023, reports show a total of 38² individual victims of homicidal violence and femicide³. This number represents an 88.2 per cent decrease with regard to the first quarter in the previous year, a period that closed with 323 victims of homicide or femicide.

Between January and March 2023, reports show 21 victims of homicide⁴ due to general crime, six due to social intolerance and 11 family intolerance. Specifically, victims of homicide resulting from general crime declined 93.2 per cent with regard to the same period the previous year, which closed with 311 victims in this category.

Victims of social intolerance remained the same between January and March 2023 with regard to 2022, but victims of family intolerance increased by 83.3 per cent, because reports for January through March 2022 show a total of six victims of homicide in this category.

In January 2023, the year started with an average of 0.5 homicides per day, and this trend remained relatively constant in February and March 2023, which closed at 0.4 homicides per day. The homicide average dropped from 5.5 in March 2022 to figures way below one homicide per day in the following months in 2022 and early 2023.

This increase in March the previous year had to do with the 87 homicides recorded between 25 and 27 March 2022.

Between January and March 2023, municipalities reporting the most victims of homicides and feminicides were Santa Ana, La Unión, Soyapango, San Miguel, San Francisco Menéndez and Nuevo Cuscatlán. Two in 5 victims of homicides and feminicides were reported in one of these municipalities. Between January and March 2023, 43.2 per cent of homicides took place in the central region.

San Salvador had the highest number of victims of homicidal violence and femicide during the first quarter in 2023, with seven victims reported. In La Unión and La Libertad records show six victims of homicidal violence and femicide in each. In Santa Ana, there were five victims of homicidal violence during the first quarter of 2023

According to the University Public Opinion Institute, 3.9 per cent of the population stated they had been the victim of a crime in March 2023, the lowest percentage since 2018. At the end of 2022, the figure was 11.3 per cent of the population.

Property crimes also decreased during the first quarter of 2023, with regard to the first quarter in 2022. Vehicle theft declined by 58.6 per cent, and robbery declined 55.0 per cent with regard to the same period the previous year. Extortion declined by 27.7 per cent, and vehicle theft declined 45.6 per cent. However, cases of theft increased 7.0 per cent.

Reports of missing personas increased 28.2 per cent with regard to the first quarter in 2022. According to the National Civil Police (PNC), 132 persons were reported missing between January and March 2023.

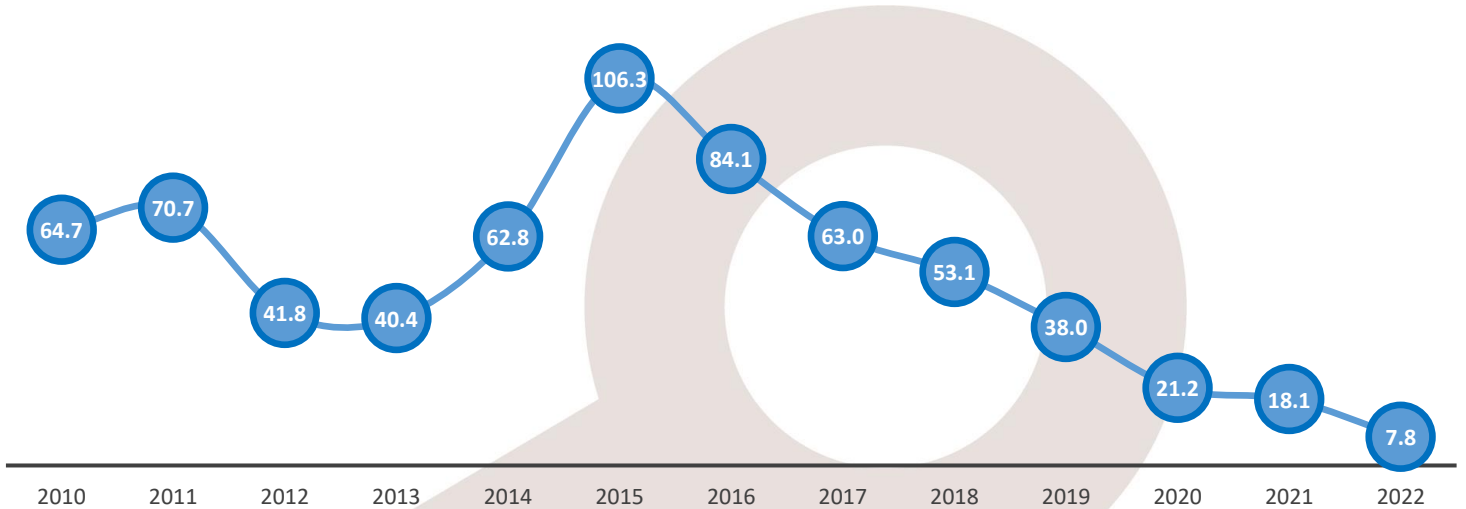
¹ World Bank data series, based on figures from UNODC, since 1994: <https://datos.bancomundial.org/indicador/VC.IHR.PSRC.P5?locations=SV>

² This information is available on the statistics portal of the Prosecutor General of the Republic, at: <https://www.fiscalia.gob.sv/estadisticas/>. Between January and March 2023, the police Twitter account reported an additional nine homicides of individuals that the institution categorized as "terrorists."

³ On February 11 2023, the police Twitter account reported 2 victims of femicide. Click here: <https://twitter.com/PNCSV/status/1624655947762212864?s=20&t=DTQbSv1w8Z-wG4kah5LLNQ>

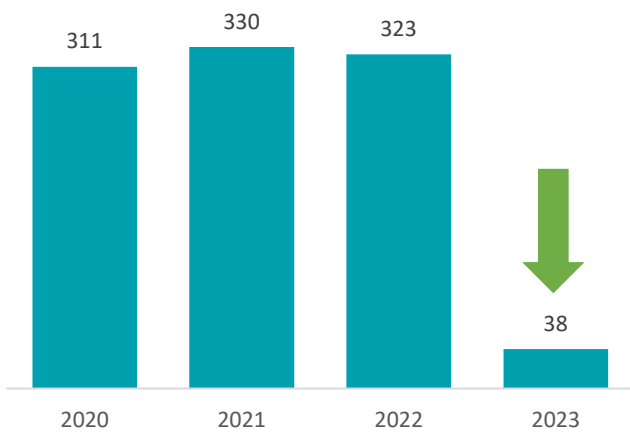
Evidence

Homicide rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2022

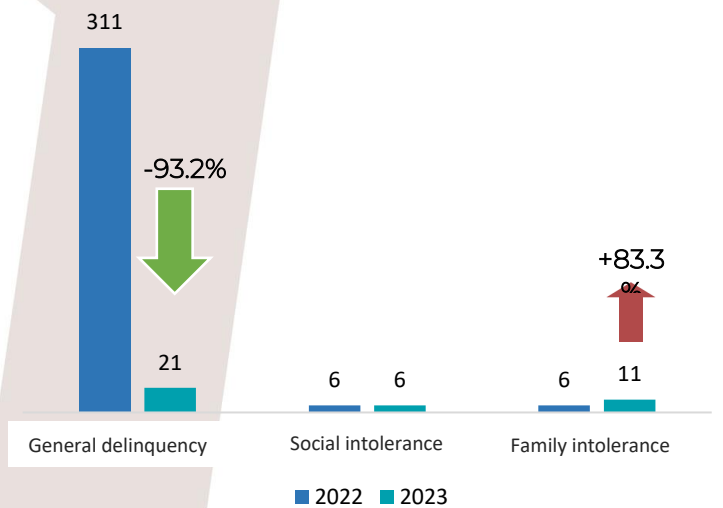


Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on data of the Working Group on Homicide Facts and Figures (2010-2021) and FGR.
 Note: Information for 2022 and 2023 is based on data provided by the FGR.

Number of Homicides and Feminicides in the first quarter, January-March, 2020-2023

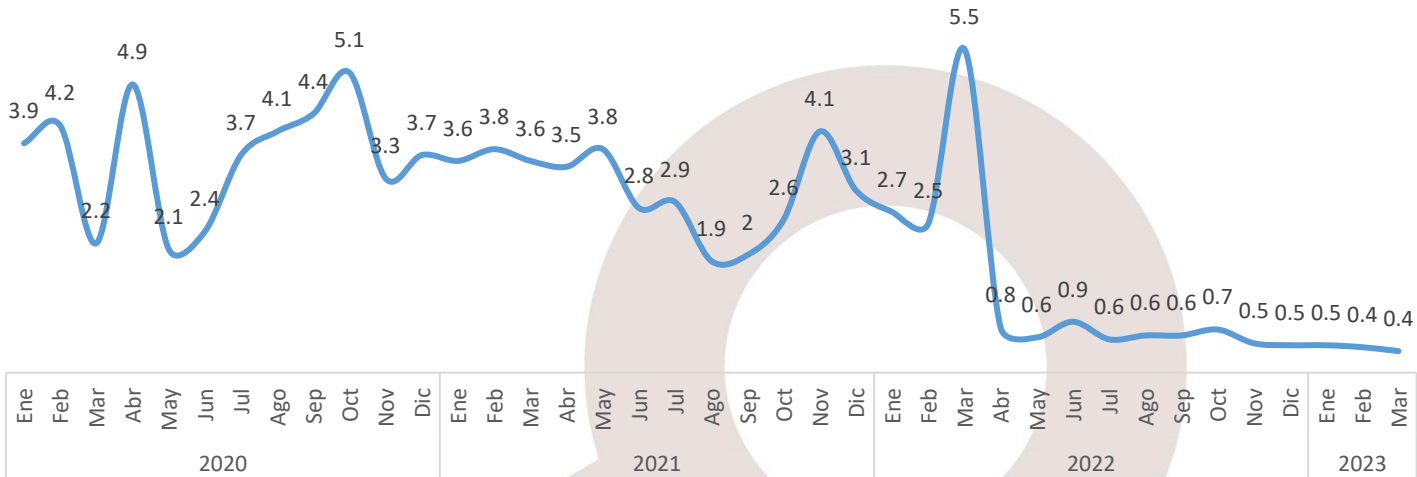


Number of homicides, disaggregated by category, first quarter January-March, 2022-2023



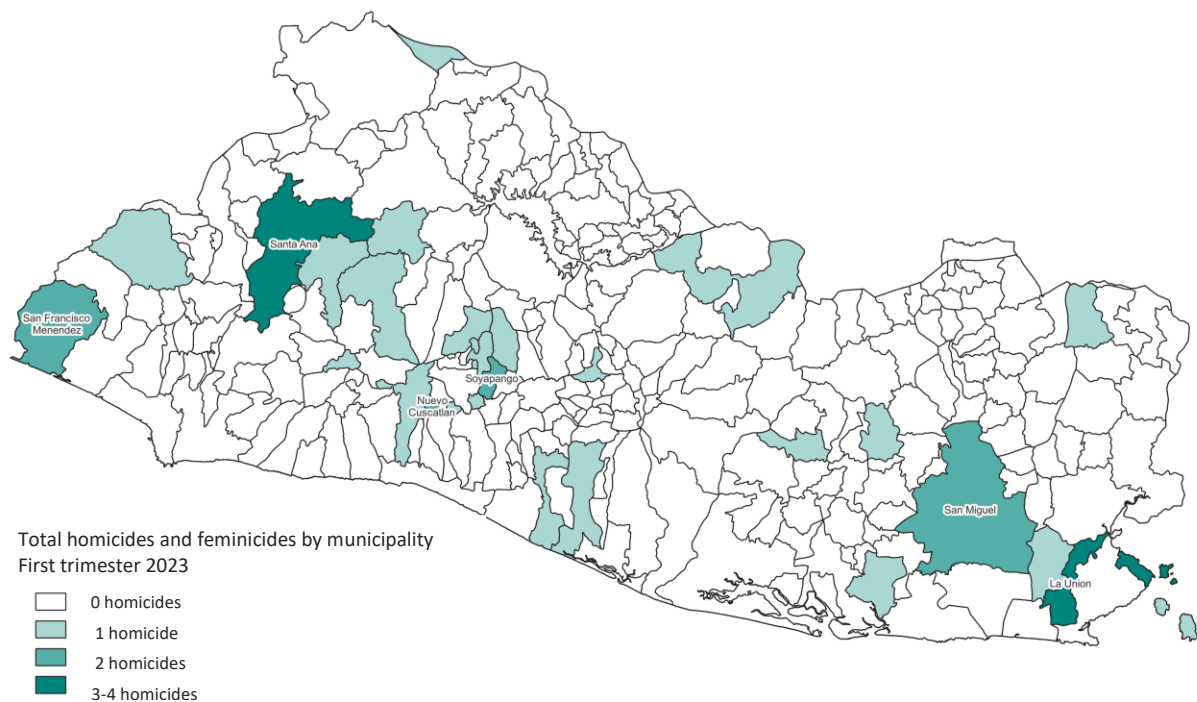
Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on data of the Working Group on Homicide Facts and Figures (2020-2021) and FGR.
 Note: Information for 2022 and 2023 is based on data provided by the FGR.

Average Daily Homicide and Femicide Rates disaggregated by month, January 2020 to March 2023



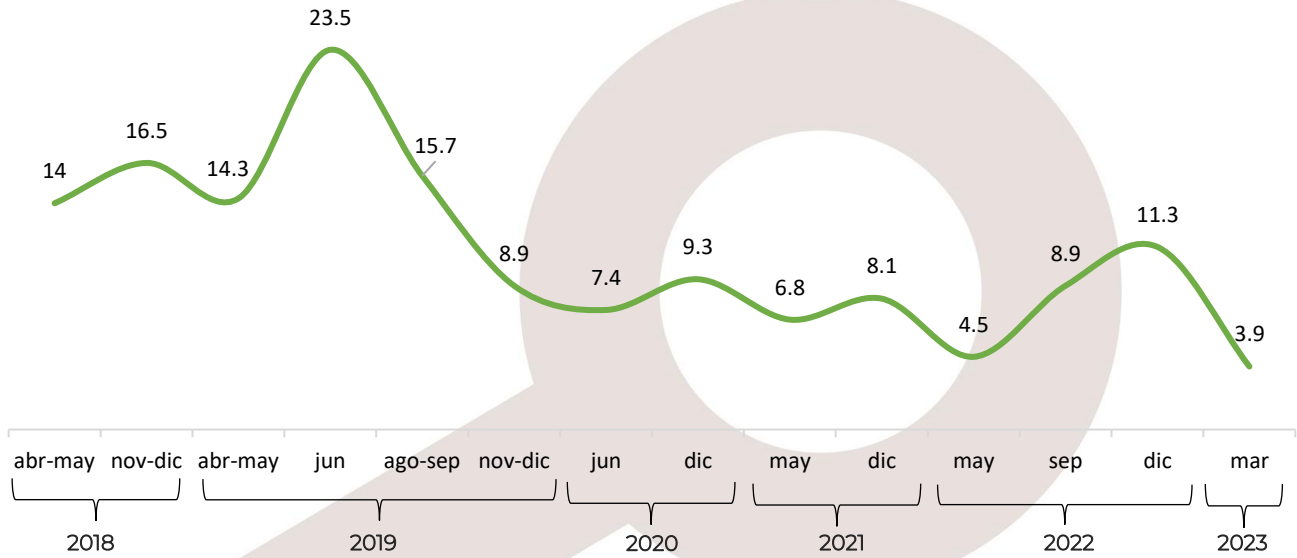
Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on data of the Working Group on Homicide Facts and Figures (2020-2021) and FGR.
 Note: Information for 2022 and 2023 is based on data provided by the FGR.

Homicides and Femicides by Municipality, January - March 2023



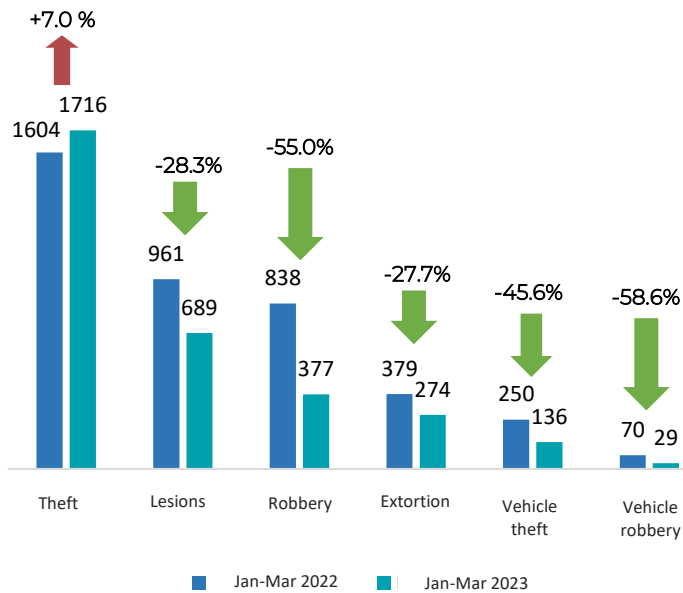
Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on figures published daily on the official police Twitter account.

Percentage of the population that reported having been victim of a crime, April 2018 – March 2023



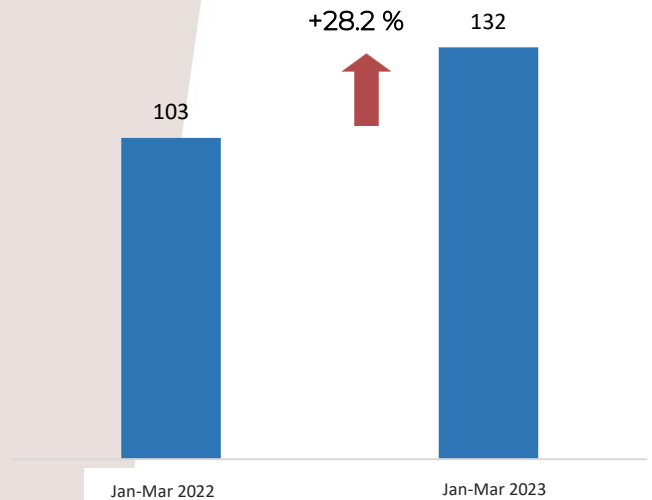
Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on the IUDOP survey of the first year the state of exception was in force.⁵

Number of property crimes first quarter January-March 2022-2023



Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on data provided by the National Civil Police (PNC).

Number of individuals reported missing, first quarter January – March, 2022-2023



Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on data provided by the National Civil Police (PNC).

⁵ University Public Opinion Institute (IUDOP)(2023). The Salvadoran population appraises the first year under the state of exception. Available at (in Spanish): <https://uca.edu.sv/iudop/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Bol.-Regimen-de-Excepcion-1-anio.pdf>