**Citizen Security in 2018**

**GUATEMALA**

- Most crimes on a downward trend in 2017 and 2018 except extortion and kidnapping.

**TOTAL EVENTS REPORTED TO POLICE**

For the third consecutive year extortion was on the rise (+41% in 2016, +11% in 2017 and 10% in 2018).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Disappeared</th>
<th>Injury</th>
<th>Kidnapping</th>
<th>Sexual Crime (Consummated and non-consummated rape)</th>
<th>Intrafamily violence</th>
<th>Extortion</th>
<th>Theft</th>
<th>Robbery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4,410</td>
<td>3,885</td>
<td>2,514</td>
<td>5,235</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>1,355</td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>4,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3,885</td>
<td>2,992</td>
<td>2,514</td>
<td>4,245</td>
<td>1,859</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>4,943</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The graph includes data on disappeared persons as it is a phenomenon that has a social impact.


**EVOLUTION OF CRIME INCIDENCE**

PNC data shows a downward trend between 2017 and 2018 in all cases except extortion.

**CRIME INCIDENCE BY SEX**

According to PNC data, extortion is the crime that most affects both men and women in 2018.

Disappearance, rape and intrafamily violence exhibit greater incidence in women than men.

HOMICIDE RATE
2018 Homicide rate is the lowest in the last decade.

Homicide rate in 2018 is half of what was recorded in 2008.

In 2010, the gap between the national homicide rate and the rate for Latin America was 17.8 points. In 2018, this shrank to 0.7 points drop from 2010 to 2018.

HOMICIDES INVOLVING WOMEN
Homicides involving women, as a percentage of the total, show a rising trend since 2012.

HOMICIDE BY SEX
Homicide Rate

- Men 36 point drop from 2010 to 2018.
- Women 3 point drop from 2010 to 2018.

RISK OF BECOMING THE VICTIM OF A HOMICIDE IN MEN IS MOSTLY IN THE 18 TO 30 AGE GROUP. WHEREAS, IN WOMEN, THE RISK IS CONSTANT THROUGHOUT THE ADULT LIFE CYCLE.

SEX OF VICTIMS
Men 85% Women 25%

8 in 10 homicides in 2018, were committed with a firearm.

In the case of women, the portion that used the sharp and blunt weapon is higher, and the strangulation is three times higher.

TYPE OF WEAPONS USED

- Men: Firearm 82%, Blunt Weapon 9%, Sharp Weapon 5%, Strangulation 3%
- Women: Firearm 68%, Blunt Weapon 13%, Sharp Weapon 7%, Strangulation 12%

MUNICIPALITIES WITH HIGHEST HOMICIDE RATES
Corridor between departments of Escuintla and Izabal.

44 out of every 100 homicides occurred in 13 of 340 municipalities.

In the departments of Guatemala, Escuintla and Peten, 54 out of every 100 homicides took place.

DISAPPEARANCES
The disappeared persons rate is 14.5 per 100 thousand inhabitants, a 45% reduction in 2018 compared to 2013.

The number of disappeared persons continues on a downward trend since 2013

The departments of Guatemala, Alta Verapaz and Chimaltenango account for 56 of every 100 disappearances.

DISAPPEARANCES BY SEX
Over half of reported disappearances involve women. This pattern remains unchanged since 2011.

DISAPPEARANCES BY SEX AND AGE
Approximately 1 in 1,000 women ages 15 to 17 was reported missing in 2018.

From 2010 to 2013, the percentage of disappeared persons age 18 and under, rose considerable.

DISAPPEARANCES BY AGE AND YEAR
From 2010 to 2013, the percentage of disappeared persons age 18 and under, rose considerable.

INJURIES
Since 2010, the injury rate has decreased by over 50%. The rate in 2018 is 24.5 per 100 thousand inhabitants.

The departments of Guatemala, Escuintla and Chiquimula account for 66 in 100 victims of injuries.

WEAPON-RELATED INJURIES
Injuries caused by firearms are most common among younger victims.
**61% of Crimes Were Against Property**

- Theft: 19%
- Robbery: 15%
- Extortions: 27%
- Homicide: 12%
- Injury: 13%
- Kidnapping: 0%
- Rape: 2%
- Intrafamily Violence: 4%
- Disappeared: 8%

**Trend in Crimes Against Property**

Extortion was the only crime against property that rose in 2018.

**Victims of Robbery & Theft by Sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extortions</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While robberies and thefts report a steady decline since 2012 (-36.5%), extortion has increased a total 55.4% since 2013.

**50.1 Extortions registered per 100 thou inhabitants**

- Guatemala, Quezaltenango, and Chimaltenango are where 59 in 100 extortions reported to the police are concentrated.

**Extortion Rate by Location**

Out of 11 municipalities with the highest extortion rates, 7 are municipal seats.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Number of extortion</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quetzaltenango</td>
<td>Quetzaltenango</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>215.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>1,885</td>
<td>189.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retalhuleu</td>
<td>Retalhuleu</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>167.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huehuetenango</td>
<td>Huehuetenango</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>160.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jutiapa</td>
<td>El Progreso</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>159.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>Santa Rosa de Lima</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>154.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suchitepéquez</td>
<td>Mazatenango</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>145.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quetzaltenango</td>
<td>Salcajá</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>139.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baja Verapaz</td>
<td>Salamá</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>139.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimaltenango</td>
<td>El Tejar</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>136.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimaltenango</td>
<td>Chimaltenango</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>132.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Persons Reporting or Victims of Extortion by Sex**

- Men: 65%
- Women: 35%

Approximately 5 in 10 people who reported were between the ages of 21 and 45.

**Source:** 2018 National Civil Police | Data Prepared by InfoSegura UNDP

**Source:** 2010-2017 National Statistics Institute. 2018 with National Civil Police data Prepared by InfoSegura UNDP.