

PROFILING STUDY ON INTERNAL MOBILITY DUE TO VIOLENCE IN EL SALVADOR

FINAL REPORT

MARCH 2018

MINISTERIO DE JUSTICIA
Y SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA

GOBIERNO DE

EL SALVADOR
UNÁMONOS PARA CRECER



Study carried out with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), the Directorate-General of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC) and the Latin American Social Sciences Institute (FLACSO); with funding from the Directorate-General of European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) of the European Union.

This report is the English version of the original Spanish report Catacterización de la Movilidad Interna a Causa de la Violencia en El Salvador, published March 2018. This report has been translated from Spanish by Language Buró.



**PROFILING STUDY ON INTERNAL
MOBILITY DUE TO VIOLENCE
IN EL SALVADOR**

FINAL REPORT

MARCH 2018

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 6

Objectives and methodology 6

Main results 7

Conclusions 9

INTRODUCTION 10

METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS 12

Components of the methodology 12

Sample design 14

Scope and limits 15

INTERNAL MOBILITY DUE TO VIOLENCE IN EL SALVADOR 16

Scope and multi-causality of internal migration 16

Profiles of the population forced to move within El Salvador due to violence 17

Characteristics of internal mobility due to violence 19

IMPACTS OF INTERNAL MOBILITY DUE TO VIOLENCE 25

Short-term impacts 26

Living conditions: housing, health, education and employment 27

STRATEGIES AND RESPONSES DEVELOPED BY THE POPULATION FORCED TO MOVE DUE TO VIOLENCE 35

Access to mechanisms of justice and humanitarian assistance 35

History of internal mobility due to violence, and reasons for choosing destination 37

Integration into communities in the place of destination 38

Plans for future residence 39

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE 40

Safe El Salvador plan: care and protection of victims (dimension 4) 41

Progress in the implementation of actions for the care for victims 43

CONCLUSIONS 47

BIBLIOGRAPHY 50

LIST OF ANNEXES 51

Annex 1: Detailed methodology description 52

Annex 2: Enumeration forms 60

Annex 3: Household survey form 62

Annex 4: Definitions of violent crimes or offenses 68

LIST OF ACRONYMS

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
CMPV	Municipal Committees for the Prevention of Violence
CNSCC	National Citizen Security and Coexistence Council
CONNA	National Council for Children and Adolescents
DAMI	Migrant Care Directorate
DAV	Victims Assistance Office
DGME	General Directorate of Migration and Immigration
DIGESTYC	General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses
FGR	General Prosecutor of the Republic
FLACSO	Latin American Social Sciences Institute
FOSALUD	Solidarity Fund for Health
IML	Institute of Legal Medicine
INE	National Statistics Institute of Honduras
INJUVE	National Institute of Youth
ISDEMU	Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women
ISNA	Salvadoran Institute for the Comprehensive Development of Children and Adolescents
JIPS	Joint IDP Profiling Service
MIGOBDT	Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Development
MINED	Ministry of Education
MINSAL	Ministry of Health
MJSP	Ministry of Justice and Public Safety
ODAC	Office of Complaints and Citizen Service
OIM	International Organization for Migration
OLAV	Local Victim Assistance Office
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PDDH	Counsel for the Defense of Human Rights
PNC	National Civil Police
PESS	Safe El Salvador Plan
RREE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
SEGOB	Secretariat of Governance and Communications
UIAESS	Institutional Unit of Specialized Healthcare
UNIMUJER	Institutional Unit of Specialized Attention to Women in Violent Conditions
UTE	Executive Technical Unit of Justice

INDEX OF TABLES

Table 1: Results and initial actions of the PESS in relation to the attention to victims	42
Table 2: Number of cases attended in the OLAVs to July 7, 2017	43
Table 3: Attentions to Victims in Institutional Units of Specialized Care, 2016	44
Table 4: Results and initial actions of the SSEP and other initiatives in relation to the care of victims	46

INDEX OF GRAPHS

- Graph 1: Distribution of the population vs. Distribution of the sample of segments, by department 15
- Graph 2: Incidence of internal mobility of Salvadoran families and their main reasons 16
- Graph 3: Distribution of the population by gender and age ranges 17
- Graph 4: Average size and composition of families forced to move due to violence 18
- Graph 5: Levels of education of the population 19
- Graph 6: Acts of violence that force the population to mobilize internally 20
- Graph 7: Type of impact place of occurrence of acts of violence 21
- Graph 8: Domestic violence mobilization trend versus homicide rate trend 22
- Graph 9: Population mobilized by violence according to main municipalities of origin and destination 24
- Graph 10: Loss of property in places of origin and home ownership in places of origin vs. Target locations 26
- Graph 11: Other immediate impacts as a result of internal mobility due to violence 27
- Graph 12: Tenure of housing in places of destination and possession of deed or lease 28
- Graph 13: Tenure of housing in places of destination according to the period of mobilization due to violence 28
- Graph 14: Access to basic services and optimal materials in housing in places of destination 29
- Graph 15: Incidence of overcrowding 29
- Graph 16: Access to medical insurance and medical treatment if needed 30
- Graph 17: Access to education 30
- Graph 18: Reasons for the lack of educational assistance (4 to 17 years old) 31
- Graph 19: Participation in the labor market and employment rate 31
- Graph 20: Occupational category and possession of contracts 32
- Graph 21: Social security and place of work (independent) 33
- Graph 22: Indicators of the economic situation of families 34
- Graph 23: Report of acts of violence and reasons for not reporting them 35
- Graph 24: Institution before which the violence was reported and the response obtained 36
- Graph 25: Institutions where families sought support after the mobilization for violence 36
- Graph 26: Mobility patterns: places of origin vs. Destination 37
- Graph 27: Participation in social or community organizations 38
- Graph 28: Plans for future place of residence of families forced to move by violence 39

INDEX OF MAPS

- Map 1: Municipalities with selected census segments in the sample 14
- Map 2: Location of the OLAVs in the country 45
- Map 3: Location of UNIMUJER-ODAC in the country 45
- Map 4: Locations of hospitals that are part of the network of Institutional Specialized Care Units in the country 45

INDEX OF DIAGRAMS

- Diagram 1: Institutional structure of the study 11
- Diagram 2: Stages of the research process 12
- Diagram 3: Dimensions of the Safe El Salvador Plan 41
- Diagram 4: Outcomes and actions for the care to victims of the Safe El Salvador Plan (PESS) 42

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September 2014, the Government of El Salvador created the National Citizen Security and Coexistence Council (CNSCC), whose main objective is to promote and facilitate dialogue and consensus around public policies of justice, citizen security and social cohesion. The Council discussed and approved the **Safe El Salvador Plan (PESS)** in 2015. It consists of five dimensions and over a hundred urgent, short, medium and long-term priority actions to combat violence and crime, and to guarantee access to justice, care, and protection for victims of various types of crime.

Given the State's interest in determining the characteristics and impact of internal mobility due to criminal violence in El Salvador, and within the framework for implementation of Dimension 4 of the PESS (for the care and protection of victims), the Ministry of Justice and Security Public (MJSP), in coordination with the Secretariat of Governance and Communications (SEGOB) carried out a study on the dimension, trends, and profiles of individuals and families forced to move internally because of criminal violence in the country in recent years. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was requested to support this effort.

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The overall objective of the study was to provide objective information, both quantitative and qualitative, on the characteristics and impacts of internal mobility due to criminal violence in El Salvador, generating relevant evidence for the strengthening and positioning of institutional responses for the prevention, protection, care and restitution of rights of this population. Specifically,

the study sought to: i) obtain statistical estimates of families and individuals who were forced to move internally because of criminal violence, with estimates representative at the national level; ii) identify the causes and specific impacts of internal mobility due to criminal violence; iii) describe the profile and condition of the population that was forced to move internally because of criminal violence.

The study benefited from the coordinated effort of different institutions. The Victims Assistance Office (DAV) of the MJSP was in charge of leadership and general coordination. The Office of the UNHCR in El Salvador provided technical and operational support for the design and implementation of the study. Additional technical support was provided by the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS). The Latin American Social Sciences Institute (FLACSO) El Salvador Program led the qualitative component, while the Directorate General of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC) led the quantitative component. The MJSP, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (RREE) and SEGOB formed a working group for the joint discussion and validation of the results and products of the study.

To obtain the required information, the study adopted a mixed-methods approach using qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques, including:

Review of secondary information: compilation and analysis of demographic and migratory statistics and incidence of violence at the municipal level, which made it possible to identify a list of 20 priority municipalities for the study (those that could be harboring the highest incidence of people and families that were internally displaced due to criminal violence).

Qualitative mapping: interviews and participatory workshops with key informants in the 20 selected municipalities, which made it possible to identify a list of communities (neighborhoods, districts or small towns) that received flows of people internally displaced due to violence in recent years.

Enumeration and household surveys: selection of a stratified sample of 501 census segments (distributed in 76 municipalities of the country) and **enumeration of 41,650 families** residing in such segments, from which **466 families** were identified to have had at least one of its members internally displaced due to violence between 2006 and 2016; Of this group of families internally displaced due to violence, 431 families (1,668 people) completed household surveys. As a comparison, 254 families (875 people) that had not been displaced also completed household surveys.

To read this report it is important to take into account some considerations about its scope and limitations, including:

- i) the figures presented correspond to sample estimates subject to a margin of error;
- ii) the sample was designed for obtaining precise estimates representative at the national level, implemented in 20 prioritized municipalities and 56 random municipalities;
- iii) the methodology used did not consider the distribution of the population by gender for the household surveys;
- iv) the study reflects the condition of the population at a specific moment in time (end of 2016).

MAIN RESULTS

PROFILES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MOBILITY DUE TO VIOLENCE

In El Salvador, internal migration is a multi-causal phenomenon. Among these, economic and family reasons are the predominant drivers of internal migration. Acts of violence or crimes committed against the population are the third leading cause of internal migration of the population in recent years, though less common than these other drivers.

In this report we henceforth refer to internal migration as internal mobility to reflect local discourse, and the population forced to move due

to violence is assumed to be the population forced to move due to violence within El Salvador.

According to the information collected, **in 1.1% of families residing in El Salvador at the end of 2016 at least one member was forced to change his or her place of habitual residence within El Salvador between 2006 and 2016 as a result of or to avoid the effects of acts of violence.**

In this study, the demographic profile of the population forced to move due to violence indicates that these are young families living in conditions of relative socioeconomic vulnerability. The phenomenon affects families with members of adolescent age (12-17 years old) and/or young adults (18-29 years old) to a greater extent, indicating a greater risk that this population triggers the actions of criminal groups and, therefore, increases the probability of being forced to move internally. Women, as in the total population of the country, are also the majority in the population displaced by violence (54%).

The vast majority of the population (87%) were forced to move because one or more members of their families were direct victims of violence. A high percentage (40%) reported two or even three distinct causes for being forced to move. Threats, intimidation or coercion are the main cause of being forced to move (69% of cases). Extortion appears as the second leading cause (24%), and the state of violence or insecurity in communities of origin as the third (20%). Other events mentioned with relative frequency were homicides (11%) and personal injuries (6%).

Internal mobility due to violence has grown annually in most of the years observed, except during the years 2012 to 2013, which mirrors the incidence of acts of violence caused by criminal groups in the country. The municipalities where people are forced to move coincide in most cases with the main population centers of the country (capitals of each department), as well as with those that register high levels of criminal violence. A significant proportion of internal mobility due to violence

(42%) is intra-municipal -between districts of the same municipality - seeking shelter in areas with greater perceived security, mainly with relatives, and that allow them accessibility to their sources of employment.

IMPACTS OF INTERNAL MOBILITY DUE TO VIOLENCE

The immediate impacts of internal mobility due to violence are reflected in emotional or psychological trauma, which affect a high proportion of the population (70%). They are followed by the economic impacts generated by the abandonment of properties in places of origin (42%), the temporary or definitive separation of families in a significant number of cases (29%), the loss of sources of income (28%), and the interruption of education of minors (22%).

The analysis of living conditions in the places of destination demonstrates some specific vulnerabilities of the population forced to move due to violence. One of the main vulnerabilities comes from limited access to owning property (33%), in contrast to the comparison population (70%). The incidence of overcrowding is also higher in families displaced by violence (31% vs. 20%), associated in large part with the fact that a significant proportion of affected people seek shelter where relatives or acquaintances, or are forced to rent housing that does not guarantee adequate space for the family.

Although access to education is similar between the population forced to move due to violence and the comparison group, the evidence shows that minors displaced recently (in the last two years) have less access to education compared to minors that were displaced more than five years ago (75% vs. 84%). Although this situation tends to stabilize in later years, the medium or long-term impacts caused by delays in education can have important consequences for the children affected.

On the other hand, the evidence shows that participation in the labor force (including people working or looking for work) of the population forced to move due to violence is higher than the comparison group (64% vs. 55%), but the proportion of those who cannot find employment is also higher (6% vs. 4%). This reflects the greater economic needs assumed by families of the population forced to move due to violence. This leads to a greater number of family members from this population seeking employment or sources of income, sometimes to the detriment of continuing their studies.

STRATEGIES AND RESPONSES OF THE POPULATION FORCED TO MOVE WITHIN EL SALVADOR DUE TO VIOLENCE

Faced with fears and underlying protection risks, the population forced to move due to violence prefers to remain “invisible” and generally does not go to state or non-governmental institutions for assistance, given the fear of retaliation from the gangs. The vast majority of victims (70%) did not report the events that caused their forced move, and an equal percentage did not request assistance or support. It is noted that from the small amount who did file a complaint, the vast majority did so before the National Civil Police (89%). Among those seeking support or humanitarian assistance, the majority went to family or friends.

It is important to note that the majority of the population forced to move due to violence (84%) intends to remain in the place where they currently reside. Only a minority (3%) intend to return to their former place of residence before being forced to move, mainly due to the state of insecurity that exists in those areas and the risks that returning would imply for them and their families.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

Under the framework of Dimension 4 of the PESS, the institutional structures for support and assistance for victims have been strengthened through various services and programs developed by government institutions. These include:

The creation of Local Victim Assistance Offices (OLAV) in several of the priority municipalities of the PESS, where services are provided to victims confidentially and free of charge, including legal, psychological and social assistance.

The Offices of Complaints and Citizen Services (ODAC) of the National Civil Police, where victims can file formal complaints of violent incidents. Several ODACs serve as **specialized UNIMUJER-ODAC**, and are equipped to provide tailored care to female victims of violence and crimes.

The network of Institutional Units of Specialized Care in Health System (UIAESS) set up in 19 hospitals nationwide provide care to victims to help alleviate the direct and indirect impacts of violence.

CONCLUSIONS

The Profiling study of internal mobility due to violence in El Salvador is the first effort of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security of El Salvador to collect relevant evidence on the dimension, characteristics and impacts of this phenomenon, caused mainly by the actions of gangs and the intensification of transnational organized crime and drug trafficking in the country.

State institutions linked to the systems for the security of its citizens have taken important steps in caring for victims. Specific programs and services have been created and have expanded their reach, particularly those that seek to provide aid or legal guidance to achieve effective access to justice, as well as those that offer psychosocial support for victims of violence.

However, the challenges for victims of internal mobility due to violence continue to be large. Effective access to protection and security mechanisms for families who are victims of crimes that allows for the prevention of their internal (or international) mobility due to violence, as well as assistance for overcoming specific vulnerabilities or impacts (such as the loss of property in places of origin, difficulty in accessing property in places of destination, and job insecurity) still require greater institutional efforts.

The State recognizes the importance of assisting people who have been forced to move because of violence, as well as victims of crimes in general, as their rights and freedoms have been violated. For this reason, the State currently offers a variety of care and protection mechanisms that should be promoted and strengthened, both by providing more resources and by refining the coordination of these protection and assistance mechanisms. Additionally, the creation of policies and measures for the prevention of internal mobility due to violence and the search for solutions for the affected population remain high priorities.

INTRODUCTION

Salvadoran society has been affected by criminal violence and criminality in recent years, mainly caused by the actions of gangs and the intensification of transnational organized crime and drug trafficking. The violence instigated by these criminal groups has generated emotional and physical harm to individuals, families and communities, violating their fundamental human rights, such as the right to life, physical and moral integrity, freedom and safety of people, among others.

Violations on the right to freedom of movement and the ability to choose where to live is especially concerning, since some people are forced to move (both inside or outside the country) for their own protection and/or to avoid the effects of violence, intimidation or threats stemming from gang activity. This takes place within the context of high migration flows of Salvadorans generally, caused by multiple factors, such as the search for better economic conditions and family reunification but now, increasingly, violence. Although some evidence was available on these new dynamics of internal mobility due to violence, for example the reasons motivating people and families to leave the country, a gap in comprehensive and up to date information remained on the impact of violence on the population forced to move overall.

The Government of El Salvador installed the National Council for Citizen Security and Coexistence (CNSCC) in September 2014 in order to seek solutions for the victims of gang violence, and to complement the National Policy on Justice, Public Safety and Coexistence. Its main objective is to promote and facilitate dialogue and consensus around public policies for justice, citizen security and social cohesion. The Council discussed and approved the Safe El Salvador Plan (PESS) . It consists of five dimensions and over a hundred urgent, short, medium and long-term

priority actions to combat violence and crime, and to guarantee access to justice, care, and protection for victims of various types of crime.

Within the framework for implementation of Dimension 4 of the PESS (for the care and protection of victims), the Ministry of Justice and Security Public (MJSP), in coordination with the Secretariat of Governance and Communications (SEGOB) carried out a study on the dimension, trends, and profiles of individuals and families forced to move internally because of criminal violence in the country in recent years. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was requested to support this effort.

The following are the agreed-upon objectives that guided the conceptual and operational design of the study:

General:

Provide objective information, both quantitative and qualitative, on the characteristics and impacts of internal mobility due to violence in El Salvador, generating relevant evidence for strengthening institutional responses for the prevention, protection, care and restitution of rights to this population.

Specific:

- **Obtain statistical estimates of families and people who were internally displaced due to violence, with results representative at the national level**
- **Identify the specific causes and impacts of internal mobility due to violence**
- **Describe the profile and conditions of the population that was displaced internally due to violence through a comparative analysis in areas such as: socio-demographic characteristics, living conditions, impacts of being forced to move due to violence, intentions for a future place of residence.**

The study benefited from a coordinated effort of different institutions. The Victims Assistance Office (DAV) of the MJSP was in charge of leadership and general coordination. The Office of the UNHCR

in El Salvador provided technical and operational support for the design and implementation of the study. Additional technical support was provided by the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), both remotely and in person.

Data collection was carried out by institutions with vast experience and capacity for information gathering and analysis: the Latin American Social Sciences Institute (FLACSO) El Salvador Program led the qualitative component, while the Directorate General of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC) led the quantitative component. The MJSP, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (RREE) and SEGOB formed a working group for the joint discussion and validation of the results and products of the study. Consultations were also held with other government institutions, particularly during the methodology and tool design phase.

The report is organized into six chapters:

1. provides a brief methodological description of the study;
2. contains a descriptive analysis of the magnitude, profiles and conditions of internal mobility due to violence;
3. presents the main impacts on individuals and families;
4. analyses the protection strategies adopted by the affected population, as well as their intentions for future movement,
5. describes the main programs and services for victims of violence; and
6. contains the main conclusions of the study.

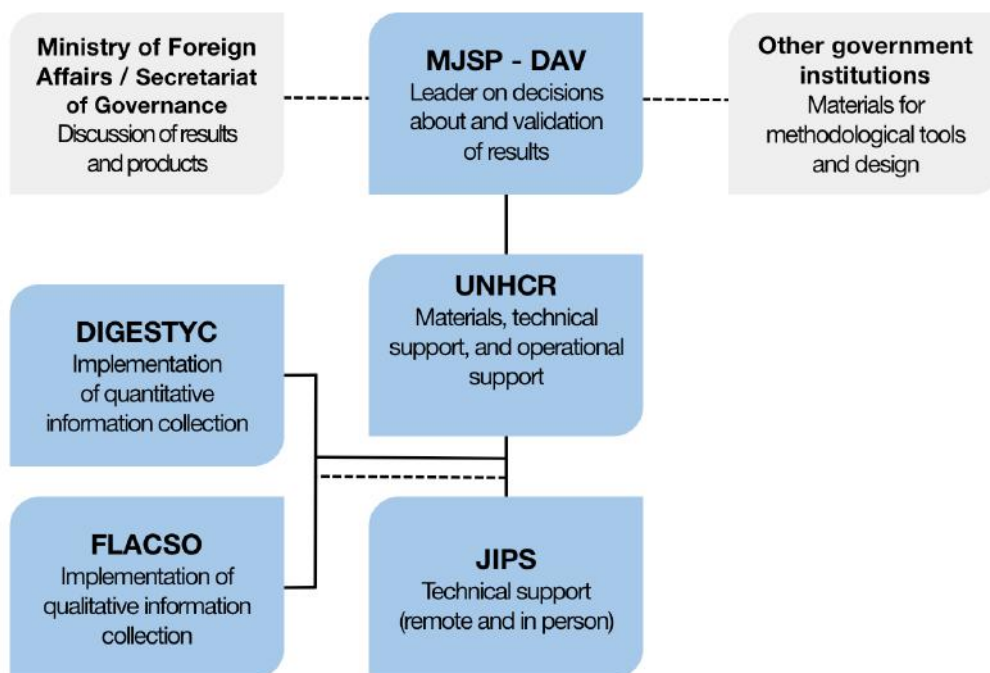


Diagram 1: Institutional structure of the study

Source: Internal planning documents.

METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

The study was implemented through a collaborative process comprising of several phases (Diagram 2).

The following sections explain the main components of the methodology, describes the criteria used for the sample design, and outlines the scope and limitations of the study. A more detailed description of the methodology can be found in Appendix 1.

COMPONENTS OF THE METHODOLOGY

The collection and analysis of information were guided by the following definitions:

Families: One or several people who live together in the same home and share expenses to provide and meet their dietary needs.

Internal migration: Change of place of habitual residence within El Salvador, including changes within the same administrative division (municipalities, departments).

Population forced to move internally due to violence:¹ People who have been forced to change their place of habitual residence in El Salvador between 2006 and 2016 as a result of or to avoid the effects of acts of violence. Includes children born after their parents had been forced to move.

Families forced to move internally due to violence are those in which at least one of the members had to change their habitual residence in El Salvador between 2006 and 2016 as a result of or to avoid the effects of the acts of violence.

Comparison population: People who did not have to change their place of habitual residence in El Salvador between 2006 and 2016 due to acts of violence.

The families in the comparison population are those in which none of its members had to change residence within El Salvador between 2006 and 2016 as a result of or to avoid the effects of acts of violence.

A list of **themes and indicators** to collect during the study were developed through a review of information gaps and consultations with various government institutions. These include:

- *Magnitude of internal mobility due to violence:* Estimates of the incidence of internal mobility due to violence in El Salvador between 2006 and 2016, according to the main causes or reasons for

¹ Populations that have been forced to move due to violence are said to have experienced internal mobility, a term used in this report to reflect local discourse.

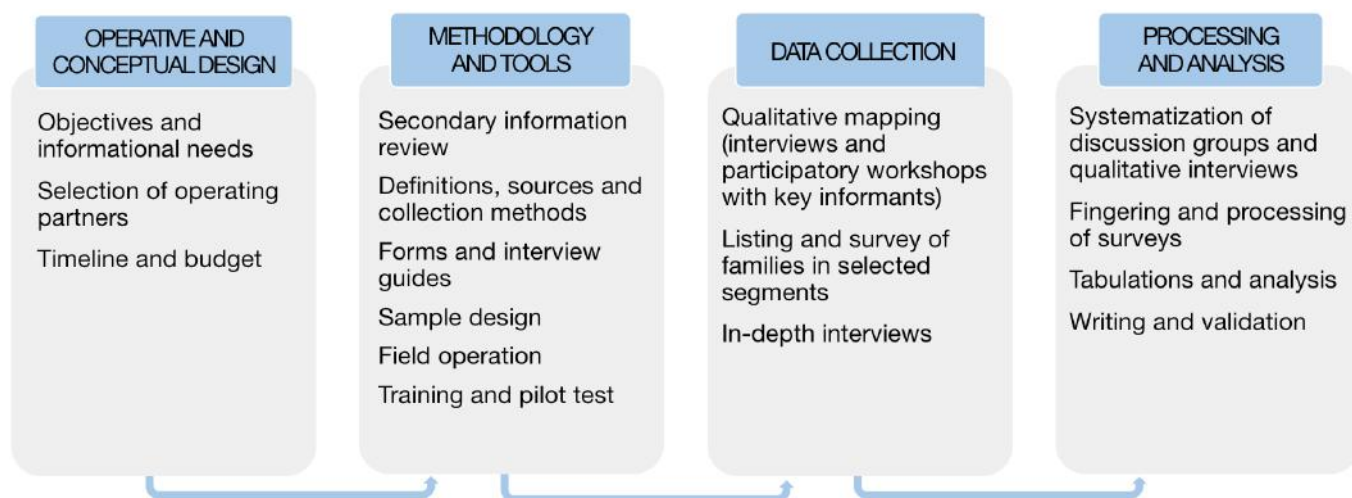


Diagram 2: Phases of the research process

Source: internal planning documents.

- *Magnitude of internal mobility due to violence:* Estimates of the incidence of populations internally displaced due to violence in El Salvador between 2006 and 2016
- *Demographic characteristics:* characteristics of the population according to gender, age and marital status, type and size of families
- *History of internal mobility due to violence:* places of departure, specific acts of violence that motivated the move, and impacts suffered
- *Living conditions:* access to health and education, employment and economic status, housing conditions, and access to public services
- *Coping strategies and responses from the populations:* reporting of acts of violence, requested/received assistance, mobility patterns, integration in places of destination, and intentions regarding future place of residence

To obtain the required information, the study adopted a mixed-methods approach, using qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques, including:

Secondary Data Review (MJSP-UNHCR)

- Compilation and analysis of demographic and migratory statistics and incidence of violence at the municipal level
- This enabled the identification of **20 priority municipalities** that were expected to be receiving a greater number of people and families displaced internally because of violence

Qualitative Mapping (FLACSO)

- Interviews and participatory workshops with key informants in the 20 selected municipalities to identify geographic areas that were receiving flows of populations forced to move within El Salvador due to violence in recent years
- As a result, a list of **202 priority study areas** was obtained, containing a total of **648 census segments**, which served as a reference for the sample design of the survey

Enumeration and household surveys (DIGESTYC)

- Enumeration (list) of families in a sample of census segments to identify those where at least one of its members had moved internally between 2006 and 2016 and the reasons for that move
- Detailed survey of families of the population forced to move because of violence as identified during the enumeration process, as well as a sample of the comparison families, to obtain quantitative information on their characteristics, displacement history and current living conditions
- As a result, they were able to **list 41,650 families (157,684 people)** where 466 families of this larger group were identified as forced to move due to violence (**1,811 people**)
- At the same time, **431 surveys** were completed on families of the population forced to move by violence, who were composed by **1,668 people**, and **254 surveys** were completed on comparison families, composed by **875 people**

In-depth interviews (FLACSO)

- Semi-structured interviews to complement and deepen the quantitative findings, and better reflect the voices and opinions of people affected by violence
- As a result, there were **27 interviews** with the population forced to move by violence and **20 interviews** with the comparison population

The information was collected during the second half of 2016. The qualitative mapping was carried out between July and August while the enumeration, household survey, and in-depth interviews were conducted between November and December. The study collected information in 76 municipalities across the fourteen departments of the country. The sample design for the quantitative component allows statistical results to be presented only at the national level.

In each segment, a list of all the families selected for the survey was created by first administering an enumeration form (see Appendix 2) to identify families forced to move because of violence as well as some families that did not, who were then designated as part of the comparison group (see Annex 3).

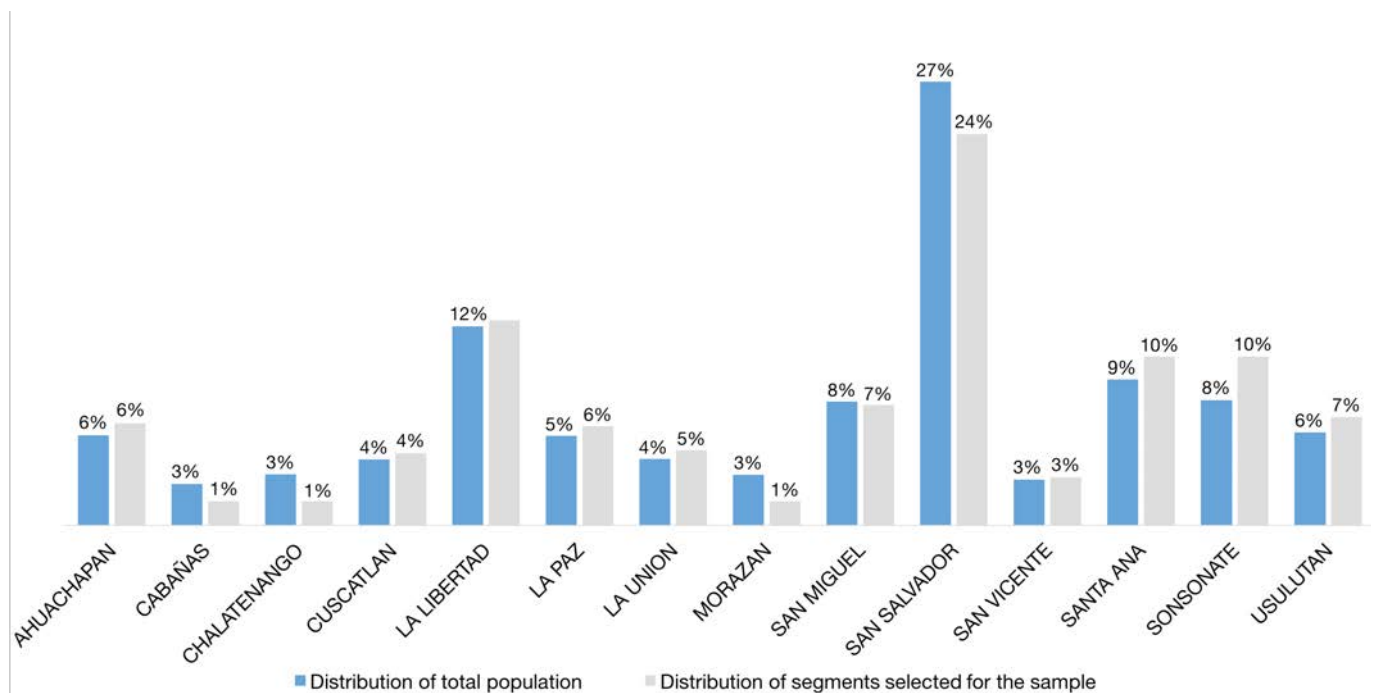
The survey form was administered to all families identified as having been affected by internal mobility as a result of violence. To select the sample for the comparison group, a simple rule was used: for every three surveys administered to a family forced to move within El Salvador because of violence, one survey was administered to a randomly-selected family in the same area that had not moved.

The information was able to be collected only in 501 of the 542 selected segments, since 41 segments were inaccessible to the data collection teams due to security restrictions. However, the non-response rate during the enumeration was lower than expected at 37%, meaning that it was possible to complete the **enumeration of 41,650 families**, higher than the initial goal.

SCOPE AND LIMITS

The following considerations about the scope and limitations of the study should be considered in reading this report:

- The figures correspond to estimates based on a sample and, as such, are subject to a margin of error.
- The sample was designed for obtaining precise estimates representative of internal mobility due to violence at the national level, and was implemented in 20 prioritized municipalities and 56 random municipalities.
- The methodology used did not consider the distribution of the population by gender for the administering of the household surveys.
- The study shows the condition of the population at a specific moment in time (end of 2016), which can serve as a baseline for future information systems or updates.



Graph 1: Distribution of the population vs. Distribution of the sample of segments, by department

Source: Own elaboration based on data from DIGESTYC (El Salvador: Estimates and population projections).

INTERNAL MOBILITY DUE TO VIOLENCE IN EL SALVADOR

SCOPE AND MULTI-CAUSALITY OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

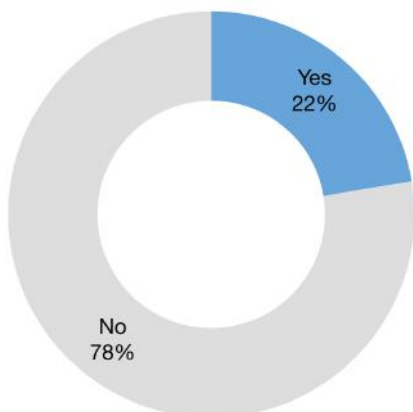
The enumeration of 41,650 families (comprising 157,684 people) indicates that internal migration is a common phenomenon in Salvadoran society. The fact that **22% of the families surveyed had at least one family member who changed his or her place of residence within the country during the period 2006-2016** makes this point especially salient. (Graph 2)

An analysis of the reasons for migrating demonstrates the multi-causality of internal migration in the country. While the vast majority of

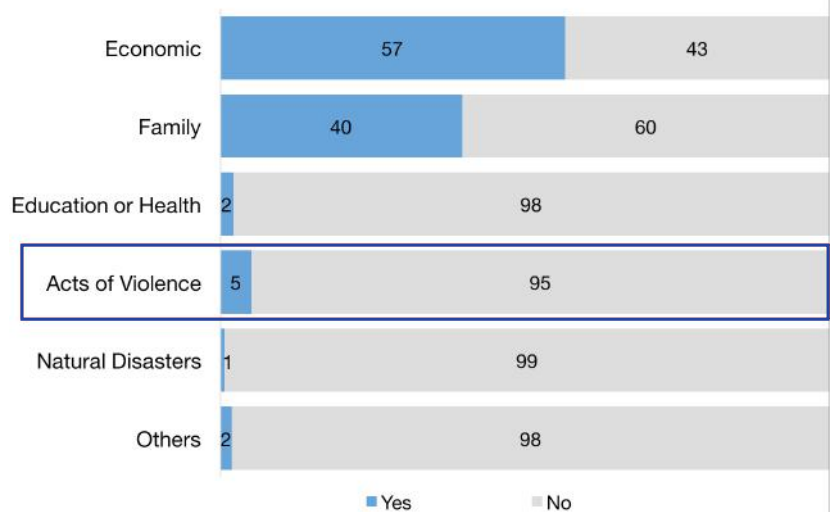
people reported one single reason for migrating, 6% indicated two or more reasons. Economic factors—seeking employment, better living conditions, etc.—and family-related matters—marriage, divorce, family reunification—are the most frequently reported (57% and 40%, respectively, of the families that contain at least one member that moved internally). Although violence makes up a smaller proportion (5%) than economic or family factors, it is the third most common reason for internal migration reported by families containing at least one member that moved internally. This is cited more frequently than other factors, such as education, health or natural disasters. (Graph 2)

Of the families that reported violence as a reason for moving internally, for 88% this was the only reason, while the remaining 12% of families reported violence in combination with other factors (particularly economic ones). This indicates that the crimes endured by the majority of this population affected them to such a degree that it drove them to abandon their homes.

% OF FAMILIES FORCED TO MOVE IN 2006-2016 INCLUDED IN ENUMERATION



REASONS FOR BEING FORCED TO MOVE (%)*



Graph 2: Internal migration of Salvadoran families and the main reasons

Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

* The question about the reasons for migrating allowed multiple response options.

In this report we henceforth refer to internal migration as internal mobility to reflect local discourse, and the population forced to move due to violence is assumed to be the population forced to move due to violence within El Salvador.

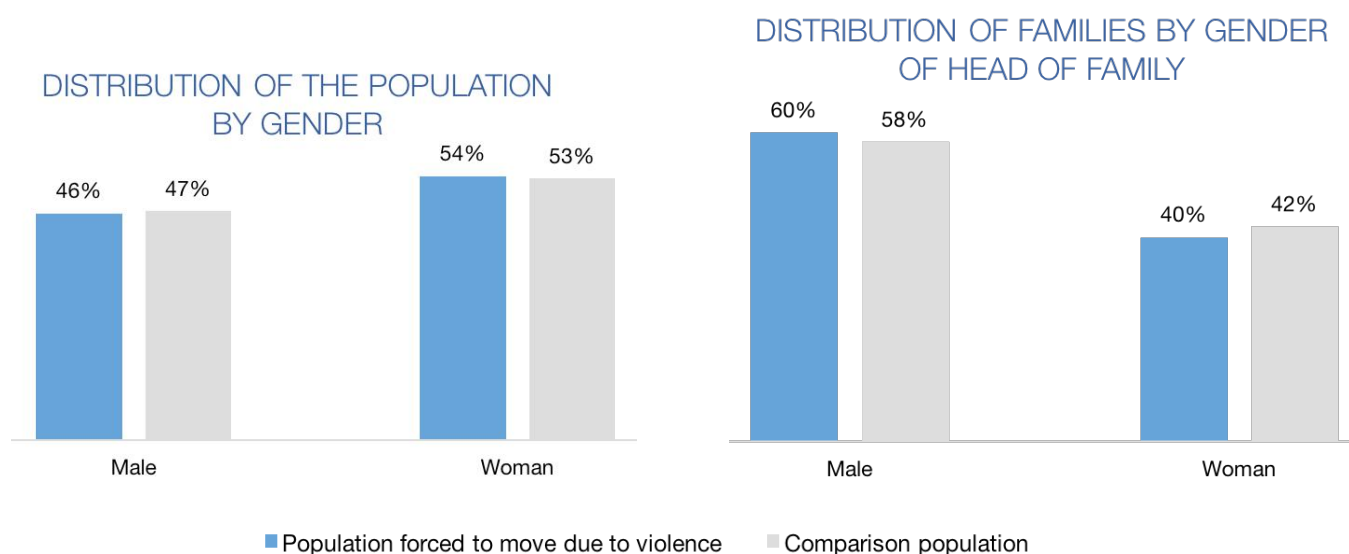
The enumeration enables a robust approximation of those affected in El Salvador. According to the **results, in 1.1% of families residing in El Salvador at the end of 2016, at least one member was forced to change his or her place of residence within El Salvador between 2006 and 2016 as a result of or to avoid the effects of acts of violence.**

Additionally, the results of the household survey further indicates that 94% of the individuals that make up this population were themselves forced to move within El Salvador due to violence (including children born after their parents had been forced to move), while the remaining 6% have not themselves been displaced but are hosting displaced family members.

PROFILES OF THE POPULATION FORCED TO MOVE WITHIN EL SALVADOR DUE TO VIOLENCE

As explained in the methodology section, only 431 (92%) out of the 466 households of people forced to move due to violence completed the in-depth survey. Therefore, the information presented in the following sections and chapters corresponds to the information reported by that number of families. These families represent a total population of 1,668 people. In order to further enhance the analysis and create a point of reference, information on the profile of 254 non-displaced households is also presented as a comparison. These comparison households represent a total population of 875 people.

A closer look at the demographic profile of the population forced to move due to violence provides a greater insight into its key characteristics. First of all, this population has a similar makeup to that of the comparison population in terms of gender, with more women than men in both cases (Graph 3).



Graph 3: Distribution of the population by gender and age ranges

Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

In addition, there is also a high percentage of female heads of family in both groups (40% and 42% respectively).

In general terms, the population of families forced to move due to violence is relatively young, with an average age of 29.5. By contrast, the comparison families are slightly older with an average age of 33.4. This difference is due to the greater number of teenagers (12 to 17) and young adults (18-29 years) within the population displaced by violence, which is probably associated with the increased risk of violence for teens and young Salvadorans.

This indicates that families with members in these age ranges are more likely to be displaced. By contrast, there are fewer people over 60 years of age in the population of families forced to move due to violence: in families where the head of the household is over 60, the children tend also to be older, and the family overall has a lower risk of being forced to move by acts of violence. (Graph 3)

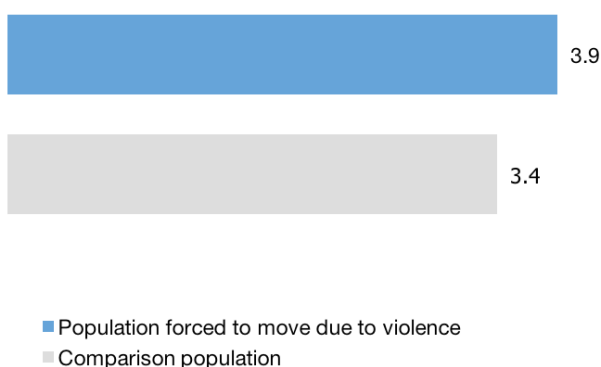
Families of the population forced to move due to violence are slightly bigger on average than the comparison families (average difference of 0.5). This difference is largely due to the fact that a portion of the people forced to move due to violence turn to their family support networks for temporary or permanent accommodation. As

noted in the previous section, within families where at least one person was displaced by violence, 6% of its members are themselves not forced to move but host people that were forced to move people, making their household a hosting family. (Graph 4)

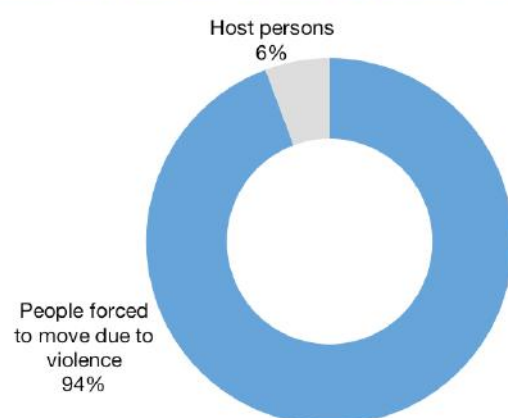
Families in the population forced to move due to violence have an approximate dependency ratio (dependent population/working age population) of about 45%, lower than the comparison group at 57%. This is because the first group has a larger population of working age and a smaller elderly population compared to the second group. However, the greater proportion of the working age population is offset by the fact that the population internally displaced by violence has lower levels of schooling than the comparison population. In fact, only 31% of family members of the population forced to move by violence have secondary or higher education levels of education, compared to 36% of members of the comparison families. (Graph 5)

It is also important to point out that 3% of people within the families of the internally displaced population due to violence and 4% of the comparison families are disabled.

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE



NON-DISPLACED (PERSONS HOSTING WITHIN FAMILIES FORCED TO MOVE DUE TO VIOLENCE)



Graph 4: Average size and structure of families forced to move due to violence

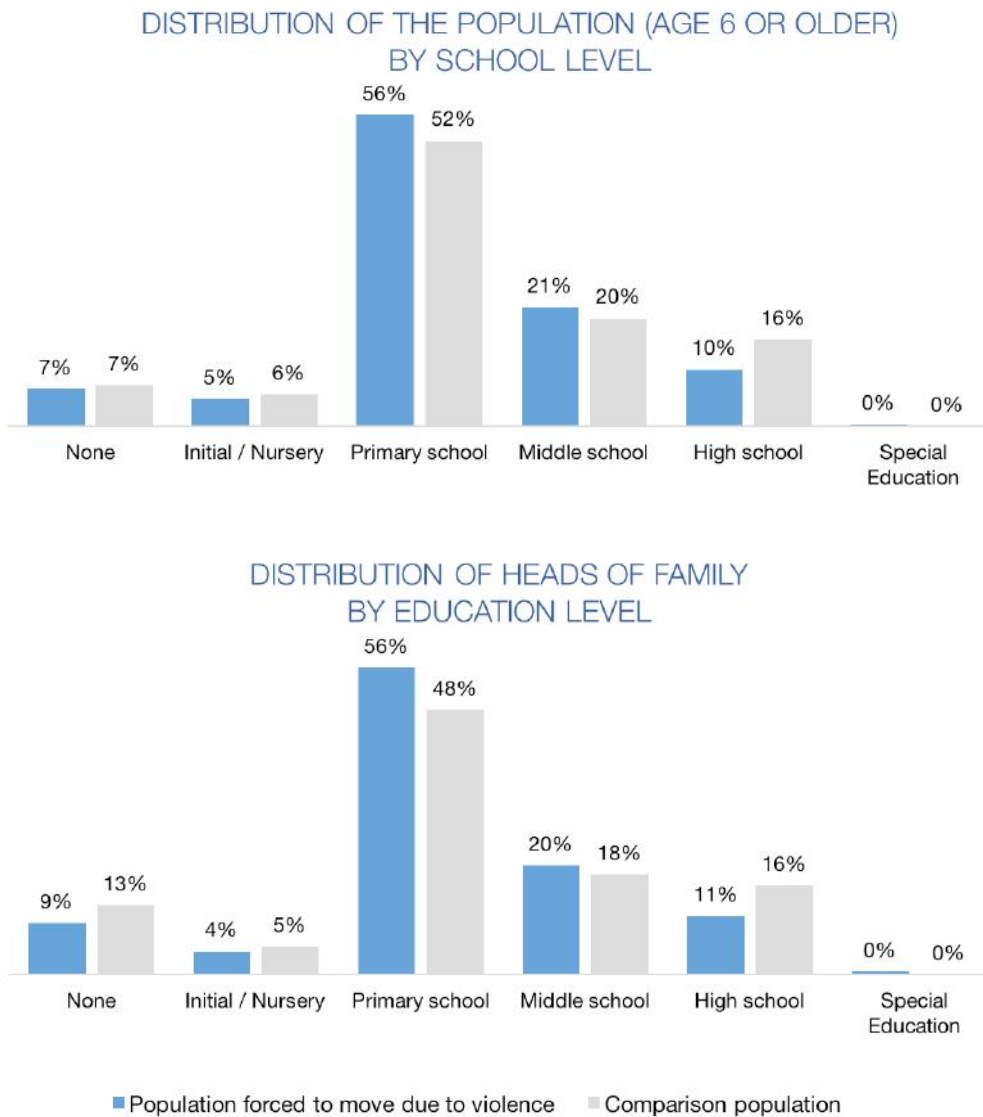
Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MOBILITY DUE TO VIOLENCE

One of the main objectives of the study was to profile populations forced to move due to violence, a step that is essential for designing appropriate responses in order to prevent this phenomenon. For this reason, the study investigated the specific acts of violence or crimes that forced individuals and families to move. Additionally, the study looked

at: the type of impact on families and the most common places where violence occurred; the evolution of this phenomenon in recent years; and, its geographical distribution with respect to areas of expulsion or reception of the population.

The specific acts of violence that force people to leave their places of residence were identified through an open-ended question in the survey; this was done to avoid direct questions that may have



Graph 5: Levels of schooling of the population

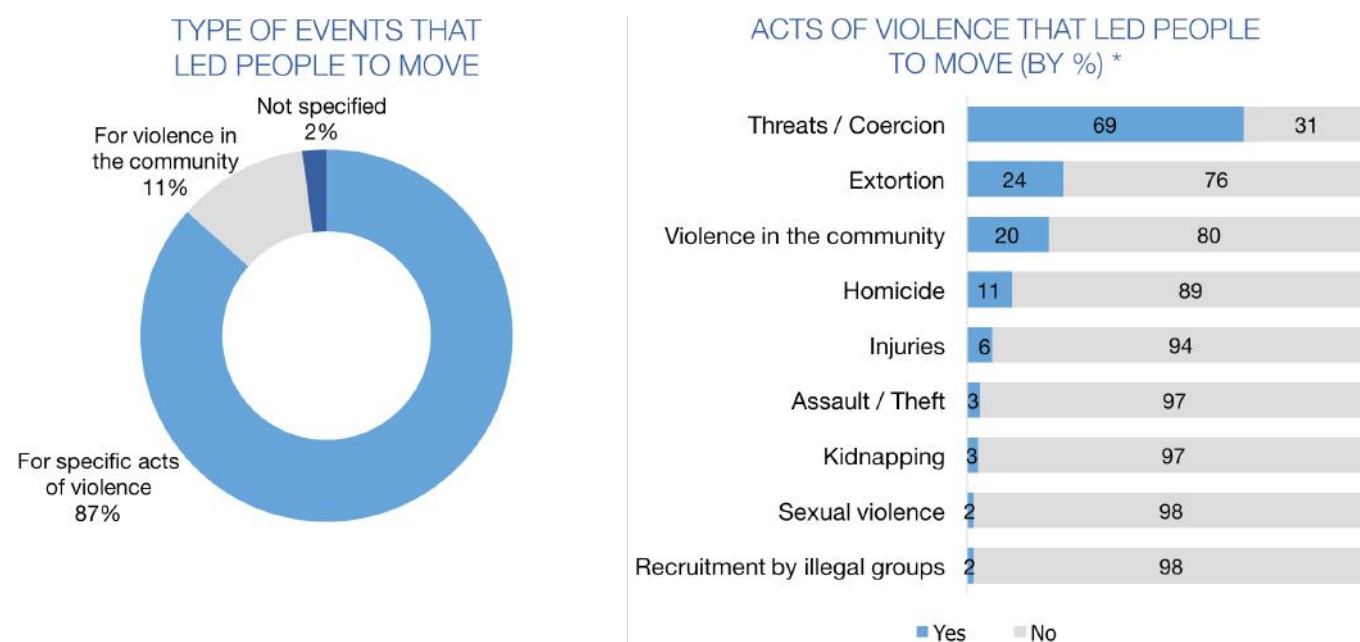
Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

been of a sensitive nature. The responses were recorded as expressed by the people interviewed and were subsequently coded according to the type of crime they described (using the definitions for specific crimes as defined in the Criminal Code, presented in Annex 4). Additionally, this coding differentiated between the cases in which people indicated that they moved as a preventive measure to avoid being victim to acts of violence, or due to a perceived lack of safety within the community, without necessarily being victims of crimes or acts of violence themselves. People could report up to three different acts of violence they had experienced.

For the vast majority (87%), the forced move was caused by the occurrence of a specific act or specific acts of violence. However, for a smaller proportion (11%), only the threat of violence and perceived lack of safety generating risks to their lives, well-being and freedom within their communities were the motivating factors cited. The remaining 2% did not cite any specific event or events that motivated their forced move. (Graph 6).

A relatively high percentage (36%) reported two different causes for being forced to move due to violence, and three different causes were cited by a small proportion (4%). This reflects the multiple types of violence caused by criminal groups in the country, which can affect the same person or family in different ways.

An analysis of the frequency of each of the causes that forced people to move reveals a **high percentage (69%) reporting threats or coercion against their lives, well-being or freedom** or that of their family members. Fear resulting from direct acts of violence causes people to move, changing their places of residence as a preventive measure against potential acts of physical violence that may lead to injury or even death. It should be noted that 34% reported threats or coercion as the sole cause of being forced to move, while 35% reported it in conjunction with the occurrence of other acts of violence, particularly extortion and/or homicides.



Graph 6: Acts of violence that force the population to move within El Salvador

Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

* The question about events that led people to move allowed multiple response options.

Extortion is the second most frequently reported event, with 24% of cases. This result may reflect both the economic impact that this phenomenon has on individuals and families, which may prevent them from freely carrying out their economic activities, as well as the risk and intimidation that usually accompanies extortion.

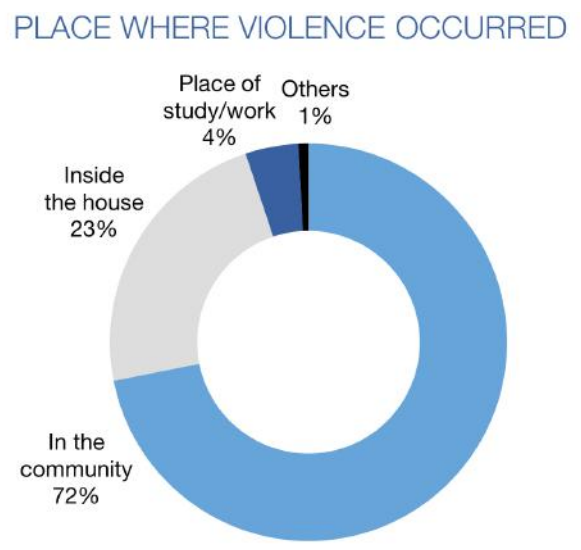
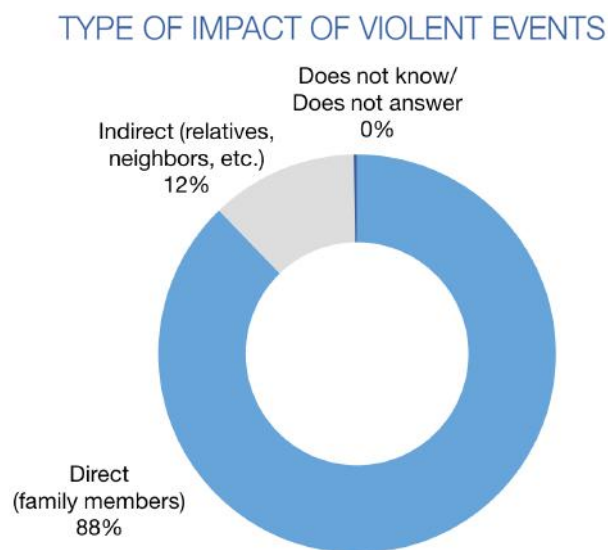
Conditions of violence or insecurity in residential communities were reported by 20% of the families as reasons that led people to move. 11% reported it as the only cause of their move, while for 9% fear due to a perceived lack of safety was also accompanied by the occurrence of specific crimes against members of their families, particularly threats.

Other events mentioned with relative frequency were homicides and personal injuries, with 11% and 6% of cases respectively. Notable is that homicides are not among the most frequent causes that force individuals and families to move, despite being the most traumatic and identifiable

consequence of violence. As stated above, this reinforces the notion that people are displaced to a greater extent as a measure of self-protection, in other words to avoid risks against their life and well-being in the face of threats, intimidation or extortion.

The information collected through in-depth interviews corroborates the quantitative findings, especially in relation to multiple acts of violence or crimes. In addition to direct violence, there are other issues such as the perceived lack of safety and general insecurity within communities (presence of gangs, shootings, and murders). Threats of harm to the physical or emotional well-being of both themselves and their families, extortion and recruitment by illicit groups of adolescents and young men are also factors.

According to the in-depth interviews carried out, it is common for extortion to be accompanied by direct threats against people's lives or well-being, forcing people to move as a protective measure.



Graph 7: Type of impact and place where acts of violence occurred*

Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

*Only for families who reported having suffered specific acts of violence.

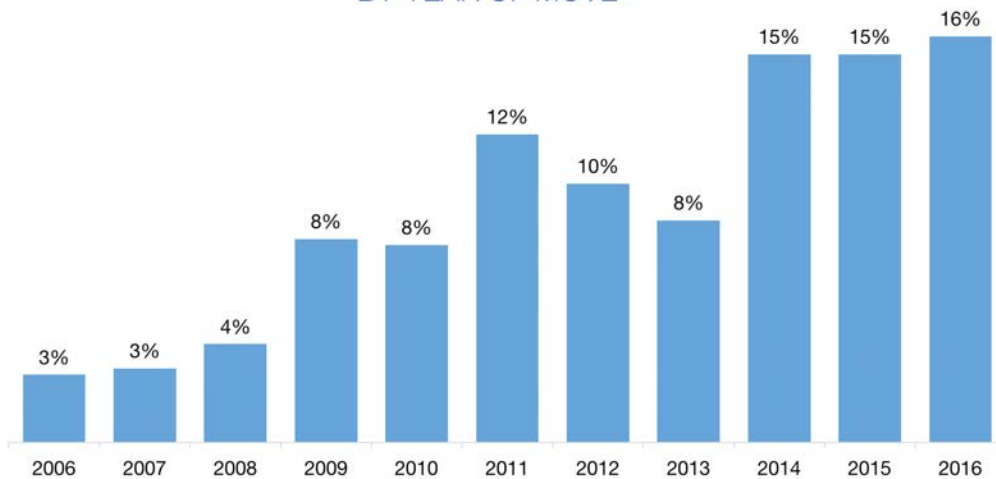
They also describe gang threats as an ultimatum for people to leave their homes. This type of situation occurs as a response to a number of different situations, for example when people in the community witness acts of violence caused by gangs, incidents of sexual harassment or sexual violence, or attempts to intimidate girls and women into being the partners of gang members.

On further investigation into the impact of the event, the evidence shows that for the vast majority of the population that was displaced because of one or some specific acts of violence

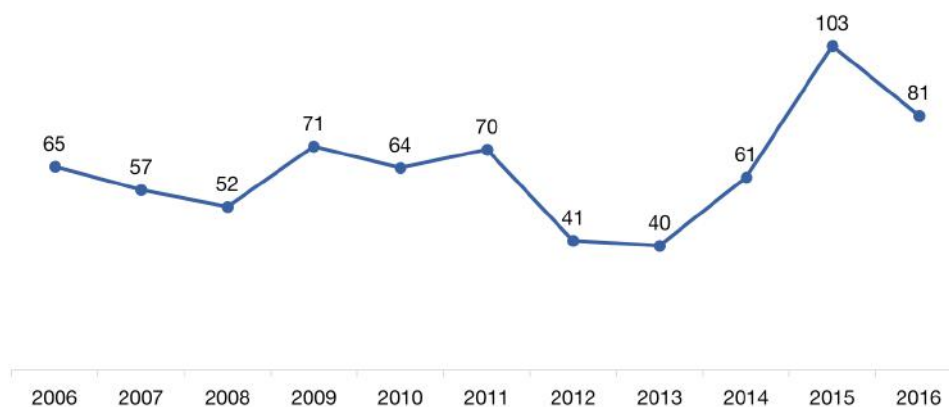
(88%, in other words, not counting the cases that were displaced by the general insecurity of the community or that did not specify any specific event), the act was committed on members of the family itself, with an immediate and direct impact. The majority of cases furthermore occurred within their community of residence (72%) or even inside their own homes (23%).

Looking at the times that the impacted population was forced to move, the data show that a significant proportion (19%) reported two, three or even four changes of residence between the

FAMILIES FORCED TO MOVE DUE TO VIOLENCE BY YEAR OF MOVE



HOMICIDE RATE IN EL SALVADOR (Cases per 100,000 inhabitants)



Graph 8: Internal mobility due to violence compared to homicide rate

Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

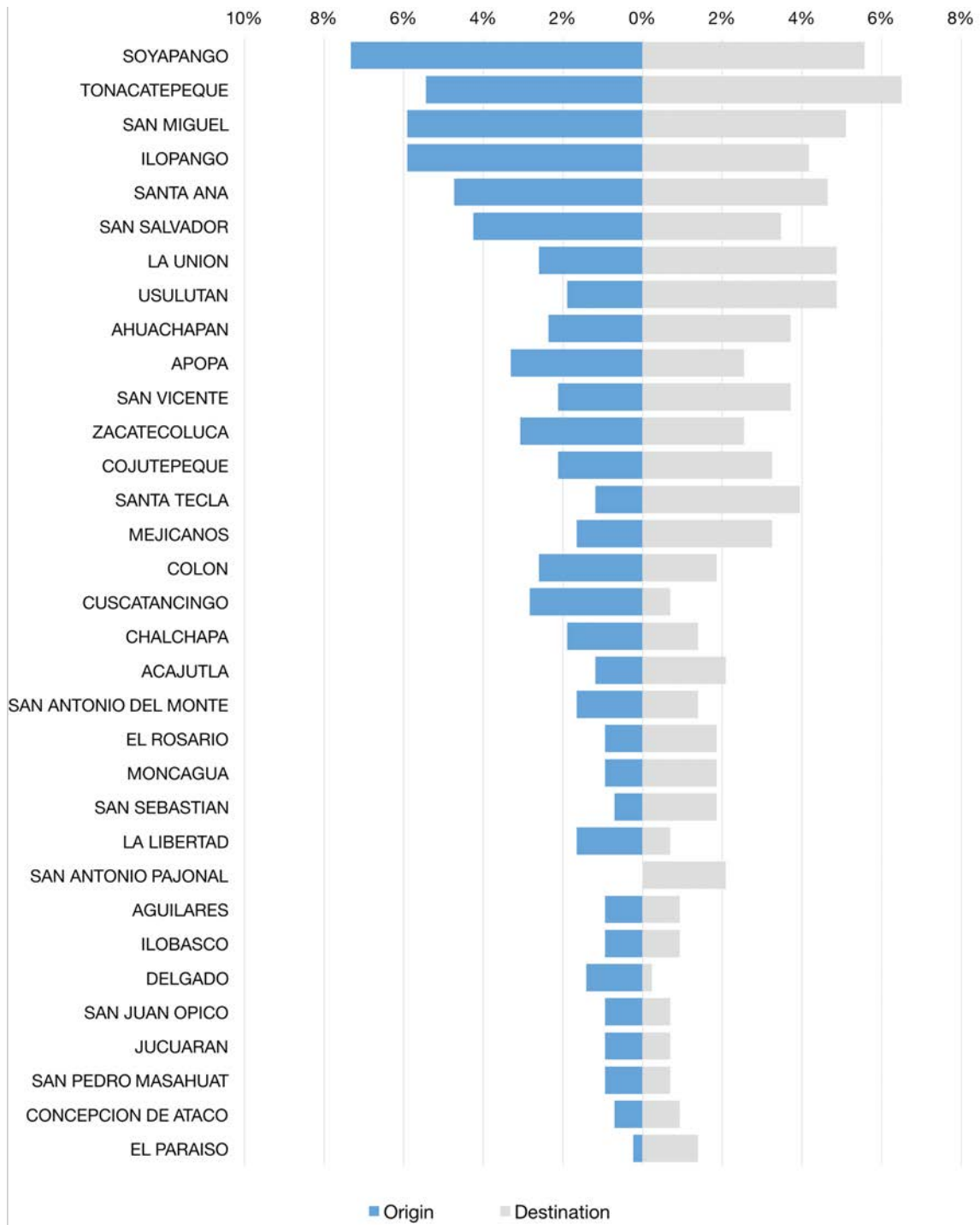
(2) UNDP-Infosegura, based on PNC information.

time they had to leave their place of origin until the date that the information was collected. This situation can occur in part due to the existence of communication networks between gangs and criminal groups in different parts of the country, facilitating repeated persecution and intimidation of people. Other reasons for multiple changes of residence may also include difficulties with finding secure and humane places to live (see Chapter III).

The study also sought to identify the main areas of origin and destination of the population forced to move due to violence. The information collected in the survey of families demonstrates that the phenomenon of internal mobility due to violence affects a large number of municipalities, 116 in total: 53 as municipalities of both origin and destination, 13 as municipalities of destination only and 50 as municipalities of origin only⁴. The municipalities that are department capitals (with the exception of Sonsonate, Sensuntepeque, Chalatenango and San Francisco Gotera) stand out as those with the highest proportion of families forced to move by violence, both as places of origin and destination. The study also shows that the six municipalities forming part of the metropolitan area of San Salvador (Soyapango, Tonacatepeque, Ilopango, Apopa, Mejicanos and Cuscatancingo) have a high concentration of displaced families. (Graph 9)

In municipalities such as Soyapango, San Miguel, Ilopango, San Salvador and Cuscatancingo, the proportion of the population displaced from them (origin) is higher than the proportion of the population moving to them (destination). In other words, these municipalities experience net emigration due to more people leaving than arriving because of violence. The opposite happens in other municipalities such as Tonacatepeque, La Unión, Usulután, Ahuachapán, San Vicente, Ocotepeque, Santa Tecla and Mejicanos, which are net recipients of the population forced to move because of violence.

⁴ It should be noted that the total number of affected municipalities in the country can be higher than 116, since the sample of the survey only covered 76 municipalities of destination or reception.



Graph 9: Population forced to move as a result of violence, by their municipality of origin and destination

Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

IMPACTS OF INTERNAL MOBILITY DUE TO VIOLENCE

Internal mobility of the population caused by violence is generally a sudden and unexpected event that leaves little room for planned decision-making. Although it largely depends on the type of events that lead to being forced to move due to violence and the strategies people use to protect themselves, internal mobility due to violence typically results in a series of immediate impacts on affected individuals, families and communities. Some examples of these impacts include the sudden abandonment of their assets and their opportunities for education and employment, the modification of social and family ties and the underlying risks to their safety caused by the direct violence of which they were victims. These generate specific vulnerabilities for the population that can substantially affect their daily lives and stability in various ways.

On a psychological level, the events that trigger internal mobility due to violence can have major consequences. These include feelings of guilt, sadness, uncertainty, anger, anxiety, high stress or even questioning the decision to flee, among others. The grief caused by the events tends not to be prolonged due to the urgency in moving from their place of residence. All of this can create a serious emotional situation that victims are unable to deal with because they must ensure their immediate survival. Internal mobility due to violence can also have implications within the family environment that alter family structures, since some may be forced to split, either before or after having to move, as a prevention mechanism or due to financial needs⁶.

5 See among others: Alvarán et. al. (2009); Álvarez (2006); Bello (2004); Ramírez (2001).

Impacts can also be reflected in the living conditions in the places of destination. Individuals and families who are forced to move usually reach their destinations with little or no resources. This may force them to rent sub-standard housing or settle in illegal areas without legal recourse. They may also seek accommodation with relatives or acquaintances, possibly leading to overcrowding⁷. Access to economic opportunities may also be affected, particularly for those who must abandon their sources of income as a result of the internal mobility due to violence. This can lead them to resort to taking lower-paying jobs under informal conditions, subsequently restricting their chances of economic recovery and development. In addition, the loss of property and housing can affect access to financial loans⁸. Moreover, school-age children and adolescents often need to interrupt their studies, and reintegrate into the educational system with long delays, or -in some cases- abandon their education indefinitely.

Under this framework, understanding the impacts and vulnerabilities generated by internal mobility due to criminal violence in El Salvador is key to the design of adequate policies and programs for humanitarian assistance, effective access to mechanisms of justice and protection, and restitution of rights of the affected population. The following sections reviews the information collected in the study regarding the immediate impacts caused by internal mobility due to violence in Salvadoran individuals and families and presents a comparative analysis (population displaced by violence vs. comparison population) with respect to their living conditions (housing, education, health and employment) in their places of destination, in order to identify the specific vulnerabilities of the affected population.

6 See CIPPDPV (2015).

7 See CIPPDPV (2015); Ibáñez y Velásquez (2008).

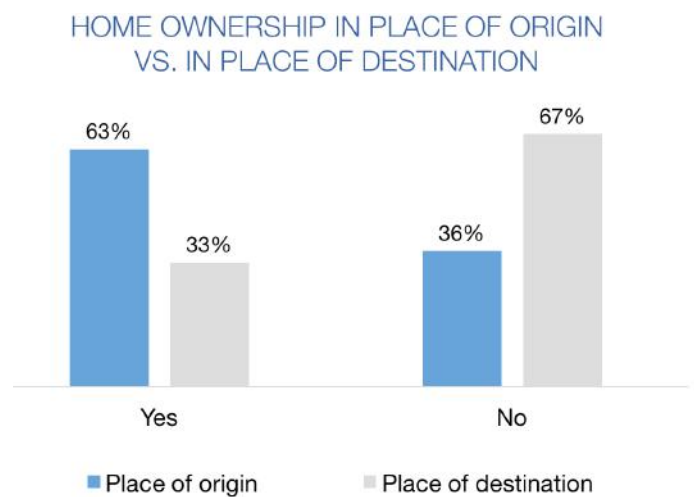
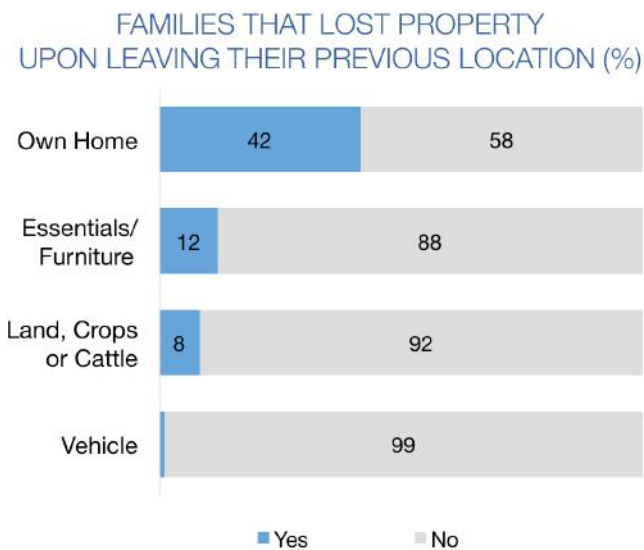
SHORT-TERM IMPACTS

Internal mobility due to violence among Salvadorans causes various impacts in the short-term, especially on people having to abandon or sell goods and property upon fleeing their places of origin. In fact, 42% of families forced to move as a result of violence had to abandon homes they owned in their previous places of residence. This occurs less often for other types of goods that are easier to carry or sell prior to being forced to move, such as household goods and vehicles. The proportion of families that had to abandon land, crops or cattle is also relatively low, which may be associated with the primarily urban profile of the population forced to move by violence. (Graph 10)

Internal mobility due to violence also has an impact on housing tenure, as the proportion of families forced to move by violence who continued to own housing in their places of origin (63%) is greater than the proportion of those who own their home in their places of destination (33%). Thus, the abandonment of housing in places of origin not

only implies an immediate economic impact, but also a long-term impact on the family's assets, with a significant proportion having to rent, occupy vacant land or seek accommodation with relatives or acquaintances.

This population also faces other short-term impacts as a result of being forced to flee their places of residence. Namely, the data show that 70% of the families reported their members experiencing some type of psychological consequence to the acts of violence, 28% indicated abandonment or loss of employment, and 22% reported the interruption of studies. Additionally, 30% of the families are no longer comprised of the same members as those who lived together in their former home prior to being forced to move. For 40% of these families, the people who did not move with the rest of the family left the country, while 38% moved elsewhere within El Salvador. Only 12% stayed behind in the family's original home while the rest of their family fled. (Graph 11)



Graph 10: Loss of properties in places of origin and home ownership in places of origin versus places of destination

Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

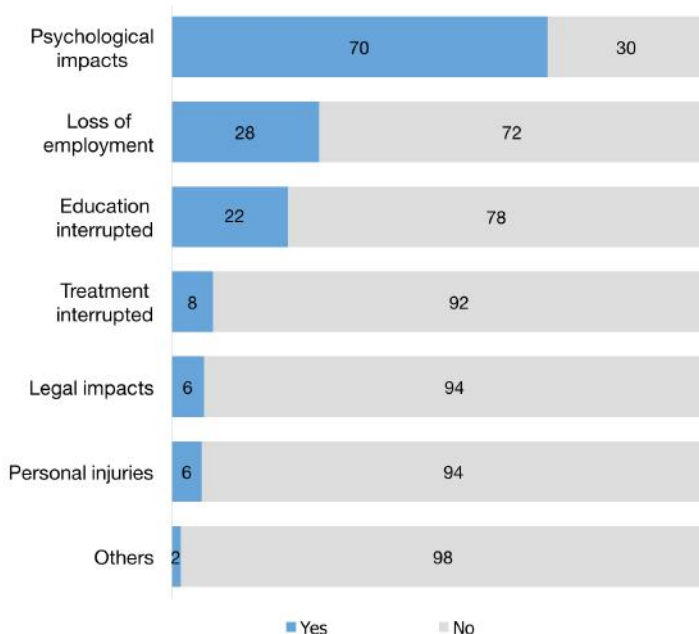
The in-depth interviews similarly show the main impacts that people forced to move by violence frequently report as the temporary or permanent separation of their families and the material losses that go beyond housing to include the abandonment of their belongings or land. People interviewed describe the situation they faced as difficult and painful, which created feelings of sadness and nostalgia for the place they left, and feeling homesick for the relatives or friends who stayed behind. Strategies for coping with the emotional impact include seeking spiritual support from the church, taking part in activities that could “help them take their mind off their problems” and giving and receiving support to and from family members. Nevertheless, some said they had handled the experience by simply trying to forget about what had happened especially when a family member had been killed. Other strategies included either receiving psychological help or tackling their experiences by simply coping with them.

LIVING CONDITIONS: HOUSING, HEALTH, EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

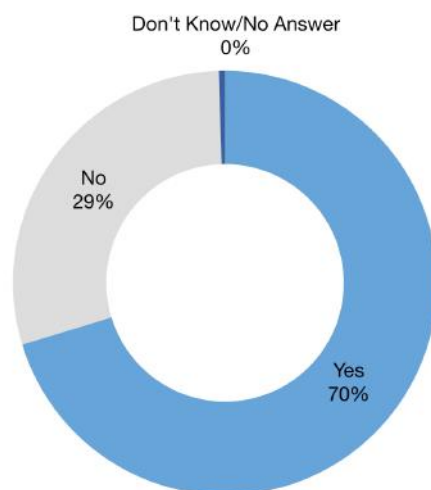
This section presents a comparative analysis between the population forced to move by violence and the comparison population covering different aspects of their living conditions in their current places of residence. This comparison helps to identify specific vulnerabilities that resulted from the process of internal mobility due to violence.

As mentioned in the previous section, **an important finding of the study regards housing tenure and its legal arrangements. Only 33% of families of the population forced to move by violence are homeowners in their current places of residence**, in contrast with 70% of the comparison families. This is not only due to the fact that a significant part of the population had been forced to leave behind their assets and property at their places of origin, but also due to their need to find rented housing or to seek accommodation with relatives or acquaintances.

OTHER IMPACTS OF BEING FORCED TO MOVE DUE TO VIOLENCE REPORTED BY FAMILIES (%)



FAMILIES THAT MOVED WITH ALL ITS MEMBERS



Graph 11: Other immediate impacts as a result of internal mobility due to violence

Source: MJSP-ACNUR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

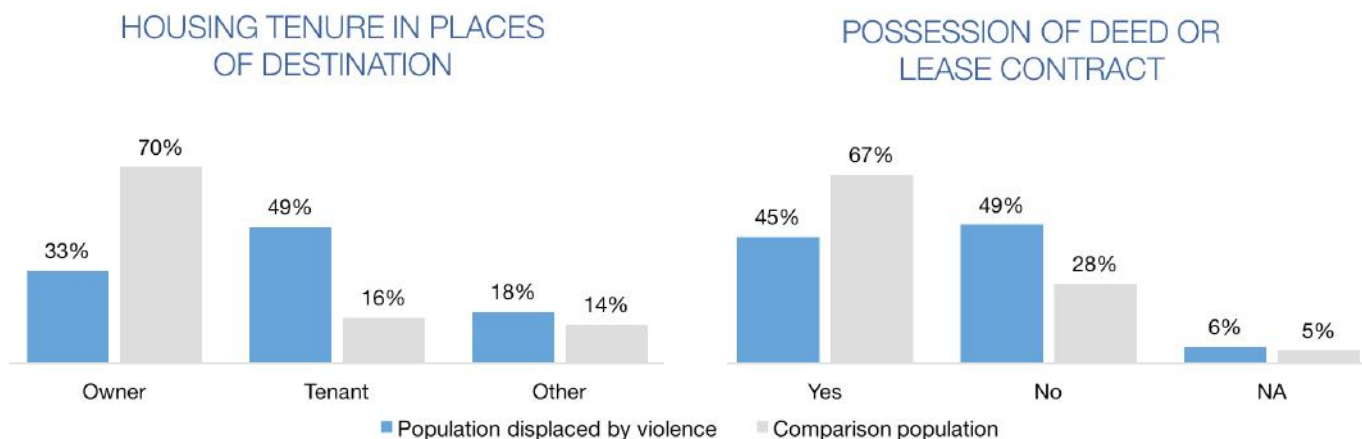
Likewise, an even larger part of families of the population forced to move by violence have no title deeds or written lease agreements (49% compared to 29% of the comparison families).

Analysis of the types of housing tenure for families displaced by violence based on the duration of the period when they were forced to move due to violence ⁸reveals a positive relationship between these two variables: the longer the period since the move occurred, the greater the likelihood that the family is a homeowner.

⁸ For the analysis, the sample of families displaced by violence was divided into three groups according to the year of displacement, which allows obtaining similar proportions of families in each one: 2011 to 2016 (36%), 2012 to 2014 (33%), 2015 to 2016 (30%).

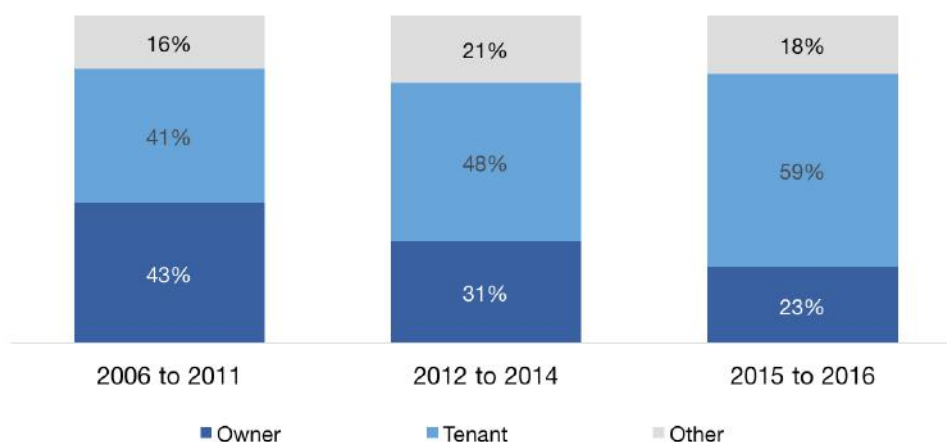
However, even in cases where the population moved between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of homeowners (43%) is lower than the proportion for the comparison group. Only 23% of the population that was recently displaced (2015 to 2016) owns housing in their places of destination. (Graph 13)

Analysis of the housing conditions indicates relatively high levels of housing structures (ceilings, floors, walls) made from appropriate materials as well as access to public utilities for both population groups. This is probably associated with the better living conditions predominantly found in urban areas. (Graph 14)



Graph 12: Housing tenure at destination places and possession of deed or lease agreement

Source: MJSP-ACNUR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).



Graph 13: Housing tenure in current location according to length of internal mobility due to violence

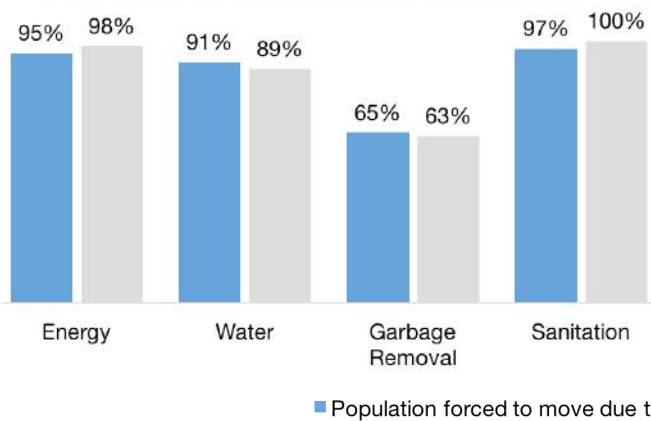
Source: MJSP-ACNUR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

Though the housing quality and access to utilities are similar, the groups differ in the incidence of overcrowding within their dwellings (where overcrowding is defined as 3 or more people per bedroom). 31% of the families of the population forced to move due to violence live in overcrowded conditions, in contrast with 20% of comparison families. This may be associated with the difficulty of finding adequate housing given the reduced economic means of the displaced population, leading them to live in difficult conditions in some cases. As in the case of housing tenure, the time

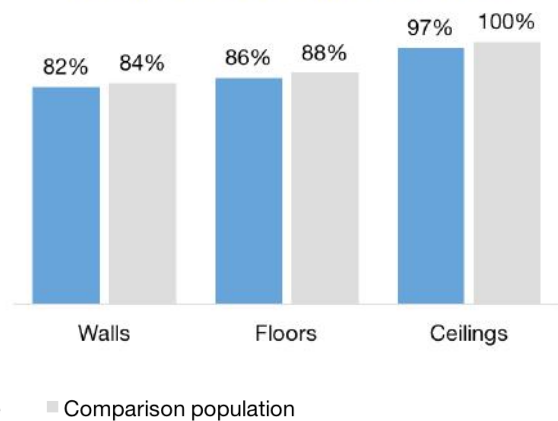
elapsed since being forced to move affects the incidence of overcrowding, as only 29% of the population displaced between 2006 and 2011 show signs of overcrowding, compared to 36% of the population displaced between 2015 and 2016 (Graph 15).

Regarding access to health services, the evidence shows that the majority of the Salvadoran population, both those forced to move by violence and the comparison group, do not have health insurance. For obtaining treatment for medical problems and illnesses,

ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICES IN HOUSING



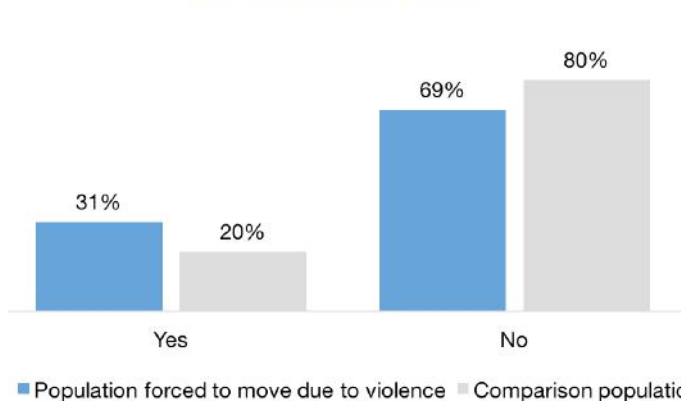
OPTIMAL HOUSING MATERIALS



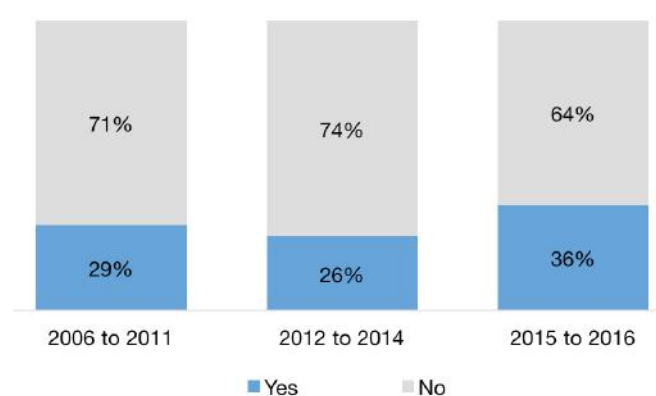
Graph 14: Access to basic services and optimal building materials in homes after being forced to move due to violence

Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

FAMILIES WITH OVERCROWDING (3+ people per room)



FAMILIES WITH OVERCROWDING BY DATE OF MOVE DUE TO VIOLENCE



Graph 15: Incidence of overcrowding

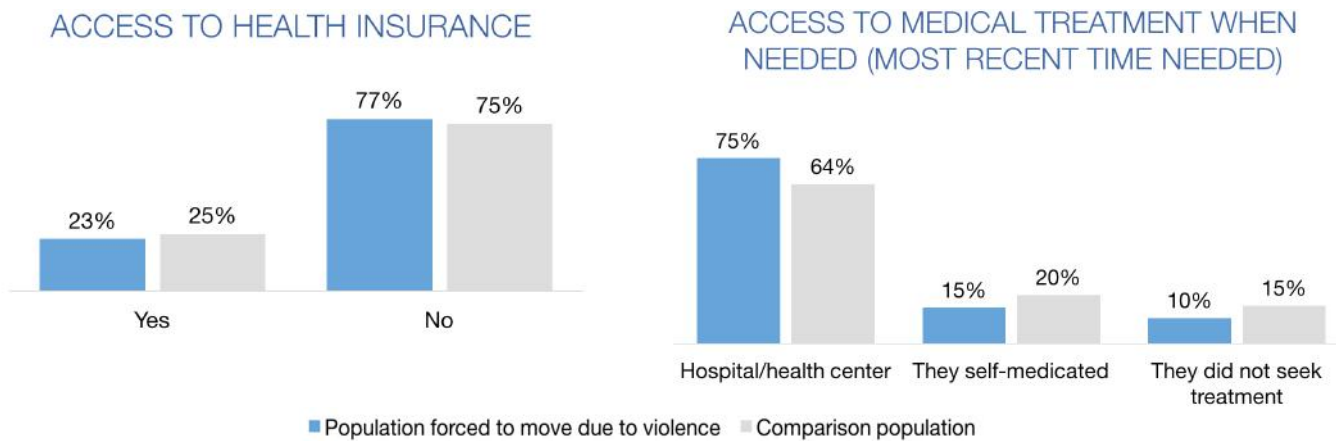
Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

the data show that a greater percentage of the population forced to move due to violence reported going to hospitals or health centres in search of medical attention the last time that they needed treatment compared with the comparison population (75% as opposed to 64% of the comparison families). The reason why the comparison population was more likely to self-medicate or not seek treatment in a hospital or health centre is unclear. (Graph 16)

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the families forced to move because of violence have greater proportions of adolescents and young adults, so

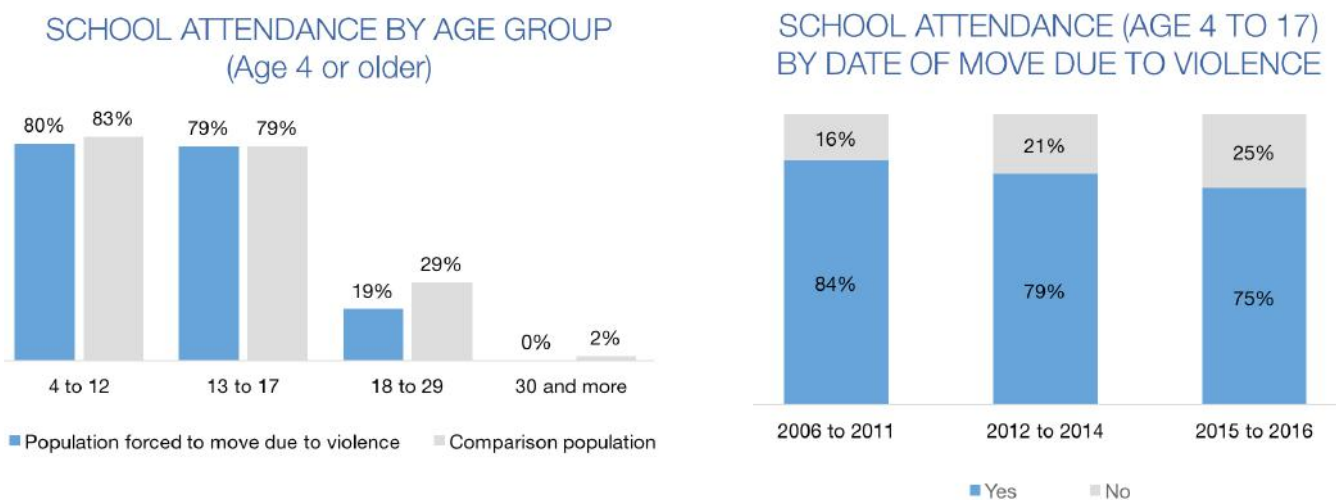
access to education services is clearly relevant for them. The study however found no major differences in terms of access to education for school-age children. There were only slight differences for the group aged 4 to 12 (80%, vs. 83% for comparison population), and for the group aged 18 to 29 (19%, vs. 29% for the comparison population). (Graph 17)

Comparing access to education for children and adolescents (4 to 17 years old) with respect to the period in which they were forced to move due to violence reveals an important difference. 84% of the children and adolescents in families displaced between 2006 and 2011 attend educational centres



Graph 16: Access to health insurance and medical treatment if needed

Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

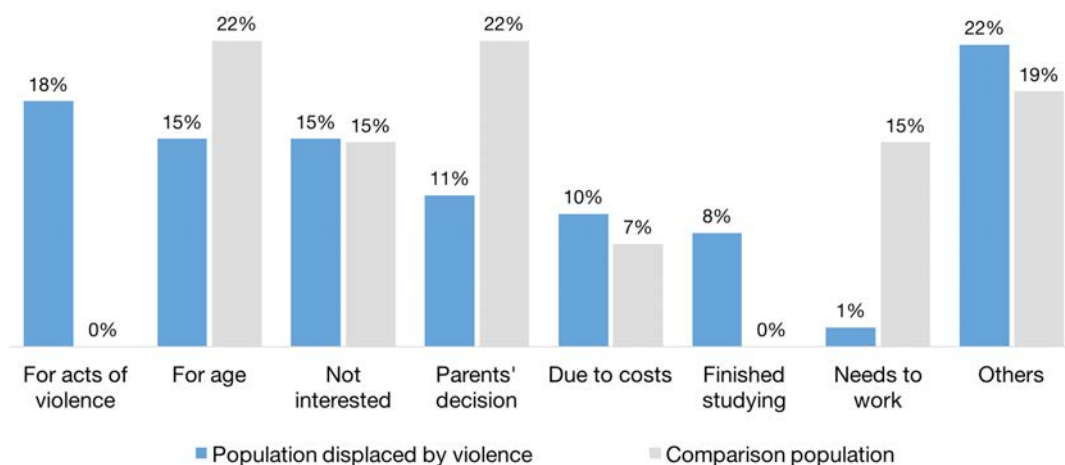


Graph 17: Access to education

Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

at the time the data was collected, in contrast to 75% of children in families displaced between 2015 and 2016 (Graph 17). The immediate or short-term impacts of internal mobility due to violence could result in the interruption of children and adolescents' education. Possible reasons for this include changes of residence forcing them to seek new educational centres, as well as the underlying risks posed by further violence. Although access to education tends to stabilize over time, children's educational setbacks can have medium and long-term effects, particularly for future job opportunities.

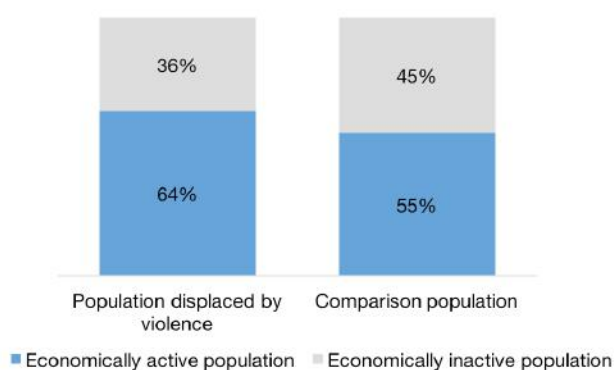
For children and adolescents (4 to 17 years of age) who do not attend school, 18% of the population forced to move because of violence reports that the main reason for this is due to acts of violence or threats, compared to 0% of the population in the comparison group. This may indicate that the population forced to move because of violence exhibit underlying risks associated with the violent events they suffered, causing these children and adolescents to abandon or interrupt their studies due to this situation. (Graph 18)



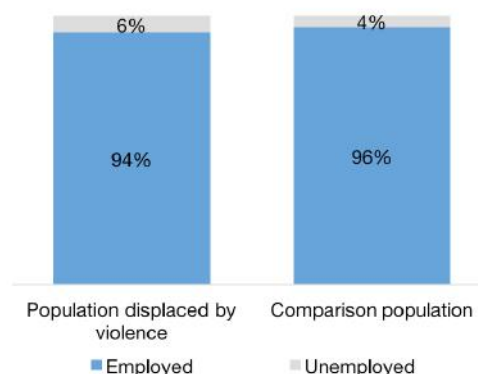
Graph 18: Reasons for the lack of education assistance (4 to 17 years old)

Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

WORKING AGE POPULATION (Age 16 or older) PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOR MARKET



ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION



Graph 19: Participation in the labor market and employment rate

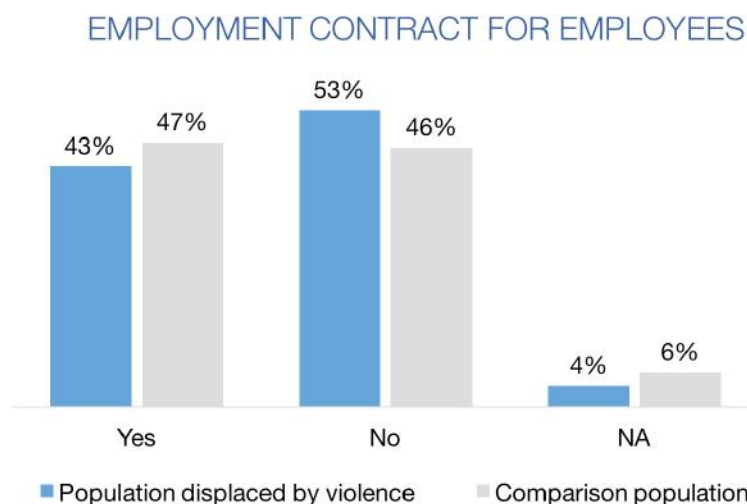
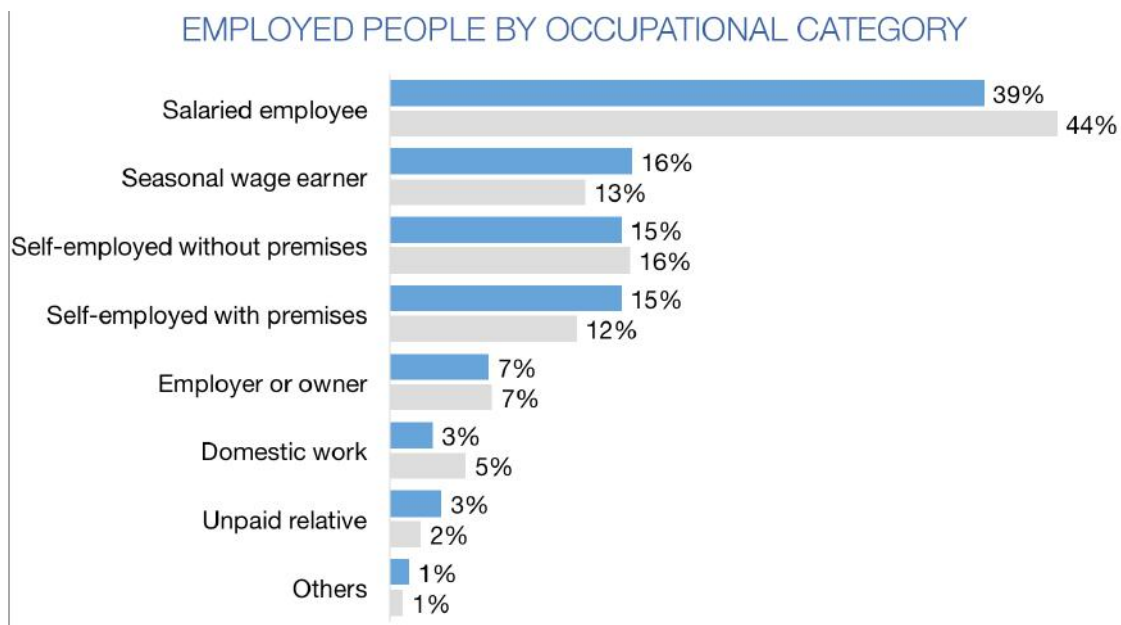
Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

Regarding access to employment or sources of income, the population forced to move because of violence participates in the labour market to a higher degree (64%, vs. 55% for the population of the comparison group) (with labour market participation defined as people working or looking for work). At the same time, the population displaced by violence exhibits a higher rate of unemployment (6%, vs. 4%). This indicates that in this group there is a higher proportion of people seeking work who have not found it yet. (Graph 19)

This can be associated with the economic impacts that internal mobility due to violence causes for

individuals and families, which lead to a greater number of family members going out and actively looking for work to meet the family's basic needs and the new expenses they must incur. In the in-depth interviews, people described how after the forced move, not only did the head of the household have to go out and look for work, but their partners and children also had to enter the labour market. Children and adolescents had to contribute to the household, even if it meant leaving formal education.

Most of the people employed in both groups work as salaried employees, although in the case of the population forced to move due to violence, the



Graph 20: Occupational category and possession of contracts

Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

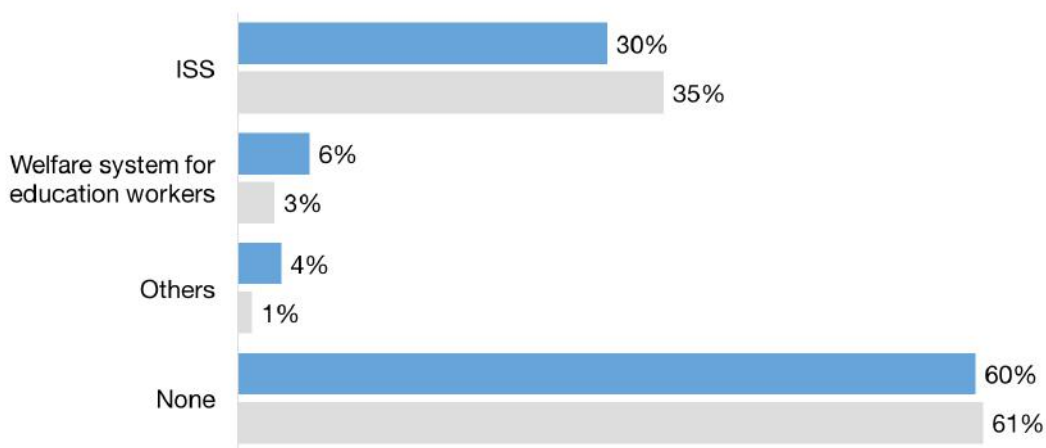
proportion employed as permanent employees is lower than for the comparison group (39% vs. 44%), which may indicate a greater economic vulnerability for displaced families. This situation is reinforced by the fact that a greater proportion of the population forced to move because of violence that are working do not have a formal or signed work contract (53%, vs. 46% for the population in the comparison group), which can result in greater job insecurity or informal sources of income in the population forced to move by violence. (Graph 20)

The precarious or informal nature of the income sources of the Salvadoran population overall,

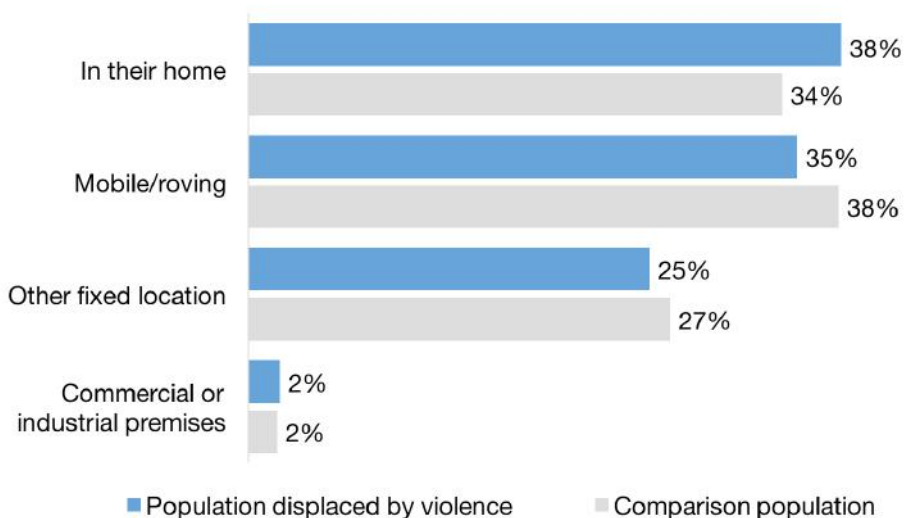
both in the population forced to move because of violence and in the comparison group, is also reflected in the relatively low percentage of those working that can claim some type of social security (40% and 39%, respectively), as well as the high proportion of self-employed workers who work either from home or have no fixed place of work (73% and 72%, respectively). (Graph 21)

The study also collected broader information regarding the families' economic situation using proxy indicators. It found that families in the population forced to move due to violence depend to a greater extent on wages or income from economic activities as their main source of income

SOCIAL SECURITY AMONG EMPLOYED POPULATION



PLACES OF WORK FOR THE SELF-EMPLOYED



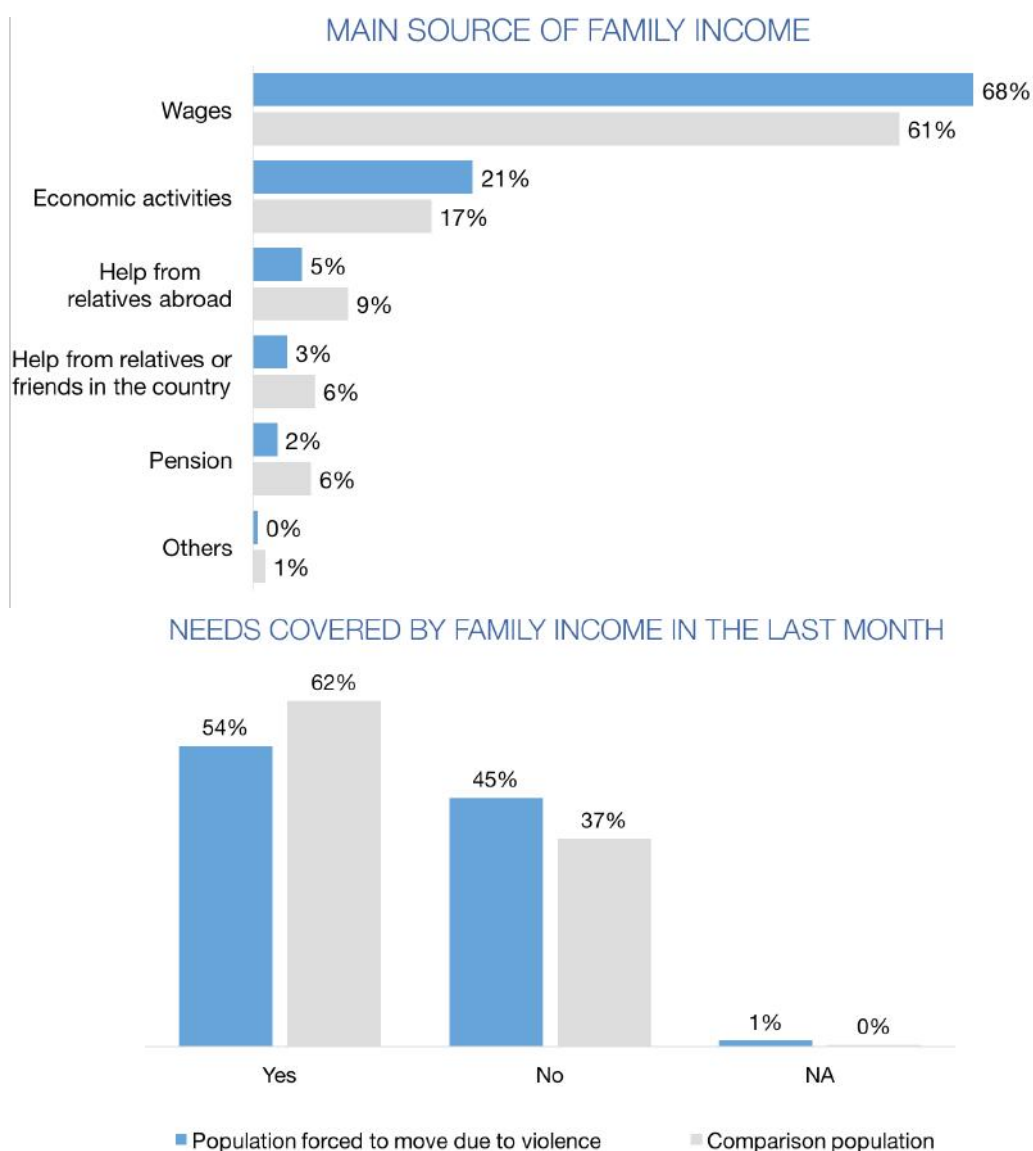
Graph 21: Social security and workplace (independent)

Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

(89%, vs. 78% for comparison families). This means that they depend less on family support from family members within the country or from family abroad (8% vs. 15%, respectively).

This can be associated with the impact of internal mobility due to violence on the breakdown of family networks, which can make it difficult to contact family members and limits the help relatives can offer. Separately, although over half of families indicate that their family income in the previous month was enough to meet their needs in both population groups, the proportion is lower for families forced to move due to violence (54%, vs. 62% for the comparison families). (Graph 22)

In-depth interviews also reflect the economic impacts of internal mobility due to violence. Many of the people interviewed indicate that the income they receive in their places of destination is lower than the income previously obtained in their place of origin. This can result in families not managing to meet their basic needs, as some face costs and expenses they had previously not been subjected to, such as rent, bills and transport. An example of this can be seen in the case of rural families; while they were previously able to feed themselves with the crops they grew, they must now buy food in the place to which they have moved.



Graph 22: Indicators of economic situation of families

Source: MJSP-UNHCR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

STRATEGIES AND RESPONSES DEVELOPED BY THE POPULATION FORCED TO MOVE DUE TO VIOLENCE

Insight into the strategies and responses of the population forced to move by violence in search of socioeconomic protection and stability is important when designing policies that meet the needs, capacities and intentions of the population itself. To this end, the study collected information on this population's access to mechanisms of justice and humanitarian assistance in the aftermath of acts of violence; on patterns of internal mobility due to violence and reasons for choosing the destination areas; on their integration into destination or host communities; and, finally, on where the populations prefer to or intend to change their place of residence to in the future.

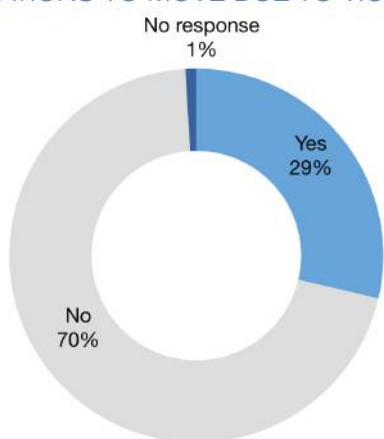
ACCESS TO MECHANISMS OF JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The violent incidents that force people to move are not often reported, as **only 29% of households indicated having made a report to the authorities or to state institutions**. The main reasons indicated for not reporting are threats, fear and apprehension (87%). The risk of violence and persecution by gangs and criminal groups does not appear to be fully alleviated after a change of residence; fear limits the population's access to proper justice and protection systems. (Graph 23)

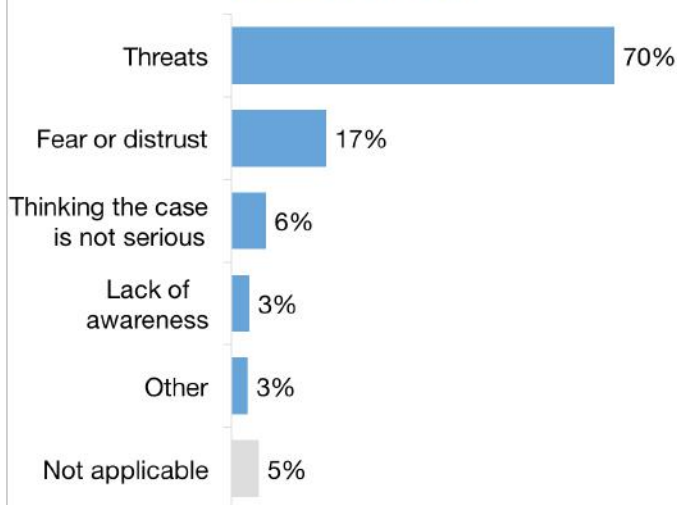
In-depth interviews support this result, revealing that people do not report for fear that they or those who helped them will suffer retaliation from gangs, that the information they provide will be leaked to their perpetrators, and/or because they lack trust in the institutions.

For the cases that did report the acts of violence, the vast majority (89%) reported to the National Civil Police (NCP) while a smaller percentage (34%) reported to the Office of the Attorney General (AGO). These entities are also looked upon as both

REPORTING OF VIOLENT EVENTS THAT CAUSED POPULATIONS TO MOVE DUE TO VIOLENCE



REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING VIOLENT EVENTS*



Graph 23: Reporting acts of violence, and main reasons for not reporting

Source: MJSP-ACNUR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

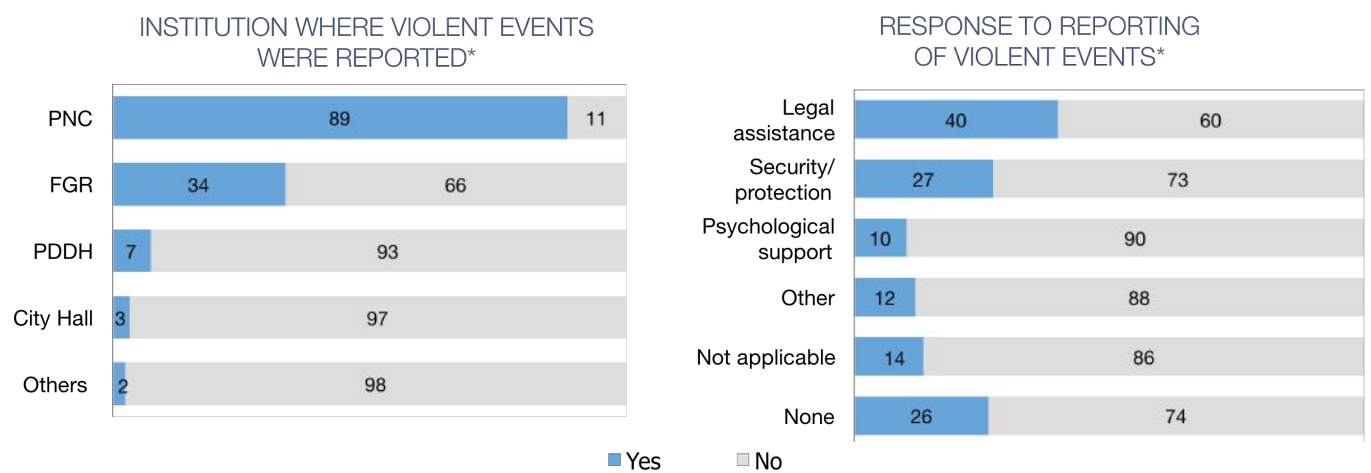
* The question about reasons for not reporting permitted multiple response options.

the main agencies responsible and the first “port of call” according to information gathered from in-depth interviews. Regarding the authorities’ responses, people received legal advice in 40% of cases, and security or protection in 27% of the cases. However, it should be noted that 26% of the cases reported received no response to their complaints. (Graph 24)

The results are similar for households seeking assistance from an entity or person after having to flee their place of origin. **Only 31% of households**

in the population forced to move by violence requested assistance or support. The vast majority of these households asked for assistance from a close relative or friend.

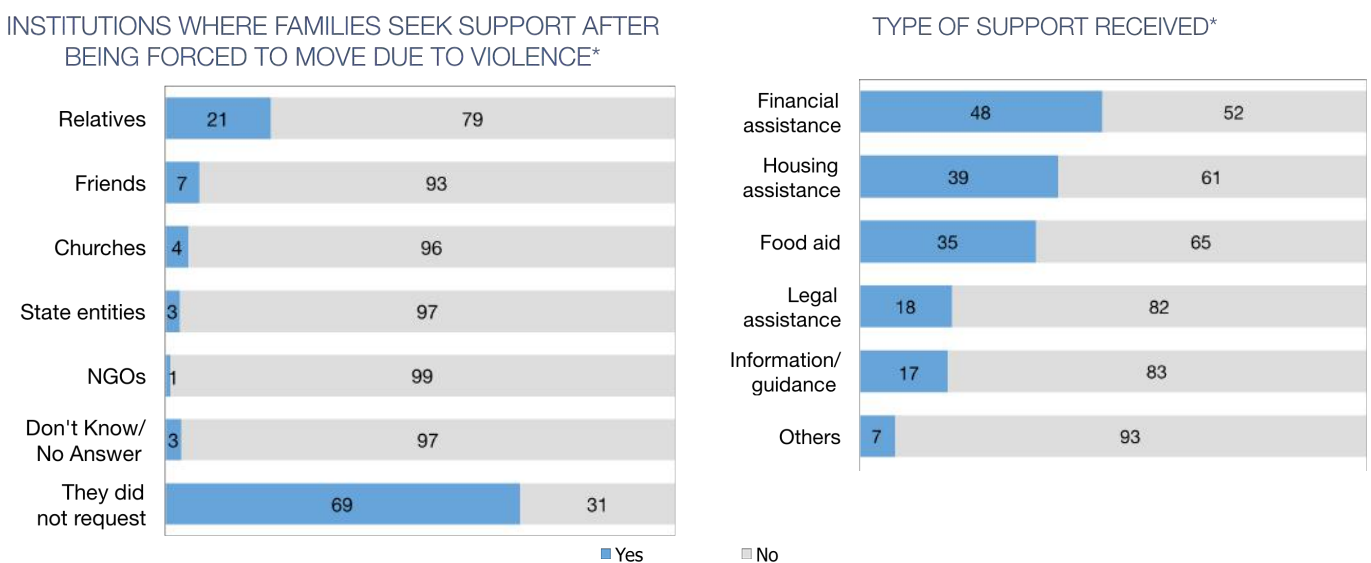
For those who sought some type of support or service, the one most commonly received was financial aid (48%), followed by housing assistance (39%) and food aid (35%). These reflect the priority needs usually required in an emergency situation such as the ones faced by many families forced to move by violence. (Figure 25)



Graph 24: Institution for reporting acts of violence and the response obtained

Source: MJSP-ACNUR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

* The question permitted multiple response options.



Graph 25: Entities where families sought support after being forced to move because of violence

Source: MJSP-ACNUR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

* The question permitted multiple response options.

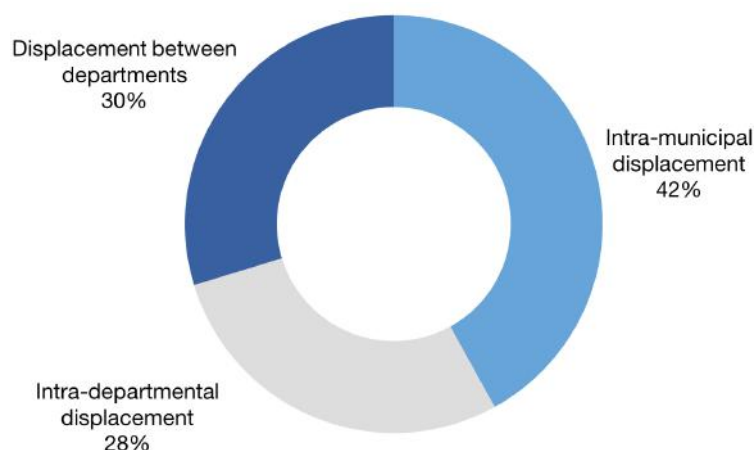
Qualitative findings reveal that most families forced to move by violence prefer “to become invisible” and therefore not involve state or non-governmental agencies. This is due to fear of revenge attacks by gangs of whom they had been victims previously. The few families that do ask for help, look for it from within their family networks nearby. In part, this can also be explained by the population’s lack of knowledge about government or civil society institutions that provide services to people who have suffered crimes.

Those interviewed with relevant information on the availability of such services mentioned: the National Civil Police offering security to witnesses, as well as summer courses for children at risk; the Municipal Authorities offering alternative dispute resolution to community conflicts through their Gender Units and Municipal Committees for the Prevention of Violence; the National Council for Childhood and Adolescence (CONNA) providing support for children to deal with traumatic events; the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU) providing training for women; and the Attorney General of the Republic of El Salvador (AGR) leading investigations on crimes that have occurred.

HISTORY OF INTERNAL MOBILITY DUE TO VIOLENCE, AND REASONS FOR CHOOSING DESTINATION

As mentioned in Chapter III, most of the cities affected by internal mobility due to violence in El Salvador register similar migratory flows (both incoming and outgoing). Indeed, the results of the study show that a high percentage of the population decides, if possible, not to move far from their place of origin if that area is close to their networks and contacts. In 40% of cases, people moved within the same municipality, and in 28% of cases to another municipality of the same administrative department. (Graph 26)

According to in-depth interviews, the main issues that people forced to move by violence considered for **choosing where to go relate to the perceived safety of the selected area, the presence of relatives or acquaintances, and whether they had lived there or owned a house there previously**. Accessibility to their place of employment also stood out as an important factor when deciding the place or places of temporary and permanent residence.



Graph 26: Patterns of internal mobility due to violence: Places of Origin vs. Places of Destination

Source: MJSP-ACNUR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

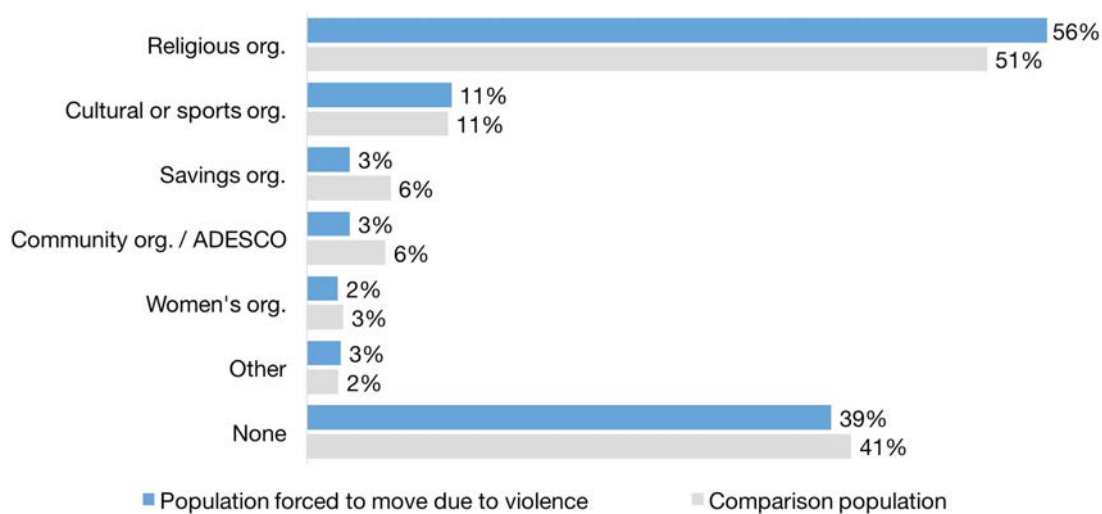
Choosing a destination mainly based on family networks in some cases can have negative consequences, especially a higher incidence of overcrowding. Other negative effects relate to self-imposed constraints on mobility, such as not leaving the house or going out exclusively to work or to search for work.

INTEGRATION INTO COMMUNITIES IN THE PLACE OF DESTINATION

The study also collected data that enabled an estimate of the degree of integration and/or social cohesion of individuals and families displaced by violence in the communities where they currently reside. The data show that family members' participation in different social organizations within their community is quite similar between the two population groups analysed. The greatest level of participation corresponds to religious organizations (56% for families displaced by violence and 51% for comparison families). It should be noted that a high percentage of families of both groups (39% and 41%, respectively) do not actively participate in any organization. (Graph 27).

The in-depth interviews provided insight into the perceptions and experiences of the population displaced by violence regarding their degree of integration in the places of destination, as well as the perception of the comparison population (or host population) towards new arrivals. In this regard, people displaced by violence said they were well received by their neighbors in their new places of residence. This correlates with the opinions expressed by the comparison population, who indicated that new people are welcome in their neighbourhoods. However, the comparison population did express that when receiving new people in their communities, a sense of suspicion could arise, which would lead them to uncover the reason for the move and where they came from. Likewise, they claimed that gang members in the destination areas would verify the information of the families forced to move due to violence, to ensure that they do not come from places where opposing gangs predominate.

Both people forced to move by violence and those in the comparison group believe that they maintain friendly and cordial relations as they reported no major neighbourly problems. However, their descriptions indicate that there is little



Graph 27: Participation in social or community organizations*

Source: MJSP-ACNUR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

* The question permitted multiple response options.

interaction between them, since most of the people interviewed said that they are limited to exchanging greetings and sustaining shallow conversations. Only a few people from the comparison population stated that their good relations are based on a greater coexistence with their neighbours, which has been built over the years since they have resided in the area for a long time.

Most of those interviewed acknowledged the possibility of finding support from their neighbours at some point of difficulty. However, there are also examples of people who would not ask neighbours for help due to lack of trust. When this support is provided, the type of assistance received has been in-kind (providing medicines, helping to build housing, transportation to health centres, delivery or assistance for grocery shopping, etc.) and financial (loans). People interviewed who were forced to move due to violence highlighted the spiritual support and job offers they have received from some neighbours.

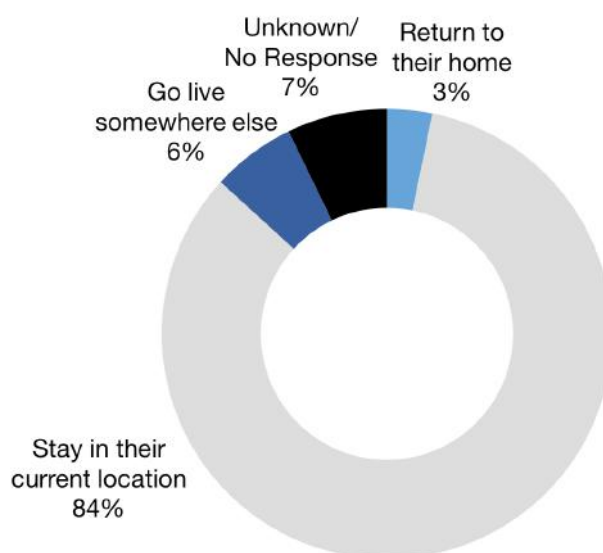
PLANS FOR FUTURE RESIDENCE

Data on peoples' current preferred places of residence show that **the vast majority (84%) of families in the population forced to move by violence prefer to stay in the community where they currently reside, while only 3% plan to return to their former home.** (Figure 28)

The in-depth interviews revealed similar preferences, since most people interviewed expressed the interest to continue living in the areas where they have settled, particularly because of the sense of security they have in their new places of residence compared to their places of origin. The majority of those consulted moreover responded negatively when presented with the possibility of returning to their places of origin, mainly due to the unsafe conditions in those places and the risks involved should they or their families return. For example, they risk having gang members label them as informants, and, as a consequence, could be killed or injured. Even the

very fact of the gangs' presence was given as a reason for discounting this option.

The plans for the future made by people forced to move because of violence are primarily influenced by the upbringing, and the personal and educational development of their children. However, they too, like the comparison population, also place importance on work opportunities, whether getting a job, keeping their current job or setting up their own business, as well as having the ability to purchase or build their own homes.



Graph 28: Plans for future place of residence of families forced to move by violence

Source: MJSP-ACNUR-DIGESTYC, Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador (2016).

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

Victims of violent crimes often need to change their living conditions to ensure protection and/or prevent victimization from reoccurring. This obliges state institutions, particularly those with a mandate for protection, to take actions that allow for the restoration of victims' violated human rights. Institutions within the national security system are aware of this challenge and have recognized the need to establish assistance programs for victims.

Along these lines, a series of actions and programs for the care and protection of victims of violence have been implemented at different levels. In fact, **this report represents the first effort to generate information that allows for understanding the dimensions and characteristics of the phenomenon of internal mobility by violence, in order to generate evidence for strengthening and positioning institutional responses for this population's protection, care and restitution of rights.**

A starting point for the institutional effort to address the impacts of criminal violence in the country has been strengthening the legal framework that regulates institutional action. This framework is meant to establish a foundation for the creation of a coordinated response between different institutions to provide comprehensive care for victims of violence.

To further this effort, international treaties have been signed, the penal code has been strengthened, and several Special Laws have been issued: Law for the Protection of Victims and Witnesses (2006); Law for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents (2009); Law on Equality, Equity and Eradication of

Discrimination Against Women (2011); Special Law for the Protection and Development of the Salvadoran Migrant People and Families (2012); Special Law Against Trafficking in Persons (2014); and the Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women (2016).

The Government has recently acknowledged the pending challenges regarding the care and protection of victims of violence. The Victims Assistance Office (DAV) was created in 2011 within the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety, with the aim of promoting, together with other state institutions, measures to restore the social fabric and provide care to victims of crimes in the administrative and judicial spheres.

Subsequently, the Five-Year Development Plan 2014-2019 established citizen security as one of its priorities. It promoted the establishment of spaces of dialogue that allow for analysis and discussion of the state of insecurity in order to establish agreed-upon and comprehensive proposals. The National Citizen Security and Coexistence Council (CNSCC) was also established as a space for dialogue open to participation from various governmental, social and political figures for discussing ideas and coming up with proposals to confront violence and insecurity. Lastly, the State designed a National Policy of Justice, Public Safety and Coexistence covering the period from 2014 to 2019.

The Safe El Salvador Plan (PESS) was approved in 2015 within the framework of the CNSCC. This Plan lays out results and actions aimed at improving the country's security conditions, establishing five dimensions for action (Diagram 3). One of the main features of the PESS is the inter-institutional relationship among governmental and civil society institutions at the central and local levels, which promotes responses coming from the affected regions themselves. The plan proposes a priority on municipalities with the highest incidence of violence and social deprivation by focusing actions in the regions in need of them most.

SAFE EL SALVADOR PLAN: CARE AND PROTECTION OF VICTIMS (DIMENSION 4)

The Safe El Salvador Plan (PESS) is implemented in 50 prioritized municipalities (26 in the first two years of implementation) with 29 joint government institutions working on the implementation. One of its commitments is “to have a legal framework and the institutional capability to ensure comprehensive care and protection for victims in order to reduce the impact of damage caused by violence and criminality” (PESS, 2015).

To that end, Dimension 4: Victim Care and Protection was defined, and the National Victims’ Assistance Committee was set up, made up of government institutions (MINSAL (Ministry of Health), ISNA (Salvadoran Institute for the Comprehensive Development of Children and Adolescents), INJUVE (National Institute of Youth), CONNA (National Council for Children and Adolescents), ISDEMU (Salvadoran Institute for

the Development of Women), MINED (Ministry of Education), MJSP (Ministry of Justice and Public Safety), SEGOB (Secretariat of Governance and Communications), PNC (National Civil Police), CONMIGRANTS, DGME, RREE, IML, SIS, PGR, PDDH) that organize and coordinate actions at a regional level in conjunction with local community entities, among them: NGOs, private companies, churches, as well as others.

Dimension 4 establishes three outcomes, with a total of 30 specific actions (Diagram 4) for achieving those outcomes. Taking into account that the organizational infrastructure for victim care was still in its infancy, the initial efforts of the CNSCC (National Citizen Security and Coexistence Council) focused on two outcomes and six actions. This enabled the creation of the organizational framework and specialized resources to meet the specific needs of the victims in the main municipalities. Table 2 summarizes summary the prioritized actions.

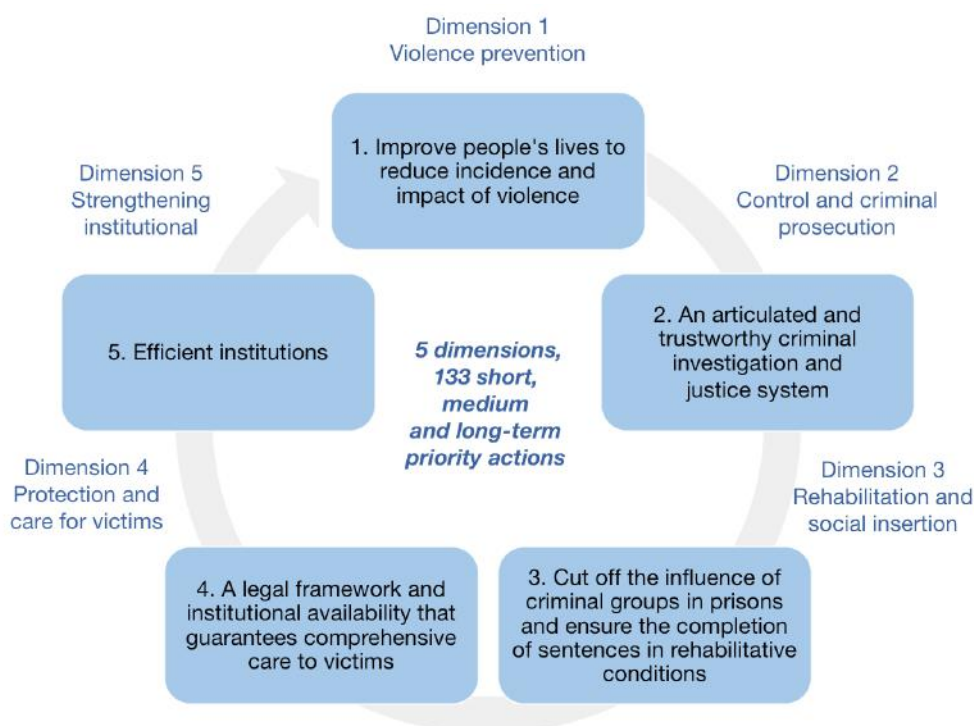


Diagram 3: Dimensions of the Safe El Salvador Plan

Source: CNSCC (2015).

PROTECTION AND CARE FOR VICTIMS

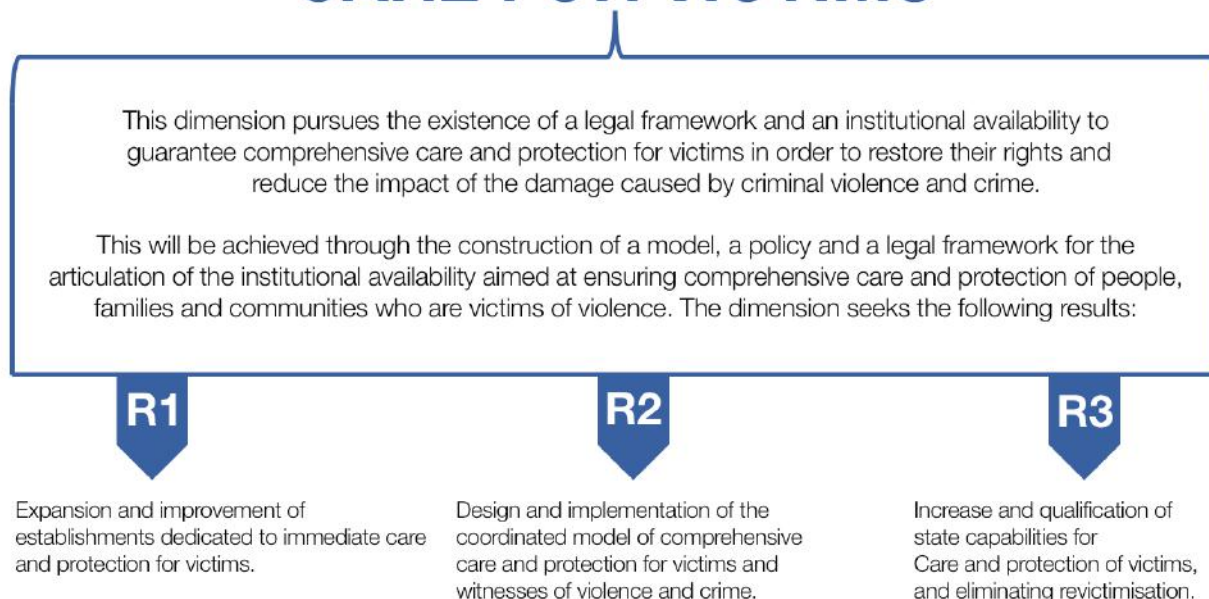


Diagram 4: Outcomes and actions for the care to victims of the Safe El Salvador Plan (PESS)

Source: CNSCC (2015).

R.19 Improved the capacity of the State for the comprehensive care and protection of victims and the elimination of re-victimization.	
106. Improve capacities and enable infrastructure in public hospitals to care for victims of violence, with emphasis on sexual violence.	MINSALUD y IML (Ministry of Health and Institute of Legal Medicine)
110. Increase coverage, coordination and human resources and materials for shelters, places of refuge and subsidized housing.	MJSP - UTE (Ministry of Justice and Public Safety - Executive Technical Unit of Justice)
113. Train public officials for the proper implementation of protocols and to raise awareness on the issue of care, protection and relief of victims.	MJSP - UTE - PDDH (Ministry of Justice and Public Safety - Executive Technical Unit of Justice - Counsel for the Defense of Human Rights)
R.20 Increased availability of the coverage and quality of municipal programs for the immediate care and protection of victims.	
117. Creation of a municipal program for the monitoring and care of victims under a comprehensive approach in 15 municipal centers.	MJSP (Ministry of Justice and Public Safety) - City Halls
118. Set up 15 municipal centers of inter-institutional attention to persons, families and communities that are victims of violence, with special emphasis on the care and protection of displacement victims.	MJSP (Ministry of Justice and Public Safety) - City Halls
121. Create a strategy for institutional operators to refer cases and/or activate the integrated and coordinated system of protection, care and relief of victims.	MJSP (Ministry of Justice and Public Safety)

Table 1: Results and initial actions of PESS concerning the care to victims

Source: CNSCC (2015).

PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIONS FOR THE CARE FOR VICTIMS

A more robust legal and regulatory framework, complemented by the implementation of the Safe El Salvador Plan (PESS), has led to the creation of institutional structures to support and care for victims through various services and programs developed by government institutions.

First, **Local Victim Assistance Offices (OLAV)** have been created since 2017 in several of the priority municipalities of the PESS (Map 3). OLAV are physical spaces equipped with trained personnel to provide specialized care to victims of acts of violence and crimes. They provide services to victims in a free and confidential manner and

provide legal, psychological and social counseling, using well-suited methods for caring for children.

The network of nineteen OLAVs has already yielded important results for victims of violence since they were first opened. Throughout 2017, the OLAV registered 5,337 cases of care that benefited 3,127 victims of violence, including legal and psychological care at 44% and 40% respectively. The offices of Soyapango, National Hospital of Chalchuapa, Ahuachapán and Ilobasco are the offices that register the greatest number of services. Through these spaces, victim care has been coordinated through inter-institutional referral procedures with healthcare institutions in the main cities. Some institutions with which this assistance has been coordinated are: PNC, MINSAL, MINED, CONNA, ISDEMU, ISNA, FGR, PGR, etc. (Table 2)

No.	OLAVs	City	People Served	Psychological Care	Legal Care	Social Care	Performed care
1	Jiquilisco	Usulután	172	160	129	105	394
2	Zacatecoluca	La Paz	270	181	29	70	280
3	Ilobasco	Cabañas	508	434	115	61	610
4	Ahuachapán	Ahuachapán	257	171	381	74	626
5	Soyapango	San Salvador	308	351	307	92	750
6	DAMI	San Salvador	324	171	199	48	418
7	Hospital de Chalchuapa	Santa Ana	234	78	545	60	683
8	Olocuilta	La Paz	279	109	123	76	308
9	Hospital de Cojutepeque	Cuscatlán	115	121	68	45	234
10	Hospital de Sonsonate	Sonsonate	140	94	112	42	248
11	DAV / Central	San Salvador	105	42	39	30	111
12	Hospital Maternidad	San Salvador	75	111	51	34	196
13	Hospital San Vicente	San Vicente	103	81	49	24	154
14	Hospital San Miguel	San Miguel	62	29	46	13	88
15	Hospital Zacamil	San Salvador	35	0	20	16	36
16	Hospital Santa Ana	Santa Ana	68	0	68	21	89
17	Hospital Soyapango	San Salvador	31	0	28	18	46
18	Hospital Jiquilisco	Usulután	16	0	16	16	32
19	San Pedro	Usulután	25	0	21	13	34
<i>TOTAL</i>			<i>3,127</i>	<i>2,133</i>	<i>2,346</i>	<i>858</i>	<i>5,337</i>

Table 2: Number of cases assisted in the OLAVs up to December 2017

Source: Prepared by the author with data from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

Second, the National Civil Police works with the Office of Complaints and Citizen Service (ODAC), where victims can go to file formal reports about acts of violence. Under this body, some ODACs have been equipped and trained to become UNIMUJER-ODAC (Institutional Unit of Specialized Attention to Women in Violent Conditions- Office of Complaints and Citizen Service) to provide care from specialized police personnel on issues related to rights and procedures with female victims of violence and crimes, victims of trafficking, care for victims with disabilities, emergency oral contraception, among other needs. These offices are specialized in the care of women of various age categories: girls, adolescents, adults or older adults. There are currently 24 UNIMUJER-ODAC in the whole Salvadoran territory. (Map 3)

According to data from the PNC, there has been a significant increase in the number of reports of gender-based violence in cities that have these offices. This is attributed to the ability of the ODAC offices to develop closer relations with the population at the community level. At the same time, some cities were allowed to create institutions to care for victims, which were represented by entities such as the Attorney General’s Office, Attorney General of the Republic,

Municipal Units of Women, hospitals, Institute of Legal Medicine, ISDEMU (Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women), CONNA (National Council for Children and Adolescents), civil society organizations and other cooperating agencies.

Third, 21 hospitals nationwide are part of the network of the Institutional Unit of Specialized Healthcare (UIAESS), which facilitates victim care and addresses the direct and indirect impacts of violence (Map 5). To this end, physical spaces have been adapted and mental healthcare services have been expanded within hospitals themselves. Additionally, some areas have been established for carrying out workshops and group work, such as leisure activities and psychosocial care.

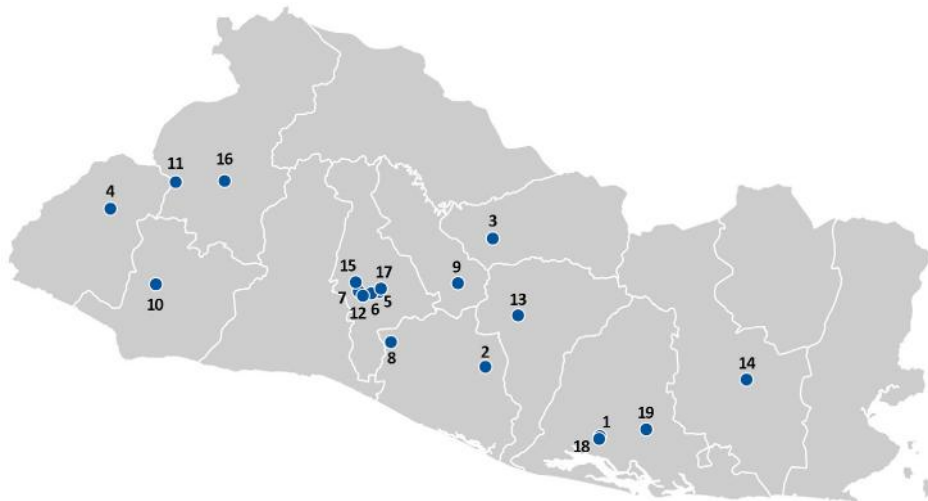
According to the Ministry of Health, 4,776 health services were provided specifically to victims of violence through the UIAESS at the national level in the period from January to December 2017. About 52% of the cases serviced were victims of physical violence and 32% of sexual violence. (Table 3)

In summary, Table 4 provides detailed information on the work carried out by different State institutions in different areas of assistance to victims, the level of coverage to date, the type of service they provide, and the date their operations began.

TYPE OF VIOLENCE	CASES	%
Physical	2,467	52%
Psychological	145	3%
Sexual	1,543	32%
Negligence	10	0%
Self-inflicted	611	13%
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>4,776</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 3: Care to victims in the Institutional Units of Specialized Care, 2017

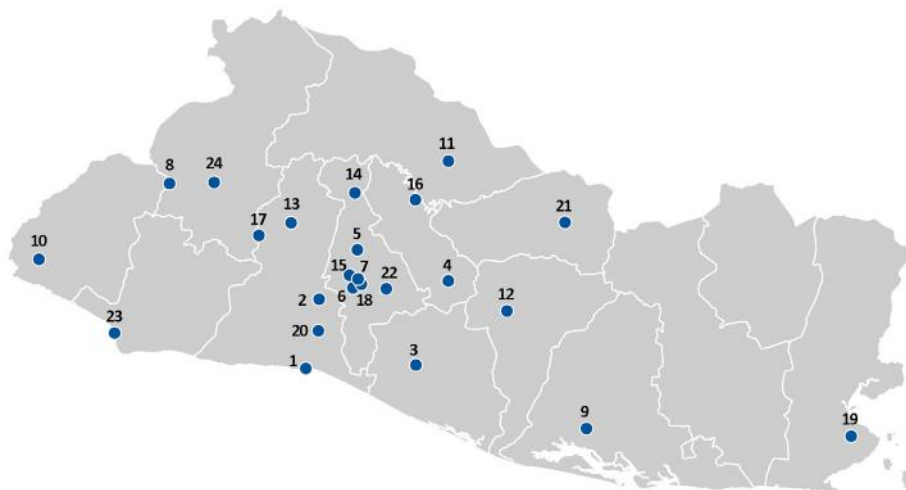
Source: MINSAL (Ministry of Health) Comprehensive Care Unit, to all forms of Violence.



Map 2: Location of OLAVs in the country

Source: Own elaboration.

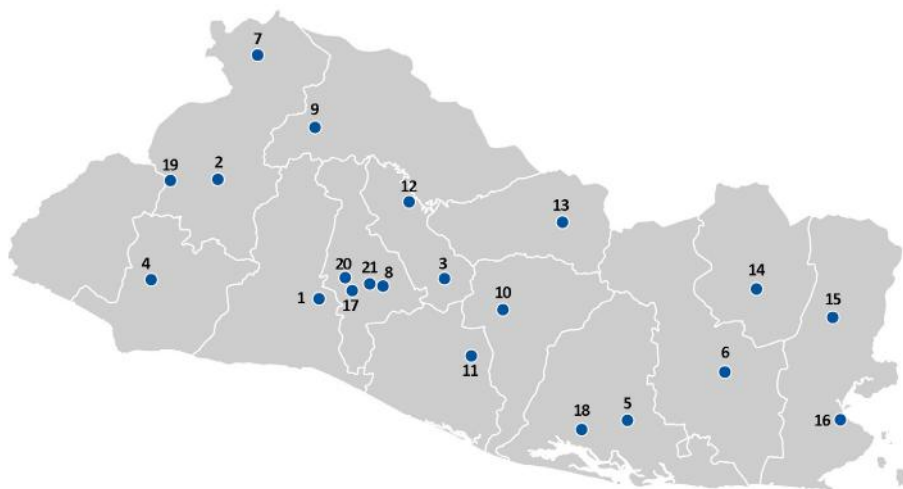
1. Jiquilisco
2. Zacatecoluca
3. Ilobasco
4. Ahuachapán
5. Soyapango
6. Dami (DGME)
7. Dav/Central
8. Olocuilta
9. Hosp. de Cojutepeque
10. Hosp. de Sonsonate
11. Hosp. de Chalchuapa
12. Hosp. de la Mujer
13. Hosp. de San Vicente
14. Hosp. de San Miguel
15. Hosp. de Zacamil
16. Hosp. de Santa Ana
17. Hosp. de Soyapango
18. Hosp. de Jiquilisco
19. Hosp. de Usulután



Map 3: Location of UNIMUJER-ODAC in the country

Source: Own elaboration.

1. La Libertad - Sur
2. La Libertad - Centro
3. El Pedregal
4. Cuscatlán
5. San Salvador - Norte
6. San Salvador - Centro
7. San Salvador - Sur
8. Chalchuapa
9. Jiquilisco
10. Cara Sucia
11. Chalatenango
12. San Vicente
13. San Juan Opico
14. Aguilares
15. Ayutuxtepeque
16. Suchitoto
17. Ciudad Arce
18. Ciudad Delgado
19. Conchagua
20. Zaragoza
21. Cabañas
22. Soyapango
23. Acajutla
24. Santa Ana



Map 4: Locations of hospitals that are part of the network of Institutional Units of Specialized Care in the country

Source: Own elaboration.

1. La Libertad
2. Santa Ana
3. Cojutepeque
4. Sonsonate
5. Usulután
6. San Miguel
7. Metapán
8. San Bartolo
9. Nueva Concepción
10. San Vicente
11. Zacatecoluca
12. Suchitoto
13. Sensuntepeque
14. San Francisco Gotera
15. Santa Rosa De Lima
16. La Unión
17. De La Mujer
18. Jiquilisco
19. Chalchuapa
20. Zacamil
21. Soyapango

	Local Victim Assistance Office (OLAVs)	Office of Complaints and Citizen Service (ODACs)	Institutional Unit of Specialized Attention to Women in Violent Conditions (ODAC-UNIMUJER)	Institutional Unit of Specialized Healthcare (UIAESS)
Start Date of Care	January 2017		December 2011	March 2017
Functions	Strengthen comprehensive care for victims of crime	Highly specialized police personnel assist victims of violence and crime on issues related to rights and procedures.	Provide women in situations of violence services in order to guarantee the right to live a life free of violence, such care will have to be provided in conditions of hygiene and privacy, with attention, quality and warmth.	Assist victims of violence to offset the direct and indirect impacts of violence.
Type of Service Provided	<p>Legal: the victim receives legal advice, referrals to institutions mediating conflict and guidance on criminal and appeals proceedings.</p> <p>Psychological: seeks to improve the emotional-psychological health of the victims through emotional therapies or referrals to other centers for longer-term care.</p> <p>Social: seeks to decrease the social impact on the victims, through the deployment of material resources to solve the needs generated by the offense.</p>	Receiving formal complaints of violence.	<p>Crisis Care and Active Listening.</p> <p>Advice and information on their rights, measures for protection and safety, emergency services and reception, and the administrative status of their complaints.</p> <p>Response to complaints and implementation of the necessary follow-up or coordination with other police agencies, according to each case.</p> <p>Monitoring and follow-up. In order for full care to be performed, it will be coordinated with other services operating in or out of the location where the claim is filed.</p>	<p>Mental health care in the hospital through workshops and group work such as play activities and psychosocial care.</p> <p>The infrastructure includes waiting rooms, clinics for children, gynaecological offices, showers, adequate toilets and play areas to provide services to families.</p>
City Location	19 OLAVs are distributed in 10 of the 14 areas of the country. The municipalities of Jiquilisco, Zacatecoluca, Ilobasco, Ahuachapán, Soyapango, San Salvador, Chalchuapa, Olocuilta, Cojutepeque, among others stand out.	There is an ODAC in each police station nationwide and they provide uninterrupted service 365 days a year.	As of November 2016, there are 23 delegations and sub-delegations.	21 hospitals nationwide are part of the network of Institutional Specialized Care Units.
Care institution	MJSP (Ministry of Justice and Public Safety)	PNC (National Civil Police)	PNC (National Civil Police)	MINSAL (Ministry of Health)
Supporting Institutions	PNC, MINSAL, MINED, CONNA, ISDEMU, ISNA, FGR, PGR	FGR, PDHH, Municipal Units of Women, MINSAL, IML, ISDEMU, CONNA, and civil society organizations, international partners	FGR, PDHH, Municipal Units of Women, MINSAL, IML, ISDEMU, CONNA, and civil society organizations, international partners	MJSP, PNC, ISDEMU

Table 4: Results and initial actions of PESS and other initiatives for the care of victims

Source: Own elaboration.

CONCLUSIONS

The document Profiling Study on Internal Mobility Due to Violence in El Salvador represents the first effort of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security of El Salvador to collect relevant evidence on the dimension, characteristics and impacts of this phenomenon, caused mainly by the activity of gangs and the intensification of transnational organized crime and drug trafficking in the country.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the information collected and analyzed:

- In El Salvador, internal migration is a multi-causal phenomenon. Among the multiple causes, economic and family reasons are the main ones. Though not as common, the data reveals that acts of violence or crimes committed against the population are the third leading driver for internal migration in recent years.
- The study is based on information reported directly by the families that were able to be interviewed; in areas of insecurity and violence it is likely that the population forced to move as a result of violence has not been fully identified due to fear or distrust as a result of events experienced.
- According to the information gathered, **in 1.1% of families residing in El Salvador at the end of 2016, at least one family member was forced to change his or her place of habitual residence within El Salvador between 2006 and 2016 as a result of or to avoid the effects of acts of violence.** Although these findings show that internal mobility due to violence is not a massive or large-scale phenomenon, it requires due attention and discussion, particularly because the data show an increase over the period analyzed.
- The demographic profile of the population forced to move by violence indicates that these are young family groups with a socio-economic status that shows relative vulnerability. The phenomenon mainly affects families with members that are adolescents or children, indicating that these families are at greater risk from the actions of the criminal gangs and, as a consequence, have a greater probability of being forced to move to somewhere else within the country. Women within the families surveyed, like in the total population of the country, are also a majority among the population displaced by violence.
- The vast majority of the population are forced to move because one or more immediate family members are victims. Threats, intimidation, or coercion are the main causes of being forced to move due to violence. Extortion appears as the second most common cause and the general state of violence or insecurity in the communities of origin are the third. Other crimes such as homicide, personal injury, assault/robbery, kidnapping, sexual violence and forced recruitment by illicit groups were cited relatively infrequently compared to the previous ones. As threats are the main cause of internal mobility due to violence, this allows us to deduce that the move is a measure to prevent threats from being carried out.
- The population forced to move by violence has increased annually in most of the years observed (except during the years 2012 to 2013), which parallels the level violence caused by criminal groups in the country. Although the majority of cases occurred between 2014 and 2016, the information collected also allows us to conclude that internal mobility due to violence is not just a recent phenomenon, since a significant proportion of cases were displaced between 2006 and 2011.

- The municipalities where people are forced to move from, in most cases, coincide with the main population centers of the country (departmental capitals) as well as with those with high levels of reported petty and criminal violence (including several of those that make up the metropolitan area of San Salvador). Notable is that there is a greater number of municipalities of destination (places of current residence) than municipalities of origin (former places of residence where the acts of violence occurred). Despite this, the main municipalities of expulsion are also the main receiving ones. This is because a significant proportion of the internal mobility by violence is intra-municipal (representing a change of community within the same municipality). Thus, the affected population tries to find shelter in areas where they feel more secure; but at the same time, they consider areas close by where they have relatives and that give them access to their sources of employment, possibly as a strategy for mitigating or reducing the impacts and vulnerabilities that arise with sudden change.
- The short-term impacts of internal mobility due to violence include emotional or psychological illnesses, affecting a high proportion of the population. These are followed by economic impacts that result in loss of property, the temporary or permanent family separation apparent in a significant number of cases, the loss of income sources, and the interruption of education for minors. The sudden abandonment of assets and opportunities for education and employment, changes in social and family ties, and the possible safety risks created by the acts of violence they were victim to all generate specific vulnerabilities for the population affecting or limiting the realization of their life plans in the medium and long-term.
- Analysing living conditions in places of destination further reinforces certain specific vulnerabilities of the population forced to move by violence. One of the main vulnerabilities is

low home ownership and access to housing under formal conditions, in contrast to their situation in their places of origin. The incidence of overcrowding is also higher in families forced to move by violence. This is chiefly associated with the fact that to a large extent, the affected people seek accommodation where relatives or acquaintances are located, and those who are forced to quickly find housing to rent cannot guarantee a proper space for their family members.

Although access to education is similar between the population displaced by violence and the comparison population, the data show that those that had to move recently (in the last two years) experienced less access to education for minors. This is in large part associated with the need to temporarily interrupt the children's education as a result of being forced to move. Although this situation tends to stabilize over the years, the medium or long-term impacts of delaying educational development can have significant consequences for the children affected.

On the other hand, the data show that labour participation (people working or looking for work) of the population forced to move by violence is higher than the comparison group, but that the proportion of those who cannot find employment is also higher. This reflects the greater economic strain on families forced to move by violence, which results in more family members seeking employment or sources of income, even to the detriment of continuing their studies. Although the data show that the sources of income are mostly informal for both populations, the incidence of informal sources of income remains greater for the population displaced by violence.

- The infrequent use of mechanisms of justice and humanitarian assistance suggests that the population acts with a lot of discretion, fear and distrust when seeking help. Seven out of ten cases did not report the events

that caused their forced move. Notably, among those who filed a complaint, the vast majority did so to the National Civil Police and the Attorney General of the Republic. Among those seeking support or humanitarian assistance (3 of 10 cases), most sought help from their own family or friends.

Faced with fears and possible safety risks, the majority of the population forced to move by violence appears to prefer remaining “invisible” and does not reach out to state or non-governmental institutions given the fear of retaliation from the gangs that victimized them. This can be explained in part by the lack of information on government or civil institutions providing services to people who have suffered crimes, as shown in the information collected.

- The majority of the population forced to move by violence intend to stay where they currently reside, and only 3 out of 100 intend to return to the place from which they were displaced, mainly due to the insecure conditions in these places and the risks they would face if they returned.
- State institutions linked to the civil protection system have taken important steps in terms of caring for victims, as established in Dimension 4 of the PESS. This is seen with the creation or expansion of specific local programs or services, such as: the OLAV, ODAC, UNIMUJER and the UEIESS. These services are focused on types of services that are important for the population displaced by violence according to the findings of the study, particularly those that seek to expand legal aid or guidance to achieve effective access to justice mechanisms, as well as those that offer psychosocial support for victims of violence.
- However, the challenges for victims of internal mobility due to violence continue to be vast. Effective access to protection and security mechanisms that allow for the prevention of internal (or international) mobility due to

violence for families who are victims of crime, as well as attention to specific vulnerabilities or impacts (such as the loss of housing in their places of origin, difficulty in accessing housing in the places of destination, and job insecurity) still require greater institutional efforts. Efficient care will require thorough knowledge and analysis of each case, especially when each person or family can give the particular details and characteristics of their own unique situation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alvarán, S., García, M., Gil, J. (2009). *Desplazamiento forzado y proyecto de vida: Un estudio de caso en Colombia*. *Fòrum de recerca*, (15), 317-338.

http://repositori.uji.es/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10234/77647/forum_2009_22.pdf?sequence=1

Álvarez, L. (2006). *Lectura de las implicaciones psicosociales derivadas del desplazamiento en las familias pertenecientes a la organización ADESCOP en el marco del proceso de restitución del derecho a la vivienda*. *Bogotá: Mesa de Trabajo de Bogotá sobre Desplazamiento Interno*.

<http://www.disaster-info.net/desplazados/informes/mencoldes/17/boletin17.pdf>

Bello, M. (2004). *Identidad y desplazamiento forzado*. *Aportes Andinos*.

http://www.flacsoandes.edu.ec/web/imagesFTP/13635.6566.Identidad_y_desplazamiento_forzado_Martha_Nubia_Bello.pdf

Comisión Interinstitucional para la Protección de las Personas Desplazadas por la Violencia. (2015). *Caracterización del desplazamiento interno en Honduras. Tegucigalpa: Comisión Interinstitucional para la Protección de las Personas Desplazadas por la Violencia*.

http://www.jips.org/system/cms/attachments/1048/original_Informe_caracterizacion_desplazamiento.pdf

Ibáñez, A. y Velásquez, A. (2008). *El impacto del desplazamiento forzoso en Colombia: condiciones socioeconómicas de la población desplazada, vinculación a los mercados laborales y políticas públicas*. Santiago, Chile: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, División de Desarrollo Social.

Ramírez, M. (2001). *El impacto del desplazamiento forzado sobre las mujeres en Colombia*. *Amérique Latine Histoire et Memoire*. Les Cahiers ALHIM.

<http://alhim.revues.org/index531.html>

LIST OF ANNEXES

(Annexes featured in original Spanish)

ANNEX 1: DETAILED METHODOLOGY DESCRIPTION

ANNEX 2: ENUMERATION FORM

ANNEX 3: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY FORM

ANNEX 4: DEFINITIONS OF VIOLENT CRIMES OR OFFENSES

ANEXO I: DESCRIPCIÓN METODOLÓGICA DETALLADA

I. Elementos metodológicos

La recolección y análisis de información se guio por las siguientes definiciones:

Familias	Una o varias personas que viven juntas en una misma vivienda y comparten gastos para proveer y satisfacer sus necesidades alimenticias
Movilidad interna	Cambio de lugar de residencia habitual dentro de El Salvador, incluyendo cambios al interior de una misma división administrativa (municipios, departamentos).
Población movilizada internamente por violencia	Personas que se han visto obligadas a cambiar su lugar de residencia habitual dentro de El Salvador entre 2006 y 2016 como resultado o para evitar los efectos de hechos de violencia. Incluye hijos/as nacidos después de la movilización de sus padres. Las familias de población movilizada internamente por violencia son aquellas donde al menos uno de sus integrantes tuvo que cambiar de residencia habitual dentro de El Salvador entre 2006 y 2016 como resultado o para evitar los efectos de hechos de violencia.
Población de comparación	Personas que no han tenido que cambiar su lugar de residencia habitual dentro de El Salvador entre 2006 y 2016 por hechos de violencia. Las familias de población de comparación son aquellas donde ninguno de sus integrantes ha tenido que cambiar de residencia dentro de El Salvador entre 2006 y 2016 como resultado o para evitar los efectos de hechos de violencia.

A través de un análisis de vacíos de información, así como de consultas con diversas instituciones de Gobierno, se estableció una lista de temas e indicadores a recolectar durante el estudio, incluyendo:

- *Magnitud de la movilidad interna*: estimativos de la incidencia de movilidad interna en El Salvador entre 2006 y 2016, según principales causas o motivos de movilización.
- *Magnitud de la movilidad interna por violencia*: estimativos de la incidencia de población movilizada internamente por violencia en El Salvador entre 2006 y 2016.
- *Características demográficas*: características de la población según sexo, edad y estado civil, tipo y tamaño de las familias.
- *Historial de movilidad interna por violencia*: lugares de salida, hechos específicos de violencia que la motivaron, impactos sufridos.
- *Condiciones de vida*: acceso a salud y educación, empleo y situación económica, condiciones de vivienda, acceso a servicios públicos.
- *Estrategias y respuestas de la población*: denuncia de los hechos de violencia, asistencia solicitada / recibida, patrones de movilidad, integración en lugares de destino, intenciones sobre lugar de residencia.

Para obtener la información requerida, el estudio adoptó un enfoque de métodos mixtos, utilizando técnicas cualitativas y cuantitativas de recolección de información, incluyendo:

- i) revisión de información secundaria;
- ii) mapeo cualitativo;
- iii) enumeración y encuesta a familias;
- iv) entrevistas a profundidad.

2. Revisión de información secundaria

La primera etapa del estudio consistió en la compilación y análisis de información secundaria relevante, incluyendo estadísticas sobre dinámicas demográficas y migratorias del país, así como estadísticas sobre incidencia de violencia, a nivel municipal. Esta revisión y análisis permitió identificar una lista de 20 municipios prioritarios para el estudio, conformada por aquellos municipios que podrían estar concentrando la mayor incidencia de personas y familias que se han tenido que movilizar internamente a causa de la violencia. (Tabla 1)

Tabla 1: Municipios Priorizados para la Recolección de Información Primaria

#	Departamento	Municipio	Criterio de Inclusión
1	SAN SALVADOR	SAN SALVADOR	Cabeceras departamentales priorizadas en PESS, buscando obtener una amplia cobertura geográfica del estudio e incluir las principales ciudades del país que podrían atraer mayores flujos de población desplazada
2	SANTA ANA	SANTA ANA	
3	SONSONATE	SONSONATE	
4	LA PAZ	ZACATECOLUCA	
5	CUSCATLÁN	COJUTEPEQUE	
6	SAN MIGUEL	SAN MIGUEL	
7	AHUACHAPÁN	AHUACHAPÁN	
8	USULUTÁN	USULUTÁN	
9	SAN VICENTE	SAN VICENTE	
10	LA LIBERTAD	SANTA TECLA	
11	LA UNIÓN	LA UNIÓN	
12	SAN SALVADOR	SOYAPANGO	Selección aleatoria de municipios según indicadores de mayores flujos de inmigración interna (Censo 2007), mayores flujos de población retornada que salió del país por violencia (registros DGME 2012-15) y menores tasas de hechos delictivos (registros PNC 2012-15), como indicadores proxy de municipios con mayor probabilidad de concentrar población desplazada
13	SAN SALVADOR	TONACATEPEQUE	
14	SAN SALVADOR	ILOPANGO	
15	LA LIBERTAD	COLÓN	
16	LA LIBERTAD	SAN JUÁN OPICO	
17	SONSONATE	ACAJUTLA	
18	SONSONATE	SAN ANTONIO DEL MONTE	
19	SANTA ANA	EL CONGO	
20	LA PAZ	EL ROSARIO	

Fuente: Elaboración propia.

La selección se hizo a partir de los siguientes criterios:

- Selección de las 11 cabeceras departamentales en el PESS, buscando obtener una amplia cobertura geográfica del estudio e incluir las principales ciudades del país que podrían atraer mayores flujos de población que se moviliza internamente.
- Selección aleatoria de 9 municipios adicionales, a partir de una lista de municipios que presentaban mayor probabilidad de concentrar población movilizada internamente por violencia, según los siguientes indicadores: i) mayores índices de movilidad interna (según CENSO de Población de 2007), ii) mayores índices de población retornada que salió del país por razones de violencia (según datos de la DGME para el periodo 2012-15); iii) menores índices de hechos de violencia (según datos de la PNC para el periodo 2012-15 para los delitos de homicidio, extorsión, amenazas, violencia sexual).

3. Mapeo cualitativo en municipios priorizados

A partir de esta identificación de municipios priorizados, la segunda etapa del estudio consistió en un “mapeo cualitativo”, mediante el cual se realizaron 6 entrevistas y 20 talleres participativos con informantes claves -autoridades y funcionarios relevantes- en los municipios priorizados, con el fin de obtener una identificación de áreas de estudio (cantones, barrios o colonias) con mayor concentración de población que se hubiera movilizado internamente por causa de la violencia en años recientes.

La coordinación para la realización de los talleres fue a través de los Comités Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia (CMPV) o de las unidades equivalentes constituidas con la misma finalidad en las municipalidades. Se invitaron funcionarios de instituciones relevantes, incluyendo: Ministerio de Salud (MINSAL), Ministerio de Educación (MINED), Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (ISDEMU), Consejo Nacional de la Niñez y de la Adolescencia (CONNA), Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo Integral de la Niñez y la Adolescencia (ISNA), PDDH, PNC; además de algunas ONGs de corte social, iglesias y organizaciones de sociedad civil que pudieran ser convocadas a los talleres. En total se contó con 61 instituciones u organizaciones distintas que participaron en los 20 talleres de mapeo, que equivalen a 332 representantes institucionales. Algunas de estas instituciones participaron en más de un municipio, con personal diferente.

Para la realización de los talleres de mapeo se solicitó a la Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos (DIGESTYC), mapas correspondientes a los 20 municipios que detallaran tanto las áreas urbanas como rurales de cada uno de ellos y que incluyeran los nombres de colonias, barrios, cantones y caseríos. Estos mapas entregados de manera digital, fueron impresos en dos tamaños: uno de 90 cm x 120 cm y dos de 90 cm x 60 cm por cada municipio, respondiendo a la metodología a utilizar para el trabajo en los talleres

El equipo de investigación elaboró una guía para la facilitación de los talleres, la cual contaba con los siguientes apartados:

- Identificación de lugares de asentamiento y expulsión en los municipios.
- Reconocimiento de instituciones con presencia en los sitios identificados: salud, educación, seguridad, alcaldía, iglesias, oenegés de carácter social e instituciones estatales.
- Reconocimiento de acceso a servicios generales en las áreas identificadas: agua potable, electricidad, Internet, transporte colectivo, recolección de basura y centros de aprovisionamiento.
- Identificación de las zonas señaladas que son vulnerables a desastres medioambientales.
- Reconocimiento de acciones delincuenciales en los sectores identificados como de asentamiento y expulsión.
- Los talleres se llevaron a cabo entre el 18 de julio y el 10 de agosto del 2016, y fueron gestionados y facilitados por el equipo de FLACSO, con la colaboración de los referentes locales de cada municipio. La mayor parte de ellos se realizaron en instalaciones de las alcaldías o locales provistos por los contactos en los municipios.
- Como resultado, se obtuvo una lista de 202 áreas de estudio, que contenían un total de 648 segmentos censales. Esta información fue utilizada para la estratificación del diseño muestral de la enumeración y encuesta de familias (ver sección 4).

4. Enumeración y encuesta a familias

DISEÑO MUESTRAL

Universo El universo del estudio incluye todas las familias y la población que residía en El Salvador durante el periodo de levantamiento de información (finales de 2016), excluyendo la población que vive en instituciones tales como hospitales, bases militares, prisiones, conventos u otro tipo de estructuras similares. La unidad de análisis fueron las familias y las personas que viven en esas familias.

Marco muestral y estratificación: El estudio partía de la limitación de intentar caracterizar una población minoritaria con respecto del total de la población del país, así como de no contar con marco muestral completo de la población objeto de estudio (i.e. un marco que contuviera la identificación y ubicación de todas las familias que se han tenido que movilizar internamente en los últimos 10 años por causa de la violencia).

Para obtener información estadística confiable, se determinó utilizar un diseño muestral estratificado con un marco muestral mixto, compuesto de una parte por un marco de conglomerados (lista de segmentos censales de la DIGESTYC junto con su cartografía), y de otro por un marco de lista de todas las familias en los segmentos seleccionados para la enumeración.¹

El marco muestral por conglomerados correspondió a la totalidad de segmentos censales en que se divide el país (12,423), que son áreas con un promedio de 110 a 120 viviendas aproximadamente. Con el objetivo de generar eficiencia en el diseño muestral, los segmentos censales del país fueron clasificados en 3 estratos (áreas homogéneas), según la naturaleza del estudio:

- Estrato 1: conformado por los segmentos censales correspondientes a las áreas de estudio (mayor probabilidad de recepción de población que se ha movilizado internamente por violencia en años recientes), identificadas en el mapeo cualitativo dentro de los 20 municipios priorizados. En total, este estrato estaba conformado por 648 segmentos censales.
- Estrato 2: conformado por el resto de segmentos censales de los 20 municipios priorizados. En total, este estrato estaba conformado por 3,779 segmentos censales.
- Estrato 3: conformado por el total de segmentos censales de los municipios no priorizados (242 municipios). En total, este estrato estaba conformado por 7,996 segmentos censales.

Tamaño y distribución de la muestra: el tamaño de la muestra por conglomerados se determinó con base en criterios técnicos de precisión (95% de confianza) para estimadores de baja incidencia², una tasa de no-respuesta elevada³, y considerando un efecto de diseño alto dada la estratificación contemplada. El tamaño objetivo se estableció en 542 segmentos censales, lo que equivalía a una meta estimada de 40,650 familias a enumerar (150 familias por segmento con una tasa de no respuesta de 50%).

La muestra de conglomerados se distribuyó de manera desproporcionada entre estratos, asignando una proporción de muestra superior a la proporción de segmentos en estratos 1 y 2 y una menor al estrato 3, con el objetivo de garantizar un número mínimo de encuestas de población movilizada por violencia. (Tabla 2)

Tabla 2: Distribución de la muestra de conglomerados (segmentos) por estrato

Estrato*	# Segmentos en Universo	Distrib %	# Segmentos Selecc. en Muestra	Distrib %
1	648	5%	184	34%
2	3,779	30%	125	23%
3	7,996	64%	233	43%
TOTAL	12,423	100%	542	100%

Fuente: MJSP-ACNUR-DIGESTYC, Encuesta de Movilidad Interna en El Salvador 2016.

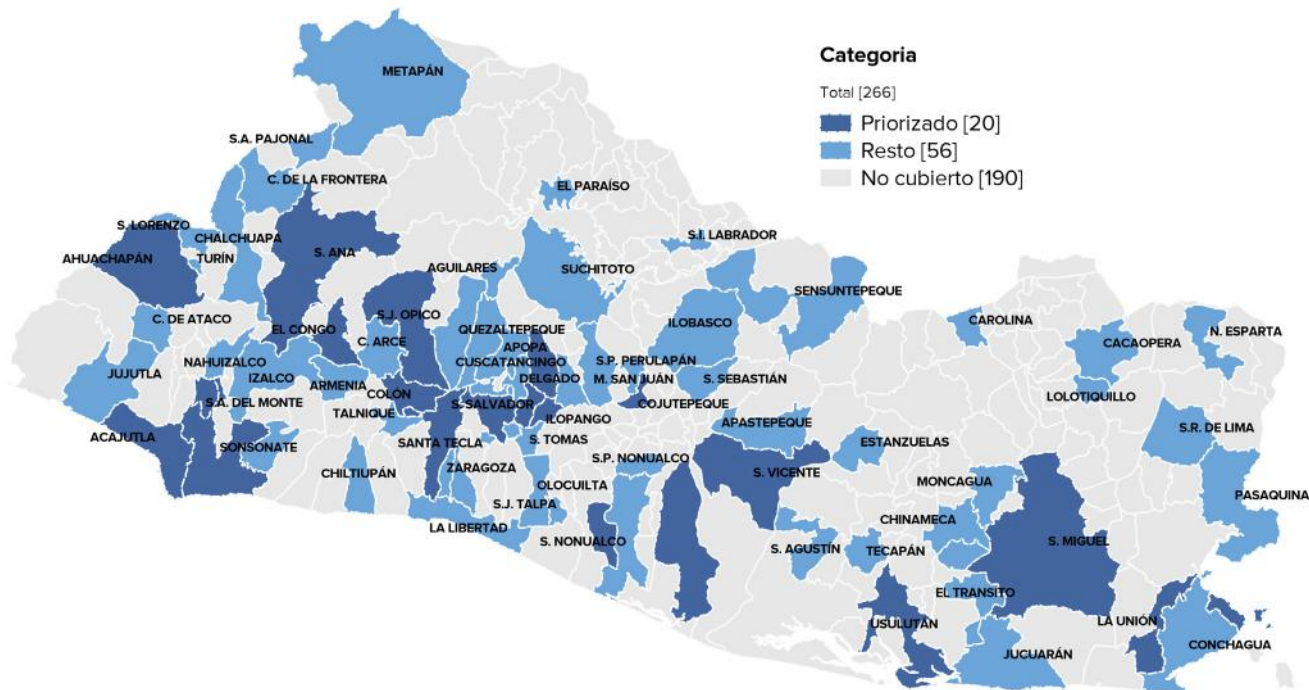
1 Un diseño similar fue utilizado en el estudio titulado "Caracterización del Desplazamiento Interno en Honduras", adelantado por la Comisión Inter-Institucional para la Protección de Personas Desplazadas por la Violencia en 2015, implementado por el Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas de Honduras (INE).

2 En el estudio de Honduras (op. cit.) la proporción promedio de hogares de estudio / hogares totales fue del 4%.

3 La tasa de no-respuesta durante la etapa de numeración en el estudio de Honduras (op. cit) ascendió a cerca del 50%.

Selección de segmentos y familias: la selección de segmentos se realizó de manera aleatoria en cada estrato, abarcando al final 76 municipios del país (20 priorizados en los estratos 1 y 2 y 56 adicionales en el estrato 3), distribuidos en los 14 departamentos del país (ver Mapa 1).

Mapa 1: Municipios con segmentos censales seleccionados en la muestra



Fuente: MJSP-ACNUR-DIGESTYC, Encuesta de Movilidad Interna en El Salvador 2016.

En todos los segmentos se construyó un marco de lista de todas las familias identificadas aplicando un formulario de enumeración (ver Anexo 2), para identificar cuáles eran familias de población movilizadas internamente por violencia y cuáles eran familias de población de comparación (ver Anexo 3). A todas las familias afectadas por movilidad interna a causa de la violencia se procedía a aplicar el formulario de encuesta. La muestra de población de comparación a encuestar se determinó con base en una regla bajo la cual se debía realizar máximo una encuesta con población de comparación por cada tres encuestas con población movilizadas internamente por violencia. La selección de esta muestra se hizo de forma aleatoria en cada segmento, utilizando el marco de lista de familias y una tabla de números aleatorios.

Extrapolación: Los resultados obtenidos durante la enumeración referentes a población movilizadas internamente por violencia fueron extrapolados al total de la población del país a 2016, equivalente a 6,520,675 personas, según proyecciones de la DIGESTYC. El cálculo fue realizado para cada estrato independientemente, según su peso en términos de población (probabilidad de selección), siguiendo los siguientes criterios:

Se calculó la tasa de incidencia de población en familias con al menos una persona movilizadas internamente por violencia identificadas en la enumeración respecto al total de población en todas las familias enumeradas, para cada estrato muestral:

- Se multiplicaron las tasas de incidencia por el total de población en cada estrato y se sumaron los valores obtenidos, para hallar el total de población movilizadas internamente por violencia a nivel nacional. Se dividió el total de población estimado por el tamaño promedio de las familias enumeradas en cada estrato y se sumaron los valores obtenidos, para hallar el total de familias con población movilizadas internamente por violencia a nivel nacional.

OPERATIVO DE CAMPO

Para la recolección de información se diseñaron tres formularios:

- Formulario de enumeración (Anexo 2): se aplicó a todas las familias encontradas durante la enumeración de los segmentos seleccionados, y contenía preguntas filtro para identificar las familias donde al menos una persona se movilizó internamente entre 2006 y 2016 a causa de violencia.
- Formulario resumen de enumeración (Anexo2): fue completado para cada segmento visitado por cada supervisor/a de brigada, y contenía el resumen de los formularios de enumeración completados por cada encuestador /a y la identificación de viviendas y familias en cada segmento.
- Formulario de encuesta a familias (Anexo 3): se aplicó a todas las familias con población movilizada internamente por la violencia identificados en la enumeración, así como a una muestra de familias de comparación. El formulario contenía 4 módulos, a saber: 1) composición de las familias e indicadores demográficos, de salud, de educación y de empleo para cada persona de la familia, así como información; 2) movilización interna (historial, causas específicas, impactos, intenciones futuras de residencia); 3) datos de la vivienda (condiciones, tenencia, acceso a servicios), 4) datos de la familia (fuentes de ingresos, participación en organizaciones, situación de seguridad en las comunidades); 4) migración internacional (personas que salieron del país en el último año).

El operativo de campo involucró el trabajo de 15 brigadas, cada una constituida por 1 persona supervisora, 3 encuestadoras y una persona motorista. Previo al inicio del mismo, se realizó una prueba piloto en 2 segmentos de San Salvador. Luego de realizada la prueba y afinados los instrumentos de captura de datos se realizó una capacitación para todo el personal de campo.

A cada brigada le fue asignado un segmento censal por día. Para el acceso a las áreas seleccionadas, la DIGESTYC diseñó una estrategia de coordinación local a partir de la cual se buscó el acompañamiento de promotores de las alcaldías o líderes de la zona para cada brigada, con el objetivo de facilitar el acceso y garantizar la seguridad de los equipos.

Cabe señalar sin embargo que un total de 41 segmentos no pudieron ser enumerados según lo previsto, debido a riesgos para la seguridad de los equipos identificados antes de ingresar en las zonas, o en algunos casos riesgos una vez iniciado el operativo que no permitieron completarlo.

En total, en los 501 segmentos donde se logró completar la enumeración se identificaron y enumeraron 41,650 familias, de los cuales 466 fueron identificadas como familias con población movilizada por violencia y el resto como familias de comparación. Para 431 familias movilizadas por violencia se logró completar la encuesta detallada, las cuales contienen 1,668 personas, así como a 254 familias de comparación, que contienen 875 personas (ver Tabla 3).

Tabla 3: Resumen de los resultados de la enumeración y encuesta de familias

Indicador	Estrato 1	Estrato 2	Estrato 3	TOTAL
Segmentos censales en el universo	648	3,779	7,996	12,423
Segmentos censales seleccionados en la muestra	184	125	233	542
Segmentos censales enumerados	169	117	215	501
Resultados de la enumeración				
Familias de estudio	150	154	162	466
Familias de comparación	14,252	9,984	16,948	41,184
Viviendas sin información	9,350	7,650	7,518	24,518
Viviendas desocupadas / otras estructuras	5,361	3,792	6,729	15,882
Familias encuestadas	218	229	238	685
Estudio	136	145	150	431
Comparación	82	84	88	254
Personas en familias encuestadas	831	818	894	2,543
Estudio	524	563	581	1,668
Comparación	307	255	313	875

Fuente: MJSP-ACNUR-DIGESTYC, Encuesta de Movilidad Interna en El Salvador 2016.

PROCESAMIENTO Y ANÁLISIS DE LA INFORMACIÓN

La información recolectada en campo fue sujeta de un proceso de crítica y codificación por parte del equipo supervisor de DIGESTYC. Posteriormente fue ingresada en un programa de captura, desarrollado por medio de la plataforma SIGE (Sistema Generador de Encuesta), de la DIGESTYC. Se realizó un proceso de doble digitación de las encuestas para minimizar la posibilidad de errores.

Una vez obtenida la base de datos consolidada, se realizaron chequeos de consistencia, procesamientos y análisis utilizando Excel y SPSS.

5. Entrevistas a profundidad

Para complementar los datos cuantitativos obtenidos a partir de la encuesta a hogares, se recolectó información primaria de tipo cualitativo a partir de la realización de una serie de entrevistas a profundidad.

Para tal fin, se seleccionaron inicialmente seis municipios (representando a las zonas occidental, central y oriental del país) de los 20 municipios en los que se llevaron a cabo los talleres de mapeo, a saber: San Salvador, Soyapango, Santa Ana, Sonsonate, La Unión y Usulután. Esta selección se basó en criterios establecidos por el equipo de investigación de FLACSO, los cuales se detallan a continuación:

- Distribución de la población urbano-rural.
- Representatividad de los municipios por zonas en el país (central, occidental y oriental).
- Presencia de personal clave identificado como referente en los talleres de la Fase de mapeo, para contactar a los informantes de las entrevistas.
- Número de lugares de asentamiento identificados durante la Fase de mapeo.

El número de entrevistas previstas a realizar con población movilizadas internamente por violencia fue de 40 y con población de comparación no 20, para un total de 60. Para distribuir la carga de entrevistas por municipio, se optó por realizar 7 con población de movilizadas por violencia en los municipios con mayor cantidad de población (San Salvador, Santa Ana y Soyapango), y 6 en los municipios con menor población (Sonsonate y Usulután). Para completar 10 entrevistas en cada municipio, se estableció realizar las restantes con población de comparación.

El equipo de FLACSO diseñó dos guías de entrevista semiestructuradas, una para población movilizadas por violencia y otra para población de comparación; las cuales se elaboraron tomando en cuenta los antecedentes documentales, los insumos de información provistos en la Fase de mapeo, así como aspectos sugeridos por el equipo de asesoramiento técnico del estudio. La guía de entrevista semiestructurada para población movilizadas por violencia incluyó los apartados que a continuación se describen:

- Ficha sociodemográfica; en la que se registró la fecha, el municipio y el código de la entrevista, además de datos específicos de los entrevistados.
- Integración y cohesión social; descripción breve del lugar actual de residencia, las relaciones vecinales, el proceso de adaptación y las razones de la movilización.
- Impactos psicosociales, en las áreas emocional, salud, educación y económica-laboral de los entrevistados y sus familias.
- Necesidades humanitarias y de protección; referidas al contacto de las personas con instituciones estatales y de sociedad civil para presentar denuncias o solicitar apoyo.
- Intenciones de residencia y visión de futuro; que considera planes de vida futura, intenciones de retorno a los lugares de origen o de permanecer en su residencia actual.

La guía de entrevista semiestructurada para personas de comparación incluyó los mismos cinco apartados, con la diferencia que en ella no se abordaron los aspectos relacionados con la vivencia directa de la movilización interna por causa de la violencia.

A fin de realizar las entrevistas el equipo de investigación de FLACSO contactó a representantes de instituciones estatales, no gubernamentales y de gobiernos locales identificados durante la Fase de mapeo como referentes para la captación de la población meta y para el préstamo de locales idóneos en los seis municipios establecidos para la realización de entrevistas. Con la ayuda de los contactos para las entrevistas, el apoyo de las instituciones que lideran el estudio y la gestión del equipo de investigación de FLACSO, en total se entrevistaron 27 personas de población movilizada por violencia y 20 de población de comparación. Las entrevistas semiestructuradas en los seis municipios fueron realizadas entre el 27 de octubre y el 10 de noviembre del año 2016.

Durante la realización de las entrevistas semiestructuradas, a cada persona se le entregó un consentimiento informado con el fin de garantizar que se explicaron los objetivos del estudio y se solicitó autorización para grabar en audio las entrevistas; en cada caso se acordó el nivel de anonimato y se aclaró que la información recolectada tendría un uso exclusivamente académico. La información de las entrevistas realizadas fue vertida en una matriz de Excel que permitió su procesamiento.

ANEXO 2: FORMULARIOS DE ENUMERACIÓN

REPÚBLICA DE EL SALVADOR
MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE
ESTADÍSTICA Y CENSOS

ESTUDIO SOBRE MOVILIZACIÓN INTERNA EN EL SALVADOR 2016

Formato de Enumeración de Viviendas y Familias

A. UBICACION GEOGRAFICA ÁREA DE ESTUDIO:			
1. DEPARTAMENTO: _____	_____	5. SEGMENTO: _____	_____
2. MUNICIPIO: _____	_____	6. ÁREA DE ESTUDIO (Colonia, Comunidad, etc.):	_____
3. CABECERA O CANTÓN: _____	_____	_____	_____
4. CASERÍO: _____	_____	_____	_____

B. ENTREVISTA Y SUPERVISIÓN			
1. FECHA DE LEVANTAMIENTO (Día / Mes / Año)	____/____/____	4. CÓDIGO DEL ENCUESTADOR(A)	____
2. HORA DE INICIO	____:____	5. CÓDIGO DEL SUPERVISOR(A)	____
3. HORA DE FINALIZACIÓN	____:____		

C. RESUMEN DE LA ENUMERACIÓN (A diligenciar por el supervisor)			
TOTALES DE VIVIENDAS		TOTALES DE FAMILIAS	
1. VIVIENDAS EN EL ÁREA (P1)	____	1. FAMILIAS DE ESTUDIO (P8.1)	____
2. VIVIENDAS SIN INFORMACIÓN (P8.3)	____	2. FAMILIAS DE COMPARACIÓN (P8.2)	____
3. VIVIENDAS DESOCUPADAS / OTRAS (P8.4)	____		

PRESENTACION
[Saludos e identificación]. Soy encuestador de la DIGESTYC. Estamos haciendo un estudio sobre las condiciones de vida de la población que se ha movilizado dentro del país (es decir, aquellos que se movilizaron del campo a la ciudad, o que han cambiado de municipio o colonia en los últimos años) y quisiera hacerle algunas preguntas sobre su familia (grupo familiar). Toda la información que me suministre es confidencial y anónima (no registraremos su nombre completo) y será usada estrictamente con fines estadísticos.

C. ENUMERACIÓN DE VIVIENDAS Y FAMILIAS								
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N Ú M E R O D E M A N Z A N A	No. de orden de la vivienda dentro del área de estudio <i>El número lo dará el Supervisor(a)</i>	Resultado de la visita 1. Aceptada 2. Ausentes <i>Regrese 1 vez más</i> 3. Rechazada 4. Desocupada (en alquiler, en venta, en reparación) 5. Otro tipo de estructura	¿Cuántas familias habitan esta vivienda? (Grupos de personas que tienen gastos separado para la comida) <i>Si hay más de 1 familia, diligencie las preguntas 4 a 8 en filas separadas para cada familia</i>	Número de orden de la familia dentro de la vivienda <i>A diligenciar por el/la encuestador/a</i>	¿Cuántas personas conforman su familia ACTUALMENTE? (Viven juntas y comparten gastos)	¿Alguna de las personas de esta familia habitó otra vivienda dentro del país en los últimos 10 años (desde el 2006)? 1. Sí 2. No <i>Verifique que esta sea el caso de todas las personas de la Familia.</i>	¿Cuáles fueron las razones por las que esa(s) persona(s) salieron de sus viviendas? <i>Marque la primera que escoja el entrevistado y luego preguntar si existen otras razones LEYENDO las opciones restantes.</i> 1. Por razones económicas (ej. empleo, costos de vivienda, etc.) 2. Por razones familiares (ej. matrimonio, divorcio, reunificación) 3. Por razones de educación o salud 4. Por hechos de violencia, intimidación o amenazas 5. Por desastres naturales 6. Otras razones (especificar): _____	NÚMERO DE ORDEN SEGÚN CLASIFICACIÓN DE LA VIVIENDA / FAMILIA <i>A diligenciar por el encuestador. Complete desde 001 hasta el final para cada columna, de acuerdo con la respuesta a las preguntas 2, 6 y 7.</i> 8.1. Familia de estudio: P7 = 4 8.2. Familia de comparación: P6 = 2 o P7 ≠ 4 8.3. Vivienda sin información: P2 = 2 o 3 8.4. Vivienda desocupada / Otra estructura: P2 = 4 o 5
	Consecutivo por vivienda	Si anota 2 a 5, pase a Pg. 8	No. de Familias	Consecutivo por Familia	No. de personas	Si anota 2, pase a Pg. 8	Múltiple respuesta	Pase al Formulario de Enc. Familias
	____	____	____	____	____	____	1 2 3 4 5 6	____
	____	____	____	____	____	____	1 2 3 4 5 6	____
	____	____	____	____	____	____	1 2 3 4 5 6	____
	____	____	____	____	____	____	1 2 3 4 5 6	____
	____	____	____	____	____	____	1 2 3 4 5 6	____
	____	____	____	____	____	____	1 2 3 4 5 6	____
	____	____	____	____	____	____	1 2 3 4 5 6	____
	____	____	____	____	____	____	1 2 3 4 5 6	____
	____	____	____	____	____	____	1 2 3 4 5 6	____
	____	____	____	____	____	____	1 2 3 4 5 6	____
	____	____	____	____	____	____	1 2 3 4 5 6	____
	____	____	____	____	____	____	1 2 3 4 5 6	____
	____	____	____	____	____	____	1 2 3 4 5 6	____
	____	____	____	____	____	____	1 2 3 4 5 6	____

ANEXO 3: FORMULARIO DE ENCUESTA

REPÚBLICA DE EL SALVADOR
MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE
ESTADÍSTICA Y CENSOS

ESTUDIO SOBRE MOVILIZACIÓN INTERNA EN EL SALVADOR 2016 Formato de Encuesta de Familias

Número de boleta |__|_|_|_|_|_|_|

Población Estudio |__|_|_|_|_|_|_| Población de Comparación |__|_|_|_|_|_|_|

A. UBICACION GEOGRAFICA ÁREA DE ESTUDIO:

1. DEPARTAMENTO: _____ __ _ _ _	6. ÁREA DE ESTUDIO (Colonia, Comunidad, etc.): _____
2. MUNICIPIO: _____ __ _ _ _	_____ __ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
3. CABECERA O CANTÓN: _____ __ _ _ _	7. NÚMERO DE ORDEN DE LA VIVIENDA: _____ __ _ _ _ _ _
4. CASERÍO: _____ __ _ _ _ _ _ _	8. NÚMERO DE ORDEN DE LA FAMILIA: _____ __ _ _ _ _ _
5. SEGMENTO: _____ __ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	

PRESENTACION

Para familia de población de estudio (seleccionados inmediatamente luego de la enumeración), mencionar que quisiera hacerle una encuesta más detallada sobre sus condiciones de vida, y recordar que la información suministrada es totalmente confidencial y anónima (no registraremos su nombre completo) y será usada estrictamente con fines estadísticos.

Para familia de población de comparación (seleccionados luego de concluir la enumeración en todo el segmento), mencionar que al concluir el listado de viviendas en el área, han sido seleccionados aleatoriamente para una encuesta más detallada sobre sus condiciones de vida, y recordar que la información suministrada es totalmente confidencial y anónima (no registraremos su nombre completo) y será usada estrictamente con fines estadísticos.

B. CONTROL DE LAS VISITAS

No.	FECHA (Día / Mes / Año)	HORA DE INICIO	HORA DE FINALIZACIÓN	RESULTADO 1. Completa 2. Incompleta 3. Rechazada	NÚMERO DE ORDEN DEL INFORMANTE (responsable de la familia o persona adulta disponible)
1	_ _ _ / _ _ / _ _ _	_ _ _ : _ _ _	_ _ _ : _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _
2	_ _ _ / _ _ / _ _ _	_ _ _ : _ _ _	_ _ _ : _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _

C. PERSONAL A CARGO

1. CÓDIGO DEL ENCUESTADOR(A) __ _ _ _ _	2. CÓDIGO DEL SUPERVISOR(A) __ _ _ _ _	3. CÓDIGO DEL CODIFICADOR(A) __ _ _ _ _
------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------	------------------------------------------

1. DATOS DE LAS PERSONAS DE LA FAMILIA. Registre todas las personas que residen habitualmente en esta familia, según el orden indicado en la pregunta 2. No olvide registrar a los(as) miembros ausentes temporales por un periodo menor de 4 meses, recién nacidos(as) y domésticas puertadentro, estudiantes en el extranjero y/o enfermos(as) financiados por la familia.

1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.10	
PARA TODAS LAS PERSONAS Me puede decir un nombre para cada persona de esta Familia, comenzando por el/la Jefe(a) de la Familia: 1. Jefe(a) de la Familia 2. Esposa(o) o compañera(o) 3. Hijo(a) / Hijastros(as) (de mayor a menor) 4. Padre/Madre 5. Hermano(a) 6. Yerno/Nuera 7. Nieto(a) 8. Suegro (a) 9. Otros parientes 10. Empleado(a) doméstica(o) 11. Otros no parientes	¿Qué relación de parentesco tiene (...) con el(la) jefe(a) de la Familia? <i>Anote el código según Pg. 1.1</i>	El sexo de (...) es: 1. Hombre 2. Mujer 3. Otro	¿Qué edad tiene (...) en años cumplidos? <i>Para menores de 1 año anote 00.</i> <i>Para mayores de 95 años anote 96</i>	¿Tiene (...) de manera permanente alguna discapacidad? 1. Sí 2. No 3. No sabe / No responde	¿Cuál es el estado civil de (...)? 1. Acompañado(a) 2. Casado(a) 3. Viudo(a) 4. Divorciado(a) 5. Separado(a) 6. Soltero(a)	¿(...) habitó otra vivienda dentro del país en los últimos 10 años (desde el 2006)? 1. Sí 2. No <i>Si es Familia de Población de Estudio, verificar que para al menos 1 persona se anote la opción 1</i>	¿Tiene (...) algún seguro médico? 1. Sí 2. No <i>Si anota 2 pase a Pg. 1.10</i>	PARA PERSONAS QUE TIENEN SEGURO MÉDICO ¿Qué tipo de seguro médico tiene (...)? 1. ISSS 2. Bienestar magisterial 3. Hospital militar 4. Colectivo 5. Individual (privado) 6. Otro: _____ (Especifique)	¿Cuál fue el síntoma, enfermedad o lesión MÁS RECIENTE que tuvo (...)? 1. Dolor de cabeza 2. Dolor de estómago / vómito 3. Temperatura, fiebre y/o calentura 4. Mareos / vértigo 5. Otro síntoma _____ (Especifique) 6. Enfermedad 7. Lesión por accidente 8. Lesión por hecho violento 9. Diarrea 10. No tuvo <i>Si anotó 10 pase a Pg. 1.13</i>		
	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
	6										
	7										
	8										
	9										
	10										
	11										
12											

1. DATOS DE LAS PERSONAS DE LA FAMILIA. (Continuación)								
1.0	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.15		1.16	1.17
N U M E R O D E O R D E N	PARA PERSONAS QUE TUVIERON ALGUN SÍNTOMA O ENFERMEDAD	PARA PERSONAS QUE NO ACUDIERON A ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SALUD	PARA NIÑAS Y NIÑOS RESPONDERÁ SU PADRE, MADRE O ENCARGADO	¿Estudia (...) actualmente?	PARA PERSONAS QUE ESTUDIAN		¿El tipo de educación al que asiste (...) es:	PARA PERSONAS QUE NO ESTUDIAN
	¿A dónde acudió (...) para consulta o tratamiento de ese problema de salud?	¿Cuál fue la RAZÓN PRINCIPAL por la que (...) no acudió a un establecimiento o centro de salud?	¿Sabe (...) leer y escribir?	1. Sí 2. No	¿Qué nivel y grado cursa o asiste (...) actualmente (básica, media, universidad, etc.)?		1. Educación Tradicional / Regular 2. Educación Flexible (acelerada, semipresencial, a distancia) 3. Enseñanza Vocacional 4. Otro: _____ (Especifique)	¿Se matriculó (...) durante el año 2016?
	1. Hospital público (MINSAL, ISSS) 2. Unidad de salud, médica o eco-familiar o clínica comunal o empresarial (MINSAL, ISSS) 3. Hospital militar 4. Bienestar magisterial 5. Hospital o clínica particular 6. ONG 7. Curanderío o clínica natural 8. Se auto-medicó / Farmacia 9. No buscó consulta o tratamiento Si anotó 1 a 5 pase a Pg. 1.13	1. No lo consideró necesario / el caso era leve 2. Falta de seguro médico 3. Falta de documentación 4. Porque está inscrito / recibía tratamiento en otro lugar 5. Falta de recursos para cubrir gastos 6. No existe centro de salud cercano / queda lejos 7. Tenía que trabajar / no obtuvo permiso 8. Por hechos de violencia, intimidación o amenazas 9. Otra razón: _____ (Especifique)	1. Sí 2. No	Si anotó 2 pase a Pg. 1.17	NIVEL GRADO		Pase a Pg. 1.20	1. Sí 2. No
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

1. DATOS DE LAS PERSONAS DE LA FAMILIA. (Continuación)							
1.0	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22		1.23
N U M E R O D E O R D E N	¿Cuál fue el último nivel estudiado por (...) y qué grado aprobó en ese nivel?	¿Cuál es la RAZÓN PRINCIPAL por la que (...) no estudia actualmente?	PARA NIÑAS Y NIÑOS RESPONDERÁ SU PADRE, MADRE O ENCARGADO	La semana anterior (...), ¿tenía empleo, negocio, empresa o finca propia pero no trabajó (por vacaciones, enfermedad, huelga, mal tiempo, etc.)?	Sino trabajó, la semana anterior (...), ¿realizó alguna actividad para obtener ingresos en dinero o en especie como:		PARA PERSONAS QUE NO TRABAJARON
	0. Educación inicial 1. Parvularia (1º a 3º) 2. Básica (1º a 9º) 3. Media (10º a 13º) 4. Superior universitario (1º a 15º) 5. Superior no-universitario (1º a 3º) 6. Educación especial (ciclos I, II, III, IV) 7. Otro nivel: _____ (Especifique)	1. Finalizó sus estudios 2. Por la edad 3. No le interesa 4. Falta de recursos económicos / muy caro 5. Necesita trabajar 6. Trabajo doméstico / cuidado de la familia 7. No hay centro cercano / está inhabilitado 8. Por decisión del padre y/o madre 9. Por embarazo / maternidad 10. Por enfermedad / discapacidad 11. Por hechos de violencia, intimidación o amenazas 12. Otra razón: _____ (Especifique)	La semana anterior (...), ¿realizó algún trabajo remunerado?	1. Sí 2. No	1. Sí 2. No	1. ¿Realizó labores en su terreno o cuidó animales? 2. ¿Trabajó en algún negocio propio o de familiar? 3. ¿Vendió algún producto, lotería, periódicos, etc.? 4. ¿Cocinó, lavó ropa ajena u otros servicios a particulares? 5. ¿Elaboró tortillas? 6. ¿Hizo comida típica para vender (pupusas, tamales, etc.)? 7. ¿Elaboró algún otro producto en casa para vender? 8. ¿Ayudó a algún familiar en su negocio o trabajó sin remuneración? 9. ¿Realizó alguna otra actividad para obtener ingresos? 10. No realizó ninguna de estas actividades	
	NIVEL GRADO		Si anotó 1 pase a Pg. 1.24.	Si anotó 1 pase a Pg. 1.24.	RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES Si anotó 1 a 9 pase a Pg. 1.24. Si anotó 10 pase a Pg. 1.23.		Pase a SIGUIENTE PERSONA
1					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
2					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
3					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
4					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
5					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
6					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
7					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
8					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
9					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
10					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
11					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
12					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		

1. DATOS DE LAS PERSONAS DE LA FAMILIA. (Continuación)								
1.0	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.30	
N U M E R O D E O R D E N	PARA PERSONAS QUE TRABAJARON ¿Cuál es la ocupación o tipo de trabajo que (...) realiza?	¿ (...) Trabaja en calidad de: 1. ¿Empleador(a) o patrono(a)? 2. ¿Cuenta propia con local? 3. ¿Cuenta propia sin local? 4. ¿Cooperativista? 5. ¿Familiar no remunerado? 6. ¿Asalariado/a permanente? 7. ¿Asalariado/a temporal? 8. ¿Aprendiz? 9. ¿Servicio doméstico? 10. Otros: _____ (Especifique) <i>Si anotó 1 a 5 pase a Pg. 1.28.</i>	PARA ASALARIADOS, APRENDICES O SERVICIO DOMESTICO ¿Ha firmado (...) contrato de trabajo? 1. Sí 2. No 3. No sabe / No responde <i>Si anotó 2 o 3 pase a Pg. 1.28.</i>	¿Qué tipo de contrato firmó (...) ? 1. De duración indefinida 2. Por un plazo fijo 3. Contrato de prueba 4. Para realizar un servicio 5. Contrato para interinato 6. Otro tipo: _____ (Especifique)	PARA PERSONAS QUE TRABAJARON Además de (...) ¿Cuántas personas trabajan en la empresa, negocio o institución? 1. Trabajo sólo/a 2. De 2 a 5 personas 3. De 6 a 10 personas 4. 11 o más personas	¿ (...) es afiliado/a o está cubierto/a por alguno de los siguientes sistemas de seguridad social público o privado: 1. ISSS 2. Bienestar Magisterial 3. IPSFA 4. Colectivo 5. Individual (Privado) 6. AFP 7. INPEP 8. Ninguno <i>Si en la Pg. 1.25 anotó las opciones 6 a 10, pase a la SIGUIENTE PERSONA</i>	PARA EMPLEADORES O CUENTA PROPIA ¿La actividad que realiza (...) la efectúa: 1. En su vivienda? 2. En otro lugar fijo? 3. Se desplaza? 4. En la calle como ambulante? 5. En un medio de transporte? 6. En puesto fijo en mercado? 7. En puesto fijo en vía pública? 8. En un local comercial o industrial? 9. En el domicilio u oficina de clientes (puerta a puerta)?	
	1	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	8	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	9	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	10	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	12	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. MOVILIZACIÓN INTERNA (Sólo para familias de población de estudio)	
TIPO DE FAMILIA (SEGÚN ENUMERACIÓN)	1. Población de estudio 2. Población de comparación → PASE A SECCIÓN 3
IDENTIFIQUE LA PERSONA DE MAYOR EDAD EN LA FAMILIA QUE HAYA CAMBIADO DE VIVIENDA EN LOS ÚLTIMOS 10 AÑOS (PG. 1.7=1), Y REGIERA LAS PREGUNTAS DE ESTE MÓDULO A ESA PERSONA	Número de orden (P1.1) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Primer nombre: _____
2.1 ¿Cuál fue el hecho(s) que causó la salida del lugar donde (...) vivía? <i>RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES</i>	2.4 ¿Informaron estos hechos a instituciones estatales? 1. Sí 2. No 3. No sabe / No responde <i>Si anotó la opción 2 o 3 pase a Pg. 2.7</i>
2.2 ¿A quién le ocurrieron esos hechos? <i>RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES</i>	2.5 ¿Ante cuáles instituciones? <i>RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES</i>
2.3 ¿En dónde ocurrieron esos hechos? <i>RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES</i>	2.6 ¿Qué respuesta obtuvieron por parte de esas instituciones? <i>RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES</i>
2.7 ¿Por qué razón no informaron estos hechos? <i>RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES</i>	2.8 ¿En qué lugar del país vivía (...) cuando ocurrieron esos hechos?
2.9 ¿Cuándo salió (...) de ese lugar?	2.10 SIN CONTAR EL LUGAR ACTUAL, ¿En cuántos lugares vivió por más de 1 MES (...) luego de salir de ese lugar? <i>Si anotó 0, pase a Pg. 2.12</i>

2. MOVILIZACIÓN INTERNA (Continuación)

2.11 ¿En qué otro lugar(es) vivió por más de 1 MES (...) y cuando salió de dichos lugares?

LUGAR ANTERIOR 1

a) Departamento _____

Municipio _____

Cabecera o Cantón _____

Colonia, Comunidad, etc. _____

b) Año de salida de ese lugar

LUGAR ANTERIOR 2

a) Departamento _____

Municipio _____

Cabecera o Cantón _____

Colonia, Comunidad, etc. _____

b) Año de salida de ese lugar

LUGAR ANTERIOR 3

a) Departamento _____

Municipio _____

Cabecera o Cantón _____

Colonia, Comunidad, etc. _____

b) Año de salida de ese lugar

LUGAR ANTERIOR 4

a) Departamento _____

Municipio _____

Cabecera o Cantón _____

Colonia, Comunidad, etc. _____

b) Año de salida de ese lugar

2.12 Luego de salir de [lugar indicado en P2.8], ¿Solicitaron asistencia o apoyo ante alguna institución:

RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES

- Iglesia / organización religiosa
- Organización local (Especifique) _____
- Organización internacional (Especifique) _____
- Entidad estatales (Especifique) _____
- Parientes
- Amigos / conocidos
- No solicitaron
- No sabe / No responde **Si anota 7 u 8, pase a Pg. 2.14**

2.13 ¿Qué tipo de asistencia o apoyo recibieron?

- Asistencia u orientación legal
- Ayuda alimentaria
- Asistencia para buscar / pagar vivienda
- Asistencia o servicios médicos
- Asistencia para educación
- Ayuda económica
- Ubicación / capacitación laboral
- Utensilios / productos no alimenticios
- No sabe / No responde

2.14 Actualmente, ¿Viven o residen juntas todas las personas que conformaban su familia antes de salir de [lugar indicado en P2.8]?

- Sí **Si anota 1 o 3, pase a Pg. 2.17**
- No
- No sabe / No responde **Si anota 1 o 3, pase a Pg. 2.17**

2.15 ¿Qué personas ya no viven o residen en esta familia?

RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES

- Esposa(o) o compañera(o)
- Hijos/as menores de edad
- Hijos/as mayores de edad
- Padres / Abuelos
- Hermanos/as
- Otros parientes
- Otros no parientes
- No sabe / No responde

2.16 ¿Cuál es la situación de esas personas?

RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES

- Se quedaron en el lugar anterior
- Salieron a otro lugar del país
- Salieron a otro país
- Retornaron al lugar anterior
- Murieron
- Otra (especificar): _____
- No sabe / No responde

2. MOVILIZACIÓN INTERNA (Continuación)

2.17 En [lugar indicado en P2.8], cuál de los siguientes bienes poseía su familia y qué pasó con ellos al salir de ese lugar:

A. BIENES	B. TENENCIA EN [LUGAR INDICADO EN P2.8]	C. SITUACIÓN DE LOS BIENES
1. Vivienda propia	1. Sí 2. No 3. NS/NR	1. La vendieron 2. La abandonaron 3. Fue usurpada 4. NS/NR
2. Vehículos	1. Sí 2. No 3. NS/NR	1. Los vendieron o trajeron con ellos 2. Los abandonaron 3. Fueron usurpada 4. NS/NR
3. Tierra, cultivos o ganado	1. Sí 2. No 3. NS/NR	1. Los vendieron 2. Los abandonaron 3. Fueron usurpados 4. NS/NR
4. Enseres / menaje	1. Sí 2. No 3. NS/NR	1. Los vendieron o trajeron con ellos 2. Los abandonaron 3. Fueron usurpada 4. NS/NR

Si anota 2 u 3, pase al siguiente tipo de bien

2.18 ¿Qué otros impactos tuvo para (...) o su familia el tener que salir de [lugar indicado en P2.8]?

RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES

- Secuelas psicológicas
- Consecuencias legales
- Pérdida o abandono de empleo o fuente de ingresos
- Interrupción de educación de niños, niñas o adolescentes
- Interrupción de tratamientos médicos
- Lesiones personales
- Otros (Especifique) _____
- Ninguno
- No sabe / No responde

2.19 En este momento, (...) tiene intenciones de:

- Regresar a su vivienda **PASE A PG. 2.22**
- Permanecer en el lugar actual **PASE A SECCIÓN 3**
- Ir a vivir a otro lugar **CONTINÚE**
- No sabe / No responde **PASE A SECCIÓN 3**

PARA PERSONAS QUE TIENEN PLANES CONCRETOS DE TRASLADARSE A OTRO LUGAR

2.20 ¿A qué lugar de El Salvador o a que país tiene intención de trasladarse?

1. EN EL SALVADOR

Departamento _____

Municipio _____

Cabecera o Cantón _____

Colonia, Comunidad, etc. _____

2. OTRO PAÍS

País _____

3. NS/NR

2.21 ¿Cuáles son las RAZONES por las que (...) se trasladaría a otro lugar?

NO LEA LAS OPCIONES, pero asegúrese de preguntar si existe una segunda razón.

- Por oportunidades de trabajo / empleo **1ra razón**
- Por seguridad **1ra razón**
- Porque tiene parientes / amigos **2da razón**
- Por acceso a centros de educación o salud **2da razón**
- Por disponibilidad de vivienda
- Otra (Especifique): _____
- No sabe / No responde **PASE A LA SECCIÓN 3**

PARA PERSONAS QUE TIENEN PLANES CONCRETOS DE REGRESAR A SU VIVIENDA

2.22 ¿Cuánto tiene (...) planeado regresar a su vivienda?

- Inmediatamente
- Dentro de 1 mes o menos
- No lo ha definido aún
- No sabe / No responde

2.23 ¿Cuáles son las RAZONES más importantes por las que (...) tiene planeado regresar a su vivienda?

NO LEA LAS OPCIONES, pero asegúrese de preguntar si existe una segunda razón.

- Porque ya hay seguridad en el lugar
- Porque ahí está mi vivienda **1ra razón**
- Para recuperar bienes perdidos
- Porque tiene parientes / amigos **2da razón**
- Por oportunidades de trabajo / empleo
- Por acceso a centros de educación o salud
- Por falta de alternativas
- Otra (Especifique): _____
- No sabe / No responde **PASE A LA SECCIÓN 3**

3. DATOS DE LA VIVIENDA

3.1 Tipo de vivienda POR OBSERVACIÓN

- Casa
- Apartamento
- Condominio
- Habitación en una casa
- Habitación en un mesón
- Vivienda provisional (desechos, plástico, cartón, etc.)
- Rancho o choza
- Local no destinado para habitación humana
- Otro (Especifique): _____

3.2 ¿Se encuentra la vivienda localizada dentro, sobre o cerca (dentro del alcance visual) de: POR OBSERVACIÓN, RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES

- Zona de riesgo de derrumbes deslizamientos o hundimiento del terreno
- Zona de riesgo de inundación, crecientes o desbordamiento
- Basureros
- Fábricas o industrias
- Otro tipo de riesgo (Especifique): _____
- Ninguna de las anteriores

3.3 El material PREDOMINANTE en las paredes es:

- Concreto o mixto
- Bahareque
- Adobe
- Madera
- Lámina metálica
- Paja, palma u otro vegetal
- Materiales de desecho (plástico, cartón, otros)
- Otros materiales (Especifique): _____

3.4 El material PREDOMINANTE en el piso es:

- Ladrillo cerámico
- Ladrillo de cemento
- Ladrillo de barro
- Cemento
- Tierra
- Otros materiales (Especifique): _____

3.5 El material PREDOMINANTE en el techo es:

- Losa de concreto
- Teja de barro o cemento
- Lamina de asbesto o fibra cemento
- Lámina metálica
- Paja, palma u otro vegetal
- Materiales de desecho (plástico, cartón, etc.)
- Otros materiales (Especifique): _____

3.6 ¿Qué tipo de alumbrado utilizan en esta vivienda?

- Electricidad
- Conexión eléctrica del vecino(a)
- Kerosene (gas)
- Candela
- Panel solar
- Generador eléctrico
- Otra clase (Especifique): _____

3.7 ¿Cómo se abastece de agua esta vivienda?

- Cañería dentro de la vivienda
- Cañería fuera de la vivienda, pero dentro de la propiedad
- Tubería por poliducto (buen estado)
- Cañería del vecino(a)
- Pila, chorro público o cantarera
- Camión carreta o pipa
- Pozo público
- Pozo privado
- Ojo de agua, río, quebrada, manantial
- Otros medios (Especifique): _____

3.8 ¿Cuenta con acceso a servicio sanitario esta vivienda?

- Si, dentro de la vivienda
- Si, fuera de la vivienda
- Si, de familiar o amigo(a)
- No tiene acceso → Si anota 4, pase a Pg. 3.10

3.9 ¿El servicio sanitario al que tiene acceso esta vivienda es de:

- Inodoro de lavar
- Inodoro de fosa séptica
- Inodoro común a alcantarillado
- Inodoro común a fosa séptica
- Letrina privada
- Letrina común

3.10 ¿Cuál es la forma legal de posesión de esta vivienda?

- Inquilino (a)
- Propietario(a) de la vivienda, pagando a plazos
- Propietario(a)
- Colono(a)
- Cuidadero
- Ocupante gratuito
- Otra (especificar): _____

Si anota 4 a 7, pase a Pg. 3.12

3.11 ¿Posee escritura de propiedad o contrato de arrendamiento escrito de esta vivienda?

- Si → ¿Quién? No. de Orden
- No
- No sabe / No responde

3.12 ¿Cómo se deshacen de la basura en esta vivienda?

- Recolección domiciliaria pública
- Recolección domiciliaria privada
- La depositan en contenedores
- La entierran
- La queman
- La depositan en cualquier lugar
- Otros (Especifique): _____
- La reciclan

4. DATOS DE LA FAMILIA

4.1 En esta vivienda, ¿Cuántas familias o grupos de personas tienen gastos separados para la comida, contando el de usted?

No. de familias

4.2 Sin contar baños, cocina, pasillo ni cochera, ¿cuántas habitaciones son utilizadas exclusivamente como dormitorios POR ESTA FAMILIA?

No. de habitaciones

4.3 DURANTE EL ÚLTIMO MES, ¿los ingresos de esta Familia, alcanzaron para cubrir sus necesidades?

- Si
- No
- No sabe / No responde

4.4 DURANTE EL ÚLTIMO MES, ¿Cuáles fueron las DOS PRINCIPALES fuentes de ingreso de la Familia: SELECCIONAR LAS DOS PRINCIPALES.

- Salarios
- Ingresos por actividades económicas 1ra fuente
- Ayudas de familiares en el exterior
- Ayuda de familiares o amigos en el país 2da fuente
- Cuota alimenticia
- Alquileres
- Pensión
- Intereses por ahorros
- Bonos o subsidios gubernamentales
- Otros ingresos (Especifique) _____

4.5 EN LOS ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES, ¿algún miembro de esta familia participó en alguna de las siguientes organizaciones?

	1. SI	2. NO
1. Organización cultural o deportiva	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Organización de mujeres	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Grupos de ahorro / crédito	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Organización religiosa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Organización política	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Patronato / Organización comunitaria	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Asociación de Desarrollo Comunal (ADESCO)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Otra organización: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. No sabe / No responde	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.6 En los ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES, ¿Usted u otro miembro de su familia ha sido víctima de algún delito?

- Si → ¿A quiénes? No. de Orden
- No
- No sabe / No responde

4.7 ¿Qué tipo de delitos? RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES

- _____
- _____
- _____

4.8 Si las autoridades le garantizan la seguridad a usted y su familia dentro de su comunidad:

	1. SI	2. NO
1. ¿Pueden salir de noche?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. ¿Pueden tener un negocio?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. ¿Pueden dejar sola la casa?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. ¿Pueden dejar salir a los niños/as?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. ¿Pueden las mujeres transitar con libertad?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. MIGRACIÓN INTERNACIONAL

5.1 EN EL ÚLTIMO AÑO, ¿Alguna persona que pertenece o pertenecía a esta familia migró fuera del país?

- Si
- No → TERMINE LA ENCUESTA

5.2 ¿Cuál(es) persona(s) migró(migraron) fuera del país?

- Esposa(o) o compañera(o)
- Hijos/as menores de edad
- Hijos/as mayores de edad
- Padres / Abuelos
- Hermanos/as
- Otros parientes
- Otros no parientes
- No sabe / No responde

5. MIGRACIÓN INTERNACIONAL (Continuación)	OBSERVACIONES DEL ENTREVISTADO/A
<p>5.3 ¿A qué país o países salió (salieron) a vivir esa(s) persona(s)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Estados Unidos 2. México 3. Canadá 4. Guatemala 5. Honduras 6. Nicaragua 7. Costa Rica 8. Panamá 9. Belice 10. Otro (especificar): _____ 11. No sabe / No Responde 	<p>Muchas gracias por su tiempo. Este es el fin de la entrevista. ¿Tiene algún comentario que hacer, o cualquier pregunta que quiera saber sobre el estudio?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>5.4 ¿Cuáles fueron las razones por las que esa(s) persona(s) migró (migraron) fuera del país?</p> <p>RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES. Asegúrese de preguntar si existe una segunda razón</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Por razones económicas (ej. empleo, costos de vivienda, etc.) 2. Por razones familiares (ej. matrimonio, divorcio, reunificación) 3. Por razones de educación o salud 4. Por hechos de violencia, intimidación o amenazas 5. Por desastres naturales 6. Otras razones (especificar): _____ <hr/> <p>5.5 ¿Cuál es la situación de esa(s) persona(s):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Están en el país de destino 2. Regresaron a El Salvador 3. No sabe / No Responde 	<p>OBSERVACIONES DEL ENCUESTADOR/A</p> <p>Confiabilidad de la información:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Información confiable 2. Información poco confiable 3. Información no confiable <p>Explicar / Otras Observaciones</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

ANEXO 4: DEFINICIONES DE HECHOS DE VIOLENCIA O DELITOS

Amenaza: Delito consistente en amenazar, con actos o palabras, a otro con producirle a él o a su familia, un daño que constituyere delito, en sus personas, libertad, libertad sexual, honor o en su patrimonio.

Coacción: Delito consistente en obligar a otro, por medio de violencia física, verbal o emocional, a realizar, tolerar u omitir alguna acción.

Extorsión: Delito consistente en realizar acciones tendientes a obligar o inducir a otro, aun de forma implícita, a hacer, tolerar u omitir un acto o negocio de carácter patrimonial, profesional o económico, independientemente del monto, con el propósito de obtener provecho, utilidad, beneficio o ventaja para sí o para un tercero, será sancionado con prisión de diez a quince años.

Lesiones: Delito consistente en ocasionar a otro, por cualquier medio, incluso por contagio, un daño en su salud, que menoscabe su integridad personal, produzca incapacidad para atender las ocupaciones ordinarias o enfermedades, habiendo sido necesaria asistencia médica o quirúrgica.

Homicidio (Asesinato): Delito consistente en dar muerte a una persona.

Tortura: Delito consistente en infligir intencionadamente a una persona dolores o sufrimientos graves, ya sean físicos o mentales, con el fin de obtener de ella, o de un tercero, información o una confesión, de castigarla por un acto que haya cometido, o se sospeche que ha cometido.

Secuestro: Delito consistente en privar una persona de su libertad individual con el propósito de obtener un rescate, el cumplimiento de determinada condición, o para que la autoridad pública realice o dejare de realizar un determinado acto.

Privación de Libertad: Delito consistente en privar a otro de su libertad individual.

Desaparición Forzada: Delito consistente en la detención legal o ilegal de una persona sin dar razones sobre su paradero.

Detención por Particular: Delito consistente en detener a una persona sorprendida en flagrancia sin dar cuenta con ella a la autoridad competente inmediatamente después de la captura.

Limitación Ilegal a la Libertad de Circulación: Delito consistente en impedir a otro, mediante violencia, intimidación o amenaza sobre las personas o los bienes, circular libremente, ingresar, permanecer o salir de cualquier lugar del territorio de la república, o a obligar a otro a abandonar su lugar de domicilio, residencia, trabajo, estudios o de realización de cualquier actividad lícita.

Violación: Delito consistente en tener, mediante violencia, acceso carnal por vía vaginal o anal con otra persona.

Agresiones o Acoso Sexual: Delito consistente en realizar conducta sexual indeseada por quien la recibe, que implique frases, tocamiento, señas u otra conducta inequívoca de naturaleza o contenido sexual y que no constituya por sí sola un delito más grave. O realizar en otra persona cualquier agresión sexual que no sea constitutiva de violación.

Reclutamiento Agrupaciones Ilícitas: Delito consistente en reclutar, inducir mediante engaños u obligar mediante actos de violencia, intimidación o amenazas a otro (incluyendo menores de edad) para su ingreso o incorporación en las distintas formas de agrupaciones ilícitas.

Usurpación de Inmuebles: Delito consistente en despojar a otro de la posesión o tenencia legal de un inmueble o del ejercicio de un derecho real constituido sobre él, con fines de apoderamiento o de ilícito provecho, por medio de violencia, amenazas, engaño o abuso de confianza, sea que el despojo se produjere invadiendo el inmueble, permaneciendo en él o expulsando a los ocupantes.

Discriminación: Rechazo, despectivo, expreso o tácito, por acción u omisión, contra otro u otros debido a una característica natural o adquirida del ser humano (edad, sexo, raza, religión, opinión, cultura, idioma, apariencia física, clase social, etc.), sin que exista una justificación legal para discriminar a esa persona o grupo de personas (acción afirmativa, discriminación informal).

Hechos de Violencia o Inseguridad en la Comunidad: Hechos que no han sido sufridos de manera personal, pero que se tienen una alta incidencia en la comunidad de origen (homicidios, amenazas, extorsiones, enfrentamientos, u otros similares).

