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VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY

Government of Honduras, Sub-Secretariat of Security in Prevention, Secretariat of Security
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The Sub-Secretariat of Security in Prevention, Secretariat of Security, led all aspects of the Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS) with inputs from the Sectoral Cabinet of Prevention, Peace and Coexistence. The National Institute of Statistics of Honduras (INE), advised on survey design, provided the survey sample, and implemented fieldwork. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provided technical assistance, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Honduras coordinated the study.

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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

CDC authors conducted weighting and data analysis in support of this report and co-wrote the report with inputs from IOM, USAID, and the Government of Honduras including the Sectoral Cabinet of Prevention, Peace and Coexistence. The authors consulted with partners and the government of Honduras on evidence-based strategies to prevent violence against children and youth. Any policy recommendations contained within this document with regard to budget allocations or statutory changes are the recommendations of the government of Honduras and do not reflect an endorsement of the CDC or the U.S. Government.

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**Members of the Subsecretariat of Security in Prevention:
coordinating institution for the Government of Honduras vii**

- Technical working group members vii
- Sectoral cabinet of prevention, peace and coexistence: vii
- External technical support: U.S. - based CDC staff..... vii
- International Organization for Migration (IOM): Coordinating agency vii
- Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (National Institute of Statistics):
Implementing agency vii
- Field supervisors (INE)..... vii
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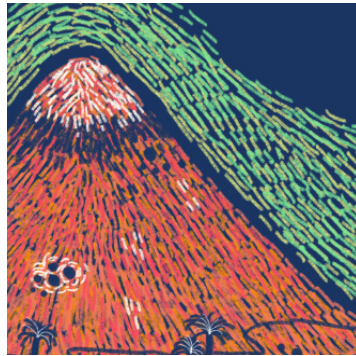
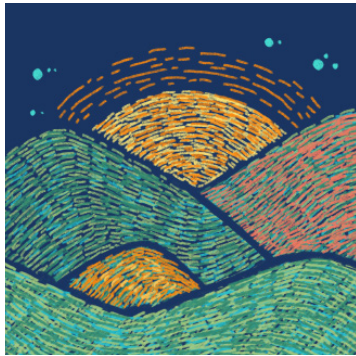
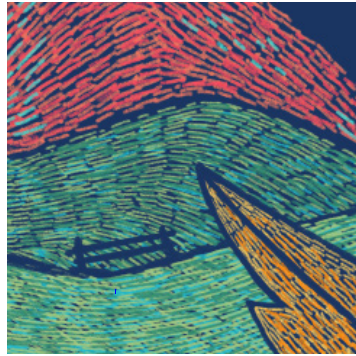
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PREFACE

In Honduras, the proportion of the population between ages 0 – 34 years is greater than 67 % of the total and according to the National Institute of Statistics' (INE) projections it is likely to increase, making this country mostly a place of young populations overall.

This population indicator requires that the state focus its efforts towards finding solutions for this age group, putting it at the center of interventions directed towards both the construction of policies in different sectors, as well as human development of the people in general.

Because children and adolescents are the main group of interest within the Strategy of Prevention of the Government of the Republic led by President Juan Orlando Hernández Alvarado, having in-depth studies addressing the causes and prevalence of violence such as through the Violence Against Children Survey, allows the use of invaluable tools for the design of interventions, programs, and projects based on analyses and on data that can help strengthen protective factors.

The need to develop these interventions in the most assertive way, requires both understanding the context in which a great proportion of the population lives, and the data based on evidence that support decision-making processes.

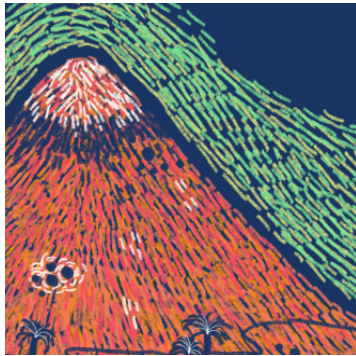
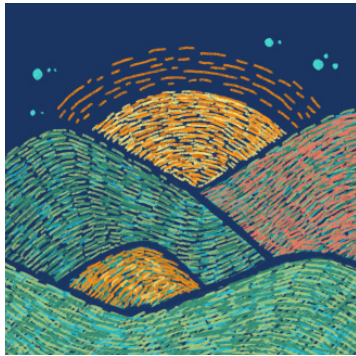
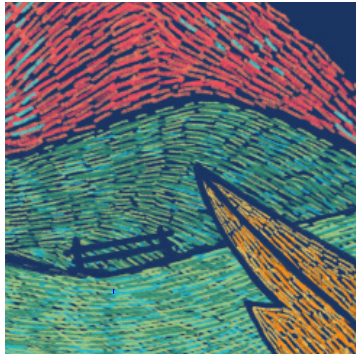
The use of standardized instruments permits measurement and evaluation comparisons of different types of violence that affect children and adolescents in different countries around the world. It also contributes to a better multisector integration based on identified priorities and follows a medium- to long-term vision of the nation under a new context.

The Government of the Republic of Honduras has initiated actions to strengthen prevention efforts on violence against children and adolescents. It has accepted joining a group of Pathfinder Countries as part of the Global Alliance to End Violence Against Children, and has developed a National Response Plan that integrates all sectors of society. Both are firm steps within the country strategy that allow to set a solid road map.

We are conscious that we need to intensify efforts to get better results, but we also know that working together, all sectors of Honduran society will achieve reductions in violence and increase peace among its citizens, for the benefit and wellbeing of children and adolescents at a national level .



ALEJANDRA HERNÁNDEZ QUAN
Subsecretaria de Estado en el Despacho de Seguridad



SECTION A: CONTRIBUTORS

MEMBERS OF THE SUBSECRETARIAT OF SECURITY IN PREVENTION: COORDINATING INSTITUTION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF HONDURAS

Alejandra Hernández Quan (Sub-Secretary of Security in the Bureau of Prevention, Secretariat of Security)
Gustavo Bardales Najarro (Director of Prevention Programs, Bureau of Prevention, Secretariat of Security),

TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP MEMBERS SECTORAL CABINET OF PREVENTION, PEACE AND COEXISTENCE:

Comisión Nacional Pro-Instalaciones Deportivas (CONAPID)
Confederación Deportiva Autónoma de Honduras (CONDEPAH)
Instituto Hondureño para la Prevención del Alcoholismo, Drogadicción y Farmacodependencia (IHADFA)
Programa Nacional de Prevención, Rehabilitación y Reinserción Social (PNPRRS)
Comité Permanente de Contingencias (COPECO)
Instituto Hondureño de Ciencias, Tecnología y la Innovación (IHCIETI)
Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)
Dirección Ejecutiva de Cultura y Artes
Dirección Ejecutiva de Deportes
Plan de Nación
Oficina Administradora de Bienes Incautados (OABI)
Instituto de Crédito Educativo (EDUCRÉDITO)
Dirección Nacional de Intervención Social (DINIS)
CHILDREN AND YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION COUNCIL (COPREV):
Dirección de Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia (DINAF)
Instituto Nacional de la Juventud (INJ)
Programa Nacional de Prevención, Rehabilitación y Reinserción Social
Secretaría de Derechos Humanos
Secretaría de Educación (SEDUC)
Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional (INFOP)
Coordinadora de Instituciones Privadas pro las niñas, niños, adolescentes, jóvenes y sus derechos (Red COIPRODEN)
OTHER INSTITUTIONS
Secretariat of the Presidency
Secretariat of Development and Social Inclusion (SEDIS)
Secretariat of Health (SESAL)
World Vision
Save the Children
United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)

EXTERNAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT: U.S.- BASED CDC STAFF

Dr. Andrés Villaveces
Dr. Howard Kress
Dr. Greta M. Massetti
Dr. Evelyn Dávila
Dr. Matthew Sanders
Victoria E. Espitia Hardemann
Francisco S. Palomeque
José Luis Carlosama
Adrienne Lefevre
Deirdre Pratt

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM): COORDINATING AGENCY

Jorge Peraza
Salvador Gutiérrez
Claudette Walls
Liksa Salazar
Ivonne Salgado
Ugo Ramos

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID): FUNDING AGENCY IN HONDURAS

Anthony Brand
Ritza Avilez

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS): IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

René Soler (Deputy Director – INE)
Horacio Lovo (Head of Statistics – INE)
Melissa Lagos
Osiris Eguigure
Alina Sarmiento
Karol Cantarero
Jeovanni Dávila

FIELD SUPERVISORS (INE)

Jorge Arias
Rafael Muñoz
Julián Méndez

FIELD TEAM LEADERS

Angélica Dolores Zúñiga
Claudia Patricia Carrasco Godoy

Edanelis Baquedano Pérez
Esperanza Caridad Arguijo Mendoza
Francis Suyapa Rodríguez Escobar
Gemis Lexandra Flores Hernández
Luisa Micaela Aguilar
Marisabel Mendoza Aceituno
Nora Lizeth Irías Matute
Olga Alexandra Umaña Milla
Rosemary Yamileth Hernández Zepeda
Skarleth Julissa Barahona Bautista
Sue Ann Peralta Aguirre
Yisel Betsabé Ramos Canales
Yonari Suyapa Gutiérrez Jiménez
Angni Eduardo Flores Moncada
Emerson Alfonso Salgado Murillo
Fernando Alberto Sierra
Fernando Rodríguez Torres
Germán Roberto Miralda Rosales
Isaiel Eliezer Díaz Rueda
José Luis Mendoza Aceituno
Lenyn Arony Zepeda Guillén
Luis Antonio Carias Cruz
Marco Antonio Castro Cáliz
Mario Nelidio Marticorena Murillo
Marlon Edgardo Valladares Amaya
Marvin Eduardo Salgado Navas
Marvin Yovanni Martínez Bustillo
Meysor Agustín Alemán Auceda
Nahun Alexander Mendoza Gómez
Osman Fabricio Saucedo González
Raúl Aníbal Murillo Pavón
Walter Armando Silva Barrientos

INTERVIEWERS

Albania Paola Rodríguez Hernández
Bety Floriana Banegas Domínguez
Cindy Yulissa Mendoza Rivas
Cyndells Haydee Hernández López
Dafne Ibanesa Ortiz Alvarenga
Dina Marcela Oliva Mejía
Evelin Damaris Morel Fuentes
Evelin Juvitza Lazo Alvarez
Fanny Dolores Gutiérrez Flores
Fanny Margoth Gámez Matute
Fany Decireth Ávila Ávila
Gladis Gisela Aguilar
Ileana María Velásquez López
Ingrý Famela Andino Barahona
Irma Guadalupe Valeriano Cáliz

Ivette Jossely Martínez Cubas
Jeniffer Melissa Medina David
Josefa Johanna Alvarado Salinas
Joselín Iveth Cerrato Rodas
Karen Elizabeth Villagra Fuentes
Karen Jaqueline Alvarado García
Karla María Cáceres Rodríguez
Karla Vanessa Figueroa Huete
Katerlyn Gabriela Aguilar Flores
Katty Julissa Chirinos Madina
Kenia Gabriela Dávila Vruz
Kenia Loida Mendoza López
Keydi Rosibel Ortiz Almendarez
Kimberly Pamela Ramírez Mejía
Laura Rosmery Figueroa Hernández
Lilian Nohemy Amador Zúñiga
Lorena Guadalupe Talavera Mejía
Maira Dinora Baca Laínez
Marcela Leticia Vallecillos Rivera
Martha Jissel Ochoa Salgado
Milena Raudales López
Ninosca Alejandra Castillo Flores
Paula Alejandra Gómez Colindres
Rebeca Aracely Andino Hernández
Rosa Angélica Banegas Roque
Sheryl Estefani García Ortega
Sheryll Lurline Echeverría Fortín
Sunuhamy Ludibeth Matute Girón
Xenia Ninoska Díaz Amador
Xenia Ninoska Soto Guzmán
Yisel Natalie Ortiz García
Yuri Fabiola Valeriano Ponce
Zoe Gissela Alvarado Varela
Allan José Rivera Matamoros
Andrés Smith Marcelo
Ángel Del Cid Catejón Bustillo
Ángel Isaías Casco González
Ángel Josué Ortega Espinal
Carlos Antonio Rivas Canales
Carlos Enrique Escoto
Carlos Israel Zerón Juárez
Carlos Jeovany Vásquez Vásquez
Carlos Saul García Matute
Carlos Yovani Romero Raudales
Cristian Sadi Rodríguez Gonzales
David Antonio Cabrera Banegas
David Omar Henríquez Pino
Dennis Arturo Colindres Sáenz
Dennis Omar Gaitán Ascencio
Douglas Adonis Cárcamo Andino

Edgar Fabián Hill Alvarez
Eduardo Josué Ramírez Guzmán
Eduarlyn Fernando Cáliz Gómez
Efraín Margarito Ávila Fernández
Emin Rufino Vásquez Sierra
Ever Onil Osorto Osorto
Fabricio Roberto Flores Guzmán
Héctor Javier García Cárcamo
Hery Geovanny Flores Quiroz
Isaac Antonio Díaz Polanco
Isaac Ariel Castellano Cerrato
Jeffry Leonidas Velásquez Hernández
Jhonny Alejandro Rodríguez Berrios
Jorge Luis Moncada Soto
José Francisco Ruiz Osorto
José Luis Rodríguez González
José Rosendo López López
Josué Daniel Vásquez
Juan Carlos López Cruz
Kevin Alexander Salgado Godoy
Kevin Martín Bautista González
Kevin Reynieri Silva Hernández
Kevin Rodolfo Manzanares Palacios
Kidber Abeniel Rodríguez Moncada
Luis Alberto Hidalgo Satos
Marco Antonio Rico Maradiaga
Marlon Josué Castillo Cruz
Maycon David Fúnez Nieto
Nelson Gerardo Sierra Mendoza
Rockson Yoel Galeas Álvarez
Said Alejandro Rodríguez González

SECTION B: KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

VIOLENCE

According to WHO, Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development, or deprivation. Violence has many typologies that include physical, emotional or mental injury, neglect, maltreatment and exploitation, including sexual violence.

1. SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence encompasses a range of acts, including completed non-consensual sex acts, attempted non-consensual sex acts, and abusive sexual contact. In this survey, questions were posed on four forms of sexual violence.

Forms of sexual violence include:

1.1.1. Unwanted Sexual Touching:

If anyone, male or female, ever touched the participant in a sexual way without their permission but did not try to force the participant to have sex. Touching in a sexual way without permission includes fondling, pinching, grabbing, or touching on or around the participant's sexual body parts.

1.1.2. Unwanted Attempted Sex:

If anyone ever tried to make the participant to have sexⁱ against their will but *did not* succeed. They might have tried to physically force the participant to have sex or they might have tried to pressure the participant to have sex through harassment, threats and tricks.

1.1.3. Coerced or Alcohol Facilitated Sex:

If anyone ever pressured the participant to have sex, through harassment, threats or tricks or when the participant was too drunk to say no and *did* succeed in having sex with the participant.

1.1.4. Physically Forced Sex:

If anyone ever physically forced the participant to have sex and *did* succeed in having sex with the participant.

i Sex or sexual intercourse: Includes vaginal, oral or anal sex.

2. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence is defined as the intentional use of physical force with the potential to cause death, disability, injury or harm. Participants were asked about physical acts of violence perpetrated by four types of potential perpetrators:

1. Current or previous intimate partners, including a romantic partner, a boyfriend/girlfriend, or a spouse.
2. Peers, including people the same age as the participant *not* including a boyfriend/girlfriend, spouse, or romantic partner. These may be people the participant may have known or not known including siblings, schoolmates, neighbors, or strangers.
3. Parents, adult caregivers, or other adult relatives.
4. Adults in the community such as teachers, police, employers, religious or community leaders, neighbors, or adults the participant did not know.

For each perpetrator type, participants were asked about three measures of physical violence:

Has (1) a romantic partner, boyfriend/girlfriend, or spouse (2) a person the participant's own age (3) a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative (4) an adult in the community ever:

- Punched, slapped, kicked, whipped, lashed or poked the participant with an object.
- Choked, smothered, tried or attempted to drown, or burned the participant intentionally.
- Cut or threatened the participant with a knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

3. EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Emotional violence is defined as a pattern of verbal behavior over time or an isolated incident that is not developmentally appropriate or supportive and that has a high probability of damaging a child's mental health or his/her physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

For the VACS, the definition of emotional violence included the participant being told the following by parents, adult caregivers or other adult relatives:

- The participant was not loved or did not deserve to be loved.
- The participant was told they wished s/he had never been born or were dead.
- The participant was ridiculed or put down, for example told that they were stupid or useless.

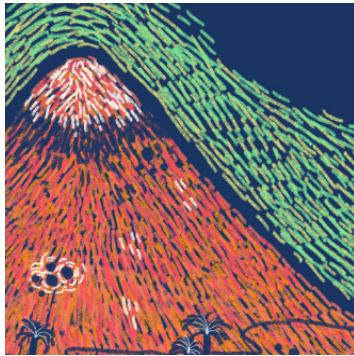
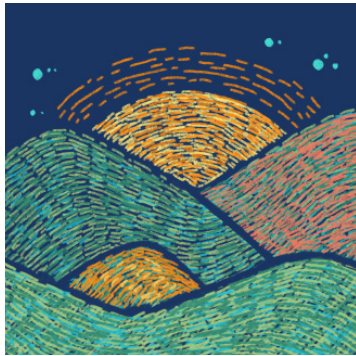
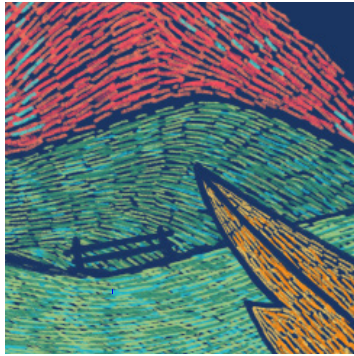
SECTION C: LIST OF ACRONYMS

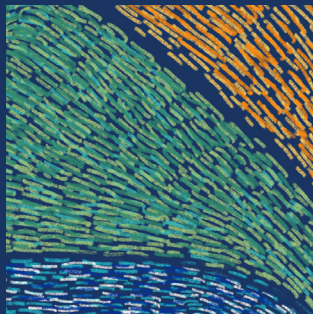
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CDC	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CI	Confidence Interval(s)
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EAs	Enumeration Areas
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HoH	Head of Household
INE	National Institute of Statistics
IOM	International Organization for Migration
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
RSE	Relative Standard Error
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TfG	Together for Girls
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VACS	Violence Against Children Survey(s)
WHO	World Health Organization
YRBS	Youth Risk Behavior Survey

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In all, the Honduras VACS includes a wealth of rich data on the experiences, assets, and risks of young people in Honduras. The findings paint a complex and nuanced picture of the experiences of young people and point to opportunities to address factors that can improve those experiences. Several notable findings point to unique aspects of the lives and environments among Honduras' youth.

1. About two out of five males and females experienced any type of violence. This represents a substantial portion of Honduras' youth.
2. About 16.2 % of females and 9.9 % of males experienced sexual violence before age 18.
3. About one out of three females (31.9 %) and three out of ten males (29.5 %) experienced physical violence before age 18. The prevalence of physical violence in childhood was significantly higher among males in urban areas (40.7 %) than the national data.
4. Among 18-24 year-olds, 14.7 % of females and 7.7 % of males experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative before age 18. Females were significantly more likely than males to experience emotional violence in childhood.
5. Education completion is particularly low. More than one out of three females and two out of five males did not continue their education beyond primary school. Two out of five adolescent males and females were not enrolled in school.
6. Food insecurity is common among youth in Honduras, experienced by about one out of three young people.
7. Parent migration was also common in childhood, and fathers typically migrated when youth were at a young age.
8. As consistent with global data, females in Honduras are more likely to experience sexual violence than males. The most common perpetrators of the first incidents in childhood were family members, and they typically took place in a home – either the perpetrator's or the victim's.
9. Also consistent with global data, many victims of sexual violence did not tell anyone about their experiences, and the majority did not seek or receive services.
10. Physical violence was the most common type of violence experienced in childhood, affecting three out of ten females and males. More females than males experienced physical violence by a parent or adult caregiver, and more males than females experienced physical violence by a peer.
11. Similar to sexual violence experiences, many victims of physical violence did not tell anyone about their experiences, and very few sought or received services.
12. Violence is associated with significant health problems, including mental distress, excessive alcohol use, smoking, self-harm and suicidal ideation, and STIs.
13. Sexual violence resulted in pregnancy for 15.8 % of female victims of physically forced, coerced, or alcohol-facilitated sex.
14. Experiencing violence in childhood was significantly associated with violence perpetration, documenting the cycle of violence that often occurs in families and communities.
15. For females, the populations who were more vulnerable to violence included those who witnessed violence in the home, those who received remittances in the past 3 years, and those whose parents migrated for 6 months or more in childhood. For males, vulnerable populations included those who completed secondary school, those who witnessed violence in the home, those who received remittances, and those whose parents migrated in childhood for 6 months or more.
16. Parent-youth relationships were a particular strength in Honduras; nine out of ten youth indicated a strong relationship with their mothers and high parental monitoring and supervision.
17. Child marriage was not uncommon among females, with more than one out of five girls married before age 18.





SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. BACKGROUND

Honduras has a diversified economy and has seen some public health successes. Since the global economic crisis beginning in 2008, Honduras has experienced a moderate economic recovery expressed through public investments, increased exports, and a higher percentage of remittances. Investments in public health efforts have resulted in almost full vaccination coverage among children, substantial reductions in maternal mortality and chronic malnutrition, and an increase in primary school attendance¹. However, challenges also exist. Honduras has the highest level of economic inequality in Latin America. According to the World Bank income classification, Honduras is a low, middle-income country. Data from 2016 indicate that approximately 60.9 % of the population live in poverty, with one in five living in rural areas². The country is economically vulnerable to external influences, such as those experienced in the agricultural sector by declining prices of bananas and coffee. The country is also vulnerable to natural hazard events such as hurricanes and droughts that exacerbate poverty. Although Honduras has improved on several economic and social indicators in the last decade, there are lingering challenges – such as high rates of violence, low economic growth, and high levels of migration – for achieving the set targets for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDGs include reduction in poverty, malnutrition, child mortality, and more specifically gender inequalities and violence³.

1.2. GLOBAL BURDEN AND CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLENCE

Violence against children is a global economic, social, human rights and public health issue that affects millions of children and youth each year⁴. Violence is accompanied by significant negative health and social impacts throughout the lifespan. These consequences of violence can result in barriers to countries in achieving progress on SDGs⁵. Estimates of past-year prevalence of violence against children approached or exceeded 50 % of children in Asia, Africa, and North America. Globally, one billion children ages 2-17 experienced such violence⁶.

According to the 1989 United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child – Articles 19 and 34 – *all* children have the right to be protected against *all* forms of violence, exploitation, and abuse, including sexual violence and sexual exploitation⁷. This convention has been signed by 140 nations, including Honduras. A body of research has conclusively established that the impact of violence against children and youth extends far beyond the victim. Families, communities and nations are affected, and this is felt across genera-

tions^{8,9,10}. Children who have experienced emotional, physical, and sexual violence can experience severe, acute to long-term health and social consequences. Neurobiological and behavioral research indicates that early childhood exposure to violence can affect brain development and thereby increases the child's susceptibility to a range of mental and physical health problems that can span into adulthood. These problems include non-communicable diseases (diabetes, cardiovascular disease), communicable diseases (STIs, HIV), mental health problems (anxiety, depression), and behaviors that increase risk for health issues (substance abuse, unprotected sex). Common health-related outcomes of sexual violence include unintended pregnancy and gynecological complications, infection with HIV and other STIs, mental health problems such as depression and post-traumatic stress, and social consequences such as ostracism and stigma. Among adolescents and women, the frequency of pregnancy as a result of physically forced sex varies from five percent to eighteen percent, and younger victims of physically forced sex are often at increased risk for unintended pregnancies.¹¹

Violence against children and youth is prone to underreporting. Data on injuries treated at emergency health facilities, police reports and official death statistics¹¹ do not include complete information regarding physical, emotional and sexual violence experiences. For these reasons, data from youth surveys can help fill in critical missing information about violence experiences that are not included in health, police, or death reports.

In 2006, then-UN Secretary General Kofi Annan called on all nations to begin tackling the epidemic of violence against children by collecting robust and generalizable data to inform policies and programming. Following this call, and under the umbrella of the Together for Girls (TfG) Initiative, several countries have undertaken national VACS that yield nationally representative data on the burden of violence in childhood and among youth. Currently, much of what is known about violence against children can be found in these population-based surveys. Results from these surveys indicate that physical, sexual and emotional violence are rampant and undermine the health and wellbeing of children globally. These studies emphasize that reliance on routinely collected data from health facilities and police is insufficient to design and monitor a comprehensive preventive plan addressing these forms of violence. To date, 21 countries, including Honduras, have completed VACS data collection. The Honduras VACS was the first country to collect data in the continental Americas and the first country in the world to incorporate new questionnaire modules on how migration and violence affect these vulnerable populations.

The Honduras VACS took place as part of the broader TfG partnership. TfG is a global partnership among national governments, UN agencies, and private sector organizations, working at the

intersection of violence against children and youth and violence against women. Through data, nationally-led action, and advocacy, the partnership works to raise awareness, promote evidence-based solutions, and galvanize coordinated action across sectors to end violence against boys and girls, with a special focus on sexual violence against girls. The partnership was founded in 2009, following the ground-breaking, first-ever VACS in eSwatini. Since then, the partnership has grown to over twenty countries, working across three pillars of action: data, action, and advocacy. The TFG partnership envisions a world where every child, adolescent and young person is safe, protected and thriving, and supports countries to undertake research, program and policy response, and raising awareness to contribute to this vision.

To end violence against children and youth around the world, a unique public private partnership of major stakeholder groups came together to focus their efforts with an objective of holding themselves accountable and working together to prevent and respond to violence. The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children (End Violence) was formed in 2015 and includes governments, UN agencies, international organizations, civil society organizations, faith groups, the private sector, philanthropic foundations, research practitioners, academics and children themselves. Major partners include the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/World Health Organization (WHO), CDC, PEPFAR, TFG, UNICEF, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, USAID, and The World Bank. In 2016, End Violence released INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children, a technical package that includes evidence-based strategies with demonstrated success in preventing and responding to violence in childhood¹². The seven strategies that INSPIRE encompasses are: **Implementation and enforcement of laws; Norms and values; Safe environments; Parent and caregiver support; Income and economic strengthening; Response and support services; and Education and life skills.** These strategies aim to create the safe, nurturing environments and relationships that allow children and youth to thrive. In Latin America, scientific research on the prevalence and incidence of violence and exploitation of children, adolescents, and young adults is still in its nascent stages in most countries, including Honduras. However, the quest for quality, population-level data has tremendous potential to inform appropriate, strategic resource allocation and public health strategies to prevent violence.

1.3. VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN HONDURAS

Latin America has experienced extremely high levels of violence in the last decade. For example, this region represents approximately 9 % of the global population but experiences about 30 % of the homicides in the world¹³. Addressing crime and violence remains a major challenge for Honduras. In recent years the rates of homicide

have declined from over 80 per 100,000 in 2011, to 43.6 per 100,000 in 2017. Despite these declines, Honduras continues to have a high rate¹⁴. Although these data point to high levels of lethal violence, other forms of violence are also high in the region.

Several factors have driven violence to high levels in this country and the surrounding region. Shifts in the transnational drug trade have fueled organized crime in Honduras. Economic instability has contributed to the vulnerabilities of Honduran youth and hampered the reduction of gang activities. The abundant availability of firearms, and alcohol abuse, also increases the lethality of violent events. The occurrence of extortion, homicide, domestic violence, drug trafficking, assault, and robbery are prevalent, especially in urban areas¹⁵. In addition, violence and economic instability have fueled population movements either through internal displacement or through emigration. Populations move either because they seek new opportunities and improved living conditions or because they are forced to move due to natural disasters or conflict and violence. Significant migration can increase the risks of human trafficking, gender-based violence and can intensify already existing vulnerabilities. This survey aimed to generate evidence about the burden of physical, sexual, and emotional violence affecting children, adolescents, and youth in Honduras and explain several health and other social consequences of these early exposures. Use of this new evidence will be key to inform country policies, strategies and interventions aimed at preventing violence early in life and ensuring a more promising future for Honduran children and youth.

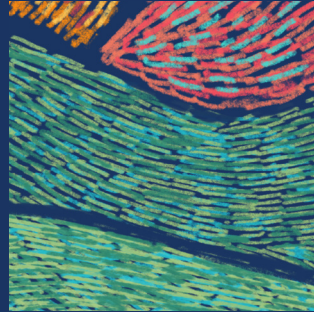
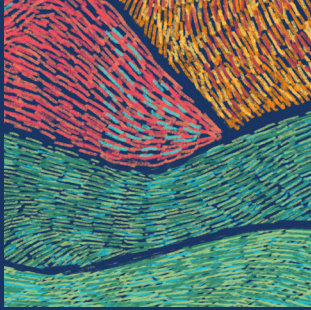
1.3.1. THE NEED TO LEARN MORE ABOUT VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN HONDURAS

In many countries, incidents of violence against children are rarely disclosed and therefore remain hidden, partly due to a culture of silence and shame. Furthermore, among many cultures social norms purport the belief that violence against children in the home is a private affair, that physical violence is an acceptable means to discipline and educate children, and that children are expected to submit to the will of their parents, teachers, religious leaders, and other elders and authority figures. Thus, law enforcement officials and others mandated to protect children face challenges when intervening or trying to enforce the laws that do exist¹⁶. Furthermore, children are reluctant to report incidents of violence, sometimes in fear of retribution against themselves or other family members, out of shame or guilt, or due to the belief that they merited such treatment or were in some way responsible.

The Government of Honduras acknowledges that a lack of comprehensive data on violence against children and youth has been a key challenge in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating appropriate policies and programming on child protection. The lack

of sufficient and reliable data on violence against children contributes to the inability of stakeholders to make informed programmatic decisions around the prevention of and response to violence^{17, 18}. Evidence to inform national planning and to monitor the impact of *all* forms of violence is urgently needed. The population-based data yielded by the VACS can help inform priorities in child protection and child welfare and provide decision makers with national-level data on the magnitude and nature of violence against children and youth. Furthermore, population-based data can be used to identify potential risk and protective factors for violence in order to develop effective prevention strategies.

The Honduras VACS is the first-ever nationally representative study to estimate the prevalence of sexual, physical, and emotional violence against children and youth in the country. The data from the Honduras VACS are intended to inform programs and policies to end all forms of violence against children and, in doing so, serve as an example to other countries in leveraging high-quality data to drive action to prevent violence and provide services to victims.



SECTION 2

METHODOLOGY OF THE VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH SURVEY

SECTION 2: METHODOLOGY OF THE VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH SURVEY

The purpose of VACS is to estimate (1) the prevalence of childhood violence (physical, sexual and emotional), defined as violence occurring before 18 years of age, and (2) the prevalence of violence in the 12 months prior to the survey among adolescents (ages 13-17) and young adults (ages 18-24).

2.1. STUDY DESIGN AND SAMPLING

To achieve these purposes, the Honduras VACS assessed the experiences of females and males ages 13-24 via a nationally representative household survey. Individuals ages 13-24 were selected to better understand childhood violence. Moreover, the study selected an additional stratum that was representative of five cities. This stratum included urban areas of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela, and La Ceiba. This urban stratum represents a high priority for data because of high rates of community violence in urban areas. In this report, significantly different findings in urban areas relative to national findings are reported only in the text. Additional details on the sampling and methodology are included in Appendix B: Supplementary Sampling Methods.

2.2. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The participant questionnaire (with approximately 300 questions) covered the following topics: demographics; parental relationships, education, general connectedness to family, friends and community, gender beliefs; safety; witnessing violence in the home or community; sexual history and risk-taking behavior; experiences of physical and sexual and emotional violence; violence perpetration, pregnancy; health outcomes and risk behaviors; and violence disclosure, service-seeking and utilization of services. Additionally, the survey contained modules that were specific for Honduras and the region; these included questions about sexual orientation, remittances, migration, bullying, community violence, and carrying weapons.

2.3. INCLUSION CRITERIA, TIMING, AND SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

To be included in the survey, a participant had to be living in selected households in Honduras; be between the ages of 13 to 24 at the time of the survey; and be fluent in Spanish. Females and males who did not have the capacity to understand and/or respond to the survey questions due to a cognitive impairment or significant physical disability (e.g. severe hearing or speech impairment) were ineligible to participate. Those living or residing in institutions such

as hospitals, prisons, nursing homes, and other similar institutions were not included in the survey because VACS was household-based. During study implementation, upon entering a randomly selected household, interviewers identified the head of household (HoH), or the person acting as the HoH at the time, to introduce the study and determine eligibility of household members to participate. Interviewers invited the HoH to participate in a short survey to assess the socio-economic conditions of the household. At that time, the HoH would provide permission for the selected participant to complete the survey of their experiences. When there was more than one eligible participant, a participant was randomly selected using a program installed on the netbooks used for data collection. If participants were not available for an interview, interviewers made every effort to schedule return visits to the household at times when the selected participant would be available. However, if the selected participant was not available after three attempts, or if she or he refused to participate, the household was coded as a non-response regardless of whether another eligible participant existed in the household. In that case, neither the household nor the eligible participant were replaced.

2.4. DATA COLLECTION

To ensure privacy during the study, interviewers took thorough precautions. The interviewers conducted the interview in a safe and private location such as outside, or in an appropriate place in the home or yard. If the interview could not be completed while the survey team was in the selected community, the interview was coded as incomplete. If the participant was not available after three attempts to contact her/him over the course of two days, the household was omitted and not replaced. The initial visit record form of the survey tool had a section that allowed the survey team to track incomplete interviews, as well as interviews that needed to be rescheduled.

2.5. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Honduras VACS adhered to WHO recommendations on ethics and safety in studies of violence against women. The Ethics Committee on Biomedical Research of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras and the CDC Institutional Review Board independently reviewed and approved the survey protocol to ensure appropriate protections for the rights and welfare of human research participants.

2.5.1. REFERRALS

During the interview, participants could have recalled frightening, humiliating, or painful experiences, which could elicit a strong emotional response. Participants could also have recently experienced violence and desired immediate assistance with the situation and/or counseling. Therefore, to respond to the needs of participants,

there were multiple ways available to link participants to support. For more details about the response plan and referrals see the Supplementary Sampling Methods Appendix B.

2.5.2. SURVEY INFORMED CONSENT

The first step in the informed consent process was to seek consent from the HoH. For all selected eligible participants under 18 years old, the HoH provided a signature on a hard copy consent form to allow interviewers to conduct the interview. Participants who were age 18 or older, emancipated persons under age 18, and minors who were married provided their own consent to participate in the survey.

When seeking permission from the HoH, interviewers described the study as “an opportunity to learn more about young people’s health, educational, and life experiences”; which is consistent with WHO ethical and safety recommendations regarding how surveys that contain questions on domestic violence should be introduced to the household. This introduction helped to ensure the safety and confidentiality of both participants and interviewers. According to the WHO guidelines, it was important to define the study in terms other than violence. The VACS adopted this guideline to inform HoHs as fully as possible about the content of the survey without risking possible retaliation against participants for their participation.

Once complete, the interviewer and the participant moved to a private location for the survey to ensure confidentiality. Following this important step, the interviewer read the contents of a verbal survey assent form. This assent form informed the participants that information they provided on the questionnaire was confidential and anonymous, and that their decision regarding participation was voluntary. Participants were told that if they chose to participate, information about their sexual activity, and their experiences with physical, sexual, and emotional violence would be asked. Participants were assured that the information they shared was confidential, identifying information would not be shared with anyone, and that they could skip any questions or end participation at any time. Each participant provided assent verbally, and the interviewer documented the assent by signing a hard copy of the written consent form. Participants who did not need parental permission provided proof of consent in the same manner.

2.6. RESPONSE RATES AND DATA ANALYSIS

The overall response rate was 83.8 % for females and 74.6 % for malesⁱⁱ. In the female sample 3,714 households were surveyed, with a total of 2,537 females completing the participant questionnaire. In the male sample 4,704 households were surveyed, with 2,659 males

completing the participant questionnaire. See Supplementary Sampling Methods Appendix B for further details on response rates.

Data were analyzed separately for participants ages 13-17 versus 18-24 given differences in how childhood violence was defined in these two subpopulations. Data from 13-17 year-olds generated estimates of the prevalence of violence experienced in the 12 months prior to the survey among adolescents (i.e. childhood violence).ⁱⁱⁱ Data from 18-24 year-olds generated estimates of prevalence of violence experienced before age 18 (i.e. childhood violence) and in the 12 months prior to the survey among young adults. Estimates of the prevalence of violence in the past 12 months provided information about the current experiences of adolescents and young adults, as well as the patterns and contexts of violence in Honduras. Although the analyses distinguished results by sex and age group, all VACS participants responded to the same questions, except questions about pregnancy, which only applied to females. A separate analysis was completed for 5 urban settings with historically high rates of community violence. In this report, to avoid repetitive tabulations of urban areas, we only mention significant differences in the text where ever relevant.

The statistical packages SAS (version 9.4) and R were used for data management and analysis to produce weighted point estimates and standard error calculations. Sample weights were applied to all results to yield nationally and sub-nationally representative estimates. See Supplementary Sampling Methods Appendix B. When calculating the estimates for most measures, missing values were excluded from the analysis.

2.6.1. WEIGHTED PERCENTAGES

Sample weights were created and applied to each individual record in order to adjust for the probability of selection, differential non-response, and calibration to the census population. All analyses used SAS 9.4, a statistical package that contains complex sample procedures that incorporate the weights and cluster stage design. Through the use of appropriate software that considers the complex sample design, accurate standard errors were produced for each estimate.

2.6.2. DEFINITION OF UNRELIABLE ESTIMATES

Estimates with a Relative Standard Error (RSE) equal or higher than 30 were considered unreliable in the VACS. An asterisk (“*”) is displayed in tables in place of all unreliable estimates. Unreliable estimates should be interpreted with caution. Unreliable estimates are included in the tables, but not discussed in the Results section. We excluded tabulations where both males and females had very low

ⁱⁱ For females, the household response rate (RR) was 93.7 %, and individual RR was 89.4 %. For males, the household RR was 89.5 % and individual response rate was 83.4%.
ⁱⁱⁱ Referred to throughout this report as “past 12 months”

numbers rendering the information unreliable as a whole. For other tables, we only report data in the text where numbers are reliable, otherwise they appear only in the tables.

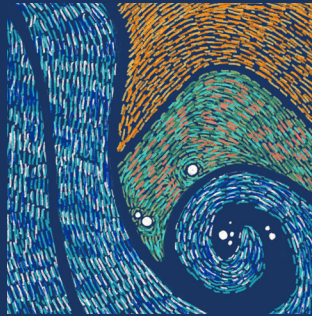
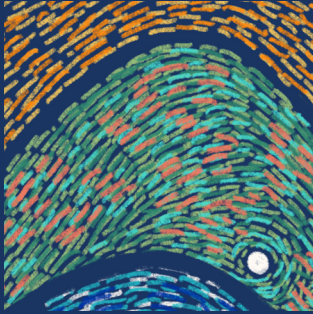
2.6.3. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ESTIMATES

To evaluate whether differences between any groups or subgroups were statistically significant and not due to random variation, the confidence intervals (CIs) for point estimates were compared to determine whether they overlapped or not. For all point estimates, 95 % CIs were calculated. The CI overlap method is a conservative method that determines statistical difference by comparing the CI for two estimates — if the CIs do not overlap then the estimates are considered “statistically different” and not due to random chance.

2.6.4. TECHNICAL NOTE TO THE READER

The estimates in the Honduras VACS are accompanied by a 95 % confidence interval (CI). This is a statistical measure indicating how confident one can be in one’s point estimates, within a specified margin of error. The CIs are calculated as values of +/- 1.96 multiplied by the standard error of our prevalence estimate. Smaller CIs mean that the estimates are more precise, whereas wider CIs confidence intervals indicate more variation in the sample data.

The range of a 95 % CI indicates that, for 95 out of 100 samples completed in the same way as the VACS, the true population prevalence of violence will be between the upper and lower CI values. For example, if the expected sexual violence prevalence in Honduras is 30 %, with a CI of (26 – 34), this means that, if we could survey all children in Honduras at the same time, the VACS data estimate that between 26 % and 34 % of the total child population of Honduras have experienced sexual violence. In short, the CI helps determine how effectively prevalence is measured and how to make inferences about the national population.



SECTION 3

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH

SECTION 3: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH

This section presents selected background characteristics of the survey population in Honduras by age, sex, education, age of head of household, orphan status, work experience, marital status, age at *first* marriage, sexual activity, and migration experience. Orphanhood is defined as the loss of one (*single orphan*) or both (*double orphan*) parents before age 18. 'Married' refers to those who were ever married or ever lived with someone as if married, otherwise known as cohabitation. Participants were also asked about migration. Parent migration or internal displacement was defined as participants whose mother or father moved to another country or to another geographic area of Honduras for six months or more when the participant was a child (before age 18). Participants who lived away from Honduras in childhood and had returned to Honduras were considered those who had migrated and returned.

3.1. CHARACTERISTICS OF 18-24 YEAR-OLDS

Tables 3.1.1. through 3.1.4. include background characteristics of 18-24 year-olds (Appendix A). Slightly more than half of females (53.6 %) and males (51.5 %) completed secondary school or higher. More than one out of three females (36.6 %) and two out of five males (41.2 %) completed primary school and did not continue their education. Significantly more females (29.9 %) and males (26.7 %) in urban areas completed more than secondary school than the national data. For females, the proportion of single or double orphans was 12.5 %, and for males, 11.3 %. More than nine out of ten females (92.5 %) and males (91.6 %) worked for money or other payment in the previous year. Significantly more males in the urban areas worked for money (98.4 %) compared to the national data. Despite these high levels of work among youth, more than one out of three females (33.8 %) and males (34.9 %) experienced food insecurity.

About one out of five youth ages 18-24 received remittances in the past three years (females, 20.1 %; males, 17.1 %), most commonly from the United States. Among females who worked in the past 12 months, the most common locations were at a family dwelling (37.5 %), a formal office (20.0 %), or a restaurant/hotel/cafe/bar (11.1 %). For males who worked, the most common locations were at a farm or garden (36.9 %), a factory or workshop (21.4 %), or a family dwelling (10.6 %).

One out of four females (24.8 %) indicated their mother migrated for six months or more when they were children, and 44.4 % indicated their father migrated. The average age of females was 10.7 years when their mother migrated and 7.8 years when their father migrated. One out of five males (19.1 %) indicated their mother migrated,

and 37.8 % indicated their father migrated. The average age of males was 10.0 years when their mother first migrated and 6.9 years when their father migrated. Few youth migrated abroad and returned to Honduras (2.4 % of females and 4.5 % of males).

More than half of females (55.9 %) and one out of three males (34.3 %) were married or lived with someone as if married. This difference was statistically significant. Significantly fewer females in urban areas (45.1 %) had ever been married or lived with someone as if married. Child marriage was not uncommon; 27.5 % of females and 8.2 % of males married or cohabitated before age 18, also a statistically significant difference. Child marriage was significantly lower among females in urban areas (19.6 %) than the national data. Significantly fewer females (70.8 %) than males (79.2 %) had ever had sex; 42.6 % of females and 60.6 % of males had ever had sex before age 18. The mean age of *first* sex among those who had ever had sex was 16.8 years old for females and 15.8 years old for males. Males' sexual initiation was at a significantly younger average age than females'.

3.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF 13-17 YEAR-OLDS

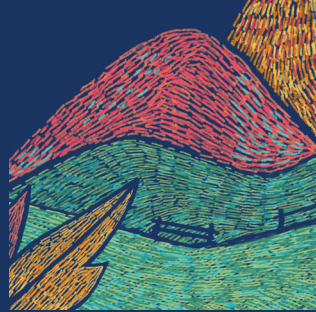
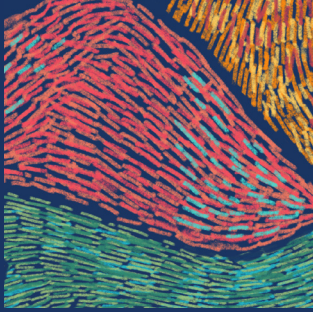
Tables 3.2.1 through 3.2.5 include background characteristics of 13-17 year-olds. Among females and males ages 13-17, nine out of ten had completed primary school or higher (90.1 % of females and 91.9 % of males). However, educational enrollment among adolescents was low; only 61.0 % of females and 60.4 % of males ages 13-17 were enrolled in school. Significantly more females (76.9 %) and males (83.0 %) in urban areas were enrolled in school than the national data. About one out of ten were single or double orphans; one or more of their parents had died (9.3 % of females and 9.6 % of males). About one out of ten were single or double orphans (9.3 % of females and 9.6 % of males). Significantly more females (92.8 %) than males (78.3 %) worked for money or another form of payment in the past 12 months. Significantly more males in urban areas (91.1 %) worked than males in the national data. About three in ten youth ever experienced food insecurity (30.0 % of females and 31.9 % of males). Food insecurity was significantly lower among males in urban areas (20.7 %). About one out of seven youth (14.3 %) received remittances from abroad in the previous three years, mostly from the United States.

Among the 39.0 % of females who were not attending school, the most common reasons for not attending were that the girls' family did not have enough money for school or for supplies (36.4 %), or that she did not like school (25.2 %). Among the 39.6 % of males who were not attending school, their most common rationale was that they did not like school (34.0 %), they had to work (26.7 %), or the boys' family did not have enough money for school or supplies (25.0 %). Females were significantly more likely to cite that their family did

not have enough money, and males were significantly more likely to state that they had to work, as their primary reason for not attending school. Among females who worked for money or other payment, the most common locations were at a family dwelling (50.8 %), a farm or garden (12.8 %), or a shop or kiosk (9.5 %). Among males who worked, the most common locations were at a farm or garden (53.0 %), a construction site (12.0 %), or a family dwelling (10.6 %).

One in five females (19.5 %) and one in seven males (14.8 %) indicated their mother migrated or was internally displaced for six months or more. The average ages of youth when their mothers migrated was 8.8 years for females and 8.1 years for males. Two out of five females (40.6 %) and one out of three males (32.7 %) indicated their father migrated for six months or more. The average age of youth when their father migrated was 5.7 years for females and 5.1 years for males. The proportion of youth who migrated and had returned to Honduras was small: 1.6 % of females and 1.4 % of males. The average age of migration was 9.0 years for females and 10.2 years for males.

Significantly more females (14.2 %) than males (3.9 %) were married or lived with someone as if married in adolescence. About one out of five had ever had sex (females, 19.5 %; males, 21.5 %).



SECTION 4

CHILDHOOD SEXUAL VIOLENCE: PREVALENCE, PERPETRATORS, AND SERVICE SEEKING

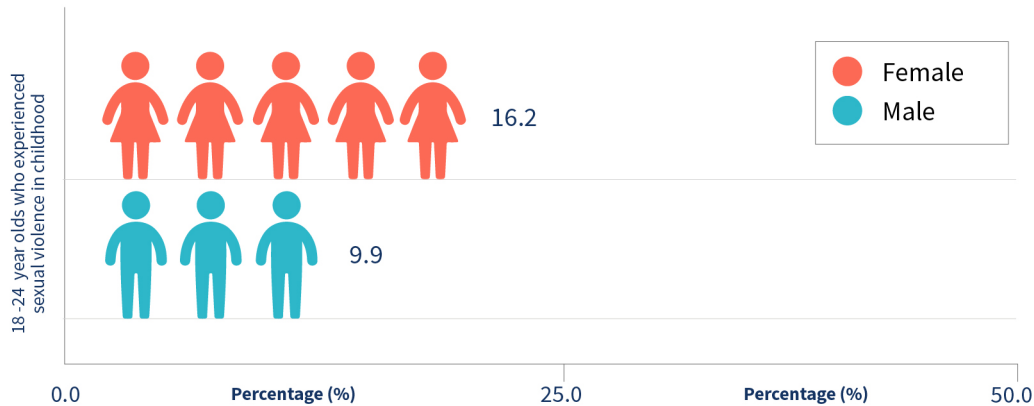
SECTION 4: CHILDHOOD SEXUAL VIOLENCE: PREVALENCE, PERPETRATORS, AND SERVICE SEEKING

This section describes the prevalence and contexts of sexual violence against children in Honduras. Four forms of sexual violence were included: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted forced sex, coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex, and physically forced sex. The section further describes context in which sexual violence occurs as well as service knowledge and utilization for experiences of sexual violence.

For each form of sexual violence, the perpetrator, context, and location of the *first incident* before age 18 is reported among 18-24 year-olds, and the *most recent* incident among 13-17 year-olds. If a participant experienced multiple forms of sexual violence, such as unwanted sexual touching and unwanted attempted forced sex, she or he was asked about the perpetrator of the *first* or *most recent* incident of each form of violence. Since any participant could have provided up to four perpetrators (one perpetrator for the first or most recent incident of each form of violence experience), the total percentages of perpetrators may sum to more than 100 %. All results presented are percentages of the total number who experienced sexual violence in childhood (for those ages 18-24) or experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months (for those ages 13-17).

4.1. SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24 YEAR-OLDS

The prevalence of childhood sexual violence is presented in this section. The prevalence of each of the four forms of sexual violence are also described along with age at *first* experience of sexual violence and experiences of multiple incidents of sexual violence. *Multiple* incidents include more than one incident of the same form of sexual violence, more than one form of sexual violence, or both. Rates of unwanted *first* sex, including physically forced or coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex at sexual debut, are also presented. In some cases, the number of incidents of sexual violence for females and males were too small to generate reliable estimates for certain indicators. Results of sexual violence in childhood among 18-24 year-olds are presented in Tables 4.1.1 through 4.1.17.



Source: Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Figure 4.1 Prevalence of sexual violence prior to age 18, among 18-24 year olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

About 16.2 % of females and 9.9 % of males experienced sexual violence before age 18. The difference between females and males was statistically significant. Sexual violence in childhood was significantly higher among females in urban areas (23.1 %) than the national data. Among females, 11.4 % experienced unwanted sexual touching, 5.6 % experienced unwanted attempted sex, 2.8 % experienced sex that was coerced or alcohol-facilitated, and 3.0 % experienced physically forced sex in childhood. Among males, 7.8 % experienced unwanted sexual touching, 2.1 % experienced unwanted attempted sex, and 1.0 % experienced sex that was coerced or alcohol-facilitated before age 18. Almost one in twenty females (4.2 %) and 1.4 % of males experienced coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex in childhood. The prevalence of each form of sexual violence was significantly higher among females than males.

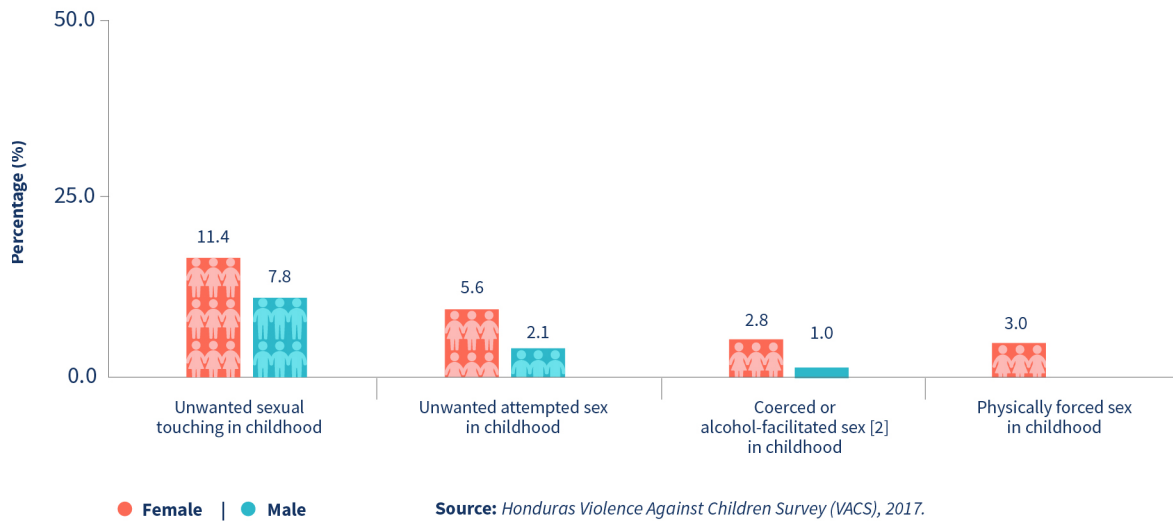


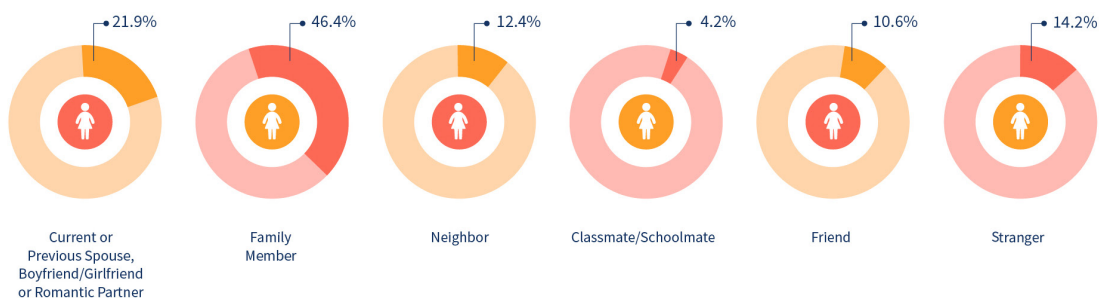
Figure 4.2 Prevalence of different types of sexual violence prior to age 18, among 18-24 year olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Among those who experienced *any* childhood sexual violence, 54.9% of females experienced the *first* incident at age 13 or younger, and 28.6% at age 16-17. For males, 30.0% experienced the *first* incident at age 13 or younger and 43.5% at age 16-17. Significantly more females than males experienced the *first* incident of any sexual violence at ages 13 or younger. The average age of the *first* experience of coerced, alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex in childhood was 13.9 years old among females and 14.5 years old among males. Among females who experienced physically forced, coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex in childhood, nearly half (47.7%) experienced the first incident at age 16-17.

Among youth who experienced childhood sexual violence, more than two out of three females (70.1%) and males (71.7%) experienced multiple incidents before age 18. Seven percent of females were physically forced, coerced or too drunk to say no at first sexual experience, among females who had sex before age 18.

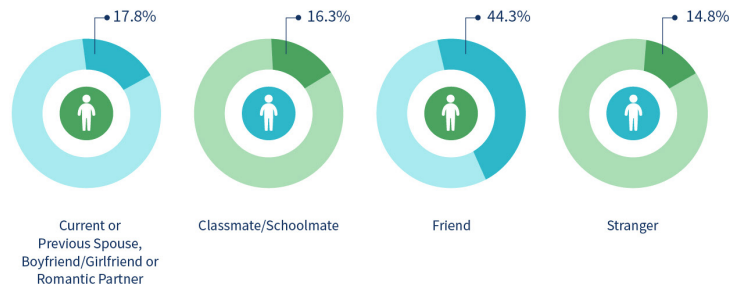
4.1.1. PERPETRATORS OF THE FIRST INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24 YEAR-OLDS

Among females, the most common perpetrator of the *first incident* of sexual violence was a family member (46.4%), followed by a current or previous intimate partner (21.9%), stranger (14.2%), and neighbor (12.4%). For males, the most common perpetrators were a friend (44.3%), followed by a current or former intimate partner (17.8%), and a classmate or schoolmate (16.3%).



Source: Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Figure 4.3 Perpetrators of first incidents of sexual violence, among females aged 18-24 years who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.



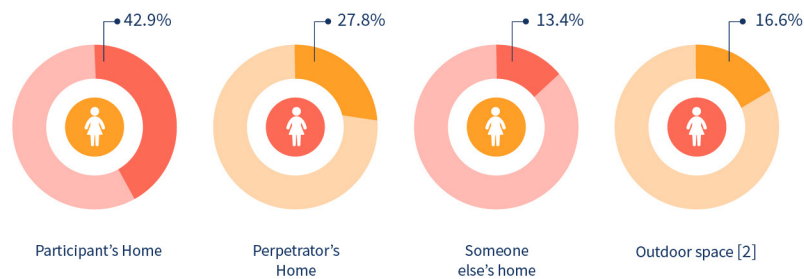
Source: Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Figure 4.4 Perpetrators of first incidents of sexual violence, among males aged 18-24 years who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Among females ages 18-24 who experienced sexual violence in childhood, more than three out of four (77.3 %) indicated the perpetrator of the *first* incident was at least five years older, compared to 32.7 % of males, a statistically significant difference. Four out of five females (80.5 %) who experienced physically forced, coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex before age 18 indicated the perpetrator of the first incident was at least five years older, compared to 23.5 % of males. Among females who experienced childhood sexual violence, 11.4 % indicated that more than one perpetrator was present during the *first* incident.

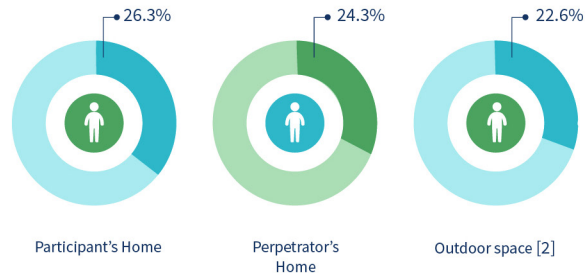
4.1.2. CONTEXTS OF THE FIRST INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24 YEAR-OLDS

Among females who experienced sexual violence, 44.9 % of the *first* incidents occurred in the afternoon, followed most commonly by the evening (40.6 %) and the morning (20.5 %). For males, 42.7 % of the *first* incidents occurred in the afternoon, followed by the morning (32.9 %) and the evening (31.1 %). The most common location of the *first* incident for females was the participant’s home (42.9 %), followed by the perpetrator’s home (27.8 %) and an outdoor space (16.6 %). The most common locations for males were the participant’s home (26.3 %), followed by the perpetrator’s home (24.3 %) and an outdoor space (22.6 %).



Source: Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Figure 4.5 Location of first incident of sexual violence, among 18-24 year old females who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 - Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.



Source: Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Figure 4.6 Location of first incident of sexual violence, among 18-24 year old males who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 - Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

4.1.3. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24 YEAR-OLDS

Among females who experienced sexual violence in childhood, 64.2 % ever told anybody about their experience, compared to 34.2 % of males. This difference was statistically significant. Females were more likely than males to tell a relative (74.7 % compared to 43.5 %), and males were more likely to tell a friend or neighbor (52.8 % compared to 24.9 %). In both cases, the differences were statistically significant. Knowledge of services was relatively low; only 30.3 % of females and 35.1 % of males who experienced childhood sexual violence knew of a place to go for help. Service access was also low, with 7.9 % of female victims and 4.1 % of male victims seeking help, and 5.9 % of female victims receiving help. Among females who received help, the most common sources of service receipt were police or security personnel (71.6 %) and doctors, nurses, or other health care workers (71.4 %). Females who did not seek services for sexual violence revealed that they were afraid of getting in trouble (41.7 %). For males, the most common reasons for not seeking services were that they did not think it was a problem (49.2 %) and that they did not need or want services (35.6 %).

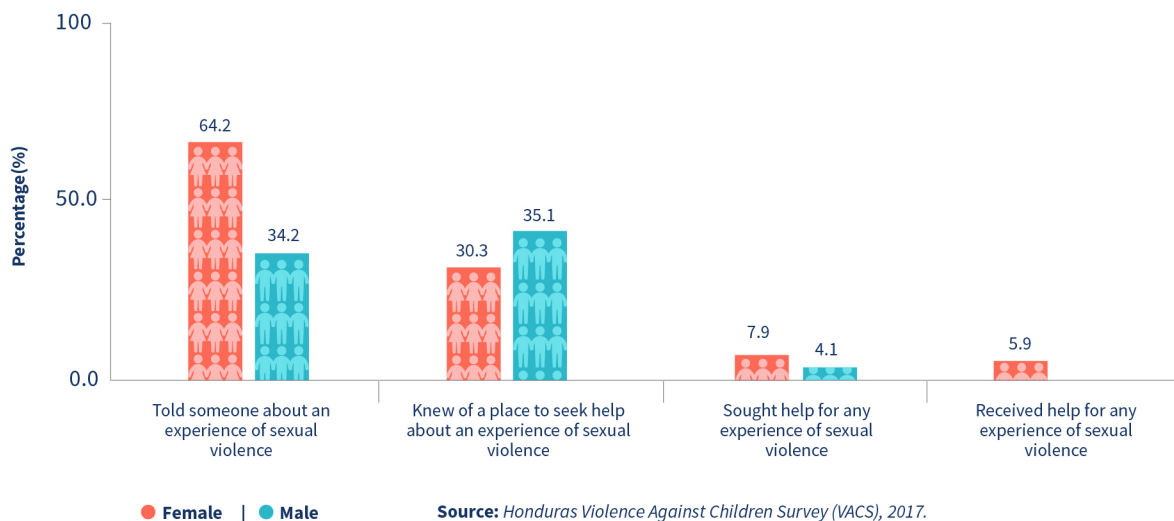


Figure 4.7 Disclosure, knowledge of services, service seeking and receipt for any incident of sexual violence, among 18-24 year olds who experienced any sexual violence prior to age 18 - Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

4.2. SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR-OLDS

In the past year, 6.2 % of females and 4.9 % of males ages 13-17 experienced sexual violence. Among females, 4.0 % experienced unwanted sexual touching and 2.6 % experienced unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months. Among males, 4.4 % experienced unwanted sexual touching and 1.0 % experienced unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months. Among youth who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, almost two out of three females (65.0 %) and four out of five males (81.0 %) experienced more than one incident. Results of sexual violence in childhood among 13-17 year-olds are presented in Tables 4.2.1 through 4.2.14.

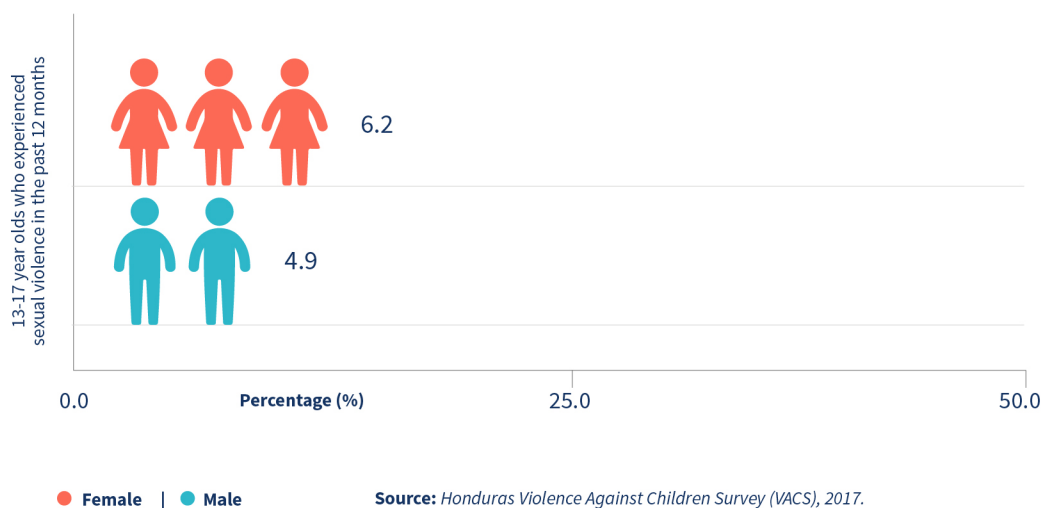
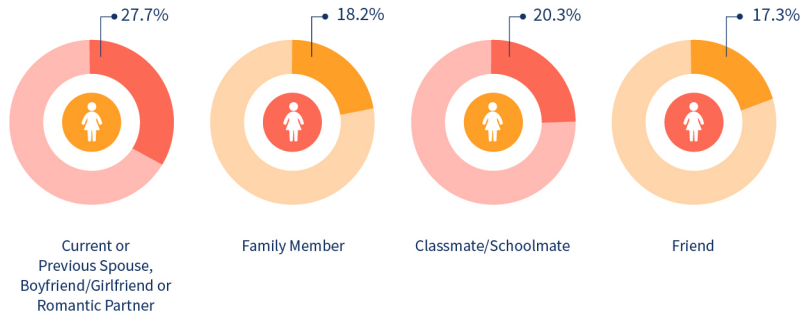


Figure 4.8 Prevalence of any sexual violence in the past 12 months, among 13-17 year olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

About two out of five females (42.8 %) who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months had the *first* experience of sexual violence ever at age 13 or younger; 34.6 % had the *first* experience at ages 14-15 and 22.6 % had the first experience at ages 16-17. Among males who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, 41.8 % had the first experience at age 13 or younger, 39.4 % at age 14-15, and 18.9 % at age 16-17. The prevalence of physically forced, coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex was 1.0 % for females.

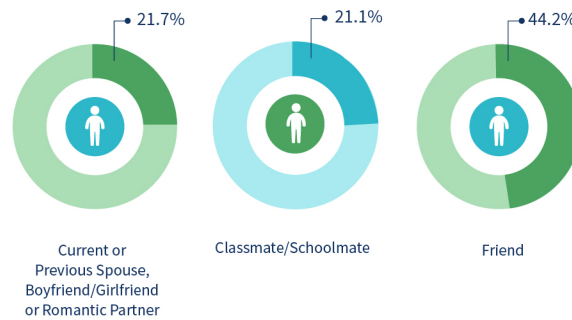
4.2.1. PERPETRATORS OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17 YEAR-OLDS

Among females ages 13-17 who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, the most common perpetrator of the *most recent* incident was a current or previous intimate partner (27.7 %), followed by a classmate or schoolmate (20.3 %), a family member (18.2 %), and a friend (17.3 %). For males, the most common perpetrator was a friend (44.2 %), followed by a current or former intimate partner (21.7 %), and a classmate or schoolmate (21.1 %). Among females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, more than two out of five (40.7 %) indicated the perpetrator of the *most recent* incident was at least five years older, compared to 9.7 % of males. This difference was statistically significant.



Source: Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Figure 4.9 Perpetrators of most recent incidents of sexual violence, among females aged 13-17 years who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

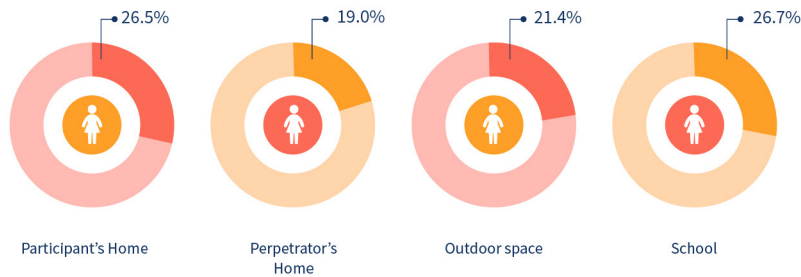


Source: Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Figure 4.10 Perpetrators of most recent incidents of sexual violence, among males aged 13-17 years who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

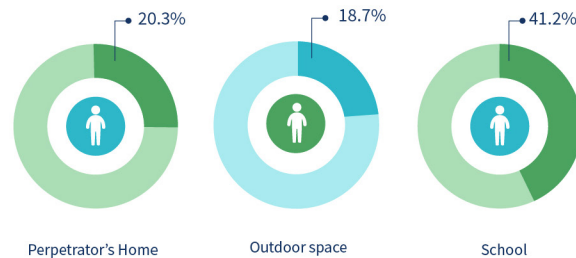
4.2.2. CONTEXTS OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17 YEAR-OLDS

Among females who experienced sexual violence, 46.3 % experienced the *most recent* incident in the afternoon, followed by the evening (34.2 %) and the morning (26.4 %). For males, 41.3 % experienced the most recent incident in the afternoon, followed by the morning (33.5 %) and the evening (29.5 %). The most common location of the *most recent* incident for females was at school (26.7 %), followed by the participant’s home (26.5 %) and an outdoor space (21.4 %). For males, the most common location was at school (41.2 %), followed by the perpetrator’s home (20.3 %) and an outdoor space (18.7 %).



Source: Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Figure 4.11 Location of most recent incident of sexual abuse, among 13-17 year old females who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.



Source: Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Figure 4.12 Location of most recent incident of sexual abuse, among 13-17 year old males who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

4.2.3. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR-OLDS

Slightly more than half of females (56.8 %) and less than half of males (43.8 %) who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months told someone about their experience. Both females (81.6 %) and males (52.6 %) were most likely to tell a relative, followed by a friend or neighbor (females, 32.7 %; males, 47.3 %). Only about one out of three females (33.0 %) and males (34.0 %) knew of a place to go for help. Too few females and males sought services or received services for sexual violence to generate reliable estimates. Females who did not seek services indicated that the most common reason was that they were afraid of getting into trouble (43.8 %). Males said the most common reason was that they did not need or want services (38.0 %), and that they did not think it was a problem (34.1 %).

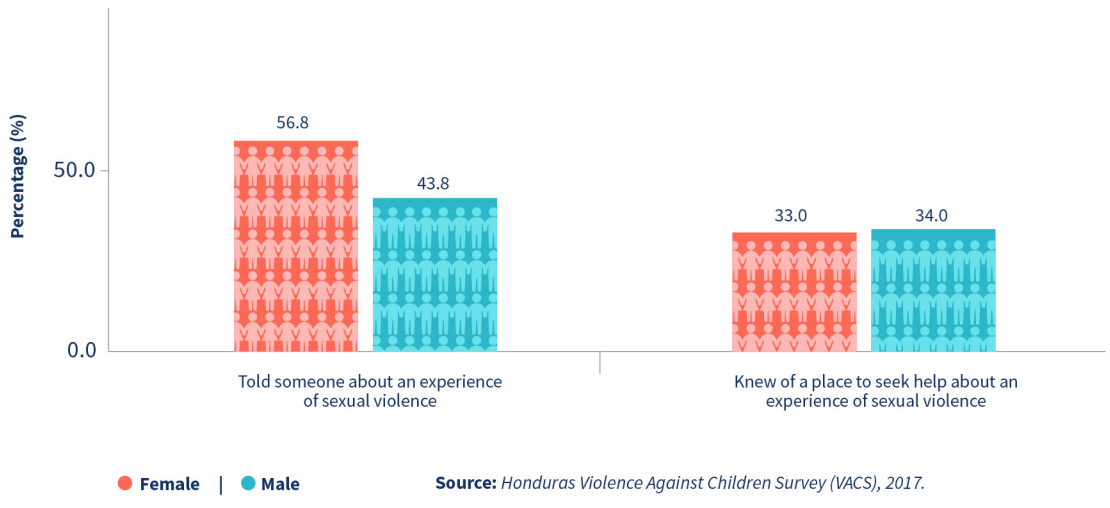
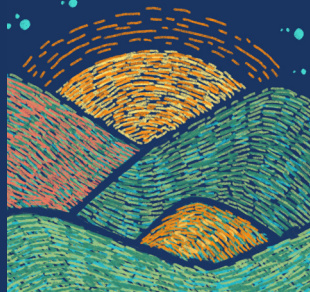
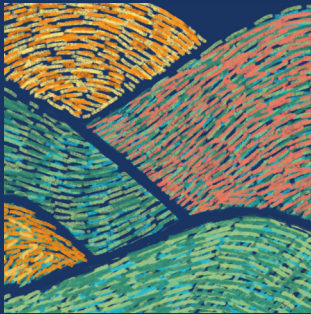


Figure 4.13 Disclosure, knowledge of services, service seeking for any incident of sexual abuse, among 13-17 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.



SECTION 5

CHILDHOOD PHYSICAL VIOLENCE: PREVALENCE, PERPETRATORS, AND SERVICE SEEKING

SECTION 5: CHILDHOOD PHYSICAL VIOLENCE: PREVALENCE, PERPETRATORS, AND SERVICE SEEKING

This section describes the magnitude and contexts of physical violence against children in Honduras.⁴ The perpetrators of childhood physical violence, injuries received and school missed as a result of violence, disclosure of violence, and knowledge and utilization of services are also described. Results include the overall prevalence of physical violence in childhood (before age 18) for 18-24 year-olds and in the past 12 months for 13-17 year-olds.

The prevalence of physical violence by four types of perpetrators is presented: 1) parents, adult caregivers, and other adult relatives; 2) intimate partners; 3) peers; and 4) other adults in the community. For 18-24 year-olds who experienced childhood physical violence, the specific perpetrator of the *first incident* of physical violence is presented. For 13-17 year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, the specific perpetrator of the *most recent* incident of violence is presented.

Injuries from physical violence among 13-17 year-olds are also described. Such injuries include: cuts, scratches, bruises, aches, redness or swelling or other minor marks; sprains, dislocations, or blistering; deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or blackened or charred skin; and permanent injury or disfigurement.

5.1. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24 YEAR-OLDS

Tables 5.1.1 through 5.1.7 include findings related to physical violence in childhood among 18-24 year-olds. About one out of three females (31.9 %) and three out of ten males (29.5 %) experienced physical violence before age 18. The prevalence of physical violence in childhood was significantly higher among males in urban areas (40.7 %) than the national data. Nearly half of females (46.5 %) who experienced physical violence in childhood had the *first* incident at ages 6-11, and 43.1 % had the *first* incident at ages 12-17. For males who experienced physical violence in childhood, more than half (51.4 %) had the *first* experience at ages 12-17, followed by ages 6-11 (37.8 %).

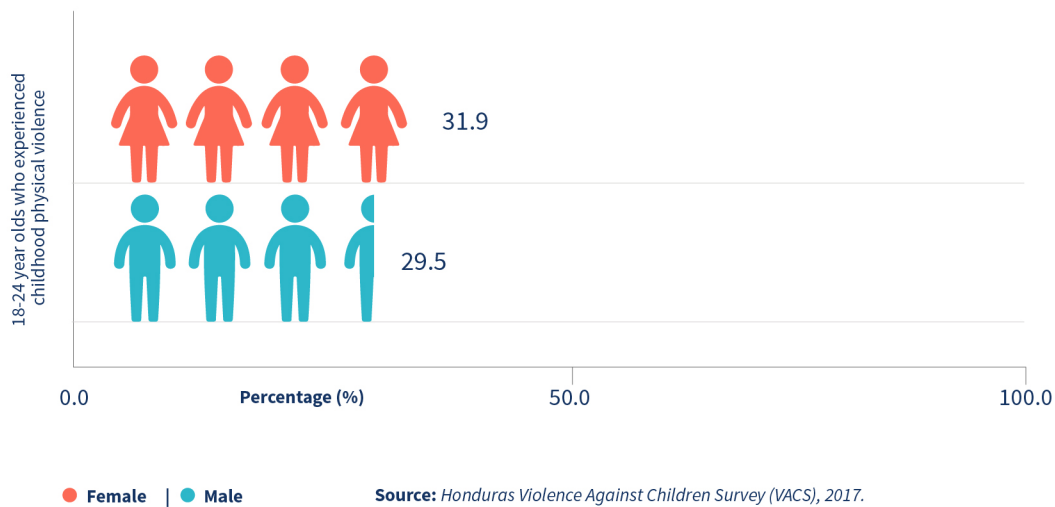


Figure 5.1 Prevalence of physical violence prior to age 18, among 18-24 year olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

About one in five females (21.8 %) and one in seven males (14.5 %) experienced physical violence in childhood by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. This difference was statistically significant. The prevalence of physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative was significantly higher among females (30.1 %) and males (22.9 %) in urban areas. Among 18-24 year-olds who had an intimate partner before age 18, 5.6 % of females and 3.2 % of males experienced physical violence by an intimate partner. The prevalence of childhood physical violence by an adult in the community was 3.1 % among females and 4.5 % among males. Significantly more males (17.7 %) than females (11.8 %) experienced physical violence from a peer in childhood.

⁴ See 'Key Terms and Definitions' in Section B

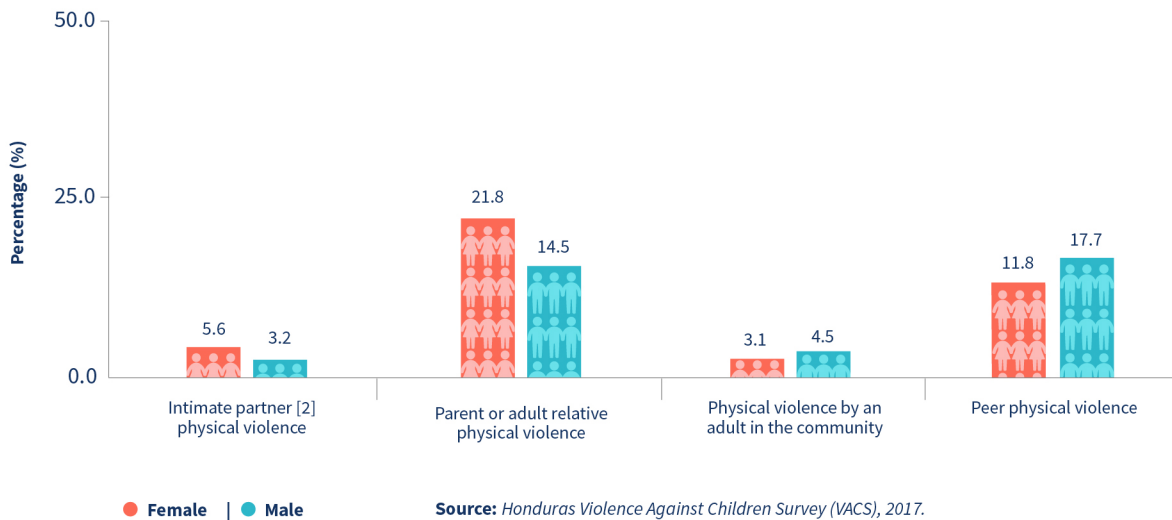


Figure 5.2 Prevalence of physical violence prior to age 18 by perpetrator, among 18-24 year olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

5.1.1. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24 YEAR-OLDS

Among 18-24 year-olds who experienced physical violence in childhood, 56.9 % of females and 47.5 % of males ever told anybody about their experience. The person they most commonly told was a relative (females, 78.3 %; males, 76.4 %), followed by a friend or neighbor (females, 23.0 %; males, 31.0 %). Two out of five females (39.2 %) and males (41.6 %) knew of a place to go for help for physical violence. Only 7.0 % of females and 7.7 % of males sought help, and 3.3 % of females and 6.0 % of males received help. Half of females who sought services (50.2 %) received help from police or other security personnel. Males most commonly received help from a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider (79.0 %) and a social worker or counselor (38.6 %). Females who did not seek services for physical violence indicated their reasons for not seeking services were that they did not think it was a problem (38.9 %), they were afraid of getting into trouble (22.8 %), and they did not need or want services (20.2 %). For males, the most common reasons for not seeking services were that they did not think it was a problem (49.8 %) or they did not need or want services (28.3 %).

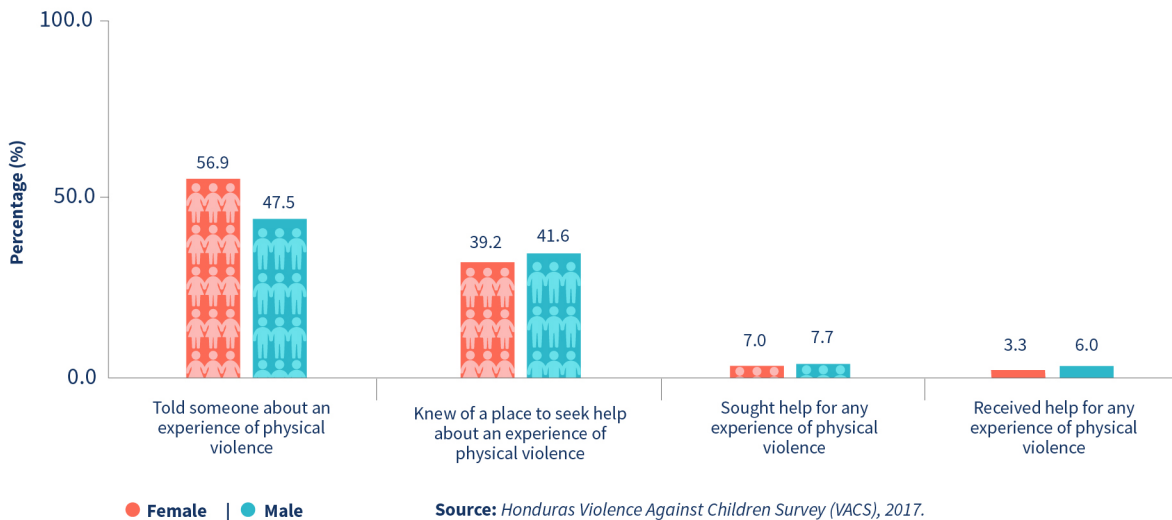


Figure 5.3 Disclosure, knowledge of services, service seeking and receipt for any incident of physical violence, among 18-24 year-olds who experienced physical violence before 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

5.2. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR-OLDS

Tables 5.2.1 through 5.2.9 include results for physical violence in the past 12 months among 13-17 year-olds. About one in six females (16.8 %) and males (16.4 %) ages 13-17 experienced physical violence in the past 12 months. For nearly two out of three females (63.5 %) and more than two out of three males (68.6 %) who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, the *first* incident took place at ages 12-17. The next most common age for the *first* incident was 6-11 (females, 30.1 %; males, 24.8 %). One out of twelve females (8.1 %) and one out of twenty males (5.0 %) experienced physical violence by a parent or adult caregiver in the past 12 months. Among youth who ever had an intimate partner, 2.7 % of females and 3.6 % of males experienced physical violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months. One in thirteen (7.7 %) females and one in nine (11.4 %) males experienced physical violence by a peer in the past 12 months.

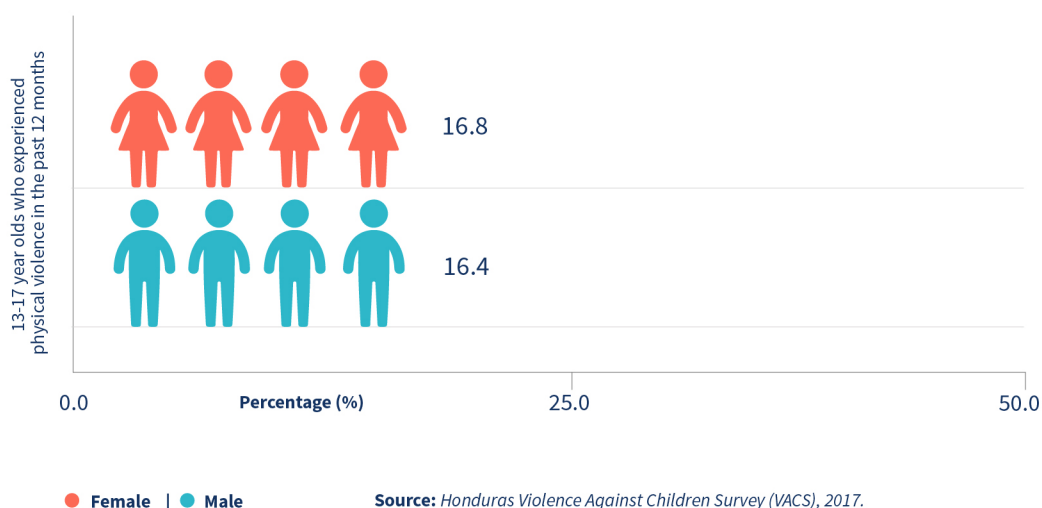


Figure 5.4 Prevalence of physical violence in the past 12 months among 13-17 year olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

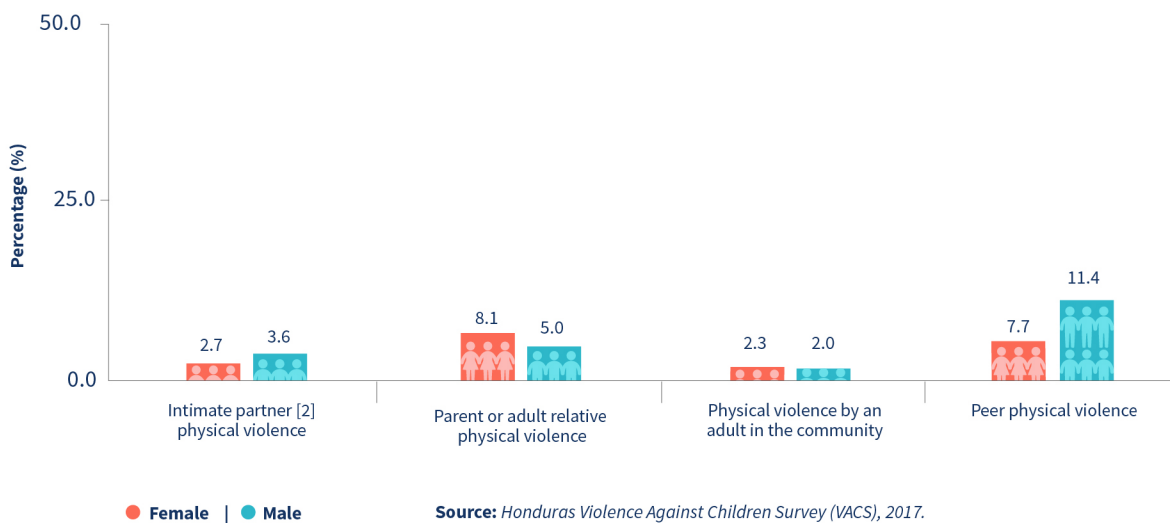


Figure 5.5 Prevalence of physical violence in the past 12 months by perpetrator, among 13-17 year olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

5.2.1. INJURIES FROM PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17 YEAR-OLDS

About half of females (49.1 %) and two out of five males (39.8 %) who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months experienced an injury from violence. Among those who experienced violence by a parent or adult relative in the past 12 months, 55.1 % of females

and 35.9% of males received an injury. Among those who experienced intimate partner physical violence, 55.2% of females and 39.9% of males received an injury. Among those who experienced physical violence by an adult in the community, 50.4% of females received an injury. Finally, among those who experienced peer physical violence, 39.5% of females and 41.0% of males received an injury from physical violence in the past 12 months

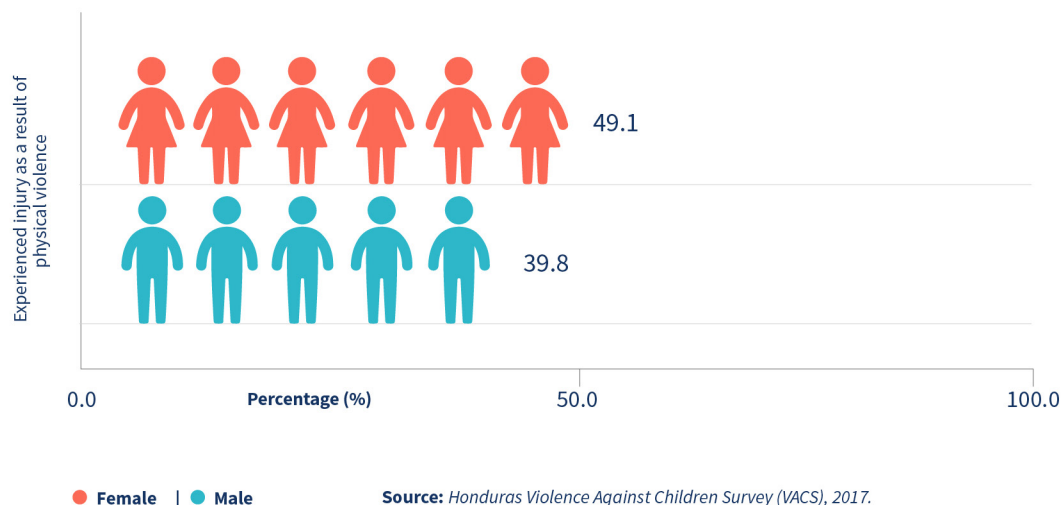


Figure 5.6 Prevalence of experiencing physical harm or injury as a result of the most recent experience of physical violence, among 13-17 year olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

5.2.2. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR-OLDS

Nearly seven out of ten females (69.4%) and half of males (48.1%) who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months told someone about their experiences. Both females (61.5%) and males (86.3%) were most likely to tell a relative, followed by a friend or neighbor (females, 37.7%; males, 16.8%). Fewer than half of females (42.9%) and males (45.6%) knew of a place to go for help, 13.2% of females and 9.7% of males sought help, and 10.9% of females and 8.3% of males received help. The most common source of service receipt, among those who received services, was a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider (females, 71.7%; males, 93.4%), followed by police or other security personnel (females, 46.0%; males, 51.2%). Females who did not seek services indicated that the most common reason was that they did not think the violence was a problem (39.5%) and that they were afraid of getting into trouble (22.5%). Males indicated that their most common reasons for not seeking services was that they did not think the violence was a problem (52.8%) and they did not need or want services (18.6%).

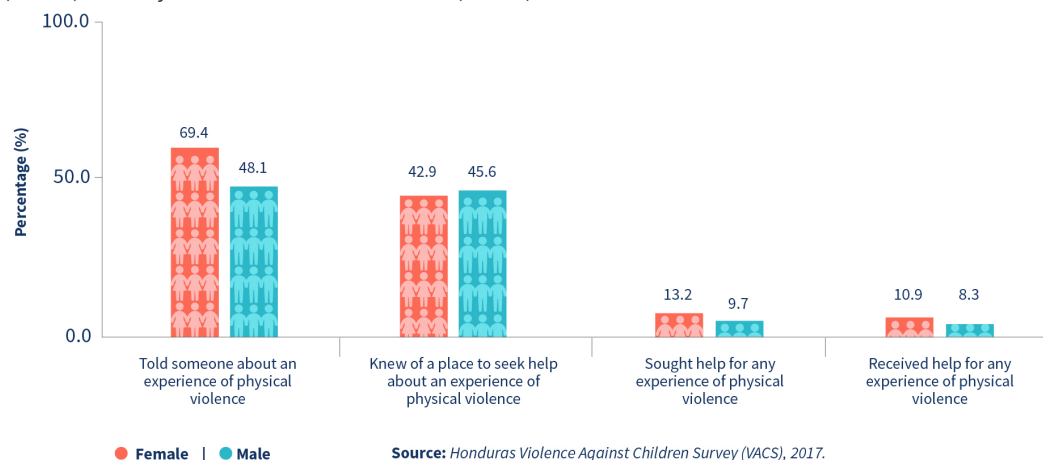


Figure 5.7 Service seeking and receipt for any incident of physical violence[1], among 13-17 year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

5.3. WITNESSING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Witnessing physical violence in the home was defined as seeing or hearing a parent punched, kicked, or beaten up by another parent or their boyfriend or girlfriend or seeing or hearing a sibling punched, kicked, or beaten by a parent. Witnessing physical violence in the community included seeing anyone outside of the home and family environment get attacked. Table 5.3.1 includes results of witnessing violence in the home and in the community among 18-24 year-olds in childhood and 13-17 year-olds in the past 12 months.

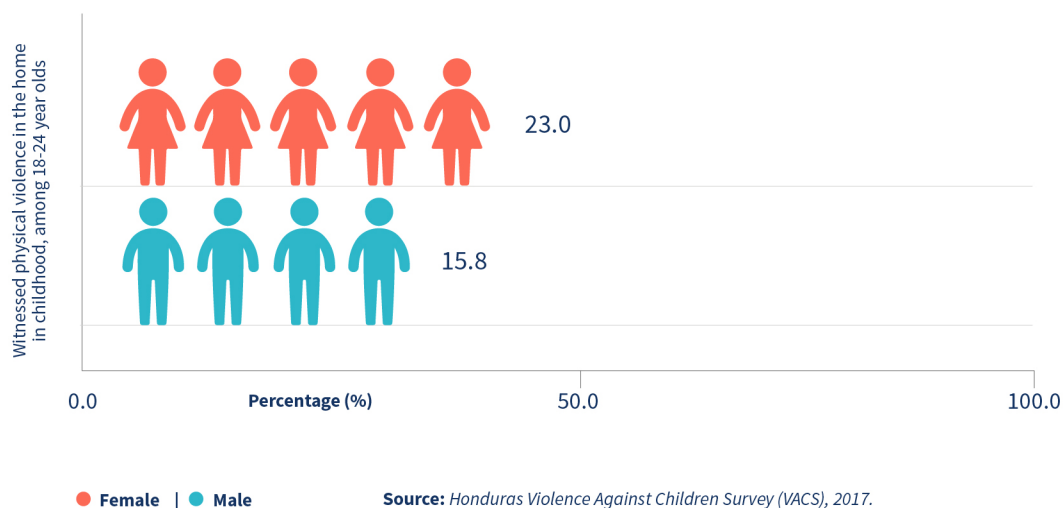


Figure 5.8 Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who experienced witnessing any physical violence in the home prior to age 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

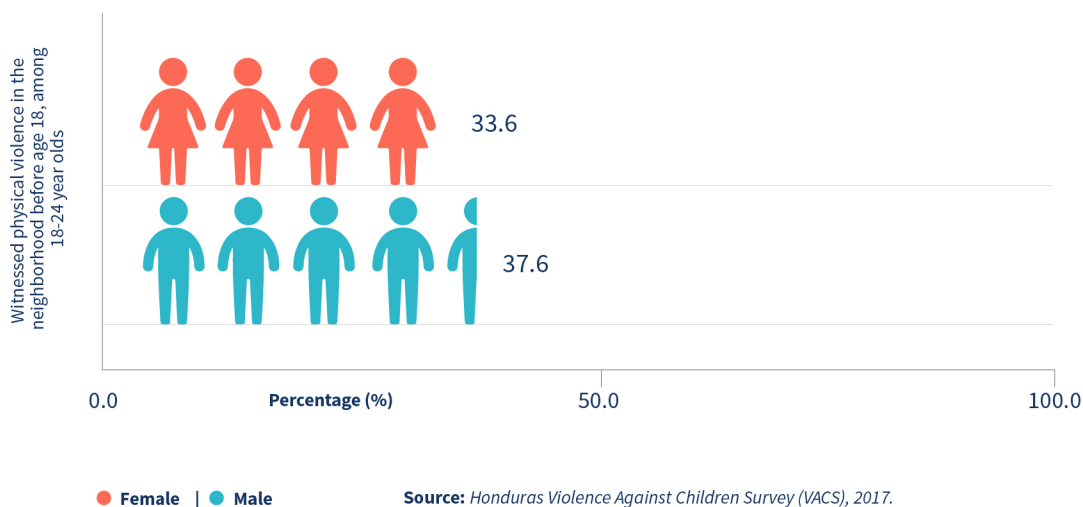


Figure 5.9 Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported witnessing physical violence in the neighborhood prior to age 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

About one in four females (23.0 %) and 15.8 % of males ages 18-24 witnessed physical violence in the home before age 18. About one out of three females (33.6 %) and males (37.6 %) witnessed violence in the neighborhood or community before age 18. Among youth ages 13-17, 6.4 % of females and 4.8 % of males witnessed violence in the home in the past 12 months, and 17.0 % of females and 15.4 % of males witnessed physical violence in the neighborhood or community in the past 12 months.

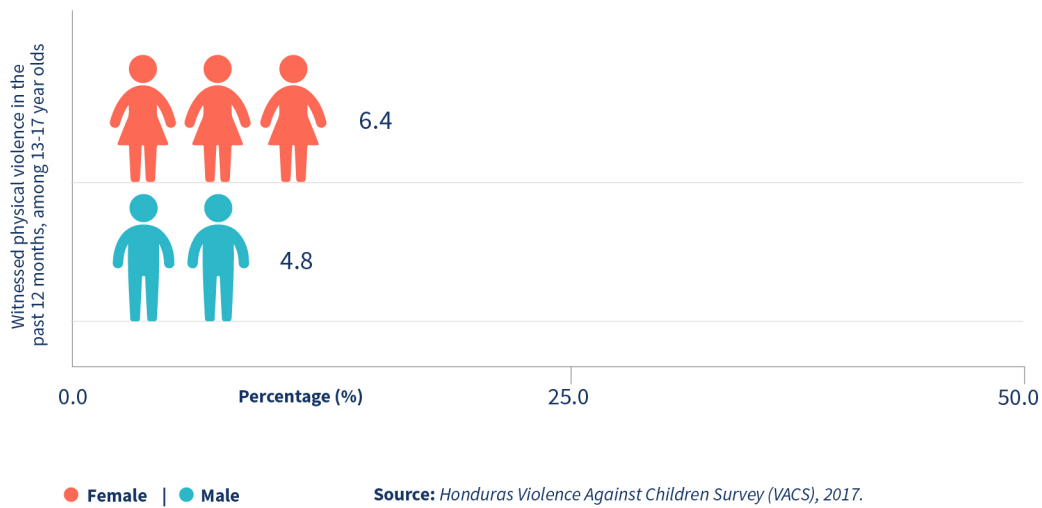


Figure 5.10 Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported witnessing any physical violence in the home in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

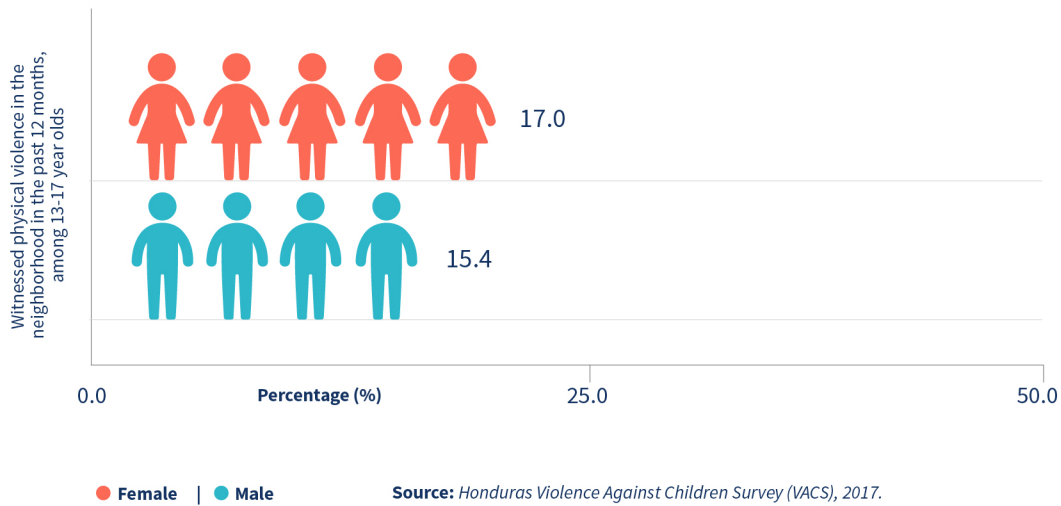
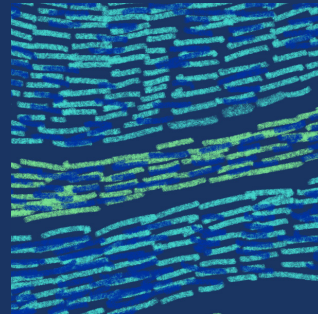
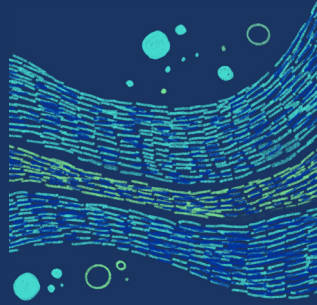
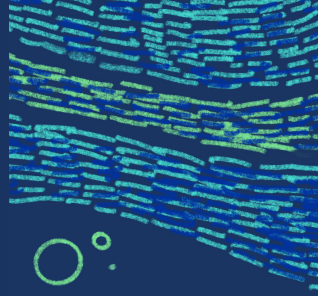


Figure 5.11 Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported witnessing physical violence in the neighborhood in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children



SECTION 6

CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

SECTION 6: CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

This section describes childhood experiences of emotional violence perpetrated by parents, adult caregivers, or other adult relatives. The specific measures of emotional violence include being told that they were not loved or did not deserve to be loved; being told someone wished they had never been born or were dead; or being ridiculed or put down, for example being told they were stupid or useless. Tables 6.1.1 and 6.2.1 include results of emotional violence.

Among 18-24 year-olds, 14.7 % of females and 7.7 % of males experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative before age 18. Females were significantly more likely than males to experience emotional violence in childhood. The prevalence of childhood emotional violence was significantly higher among females in urban areas (24.3 %) than the national data. Among 13-17 year-olds, 12.4 % of females and 4.7 % of males experienced emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past year. Females were significantly more likely than males to experience emotional violence in the past 12 months.

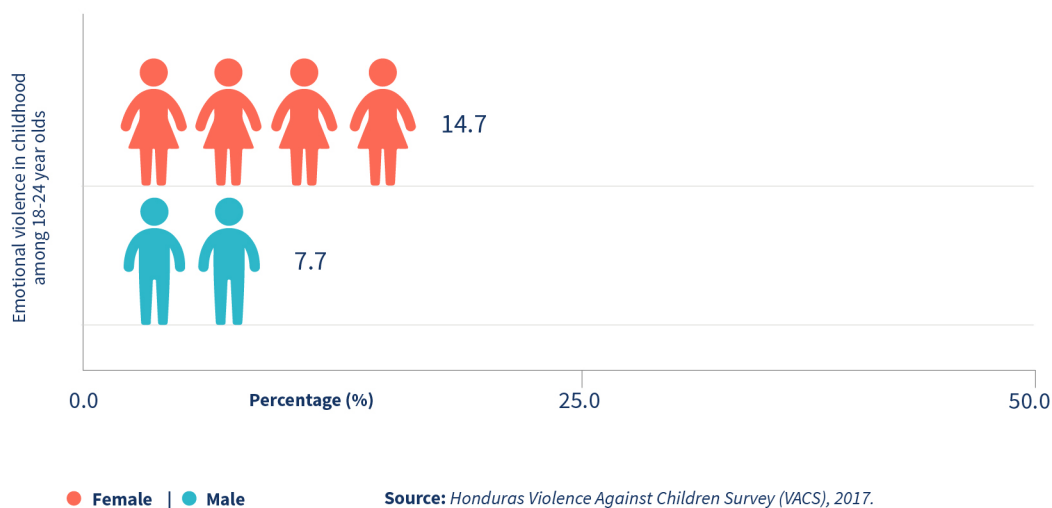


Figure 6.1 Prevalence of emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative before age 18, among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

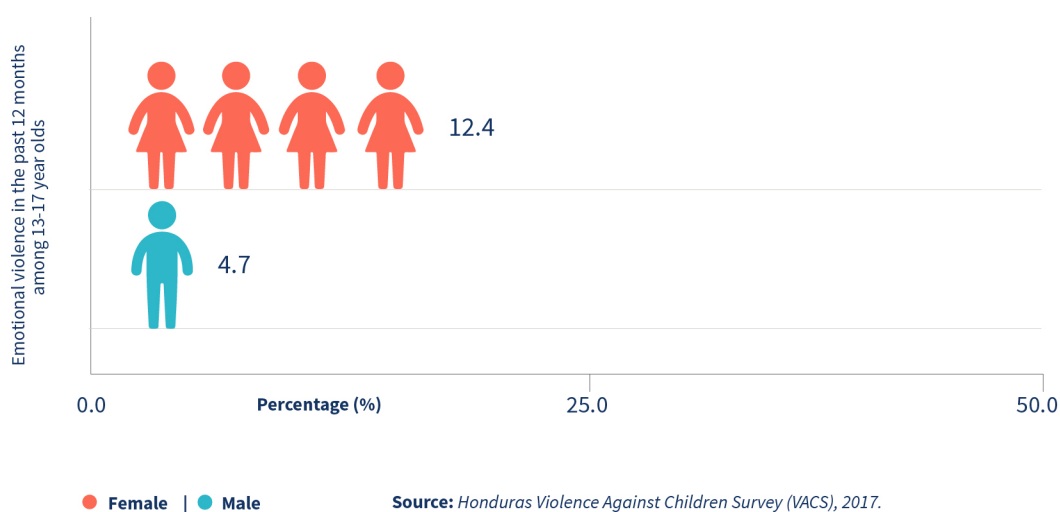
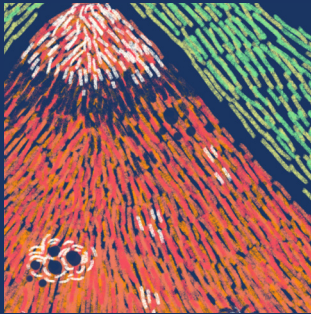


Figure 6.2 Prevalence of emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months, among 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.



SECCIÓN 7

RECENT SEXUAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

SECTION 7: RECENT SEXUAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

This section describes the sexual and physical violence in the past 12 months among young adults. Prevalence, perpetrators, and service seeking for sexual and physical violence are included for 18-24 year-olds who experienced violence in the past year. The overall prevalence of sexual violence in the past 12 months among young adults are presented. The prevalence of each of the four forms of sexual violence are also described.

7.1. SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 18-24 YEAR-OLDS

Results related to sexual violence in the past 12 months among 18-24 year-olds are provided in Tables 7.1.1 through 7.1.10. In the past 12 months, 6.2 % of females and 8.2 % of males ages 18-24 experienced sexual violence. Among females, 4.1 % experienced unwanted sexual touching, 2.6 % experienced unwanted attempted sex, and 1.3 % experienced physically forced or coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex in the past 12 months. For males, 6.6 % experienced unwanted sexual touching, and 1.8 % experienced unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months. Among females and males who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, more than three out of four experienced multiple incidents (females, 79.0 %; males, 77.8 %).

The most common perpetrators of the *most recent* incidents of sexual violence experienced by females in the past 12 months were a stranger (37.2 %), a current or previous intimate partner (27.5 %), a friend (19.5 %), or a family member (13.7 %). For males, the most common perpetrators of the most recent incidents were a friend (48.8 %), a current or previous intimate partner (21.1 %), or a stranger (16.5 %).

About three out of five females (61.8 %) and one out of four males (25.7 %) who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months perceived the perpetrators of the *most recent* incidents to be at least five years older than them. This difference was statistically significant. Three out of four females (77.2 %) who experienced physically forced or coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex in the past 12 months indicated the perpetrator was five or more years older than they were. For 22.4 % of females and 26.8 % of males who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, there was more than one perpetrator present during the most recent incident.

7.1.2. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE, AND SERVICE-SEEKING AMONG 18-24 YEAR-OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Among females ages 18-24 who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, about two thirds (68.4 %) told someone about an

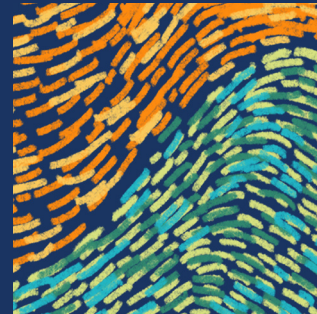
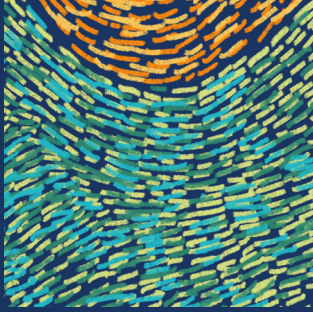
experience. This was significantly higher than the number of males who told someone about an experience of sexual violence (37.1 %). Females were significantly more likely to tell a relative (68.9 %) than males (34.6 %), and 41.5 % of females and 63.5 % of males told a friend or neighbor. About two out of five females (38.3 %) and one out of four males (27.5 %) knew of a place to go for help for sexual violence. There were too few cases of females and males who sought help and received help for sexual violence that occurred in the past 12 months to generate reliable estimates. Among females who did not seek services, the most common reason for not seeking services was that they were afraid of getting into trouble (55.6 %). Among males, the most common reason was that they did not need or want services (43.5 %), and that they did not think it was a problem (37.9 %).

7.2. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 18-24 YEAR-OLDS

Tables 7.2.1 through 7.2.7 include results of physical violence in the past 12 months among 18-24 year-olds. Among 18-24 year-olds, 8.9 % of females and 11.8 % of males experienced physical violence in the past year. About one in twenty females (4.8 %) and males (5.2 %) experienced physical violence by an intimate partner, and 3.3 % of females and 6.1 % of males experienced physical violence by a peer. The difference between males and females for peer physical violence was statistically significant. Half of females (49.0 %) and two out of five males (42.4 %) who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months were injured.

7.2.2. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE, AND SERVICE-SEEKING AMONG 18-24 YEAR-OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Two out of three females (67.3 %) and three out of five males (58.2 %) who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months told someone about their experience. Among those who disclosed, females (80.0 %) and males (79.7 %) most often told a relative, or a friend or neighbor (females, 18.1 %; males, 28.7 %). About half (52.1 %) of females and over half (55.0 %) of males knew of a place to seek help, 16.1 % of females and 14.9 % of males sought help, and 10.0 % of females and 12.2 % of males received help. Males (77.0 %) most commonly sought help from a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider. Females most commonly sought help from police or other security personnel (72.5 %), a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider (65.2 %), or a legal professional (51.0 %). Among females who did not seek services, the most common reason was that they were afraid of getting into trouble (34.0 %) and they did not think it was a problem (28.6 %). Among males, the most common reason was that they did not think it was a problem (50.6 %) and they did not need or want services (24.6 %).



SECTION 8

OVERLAP OF TYPES OF VIOLENCE: SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

SECTION 8: OVERLAP OF TYPES OF VIOLENCE: SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

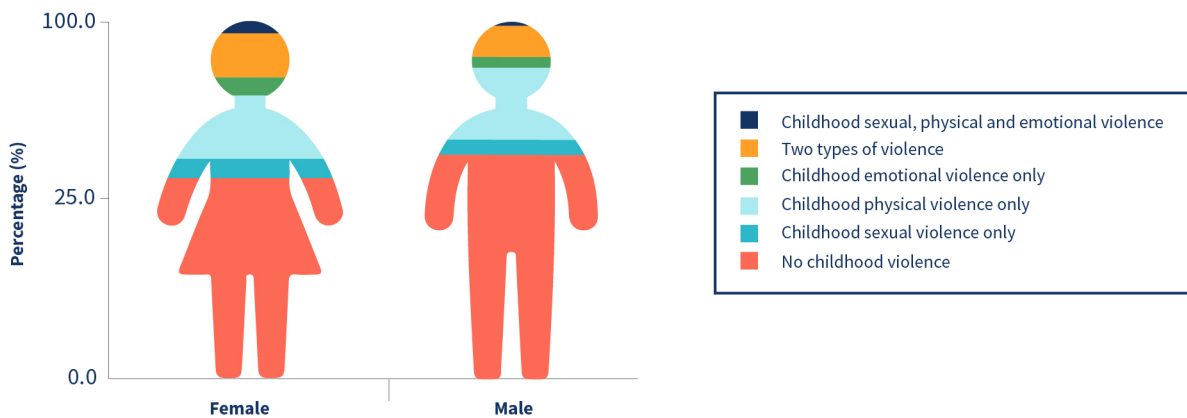
Although specific forms of violence have a distinctive nature and can occur in isolation, attempts to ‘categorize’ violence can be somewhat artificial given that the boundaries between acts of violence often become blurred. For example, sexual violence is often inflicted through the use of physical violence and/or psychological intimidation, a form of emotional violence. This VACS investigated overlaps in the three types of violence.

Overlaps could happen in one of two ways: (1) violence could occur simultaneously, such as when a youth is being emotionally and physically subjected to violence at the same time; and/or (2) violence could occur to the same youth, but at different points in time. The overlap of sexual, physical, and emotional violence experienced before age 18 are described here. In this section, ‘sexual violence’ includes the four subtypes of sexual violence only.

8.1. OVERLAP OF TYPES OF VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 18-24 YEAR-OLDS

Tables 8.1.1 and 8.1.2 include data on overlap of types of violence in childhood and in the past 12 months among 18-24 year-olds. In this age group, about two out of five females (43.3 %) and males (36.3 %) experienced any violence before age 18; 4.9 % of females and 3.4 % of males experienced sexual violence only, 17.9 % of females and 20.3 % of males experienced physical violence only, and 5.0 % of females and 2.9 % of males experienced emotional violence only in childhood. There was some overlap in violence experiences; 12.3 % of females and 8.8 % of males experienced two types of violence, and 3.2 % of females and 0.9 % of males experienced all three types.

About one in five 18-24 year-olds (females, 18.2 %; males, 19.5 %) experienced *any* violence in the past 12 months. In this age group, 4.1 % of females and 5.5 % of males experienced sexual violence only, 5.6 % of females and 8.3 % of males experienced physical violence only, and 0.7 % of females and 1.5 % of males experienced both physical and sexual violence in the past 12 months.

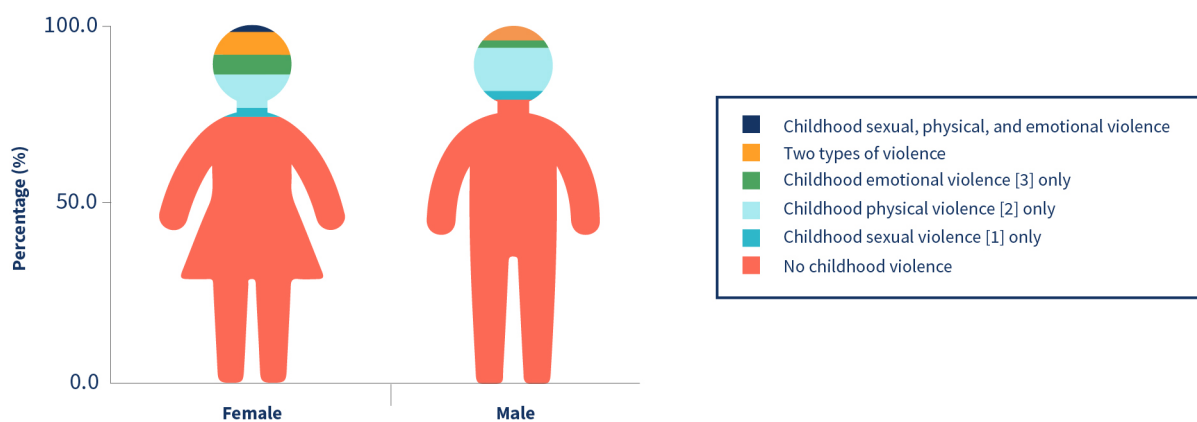


Source: Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Figure 8.1. Prevalence of different types of violence and multiple forms of violence experienced before age 18, among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

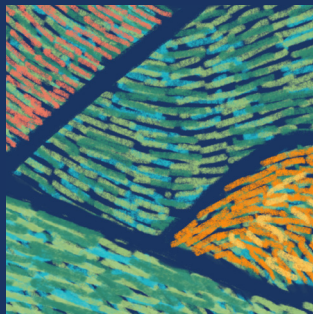
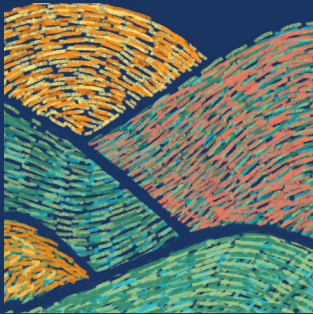
8.2. OVERLAP OF TYPES OF VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR-OLDS

Table 8.1.3 includes data on overlap among types of violence in the past 12 months for 13-17 year-olds. In this age group, one in four females (25.4 %) and one in five males (21.0 %) experienced any violence in the past 12 months. Among youth in this age group, 2.5 % of females and 2.3 % of males experienced sexual violence only, 9.3 % of females and 11.9 % of males experienced physical violence only, and 5.4 % of females and 2.1 % of males experienced emotional violence only. With respect to overlap among types of violence, 6.6 % of females and 4.4 % of males experienced two types of violence, and 1.7 % of females experienced all three types.



Source: Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Figure 8.2. Prevalence of different types of violence and multiple forms of violence, among 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.



SECTION 9

HEALTH CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

SECTION 9: HEALTH CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

This section describes health-related outcomes in young adulthood among 18-24 year-olds who experienced sexual, physical, and/or emotional violence in childhood compared to those who did not experience any violence. The health outcomes assessed include: mental distress in the past 30 days; alcohol intoxication in the past 30 days; cigarette smoking in the past 30 days; substance use in the past 30 days; self-harm behaviors, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempts; and symptoms or diagnosis of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Health outcomes that do not specify 'in the past 30 days' may have occurred at any time in the person's life (ever). This section also describes pregnancy among females as a result of coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex and missed school after sexual violence.

9.1. SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH AMONG 18-24 YEAR-OLDS

Tables 9.1.1 and 9.1.2 include results of health conditions and childhood sexual, physical, and emotional violence among 18-24 year-olds.

9.1.1. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND CHILDHOOD SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Females ages 18-24 who experienced sexual violence in childhood were significantly more likely to have mental distress in the past 30 days (78.6 % versus 52.4 %), be a current smoker (10.6 % versus 3.6 %), have ever intentionally hurt themselves (28.0 % versus 7.8 %), have ever thought of suicide (41.2 % versus 9.6 %), and have had symptoms or a diagnosis of an STI (17.8 % versus 5.0 %). Males ages 18-24 who experienced childhood sexual violence were significantly more likely to experience mental distress in the past 30 days (62.7 % versus 45.4 %) and have ever thought of suicide (11.9 % versus 3.6 %) compared to males who did not experience sexual violence in childhood.

9.1.2. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND CHILDHOOD PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Females ages 18-24 who experienced childhood physical violence were significantly more likely than those who did not experience physical violence in childhood to have mental distress in the past 30 days (70.0 % versus 50.4 %), ever intentionally hurt themselves (18.4 % versus 7.7 %), ever thought of suicide (27.4 % versus 8.9 %), or a symptom or diagnosis of an STI (10.5 % versus 5.5 %). Males ages 18-24 who experienced childhood physical violence were significantly more likely to have mental distress in the past 30 days (58.5 % versus 42.3 %), binge drinking in the past 30 days (43.4 % versus 31.2 %), drug use in the past 30 days (8.4 % versus 3.0 %), ever intentionally hurt themselves (12.5 % versus 6.0 %), or have ever thought of suicide (8.5 % versus 2.7 %).

9.1.3. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Females ages 18-24 who experienced childhood emotional violence were significantly more likely to experience mental distress (80.6 % versus 51.1 %), ever intentionally hurt themselves (25.7 % versus 7.3 %), ever thought of suicide (39.9 % versus 9.5 %), or have symptom or diagnosis of an STI (13.5 % versus 5.7 %) than those who had not experienced emotional violence in childhood. Males ages 18-24 who experienced childhood emotional violence had significantly higher prevalence of mental distress (70.5 % versus 44.5 %) and having ever thought of suicide (17.1 % versus 3.1 %) than those who had not experienced emotional violence in childhood.

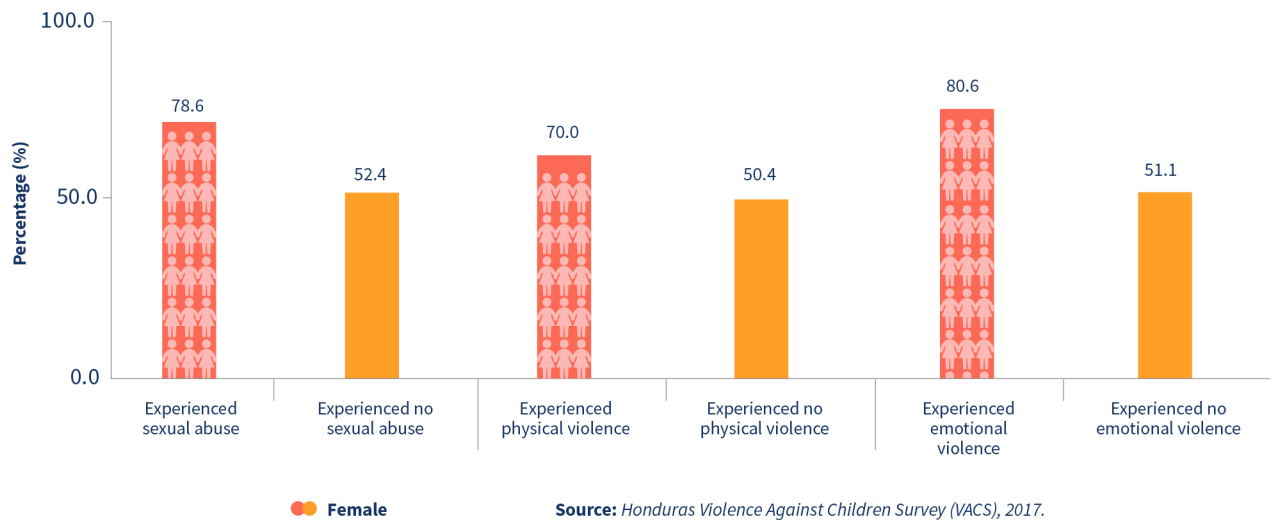


Figure 9.1 Prevalence of mental distress (moderate and serious) in the past 30 days and experiences of various types of violence prior to age 18, among 18-24 year old females – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

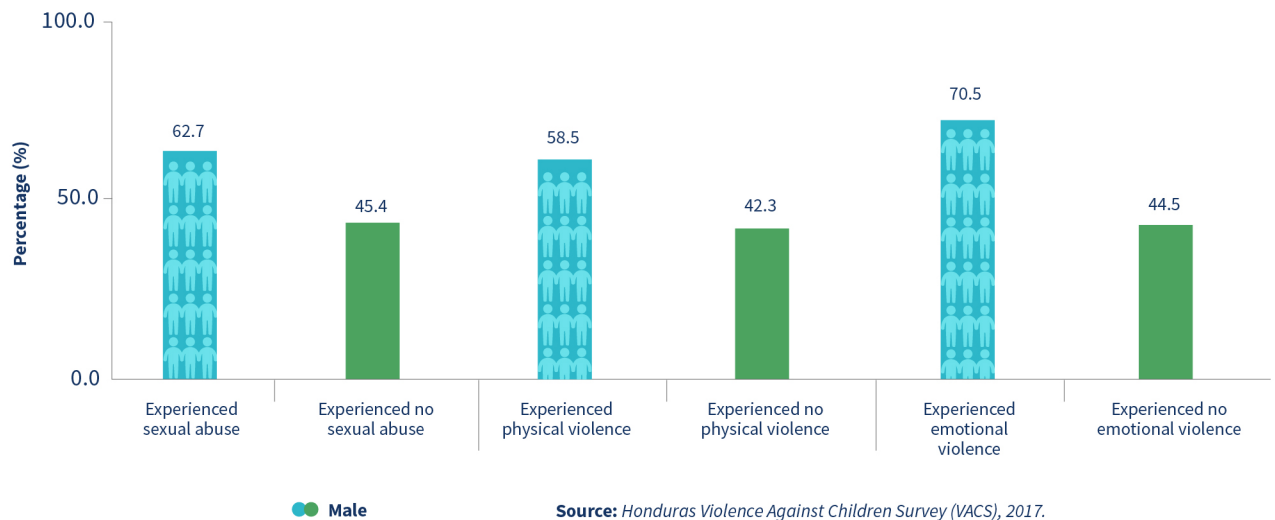


Figure 9.2 Prevalence of mental distress (moderate and serious) in the past 30 days and experiences of various types of violence prior to age 18, among 18-24 year old males – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

9.2. SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH AMONG 13-17 YEAR-OLDS

Tables 9.2.1 and 9.2.2 include findings related to health conditions and sexual, physical, and emotional violence in the past 12 months among 13-17 year-olds.

9.2.1. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Significantly more females ages 13-17 who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months were mentally distressed in the past 30 days (79.1 % versus 54.2 %), binge drinking in the past 30 days (38.6 % versus 13.2 %), were a current smoker (13.8 % versus 4.3 %), ever intentionally hurt themselves (40.2 % versus 14.4 %), and ever thought of suicide (41.8 % versus 13.2 %) than females who had

not experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months. Males who experienced sexual violence in the past year were significantly more likely to have mental distress in the past 30 days (72.3 % versus 45.6 %).

9.2.2. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

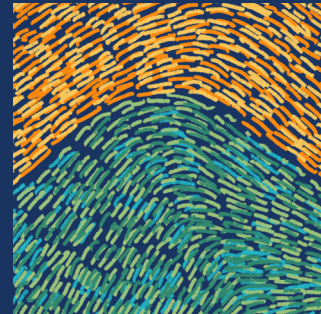
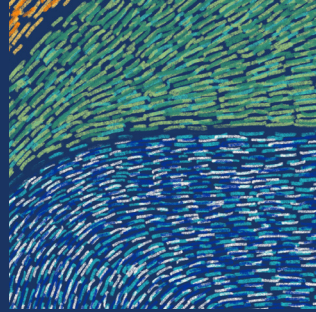
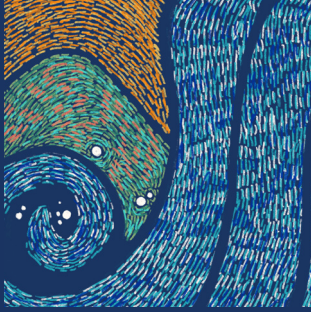
There were significant differences between females ages 13-17 who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months and those who did not for mental distress in the past 30 days (77.5 % versus 51.3 %), binge drinking in the past 30 days (29.7 % versus 11.0 %), having ever intentionally hurt themselves (32.7 % versus 12.6 %), and having ever thought of suicide (35.0 % versus 10.9 %). For males, there were significant differences for mental distress in the past 30 days (62.6 % versus 43.8 %).

9.2.3. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Females ages 13-17 who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months had significantly higher prevalence of mental distress in the past 30 days (86.3 % versus 51.4 %), having ever intentionally hurt themselves (35.7 % versus 13.1 %), and having ever thought of suicide (42.6 % versus 11.0 %). Males who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely to have mental distress in the past 30 days (62.1 % versus 46.2 %) and binge drinking in the past 30 days (46.7 % versus 17.1 %).

9.3. PREGNANCY AS A RESULT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND MISSING SCHOOL DUE TO VIOLENCE

Tables 9.3.1 through 9.3.3 include data on pregnancy as a result of sexual violence and missing school due to violence. Among females ages 13-24 who experienced physically forced or coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex, 15.8 % reported that they became pregnant as a result of that incident. Among 13-17 year-olds, one in five females (21.2 %) missed school as a result of sexual violence. One in four females (23.9 %) and 14.0 % of males ages 13-17 missed school due to physical violence. Among 18-24 year-olds, 23.1 % of females missed school due to sexual violence in childhood, and 18.2 % of females and 16.7 % of males missed school due to physical violence in childhood.



SECTION 10

BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES ABOUT GENDER AND VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

SECTION 10: BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES ABOUT GENDER AND VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

This section examines attitudes and beliefs related to violence. Questions assessed attitudes justifying the use of physical violence by husbands against their wives. All VACS participants were asked if it was right for a husband to hit or beat his wife under five different circumstances: if she goes out without telling him, if she does not take care of the children, if she argues with him, if she refuses to have sex with him, or if she is suspected of having an affair.

The survey also examined the prevalence of certain beliefs toward the role of gender in sexual practices and intimate partner violence. Beliefs measured include: men, not women, should decide when to have sex; men need more sex than women; men need to have sex with other women even if they have a good relationship with their wife; women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men; and a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together.

10.1. BELIEFS ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND TRADITIONAL GENDER NORMS

Findings related to attitudes about domestic violence and traditional gender norms are included in Tables 10.1.1 and 10.1.2. Among 18-24 year-olds, 9.1 % of females and 8.5 % of males indicated it was acceptable for a husband to beat his wife under one or more circumstances. Among 13-17 year-olds, 15.8 % of females and 15.8 % of males endorsed one or more reasons for domestic violence. Among 18-24 year-olds, significantly fewer females (47.6 %) than males (62.4 %) endorsed one or more traditional gender and sexual norms. Endorsement of traditional gender and sexual norms was significantly lower among males in urban areas (50.7 %) than males in the national data. Among 13-17 year-olds, 63.1 % of females and 68.7 % of males endorsed traditional gender and sexual norms.

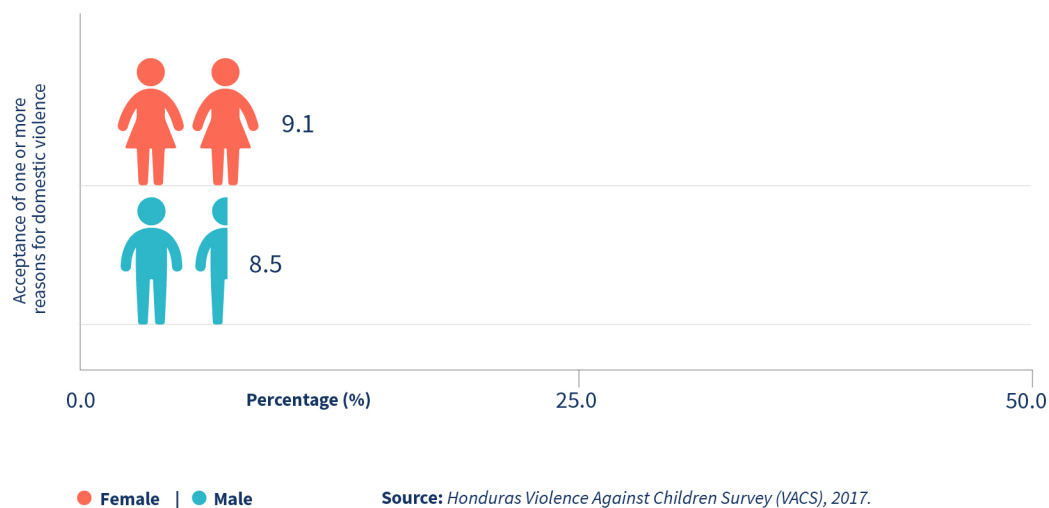


Figure 10.1 Attitudes about the acceptance of domestic violence, among 18-24 year olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

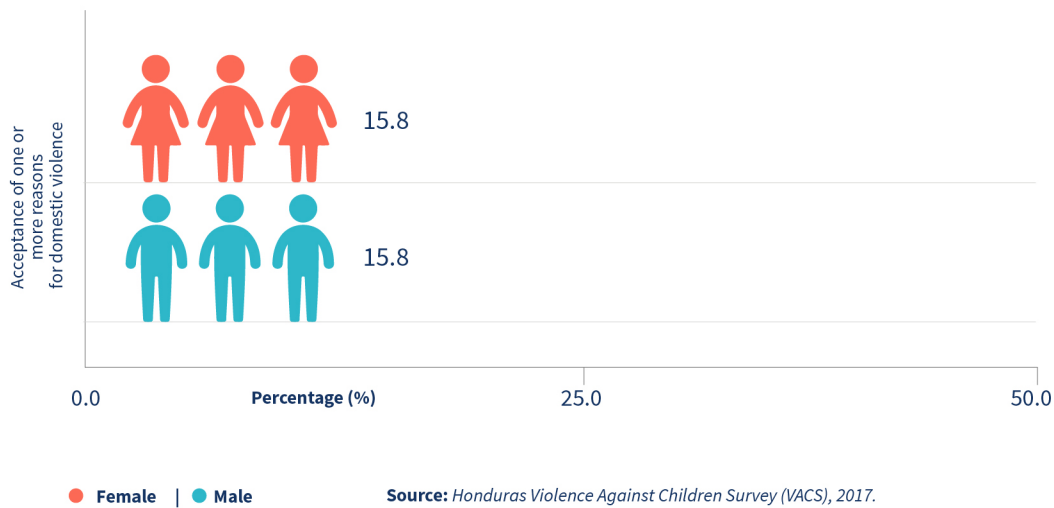


Figure 10.2 Attitudes about the acceptance of domestic violence, among 13-17 year olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

10.2. PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

This section presents the prevalence of sexual and physical violence perpetration among 18-24 and 13-17 year-old females and males. Here, violence includes the physical violence measures of: punching, kicking, whipping, lashing, or poking with an object; choking, smothering, trying to drown, or intentionally burning; or using or threatening to use a weapon, such as a knife, gun, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie or other weapon. This section also presents data on perpetration of violence by experiences of sexual violence and physical violence in childhood. Participants were asked if they had ever perpetrated these measures of violence, so it is not possible to determine when the perpetration happened in relation to timing of experiences of violence. Tables 10.2.1 through 10.2.3 include results of violence perpetration.

Among 18-24 year-olds, significantly more females (12.7 %) than males (5.3 %) reported perpetrating physical violence. Significantly more females in urban areas (20.5 %) perpetrated violence than females in the national data. Females who experienced childhood sexual violence were significantly more likely than those who did not, to perpetrate physical violence (27.5 % versus 9.8 %). Females who experienced childhood physical violence were significantly more likely to have perpetrated physical violence (24.9 % versus 7.0 %). Males who experienced childhood sexual violence were significantly more likely than those who did not to perpetrate physical violence (18.0 % versus 3.9 %). Males who experienced childhood physical violence were significantly more likely to perpetrate physical violence (12.1 % versus 2.5 %).

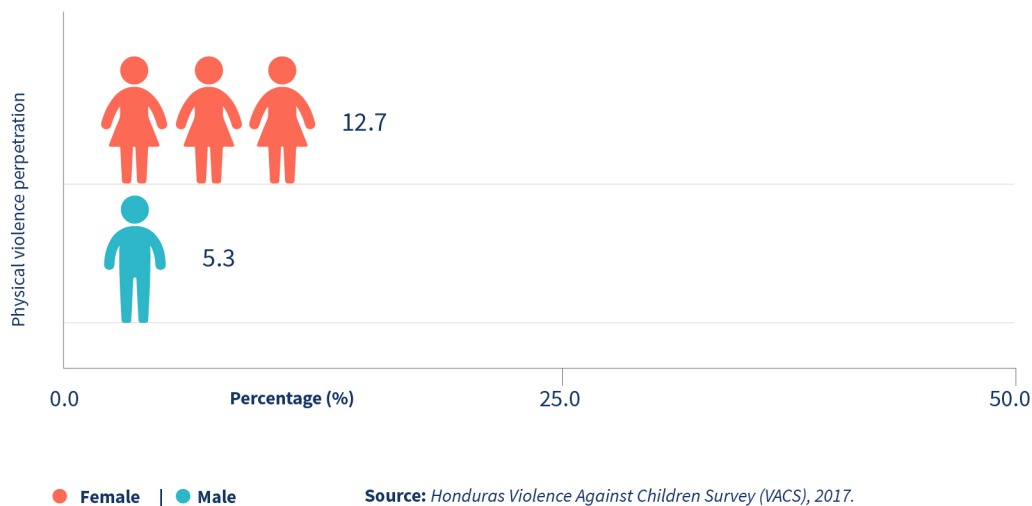


Figure 10.3 Prevalence of physical violence perpetration, among 18-24 year olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Among 13-17 year-olds, 7.6 % of females and 4.4 % of males perpetrated physical violence. Females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely than females who did not, to perpetrate physical violence (26.2 % versus 6.3 %). Females who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely to have perpetrated physical violence (17.9 % versus 5.5 %). Males who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely than those who did not, to have perpetrated physical violence (13.7 % versus 3.9 %). Males who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely to have perpetrated physical violence (14.2 % versus 2.4 %).

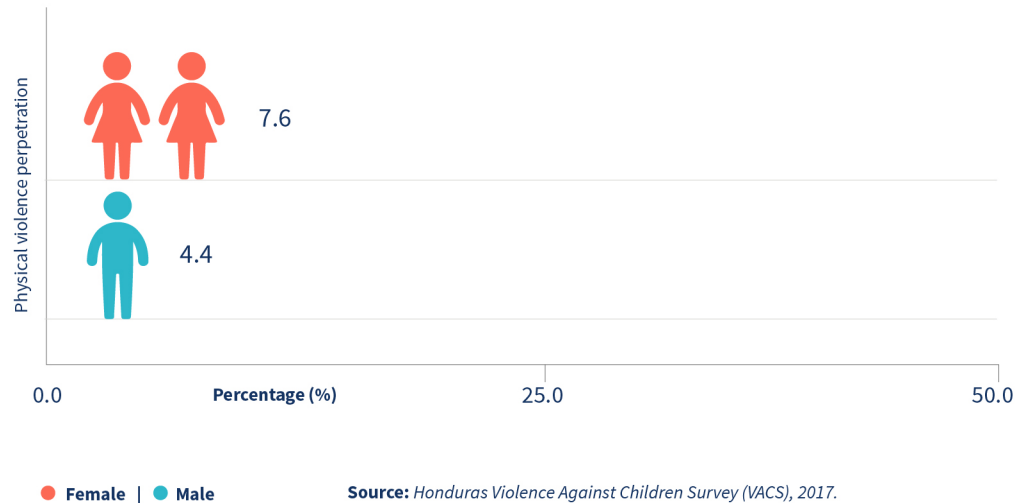


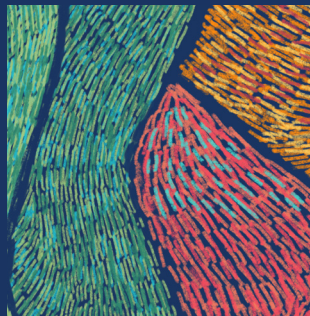
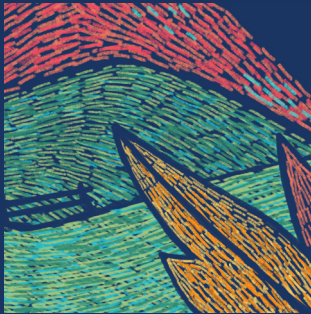
Figure 10.4 Prevalence of physical violence perpetration, among females and males 13-17 year olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

10.3. PREVALENCE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

Violence perpetration against intimate partners, or intimate partner violence, included both forcing someone to have sex and physical violence, are described in this section. As in previous sections, an intimate partner refers to a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife, while ever-partnered refers to someone who has ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner violence perpetration results are provided in Tables 10.3.1 through 10.3.4.

Among females ages 18-24 who ever had a partner, about one in ten (10.4 %) had ever perpetrated physical violence against an intimate partner. This was significantly higher than males (3.6 %). Among ever-partnered females, 20.1 % of those who experienced childhood sexual violence had perpetrated intimate partner violence, compared to 8.3 % of those with no childhood sexual violence, a statistically significant difference. Significantly more females who experienced childhood physical violence perpetrated violence towards an intimate partner (17.8 %) compared to those who never experienced childhood physical violence (6.6 %).

For 13-17 year-olds, 5.4 % of ever-partnered females perpetrated physical violence towards a partner. Among ever-partnered females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, 19.3 % perpetrated physical violence towards a partner, compared to 4.0 % who did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months. Females who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely than females who did not experience such violence to have perpetrated intimate partner physical violence (12.0 % versus 3.6 %).



SECTION 11

CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

SECTION 11: CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

This section presents experiences of sexual and physical violence by characteristics of participants, including: orphan status, school attendance and completion, employment status, ever witnessing violence at home, marriage or cohabitation status, receiving remittances from abroad, and parents' migration history. Here, orphanhood refers to having lost one or both parents.

11.1. CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24 YEAR-OLDS

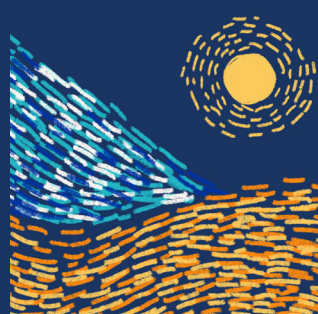
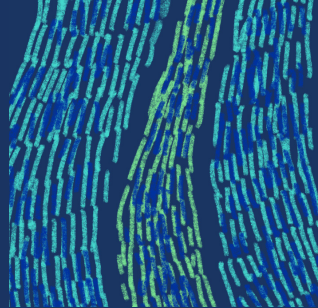
Table 11.1 includes results of characteristics of 18-24 year-olds by experience of sexual or physical violence in childhood. Among 18-24 year-olds, females who witnessed violence in the home before age 18 were significantly more likely to experience childhood physical violence (17.5 %) compared to those who did not witness violence at home (6.2 %). Females who received remittances in the past 3 years were significantly more likely to have experienced childhood sexual violence (12.0 % versus 4.7 %) than those who did not receive remittances. Females who had one or both parents who migrated for 6 months or more in childhood were significantly more likely to have experienced childhood physical violence (12.6 % versus 5.4 %) than those who did not have parents who migrated.

Males ages 18-24 who completed secondary school, or more were significantly more likely to experience sexual violence than those who completed primary school or less (10.8 % versus 5.5 %). Males who witnessed violence in the home before age 18 were significantly more likely to have experienced childhood physical violence (24.3 % versus 9.4 %) than those who did not witness violence at home. Males who received remittances in the past 3 years were significantly more likely to have experienced childhood sexual violence (15.8 % versus 6.7 %) than those who did not receive remittances. Males who had one or both parents who migrated for 6 months or more in childhood were significantly more likely to have experienced childhood physical violence (16.0 % versus 8.7 %).

11.2. CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR-OLDS

Table 11.2 includes results of characteristics of 13-17 year-olds by experience of sexual or physical violence in the past 12 months. Among 13-17 year-olds, females who witnessed violence at home were significantly more likely to have experienced sexual violence (19.0 % versus 5.3 %) and physical violence (46.9 % versus 14.8 %) in the past 12 months. Males who witnessed violence at home were significantly more likely than males who did not, to have experien-

ced physical violence in the past 12 months (47.6 % versus 14.9 %). Males who were married or cohabitating were significantly more likely to have experienced sexual violence (23.1 % versus 4.2 %) and physical violence (33.2 % versus 15.8 %) in the past 12 months than those who were not married or cohabitating. Males ages 13-17 whose parents had migrated for 6 months or more were significantly more likely to have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months (22.3 % versus 13.4 %).



SECTION 12

INSPIRE INDICATORS

SECTION 12: INSPIRE INDICATORS

In 2016, the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children released *INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children*, a technical package that includes evidence-based strategies with demonstrated success in preventing and responding to violence in childhood¹⁹. There are seven strategies included in INSPIRE. This survey provides data of indicators representing INSPIRE 6 strategies that can potentially be used for prevention interventions: **N**orms and values; **S**afe environments; **P**arent and caregiver support; **I**ncome and economic strengthening, **R**esponse and support services, and **E**ducation and life skills. Data on these indicators capture key opportunities to inform evidence-based interventions and approaches. The response and support services indicators are included in the previous sections of the report that cover disclosure, service seeking, and service access among victims of sexual violence (Section 4) and physical violence (Section 5).

12.1. NORMS AND VALUES

Data on norms and values is included in Table N. Among 18-24 year-olds, significantly more males (40.0 %) than females (32.4 %) agreed it was necessary for parents to use corporal punishment to raise children. One in seven females (13.5 %) and nearly one in five males (18.5 %) agreed it was necessary for teachers to use corporal punishment. Endorsement of the necessity of physical violence by teachers was significantly lower among females (5.3 %) and males (7.7 %) in urban areas. Just under one in ten females (9.1 %) and 8.5 % of males endorsed accepting attitudes toward domestic violence among intimate partners. Significantly more males (62.4 %) than females (47.6 %) endorsed traditional norms about gender and sexuality.

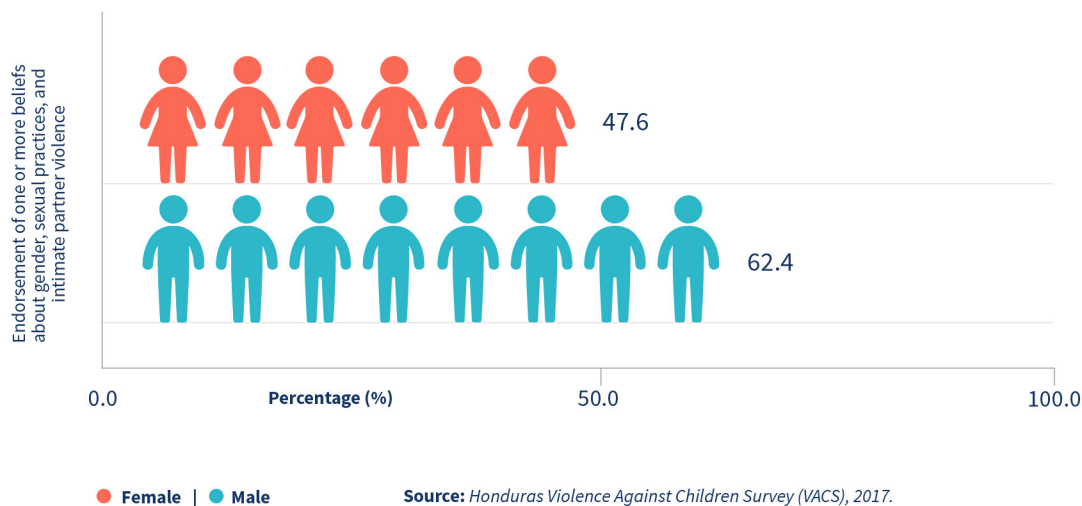


Figure 12.1 Beliefs about gender, sexual practices, and intimate partner violence, among 18-24 year olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

12.2. SAFE ENVIRONMENTS

Results of safe environments indicators is provided in Tables S.1 and S.2. When respondents indicated that they had experienced physical violence, they were asked whether they knew if the perpetrator of physical violence had also been involved in community violence. Data on the indicator for safe environments indicate that one in ten 13-17 year-old females (10.0 %) and 7.1 % of males who are enrolled in school missed school or did not leave the home due to fear of violence in the past 30 days. In addition, 3.5 % of males carried a weapon in the past 30 days. Among 13-17 year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, nearly three out of ten females (28.2 %) and one out of seven males (14.4 %) indicated the perpetrator was also involved in community violence. The difference between females and males was statistically significant. Among 18-24 year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, 32.4 % of females and 38.3 % of males indicated the perpetrator was also involved in community violence.

12.3. PARENT AND CAREGIVER SUPPORT

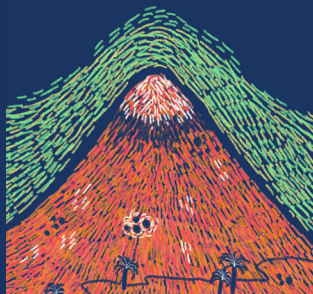
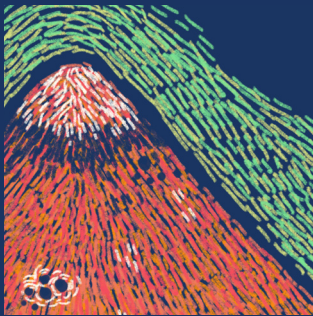
Table P includes data on parent and caregiver support. The indicator data for parent and caregiver support indicate that parent-youth relationships are significant protective factors for youth in Honduras. Among 13-17 year-olds, 47.1 % of females and 42.8 % of males said their parents used positive discipline strategies in the past 12 months. Use of positive parental discipline was significantly higher among females in urban areas (59.3 %). Nine out of ten females (90.2 %) and males (93.9 %) said they were close or very close to their mothers, and nine out of ten females (91.3 %) and males (91.0 %) indicated their parents had high parental monitoring and supervision. Finally, 67.6 % of females and 73.7 % of males said it was easy to talk to their mothers about something that was really bothering them. Physical discipline was also common in Honduras; 18.9 % of females and 15.1 % of males ages 13-17 indicated their parents used physical discipline in the past 12 months.

12.4. INCOME AND ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING

Tables I.1 and I.2 include results of indicators for income and economic strengthening. The survey included questions about food insecurity and who makes economic decisions in the household as indicators of income and economic strengthening. Among 13-17 year-olds, three out of ten females (30.0 %) and males (31.9 %) experienced food insecurity. The question about economic decisions assessed to what extent females or males indicated that the wife or spouse has a say in how money is spent in the household. For females, 94.1 % indicated they have a say in how money is spent, and 89.6 % of males said the wife or female partner has a say.

12.5. EDUCATION AND LIFE SKILLS

Table E.1 and E.2 include results of education and life skills. The programs and interventions in this strategy include both interventions aimed at increasing access to education, and also interventions that are typically delivered in educational settings that focus on life skills. For example, school-based interventions that address bullying, excessive alcohol use, and healthy relationship skills are included in this strategy. For these reasons, indicators of education and life skills assess both engagement and participation in education and risk behaviors. These indicators assess proximal effects of interventions addressing education and life skills as identified by INSPIRE. Among 13-17 year-olds, 61.0 % of females and 60.4 % of males were currently enrolled in school, and 16.6 % of females and 19.8 % of males had at least one episode of binge drinking in the past 30 days. Significantly more males (14.0 %) than females (6.3 %) indicated that they had been in a physical fight in the past 12 months. Among 18-24 year-olds, significantly more males (26.3 %) than females (12.1 %) had early sexual debut, defined as *first* sex before age 15. Females were significantly more likely than males to have been married before age 18 (27.5 % versus 8.2 %). Bullying was also common; 11.8 % of females and 13.1 % of males ages 13-17 experienced bullying victimization in the past 30 days.



SECTION 13

DISCUSSION AND PREVENTION STRATEGIES

SECTION 13: DISCUSSION AND PREVENTION STRATEGIES

The Honduras VACS is the first nationally representative data on the prevalence and epidemiology of sexual, physical, and emotional violence among female and male youth in Honduras. This report describes the burden, contexts, and health consequences for violence against children and adolescents. It also explores the overlap between sexual, physical, and emotional violence and the services sought and utilized for incidents of sexual violence and physical violence. The wealth of information provided by the VACS can guide prevention efforts that are uniquely adapted to the context of Honduras.

13.1. GENERAL PREVENTION STRATEGIES

Several relevant themes emerged from multi-sectoral discussions during the reflection on VACS results for Honduras. There is consensus for the need to develop a national response from a multi-sectoral perspective that includes government, civil society, and the international community. Identifying an agency to provide leadership for a National Action Plan can help facilitate coordination across sectors. A detailed mapping of existing violence prevention and control programs currently in place can help document ongoing activities and improve coordination. Progress on the development of a National Action Plan for Honduras will require a timeline with defined milestones. Government, civil society, and international community partners held a Data to Action Workshop in Honduras in July 2018. Participants included leadership across government sectors and key stakeholders, who reviewed and discussed VACS results in detail and addressed programmatic and policy implications in specifically assigned sectoral clusters. Over the course of the workshop, participants identified several high-level priorities that should be targeted. The following section describes the key points and suggestions that emerged from those sectoral discussions.

13.2. SPECIFIC PREVENTION STRATEGIES

Priorities addressing **physical violence** should concentrate on the prevention of physical violence perpetrated by parents and caregivers against children and youth. It will also be key to address physical disciplinary practices and work with communities or within community violence prevention structures.

Priorities addressing **sexual violence** should focus on strategies aimed at preventing violence by any perpetrator, with some differences for females compared to males. For females, data indicated that addressing violence perpetrated by family members at home is essential. For males, perpetration of violence by peers and in schools

is a priority. VACS results suggested that addressing gender and its role in the causes and circumstances of sexual violence against women and men is crucial for Honduras.

Violence amongst intimate partners was also identified as a priority area. Discussions emphasized strategies related to norms and values, family planning, and sexual education.

In the case of both physical and sexual violence, it is vital to increase disclosure and access to services for victims. It is foundational to analyze the individual, family, and structural barriers for reporting and understand the reasons why individuals choose not to report.

In the **home environment**, programs that strengthen positive connections and communication between youth and parents can foster protective environments for all youth, particularly those exposed to risks outside the home. The need to incorporate parent training and support delivered in groups in community settings as well as part of comprehensive programs was also highlighted.

In the **school environment**, improving upon or creating evidence-based violence prevention programs is imperative. Strengthening safe, supportive school environments can reduce peer-to-peer violence, especially among males. School interventions that foster dynamic, reciprocal communication between the home and schools can also have additional benefits compared to programs that are only focused on school or home environments.

At the **community and legislative level**, restricting excessive alcohol consumption was identified as a key priority to reduce risk. Honduras VACS data indicated high prevalence of alcohol consumption among youth. To reduce excessive alcohol use among young people, evidence-based policies that include policies that reduce youth access can have positive effects on both alcohol and violence outcomes.

Additional **system-wide measures** that include a costing exercise can address the feasibility of strategies and initiatives.

13.3. STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

The VACS is Honduras' first nationally representative data on the burden of sexual, physical, and emotional violence against children and youth. There are important strengths and limitations to consider when interpreting the data. The sampling strategy was designed to ensure the data are nationally representative, and random sampling using a stratified three-stage cluster design allowed for calculation of weighted estimates. Another benefit of the survey is the level of detail obtained on the context of violence. For example, some surveys collect data on whether violence occurred, but few collect

data on specific circumstances of violence. The rich, contextualized data in the Honduras VACS can inform programmatic and policy strategies to address violence. Another strength of the VACS is that it relies on a core questionnaire that is consistent across countries. This allows for cross-country comparisons and facilitates interpretation of findings as they can be assessed within a global context. Most importantly, the process of planning the VACS – thorough engagement with the Honduras government agencies, partners, and stakeholders – can bolster country ownership of the data and results, encouraging efforts to use the data to prevent and respond to violence against children and youth in Honduras.

There are also limitations that must be taken into account. Because the VACS involved a household survey, vulnerable populations have been excluded or missed, such as children residing in institutions, residential care, or justice systems, as well as those living on the street. Similarly, children and youth who are away from home to attend school or for other reasons would not have been available to participate in the survey. Children were also excluded from the study if they had a disability that prevented them from understanding or responding to the interview questions or from being interviewed in private. Children residing outside of the home in vulnerable settings, or living with disabilities, could be at higher risk for violence. Future studies should address the burden of violence among these special populations.

An additional limitation is that the survey only collects contextual information on the *first* and *most recent* episodes of each type of violence, when individuals reported multiple instances of a form of violence. This potentially results in missing important contextual detail on certain violent events affecting participants. This approach is necessary to keep the survey at an acceptable length for participants. The VACS is also vulnerable to recall bias. Participants are asked to report retrospectively on experiences from their past. The study does not include participants over age 24 to maximize the participants' ability to recall events from childhood. However, there is still a chance that participants do not accurately recall the details of their experiences.

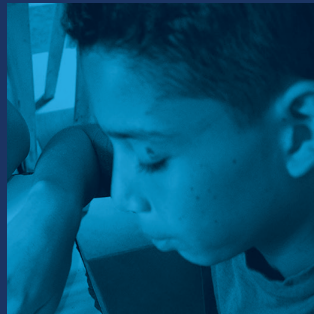
Another possible limitation is that some participants may not have been comfortable disclosing personal and sensitive life experiences with strangers, thus providing an underestimate of the prevalence of violence. This may be especially true if the victim knew the perpetrator and/or the perpetrator was present in the home during the interview, even though the survey was conducted in privacy. The survey was only conducted if interviewers could ensure privacy and reduce the risk of retaliation for participation in the survey. Interviewers underwent extensive training on how to maximize respondent safety and rapport with participants. Finally, the survey moved through sensitive questions in a graduated manner

to help comfort participants and facilitate trust-building with their interviewer. These strategies were designed to facilitate respondent comfort and disclosure.

13.4. CONCLUSIONS

The Honduras VACS provides powerful information that can be used to inform violence prevention efforts in the specific context of Honduras. The dedication of the partners signifies a strong commitment to utilizing the findings of the Honduras VACS in order to make significant gains in the prevention of violence against children in Honduras.

The results of the survey offer an opportunity for Honduras to lead the way in addressing the problem of violence against children, by focusing on immediate and future prevention and response programs. Fostering partnerships amongst multi-sectoral government agencies, non-governmental organizations and international technical experts is critical in the development and implementation of a coordinated response. Furthermore, this multisectoral approach can help strengthen the country's newly acquired status as a pathfinder country of the *End Violence Against Children* partnership. It also enhances other violence prevention and response partnerships amongst multi-sectoral government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and international technical agencies. The following tables provide additional results from the VACS in Honduras.



APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: HONDURAS VACS DATA TABLES

Table 3.1.1. Background characteristics of 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
Education Status	Females (n= 1425)	Males (n= 1263)
Never attended school or less than primary school	9.8 (6.8 – 12.7)	7.3 (5.1 – 9.4)
Primary school	36.6 (32.9 - 40.4)	41.2 (37.0 - 45.5)
Secondary school	37.2 (33.8 - 40.7)	38.7 (34.4 - 42.9)
Higher than secondary school	16.4 (13.5 - 19.2)	12.8 (9.9 - 15.8)
Age of Head of Household	Females (n= 1433)	Males (n= 1260)
30 years old or younger	29.9 (26.9 - 32.9)	21.7 (19.0 – 24.5)
31-50 years old	37.1 (34.1 - 40.1)	41.2 (38.4 - 44.0)
51+ years old	33.0 (29.7 - 36.3)	37.1 (34.2 - 40.0)
Orphan Status Before Age 18	Females (n= 1405)	Males (n= 1242)
Not an orphan before age 18	87.5 (85.2 - 89.7)	88.7 (86.7 - 90.8)
Single or double orphan before age 18	12.5 (10.3 - 14.8)	11.3 (9.2 – 13.3)
Socioeconomic Indicators	Females	Males
	Females (n= 563)	Males (n= 989)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months[1]	92.5 (89.4 - 95.6)	91.6 (89.1 - 94.1)
	Females (n= 1423)	Males (n= 1240)
Experienced food insecurity	33.8 (30.2 - 37.4)	34.9 (31.2 - 38.7)
Remittances in the Past 3 Years	Females (n= 1436)	Males (n= 1265)

Received money or goods from the United States	18.8 (16 - 21.6)	15.1 (12.5 - 17.7)
Received money or goods from Spain, Mexico, or Canada	1.3 (0.7 - 1.9)	2.0 (1.0 - 2.9)
Did not receive remittances	79.6 (76.6 - 82.6)	83.2 (80.4 - 86.0)
Sexual and Gender Minority Status	Females (n=1425)	Males (n= 1257)
Heterosexual or straight	99.0 (98.4 - 99.6)	98.9 (98.2 - 99.7)
Homosexual, gay, or lesbian	0.4 (0.0 - 0.8)*	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)*
Bisexual	0.7 (0.2 - 1.1)*	0.7 (0.1 - 1.4)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is \geq 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

[1] Includes only persons who reported having engaged in any work as an employee, or self-employed individual at any time during the past 12 months.

Table 3.1.2. Location of work among 18-24 year-olds who have worked in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

		Females (n= 562)		Males (n= 975)	
	n	% (95 % CI)		n	% (95 % CI)
At family dwelling	206	37.5 (33.1 - 41.8)		98	10.6 (8.0 - 13.3)
Formal office	117	20.0 (16.4 - 23.6)		106	10.0 (7.6 - 12.5)
Factory/Workshop	44	8.6 (5.4 - 11.7)		208	21.4 (17.4 - 25.4)
Farm/Garden	34	6.5 (3.3 - 9.6)		343	36.9 (31 - 42.9)
Construction site	2	0.3 (0.0 - 0.8)*		96	9.7 (7.3 - 12.1)
Shop/Kiosk	47	7.8 (5.3 - 10.3)		32	3.2 (1.8 - 4.6)
Restaurant/Hotel/Cafe/Bar	65	11.1 (8.5 - 13.7)		26	2.5 (1.4 - 3.5)
Different places (mobile)	24	4.5 (2.4 - 6.7)		49	4.3 (2.8 - 5.8)
Other[1]	23	3.8 (2.0 - 5.5)		17	1.3 (0.7 - 2.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1]Other includes: mine/quarry; fixed, street, or market stall; and pond/lake/river.

*RSE is \geq 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 3.1.3. Migration history of 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95% CI)
Parents' Migration History	Females	Males
	Females (n= 1369)	Males (n= 1221)
Mother lived away for 6 months or more in childhood	24.8 (22.2 - 27.4)	19.1 (16.5 - 21.8)
Average age when mother moved away (among those whose mother lived away for at least 6 months)	10.7 years (10 - 11.4)	10.0 years (9.1 - 10.8)
	Females (n= 1221)	Males (n= 1104)
Father lived away for 6 months or more in childhood	44.4 (40.3 - 48.4)	37.8 (34.1 - 41.5)
Average age when father moved away (among those whose father lived away for at least 6 months)	7.8 years (7.1 - 8.5)	6.9 years (6.3 - 7.5)
Individuals' Migration History	Females	Males
	Females (n= 1436)	Males (n= 1264)
Lived abroad and returned to Honduras	2.4 (1.4 - 3.4)	4.5 (3.2 - 5.8)
	Females (n= 1416)	Males (n= 1214)
Lived in the United States and returned to Honduras	1.0 (0.2 – 1.7)*	0.9 (0.4 – 1.5)*
Average age when moved abroad (among those who lived abroad)	13.8 years (11.1 - 16.5)	16.9 years (15.8 - 17.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 3.1.4. Relationship and sexual history of 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 1434)	Males (n= 1264)

Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	55.9 (52.6 - 59.3)	34.3 (30.7 - 38.0)
	Females (n= 1426)	Males (n= 1252)
Married or lived with someone as if married before age 18	27.5 (24.5 - 30.5)	8.2 (6.6 - 9.8)
	Females (n= 1418)	Males (n= 1201)
Ever had sex[1]	70.8 (67.7 - 73.9)	79.2 (75.9 - 82.4)
	Females (n= 1051)	Males (n= 960)
Had sex before age 18	42.6 (39.3 - 45.9)	60.6 (56.8 - 64.4)
Average age of first sex (among those who ever had sex)	16.8 years (16.6 - 17)	15.8 years (15.6 - 16.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal sex or the insertion of an object into your vagina or anus by someone else.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 3.2.1. Background characteristics of 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
Education Status	Females (n= 1098)	Males (n= 1394)
Never attended school or less than primary school	9.9 (7.2 - 12.6)	8.1 (6.1 - 10.1)
Completed primary school or higher	90.1 (87.4 - 92.8)	91.9 (89.9 - 93.9)
Age of Head of Household	Females (n=1095)	Males (n= 1392)
18 years old or younger	1.1 (0.5 - 1.6)	1.1 (0.5 - 1.6)
19-30 years old	8.4 (6.4 - 10.4)	5.4 (3.7 - 7.0)
31-50 years old	60.1 (56.6 - 63.6)	59.8 (56.4 - 63.3)
51+ years old	30.4 (27.1 - 33.7)	33.7 (30.5 - 36.9)
Current Orphan Status	Females (n= 1067)	Males (n= 1366)
Not an orphan	90.7 (88.5 - 92.9)	90.3 (88.3 - 92.3)
Single or double orphan	9.3 (7.1 - 11.5)	9.6 (7.7 - 11.7)

Socioeconomic Indicators	Females	Males
	Females (n= 160)	Males (n= 607)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months[1]	92.8 (88.8 - 96.7)	78.3 (73.4 - 83.2)
	Females (n= 1091)	Males (n= 1378)
Currently enrolled in school	61.0 (56.1 - 65.8)	60.4 (56.2 - 64.6)
	Females (n= 1072)	Males (n=1363)
Experienced food insecurity	30.0 (26.4 - 33.6)	31.9 (28.4 - 35.4)
Remittances in the Past 3 Years	Females (n= 1101)	Males (n= 1394)
Received money or goods from the United States	12.6 (9.9 - 15.3)	12.8 (10.3 - 15.3)
Received money or goods from Spain, Mexico, or Canada	1.8 (1.0 - 2.6)	1.3 (0.6 - 2.0)
Did not receive remittances	85.7 (82.9 - 88.4)	85.7 (83.1 - 88.3)
Sexual Minority Status	Females (n= 1083)	Males (n= 1368)
Heterosexual or straight	98.5 (97.4 - 99.6)	99.5 (99.2 - 99.9)
Sexual minority [2]	1.5 (0.4 - 2.6)*	0.5 (0.1 - 0.8)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

[1] Includes only persons who reported having engaged in any work as an employee, or self-employed individual at any time during the past 12 months.

[2] Includes homosexual, gay, lesbian, or bisexual

Table 3.2.2. School attendance among 13-17 year-olds and reasons for not attending school, among 13-17 year-olds who are not attending school – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 1091)	Males (n= 1378)
Not currently attending school	39.0 (34.2 - 43.9)	39.6 (35.4 - 43.8)
Reasons for not attending school, among those who are not currently attending		
	Females (n= 412)	Males (n= 487)
Violence in the neighborhood or community/at school	2.3 (0.9 - 3.8)*	1.4 (0.3 - 2.4)*

My family does not have enough money for school or supplies	36.4 (30.2 - 42.6)	25.0 (20.3 - 29.7)
I have to work	2.8 (1.3 - 4.4)	26.7 (22.5 - 30.9)
I do not like school	25.2 (19.8 - 30.6)	34.0 (28.8 - 39.3)
Other	33.2 (27.3 - 39.0)	13.0 (9.5 - 16.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 3.2.3. Location of work among 13-17 year-olds who have worked in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 160)		Males (n= 605)	
	n	% (95 % CI)	n	% (95 % CI)
At family dwelling	79	50.8 (41.4 - 60.2)	68	10.6 (7.6 - 13.5)
Formal office	5	3.7 (0.3 - 7.2)*	7	0.7 (0.2 - 1.3)*
Factory/Workshop	5	3.3 (0.0 - 6.7)*	91	13.4 (9.2 - 17.7)
Farm/Garden	22	12.8 (5.6 - 20.0)	290	53.0 (45.8 - 60.3)
Construction site	0	0.0*	78	12.0 (8.6 - 15.5)
Shop/Kiosk	16	9.5 (4.3 - 14.7)	13	2.0 (0.8 - 3.1)*
Restaurant/Hotel/Cafe/Bar	11	5.1 (2.0 - 8.3)*	6	1.1 (0.0 - 2.4)*
Different places (mobile)	8	4.9 (1.4 - 8.3)*	38	5.1 (3.2 - 7.1)
Other[1]	14	9.8 (3.8 - 15.8)*	14	2.0 (0.9 - 3.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Other includes: mine/quarry; fixed, street, or market stall; and pond/lake/river.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 3.2.4. Migration history of 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
Parents' Migration History	Females	Males
	Females (n=1079)	Males (n= 1357)
Mother lived away for 6 months or more in childhood	19.5 (16.7 - 22.3)	14.8 (12.3 - 17.3)
Average age when mother moved away (among those whose mother lived away for at least 6 months)	8.8 years (8.1 - 9.6)	8.1 years (7.3 - 8.9)
	Females (n= 966)	Males (n= 1255)
Father lived away for 6 months or more in childhood	40.6 (36.5 - 44.6)	32.7 (29.2 - 36.2)
Average age when father moved away (among those whose father lived away for at least 6 months)	5.7 years (5.1 - 6.3)	5.1 years (4.6 - 5.6)
Individuals' Migration History	Females	Males
	Females (n= 1100)	Males (n= 1393)
Lived abroad in childhood and returned to Honduras	1.6 (0.8 - 2.5)	1.4 (0.7 - 2.1)
	Females (n= 1089)	Males (n= 1374)
Lived in the United States and returned to Honduras	0.4 (0.2 - 1.1)*	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)*
Average age when moved abroad (among those who lived abroad)	9.0 years (6.2 - 11.7)	10.2 years (8.3 - 12.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 3.2.5. Relationship and sexual history of 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males (n=1391) % (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 1100)	Males (n=1391)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	14.2 (11.4 - 17.1)	3.9 (2.6 - 5.1)

	Females (n= 1095)	Males (n=1384)
Ever had sex[1]	19.5 (16.4 - 22.6)	21.5 (18.9 - 24.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal sex or the insertion of an object into your vagina or anus by someone else.

Table 4.1.1 Prevalence of sexual violence[1] before age 18, among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 1435) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 1262) % (95 % CI)
Childhood sexual violence	16.2 (14.0 - 18.5)	9.9 (8.2 - 11.6)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 4.1.2 Prevalence of different types of sexual violence[1] before age 18, among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 1429)	Males (n= 1247)
Unwanted sexual touching in childhood	11.4 (9.4 - 13.5)	7.8 (6.2 - 9.4)
	Females (n= 1424)	Males (n= 1256)
Unwanted attempted sex in childhood	5.6 (4.2 - 7.0)	2.1 (1.3 - 2.9)
	Females (n= 1429)	Males (n= 1255)
Coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex[2] in childhood	2.8 (1.9 - 3.7)	1.0 (0.5 - 1.6)
	Females (n= 1426)	Males (n= 1257)
Physically forced sex in childhood	3.0 (2.1 - 4.0)	0.5 (0.2 - 0.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex.

[2] Coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex includes: sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them.

Table 4.1.3. Age of first experience of sexual violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced any sexual violence before age 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 234) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 133) % (95 % CI)
13 years old or younger	54.9 (47.7 - 62.1)	30.0 (21.3 - 38.7)
14-15 years old	16.5 (11.8 - 21.2)	26.6 (18.8 - 34.3)
16-17 years old	28.6 (22.2 - 35)	43.5 (34.7 - 52.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them)

Table 4.1.4. Prevalence of coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex before age 18, among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 1432) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 1260) % (95 % CI)
Coerced or alcohol-facilitated [1] or physically forced sex in childhood	4.2 (3.1 - 5.3)	1.4 (0.7 - 2.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex includes: sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them.

Table 4.1.5. Mean age of first experience of coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex, among 18-24 year-olds who experienced coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex before age 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 63) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 20) % (95 % CI)
Mean age of first experience of coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex in childhood	13.9 years (12.8 – 15.0)	14.5 years (13.6 – 15.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex includes: sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them.

Table 4.1.6. Age of first experience of coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex, among 18-24 year-olds who experienced coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex before age 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 63) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 20) % (95 % CI)
13 or younger	28.3 (15.8 - 40.7)	35.4 (12.9 - 57.9)*
14-15	24.0 (12.8 - 35.3)	25.4 (5.1 - 45.7)*
16-17	47.7 (32.9 - 62.5)	39.2 (16.0 - 62.3)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 4.1.7. Prevalence of experiencing more than one incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence before age 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 237) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 134) % (95 % CI)
Experienced multiple incidents of sexual violence in childhood	70.1 (63.5 - 76.7)	71.7 (63.7 - 79.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 4.1.8. Prevalence of coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex at first sexual experience, among 18-24 year-olds whose first sexual intercourse was before age 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 640) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 749) % (95 % CI)
Coerced or alcohol-facilitated [1] or physically forced sex at first sexual experience	7.0 (4.9 - 9.1)	1.2 (0.5 - 1.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

[1] Coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex includes: sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them.

Table 4.1.9. Perpetrators of the first incidents of sexual violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced sexual violence before age 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 227) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 130) % (95 % CI)
Current or Previous Spouse, Boyfriend/Girl-friend or Romantic Partner	21.9 (16.3 - 27.5)	17.8 (10.5 - 25.1)
Family Member	46.4 (39.4 - 53.3)	3.6 (0.4 - 6.8)*
Authority Figure[2]	1.1 (0.0 - 2.3)*	4.0 (0.6 - 7.3)*
Neighbor	12.4 (7.8 - 17.0)	6.8 (2.7 - 11.0)*
Classmate/Schoolmate	4.2 (1.8 - 6.7)	16.3 (9.6 - 23.1)
Friend	10.6 (6.7 - 14.5)	44.3 (34.6 - 54.0)
Gang Member	0.6 (0.0 - 1.4)*	0.0*
Stranger	14.2 (9.0 - 19.4)	14.8 (8.9 - 20.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

[2] Authority figure includes teacher, police/security person, employer, neighborhood/religious leader.

Table 4.1.10. Perpetrators of sexual violence perceived to be 5 years older or more, among 18-24 year-olds who experienced first incident of sexual violence[1] before age 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
Any sexual violence in childhood	Females (n= 212)	Males (n= 129)
Perpetrator of sexual violence perceived to be 5 years older or more	77.3 (70.8 - 83.8)	32.7 (23.5 - 41.9)

Pressured or physically forced sex in childhood	Females (n=58)	Males (n= 20)
Perpetrator of sexual violence perceived to be 5 years older or more	80.5 (68.7 - 92.3)	23.5 (5.5 - 41.5)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable.

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 4.1.11. Prevalence of more than one perpetrator during the first incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced sexual violence before age 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 238) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 134) % (95 % CI)
More than one perpetrator during the first incident of childhood sexual violence	11.4 (6.6 - 16.2)	20.2 (13.0 - 27.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 4.1.12. Location of the first incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced sexual violence before age 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 231) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 132) % (95 % CI)
Participant's home	42.9 (34.9 - 50.9)	26.3 (17.8 - 34.8)
Perpetrator's home	27.8 (21.5 - 34.1)	24.3 (15.9 - 32.8)
Someone else's home	13.4 (8.7 - 18.2)	7.4 (2.4 - 12.4)*
Outdoor space [2]	16.6 (11.3 - 21.9)	22.6 (15.4 - 29.9)
Market/Shop	2.4 (0.5 - 4.4)*	2.7 (0.0 - 5.8)*
School	5.0 (2.4 - 7.6)*	21.3 (14.4 - 28.3)*
Other[3]	2.7 (0.7 - 4.7)*	4.0 (0.6 - 7.4)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

[2] Outdoor space includes on a road; lake, river, other body of water; field or other natural area.

[3] Other includes inside a car/bus, bar/restaurant/disco club, church and office.

Table 4.1.13. Time of day[1] of the first incident of sexual violence, among 18-24 year-olds who experienced sexual violence before age 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 223)	Males (n= 132)
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
Morning	20.5 (14.9 - 26.2)	32.9 (24.3 - 41.6)
Afternoon	44.9 (37.4 - 52.4)	42.7 (33.2 - 52.3)
Evening	40.6 (33.3 - 48.0)	31.1 (22.4 - 39.7)
Late at night	3.4 (0.9 - 5.8)*	0.0*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

[1] Morning refers to sunrise-noon, afternoon refers to noon-sunset, evening refers to sunset-midnight, and late at night refers to midnight-sunrise.

Table 4.1.14. Disclosure, knowledge of services, service seeking and receipt for any incident of sexual violence[1] and for coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex, among 18-24 year-olds who experienced any sexual violence or coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex before age 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females	Males
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
Disclosure, service seeking, and receipt of services for any incident of sexual violence		
	Females (n= 237)	Males (n= 134)
Told someone about an experience of sexual violence	64.2 (57.3 - 71.1)	34.2 (25.8 - 42.6)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual violence	30.3 (24.3 - 36.3)	35.1 (26.3 - 43.8)
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	7.9 (4.1 - 11.6)	4.1 (0.0 - 9.0)
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	5.9 (2.7 - 9.0)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.8)*

Disclosure, service seeking, and receipt of services for any coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex

	Females (n= 62)	Males (n= 19)
Told someone about coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex	71.1 (59.3 - 82.8)	26.5 (5.5 - 47.5)*
Knew of a place to seek help about coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex	38.5 (26.3 - 50.7)	23.3 (4.8 - 41.8)*
Sought help for any experience of coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex	20.2 (8.9 - 31.5)	0.0*
Received help for coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex	14.1 (4.2 - 24.1)*	0.0*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is $\geq 30\%$, estimate may be unreliable

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 4.1.15. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced any sexual violence before age 18 and who told someone – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Person who was told about sexual violence	Females (n= 136) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 47) % (95 % CI)
Relative	74.7 (67.1 - 82.3)	43.5 (29.7 - 57.3)
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, romantic partner	4.5 (0.9 - 8.2)*	1.7 (0.0 - 5.1)*
Friend or neighbor	24.9 (17.1 - 32.6)	52.8 (39.3 - 66.3)
Service provider or authority figure[2]	0.7 (0.0 - 2.2)*	3.9 (0.0 - 9.3)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is $\geq 30\%$, estimate may be unreliable

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (through threats, harassment, or tricking).

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: NGO worker, teacher, employer, neighborhood leader, traditional healer, religious leader.

Table 4.1.16. Source of service receipt for any incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced any sexual violence before age 18 and received help – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 15) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 1) % (95 % CI)
Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker	71.4 (48.7 - 94.1)	100.0*
Police or other security personnel	71.6 (49.1 - 94.2)	0.0*
Legal professional	48.9 (21.1 - 76.7)	0.0*
Social worker or counselor	59.8 (34.0 - 85.6)	100.0*
Helpline	16.5 (0.0 - 37.9)*	0.0*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable.

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 4.1.17. Reasons for not seeking services for sexual violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced any sexual violence before age 18 and did not seek services – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n= 56) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 40) % (95 % CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble	41.7 (26.8 - 56.5)	7.8 (0.0 - 16.4)*
Embarrassed for self or my family	11.0 (2.9 - 19.2)	5.2 (0.0 - 12.3)*
Could not afford services	0.0*	0.0*
Dependent on perpetrator	0.0*	0.0*
Perpetrator threatened me	13.3 (3.5 - 23.2)*	2.2 (0.0 - 6.6)*
Did not think it was a problem	11.0 (1.9 - 20.1)*	49.2 (32.5 - 65.9)
Felt it was my fault	0.0*	0.0*
Afraid of being abandoned	0.0*	0.0*

Did not need/want services	19.5 (9.6 - 29.4)*	35.6 (20.0 - 51.3)
Afraid of community violence	3.5 (0.0 - 10.3)*	0.0*
Services too far	0.0*	0.0*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 4.2.1. Prevalence of any sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 1101) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 1393) % (95 % CI)
Sexual violence in the past 12 months	6.2 (4.8 - 7.6)	4.9 (3.7 - 6.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 4.2.2. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 1097)	Males (n= 1387)
Unwanted sexual touching in the past 12 months	4.0 (2.9 - 5.2)	4.4 (3.2 - 5.6)
	Females (n= 1099)	Males (n= 1390)
Unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months	2.6 (1.7 - 3.5)	1.0 (0.4 - 1.6)
	Females (n=1097)	Males (n=1392)
Pressured sex in the past 12 months	0.8 (0.3 - 1.3)*	0.3 (0.0 - 0.5)*
	Females (n=1100)	Males (n=1391)
Physically forced sex in the past 12 months	0.4 (0.1 - 0.8)*	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 4.2.3. Prevalence of experiencing more than one incident of sexual violence[1], among 13-17 year-olds who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 81)	Males (n= 65)
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
Experienced more than one incident of sexual violence	65.0 (54.0 - 76.0)	81.0 (70.1 - 91.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 4.2.4. Age of first experience of sexual violence[1], among 13-17 year-olds who experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 82)	Males (n= 64)
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
13 or younger	42.8 (30.5 – 55.0)	41.8 (27.8 - 55.8)
14-15	34.6 (22.7 - 46.5)	39.4 (26.5 - 52.2)
16-17	22.6 (14.0 - 31.2)	18.9 (7.4 - 30.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 4.2.5. Prevalence of coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex in the past 12 months, among 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 1100)	Males (n= 1392)
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
Coerced or alcohol-facilitated [1] or physically forced sex in the past 12 months	1.0 (0.5 - 1.6)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.5)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

[1] Coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex includes: sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them.

Table 4.2.6. Perpetrators of the most recent incidents of sexual violence[1], among 13-17 year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 81) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 65) % (95 % CI)
Current or Previous Spouse, Boyfriend/Girlfriend, or Romantic Partner	27.7 (16.4 - 39.0)	21.7 (11.0 - 32.5)
Family Member	18.2 (9.9 - 26.5)	5.9 (0.0 - 12.9)*
Authority Figure[2]	0.0*	0.0*
Neighbor	11.5 (4.2 - 18.8)*	8.5 (1.0 - 16.0)*
Classmate/Schoolmate	20.3 (10.5 - 30.2)	21.1 (9.7 - 32.6)
Friend	17.3 (8.5 - 26.0)	44.2 (30.6 - 57.8)
Gang Member	0.0*	0.0*
Stranger	11.4 (4.5 - 18.3)*	3.4 (0.0 - 8.6)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable.

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

[2] Authority figure includes teacher, police/security person, employer, neighborhood/religious leader.

Table 4.2.7. Perpetrators of sexual violence perceived to be 5 years older or more, among 13-17 year-olds who experienced sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	Females (n= 74)	Males (n= 64)
Perpetrator of sexual violence perceived to be 5 years older or more	40.7 (28.7 - 52.6)	9.7 (2.8 - 16.5)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable.

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 4.2.8. Location of the most recent incident of sexual violence[1], among 13-17 year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 82) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 66) % (95 % CI)
Participant's home	26.5 (16.4 - 36.6)	12.0 (3.3 - 20.7)*
Perpetrator's home	19.0 (10.2 - 27.9)	20.3 (10.1 - 30.6)
Someone else's home	9.0 (2.9 - 15.1)*	11.5 (3.2 - 19.8)*
Outdoor space [2]	21.4 (11.9 - 30.9)	18.7 (8.9 - 28.4)
Market/Shop	1.5 (0.0 - 3.6)*	1.0 (0.0 - 2.9)*
School	26.7 (16.6 - 36.8)	41.2 (28.3 - 54.1)
Other[3]	6.2 (0.0 - 12.3)*	2.5 (0.0 - 6.1)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable.

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

[2] Outdoor space includes on a road; lake, river, other body of water; field or other natural area.

[3] Other includes inside a car/bus, bar/restaurant/disco club, church and office.

Table 4.2.9. Time of day[1] of the most recent incident of sexual violence, among 13-17 year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 81) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 65) % (95 % CI)
Morning	26.4 (15.2 - 37.7)	33.5 (21.0 - 46.1)
Afternoon	46.3 (35.0 - 57.6)	41.3 (28.9 - 53.7)
Evening	34.2 (23.8 - 44.7)	29.5 (16.5 - 42.5)
Late at night	2.7 (0.0 - 5.9)*	2.7 (0.0 - 8.0)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable.

[1] Morning refers to sunrise-noon, afternoon refers to noon-sunset, evening refers to sunset-midnight, and late at night refers to midnight-sunrise.

Table 4.2.10. Disclosure, knowledge of services, Service-seeking and receipt for any incident of sexual violence[1] and for coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex, among 13-17 year-olds who experienced sexual violence and coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 83) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 70) % (95 % CI)
Disclosure, service seeking, and receipt of services for any incident of sexual violence		
Told someone about an experience of sexual violence	56.8 (46.2 - 67.4)	43.8 (31.6 - 56.1)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual violence	33.0 (19.6 - 46.4)	34.0 (21.7 - 46.3)
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	6.2 (1.1 - 11.2)*	5.2 (0.0 - 10.6)*
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	4.0 (0.0 - 8.4)*	3.9 (0.0 - 8.8)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 4.2.11. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of sexual violence[1], among 13-17 year-olds who experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months and who told someone – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Person who was told about sexual violence	Females (n= 42) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 28) % (95 % CI)
Relative	81.6 (69.2 - 94.1)	52.6 (31.8 - 73.3)
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or romantic partner	1.5 (0.0 - 4.5)*	0.0*
Friend or neighbor	32.7 (17.3 - 48.0)	47.3 (26.3 - 68.2)
Service provider or authority figure[2]	0.0*	3.8 (0.0 - 11.2)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable.

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: NGO worker, teacher, employer, neighborhood leader, traditional healer, religious leader.

Table 4.2.12. Reasons for not seeking services for sexual violence[1], among 13-17 year-olds who experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months and did not seek services – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n= 17)	Males (n= 18)
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble	43.8 (18.5 - 69.1)	16.8 (0.0 - 40.5)*
Embarrassed for self or my family	10.5 (0.0 - 22.9)*	11.1 (0.0 - 23.9)*
Could not afford services	0.0*	0.0*
Dependent on perpetrator	0.0*	0.0*
Perpetrator threatened me	0.0*	0.0*
Did not think it was a problem	23.4 (0.0 - 48.0)*	34.1 (7.6 - 60.6)
Felt it was my fault	0.0*	0.0*
Afraid of being abandoned	0.0*	0.0*
Did not need/want services	16.2 (0.0 - 32.9)*	38.0 (11.9 - 64.2)
Afraid of community violence	0.0*	0.0*
Services too far	6.1 (0.0 - 17.9)*	0.0*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable.

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 5.1.1. Prevalence of physical violence[1] before age 18, among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 1436)	Males (n= 1264)
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
Childhood physical violence	31.9 (28.4 - 35.3)	29.5 (26.1 - 32.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, or other weapon.

Table 5.1.2. Prevalence of physical violence[1] before age 18 by perpetrator, among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 1294)	Males (n= 1106)
Intimate partner[2] physical violence	5.6 (4.2 - 6.9)	3.2 (2.1 - 4.3)
	Females (n= 1403)	Males (n= 1257)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	21.8 (18.6 - 25.0)	14.5 (11.9 - 17.1)
	Females (n= 1434)	Males (n= 1262)
Physical violence by an adult in the community	3.1 (2.1 - 4.2)	4.5 (3 - 5.9)
	Females (n= 1432)	Males (n= 1258)
Peer physical violence	11.8 (9.9 - 13.7)	17.7 (15.3 - 20.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as youth may experience violence from more than one person.

Table 5.1.3. Age of the first experience of physical violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced any physical violence before age 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 457) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 378) % (95 % CI)
5 or younger	10.5 (7.9 - 13.0)	10.8 (7.0 - 14.6)
6-11	46.5 (41.2 - 51.8)	37.8 (32.9 - 42.7)
12-17	43.1 (37.5 - 48.6)	51.4 (46.3 - 56.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

Table 5.1.4. Disclosure, knowledge of services, service seeking and receipt for any incident of physical violence [1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced physical violence before 18 – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 463)	Males (n= 380)
Told someone about an experience of physical violence	56.9 (51.9 - 61.9)	47.5 (41.5 - 53.4)
	Females (n= 462)	Males (n= 381)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of physical violence	39.2 (34.3 - 44.0)	41.6 (36.1 - 47.1)
	Females (n= 462)	Males (n= 381)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	7.0 (4.3 - 9.7)	7.7 (4.9 - 10.6)
	Females (n= 463)	Males (n= 382)
Received help for any experience of physical violence	3.3 (1.8 - 4.9)	6.0 (3.3 - 8.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

Table 5.1.5. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of physical violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced physical violence before age 18 who told someone – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Person who was told about physical violence	Females (n= 236) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 163) % (95 % CI)
Relative	78.3 (72.5 - 84.2)	76.4 (68.7 - 84.2)
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or romantic partner	2.9 (0.6 - 5.3)*	4.6 (0.0 - 9.3)*
Friend/neighbor	23.0 (16.4 - 29.6)	31.0 (23.2 - 38.7)

Service provider or authority figure[2]	3.8 (0.5 - 7.1)*	3.7 (0.4 - 7.1)*
Someone else	0.0*	0.6 (0.0 - 1.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: NGO worker, teacher, employer, neighborhood leader, traditional healer, religious leader.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as categories not mutually exclusive.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 5.1.6. Source of service receipt for any incident of physical violence[1] among 18-24 year-olds who experienced physical violence before age 18 and received help – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 17) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 23) % (95 % CI)
Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker	40.6 (15.3 - 65.9)*	79.0 (62.2 - 95.8)
Police or other security personnel	50.2 (24.8 - 75.6)	14.4 (0.0 - 30.5)*
Legal professional	34.7 (9.2 - 60.3)*	5.4 (0.0 - 15.7)*
Social worker or counselor	28.1 (4.0 - 52.2)*	38.6 (16.9 - 60.3)
Helpline	43.1 (17.6 - 68.6)*	16.9 (3.5 - 30.4)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

Note: Percents may sum to >100 % as categories not mutually exclusive.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 5.1.7. Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced physical violence before age 18 and did not seek services – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 139) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 127) % (95 % CI)
Reasons for not seeking services		
Afraid of getting in trouble	22.8 (14.6 - 31.0)	12.6 (4.9 - 20.4)*
Embarrassed for self or my family	3.0 (0.0 - 6.0)*	0.0*

Could not afford services	1.1 (0.0 - 2.8)*	0.0*
Dependent on perpetrator	2.3 (0.0 - 5.4)*	2.3 (0 - 5.2)*
Perpetrator threatened me	0.5 (0.0 - 1.6)*	1.3 (0.0 - 3.1)*
Did not think it was a problem	38.9 (30.3 - 47.6)	49.8 (38.6 - 61.0)
Felt it was my fault	6.9 (2.0 - 11.9)*	2.8 (0.1 - 5.4)*
Afraid of being abandoned	3.0 (0.3 - 5.6)*	0.7 (0.0 - 2.0)*
Did not need/want services	20.2 (12.9 - 27.4)	28.3 (18.6 - 37.9)
Afraid of community violence	1.3 (0.0 - 3.1)*	0.4 (0.0 - 1.1)*
Services too far away	0.0*	1.8 (0.0 - 4.0)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 5.2.1. Prevalence of physical violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 1101)	Males (n= 1393)
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
Physical violence in the past 12 months	16.8 (14.0 - 19.5)	16.4 (14.0 - 18.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, or other weapon.

Table 5.2.2. Prevalence of physical violence[1] in the past 12 months by perpetrator, among 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 530)	Males (n= 725)
Intimate partner[2] physical violence	2.7 (1.3 - 4.0)	3.6 (2.2 - 4.9)
	Females (n= 1101)	Males (n= 1391)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	8.1 (6.0 - 10.2)	5.0 (3.5 - 6.5)
	Females (n= 1100)	Males (n= 1393)
Physical violence by an adult in the community	2.3 (1.4 - 3.2)	2.0 (1.1 - 2.9)
	Females (n= 1100)	Males (n= 1393)
Peer physical violence	7.7 (6.1 - 9.4)	11.4 (9.4 - 13.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner.

Note: Percents may sum to >100 % as youth may experience violence from more than one person.

Table 5.2.3. Age of first experience of physical violence[1], among 13-17 year-olds who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 197) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 223) % (95 % CI)
5 or younger	6.4 (2.3 - 10.5)*	6.6 (2.6 - 10.5)*
6-11	30.1 (22.7 - 37.5)	24.8 (18.1 - 31.5)
12-17	63.5 (55.8 - 71.2)	68.6 (61.4 - 75.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 5.2.4. Prevalence of experiencing physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence[1], among 13-17 year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 191)	Males (n= 222)
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
Experienced injury as a result of physical violence in the past 12 months	49.1 (40.8 - 57.4)	39.8 (32.0 - 47.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

Table 5.2.5. Prevalence of experiencing physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence[1], among 13-17 year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, by perpetrator – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females	Males
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 15)	Males (n= 26)
Injured from intimate partner[2] physical violence	55.2 (26.8 - 83.6)	39.9 (18.2 - 61.7)
	Females (n= 84)	Males (n= 64)
Injured from parent or adult relative physical violence	55.1 (41.9 - 68.2)	35.9 (21.6 - 50.2)
	Females (n= 32)	Males (n= 26)
Injured from physical violence by an adult in the community	50.4 (31.8 - 68.9)	21.5 (4.6 - 38.4)*
	Females (n= 89)	Males (n= 150)
Injured from peer physical violence	39.5 (27.9 - 51.0)	41.0 (31.2 - 50.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner.

Note: Percents may sum to >100 % as youth may experience violence from more than one person.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 5.2.6. Service seeking and receipt for any incident of physical violence[1], among 13-17 year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 200) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 228) % (95 % CI)
Told someone about an experience of physical violence	69.4 (62.0 - 76.7)	48.1 (40.5 - 55.8)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of physical violence	42.9 (34.6 - 51.1)	45.6 (38.4 - 52.8)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	13.2 (8.4 - 18.0)	9.7 (5.4 - 14.0)
Received help for any experience of physical violence	10.9 (6.5 - 15.3)	8.3 (4.2 - 12.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

Table 5.2.7. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of physical violence[1], among 13-17 year-olds who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months who told someone – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Person who was told about physical violence	Females (n= 119) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 96) % (95 % CI)
Relative	61.5 (52.3 - 70.7)	86.3 (78.3 - 94.4)
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or romantic partner	1.5 (0.0 - 3.7)*	0.0*
Friend/neighbor	37.7 (28.5 - 47.0)	16.8 (7.9 - 25.7)
Service provider or authority figure[2]	2.9 (0.0 - 5.7)*	4.2 (0.1 - 8.4)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: NGO worker, teacher, employer, neighborhood leader, traditional healer, religious leader.

Note: Percents may sum to >100 % as categories not mutually exclusive.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 5.2.8. Source of service receipt for any incident of physical violence[1] among 13-17 year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months and received help – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 22) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 18) % (95 % CI)
Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker	71.7 (51.9 - 91.6)	93.4 (80.6 - 100.0)
Police or other security personnel	46.0 (23.1 - 68.9)	51.2 (23.8 - 78.6)
Legal professional	22.9 (2 - 43.9)*	11.2 (0.0 - 26.5)*
Social worker or counselor	35.2 (13.1 - 57.3)*	47.1 (18.9 - 75.3)*
Helpline	22.3 (3.5 - 41.1)*	15.5 (0.0 - 31.1)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

Note: Percents may sum to >100 % as categories not mutually exclusive.

Table 5.2.9. Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence[1], among 13-17 year-olds who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months and did not seek services – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n= 57) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 70) % (95 % CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble	22.5 (12.1 - 33.0)	18.2 (4.9 - 31.6)*
Embarrassed for self or my family	3.3 (0.0 - 8.1)*	0.0*
Could not afford services	0.0*	0.0*
Dependent on perpetrator	0.0*	1.3 (0.0 - 3.9)*
Perpetrator threatened me	8.5 (0.0 - 17.1)*	1.4 (0.0 - 3.4)*
Did not think it was a problem	39.5 (24.3 - 54.6)	52.8 (38.7 - 66.9)
Felt it was my fault	7.4 (1.0 - 13.9)*	2.8 (0.0 - 7.0)*
Afraid of being abandoned	0.9 (0.0 - 2.7)*	1.7 (0.0 - 5.0)*
Did not need/want services	17.9 (6.0 - 29.7)*	18.6 (9.9 - 27.3)

Afraid of community violence	0.0*	0.0*
Services too far away	0.0*	3.0 (0.0 - 8.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 5.3.1. Prevalence of witnessing physical violence in the home[1] and in the neighborhood[2], among 18-24 year-olds before age 18 and among 13-17 year-olds in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
Witnessed physical violence in childhood (among 18-24 year-olds)		
	Females (n= 1432)	Males (n= 1261)
In the home	23.0 (20.5 - 25.5)	15.8 (13.5 - 18.1)
	Females (n= 1431)	Males (n= 1263)
In the neighborhood	33.6 (30.3 - 36.9)	37.6 (34.0 - 41.3)
	Females (n= 1094)	Males (n= 1391)
Witnessed physical violence in the past 12 months (among 13-17 year-olds)		
In the home	6.4 (4.8 - 8.0)	4.8 (3.3 - 6.2)
	Females (n= 1098)	Males (n= 1392)
In the neighborhood	17.0 (14.3 - 19.8)	15.4 (12.9 - 18.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Witnessing physical violence in the home includes: hearing or seeing a parent punch, kick or beat your other parent, their boyfriend or girlfriend, or your brothers or sisters.

[2] Witnessing physical violence in the neighborhood includes: seeing someone get attacked outside of your home and family environment.

Table 6.1.1. Prevalence of emotional violence[1] by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative before age 18, among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 1379) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 1234) % (95 % CI)
Childhood emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative	14.7 (12.5 - 16.9)	7.7 (6.1 - 9.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed or put down.

Table 6.2.1. Prevalence of emotional violence[1] in the past 12 months by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative among 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Female (n= 1100)	Male (n= 1393)
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
Emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months	12.4 (10.1 - 14.7)	4.7 (3.5 - 5.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed or put down.

Table 7.1.1. Prevalence of sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 1435)	Males (n= 1262)
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
Sexual violence	6.2 (4.7 - 7.7)	8.2 (6.3 - 10.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 7.1.2. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females	Males
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 1432)	Males (n= 1259)
Unwanted sexual touching	4.1 (2.9 - 5.4)	6.6 (4.9 - 8.4)
	Females (n= 1432)	Males (n= 1260)
Unwanted attempted sex	2.6 (1.7 - 3.5)	1.8 (1.0 - 2.6)
	Females (n= 1433)	Males (n= 1262)
Coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex[2]	0.7 (0.3 - 1.1)*	0.5 (0.0 - 0.9)*

	Females (n= 1433)	Males (n= 1262)
Physically forced sex	1.2 (0.6 - 1.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex

[2] Coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex includes: sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 7.1.3. Prevalence of coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex in the past 12 months, among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 1434) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 1262) % (95 % CI)
Coerced or alcohol-facilitated [1] or physically forced sex in the past 12 months	1.3 (0.8 - 1.9)	0.6 (0.1 - 1.0)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex includes: sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 7.1.4. Prevalence of experiencing more than one incident of sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24 year-olds who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 79) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 96) % (95 % CI)
Experienced multiple incidents of sexual violence in the past 12 months	79.0 (67.8 - 90.1)	77.8 (68.5 - 87.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 7.1.5. Perpetrators of the most recent incidents of sexual violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 79) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 96) % (95 % CI)
Current or Previous Spouse, Boyfriend/Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	27.5 (15.7 - 39.3)	21.1 (11.4 - 30.9)

Family Member	13.7 (5.9 - 21.5)	1.5 (0.0 - 3.6)*
Authority Figure[2]	4.3 (0.1 - 8.5)*	1.5 (0.0 - 3.6)*
Neighbor	8.6 (2.2 - 15.0)*	6.5 (1.0 - 12.0)*
Classmate/Schoolmate	0.8 (0.0 - 2.4)*	7.1 (2.0 - 12.1)*
Friend	19.5 (8.4 - 30.7)	48.8 (37.2 - 60.5)
Gang Member	0.0*	0.0*
Stranger	37.2 (24.8 - 49.6)	16.5 (8.3 - 24.6)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable.

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

[2] Authority figure: includes teacher, police/security person, employer, neighborhood/religious leader.

Table 7.1.6. Perpetrators of sexual violence perceived to be 5 years older or more, among 18-24 year-olds who experienced sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Perpetrator of sexual violence perceived to be 5 years older or more	Females	Males
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 69)	Males (n= 94)
Any sexual violence	61.8 (47.8 - 75.7)	25.7 (15.7 - 35.8)
	Females (n= 17)	Males (n= 7)
Coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex	77.2 (56.8 - 97.6)	41.4 (0.9 - 81.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable.

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 7.1.7. Prevalence of more than one perpetrator during the most recent incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 74) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 94) % (95 % CI)
More than one perpetrator during the most recent incident of sexual violence	22.4 (10.0 - 34.8)	26.8 (16.8 - 36.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

Table 7.1.8. Service seeking and receipt for any incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 83) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 100) % (95 % CI)
Told someone about an experience of sexual violence	68.4 (58.0 - 78.8)	37.1 (27.0 - 47.1)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual violence	38.3 (26.4 - 50.3)	27.5 (17.6 - 37.3)
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	5.5 (1.0 - 10.0)*	0.6 (0.0 - 1.9)*
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	3.3 (0.0 - 7.1)*	0.6 (0.0 - 1.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 7.1.9. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months and who told someone – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Person who was told about physical violence	Females (n= 51) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 36) % (95 % CI)
Relative	68.9 (55.4 - 82.5)	34.6 (17.9 - 51.3)
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner	8.5 (0.0 - 21.6)*	1.9 (0.0 - 5.5)*

Friend or neighbor	41.5 (24.5 - 58.5)	63.5 (47.1 - 80.0)
Service provider or authority figure[2]	0.0*	0.0*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: NGO worker, teacher, employer, neighborhood leader, traditional healer, religious leader.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 7.1.10. Reasons for not seeking services for sexual violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months and did not seek services – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n= 28) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 25) % (95 % CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble	55.6 (33.4 - 77.7)	11.1 (0.0 - 23.1)*
Embarrassed for self or my family	3.2 (0.0 - 9.6)*	4.7 (0.0 - 13.7)*
Could not afford services	0.0*	0.0*
Dependent on perpetrator	0.0*	0.0*
Perpetrator threatened me	2.6 (0.0 - 7.6)*	0.0*
Did not think it was a problem	19.8 (4.4 - 35.2)*	37.9 (15.7 - 60.2)
Felt it was my fault	0.0*	0.0*
Afraid of being abandoned	1.6 (0.0 - 4.9)*	0.0*
Did not need/want services	17.2 (2.9 - 31.5)*	43.5 (22.6 - 64.4)
Services too far/not available	0.0*	2.8 (0.0 - 8.4)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 7.2.1. Prevalence of physical violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 1436)	Males (n= 1264)
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
Physical violence in the past 12 months	8.9 (7.0 - 10.8)	11.8 (9.4 - 14.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, or other weapon.

Table 7.2.2. Prevalence of physical violence[1] in the past 12 months by perpetrator, among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females	Males
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 1296)	Males (n= 1106)
Intimate partner[2] physical violence	4.8 (3.6 - 6.0)	5.2 (3.2 - 7.1)
	Females (n= 1435)	Males (n= 1264)
Physical violence by an adult in the community	0.8 (0.2 - 1.4)*	1.9 (1.1 - 2.7)
	Females (n= 1436)	Males (n= 1264)
Peer physical violence	3.3 (2.0 - 4.6)	6.1 (4.7 - 7.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner.

Note: Percents may sum to >100 % as youth may experience violence from more than one person.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable.

Table 7.2.3. Prevalence of experiencing physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 130)	Males (n= 141)
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
Experienced injury as a result of physical violence in the past 12 months	49.0 (40.5 - 57.6)	42.4 (32.7 - 52.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

Table 7.2.4. Disclosure, knowledge of services, service seeking and receipt for any incident of physical violence [1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 131) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 143) % (95 % CI)
Told someone about an experience of physical violence	67.3 (58.8 - 75.9)	58.2 (48.4 - 68.0)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of physical violence	52.1 (42.9 - 61.3)	55.0 (46.5 - 63.6)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	16.1 (9.6 - 22.7)	14.9 (8.9 - 20.8)
Received help for any experience of physical violence	10.0 (4.4 - 15.6)	12.2 (6.3 - 18.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

Table 7.2.5. Relationship with person who was told about any incident of physical violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months who told someone – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Person who was told about physical violence	Females (n= 71) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 64) % (95 % CI)
Told a relative	80.0 (70.4 - 89.6)	79.7 (69.3 - 90.1)
Told a spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or romantic partner	3.7 (0.0 - 7.9)*	10.2 (1.1 - 19.4)*
Told a friend/neighbor	18.1 (7.8 - 28.5)	28.7 (17.3 - 40.0)
Told a service provider or authority figure[2]	6.8 (0.0 - 13.8)*	4.8 (0.0 - 11.0)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: NGO worker, teacher, employer, neighborhood leader, traditional healer, religious leader.

Note: Percents may sum to >100 % as categories not mutually exclusive.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 7.2.6. Source of service receipt for any incident of physical violence[1] among 18-24 year-olds who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months and received help – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 14) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 19) % (95 % CI)
Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker	65.2 (39.8 - 90.5)	77.0 (57.2 - 96.9)
Police or other security personnel	72.5 (47.1 - 97.9)	24.5 (4.7 - 44.4)*
Legal professional	51.0 (21.5 - 80.5)	10.7 (0.0 - 25.1)*
Social worker or counselor	28.0 (0.6 - 55.3)*	30.7 (8.4 - 52.9)*
Helpline	27.6 (0.0 - 55.8)*	11.0 (0.0 - 25.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

Note: Percents may sum to >100 % as categories not mutually exclusive.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 7.2.7. Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence[1], among 18-24 year-olds who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months and did not seek services – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence	Females (n= 43) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 55) % (95 % CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble	34.0 (15.5 - 52.5)	19.1 (5.5 - 32.8)*
Embarrassed for self or my family	7.2 (0.0 - 15.7)*	1.4 (0.0 - 4.2)*
Could not afford services	0.0*	0.0*
Could not reach services	0.0*	0.0*
Dependent on perpetrator	4.0 (0.0 - 11.5)*	2.6 (0.0 - 7.6)*
Perpetrator threatened me	3.5 (0.0 - 8.3)*	1.7 (0.0 - 5.0)*
Did not think it was a problem	28.6 (12.5 - 44.8)	50.6 (35.2 - 65.9)

Felt it was my fault	6.3 (0.0 - 16.2)*	0.0*
Did not need/want services	7.2 (0.0 - 14.6)*	24.6 (11.5 - 37.8)
Afraid of community violence	2.1 (0.0 - 6.3)*	0.0*
Services too far away	1.9 (0.0 - 5.6)*	0.0*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 8.1.1. Prevalence of different types of violence and multiple forms of violence experienced before age 18, among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 1436) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 1264) % (95 % CI)
No childhood violence	56.7 (53.0 - 60.4)	63.7 (60.2 - 67.2)
Any childhood violence	43.3 (39.6 - 47.0)	36.3 (32.8 - 39.8)
One type of violence only		
Childhood sexual violence[1] only	4.9 (3.6 - 6.2)	3.4 (2.5 - 4.3)
Childhood physical violence[2] only	17.9 (15.2 - 20.5)	20.3 (17.5 - 23.1)
Childhood emotional violence[3] only	5.0 (3.7 - 6.3)	2.9 (1.8 - 3.9)
Multiple types of violence		
Two types of violence	12.3 (10.2 - 14.5)	8.8 (7.0 - 10.7)
Childhood sexual, physical, and emotional violence	3.2 (2.3 - 4.1)	0.9 (0.4 - 1.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed or put down by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative.

Table 8.1.2. Prevalence of different types of violence and multiple forms of violence experienced in the past 12 months, among 13-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Female (n= 1436) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 1264) % (95 % CI)
No Violence	81.8 (79.5 - 84.1)	80.5 (77.4 - 83.6)
Any Violence	18.2 (15.9 - 20.5)	19.5 (16.4 - 22.6)
One Type of Violence Only		
Sexual Violence[1] only in the past 12 months	4.1 (2.8 - 5.4)	5.5 (3.9 - 7.1)
Physical Violence[2] only in the past 12 months	5.6 (4.2 - 7.0)	8.3 (6.4 - 10.1)
Two Types of Violence		
Sexual Violence and Physical Violence	0.7 (0.3 - 1.1)	1.5 (0.7 - 2.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or peer.

Table 8.1.3. Prevalence of different types of violence and multiple forms of violence, among 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Female (n= 1101) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 1393) % (95 % CI)
No violence	74.6 (71.2 - 77.9)	79.0 (76.1 - 81.9)
Any violence	25.4 (22.1 - 28.8)	21.0 (18.1 - 23.9)
One type of violence only		
Sexual violence[1] only	2.5 (1.6 - 3.4)	2.3 (1.4 - 3.2)
Physical violence[2] only	9.3 (7.3 - 11.3)	11.9 (9.9 - 13.9)
Emotional violence[3] only	5.4 (3.8 - 7.0)	2.1 (1.4 - 2.9)
Multiple types of violence		
Two types of violence	6.6 (4.9 - 8.3)	4.4 (3.1 - 5.6)

Sexual violence and physical and emotional violence

1.7 (0.9 - 2.4)

0.3 (0.0 - 0.6)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

[2] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed or put down by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative.

**RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable*

Table 9.1.1. Health conditions and health behaviors by experience of sexual [1], physical[2], or emotional[3] violence before age 18, among 18-24 year-old females – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Mental distress in the past 30 days % (95 % CI)	Binge drinking in the past 30 days[4] % (95 % CI)	Current smoker % (95 % CI)	Drug use in the past 30 days % (95 % CI)	Ever Intentionally hurt themselves % (95 % CI)	Ever Thought of Suicide % (95 % CI)	Ever Attempted Suicide[5] % (95 % CI)	Symptoms/ Diagnosis of STI[6] % (95 % CI)
Sexual violence in childhood								
Experienced sexual violence (n)	238	140	238	238	238	238	95	238
	78.6 (72.8 - 84.5)	22.6 (13.8 - 31.3)	10.6 (5.4 - 15.9)	3.5 (0.0 - 7.0)*	28.0 (21.9 - 34.1)	41.2 (33.7 - 48.7)	70.7 (61.2 - 80.1)	17.8 (12.4 - 23.2)
No sexual violence (n)	1197	4430	1195	1197	1194	1194	118	1197
	52.4 (49.1 - 55.7)	18.4 (13.9 - 22.9)	3.6 (2.4 - 4.9)	1.1 (0.4 - 1.8)*	7.8 (5.9 - 9.7)	9.6 (7.8 - 11.4)	56.2 (44.6 - 67.9)	5.0 (3.7 - 6.4)
Physical violence in childhood								
Experienced physical violence (n)	463	257	463	463	462	461	125	463
	70.0 (65.2 - 74.8)	22.4 (16.3 - 28.4)	5.8 (3.2 - 8.5)	4.0 (1.5 - 6.4)*	18.4 (14.5 - 22.4)	27.4 (22.0 - 32.7)	64.7 (54.5 - 74.9)	10.5 (7.4 - 13.7)
No physical violence (n)	973	308	971	973	971	972	88	973
	50.4 (46.8 - 53.9)	16.0 (11.5 - 20.5)	4.3 (2.6 - 5.9)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)*	7.7 (5.7 - 9.8)	8.9 (7.0 - 10.8)	60.2 (47.9 - 72.5)	5.5 (3.8 - 7.2)

Emotional violence in childhood										
Experienced emotional violence (n)	213	119	212	213	213	213	213	84	213	213
	80.6 (74.7 - 86.4)	24.4 (14.5 - 34.4)	6.5 (2.6 - 10.3)*	3.1 (0.5 - 5.8)*	25.7 (19.1 - 32.4)	39.9 (32.6 - 47.2)	72.4 (61.7 - 83.2)	13.5 (8.1 - 18.8)		
No emotional violence (n)	1166	418	1165	1166	1163	1164	109	1166		
	51.1 (47.8 - 54.3)	16.9 (12.9 - 21.0)	4.1 (2.6 - 5.5)	0.8 (0.2 - 1.5)*	7.3 (5.6 - 9.0)	9.5 (7.5 - 11.5)	53.1 (42.1 - 64.2)	5.7 (4.1 - 7.3)		

Note: CI = confidence interval and n= denominators.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

[2] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

[4] This question was asked only among those who answered that they had at least one drink in the past 30 days.

[5] This question was only asked among those who ever had suicidal thoughts.

[6] STI (sexually transmitted illness) symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 9.1.2. Health conditions and health behaviors associated with sexual[1], physical[2], or emotional[3] violence before age 18, among 18-24 year-old males – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.										
Experienced sexual violence (n)	135	104	135	135	135	135	135	15	135	135
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)	Ever Intentionally hurt themselves	Ever Thought of Suicide	Ever Attempted Suicide[5]	Symptoms/ Diagnosis of STI[6]		
					yes	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)		
					Drug use in the past 30 days	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)		
					Current smoker	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)		
					Binge drinking in the past 30 days[4]	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)		
					Mental distress in the past 30 days	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)		

62.7 (53.2 - 72.1)	44.2 (33.6 - 54.9)	28.4 (19.5 - 37.2)	8.5 (2.0 - 15.0)*	11.8 (4.5 - 19.2)*	11.9 (5.4 - 18.4)	51.3 (25.8 - 76.7)	1.8 (0.0 - 4.0)*
1127	687	1127	1127	1126	1127	45	1127

45.4 (41.7 - 49.1)	34.7 (30.1 - 39.2)	23.3 (20.1 - 26.6)	4.2 (2.9 - 5.5)	7.5 (5.5 - 9.4)	3.6 (2.5 - 4.7)	53.1 (37.5 - 68.7)	1.4 (0.7 - 2.0)
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Physical violence in childhood

Experienced physical violence (n)	382	280	382	382	382	32	382
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58.5 (52.8 - 64.2)	43.4 (36.6 - 50.2)	29.7 (24.2 - 35.1)	8.4 (5.1 - 11.7)	12.5 (8.4 - 16.6)	8.5 (5.5 - 11.5)	60.6 (43.6 - 77.6)	2.4 (0.8 - 4.1)*
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No physical violence (n)	882	505	882	881	882	28	882
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42.3 (38.0 - 46.6)	31.2 (26.2 - 36.2)	21.3 (17.9 - 24.8)	3.0 (1.7 - 4.4)	6.0 (3.9 - 8.1)	2.7 (1.5 - 3.9)	42.1 (19.9 - 64.3)	1.0 (0.4 - 1.6)*
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Emotional violence in childhood

Experienced emotional violence (n)	213	76	98	98	98	19	98
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70.5 (61.8 - 79.3)	47.0 (33.9 - 60.1)	33.2 (21.9 - 44.5)	10.4 (4.1 - 16.7)*	10.2 (3.7 - 16.8)*	17.1 (9.9 - 24.3)	47.8 (23.7 - 71.9)	5.3 (0.0 - 10.8)*
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No emotional violence (n)	1166	688	1136	1135	1136	37	1136
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44.5 (40.8 - 48.2)	33.9 (29.5 - 38.4)	22.7 (19.5 - 26.0)	4.2 (2.7 - 5.6)	7.3 (5.4 - 9.2)	3.1 (1.9 - 4.2)	56.2 (39.6 - 72.7)	1.0 (0.5 - 1.6)
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Note: CI = confidence interval and n= denominators.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

[2] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobberrie, gun, or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

[4] This question was asked only among those who answered that they had at least one drink in the past 30 days.

[5] This question was only asked among those who ever had suicidal thoughts.

[6] STI (sexually transmitted illness) symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 9.2.1. Health conditions and health behaviors associated with sexual[1], physical[2], or emotional[3] violence, among 13-17 year-old females – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Mental distress in the past 30 days	Binge drinking in the past 30 days[4]	Current smoker	Drug use in the past 30 days	Ever Intentionally hurt themselves	Ever Thought of Suicide	Ever Attempted Suicide[5]	Symptoms / Diagnosis of STI[6]
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
Sexual violence in the past 12 months								
Experienced sexual violence (n)	83	36	83	83	83	83	36	83
	79.1 (69.2 - 89.0)	38.6 (21.6 - 55.5)	13.8 (6.4 - 21.3)	5.9 (1.3 - 10.5)*	40.2 (29.1 - 51.2)	41.8 (30.5 - 53.2)	70.1 (55.3 - 85.0)	4.7 (0.6 - 8.9)*
No sexual violence (n)	1018	173	1016	1017	1018	1017	136	1015
	54.2 (50.7 - 57.7)	13.2 (8.2 - 18.1)	4.3 (2.7 - 5.9)	0.5 (0.1 - 0.9)*	14.4 (11.5 - 17.2)	13.2 (10.5 - 16.0)	56.8 (47.0 - 66.5)	2.6 (1.6 - 3.7)
Physical violence in the past 12 months								
Experienced physical violence (n)	200	65	200	200	200	200	69	200

No physical violence (n)	901	143	899	900	901	900	103	898
	77.5 (71.1 - 84.0)	29.7 (16.9 - 42.4)	7.2 (3.8 - 10.6)	3.1 (0.9 - 5.3)*	32.7 (25.0 - 40.3)	35.0 (27.3 - 42.8)	68.9 (57.5 - 80.3)	4.7 (1.6 - 7.8)*
	51.3 (47.6 - 55.1)	11.0 (6.2 - 15.8)	4.4 (2.7 - 6.1)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.7)*	12.6 (9.9 - 15.4)	10.9 (8.6 - 13.3)	52.7 (41.5 - 64.0)	2.4 (1.3 - 3.5)

Emotional violence in the past 12 months

Experienced emotional violence (n)	153	47	153	153	153	153	66	153
	86.3 (80.5 - 92.1)	24.8 (10.4 - 39.1)	7.0 (3.6 - 10.5)	4.0 (1.2 - 6.7)*	35.7 (27.9 - 43.5)	42.6 (34.0 - 51.3)	68.7 (57.7 - 79.6)	4.3 (1.2 - 7.4)*
No emotional violence (n)	947	160	945	946	947	946	105	944
	51.4 (47.8 - 54.9)	14.8 (9.5 - 20.1)	4.5 (2.8 - 6.2)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.8)*	13.1 (10.4 - 15.9)	11.0 (8.5 - 13.4)	54.3 (43.3 - 65.3)	2.6 (1.5 - 3.6)

Note: CI = confidence interval and n = denominators.

- [1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them) sex.
- [2] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobbyrie, gun, or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or peer.
- [3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.
- [4] This question was asked only among those who answered that they had at least one drink in the past 30 days.
- [5] This question was only asked among those who ever had suicidal thoughts.
- [6] STI (sexually transmitted illness) symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

*RSE is >= 30%, estimate may be unreliable

Table 9.2.2. Health conditions associated with sexual violence[1] or physical[2] or emotional[3] violence, among 13-17 year-old males – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Mental distress in the past 30 days % (95 % CI)	Binge drinking in the past 30 days[4] % (95 % CI)	Current smoker % (95 % CI)	Drug use in the past 30 days % (95 % CI)	Ever Intentionally hurt themselves % (95 % CI)	Ever Thought of Suicide % (95 % CI)	Ever Attempted Suicide[5] % (95 % CI)	Symptoms/ Diagnosis of STI[6] % (95 % CI)
Sexual violence in the past 12 months								
Experienced sexual violence (n)	70	35	70	70	70	70	6	70
	72.3 (61.0 - 83.6)	27.2 (9.5 - 44.9)*	13.1 (5.8 - 20.5)	4.5 (0.0 - 9.0)*	17.3 (8.3 - 26.3)	9.5 (1.3 - 17.7)*	63.6 (23.1 - 100.0)*	0.8 (0.0 - 2.3)*
No sexual violence (n)	1323	262	1323	1321	1322	1323	40	1323
	45.6 (42.4 - 48.8)	19.5 (14.1 - 24.9)	6.5 (4.3 - 8.6)	1.3 (0.6 - 2.0)	9.8 (7.4 - 12.2)	2.9 (1.9 - 3.9)	30.0 (14.8 - 45.2)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)*
Physical violence in the past 12 months								
Experienced physical violence (n)	228	67	228	228	228	228	15	228
	62.6 (55.1 - 70.0)	33.7 (20.5 - 46.9)	11.3 (7.0 - 15.7)	3.4 (1.1 - 5.7)*	11.9 (7.5 - 16.2)	5.2 (2.6 - 7.8)	35.0 (10.1 - 60.0)*	0.0*
No physical violence (n)	1165	228	1165	1163	1164	1165	31	1165
	43.8 (40.5 - 47.1)	15.9 (10.7 - 21.1)	5.9 (3.9 - 7.9)	1.0 (0.4 - 1.7)*	9.8 (7.3 - 12.3)	2.8 (1.7 - 3.9)	34.8 (15.7 - 53.9)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)*
Emotional violence in the past 12 months								

Experienced emotional violence (n)	70	31	70	70	70	70	70	70	10	70
	62.1 (50.2 - 74.0)	46.7 (27.9 - 65.5)	9.9 (2.2 - 17.5)*	4.6 (0.1 - 9.1)*	21.6 (11.9 - 31.3)	12.9 (5.0 - 20.9)*	33.8 (2.1 - 65.5)*	0.8 (0.0 - 2.4)*		
No emotional violence (n)	1323	264	1323	1321	1322	1323	36	1323		1323
	46.2 (43.1 - 49.3)	17.1 (11.8 - 22.3)	6.6 (4.6 - 8.7)	1.3 (0.6 - 1.9)	9.6 (7.3 - 11.9)	2.8 (1.8 - 3.8)	35.1 (17.2 - 53.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)*		

Note: CI = confidence interval and n= denominators.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

[4] This question was asked only among those who answered that they had at least one drink in the past 30 days.

[5] This question was only asked among those who ever had suicidal thoughts.

[6] STI (sexually transmitted illness) symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

* RSE is >= 30 %; estimate may be unreliable

Table 9.3.1. Pregnancy as a result of coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex, among 13-24 year-old females who experienced coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 92)
	% (95 % CI)
Pregnancy as a result of coerced or alcohol-facilitated [1] or forced sex	15.8 (6.3 – 25.3)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex includes: sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 9.3.2. Missing school as a result of childhood sexual violence[1] – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Missed school due to an experience of sexual violence	Females	Males
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 235)	Males (n= 133)
18-24 year-olds who experienced any childhood sexual violence	23.1 (17.1 - 29.2)	7.4 (2.2 - 12.7)*
	Females (n= 82)	Males (n= 70)
13-17 year-olds who experienced any sexual violence	21.2 (11.0 - 31.3)	3.8 (0.0 - 8.4)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them) sex.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 9.3.3. Missing school as a result of childhood physical violence[1] – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

Missed school due to an experience of physical violence	Females	Males
	% (95 % CI)	% (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 458)	Males (n= 375)
18-24 year-olds who experienced any childhood physical violence	18.2 (14.4 - 22.0)	16.7 (11.7 - 21.8)

	Females (n= 199)	Males (n= 227)
13-17 year-olds who experienced any physical violence	23.9 (17.1 - 30.7)	14.0 (8.4 - 19.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.
 [1] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

Table 10.1.1. Attitudes about the acceptance of domestic violence[1] among 13-17 and 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
Acceptance of one or more reasons for domestic violence, by age group		
	Females (n= 1101)	Males (n=1393)
13-17 year-olds	15.8 (12.7 - 18.9)	15.8 (13.0 - 18.7)
	Females (n= 1436)	Males (n= 1263)
18-24 year-olds	9.1 (7.0 - 11.1)	8.5 (6.5 - 10.6)

Note: CI = confidence interval.
 [1] Includes participants who endorsed one or more of the following: it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she: goes out without telling him; neglects the children; argues with him; refuses to have sex with him; is suspected of having an affair.

Table 10.1.2. Beliefs about gender, sexual practices, and intimate partner violence[1], among 13-17 and 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
Endorsement of one or more beliefs about gender, sexual practices, and intimate partner violence, by age group		
	Females (n= 1101)	Males (n= 1391)
13-17 year-olds	63.1 (59.4 - 66.8)	68.7 (64.9 - 72.6)
	Females (n= 1435)	Males (n=1263)
18-24 year-olds	47.6 (44.1 - 51.1)	62.4 (58.6 - 66.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.
 [1] Includes participants who endorsed one or more of the following: men decide when to have sex; men need more sex than women; men need other women; women who carry condoms are “loose;” women should tolerate violence to keep the family together.

Table 10.2.1. Physical violence[1] perpetration by age group – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
Physical violence perpetration		
	Females (n= 1101)	Males (n= 1393)
13-17 year-olds	7.6 (5.6 - 9.5)	4.4 (2.9 - 5.8)
	Females (n= 1436)	Males (n= 1264)
18-24 year-olds	12.7 (10.6 - 14.8)	5.3 (3.8 - 6.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

Table 10.2.2. Physical violence[1] perpetration by experience of sexual violence[2] and physical violence[3] before age 18, among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
Physical violence perpetration by experience of childhood sexual violence		
Experienced childhood sexual violence	Females (n= 238)	Males (n= 135)
	27.5 (21.5 - 33.6)	18.0 (11.1 - 25.0)
No childhood sexual violence	Females (n= 1197)	Males (n= 1125)
	9.8 (7.8 - 11.9)	3.9 (2.6 - 5.3)
Physical violence perpetration by experience of childhood physical violence		
Experienced childhood physical violence	Females (n= 463)	Males (n= 382)

24.9 (20.1 - 29.7) 12.1 (8.1 - 16.1)

No childhood physical violence **Females (n= 1244)** **Males (n= 882)**

7.0 (4.9 - 9.1) 2.5 (1.3 - 3.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

[2] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them) sex.

[3] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

Table 10.2.3. Physical violence[1] perpetration by experience of sexual violence[2] and physical violence[3] in the past 12 months, among 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
Physical violence perpetration by experience of sexual violence		
Experienced sexual violence	Females (n= 83)	Males (n= 70)
	26.2 (15.9 - 36.4)	13.7 (4.7 - 22.6)*
No sexual violence	Females (n= 1017)	Males (n= 1323)
	6.3 (4.4 - 8.3)	3.9 (2.5 - 5.2)
Physical violence perpetration by experience of physical violence		
Experienced physical violence	Females (n= 200)	Males (n= 228)
	17.9 (11.3 - 24.4)	14.2 (8.6 - 19.8)
No physical violence	Females (n= 901)	Males (n= 1165)
	5.5 (3.7 - 7.3)	2.4 (1.5 - 3.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

[2] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them) sex.

[3] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 10.3.1. Intimate partner[1] violence perpetration[2], among 18-24 year-olds who ever had a partner – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 1297) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 1106) % (95 % CI)
Perpetrated physical intimate partner violence	10.4 (8.4 - 12.3)	3.6 (2.4 - 4.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Intimate partner includes: current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife.

[2] Violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

Table 10.3.2. Intimate partner[1] violence perpetration[2], among 13-17 year-olds who ever had a partner – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 530) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 725) % (95 % CI)
Perpetrated physical intimate partner violence	5.4 (3.4 - 7.5)	2.4 (1.0 - 3.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Intimate partner includes: current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife.

[2] Violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

* RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 10.3.3. Intimate partner[1] violence perpetration[2] by experience of sexual violence[3] or physical violence[4] before age 18, among 18-24 year-olds who ever had a partner – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
Intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of childhood sexual violence		
Experienced childhood sexual violence	Females (n= 225)	Males (n= 126)

	20.1 (15.0 - 25.3)	7.7 (1.7 - 13.7)*
No childhood sexual violence	Females (n= 1072)	Males (n= 980)
	8.3 (6.3 - 10.4)	3.1 (1.9 - 4.3)
Intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of childhood physical violence		
Experienced childhood physical violence	Females (n= 435)	Males (n= 354)
	17.8 (13.7 - 21.9)	7.3 (4.0 - 10.5)
No childhood physical violence	Females (n= 862)	Males (n= 752)
	6.6 (4.5 - 8.8)	1.9 (0.8 - 3.1)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Intimate partner includes: current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife.

[2] Violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

[3] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them) sex.

[4] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table 10.3.4. Intimate partner[1] violence perpetration[2] by experience of sexual violence[3] or physical violence[4] in the past 12 months, among 13-17 year-olds who ever had a partner – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
Intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of sexual violence in the past 12 months		
Experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months	Females (n= 63)	Males (n= 65)
	19.3 (9.0 - 29.7)	7.5 (0.8 - 14.2)*
No sexual violence in the past 12 months	Females (n= 467)	Males (n= 660)

4.0 (2.0 - 6.0)

1.9 (0.4 - 3.4)*

Intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of physical violence in the past 12 months

Experienced physical violence in the past 12 months

Females (n= 127)**Males (n= 150)**

12.0 (6.1 - 18.0)

5.4 (1.7 - 9.1)*

No physical violence in the past 12 months

Females (n= 403)**Males (n= 575)**

3.6 (1.7 - 5.5)

1.7 (0.1 - 3.3)*

*Note: CI = confidence interval.***RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable.**[1] Intimate partner includes: current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife.**[2] Violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.**[3] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them) sex.**[4] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.***Table 11.1. Characteristics of 18-24 year-olds by experience of sexual and physical violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.**

	n	Females % (95 % CI)	n	Males % (95 % CI)
Violence and orphan status (lost one or both parents in childhood)				
Sexual violence, among orphans before age 18	230	7.4 (3.7 - 11.1)	173	11.1 (5.0 - 17.2)
Sexual violence, among non-orphans	1118	5.9 (4.4 - 7.5)	1073	7.7 (5.8 - 9.6)
Physical violence, among orphans before age 18	230	8.9 (5.0 - 12.8)	173	14.3 (8.4 - 20.3)
Physical violence, among non-orphans	1182	8.7 (6.7 - 10.7)	1074	11.5 (8.9 - 14.1)
Violence and school completion				
Sexual violence, among youth who completed primary school or less	657	5.3 (3.4 - 7.2)	602	5.5 (3.3 - 7.8)
Sexual violence, among youth who completed secondary school or more	767	7.0 (4.7 - 9.2)	602	10.8 (8.1 - 13.5)
Physical violence, among youth who completed primary school or less	657	10.7 (7.8 - 13.7)	603	11.3 (8.3 - 14.4)

Physical violence, among youth who completed secondary school or more	768	7.3 (5.3 - 9.3)	659	12.3 (9.1 - 15.5)
Violence and working for money or other payment in the past 12 months				
Sexual violence, among youth who worked	527	8.2 (5.7 - 10.7)	912	8.0 (5.8 - 10.3)
Sexual violence, among youth who did not work	35	4.6 (0.0 - 13.6)*	75	5.2 (0.0 - 10.5)*
Physical violence, among youth who worked	528	12.7 (9.0 - 16.5)	913	12.9 (9.8 - 16.0)
Physical violence, among youth who did not work	35	8.2 (0.0 - 19.4)*	75	8.1 (2.4 - 13.9)*
Violence and witnessing violence at home				
Sexual violence, among youth who witnessed violence in the home before age 18	347	9.6 (6.2 - 13.0)	201	15.0 (8.8 - 21.2)
Sexual violence, among youth who did not witness violence in the home before age 18	1084	5.2 (3.7 - 6.8)	1059	7.0 (5.0 - 9.0)
Physical violence, among youth who witnessed violence in the home before age 18	347	17.5 (12.5 - 22.5)	201	24.3 (17.5 - 31.2)
Physical violence, among youth who did not witness violence in the home before age 18	1085	6.2 (4.5 - 7.8)	1060	9.4 (7.0 - 11.9)
Violence and marriage or cohabitation				
Sexual violence, among youth who are married or cohabitating	854	5.3 (3.6 - 7.0)	459	7.0 (4.2 - 9.7)
Sexual violence, among youth who are unmarried and not cohabitating	579	7.4 (4.6 - 10.1)	804	8.9 (6.5 - 11.2)
Physical violence, among youth who are married or cohabitating	854	10.7 (8.1 - 13.3)	459	15.6 (11.4 - 19.9)
Physical violence, among youth who are unmarried and not cohabitating	580	6.7 (4.3 - 9.0)	805	9.8 (7.2 - 12.4)
Violence and arranged or forced marriage				
Sexual violence, among youth who are in an arranged or forced marriage	7	10.7 (0.0 - 31.7)*	0	0.0*
Sexual violence, among youth who are not in an arranged or forced marriage	125	3.2 (0.0 - 6.4)*	29	3.1 (0.0 - 9.1)*
Physical violence, among youth who are in an arranged or forced marriage	7	21.8 (0.0 - 51.9)*	0	0.0*
Physical violence, among youth who are not in an arranged or forced marriage	125	4.3 (0.8 - 7.8)*	29	11.0 (0.0 - 22.9)*
Violence and food or material insecurity				
Sexual violence, among youth who experienced food or material insecurity	1228	6.7 (5.1 - 8.4)	1094	7.7 (5.6 - 9.7)
Sexual violence, among youth who did not experience food or material insecurity	156	3.0 (0.3 - 5.8)*	132	9.4 (3.7 - 15.0)*

Physical violence, among youth who experienced food or material insecurity	1229	9.3 (7.2 - 11.4)	1095	12.1 (9.4 - 14.8)
Physical violence, among youth who did not experience food or material insecurity	156	5.7 (1.4 - 9.9)*	132	10.5 (4.9 - 16.2)
Violence and sexual minority status[4]				
Sexual violence, among youth who identify as sexual minorities	14	24.1 (0.0 - 55.0)*	11	40.9 (5.8 - 76.0)*
Sexual violence, among heterosexual youth	1411	6.1 (4.6 - 7.6)	1245	7.8 (6.0 - 9.7)
Physical violence, among youth who identify as sexual minorities	14	22.1 (0.0 - 46.9)*	11	5.7 (0.0 - 17.0)*
Physical violence, among heterosexual youth	1411	8.8 (6.9 - 10.7)	1246	11.9 (9.5 - 14.4)
Violence and receipt of remittances in the past 3 years [5]				
Sexual violence, among youth who received remittances	287	12.0 (7.1 - 16.8)	228	15.8 (10.2 - 21.5)
Sexual violence, among youth who did not receive remittances	1148	4.7 (3.3 - 6.2)	1033	6.7 (5.0 - 8.5)
Physical violence, among youth who received remittances	287	12.0 (6.9 - 17.2)	228	16.9 (11.6 - 22.3)
Physical violence, among youth who did not receive remittances	1149	8.1 (6.2 - 10.0)	1034	10.8 (8.1 - 13.5)
Violence and separation from mother or father for 6 months or more in childhood [6]				
Sexual violence, among youth who were separated from one or both parents	685	7.1 (4.7 - 9.4)	542	11.3 (8.1 - 14.4)
Sexual violence, among youth who were not separated	736	5.4 (3.6 - 7.2)	711	6.1 (4.1 - 8.2)
Physical violence, among youth who were separated from one or both parents	685	12.6 (9.3 - 15.9)	542	16.0 (11.8 - 20.2)
Physical violence, among youth who were not separated	736	5.4 (3.7 - 7.0)	711	8.7 (6.2 - 11.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval and n=numerators (number of persons reporting).

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

[2] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

[3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed or put down.

[4] Sexual minority includes those who identify as homosexual/gay/lesbian or bisexual.

[5] Receives remittances includes those who received money or goods from other countries in the last 3 years.

[6] Separated from mother or father includes those whose mother or whose father lived away from them for at least 6 months before the age of 18.

*RSE is $\geq 30\%$, estimate may be unreliable

Table 11.2. Characteristics of 13-17 year-olds by experience of sexual and physical violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	n	Females % (95 % CI)	n	Males % (95 % CI)
Violence and orphan status (lost one or both parents in childhood)				
Sexual violence, among orphans	101	6.8 (2.6 - 11.0)*	129	4.7 (1.2 - 8.3)*
Sexual violence, among non-orphans	966	5.7 (4.2 - 7.2)	1236	5.0 (3.6 - 6.3)
Physical violence, among orphans	101	22.5 (13.7 - 31.2)	129	20.1 (11.8 - 28.5)
Physical violence, among non-orphans	966	15.6 (12.9 - 18.4)	1236	15.8 (13.4 - 18.3)
Violence and school attendance				
Sexual violence, among youth not attending school	413	8.2 (5.6 - 10.9)	487	4.3 (2.3 - 6.3)
Sexual violence, among youth currently attending school	677	4.9 (3.5 - 6.3)	890	5.4 (3.9 - 7.0)
Physical violence, among youth not attending school	413	16.8 (13.1 - 20.5)	487	12.7 (9.7 - 15.6)
Physical violence, among youth currently attending school	678	16.8 (13.1 - 20.6)	890	19.0 (15.9 - 22.2)
Violence and working for money or other payment in the past 12 months				
Sexual violence, among youth who worked	146	7.1 (3.2 - 11.0)	493	6.3 (3.9 - 8.6)
Sexual violence, among youth who did not work	14	7.6 (0.0 - 22.0)*	113	3.0 (0.0 - 6.5)*
Physical violence, among youth who worked	146	26.5 (17.7 - 35.2)	493	18.1 (14.1 - 22.0)
Physical violence, among youth who did not work	14	31.0 (4.8 - 57.3)*	113	12.2 (6.5 - 18.0)
Violence and witnessed violence at home				
Sexual violence, among youth who witnessed violence at home	79	19.0 (9.0 - 29.0)	59	7.8 (1.5 - 14.1)*
Sexual violence, among youth who did not witness violence at home	1015	5.3 (4.0 - 6.6)	1332	4.8 (3.5 - 6.1)
Physical violence, among youth who witnessed violence at home	79	46.9 (34.5 - 59.3)	59	47.6 (30.5 - 64.7)
Physical violence, among youth who did not witness violence at home	1015	14.8 (12.1 - 17.4)	1332	14.9 (12.6 - 17.1)
Violence and marriage or cohabitation				
Sexual violence, among youth who are married or cohabitating	166	6.1 (2.8 - 9.3)	53	23.1 (11.0 - 35.3)

Sexual violence, among youth who are unmarried and not cohabitating	934	6.2 (4.7 - 7.7)	1338	4.2 (3.0 - 5.4)
Physical violence, among youth who are married or cohabitating	166	15.1 (9.1 - 21.0)	53	33.2 (18.4 - 47.9)
Physical violence, among youth who are unmarried and not cohabitating	934	17.1 (14.1 - 20.1)	1338	15.8 (13.4 - 18.2)
Violence and food or material insecurity				
Sexual violence, among youth who experienced food or material insecurity	802	6.7 (4.9 - 8.4)	1101	4.8 (3.4 - 6.3)
Sexual violence, among youth who did not experience food or material insecurity	229	4.5 (1.8 - 7.3)*	224	5.6 (2.4 - 8.7)
Physical violence, among youth who experienced food or material insecurity	802	17.2 (13.9 - 20.5)	1101	16.6 (13.8 - 19.4)
Physical violence, among youth who did not experience food or material insecurity	229	15.4 (10.5 - 20.3)	224	17.0 (12.0 - 22.0)
Violence and sexual minority status[4]				
Sexual violence, among youth who identify as sexual minorities	11	3.1 (0.0 - 9.3)*	6	10.0 (0.0 - 29.6)*
Sexual violence, among heterosexual youth	1072	6.2 (4.8 - 7.7)	1362	4.8 (3.6 - 6.1)
Physical violence, among youth who identify as sexual minorities	11	6.9 (0.0 - 20.5)*	6	0.0
Physical violence, among heterosexual youth	1072	16.9 (14.1 - 19.7)	1362	16.4 (14.0 - 18.8)
Violence and receipt of remittances in the past 3 years [5]				
Sexual violence, among youth who received remittances	157	9.2 (4.8 - 13.6)	215	6.6 (2.7 - 10.5)
Sexual violence, among youth who did not receive remittances	944	5.7 (4.4 - 7.0)	1178	4.6 (3.3 - 6.0)
Physical violence, among youth who received remittances	157	18.7 (11.9 - 25.5)	215	21.7 (15.1 - 28.2)
Physical violence, among youth who did not receive remittances	944	16.5 (13.6 - 19.4)	1178	15.5 (12.9 - 18.1)
Violence and separation from mother or father for 6 months or more in childhood [6]				
Sexual violence, among youth who were separated from one or both parents	476	8.2 (5.8 - 10.5)	517	6.3 (4.1 - 8.6)
Sexual violence, among youth who were not separated	619	4.8 (3.1 - 6.6)	864	4.1 (2.5 - 5.7)
Physical violence, among youth who were separated from one or both parents	476	20.8 (16.4 - 25.1)	517	22.3 (17.8 - 26.7)
Physical violence, among youth who were not separated	619	13.6 (10.6 - 16.5)	864	13.4 (10.8 - 15.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval and n=numerators (number of persons reporting).

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex (sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them).

[2] Physical violence includes: punching, slapping, kicking, whipping, lashing, poking with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie, gun, or other weapon.

[3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed or put down.

[4] Sexual minority includes those who identify as homosexual/gay/lesbian or bisexual.

[5] Receives remittances includes those who received money or goods from other countries in the last 3 years.

[6] Separated from mother or father includes those whose mother or whose father lived away from them for at least 6 months before the age of 18.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table N. Norms and values related to violence among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 1395)	Males (n= 1241)
Agreement with necessity of corporal punishment by parents	32.4 (29.1 - 35.8)	40.0 (36.0 - 43.9)
	Females (n= 1411)	Males (n= 1248)
Agreement with necessity of corporal punishment by teachers	13.5 (10.7 - 16.3)	18.5 (14.9 - 22.1)
	Females (n= 1436)	Males (n= 1263)
Attitudes about the acceptability of domestic violence [1]	9.1 (7.0 - 11.1)	8.5 (6.5 - 10.6)
	Females (n= 1435)	Males (n= 1263)
Beliefs about gender, sexual practices, and intimate partner violence [2]	47.6 (44.1 - 51.1)	62.4 (58.6 - 66.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Includes participants who endorsed one or more of the following: it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she: goes out without telling him; neglects the children; argues with him; refuses to have sex with him; is suspected of having an affair.

[2] Includes participants who endorsed one or more of the following: men decide when to have sex; men need more sex than women; men need other women; women who carry condoms are “loose;” women should tolerate violence to keep the family together.

Table S.1. Safe environments: weapon-carrying and safety among 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 1098)	Males (n= 1393)
Missing school or not leaving home due to fear of violence in the past 30 days (among those who are attending school)	10.0 (7.9 - 12.2)	7.1 (5.5 - 8.7)

	Females (n= 1101)	Males (n= 1393)
Weapon[1] carrying in the past 30 days	0.4 (0.1 - 0.8)*	3.5 (2.4 - 4.6)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Weapons include: gun, knife, machete, or club.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table S.2. Perpetrators of violence in the past 12 months who were also involved in community violence among 13-17 and 18-24 year-olds who experienced violence in the past 12 months – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 196)	Males (n= 217)
Perpetrator [1] of physical violence was also involved in community violence, among 13-17 year-olds	28.2 (20.7 – 35.7)	14.4 (8.9 – 19.9)
	Females (n= 127)	Males (n= 139)
Perpetrator [1] of physical violence was also involved in community violence, among 18-24 year-olds	32.4 (24.0 - 40.9)	38.3 (30.2 - 46.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Includes perpetrator of intimate partner, peer, parent and other caregiver or community adult physical violence.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

Table P. Parent and caregiver support and parent-youth relationships among 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 1098)	Males (n= 1393)
Positive parental discipline by parents	47.1 (42.9 - 51.2)	42.8 (38.8 - 46.7)
	Females (n= 1038)	Males (n= 1350)
Closeness between mother and youth	90.2 (88.2 - 92.1)	93.9 (92.5 - 95.4)
	Females (n= 1012)	Males (n= 1316)
Easy to talk to mother	67.6 (64.2 - 70.9)	73.7 (70.6 - 76.9)

	Females (n= 1075)	Males (n= 1389)
Parent monitoring and supervision	91.3 (88.7 - 93.9)	91.0 (89.0 - 93.0)

	Females (n= 1100)	Males (n= 1392)
Physical discipline or verbal aggression by parents/caregivers in the past 12 months	18.9 (16.4 - 21.5)	15.1 (12.9 - 17.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

Table I.1. Income and economic strengthening among 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 1072) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 1363) % (95 % CI)
Food insecurity[1]	30.0 (26.4 - 33.6)	31.9 (28.4 - 35.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Food insecurity includes participants who indicated that their household does not have enough money for food.

Table I.2. Income and economic strengthening among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females (n= 312) % (95 % CI)	Males (n= 387) % (95 % CI)
Women's economic empowerment: decision-making among married or cohabitating women	94.1 (90.7 - 97.5)	N/A
Men economic empowerment of partners: partner or both make decision about how money earned will be used, among married or cohabitating men	N/A	12.4 (8.8 - 16.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

Table E.1. Education and life skills among 13-17 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 1091)	Males (n= 1378)
Current school enrollment	61.0 (56.1 - 65.8)	60.4 (56.2 - 64.6)

	Females (n= 208)	Males (n= 295)
Binge drinking in the past 30 days	16.6 (11.2 - 22.0)	19.8 (14.6 - 25.1)
	Females (n= 1100)	Males (n= 1393)
Physical fighting in the past 12 months	6.3 (4.8 - 7.8)	14.0 (11.7 - 16.3)
	Females (n= 1097)	Males (n= 1387)
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days	11.8 (9.7 - 14.0)	13.1 (11.1 - 15.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

Table E.2. Education and life skills among 18-24 year-olds – Honduras Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2017.

	Females % (95 % CI)	Males % (95 % CI)
	Females (n= 1051)	Males (n= 960)
Early sexual debut (first sex before age 15)	12.1 (9.5 - 14.7)	26.3 (22.7 - 29.8)
	Females (n= 1433)	
Early pregnancy (before age 18)	23.8 (21.2 - 26.5)	N/A
	Females (n= 1432)	Males (n= 1264)
Child marriage (married before age 18)	27.5 (24.5 – 30.5)	8.2 (6.6 – 9.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*RSE is >= 30 %, estimate may be unreliable

APPENDIX B: SUPPLEMENTARY SAMPLING METHODS

The Honduras Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) was a nationally representative household survey of all non-institutionalized females and males ages 13-24 years designed to produce national estimates of childhood sexual, physical, and emotional violence.

The sampling frame was originally compiled by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) based on the 2013 national census. The master frame for the Honduras VACS included 11,119 enumeration areas (EAs) out of 24,779 from the census. The EAs in the master frame were selected to be representative of the country but excluded two departments of the country (Gracias a Dios and Islas de la Bahía) that have very sparse populations and are difficult to access. Furthermore, an additional stratum was selected including five large cities of the country. This stratum included urban areas of the following cities: Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba.

To calculate separate male and female prevalence estimates for violence victimization, the Honduras VACS used a split sample approach. This means that the survey for females was conducted in different EAs than the survey for males. The split sample approach serves to protect the confidentiality of participants and eliminates the chance that a male perpetrator of a sexual assault and the female who was the victim of his sexual assault in the same community would both be interviewed. The design also eliminates the chance that a female perpetrator and a male victim of sexual violence from the same community would both be interviewed in the selected EA.

B.1. STUDY DESIGN AND SAMPLING

The target population for this survey included individuals ages 13-24. The study relied on this age range because children younger than 13 years old typically do not have the maturity to be able to answer complex survey questions, including the more complicated questions on potential risk and protective factors. Furthermore, limiting the upper age range to 24 years helps either to reduce potential recall bias for childhood experiences, or the inability to recall events in the past accurately.

B.2. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Through a collaboration between CDC, UNICEF, and TFG along with an expert consultation process, CDC developed a standardized global VACS core questionnaire. Honduras, through the Technical Working Group, and key stakeholders who were familiar with the problem of violence against children and child protection, adapted the core questionnaire to the local and cultural context. The ques-

tionnaire drew questions and definitions from several validated survey tools, to (1) compare data on various measures with other studies as a useful validation, and (2) use measures that had already been field tested in other studies.

The demographics module asked of the study participants and the Head of Household interview included questions that assessed age, socio-economic status, marital status, work status, educational attainment, and living situation. The sexual behavior modules assessed current and past sexual behavior, risk-taking sexual behavior, age at *first sex*, relationship to *first* sexual partner, whether *first sex* was wanted or forced, number of sexual partners ever and in the last 12 months, condom use, and pregnancy history. The sexual violence module included questions on the forms of sexual violence experienced as well as important information on the context of these incidents, such as the settings where sexual violence occurred and the relationship between the child who experienced violence and the perpetrator. Some questions asked about *first* incidences of sexual violence, whereas others asked about the *most recent* event. Some of these questions were based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)²⁰, Youth Risk Behaviors Surveillance System (YRBSS)²¹, and the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health)²².

The VACS participant questionnaire consisted of approximately 300 potential questions and included numerous programmed skip patterns to route the interviewer to the logical sequence of questions based on participant responses. Given the complexity of the skip patterns and logic sequencing, electronic data collection eliminated routing error, reduced training on skip pattern sequencing and reduced data entry errors.

B.3. STAGES OF SELECTION

The VACS utilized a three-stage stratified sample design. In the first stage, a total of 408 EAs were selected randomly from the master frame; 180 were assigned to be female EAs and 228 were assigned to be male EAs. During the original sample draw, an additional 50 EAs were selected, but no surveying was ever completed in those areas because the National Institute of Statistics reported they had too few households, therefore they were dropped from analysis and not considered further.

In the second stage, a fixed number of 21 households were selected using equal probability systematic sampling. In the last stage, one eligible participant (female or male depending on the selected EA) was randomly selected from the list of all eligible participants (females or males) 13-24 years of age in each household and administered the questionnaire. EAs with less than 50 households were excluded from the study to protect participants' confidentiality.

B.4. REFERRALS

Evidence suggests that adult women find that talking about their experiences of violence is beneficial and appreciate having the opportunity to have a conversation about those experiences.¹⁵ In addition, there is evidence that adolescents and young adults are willing to talk about their experiences of violence within a compassionate structure⁸. In other words, social support can help to alleviate the stress of difficult emotions or experiences.

Interviewers offered free, direct referrals to those who: 1) became upset during the interview, 2) felt unsafe in his or her current living situation, including in his or her home or community, 3) experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence in the past, 4) were under the age of 18 and exchanged sex for money, goods, or favors in the last 12 months, 5) reported being in immediate danger, or 6) requested help for violence, regardless of what was disclosed in the interview. If the participant met any of these criteria, the Interviewer recorded contact information separately from survey responses and referred accordingly. Additionally, the interviewers provided all participants with a list of services, reflecting free programs, services, and amenities currently offered in Honduras, in case they wanted to seek services on their own.

For this study, an acute case was defined as any participant who self-identifies as being in immediate danger. If a participant indicated to the interviewer that she or he was in immediate danger, then the Interviewer activated the response plan for acute cases. The interviewer immediately alerted her or his team leader to the situation and the team leader called the pre-identified contact at the service provider, immediately after the team left the selected community. Appropriate action plans for acute cases were conducted on a case-by-case basis in order to best respond to the individual situation and ensure that the participant was not placed in any additional danger. However, as a basis of action, the service provider made every effort to ensure that the child was offered immediate help and removal from the dangerous situation as well as offered appropriate medical, psychosocial and legal service and program referrals. For cases when the participant was in immediate danger, the service provider made every effort to reach the participant requiring referral within 72 hours. The number of acute cases were few in Honduras.

B.5. WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

Weighting is a method used to obtain parameters from the data set resulting from sampling in order to represent the total population. The VACS used a three-step weighting procedure: (Step 1) computation of base weight for each sample participant; (Step 2) adjustment of the base weights for differential non-response in the sample; and (Step 3) post-stratification calibration adjustment of weights to known population totals.

⁴ See Appendix A: Table A2 for response rates

B.5.1. BASE WEIGHT

Base weights were calculated that are inversely proportional to the overall selection probabilities for each sample participant (Step 1). Calculations in this stage included probabilities of selection of EAs, gender specification, selection of households, and selection of eligible individuals.

B.5.2. NON-RESPONSE ADJUSTMENTS

In Step 2, base weights were adjusted to compensate for the losses in the sample outcome due to non-response⁴. In this step, non-response adjustments were made for households, and participants. The household-level and individual non-response adjustments were conducted using base-weighted data aggregated into weighting-classes by location strata (Urban Area with 5 Major Cities and the Remainder of the Country) and sex.

B.5.3. HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL RESPONSE RATE

Using the household disposition codes, the household-level response rates were computed separately for each weighting-class using the formula below.

$$\text{Household-Level Response Rate} = \frac{([1]+[2])}{([1]+[2]+[4]+[6])}$$

Where:

- [1] = Completed Household Survey, 1 person selected
- [2] = Completed Household Survey, no eligible in household
- [3] = Unoccupied/ Abandoned
- [4] = No one home
- [5] = Demolished
- [6] = Household Refusal

The corresponding household-level weighting class adjustment was computed as one divided by the weighted household response rate for each weighting-class.

B.5.4. PERSON-LEVEL RESPONSE RATE

Person-level non-response adjustment was performed by using individual-level response rate calculating formula by a combination of weighting-class variables. As with the household adjustment component, the person-level adjustment component was computed as one divided by the weighted person-level response rate for each weighting-class.

$$\text{Individual-Level Response Rate} = \frac{([1])}{([1]+[2]+[3]+[4])}$$

Where:

- [1] = Completed Individual Survey
- [2] = Selected Participant Refusal
- [3] = Incomplete
- [4] = Not available
- [5] = Does not speak study language/disability

B.5.5. POST-STRATIFICATION CALIBRATION ADJUSTMENT

In the final stage of the weighting process (Step 3), calibration adjustment was done to adjust weights to conform to the 2013 population census data distributed by location stratum and sex. These variables were used to form weighting-classes.

B.5.6. FINAL WEIGHTS

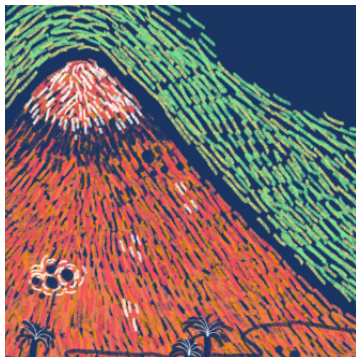
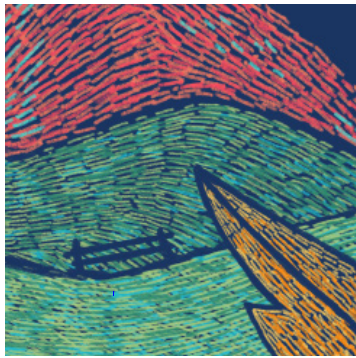
The final weights assigned to each responding unit were computed as the product of the base weights, the non-response adjustment factors, and post-stratification calibration adjustment factors. The final weights were used in all analyses to produce estimates of population parameters in SAS (version 9.4).

B.6. CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

The estimates in the Honduras VACS are accompanied by a 95 % confidence interval. This range indicates that, for 95 in 100 samples completed in the same way as VACS, the true population prevalence of violence will be between the upper and lower confidence interval values. For example, if the expected sexual violence prevalence in Honduras is 30 %, with a confidence interval of (26 – 34), this means that, if we could survey all children in Honduras at the same time, the VACS data estimate that between 26 % and 34 % of the total child population of Honduras have experienced sexual violence. In short, the CI helps determine how effectively prevalence is measured and how to make inferences about the national population.

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