



infoSEGURA



Analysis of Citizen Security in 2021

GUATEMALA



Crime incidence as registered by the National Civil Police

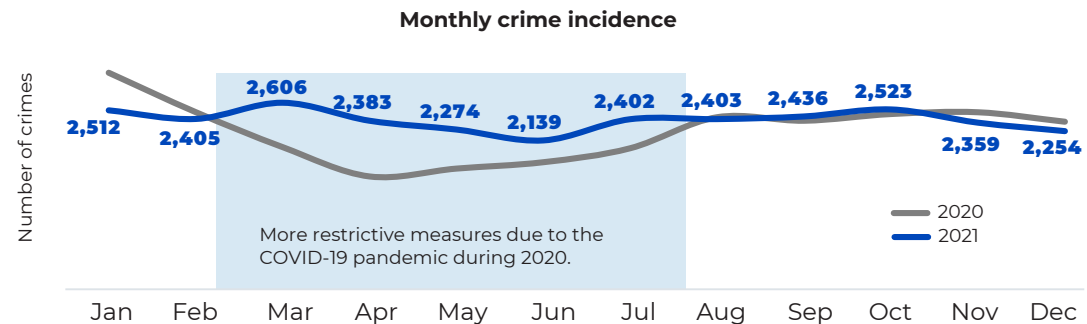
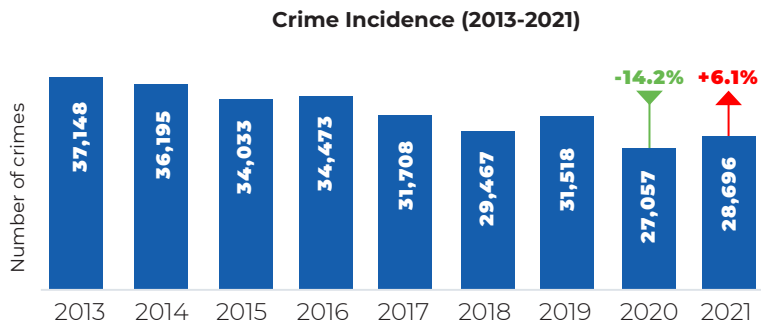
- Overall crime incidence
- Homicide
- Disappearances*
- Injuries
- Property crime*

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

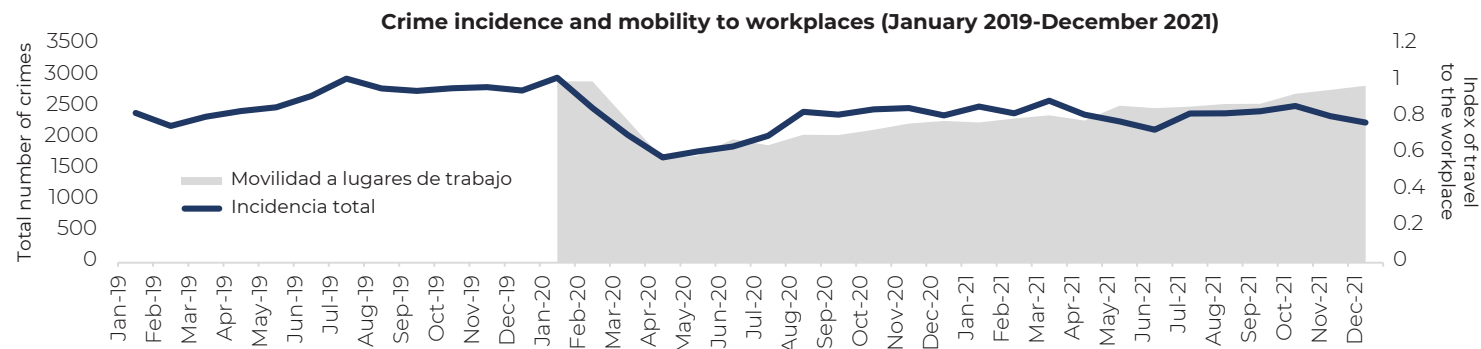
In 2021, overall crime incidence registered a 6.1% increase compared to 2020; however, it has yet to reach pre-pandemic levels.

With the exception of January, August, November and December, all months in 2021 showed an increase compared to 2020.



Crime Incidence: Homicides, injury, extortion, robbery, theft, sexual crime and intrafamily violence; missing persons not included.
Source: 2013-2020 INE with data provided by National Civil Police. 2021. National Civil Police in process of validation by INE.

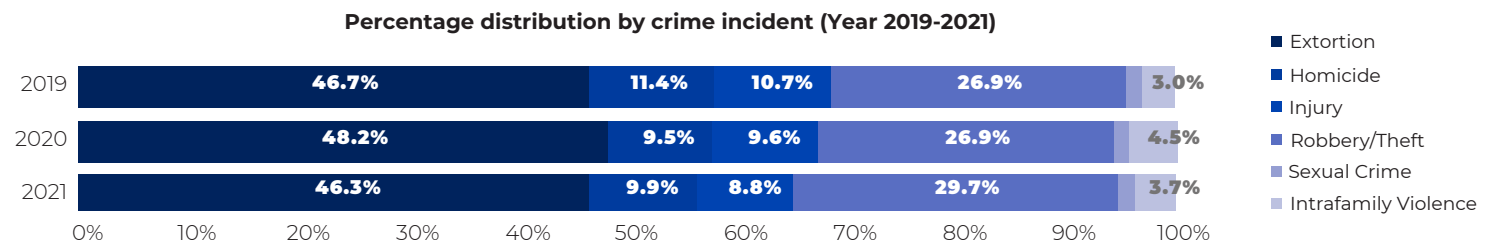
There was a strong relationship directly proportional to the change in the mobility of persons exhibited in criminal acts such as robberies/theft and reports of missing persons. On the other hand, incidents of domestic violence showed an inverse behavior (the lower the mobility, the higher the number of events).



Correlation (Jan-2019 to Dec-2021)	Overall Incidence Rate	Homicides	Injuries	Robbery and Theft	Extortion	Intrafamily Violence	Disappearances	Sexual crime
Mobility to the workplace	0.66	0.48	0.44	0.87	0.42	0.60	0.81	0.42

Source: 2013-2020 INE with data provided by National Civil Police, 2021. National Civil Police in process of validation by INE. Mobility: Google mobility toward the workplace.

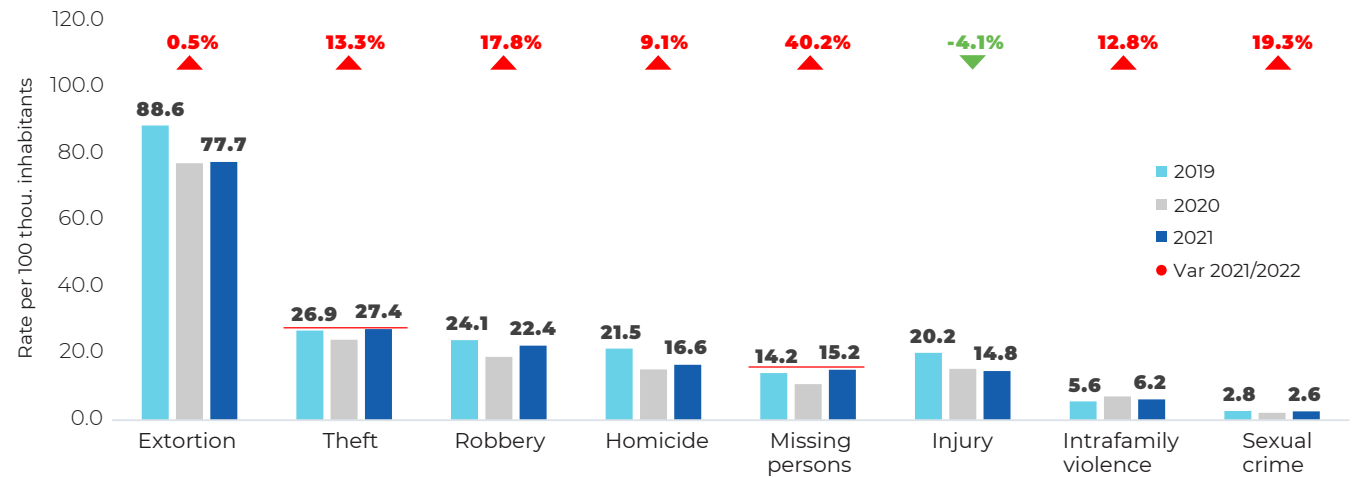
Extortion has been the most preponderant criminal activity in recent years; however, robbery and theft increased their proportion in the incidence of crime in 2021



Source: 2019-2020 INE with data provided by National Civil Police. 2021. National Civil Police in process of validation by INE.

Reports of missing persons in 2021 exceeded the levels recorded prior to the pandemic and were higher than in 2020. During 2021, all criminal acts other than number of injured persons, recorded an increase.

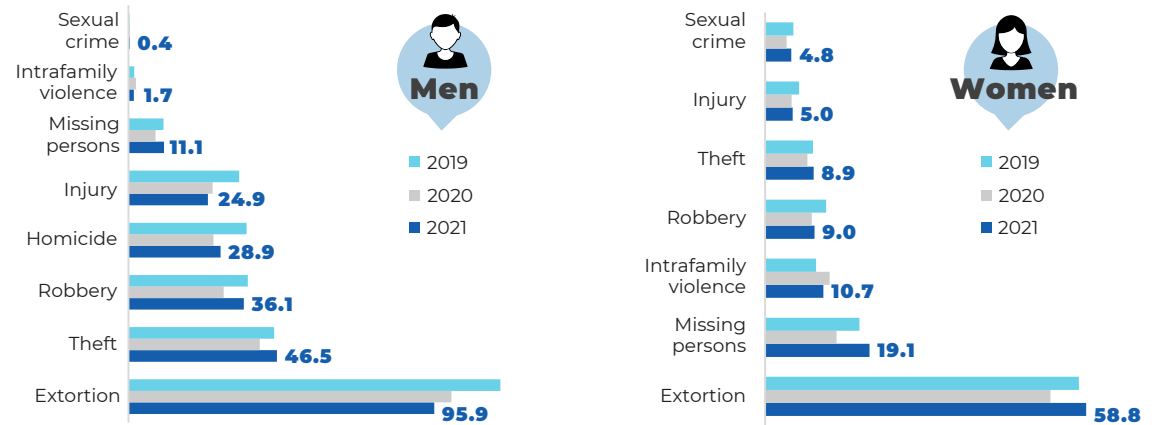
Compared to the 19.2% interannual growth rhythm of extortions between 2014 and 2019, extortions registered only a slight 0.5% increase in 2021. The number of victims of theft rose relative to 2020 figures, and surpassed levels recorded prior to the pandemic.



Source: 2019-2020 INE with data provided by National Civil Police. 2021. National Civil Police in process of validation by INE.

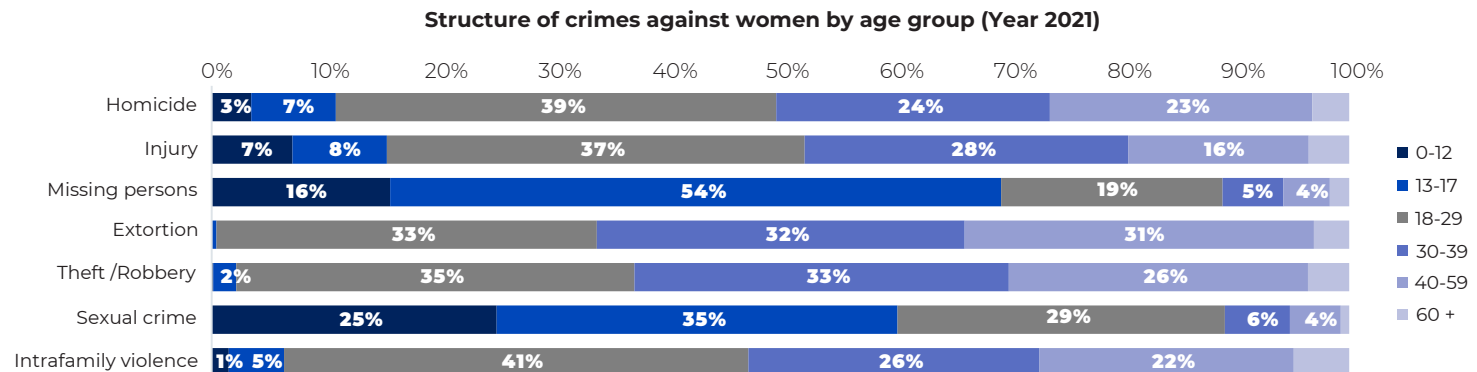
The number of reports of missing women rose as regards to the previous two years. Women were victims in greater proportion than men in acts of domestic violence and instances of persons reported missing. Conversely, men were most affected by crimes against life (homicide y injury).

Property crimes (extortion, robbery and theft) exhibited the highest incidence in both men and women; in the case of extortion of women, there was a significant increase as compared to 2020, and surpassed figures recorded in 2019.



Source: 2019-2020 INE with data provided by National Civil Police. 2021. National Civil Police in process of validation by INE.

Adolescent girls were the primary victims of sexual crimes and reports of missing persons during 2021. In homicides, injuries and cases of domestic violence, young women ages 18-29 were the primary victims.



Source: 2021 National Civil Police in process of validation by INE.

Homicides

Every life counts

2,844
victims
of homicide:



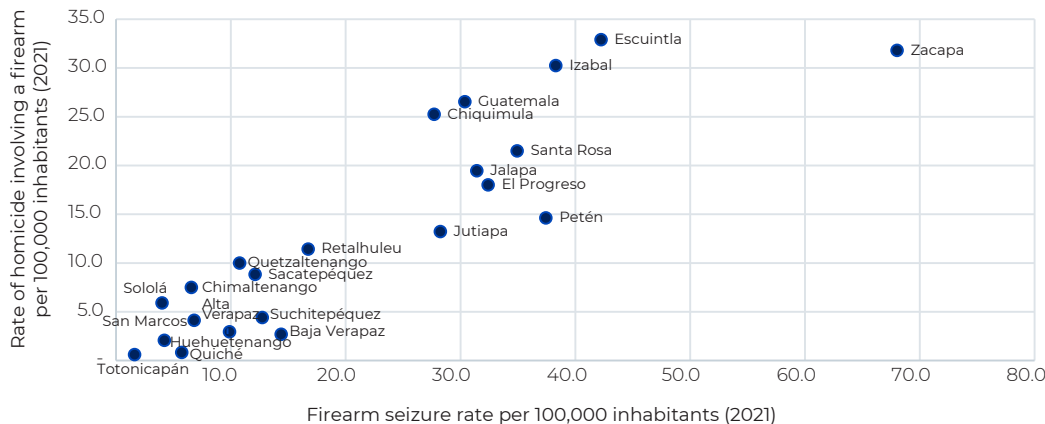
8 people are
killed every
day:



in 5 in 10 homicides of men and in 4 in 10
homicides of women, victims were **young**
people between 18 and 29 years of age.

During 2021, the departments that reported the most firearms seized, also recorded the highest rates of homicide

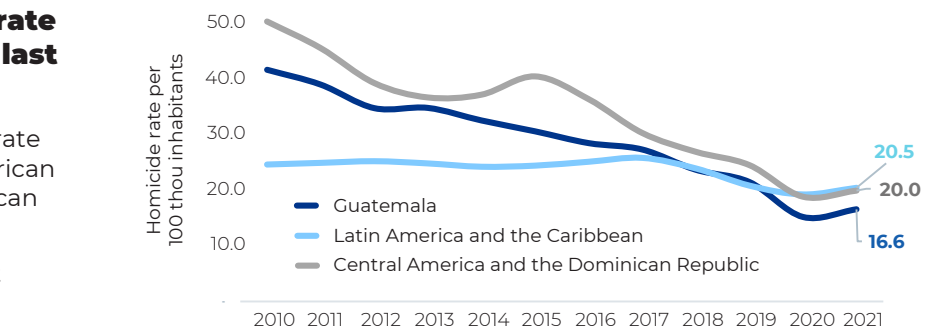
Rate of homicide by firearm per 100,000 inhabitants



Source: 2021 National Civil Police in process of validation by INE.

During 2021, a higher proportion of incidents typified as femicides compared to homicides of women

The enactment of the Law Against Femicide and Other Forms of Violence Against Women (2008) has led to the recognition of femicides as a legal category. However, investigating whether hate is the motive behind this type of crime remains a challenge in Guatemala, since only 38.9% of homicides were typified as femicide in 2021.



Source: 2010-2020 INE with data provided by National Civil Police. 2021. National Civil Police in process of validation by INE. □ Official data provided by 26 countries in the Latin America and the Caribbean region (2010-2021)

The rise in homicides is not uniform

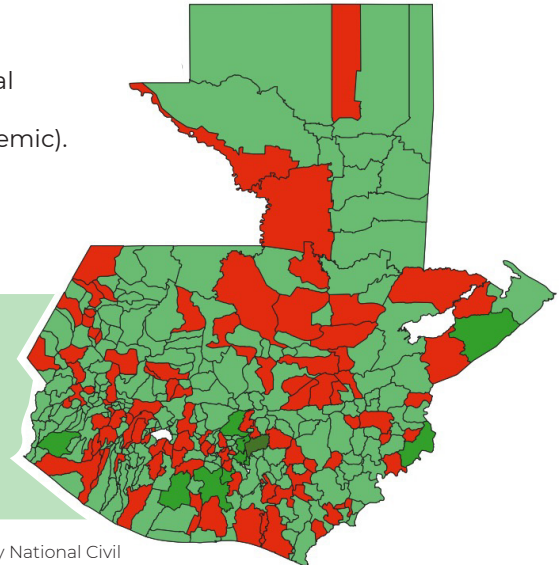
Some 29.4% of the country's municipalities, exhibited an increase higher than the total number of homicide victims registered in 2019 (pre-pandemic).

Difference homicides 2021-2019

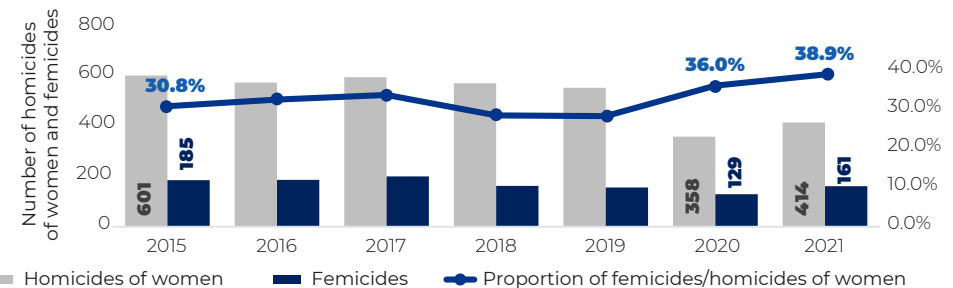
- 138 - -138
- 20 - 0
- 138 - -20
- 0 - 24

Territories with increase

- Coastal areas
- Border routes
- Rural (49.8% vs. national 46.1%)
- Average population density (123.8 inhabitants per 100 km²)



Source: 2019-2020 INE with data provided by National Civil Police. 2021. National Civil Police in process of INE validation.



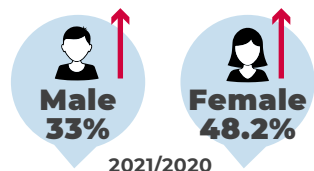
Source: Femicide The Public Ministry Integrated Case Management System (SICOMP), data generated on 25 February 2022, INE validation pending. Homicides: 2013-2020 INE with data provided by National Civil Police, 2021. National Civil Police in process of validation by INE.

Persons reported missing

2021. Rise in number of persons reported missing

5 women were reported missing daily in 2021.

6 de cada 10 disappeared people were women.



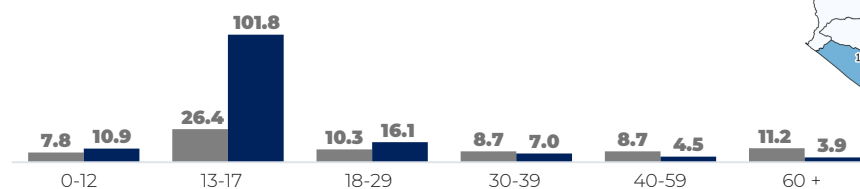
Source: 2020 INE with data provided by the National Civil Police, 2021 National Civil Police, validation by INE pending.

During 2021, at least 1 adolescent girl out of every 1,000 was reported missing to the National Civil Police.

Persons reported missing by age range and sex (Year 2021)

- Rate of missing men per 100,000 men
- Rate of disappeared women per 100,000 women

Source: 2021 National Civil Police in process of validation by INE.



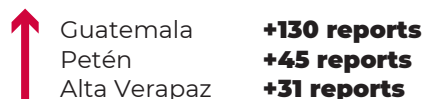
Rate of persons reported missing per 100,000 inhabitants (2021)

El Progreso, Zacapa and Petén register the highest rates of persons reported missing.

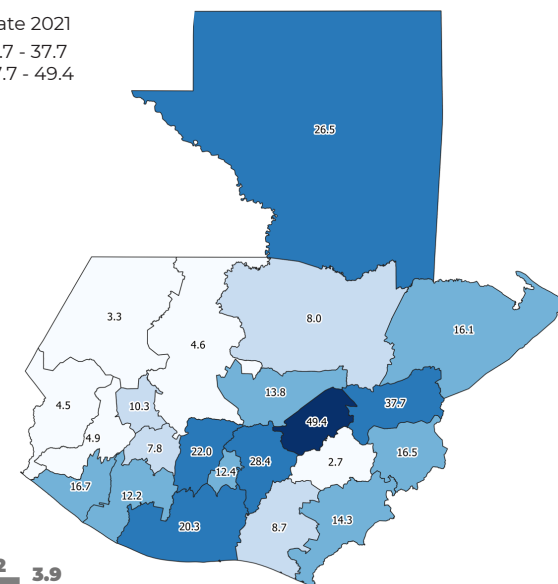
Missing persons rate 2021



Increase in the number of persons reported missing compared to 2020.



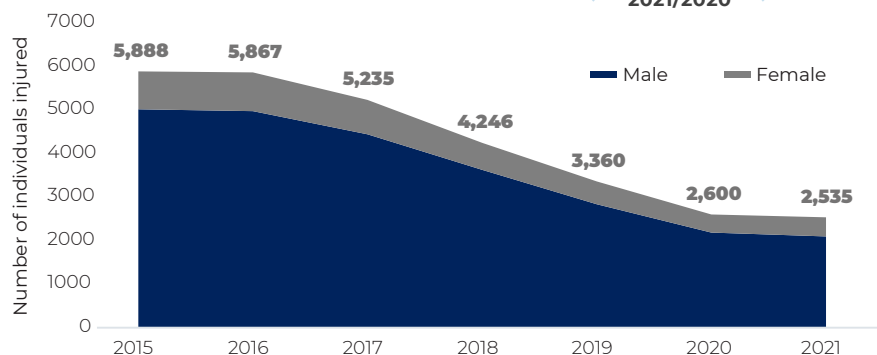
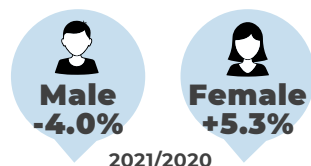
Source: 2019-2020 INE with data provided by National Civil Police. 2021. National Civil Police in process of validation by INE.



Injured persons

Compared to 2015, National Civil Police records show a 56.9% decrease in the number of injured persons.

During 2021, injuries in women increased by 5.3%, whereas in men they decreased.

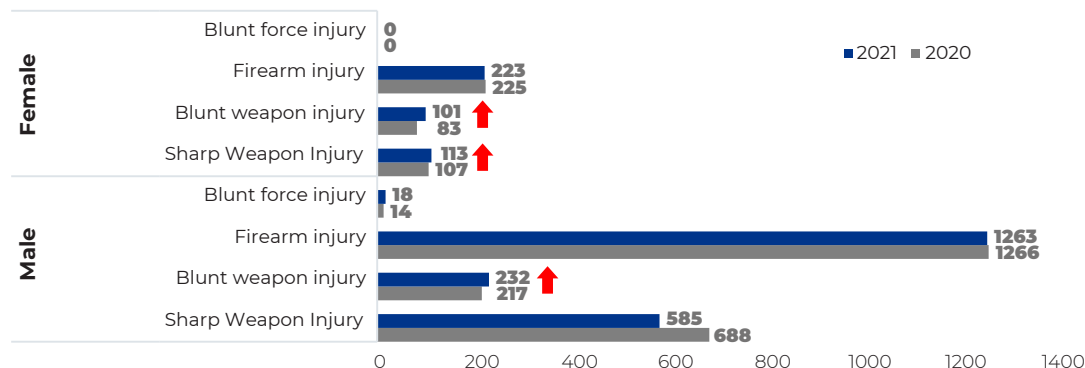


Source: 2015-2020 INE with data provided by National Civil Police, 2021. National Civil Police in process of validation by INE.

Injuries with blunt and sharp weapons in women were higher compared to 2020.

During 2021, both in men and women, injuries with firearms exhibited a decline.

Injuries by type of weapon/means (2020-2021)



Source: 2020 INE with data provided by the National Civil Police, 2021 National Civil Police, validation by INE pending.

More victims of robbery and theft

Número de robos y hurtos

Source: 2019-2020 INE with data provided by National Civil Police. 2021. National Civil Police in process of INE validation.