Poverty rates in Honduras seem to have stagnated in recent years and continue to be among the highest in the region. According to official poverty indicators, 61.9 percent of Honduran households (or 67.1 percent of the population) lived in poverty in 2018. Poverty rates have fluctuated between 61 and 64 percent over the last 5 years, since having peaked in 2012 following the 2009 political crisis and its aftermath. The latest available international headcount estimates show that, as of 2017, 17.2 percent of the Honduran population lived on less than $1.90 per day, one of the highest rates in Latin America, and more than half (52.6 percent) lived on less than $5.50 per day. While the official methodology is not comparable with that used for international poverty estimates, the trends largely coincide.

The deceleration of the labor-intensive agricultural sector in 2018, including coffee production, and rising consumer prices, adversely affected rural household incomes and increased rural poverty. On the other hand, urban poverty declined as urban household incomes and employment in construction and manufacturing increased. Honduras’ maquila and construction sectors are beneficial to lower-income households. In addition, higher remittances in 2018 helped buffer incomes. Nevertheless, the country continues to face high levels of crime and violence that hamper human capital and economic activity, and lower overall welfare. Shared Prosperity estimates for 2012-2017 show an annualized per capita income growth of 2.5 percent for households in the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution, as opposed to the negative growth seen in the upper part of the income distribution. This is also reflected in the decrease in inequality over the 5-year period. However, this income growth of the bottom 40 percent is below the average for Latin America and inequality (as measure by the Gini) is showing stagnation in recent years.

The poverty and inequality series will be updated in the near future. The authorities have established a Technical Poverty Commission that is in the process of updating the official poverty methodology.
Poor the person urban measure available, with late official project 64 73 45 value Daily Consumption or income is less than US$1.90 per person (Argentina).

No access to limited-standard drinking water 96 Bank poverty, 53 and also estimates Several is using 47 Line LAC aggregate rural by the the (EPHPM).

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The numbers presented in the brief are based on the regional data harmonization effort known as the Socio-economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEDLAC) - a joint effort of the World Bank and CEDLAS from the National University of La Plata (Argentina). SEDLAC includes 18 countries and more than 300 household surveys since the 80s. Several Caribbean countries have not been included in the SEDLAC project due to lack of data. Since an income-based welfare aggregate is widely used in the region for official poverty estimates, income-based microdata is used for the Global Monitoring Database (GMD) and Global Poverty Monitoring. SEDLAC covers demographics, income, employment, and education. Terms of use of the data adhere to agreements with the original data producers.