Citizen Security in 2018

Honduras

Characterization of the violence and insecurity in Honduras

**TOTAL IMPACT**

Honduras presents a decline in criminal activity between 2014 (21%) and 2018 (13%).

Men reported a slightly higher percentage of victimization (13.4%) in comparison to women (12.1%) during 2018.

**INDICATORS**

There was a 3.4% contraction in the number of homicides registered in 2018 compared to 2017.

Indicators showing a downward trend in 2018 were homicide, sexual crimes, child abuse and kidnapping.

**HOMICIDE RATE**

The homicide rate has shown a sustained downward trend in the last five years.

The homicide rate in Honduras dropped 46.5% in 2018 compared to 2013.

The homicide rate in Latin America declined 77% in 2018 compared to 2013.

**MAIN PROBLEM IN THE COUNTRY**

43 in 100 Hondurans consider citizen security is the main problem in the country.

In this sense, citizen security remains one of the main problems of the country.

However, in terms of Hondurans’ perception of the problem, its importance has declined in the last five years.

**TOTAL IMPACT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Citizen Security</th>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td></td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This represents a 38% downturn in the percentage of victimization.

**INDICATORS**

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**HOMICIDE RATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Homicide rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>77.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>69.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>59.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>43.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>41.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compared to 2013, homicides involving women have declined more slowly than in men in recent years.

HOMICIDES AND SEX

HOMICIDE, AGE AND SEX

Young men are the main victims of homicide. The rate for this group is three times the national figure.

Starting at age 30, homicide rate in women decreases less with age as compared to men.

HOMICIDE AND PLACE

The percentage of homicides in private areas has risen since 2013.

HOMICIDE, PLACE AND SEX

Homicide of women in private areas has risen more compared with 2013.
HOMICIDE AND DAYS
Saturday night is the time-period with the highest number of homicides. Moreover, the least number is on Wednesday before daybreak.

Half of the departments saw the number of homicides decline between 2017 and 2018. Departments with the greatest number of homicides (Francisco Morazan and Cortes) saw reductions.

MAP
In 2018, nationwide, 41 municipalities registered no homicides. 10 municipalities made up almost half of all homicides nationwide.

Source: Working Group on Violent Deaths: Nation Police, Public Prosecutor/Forensic Medicine Administration; National Registry of Persons Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatory National Statistics Institute, IUDPAS/UNAH; Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Sub-Secretary for Inter-Institutional Affairs

ACCIDENTS, TYPE, AGE AND SEX
Most elderly traffic fatality victims were pedestrians.

Most young men (ages 18 to 29) were driving, while most young women were passengers.

ACCIDENTS AND AGE
The elderly are at greater risk of becoming victims in traffic accidents.

Most elderly traffic fatality victims were pedestrians.

SUICIDE
1,935 persons committed suicide between 2013 and 2018.

The suicide rate per 100 thou people in Honduras remains below the worldwide rate of 10.6 (WHO, 2016).

100 thou people distributed by sex as follows: men 8.2, women 2.3, both below worldwide rates of 13.6 for men and 7.7 for women (WHO, 2016).

Hay pocas diferencias en la tasa de suicidios de hombres jóvenes, adultos y adultos mayores. En el caso de las mujeres, las jóvenes presentan una tasa mucho mayor al de resto de grupos.

Source: Working Group on Violent Deaths: Nation Police, Public Prosecutor/Forensic Medicine Administration; National Registry of Persons Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatory National Statistics Institute, IUDPAS/UNAH; Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Sub-Secretary for Inter-Institutional Affairs
INJURY
The main victims of injuries are young men ages 18 to 29. The injury rate in that group is three times the national rate.

SEXUAL CRIME
Over half of sexual crime victims were women under the age of 20.

INTRAfAMILY VIOLENCE
Half of intrafamily violence victims were women ages 20 to 44.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
Half of domestic violence victims were women ages 30 to 34.

CHILD ABUSE
The greatest number of child abuse victims were ages 0 to 4. In the case of girls, the largest number were ages 10 to 14.

PROPERTY CRIME
Crime reports of extortion showed a striking downward trend between 2013 and 2015 (-61%), but, since 2015 the number of reports has duplicated.

RETURN MIGRATION
Violence is considered to be one of the most important drivers of migration.

Source: Office of Public Prosecutor, Directorate of Strategic Planning and Quality Management (DIEPEGEC) for indicators on robbery and theft. National Anti-Gang Force for indicators on extortion. National Police/SEPOL (NP) for indicator on those arrested for extortion, and the Honduras Consular and Migratory Observatory (CONMIGHO).

This year there was a rise in the number of returnees in the country (+56.8%) compared to 2017.

Furthermore, 9,473 children who returned to the country were unaccompanied minors.

8 IN 10 sexual crime victims were women
8 IN 10 victims of intrafamily violence were women
9 IN 10 cases of injury involved men
9 in 10 victims of domestic violence were women
7 in 10 property crimes reported are robbery.

The percentage of injured people in rural areas is on the rise since 2014

Half of child abuse victims were girls
Half of domestic violence victims were women
Half of child abuse victims were girls
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