

# HONDURAS

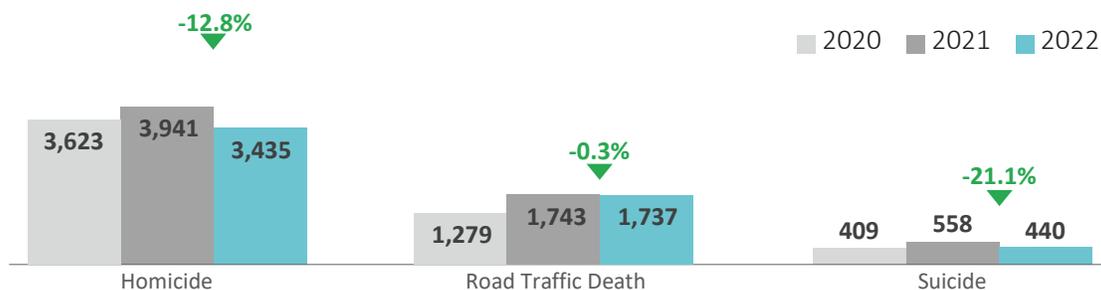
## ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF THE VIOLENCE AND CITIZEN SECURITY JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022

### HIGHLIGHTS

- 2022 closed with a general reduction in all crime with regard to 2021.
- Homicides decreased by 12.8% (506 fewer victims). This means 2022 had a homicide rate per 100,000 population of 35.8. That was the lowest in the last decade.
- The violent deaths of women registered a rate of six per 100,000 population, the lowest in the 2013–2022 period. Nonetheless, the reduction was lower than men, with women at 10% (33 fewer victims) and men 13% (470 fewer victims).
- Available information shows that 40% of homicides remain under investigation. This is a 17% rise in these cases.
- Homicides that are related to social conflict are down by 25.2% and those related to crime dropped 26.5%.
- Homicides of 18- to 30-year-olds decreased by 17.6% (278 fewer victims). However, this demographic segment is still the most affected by homicide (38% of the total).
- Firearms are still the primary weapon used in homicides in Honduras. Their use reached 77.3% of male deaths and 68.7% of female deaths.
- In 2022, 44 municipalities registered zero violent deaths by homicide.
- In 179 municipalities the number of homicides declined or were unchanged from 2021 to 2022.
- 104 municipalities show a rise in the number of homicides from 2021 to 2022.
- The reduction in homicides was registered primarily in urban areas with a 14.2% reduction (329 fewer victims).
- Deaths due to traffic accidents had the lowest decrease with 10 fewer victims (6% compared to 2021).
- In 59% of the cases of traffic-related deaths, these took place on Fridays through Sundays. Between 7:00 pm to 11:00 pm is when most (38%) of these deaths are registered.
- Suicides decreased by 21.5% with 120 fewer victims. Those most affected are men between 18 and 30 years of age.

### EVIDENCE

In 2022, all offences decreased with regard to 2021: The number of homicides and suicides exhibited the steepest reduction at 12.8% (506 fewer victims) and 21.5% (118 fewer victims) respectively. For their part, road traffic accident-fatalities experienced a slight 0.3% downturn (six fewer victims).

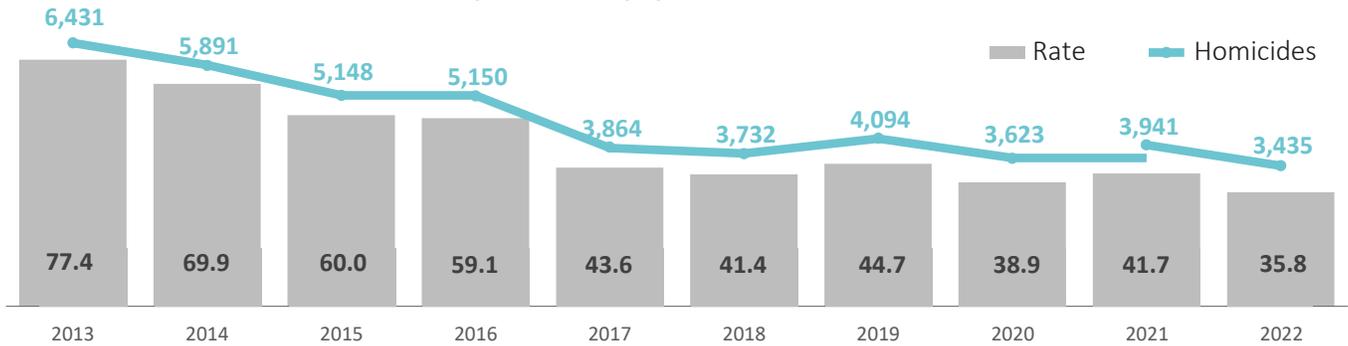


**Source:** Preliminary data provided by Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Public Ministry/Directorate of Forensic Medicine. National Registry of Persons. Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Subsecretary for Police Affairs.

## HOMICIDE

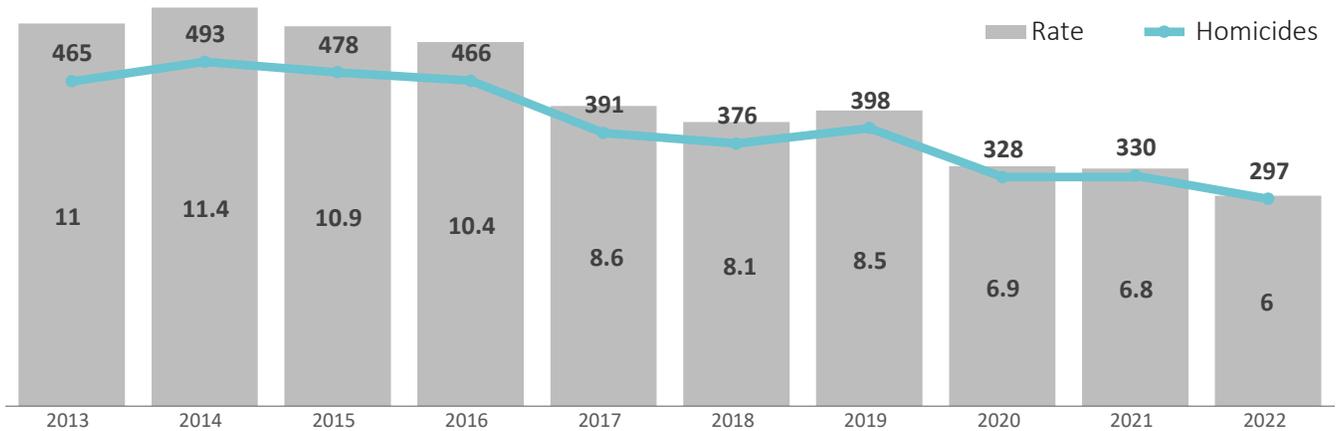
The provisional figures show that 2022 closed with the lowest rate of homicide per 100 thousand inhabitants in the period 2013-2022.

**Homicide rate per 100,000 population 2013-2022**



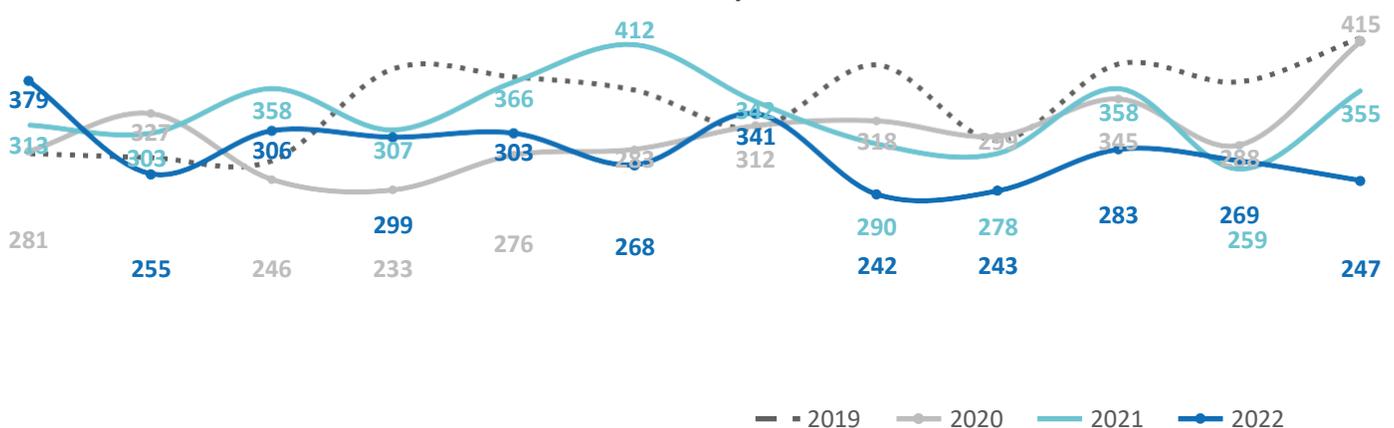
2022 closed with the lowest rate in violent deaths of women per 100,000 population during the period from 2013-2022.

**Female homicide rate per 100,000 population 2013 - 2022**



In January 2022, there was a greater number of homicides (379). On the other hand, August was the month with the least number of homicides (242). On average, 286 violent deaths were registered throughout 2022.

**Number of homicides by month 2019 - 2022**

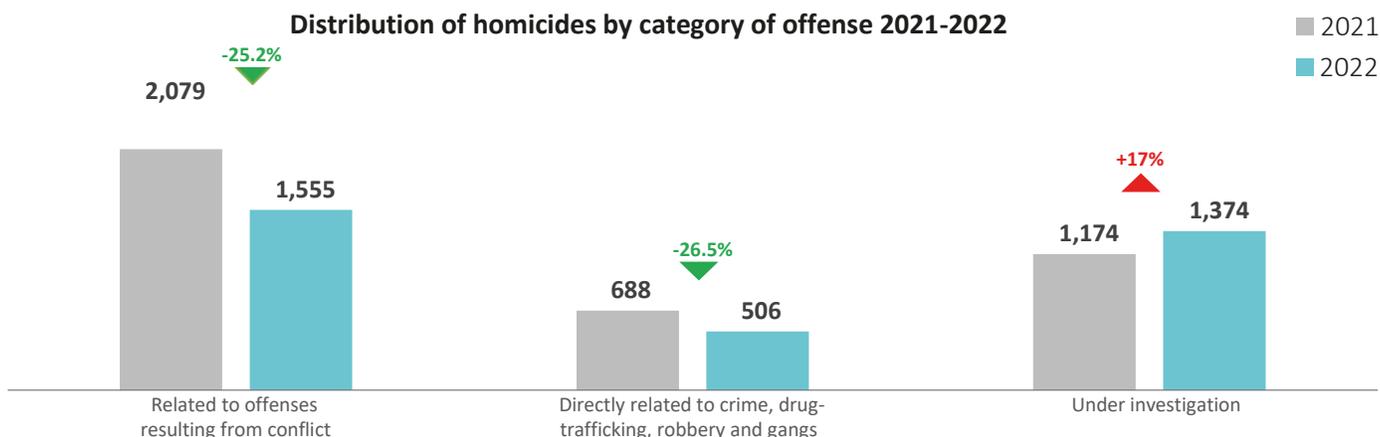


**Source:** Preliminary data provided by Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Public Ministry/Directorate of Forensic Medicine. National Registry of Persons. Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Subsecretary for Police Affairs.

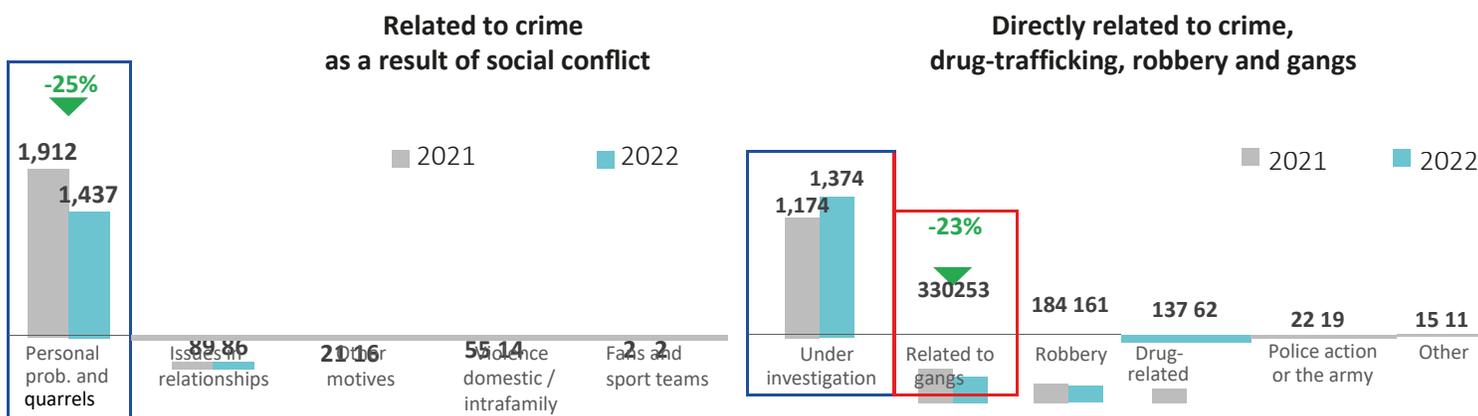
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Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

2022 closed with 1,374 cases under investigation. This is a 17% increase compared to 2021. The information to date shows that 45.3% were related to social conflict and other causes not attributable to organized crime. According to available information, incidences of social conflict decreased by 25.2% (524 fewer victims). Those due to crime fell 26.5% (182 fewer victims).

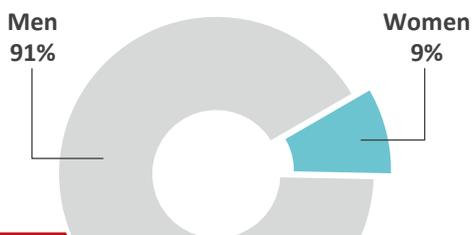


At the end of 2020, there was a high number of cases under investigation (1,374). Additionally, there was a notable 25% drop in homicides related to personal problems and quarrels (475 fewer victims). However, this is still high as compared to those related to robbery and gangs, which also exhibited a 23% drop.



In 2022, male homicides decreased by 13% (470 fewer victims). Violent deaths of women also decreased with a 10% drop (33 fewer victims), in comparison with 2021.

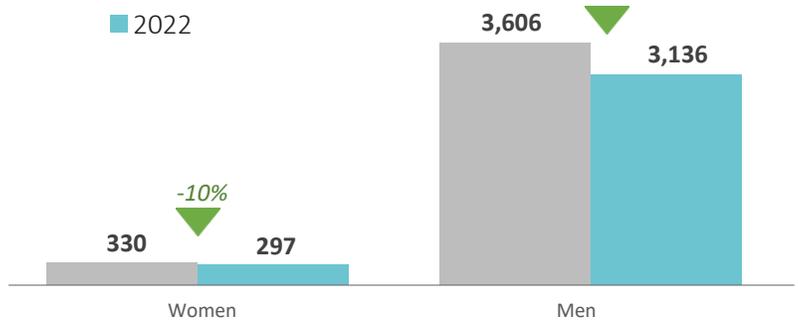
Percentage of homicides by victim sex 2022



Evolution of homicides by sex of victim 2021-2022



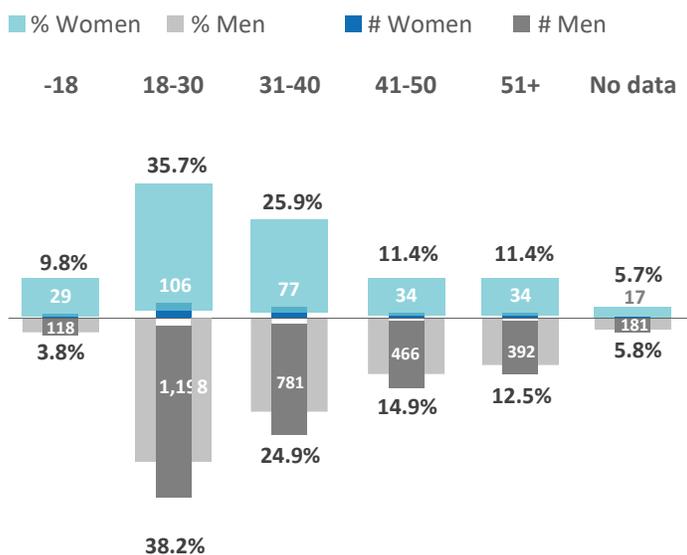
Source: Preliminary information from the Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Public Ministry/Directorate of Forensic Medicine. National Registry of Persons. Citizen Council of Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Subsecretary for...



Although the percentage of both male and female homicides under investigation is high (40%), the records that are available show that a higher proportion of homicides are related to motives involving offenses due to social conflict, such as personal problems, quarrels, domestic violence, intrafamily violence, sports teams and fans

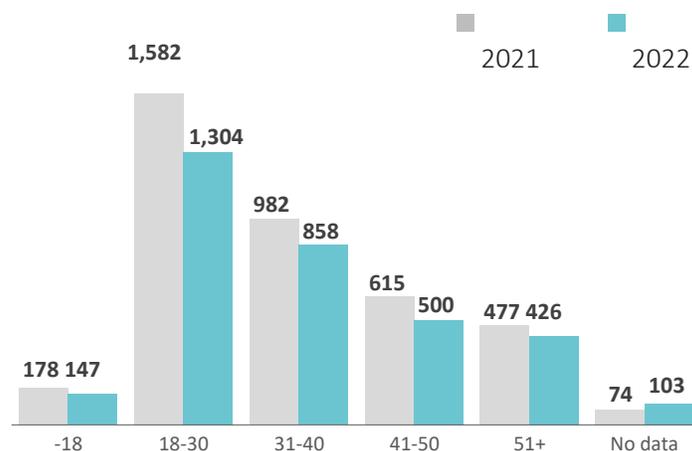


The proportion of homicide victims is higher among young people ages 18 to 30.



The number of homicide victims ages 18 to 30 decreased by 17.6% (278 fewer victims) with regard to 2021.

### Registered homicides by age group 2022



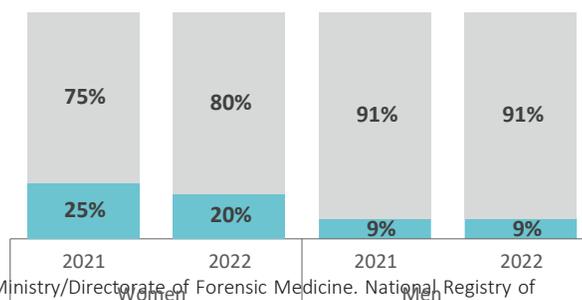
Violent deaths in public spaces fell by 12.4% (438 fewer victims) and those that took place in the private sphere dropped by 16.5% (68 fewer victims). Even with the reduction of homicides in both public and private spheres, data continues to show that there are more female victims of violent death in the private sphere.

### Evolution of homicides by location offense was committed 2021-2022

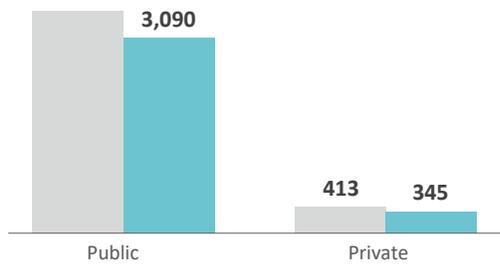
3,528      ■ 2021      ■ 2022

### Percentage of homicides by sex according to location the offense was committed

■ Private      ■ Public



Source: Preliminary data provided by Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Public Ministry/Directorate of Forensic Medicine, National Registry of Persons, Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories, National Statistics Institute, IUDPAS/UNAH, Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Subsecretary for Police Affairs.

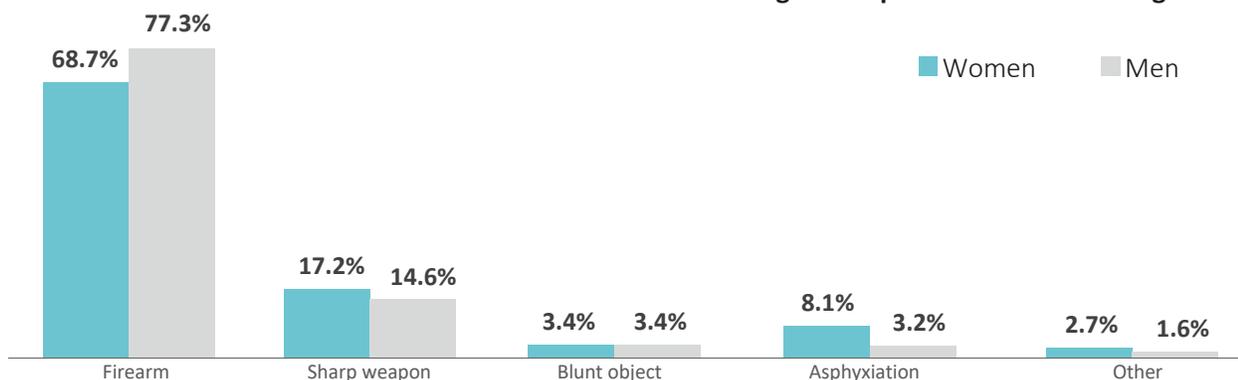


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**Source:** Preliminary data provided by Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Public Ministry/Directorate of Forensic Medicine. National Registry of Persons. Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Subsecretary for Police Affairs.

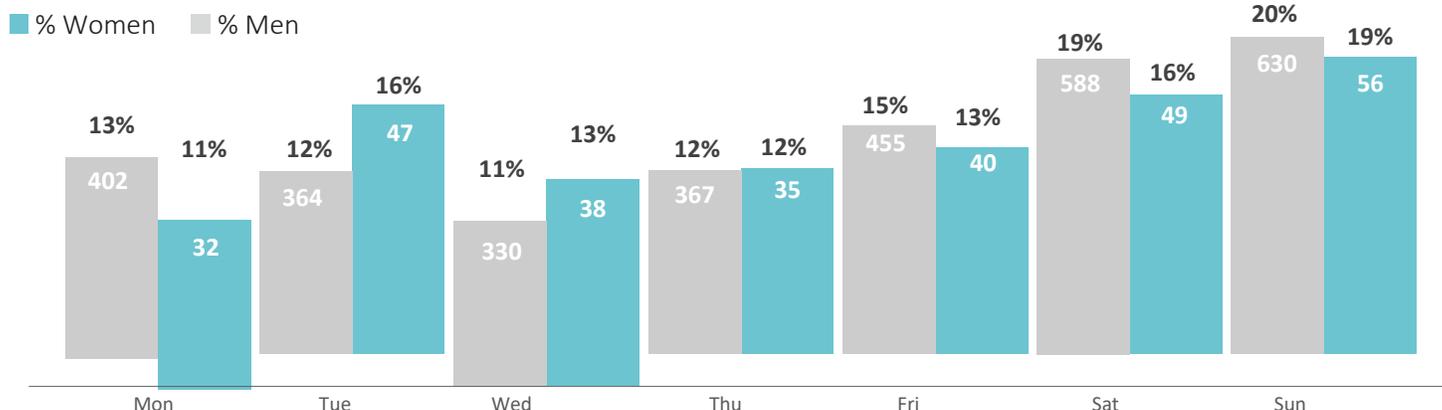
Firearms continue to be the weapon most used in violent death. They were used in 77% of all deaths (2,626 cases). For their part, women have the greatest likelihood of being put to death with a sharp weapon or by asphyxiation, which is 25% of the cases.

### Homicides of men and women according to weapon used in committing the offense



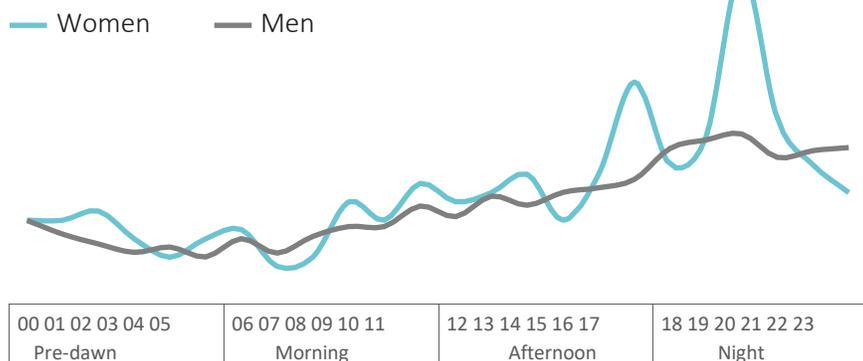
Homicides of men are concentrated during Saturdays and Sundays. On the other hand, those involving women occurred more frequently on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

### Percentage of homicides by sex of victim according to the day the offense took place



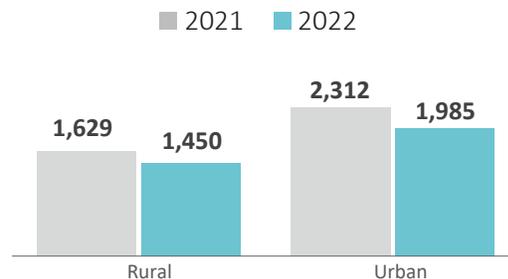
Homicides of women primarily took place at night, with greater incidence around 8 at night.

### Homicide by sex of victim according to the time of occurrence of the offense



In 2022, as compared to 2021, there was a greater decrease in homicides in the urban area, with 327 fewer victims (14.1% decrease). In the rural area there was an 11% reduction (179 fewer victims).

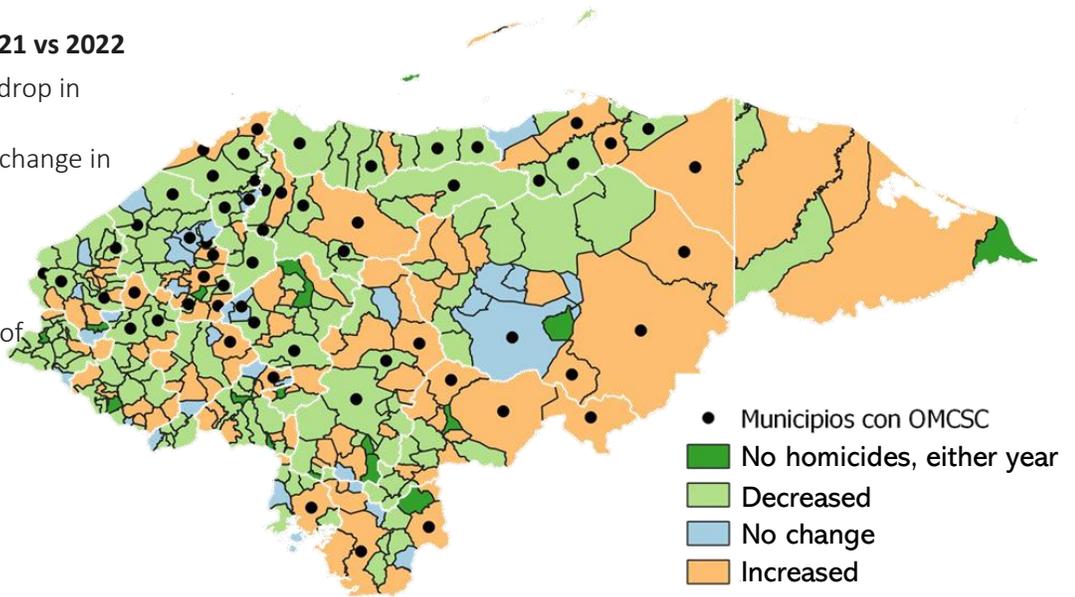
### Evolution of homicides by area



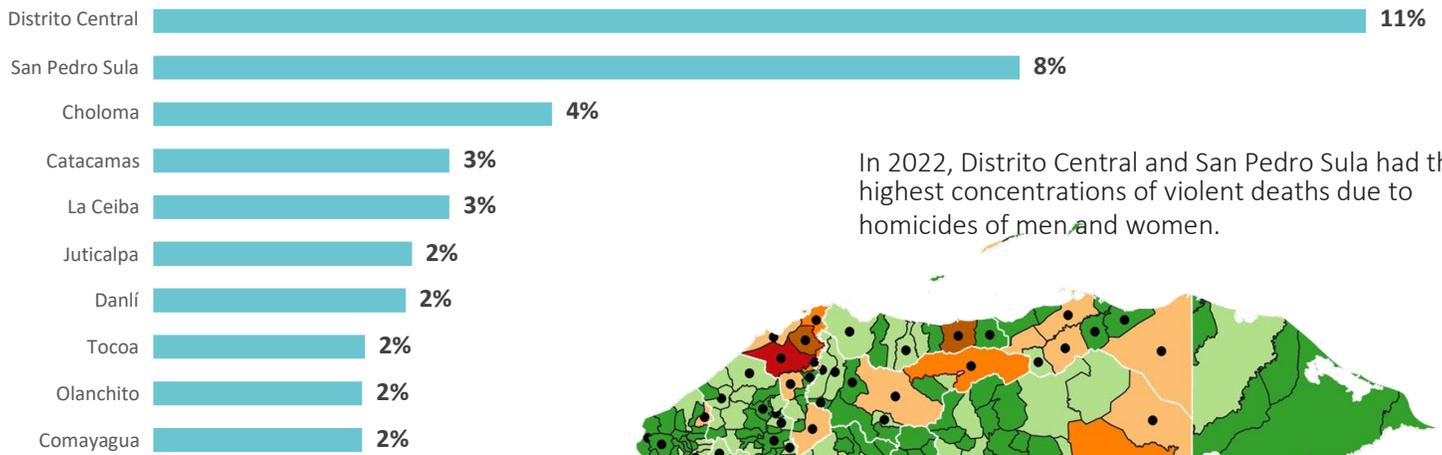
**Source:** Preliminary data provided by Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Public Ministry/Directorate of Forensic Medicine. National Registry of Persons. Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Subsecretary for Police Affairs.

### Change in number of homicides 2021 vs 2022

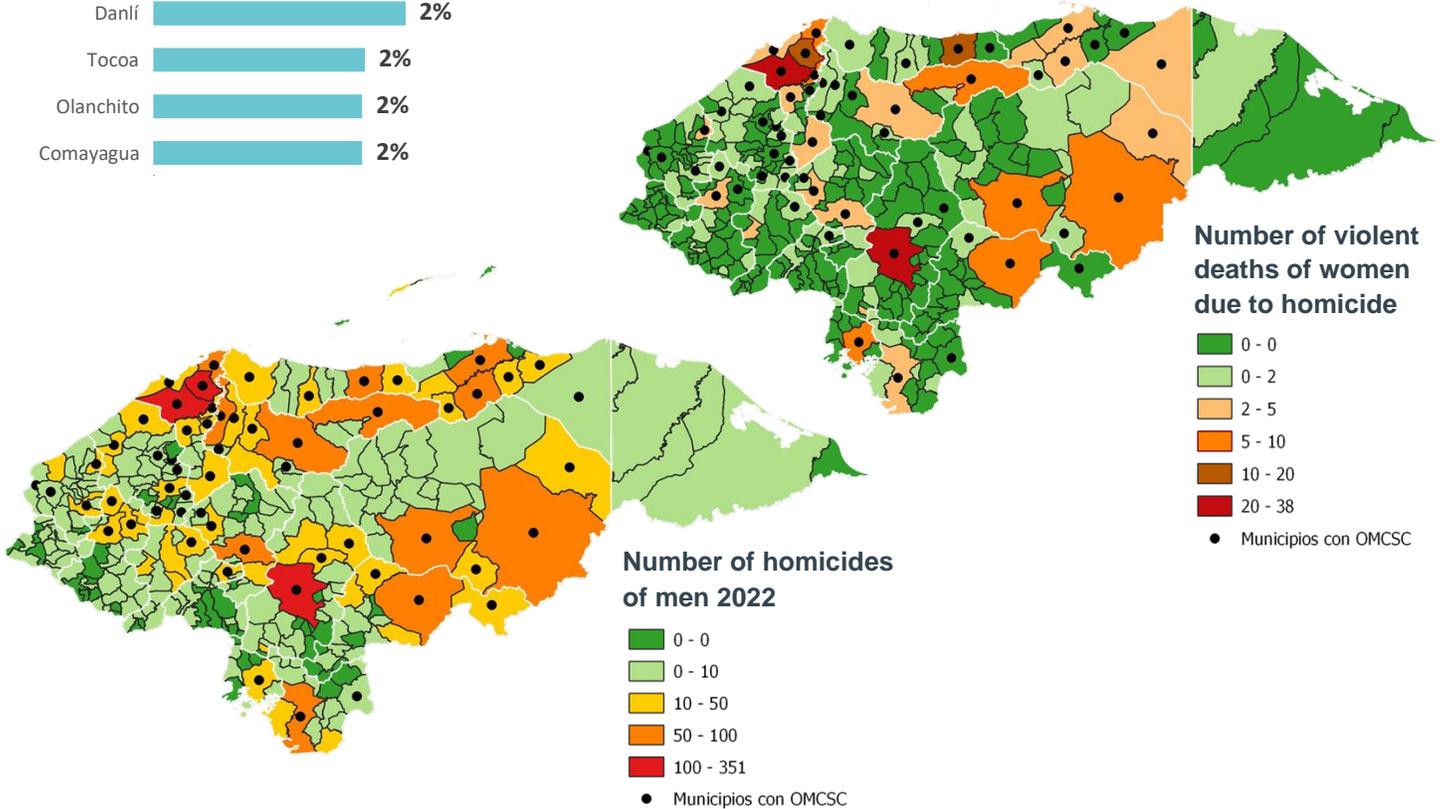
- In 145 municipalities, there was a drop in the number of homicides.
- In 34 municipalities, there was no change in the number of homicides.
- In 15 municipalities, there were no homicides on record in either 2021 or 2022.
- In 104 municipalities, the number of homicides increased.
- **Specifically in 2022, zero homicides were registered in 44 municipalities.**



In 2022, the 10 municipalities with the most number of violent deaths accounted for 39% of this incidence. Distrito Central and San Pedro Sula were the municipalities that had the highest percentages.



In 2022, Distrito Central and San Pedro Sula had the highest concentrations of violent deaths due to homicides of men and women.

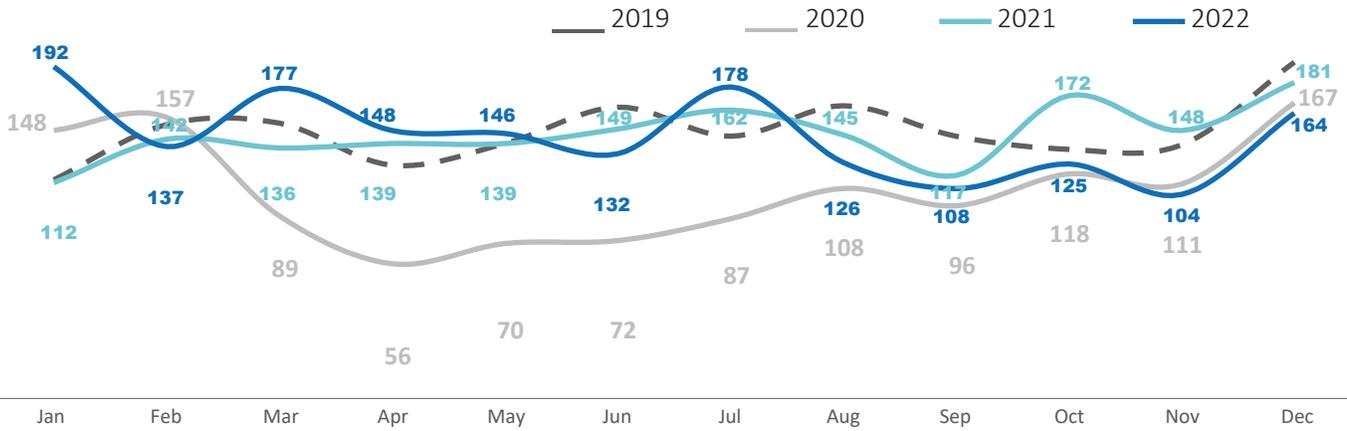


**Source:** Preliminary data provided by Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Public Ministry/Directorate of Forensic Medicine. National Registry of Persons. Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Subsecretary for Police Affairs.

## ROAD TRAFFIC INJURY FATALITIES

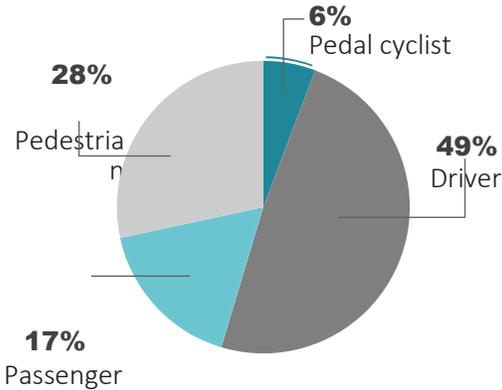
In 2022, except for January, March and July, the number of deaths due to traffic accident injuries shows a downward trend, which is most pronounced in the last months of the year.

**Evolution of traffic accident-related deaths by month of occurrence of the offense 2019-2022**

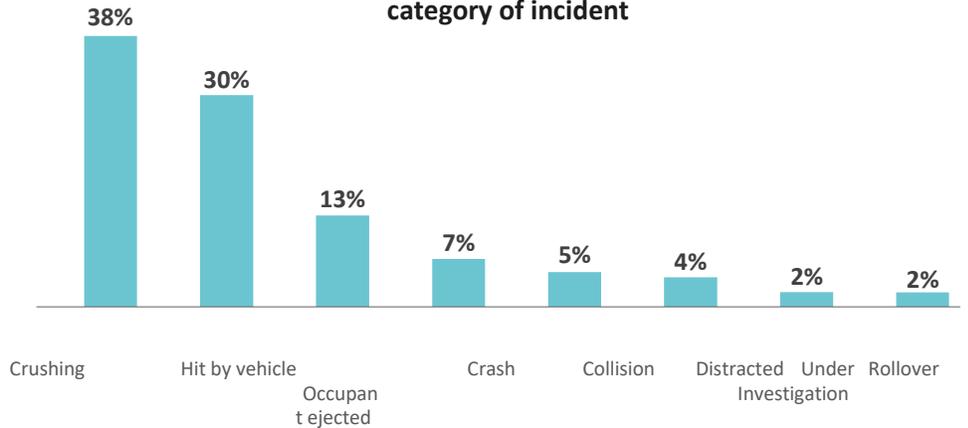


In 2022, the most number of deaths due to traffic accident-related injuries were registered for drivers and pedestrians (49% and 28% respectively). Some 78% were caused by crushing and/or being hit by vehicle. About 2% of these deaths are under investigation.

**Percentage of road traffic accident-fatalities by type of victim**

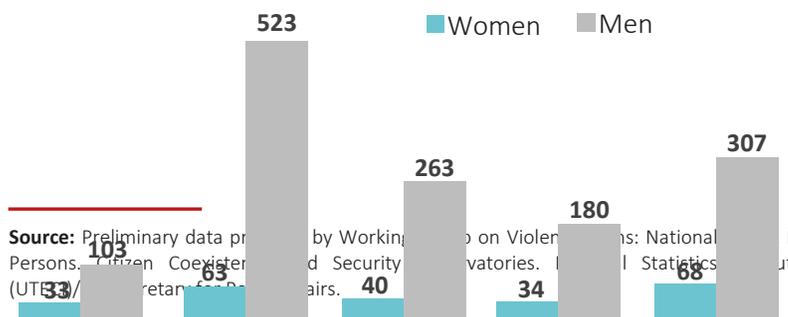


**Percentage deaths due to traffic accident by category of incident**

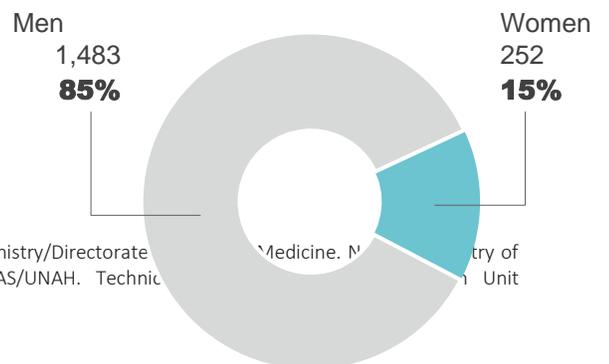


Men ages 18 to 30 account for the most victims of road traffic accident-fatalities with 30% of all deaths.

**Traffic accident-related deaths in men and women by victim age**



**Percentages of men and women victims of traffic accident-related death.**

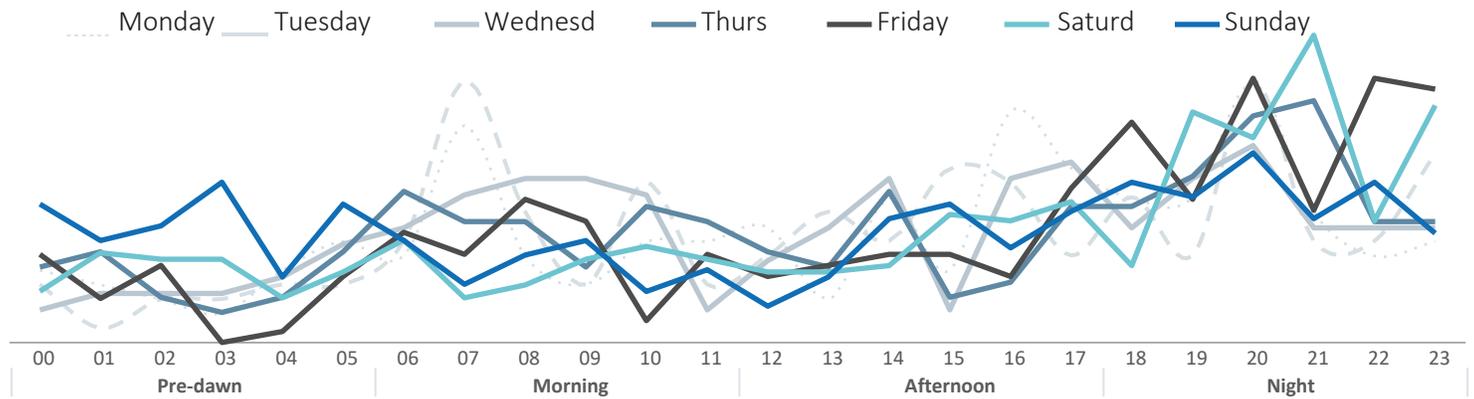


Source: Preliminary data provided by Working Group on Violence Laboratories, IUDPAS/UNAH. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Unit of Medicine, Ministry of Health.

Under the age of 18 18 - 30 31 - 40 41 - 50 51+

In 2022, 59% of road traffic accident-fatalities were reported from Fridays to Sundays. Also, the time recorded for the most incidents is at night (7:00 pm- 11:00 pm), accounting for 38% of the incidents.

**Traffic accident-related death by day and time of occurrence of the incident.**

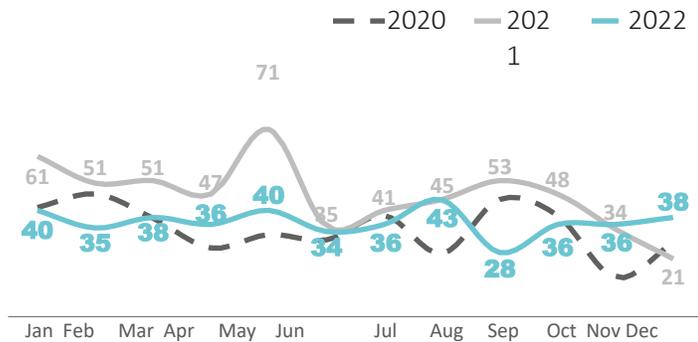


## SUICIDE

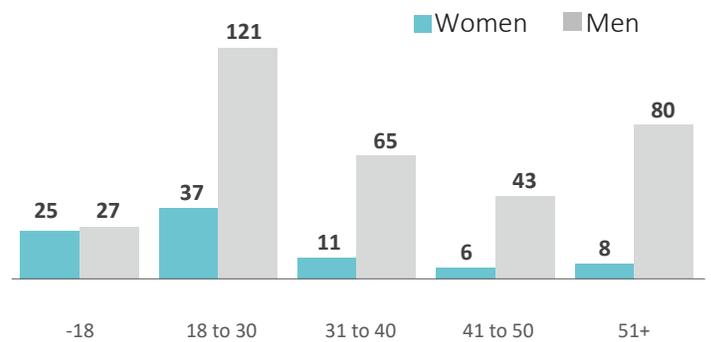
In 2022, suicide figures were below those recorded in 2021, with the exception of November and December, when the number of suicides was higher than those recorded in the same months in 2021.

In 2022, 74% of homicide victims were men, 34% (121) of whom between the males ages 18 to 30. The highest number of female suicides (41%) were recorded for women between 18 and 30 years of age.

**Evolution of suicides by month of occurrence of the incident**

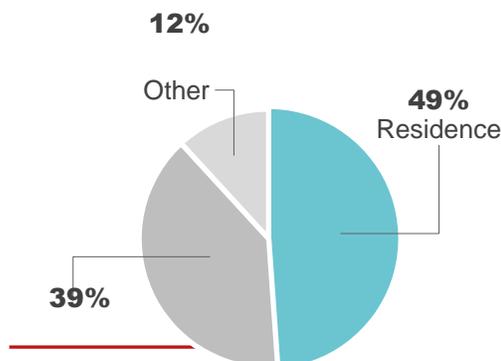


**Suicides of men and women by victim age**

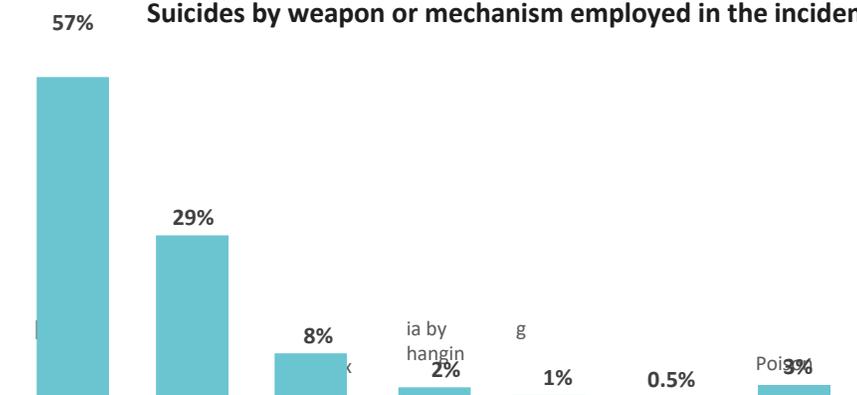


In 2022, 49% of suicides occurred inside a residence. Furthermore, 57% of these incidents resulted from asphyxiation by hanging.

**Suicides by location of incident**



**Suicides by weapon or mechanism employed in the incident**



**Source:** Preliminary data provided by Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Public Ministry/Directorate of Forensic Medicine. National Registry of Persons. Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Subsecretary for Police Affairs.

Firearm

Sharp  
weapon

Fall from  
height

Asphyxia by  
submersion

No Data