



GOBIERNO de
GUATEMALA

MINISTERIO DE
GOBERNACIÓN



infoSEGURA



Citizen Security Analysis for 2020

GUATEMALA



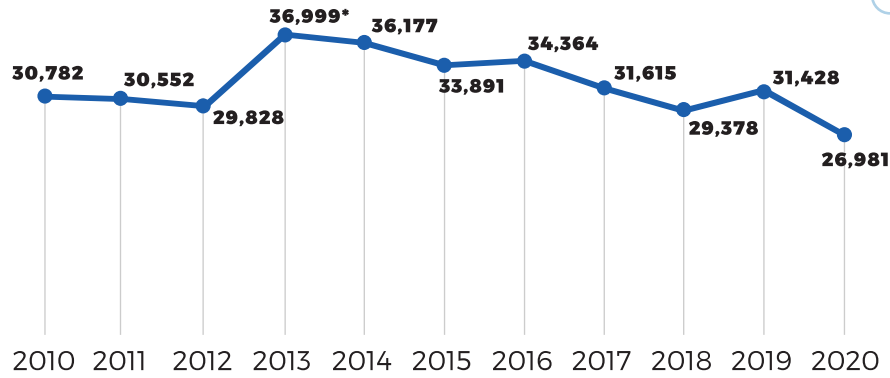
Crime incidence as registered by the National Civil Police

- Overall crime incidence
- Homicide
- Injuries
- Disappearances*
- Intrafamily violence
- Property crime*

Note: ***Disappearance** is not an offense, and is therefore not added into the crime incidence figure; however, it is included because it is a social issue. ***Property crime**, Extortion, robbery and theft

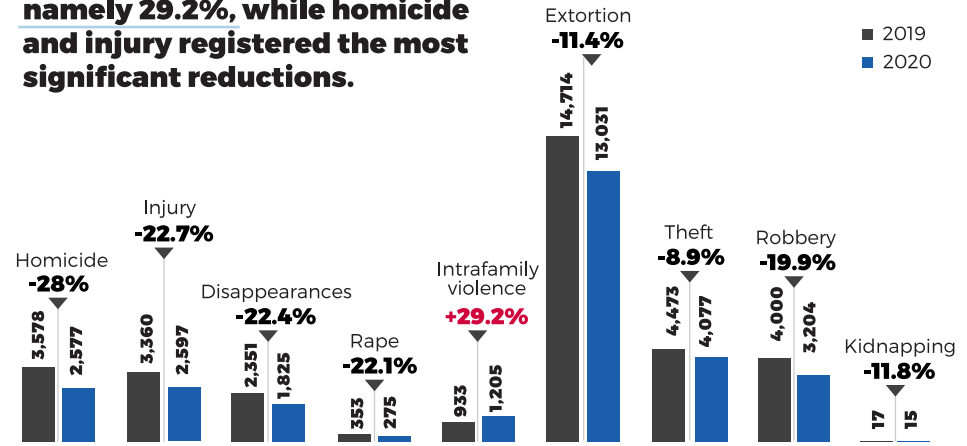
Overall crime incidence

Overall crime incidence registered a 14.1% decline, the greatest drop in the last ten years.



*Start of registry of extortion and intrafamily violence
Source: National Civil Police of Guatemala (PNC), data for 2010-2019 officialised by National Statistics Institute (INE). 2020 data provided by PNC. INE validation pending.

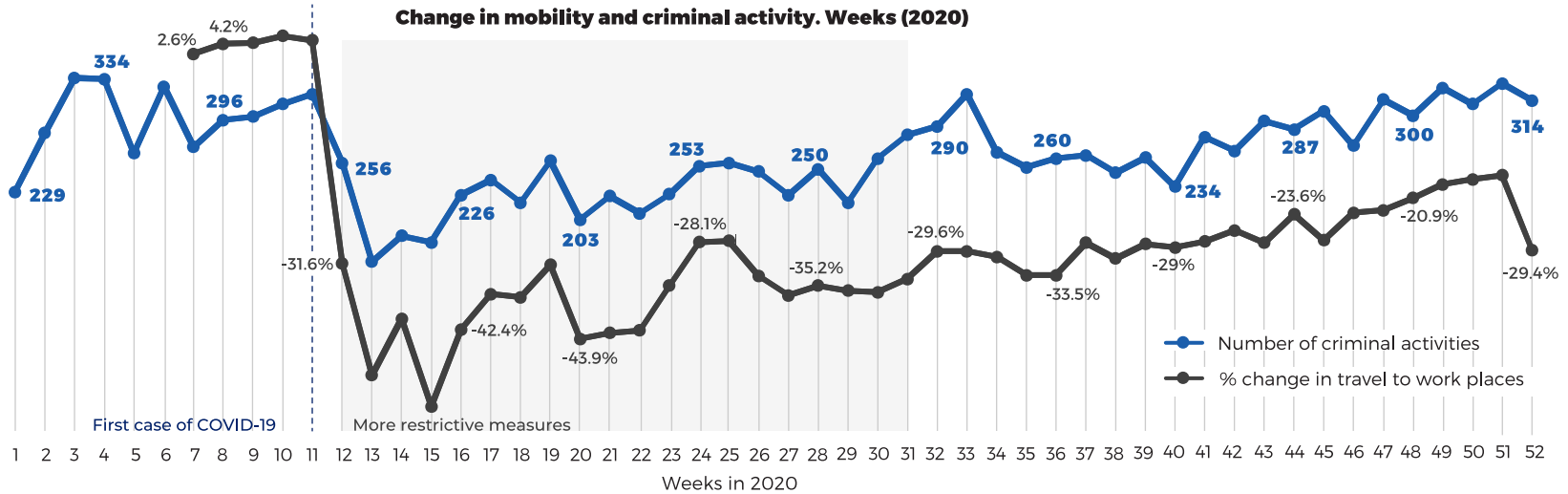
At the end of 2020, only incidents of intrafamily violence exhibited a rise as compared to 2019, namely 29.2%, while homicide and injury registered the most significant reductions.



Source: National Civil Police of Guatemala (PNC), data for 2010-2019 officialised by National Statistics Institute (INE). 2020 data provided by PNC. INE validation pending. This figure includes data on disappearances as a social issue, but as it is not an offense, it is therefore not added into the crime incidence total.

The reduction in crime incidence was mainly in response to the curtailed mobility given COVID-19 related prevention and lockdown measures.

Source: InfoSegura with National Civil Police. INE validation pending. Google Mobility



A result of curtailed mobility, a shift in the times crimes place was observed, attributable to the measures enforced by the government, such as curfews.

During 2020, incidents of rape and intrafamily violence increased between 18:00 and 23:59, time period families were under lockdown at home.

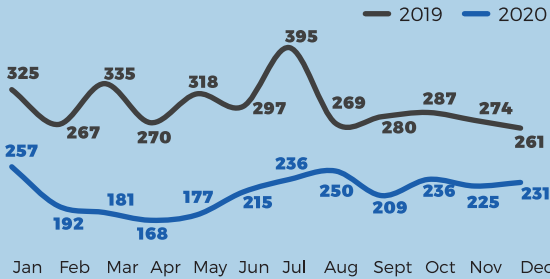
Crime Category	2019					2020				
	00: a 05:59	06:00 a 11:59	12:00 a 17:59	18:00 a 23:59	Unknown	00: a 05:59	06:00 a 11:59	12:00 a 17:59	18:00 a 23:59	Unknown
Homicide	10.5%	22.3%	27.9%	39.4%	0%	10%	26.7%	31.5%	31.3%	0.5%
Injury	16.8%	12.1%	22.5%	48.6%	0%	15.2%	14.7%	27.8%	42%	0.3%
Disappearance	10.2%	27.5%	35.8%	25.9%	0.7%	8.3%	30%	38.4%	23.1%	0.3%
Theft	10.6%	30.1%	27.3%	31.5%	0.5%	8.2%	35.6%	30.5%	24.7%	1%
Robbery	14.4%	22.6%	27.2%	35.3%	0.6%	12.8%	30.6%	32.7%	23.4%	0.5%
Rape and intrafamily violence	18.1%	11.3%	26.3%	44.3%	0.1%	14.8%	12.1%	24.7%	48.3%	0.2%

Source: National Civil Police of Guatemala (PNC), data for 2010-2019 officialised by National Statistics Institute (INE). 2020 data provided by PNC. INE validation pending.

Homicide 2020

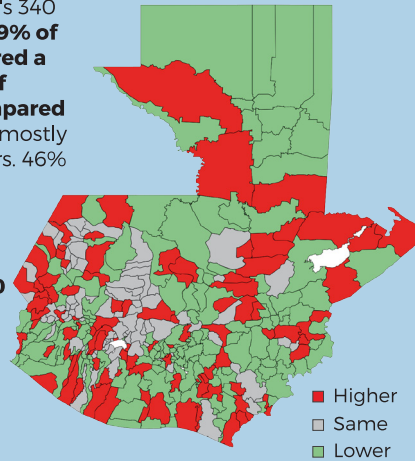
In 2020, there were fewer homicides registered every month as compared to 2019.

Between the months January and February, the fall is attributed to the security measures implemented by the government, however, from March to July (63% of the total decrease), it is attributed to the prevention and containment measures due to the pandemic.



Source: National Civil Police of Guatemala (PNC), data for 2010-2019 officialised by National Statistics Institute (INE). 2020 data provided by PNC, INE validation pending. Starting 17 January to 16 March 2020, 6 Stages of Prevention were implemented in 13 high-crime municipalities.

Out of the country's 340 municipalities, **27.9% of them (95) registered a greater number of homicides as compared to 2019**, these are mostly rural (Rural: 61%, vs. 46% national).

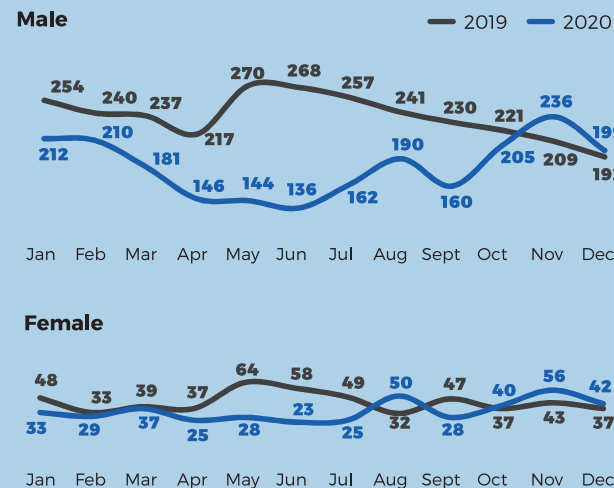


80% of the reduction in homicides in 2020 took place in 18 municipalities, 10 of them in the department of Guatemala.

Source: National Civil Police of Guatemala (PNC), data for 2010-2019 officialised by National Statistics Institute (INE). 2020 data provided by PNC, INE validation pending.

Injuries 2020

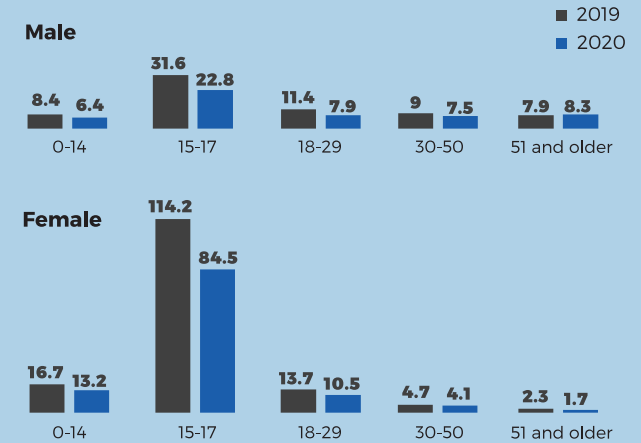
During 2020, injuries to women declined less than in men, with the greatest number of injuries of women in August, October, November and December as compared to 2019.



Source: National Civil Police of Guatemala (PNC), data for 2010-2019 officialised by National Statistics Institute (INE). 2020 data provided by PNC, INE validation pending.

Disappearances in 2020

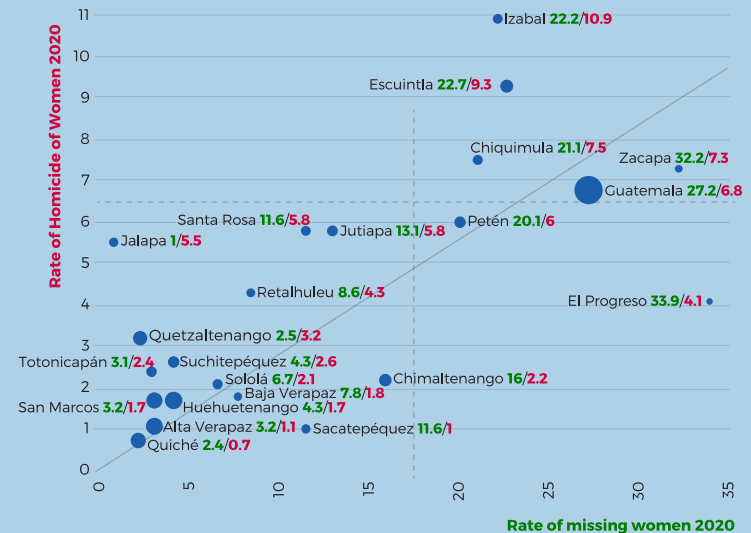
Young women are still most reported missing, **approximately 8 in 10,000 women ages 15 to 17**. As the age range increases, there is a change in persons reported missing, with a higher rate in males over the age of 30 as compared to females.



Source: National Civil Police of Guatemala (PNC), data for 2010-2019 officialised by National Statistics Institute (INE). 2020 data provided by PNC, INE validation pending.

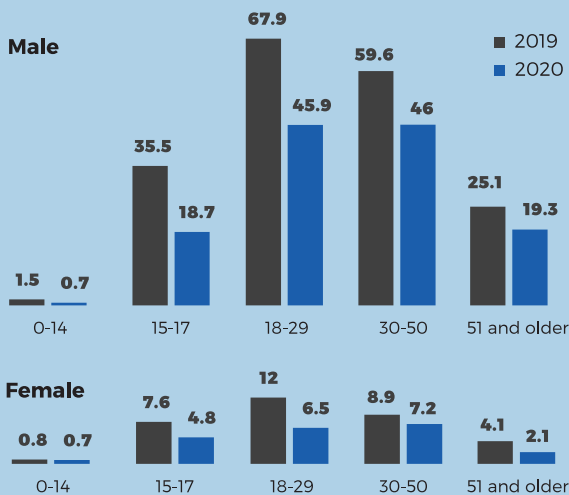
A direct relationship was noted between the homicide rate in females and the rate of missing women.

The departments with high female homicide rates, also exhibit high rates in reported missing women.



Source: National Civil Police of Guatemala (PNC), data for 2010-2019 officialised by National Statistics Institute (INE). 2020 data provided by PNC, INE validation pending. Projections made with 2018 CENSUS data.

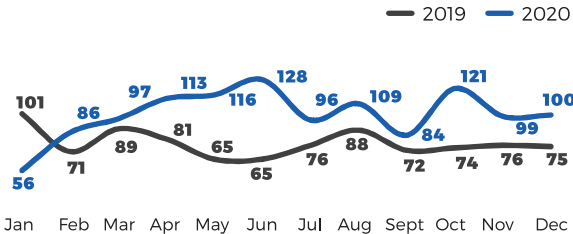
Despite the noticeable reduction in homicide overall, **during 2020, equivalencies appeared between victims of different age groups**, with a similar rate showing up for young people ages 18 to 29, and adults ages 30 to 50.



Source: National Civil Police of Guatemala (PNC), data for 2010-2019 officialised by National Statistics Institute (INE). 2020 data provided by PNC, INE validation pending.

Intrafamily violence in 2020

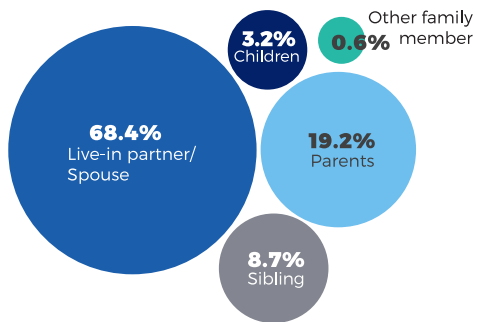
Coexistence at home over prolonged periods due to pandemic related prevention and lockdown measures, was affected by intrafamily violence.



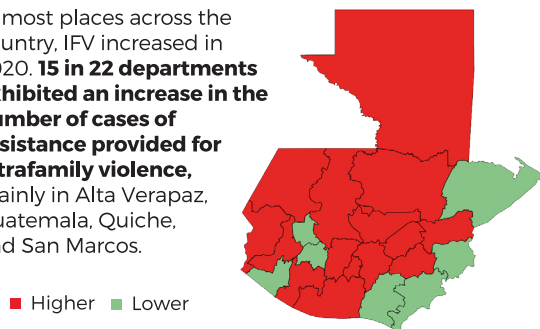
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec
Source: National Civil Police of Guatemala (PNC), Statistics Section (2010-2019).

68.4% of police hotline calls by women were for IFV, the perpetrator was the spouse or live-in partner, the vast majority for physical violence (92%).

Aggressor in cases of intrafamily violence against women



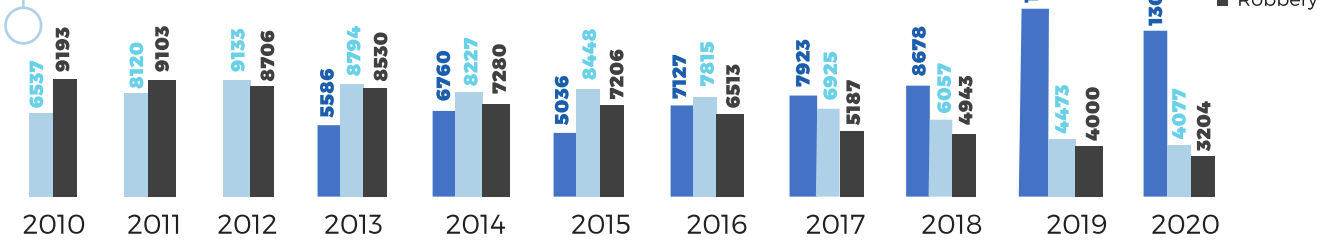
In most places across the country, IFV increased in 2020. **15 in 22 departments exhibited an increase in the number of cases of assistance provided for intrafamily violence,** mainly in Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, Quiche, and San Marcos.



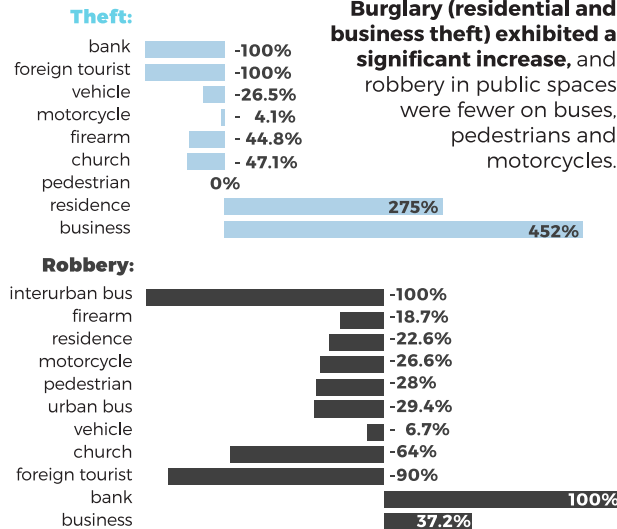
Source: National Civil Police of Guatemala (PNC) - Statistics Section (2010-2019).

Property crime 2020

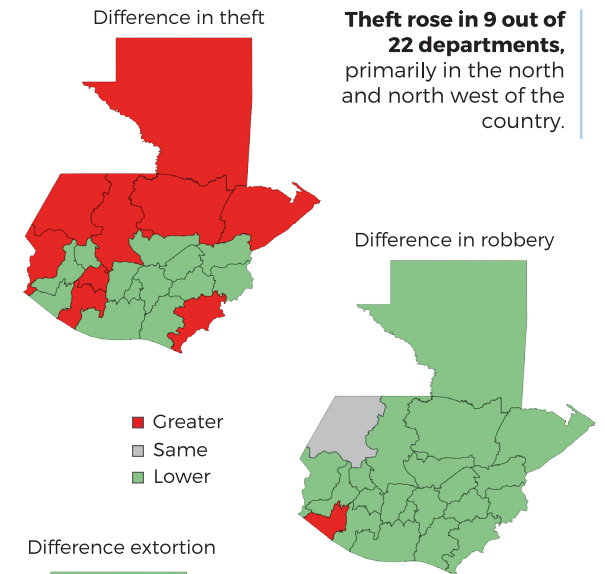
In 2020, all property crime exhibited a decline, primarily due to the COVID-19 related prevention and lockdown measures. However, extortion has not exhibited as significant a reduction as compared to robbery and theft, which have had a sustained reduction since 2015.



Source: National Civil Police of Guatemala (PNC), data for 2010-2019 officialised by National Statistics Institute (INE), 2020 data provided by PNC, INE validation pending.



Burglary (residential and business theft) exhibited a significant increase, and robbery in public spaces were fewer on buses, pedestrians and motorcycles.



Theft rose in 9 out of 22 departments, primarily in the north and north west of the country.

The departments of Quiche, Alta Verapaz and Sacatepequez were the only one to exhibit a rise in the number of cases of extortion.

During the first two months of 2020, extortion registered a rise as compared to the previous year (+57.8%), however, with the COVID-19 related containment and prevention measures, all affected sectors show a decline except extortion to heavy transport.



Source: National Civil Police of Guatemala (PNC), data for 2010-2019 officialised by National Statistics Institute (INE), 2020 data provided by PNC, INE validation pending.

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