Appendix 1: Sources and Methods for dataset on acid attacks

1. The Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal y Ciencias Forensis annual publication of crime data: *Forensis* available online at: <http://www.medicinalegal.gov.co/cifras-estadisticas/forensis>

This database includes all examinations conducted by the state for the purpose of filing criminal charges. Acid attacks are coded by gender, variously, under the terms: “ácido” and “agente químico”

1. National Health Institute’s database (*SIVIGILA*), available at www.ins.gov.co

This database presents information pertaining to the use of the health care system. Any individual who presents for medical attention is treated and registered. I searched for “ácido” and “agente químico”.

<https://www.ins.gov.co/Direcciones/Vigilancia/Paginas/SIVIGILA.aspx>

1. Archival research for news coverage of acid attacks in national daily *El Tiempo* -from 1996-2017, searching for “ácido” and “agente químico”
2. Archival research for news coverage of acid attacks in national weekly magazine *Semana* -from 1996-2017, searching for “ácido” and “agente químico”
3. Fundación Reconstruyendo Rostros – private database created by Gina Potes, survivor.

Note on strengths and weaknesses of data:

Statistical discrepancies between INMLCF and NHI led some to argue that acid attacks might affect men and women equally, although no experts ascribe to this interpretation of the data. INMLCF is a state institution that provides legal evidence for criminal cases. Victims not pursuing criminal complaints are not assessed by INMLCF, leading to dramatic underreporting by women who are less likely than men to seek criminal charges. INMLCF also counts those affected by pepper gas – overwhelmingly men sprayed by riot police – as victims of chemical agents. Finally, it also counts bystanders and good Samaritans who came to the victim’s aid as victims, though these injuries are usually limited in nature, often to their hands, and are rarely life threatening. While underreporting was pervasive until 2012, it was largely due to state failure to properly record the source of injury, not avoidance of medical care. Most victims in Colombia do seek out emergency health care, providing fairly robust data from medical records that has improved significantly in reliability particularly since 2010.

Note on interpretive and archival research:

Interpretive research on the campaign and the response to women’s organizing occurred during nineteen months of field research in 2006, 2007, 2011, and 2017. I gathered and analyzed all publications, videos, and press releases by the *Colombia is Passion* campaign. News coverage in two main news sources in the country, the daily newspaper *El Tiempo* and the weekly magazine *Semana.* Radio shows, television programming, social media and public commentary were also detailed in field notes and analyzed in addition to these two main print sources, in order to detail the cultural “schema” of the country at the time.