Country downward trend in homicides continues despite persistent challenges in extortion and sexual violence.

**PNC CRIME FIGURES**

- **15.7%** drop in homicide between 2017-2018. A 614 point difference.
- **6.7%** reduction in total for other reported crime (not homicide).

- **Notable decrease in theft and robbery of merchandise-carrying vehicles from 2017 to 2018. Nevertheless, robbery and theft of private vehicles increased.**
- An increase is also shown in the number of cases of rape and culpable homicide in traffic-related incidents.

**2018 VICTIMIZATION RATE**

Victimization Percentages by Offense

- **No Record**
- **General**
- **Man**
- **Women**

**NATIONAL ISSUES**

Crime and insecurity continue to be the top issues in the country.

- Notwithstanding, compared to 2017, in 2018 fewer people identified insecurity as the main issue (a 15 point decrease).
- However, concerns about the economy rose in the last measurement.

Source: IUDOP-UCA Bulletins. Records disaggregated by sex start in 2009, and were not available in 2015. Prepared by InfoSegura, UNDP.

Source: IUDOP-UCA Bulletins. Prepared by InfoSegura, UNDP.

Source: Police homicide figures provided by PNC-DIEP, 2010-2017. Prepared by InfoSegura, UNDP.

Victimization by crime exhibited a 6.5 point drop in late 2018, compared to the previous year.

In fact, the victimization rate is the lowest since 2006 (18.2%).
In 2018, the drop in homicides of men (-52.9%) was greater than that in women (-35.29%) compared to 2015.

HOMICIDE RATES, BY SEX

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HOMICIDE, BY SEX

Victims of homicide in El Salvador are mainly young men.

2015 91% Men  9% Women
2016 90% Men  10% Women
2017 88% Men  12% Women
2018 88% Men  12% Women

Source: Prepared by InfoSegura based on PNC Transparency Portal

Despite reductions, young people continue to exhibit exceedingly high homicide rates, almost double the national average.

YOUTH HOMICIDE

Homicidal violence continued a growing ruralization trend, although in 2018, the gap narrowed.

HOMICIDE, BY LOCATION

From 2015 to 2018, the most reductions in homicide figures took place in Plan El Salvador Seguro priority Municipalities.

Source: Prepared by InfoSegura, based on PNC-DIEP.
**DISAPPEARED PERSONS**

26,746 reports of unlawful restraint were received by the FGR from 2010 to 2017, whereas the PNC recorded 10.15 (37.9% of the total recorded by the FGR).

Since 2009, about 15 thousand disappearances have been reported, and some 600 bodies have been exhumed from clandestine graves.*

The number of persons unaccounted for (disappeared) in Mexico between 2010 and 2017 was around 31,200 individuals.

In 2015, Mexico recorded disappearance rates of 2.7 per 100 thousand. The same year, El Salvador recorded a rate of 64.2 according to the FGR (or 21.8 as per PNC records) per 100,000.

After 2012, disappearances became mostly male.

Close to half of women victims were under the age of 18 (46%). Furthermore, 63% of cases of disappeared men were older than 18.

**SEXUAL CRIME**

4 in 10 women reported being the victims of sexual violence.

1 in 10 women have experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months.

Approximately every 2 hours a sexual crime was reported during 2017 and 2018. This means it was increasing, as in 2016 it was recorded as every 3 hours.

Sexual aggression of minors and the defenseless increased by 149.1% from 2016 to 2018. Moreover, there was a 93.4% rise in sexual harassment, and 69.7% in child sexual abuse.

A possible explanation for these increments may be due to a rise in the reporting rate.

**TRAFFIC RELATED DEATHS**

Every 7 hours, 1 life was lost in a traffic incident during 2018.

Casualties

Elder men and women made up the most victims of hit-and-run traffic incidents.

Deaths due to traffic incidents

*Source: Prepared by InfoSegura, based on PNC-DIEP.*

**Source:** Prepared by author, based on FGR, PNC and RNPED, Mexico

*Source: https://elmundo.sv/el-horror-de-los-cementerios-clandestinos/ Mayo 2018*

**Source:** Prepared by author, based on FGR data.
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY
Despite a 2.0% reduction in victimization by extortion between 2017 and 2018, there was a 30.9 point rise in the reporting rate.

VARIATION RATE
A lower increment in reports of cases of extortion is seen in PESS municipalities.

PRISON POPULATION
Prison overcrowding has fallen dramatically since 2016

This fall is the result of expanded capacity. In 2017, there was an 84% increase compared to the previous year, and, in 2018, it increased again by 75%.

Overcrowding and installed capacity at the Ilopango Center for Prevention and Execution of Sentences for Women, 2010-2018

Overcrowding in women's penitentiary facilities has also plummeted.

Incarceration rate in 2018 was 609 per 100 thousand inhabitants. This is the highest in Latin America.

Should current rhythm of prison population growth remain unchanged, by 2030, the system could be taking in 25 thousand people per year. This is three times the current intake.

*Note: This is based on an average annual increase of 9.3%, which corresponds to the average annual rate between 2010 and 2016, and provides for an annual release of 5% of the prison population.

Source: El Salvador Culture of Peace Surveys for 2017-2018 and PNC. Prepared by InfoSegura UNDP.