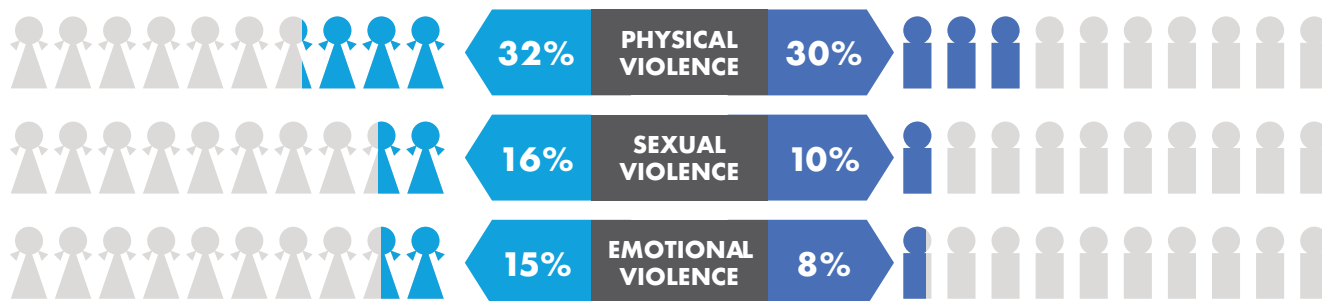


## VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

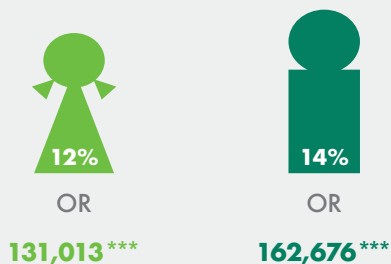
In Honduras, both girls and boys experience unacceptably high rates of physical, sexual, and emotional violence. Violence can occur in the home, community, and at school.

% of **females** and **males** who experience physical, sexual, or emotional violence prior to age 18



## SCHOOL-RELATED PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IMPACTS MANY STUDENTS IN HONDURAS

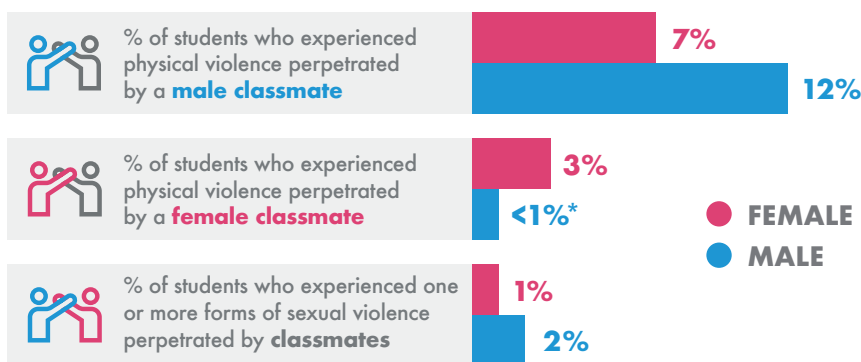
% of students who experienced one or more forms of physical and sexual violence\*\* perpetrated by teachers and/or classmates



While school environments can enable violence, they also have a critical role to play in violence prevention and response. Schools can serve as protective spaces for children, acting as an important arena for broader social change to end violence both in and out of the schoolyard.

## STUDENTS EXPERIENCE VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY CLASSMATES

It's more common for male and female students to report violence perpetrated by male classmates. In Honduras, very few students reported teacher-perpetrated physical violence or sexual violence.



## PHYSICAL VIOLENCE CAN HAVE HARMFUL CONSEQUENCES

Consequences of violence include bruises, cuts, scratches, sprains, dislocations, blistering, broken bones, permanent injury and/or disfigurement.



% of students who experienced physical consequences of violence perpetrated by a **male classmate**

FEMALE

3%

MALE

4%



% of students who experienced any physical consequences of violence perpetrated by a **female classmate**

1%

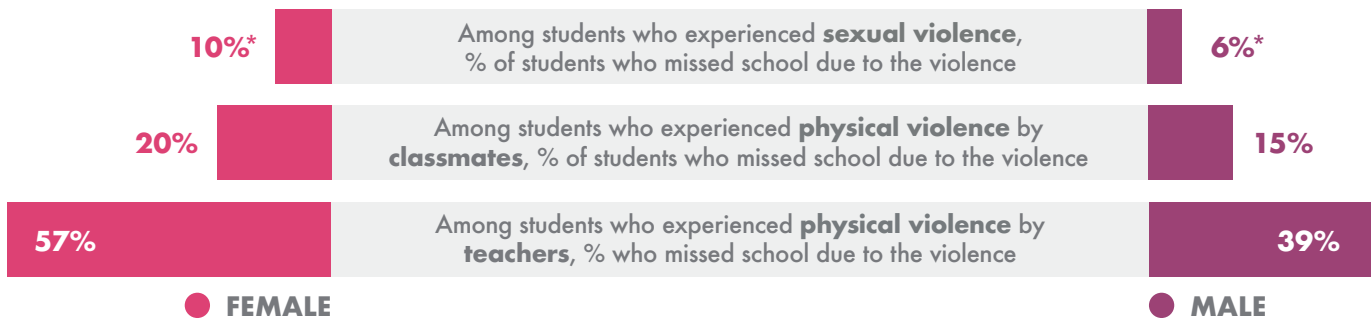
<1%\*

\*Estimate may be unreliable

\*\*Sexual violence is defined by four types of acts: unwanted sexual touching, attempted physically forced or attempted coerced sex, completed physically forced sex, and completed coerced sex.

\*\*\*Estimate based on World Bank Health Nutrition and Population Statistics Database, 2017 Population Data.

## MANY STUDENTS WHO EXPERIENCE VIOLENCE SUBSEQUENTLY MISS SCHOOL



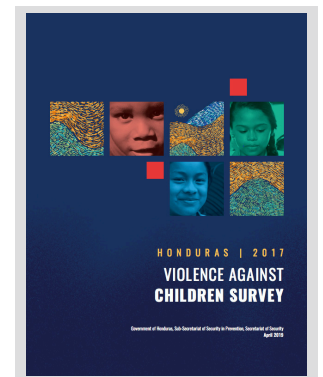
## FEW STUDENTS WHO EXPERIENCE PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL SETTINGS DISCLOSE THEIR EXPERIENCES, AND FEWER SEEK SERVICES OR RECEIVE SERVICES.



\*Estimate may be unreliable

## THE HONDURAS VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY REPORT

The Government of Honduras launched their Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) Report in 2019. The VACS are nationally representative household surveys of children and young adults ages 13 to 24 years that measure the prevalence and circumstances surrounding emotional, physical, and sexual violence against males and females in childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood. Through USAID’s Higher Education Solutions Network (HESN), AidData conducted a secondary analysis of the (VACS) data to identify the prevalence of school-related gender-based violence, as well as details on violence perpetration, victimization risk, and post-violence behaviors for girls and boys in Honduras.



**SOLUTIONS TO PREVENT SRGBV**

School-related gender-based violence (SRGBV) impacts children around the world, but it doesn’t have to be this way. For more research and evidence-based interventions to prevent school-related gender-based violence, visit:

[togetherforgirls.org/schools](https://togetherforgirls.org/schools)