



Annual Report of Volunteer Safety

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Executive Summary	3
Sexual Assaults	5
Rape.....	6
Major Sexual Assault	6
Other Sexual Assault.....	7
Sexual Assault Risk Factors.....	9
Physical Assaults.....	17
Kidnapping.....	18
Aggravated Assault.....	18
Major Physical Assault.....	19
Other Physical Assault	20
Physical Assault Risk Factors	22
Threats	30
Threat Risk Factors	32
Property Crimes	37
Robbery	38
Burglary	38
Theft	39
Vandalism	40
Property Crime Risk Factors	41
In-Service Deaths.....	49
Current Strategies to Reduce Risk.....	50
Concluding Remarks.....	52
Reference List.....	53
Appendices.....	54
A: Severity Hierarchy and Incident Definitions.....	55
B: Methodology	57
C: Peace Corps Countries.....	59
D: Demographics of All Volunteers.....	60
E: Global, Regional, and Post Volume and Rates.....	61
F: Demographics for Selected Categories.....	73
G: Country of Incident compared with Country of Service	77

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Introduction

Purpose

The *Safety of the Volunteer 2009* provides summary statistics for calendar year 2009. In addition it also provides a global trend analysis over the last ten years and an analysis of incident and risk characteristics from 2006 to 2009.

The twofold objective of this publication is to:

- Identify and analyze trends in safety and security conditions among Volunteers; and
- Provide useful observations regarding trends in an effort to maximize the security of Volunteers and staff.

The *Safety of the Volunteer* report analyzes incidents reported through the calendar year preceding publication. The *Safety of the Volunteer 2010* is targeted for completion in mid-2011.

Profile of Volunteers on Board vs. Volunteer Crime Victims in 2009

Before examining crime incidents in 2009, it is important to consider the demographic profile of the average Peace Corps Volunteer/trainee and to compare this profile to that of the Volunteers who were victims of crimes to see if there are any differences in the two populations. Volunteers are considered trainees from the period of their staging event (preliminary training completed in the U.S) through swearing in. A comparison of the Volunteer victims to the general Volunteer population of 2009 is provided in Table 1. Data shows that Volunteer victims of reported crimes are not substantially different from the overall Volunteer population, though Volunteer victims are more frequently female, younger than 30, and Caucasian.

Table 1. Comparison of Volunteer Victims to General Volunteer Population in 2009

Characteristic	% Volunteers on Board	% Volunteer Crime Victims	Characteristic	% Volunteers on Board	% Volunteer Crime Victims
Female	60	69	Male	40	32
<i>Age</i>			<i>Ethnicity</i>		
<30	84	88	Caucasian	74	82
30-39	8	7	Not specified	10	1
40-49	2	1	Asian	6	5
50-59	3	2	Hispanic	5	6
60-69	4	2	African-American	3	3
70-79	<1	<1	Mixed Ethnicity	3	2
80-89	<1	0	Native American	<1	<1

Measuring the Volunteer Population

The Volunteer population constantly fluctuates throughout the year as trainees arrive and seasoned Volunteers complete their service (normally 27 months). New Peace Corps posts are opening, while other posts may be suspending or closing operations. To more accurately compare crime data across countries, Volunteer/trainee years (VT years) are used in calculating crime incidence rates because this measurement provides a more accurate count of the actual length of time Volunteers are at risk of experiencing an incident. While there were 7,671 Volunteers and trainees serving as of September 30, 2009, there were only 7,249 VT years in calendar year 2009.

Introduction

Overseas Post Changes

In calendar year 2009, Volunteers served in 68 Peace Corps posts in 74 countries. Programs that close or open within a calendar year only provide data for those months in which Volunteers actually served (see Appendix C).

Data Source

The data used to prepare this report was collected through the Crime Incident Reporting Form (CIRF) and the Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS). The CIRS, an in-house developed application built upon web services, was released in April 2008. CIRS expanded on the data fields collected by the CIRF; therefore, some risk characteristics analyzed in the report only evaluate data from April 2008.

Incident Classification

Crime incidents are ranked on a severity hierarchy ranging from Vandalism (least severe) to Death (most severe) Appendix A contains an overview of this hierarchy, including definitions used to classify incidents. Information collected in the CIRS falls into one of five categories:

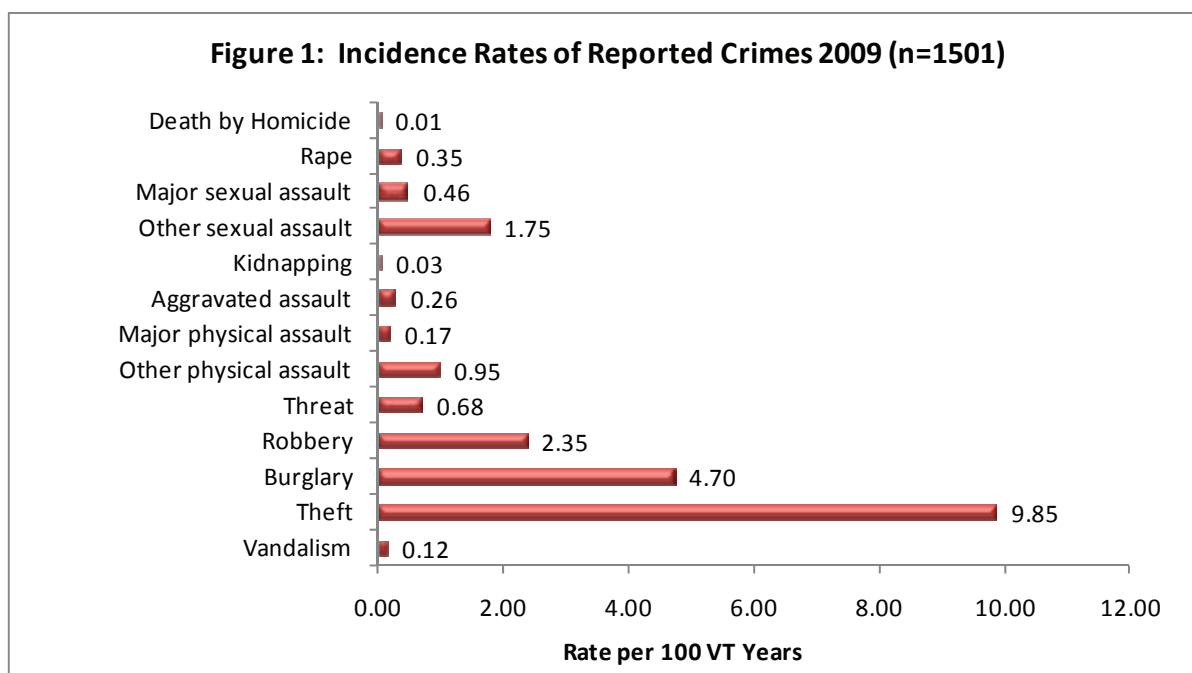
- Sexual Assaults (rape/attempted rape, major sexual assault, and other sexual assault);
- Physical Assaults (kidnapping, aggravated assault, major physical assault, and other physical assault);
- Property Crimes (robbery, burglary, theft, and vandalism);
- Threats (including intimidation and death threat); and
- Death (due to homicide, suicide, accident, illness, and indeterminate cause).

An overview of the methodology utilized in preparing this report as well as a discussion of incidence rates, and data limitations can be found in Appendix B.

Executive Summary

The Peace Corps is committed to minimizing risks that Volunteers face in the field so that they are able to complete a successful and productive two-year service. Peace Corps' approach to Volunteer safety is multifaceted and draws heavily upon the assumption that staff, Volunteers and community members will fulfill their roles and obligations as they pertain to Volunteer safety. This approach is a shared responsibility that draws its strength from building community relationships, sharing pertinent information, providing in-depth training, conducting thorough site development, ensuring accurate and timely incident reporting, developing effective incident response procedures, and implementing a comprehensive and tested emergency communications/response system. This report, when combined with all of the aforementioned responsibilities and activities, is an effective tool in assisting Staff and Volunteers in improving their safety and security systems and protocols and can provide effective insights into reducing risks in the field.

Worldwide, Peace Corps Volunteers reported 1,501 crimes during 2009, or an overall incidence rate of 20.71 incidents per 100 VT years. Property crimes continue to be the most prevalent incidents reported (82 percent of all reported incidents), with thefts accounting for 48 percent of the overall total, burglaries of Volunteer residences 23 percent and robberies 11 percent. Of the more serious crimes reported, there were 19 aggravated assaults, 15 rapes/attempted rapes, 2 kidnappings and 1 death by homicide.



Sexual Assaults

Sexual assaults are categorized into one of three areas; rape/attempted rape, major sexual assault, or other sexual assault. From 2008 to 2009, the number and rate of rapes/attempted rapes decrease noticeably, a deviation from the previous nine years in which the rate remained essentially unchanged. Major sexual assaults increased for the second year, although the rate is still lower than the peak in 2001. The rate of other sexual assaults decreased slightly, though not enough to reverse the steady but gradual increase seen since 2000.

In rapes/attempted rapes, the offender is typically a friend or acquaintance of the Volunteer and the incident occurs in the Volunteer's residence. In many cases, both the Volunteer and the offender have consumed alcohol. Major sexual assaults and other sexual assaults are more commonly committed by strangers and tend to occur in public areas, or, in

Executive Summary

the case of other sexual assaults, on transportation. In most major sexual assaults and other sexual assaults, the Volunteer has not consumed alcohol. Most rapes occur between midnight and 6 a.m. on Saturday night/Sunday morning. Major sexual assaults are most common between 6 p.m. and midnight over the weekend, while other sexual assaults are more common during daylight hours and have no discernible pattern by day of week. It is rare for an offender to be arrested in a sexual assault, or for the Volunteer to intend to prosecute if an offender is identified.

Physical Assaults

Physical assaults are categorized into one of four areas: kidnapping, aggravated assault, major physical assault, or other physical assault. Data on kidnapping has only been collected since 2006, and no kidnappings were reported in either 2006 or 2007. In 2009, two Volunteers reported assaults categorized as kidnappings. In both cases, Volunteers were transported in cars against their will, and the incidents resolved within an hour. Between 2008 and 2009, the incidence rate of aggravated assaults continued to decrease in the same manner it has since 2006. Both major physical assaults and other physical assaults increased from 2008 to 2009, leading to the second year of increase following lows in 2006 and 2007.

Male and Caucasian Volunteers tend to be the most frequent victims of aggravated assaults. A large percentage of major physical assault occur between midnight and 6 a.m., and although Volunteer consumption of alcohol does not appear to be a factor in the occurrence of most physical assaults, it tends to be more common in major physical assaults than in the other categories. Approximately half of all physical assaults occur on weekends, though this is primarily seen in aggravated assaults on Saturdays and major physical assaults on Sundays. The physical assault categories are distinctive since the frequency of these events does not decrease noticeably with months in service. Physical assaults are only slightly more likely to occur at the Volunteer's site as compared to when the Volunteer is out of site. A majority of aggravated assaults occur in rural areas, while rural areas are the least common location for other physical assaults.

Threats

Threats are two types of incidents combined into a single category: death threats and intimidation. Intimidation has been collected only since 2006. The incidence rate for threats decreased noticeably from 2008 to 2009, and also overall from 2006 to 2009. Female and Caucasian Volunteers experience higher rates of threat incidents. Threat incidents are also one of the only types of crime that occur more frequently during the second half of the Volunteer's first year. The offender in the majority of threat incidents is a stranger, though a relatively high percentage are the result of actions by a friend or acquaintance.

Property Crimes

Property crimes are categorized into one of four areas: robbery, burglary, theft, or vandalism. Between 2008 and 2009, incidence rates for robbery and theft decreased slightly, while rates for burglary and vandalism increased. In the case of theft, this does not substantially alter the increase in rates seen since 2000. The incidence rates for most property crimes have steadily increased over the past ten years. Robberies and thefts typically occur in urban areas outside of the Volunteer's site, while burglary, since it involves trespass into a residence, is limited to the Volunteer's site barring rare exceptions for hotel rooms. Robberies more often involve multiple offenders and Volunteer victims, while burglaries and thefts tend to impact a single Volunteer and typically have no identifiable offender. Robberies typically occur in public areas, while thefts are more common on transportation, primarily buses. Property crimes can result in substantial losses to Volunteers, and since April of 2008, Volunteer victims of property crimes lost an estimated \$549,000.

Sexual Assaults

Definitions

Rape: Penetration of the vagina or anus with a penis, tongue, finger or object without the consent and/or against the will of the Volunteer. This includes when a victim is unable to consent because of ingestion of drugs and/or alcohol. Rape also includes forced oral sex, where:

1. the victim's mouth contacts the offender's genitals or anus, OR
2. the offender's mouth contacts the victim's genitals or anus, OR
3. the victim is forced to perform oral sex on another person.

Any unsuccessful attempts to penetrate the vagina or anus are also classified as Rape.

Major sexual assault: Intentional or forced contact with the victim's breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus OR disrobing of the Volunteer or offender without contact of the Volunteer's aforementioned body parts, for sexual gratification AND any of the following:

1. the use of a weapon by the offender, OR
2. physical injury to the victim, OR
3. when the victim has to use *substantial* force to disengage the offender.

Other sexual assault: Unwanted or forced kissing, fondling, and/or groping of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus for sexual gratification.

At-A-Glance: Sexual Assaults

• Rape/Attempted Rape

- 2009 incidents: 15
- 2009 rate: 0.35 per 100 VT years
- % change from 2008: -32
- Frequently occur at Volunteer's residence
- Offender is often a friend/acquaintance of the Volunteer
- Volunteer and/or Offender often consume alcohol

• Major Sexual Assault

- 2009 incidents: 20
- 2009 rate: 0.46
- % change from 2008: +16
- Tend to occur in public areas
- Volunteer has rarely consumed any alcohol
- Frequently occur between 6 p.m. and midnight on a weekend

• Other Sexual Assault

- 2009 incidents: 76
- 2009 rate: 1.75
- % change from 2007: -7
- Often committed by strangers
- Most common during first six months of service
- Frequently occur during daylight hours

Sexual Assaults

The following section provides a global analyses of sexual assault incidents. Incidence of sexual assault is expressed per 100 *female* VT years because women are at a much greater risk for sexual assaults than men. In 2009, 95 percent of the sexual assaults reported worldwide were against female Volunteers. Use of female-specific incidence rates better characterizes the risk of sexual assault. In comparing year-to-year data for rapes/attempted rapes and major sexual assaults, incidence rates should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of incidents perpetrated annually against Peace Corps Volunteers.

I. Rape/Attempted Rape

Rape/Attempted Rape Profile

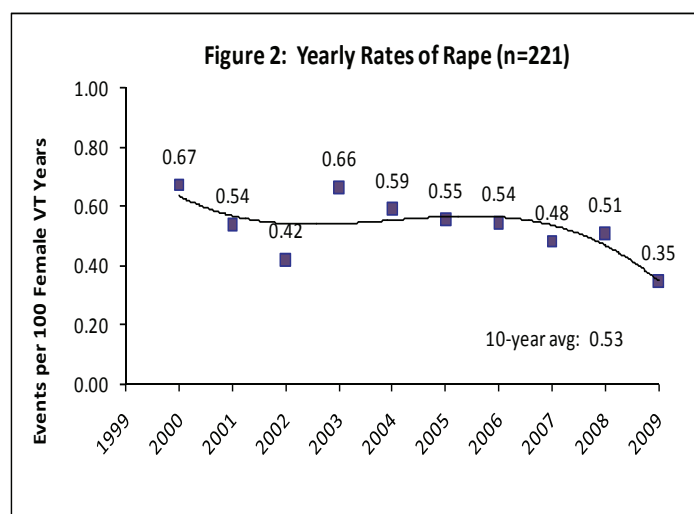
The Volunteer victim in a reported rape/attempted rape tends to be a Caucasian female in her twenties. Rapes tend to occur early in service, often within the first six months. They are usually committed by a single male offender who is a friend or acquaintance of the Volunteer. Rapes occur most frequently between midnight and 6 a.m. on early Sunday morning, usually in a Volunteer's residence. Although most rapes do not involve use of a weapon, if a weapon is involved, it tends to be a knife or other sharp instrument. Often both the Volunteer and the offender have consumed alcohol prior to the assault, and the Volunteer is usually not accompanied by other friends or Volunteers. Although she is typically not physically injured, she often requires medical follow-up and counseling following the assault. In most rapes, the offender is not arrested and the Volunteer does not intend to prosecute if the offender is apprehended.

Rape/Attempted Rape : Global Analysis

Table 2 provides the volume and rates of rapes/attempted rapes.

2009 Number of Incidents	15
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	0.35
2008 Number of Incidents	23
2008 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	0.51
Yearly Rate Comparison (2008 to 2009)	-32%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2000 to 2009)	-49%

There were 15 rapes/attempted rapes reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2009, resulting in an incidence rate of 0.35 incidents per 100 female VT years. The incidence rate for rapes/attempted rapes has remained relatively unchanged since 2000. A substantial decline occurred between 2008 and 2009 that requires additional observation though the coming years.



II. Major Sexual Assault

Major Sexual Assault Profile

The Volunteer victim in a reported major sexual assault tends to be a female in her twenties. She is typically Caucasian, and the assaults occur early in service, usually in the first six months. They are usually committed by a single male in his twenties who is a stranger to the Vol-

Sexual Assaults

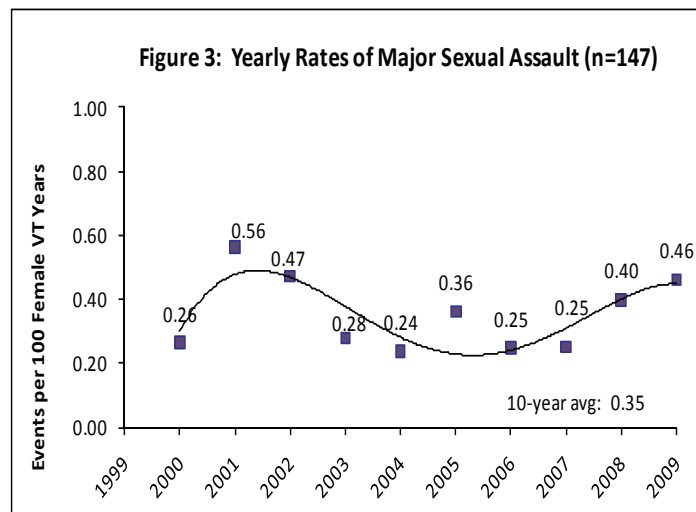
unteer. Major sexual assaults occur most frequently between 6 p.m. and midnight on a weekend, usually in a public area at the Volunteer’s site. Although most major sexual assaults do not involve the use of a weapon, if a weapon is involved, it tends to be a knife or other sharp instrument. The Volunteer has usually not consumed alcohol prior to the assault, and the offender’s alcohol use is not known. Major sexual assaults involving alcohol use by both the Volunteer and the offender are rare. The Volunteer is generally not accompanied by others. Although she is typically not physically injured, she often requires medical follow-up and counseling following the assault. In most major sexual assaults, the offender is not arrested, though the Volunteers are equally likely to prosecute or not prosecute if the offender is apprehended.

Major Sexual Assault: Global Analysis

Table 3 provides the volume and rates of major sexual assaults.

Table 3: Summary—Major Sexual Assault	
2009 Number of Incidents	20
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	0.46
2008 Number of Incidents	18
2008 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	0.4
Yearly Rate Comparison (2008 to 2009)	16%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2000 to 2009)	75%

There were 20 major sexual assaults reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2009, resulting in an incidence rate of 0.46 incidents per 100 female VT years. Over the last ten year period, the rate of major sexual assaults has varied widely from a high of 0.56 incidents in 2001 to a low of 0.24 incidents per 100 female VT years in 2004.



III. Other Sexual Assault

Other Sexual Assault Profile

The Volunteer victim in a reported other sexual assault tends to be a female in her twenties. She is typically Caucasian, and the assault occurs early in service, usually in the first 6 months. They are usually committed by a single male offender in his twenties who is a stranger to the Volunteer. The other sexual assault will typically occur between 6 p.m. and midnight on Saturdays, usually in a public area at the Volunteer’s site. The Volunteer has usually not consumed alcohol prior to the assault, and the offender’s alcohol use is not known. The Volunteer is usually alone at the time of the assault. In most other sexual assaults, the offender is not arrested, and the Volunteer does not intend to prosecute if the offender is apprehended.

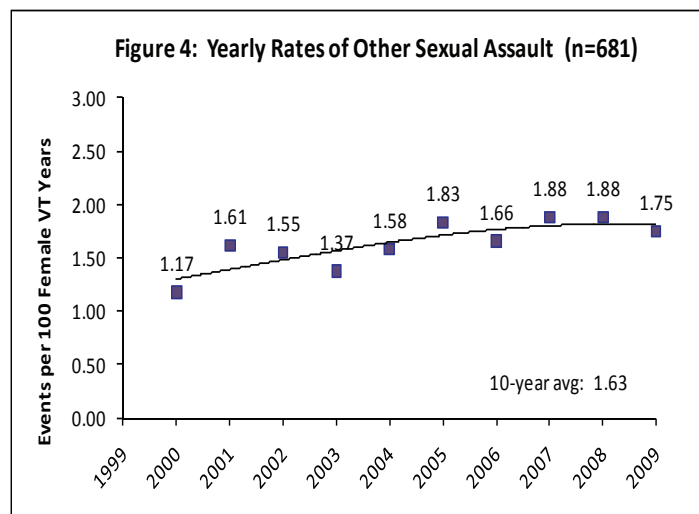
Sexual Assaults

Other Sexual Assault: Global Analysis

Table 4 provides the volume and rates for other sexual assaults.

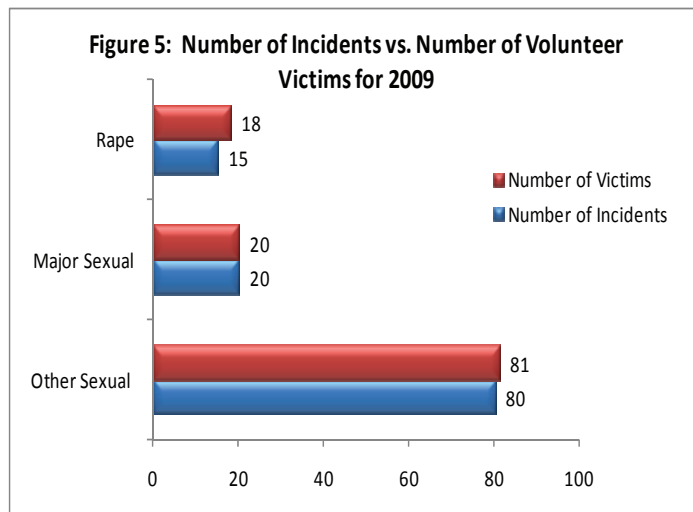
Table 4: Summary—Other Sexual Assault	
2009 Number of Incidents	76
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	1.75
2008 Number of Incidents	85
2008 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	1.88
Yearly Rate Comparison (2008 to 2009)	-7%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2000 to 2009)	49%

There were 76 other sexual assaults reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2009, resulting in an incidence rate of 1.75 incidents per 100 female VT years. This number and rate is slightly lower than the two previous years. Over the last ten year period, the incidence rate of other sexual assaults has generally increased.



IV. Number of Incidents vs. Number of Victims

The number of reported sexual assaults and the number of victims generally do not differ, meaning there is usually only one Volunteer victim in a sexual assault. In one rape/attempted rape and one other sexual assault incident, more than one Volunteer was victimized.



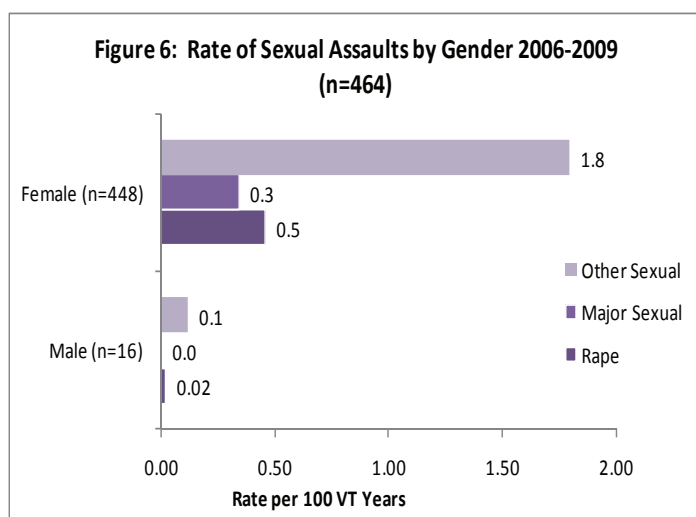
Sexual Assaults

The following section discusses the prevalent characteristics and risk factors associated with reported sexual assaults. Data on Volunteer victims, offenders, and incident details from sexual assaults reported to Peace Corps between 2006 and 2009 are provided. This information is intended to help staff and Volunteers better understand the factors that affect personal safety.

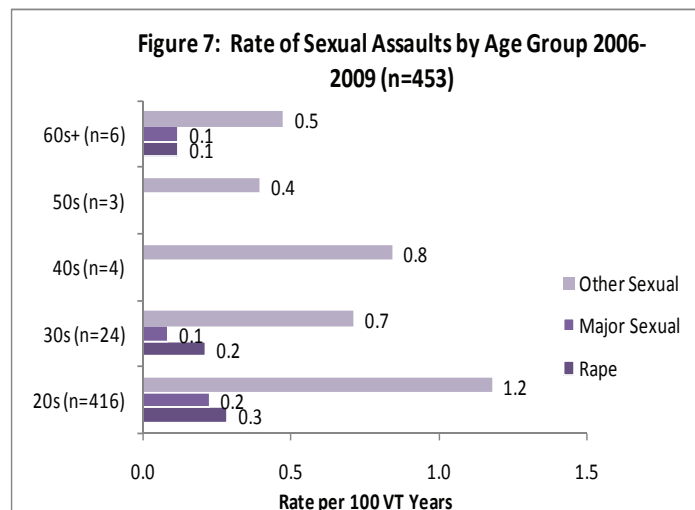
Volunteer Characteristics

Sex, Age and Ethnicity

From 2006 to 2009, victims of sexual assault are almost exclusively female (Figure 6). Male Volunteers constitute a small portion of other sexual assaults (0.1 per 100 male VT years) and rapes (0.02 per 100 male VT years). Females constitute 60 percent of the Volunteer population during this four year period.



The rates of sexual assaults among age groups for rape and major sexual assault are variable due to the small number of reported incidents in many of the age groups (Figure 7). The highest rates occur in the youngest age groups, including Volunteers in their twenties and thirties. Other sexual assaults are reported from all age groups, with the highest rate reported by Volunteers in their twenties (1.2 per 100 female VT years).



Data for race/ethnicity are presented for the current year only, in order to compare the proportion of reported incidents for each racial/ethnic group with the representation of that group in the Volunteer population. African American Volunteers (3 percent) and Volunteers of two or more races (3 percent) are disproportionately represented among reports of rape/attempted rape (15.4 percent and 7.7 percent). Caucasian Volunteers (74 percent) are disproportionately represented among reports of major sexual assaults (100 percent) and other sexual assaults (84.6 percent) (Table 5).

Table 5: Comparison of Sexual Assaults by Race/Ethnicity to Volunteer Population, 2009 (n=108)

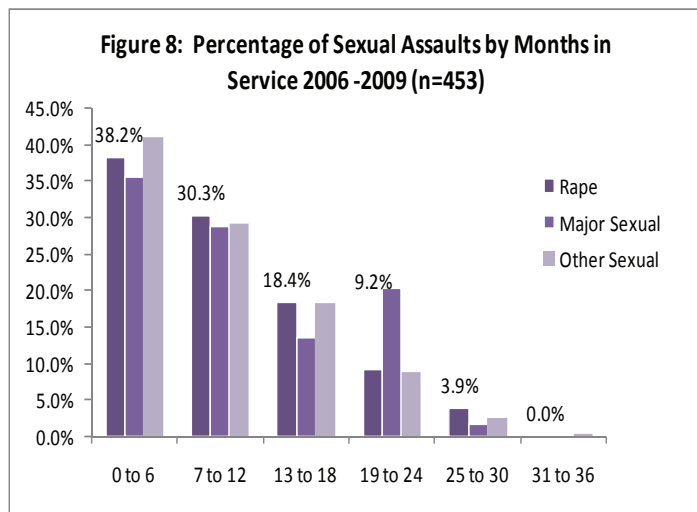
Race/Ethnicity	Rape	Major Sexual Assault	Other Sexual Assault	Volunteer Population
Caucasian (n=92)	69.2%	100.0%	84.6%	74%
Not specified (n=1)	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	10%
Hispanic (n=5)	7.7%	0.0%	5.1%	6%
Asian (n=5)	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	5%
African American (n=2)	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3%
Two or more races (n=3)	7.7%	0.0%	2.6%	3%
Native American (n=0)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<1

Months in Service

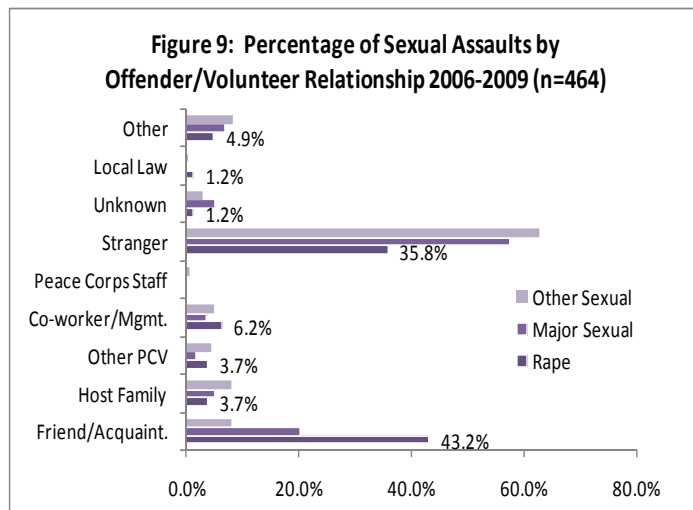
The largest percentage of sexual assaults occur in the Volunteer's first six months of service (Figure 8). More than two-thirds of all rapes (68.5 percent) are reported in the first year of Volunteer service, with steadily declining percentages thereafter. Like rape, major sexual assaults and other sexual assaults also decline with months

Sexual Assaults

in service, with the highest percentage of reports in the first six months (35.6 percent and 40.9 percent, respectively).



other sexual assaults are committed by a friend or acquaintance.



Offender Characteristics

The largest percentage of sexual assaults are committed by a single offender (86.4—92.0 percent) and typically against a single victim. Approximately 98 percent of sexual assaults are committed by male offenders. The small percentage of major sexual assaults (1.7 percent) and rapes (1.3 percent) for which the offender's sex is not known typically represents unwillingness on the part of a Volunteer to provide any information about the offender. The age of the offender is usually estimated by the Volunteer victim and may not be an accurate representation of the offender's true age; however, the largest percentage of offenders in reported sexual assaults are estimated to be between 20 and 29 years old (29.3—46.8 percent).

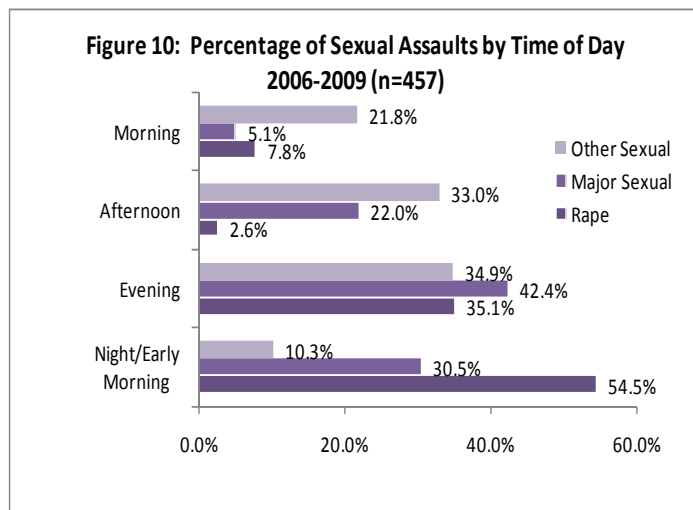
Victim/Offender Relationship

Since 2006 (Figure 9), a sizeable portion of all reported rapes/attempted rapes have been committed by a friend or acquaintance of the victim (43.2 percent). However, other sexual assaults and major sexual assaults present a different picture, with the majority of assaults committed by strangers. For major sexual assaults, 57.6 percent are committed by strangers, while only 8.0 percent of

Incident Characteristics

Time of Day

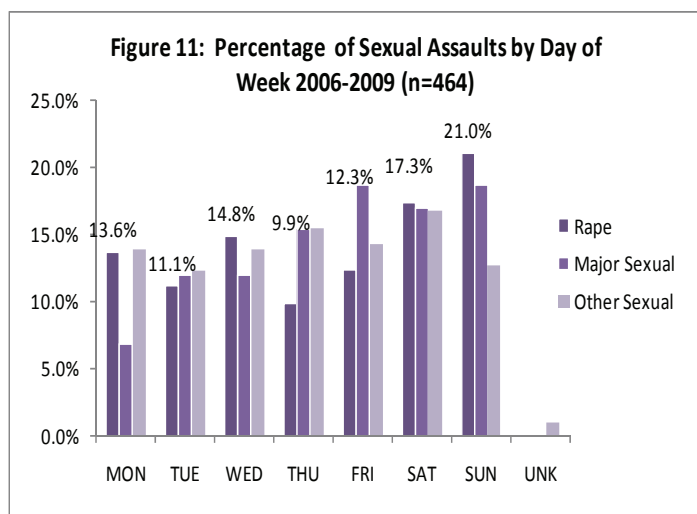
Other sexual assaults occur most often during daylight hours (including the morning and afternoon time periods) (Figure 10). More severe assaults tend to occur during periods of darkness, including the evening and night/early morning time periods. More than half of all rapes (54.5 percent) occur between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m.



Sexual Assaults

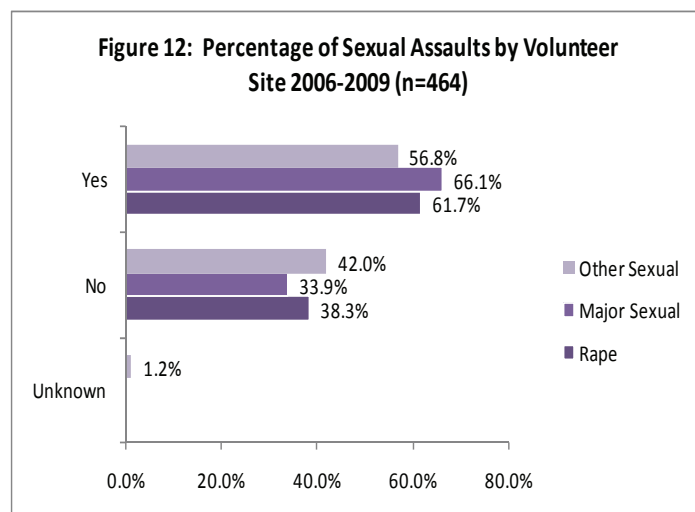
Day of Week

There is little discernible pattern in the distribution of sexual assaults by day of week (Figure 11). Approximately half of all rapes and major sexual assaults occur on weekends (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday). The large percentage of rapes reported on Sunday (21.0 percent) consists primarily of incidents occurring between midnight and 6 a.m.



At Volunteer's Site

The understanding of Volunteer site can vary widely between posts and settings. Although the definitions may vary, the majority of a Volunteer's time tends to be spent at site, and analysis shows that the majority of sexual assaults are reported as occurring in the Volunteer's site (Figure 12).



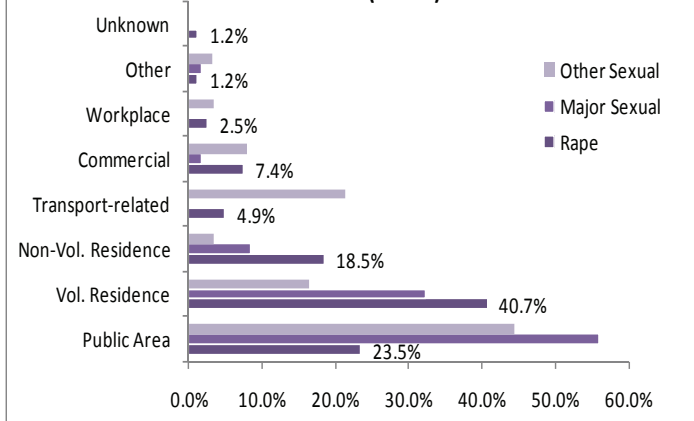
Location

Most rapes occur in the Volunteer's home (40.7 percent), followed by public areas (23.5 percent) (Figure 13). Public areas should not be interpreted to mean populated, since the category includes areas such as deserted beaches and fields. Major sexual assaults and other sexual assaults occur primarily in public areas (55.9 and 44.4 percent, respectively), followed by the Volunteer's residence for major sexual assaults (32.2 percent) and transportation-related locations for other sexual assaults (21.3 percent).

Information on the type of transportation a Volunteer is using at the time of an assault is available only from April of 2008. The majority of other sexual assaults occurring in transportation-related settings are associated with cars (42.3 percent), followed by buses (38.5 percent). Approximately 15 percent occur in "other" settings, which includes subways or trains.

Sexual Assaults

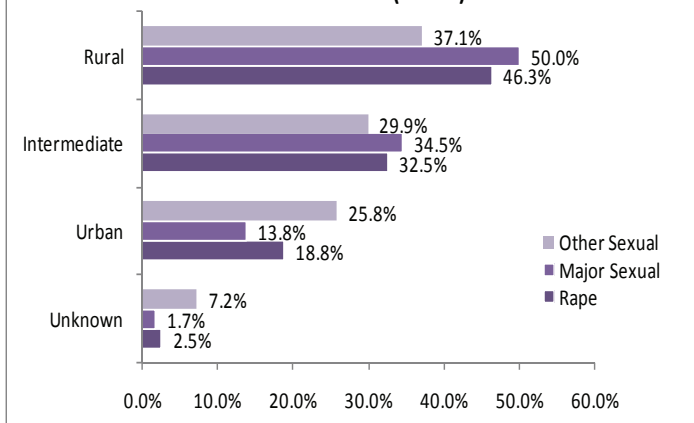
Figure 13: Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Location 2006-2009 (n=464)



Community Size

As has been shown in the previous graphs, a majority of sexual assaults reported by Volunteers occur in the Volunteer's site, often in the Volunteer's home (Figures 12 and 13). Since many sites are in rural areas, a large percentage of sexual assaults are reported from rural areas (37.1—50.0 percent) (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Community Size 2006-2009 (n=456)

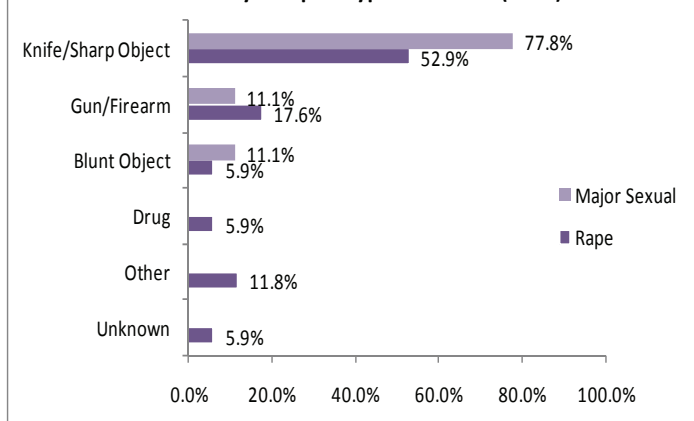


Weapon Use

The majority of reported sexual assaults do not involve the use of a weapon. Of those major sexual assaults where weapon use is reported, 77.8 percent reported use of a knife or other sharp object, and 11.1 percent a

gun/firearm or blunt object (Figure 15). More than three-quarters of rapes/attempted rapes did not involve weapon use but in those instances where a weapon is used, knives or sharp objects are the most prevalent type (52.9 percent), followed by guns (17.6 percent).

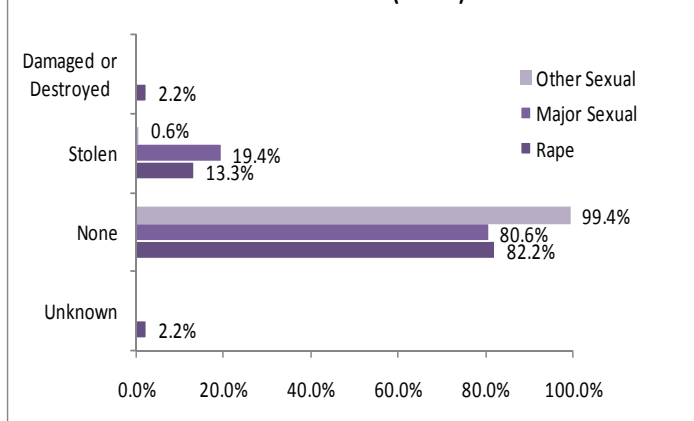
Figure 15: Percentage of Rape and Major Sexual Assaults by Weapon Type 2006-2009 (n=26)



Property Loss

Although taking property may not be the goal of the offenders in a sexual assault against a Volunteer, there are instances where property is taken during the assault (Figure 16). In 19.4 percent of reported major sexual assaults and 13.3 percent of rapes, property is stolen.

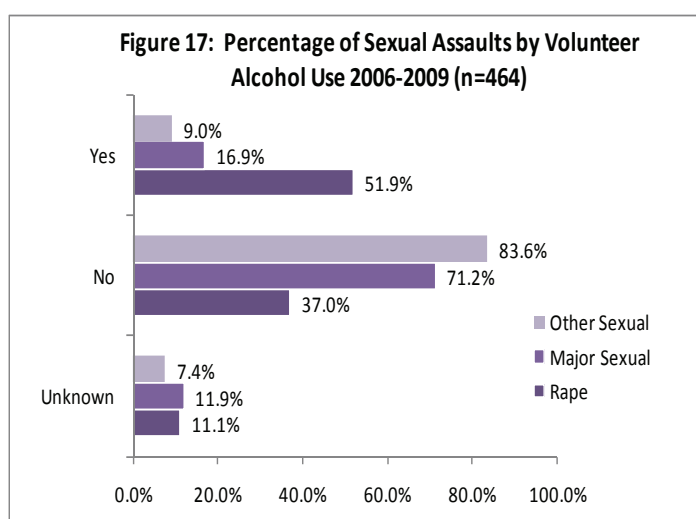
Figure 16: Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Property Loss 2006-2009 (n=258)



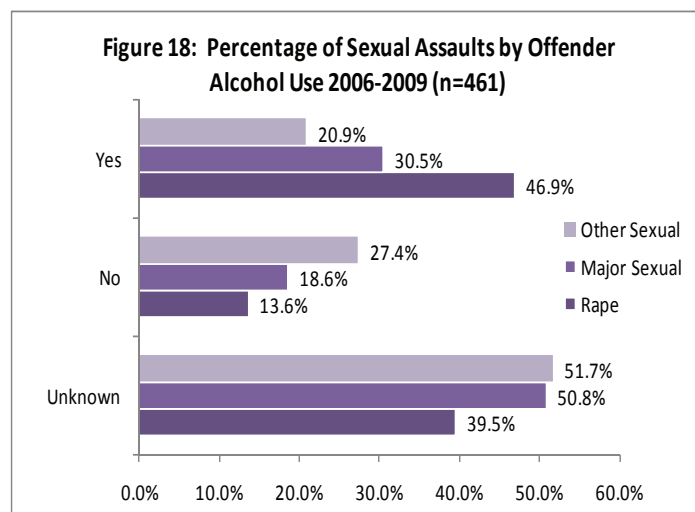
Sexual Assaults

Alcohol Use - Volunteer and Offender

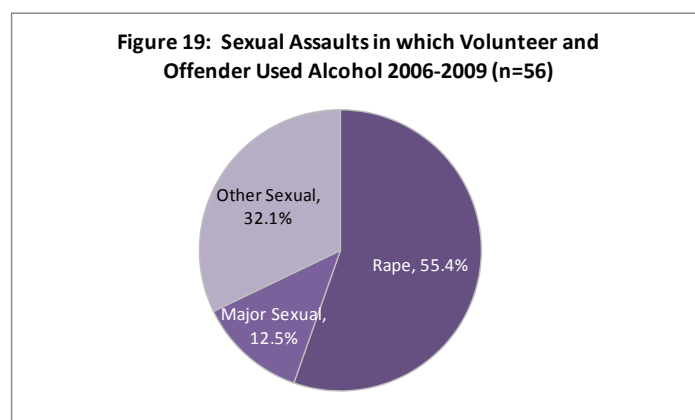
Alcohol use by Volunteers victimized in sexual assaults varies widely by the severity of the assault (Figure 17). Alcohol use is rare in other sexual assaults, accounting for only 9.0 percent of reported incidents. It is slightly more prevalent in major sexual assaults, with 16.9 percent of Volunteers reporting prior alcohol use. Alcohol use plays a potentially large role in rapes, with almost half (51.9 percent) of Volunteers reporting alcohol use prior to the incident.



Offender alcohol use is reported by the Volunteer and therefore may not be an accurate assessment. In many sexual assaults, the Volunteer does not have any knowledge of the offender's use of alcohol prior to the assault (Figure 18). In particular, for approximately half of reported major sexual assaults and other sexual assaults, it is not known whether the offender consumed alcohol prior to committing the assault (50.8 percent and 51.7 percent, respectively). The most complete data on offender alcohol use is available for rapes, where Volunteers report that 46.9 percent of offenders had used alcohol, and 13.6 percent had not, prior to the assault.



When viewed in the aggregate, data indicates that both the Volunteer and offenders used alcohol in 56 sexual assaults reported from 2006 to 2009 (Figure 19). Of these, the largest percentage are rapes (55.4 percent), followed by other sexual assaults (32.1 percent), and major sexual assaults (12.5 percent).

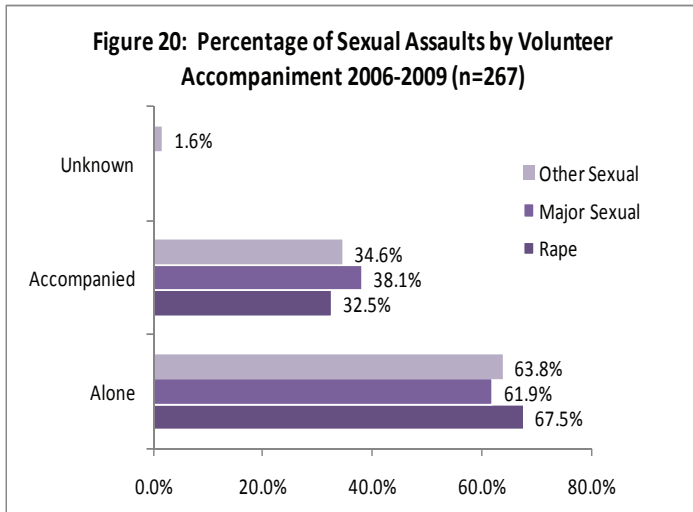


Persons Accompanying Volunteer

The presence of others with a Volunteer does not consistently reduce the likelihood of the Volunteer becoming the victim of a sexual assault (Figure 20). In 32.5 percent of rape incidents, the Volunteer was accompanied by others at the time of the assault. In several incidents, this included others sleeping nearby. A similar proportion of major sexual assaults and other sexual assaults occur when Volunteers are not alone (38.1 percent and 34.6 percent, respectively).

Sexual Assaults

Figure 20: Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Volunteer Accompaniment 2006-2009 (n=267)

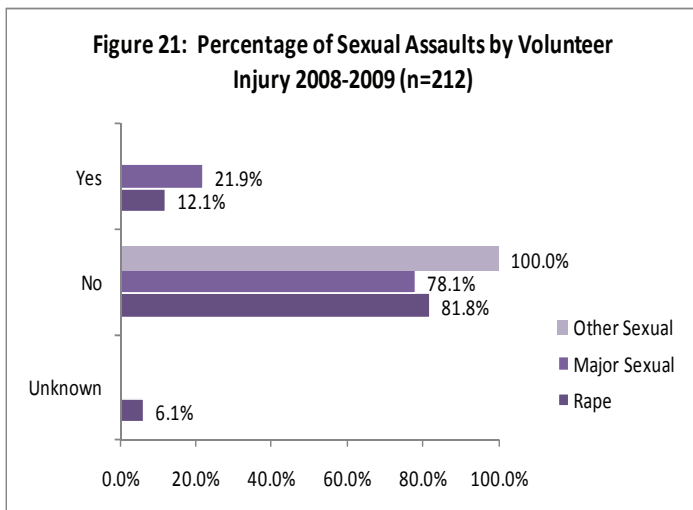


Resulting Actions

Injury to Volunteer

Data on physical injury to Volunteers is available only from April, 2008. This category includes only physical injuries requiring medical attention; therefore, physical injuries treated by the Volunteer are not included. This category also does not include medical follow-up for pregnancy prevention, sexually transmitted disease screening, HIV prophylaxis, or counseling. In the majority of sexual assaults, the Volunteer did not sustain physical injury requiring medical attention (Figure 21). One-fifth of major sexual assaults result in Volunteer physical injury, and 12.1 percent of rapes.

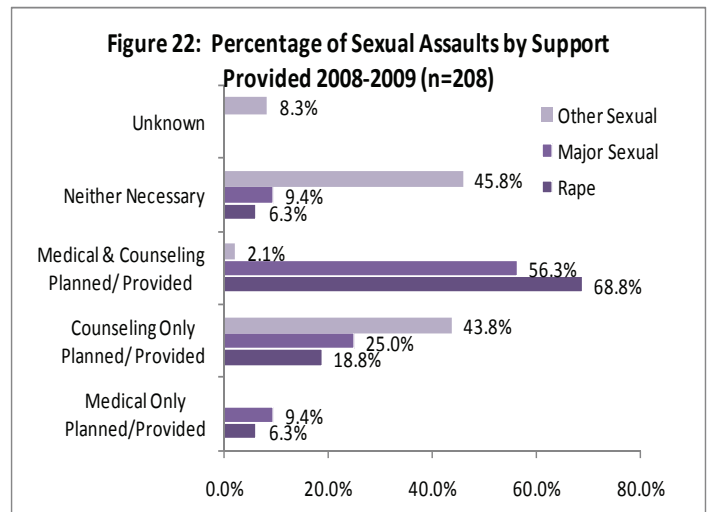
Figure 21: Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Volunteer Injury 2008-2009 (n=212)



Support Provided

In addition to treatment for physical injuries, Volunteers may require other forms of support following a sexual assault (Figure 22). Data on support provided is only available from April, 2008. Other sexual assaults, which rarely result in physical injury, generally do not require medical or counseling support (45.8 percent) or require only counseling (43.8 percent). In 56.3 percent of all major sexual assaults and 68.8 percent of rape incidents, both medical and counseling support are planned for or provided to the Volunteer.

Figure 22: Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Support Provided 2008-2009 (n=208)

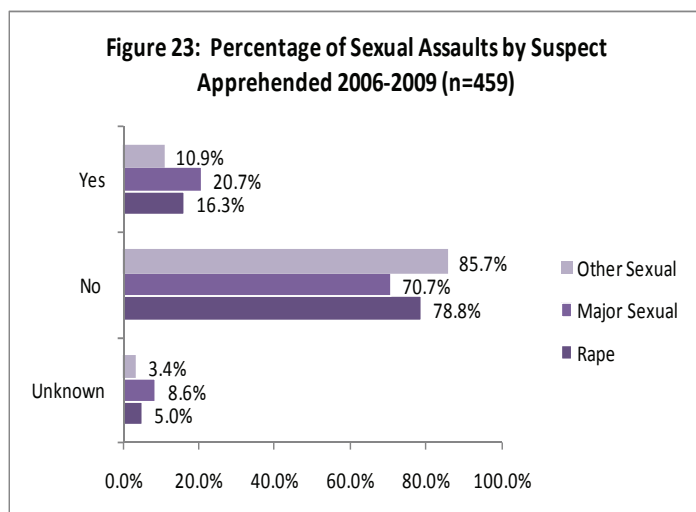


Suspects Apprehended

Data on crime incidents are collected at a single point in time. Therefore, a low percentage of apprehended suspects may not represent the full picture as investigations evolve over time. Figure 23 shows that the majority of suspects in sexual assaults are not apprehended, ranging from a low of 70.7 percent of suspects in major sexual assaults to a high of 85.7 percent of suspects in other sexual assaults. The reasons for lack of apprehension are varied. In some cases, the Volunteer may not be able to provide any identifying characteristics of a suspect, while in other cases the Volunteer may be unwilling to identify an acquaintance as the offender.

Sexual Assaults

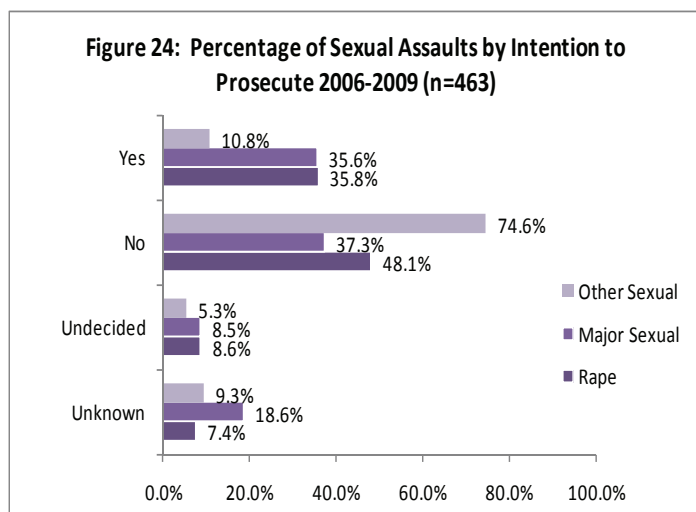
Figure 23: Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Suspect Apprehended 2006-2009 (n=459)



Intention of Volunteer to Prosecute

As in the case of data on apprehension of suspects, data on the Volunteer's intention to prosecute generally represents the Volunteer's feelings at a single point in time (Figure 24). In most other sexual assault incidents, the Volunteer does not intend to prosecute the offender (74.6 percent). Volunteers involved in major sexual assaults are often less certain, with 27.1 percent either undecided or not revealing whether they intend to prosecute. Almost half of all rape victims do not intend to prosecute (48.1 percent), with slightly more than a third intending to do so (35.8 percent).

Figure 24: Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Intention to Prosecute 2006-2009 (n=463)



Discussion

Crime Category Comparison

Sexual assault victims are primarily female Volunteers in their twenties. More than any other crime category, the offender in a sexual assault may be someone that the Volunteer knows. Rates of rape and other sexual assault, the most and least severe classifications in this category, decreased in 2009, though the reasons for this decrease are not clear.

When compared with physical assaults, sexual assaults tend to occur earlier in service and are more concentrated on weekends. Likely due to the intensely personal nature of the attack, rapes are more likely to occur in the privacy of a Volunteer's residence when the Volunteer is alone, while physical assaults often occur in public with multiple witnesses. A larger percentage of physical assaults (34.0 percent) are accompanied by use of a weapon than sexual assaults (18.6 percent). Sexual assaults, particularly rape/attempted rape and major sexual assault, require greater support from Peace Corps staff, both in terms of medical support and counseling, than physical assaults.

Sexual assaults may be most similar in risk characteristics to threat incidents, though there are still substantial differences. Both threat incidents and sexual assaults occur far more frequently to female Volunteers; at the Volunteer's residence; have a relatively large proportion of offenders that are known to the Volunteer; and occur when the Volunteer is alone. However, there are differences in that threat incidents are not limited by time of day or day of week in the same manner as sexual assaults, and alcohol use by Volunteers and/or offenders does not appear to be a factor in the occurrence of threat incidents.

The similarities between sexual assault and threat characteristics are not surprising, given that reported threats can contain overtones of sexual violence. It is also known that sexual assault is a crime of power. In that sense, threats such as stalking may be precursors to a much more serious crime.

When compared with property crimes, sexual assaults occur more frequently at the Volunteer's site than all property crimes other than burglary. Burglaries are not

Sexual Assaults

committed solely for the purpose of taking property, and it is possible that some burglaries are the result of failed attempts at an assault. Although other sexual assaults are relatively common on transportation, the majority occur in cars, while property crimes, particularly thefts, are most frequently reported from buses. Finally, more sexual assault offenders are apprehended and more sexual assault Volunteer victims plan to prosecute than for property crimes.

National Comparisons

It is important to note that crime statistics collected by the Peace Corps reporting system are not directly comparable to statistics collected about the US population. The definitions employed by Peace Corps to classify reported incidents are not the same as those used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation or Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). In addition, sexual assault data reported by both agencies calculate rates based on both genders in the population, while Peace Corps traditionally calculates sexual assault rates based on *female* VT years only.

The incidence rate for rapes reported to the police in the US has been on the decline since the early 1990s. In 2008, this rate stood at 29.3 reported incidents per 100,000 inhabitants.

In Peace Corps, female Volunteers bear a disproportionate burden of reported sexual assaults. In no other crime category are female Volunteers so exclusively targeted. Females are also more frequently victimized among the general US population. According to the BJS, in 2008, the female victimization rate for rape/sexual assault is 1.3 assaults per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, while the male rate is 0.3 assaults per 1,000 persons.

Also unique among sexual assaults is the degree to which the offender is known by the Volunteer. More than 40 percent of all rapes are committed by a friend or acquaintance of the Volunteer, and 56.8 percent are committed by someone the Volunteer likely knows beforehand (including host family, other Volunteers, and co-workers). BJS crime characteristics for 2007 indicate that 48.6 percent of rape victims in the US stated that the offender was a non-stranger.

Another similarity to U.S. sexual assault trends is the in-

cidence rate of rape and sexual assault victimization by age. In 2008, BJS reports that persons age 20-24 accounted for the second highest rate of sexual assault (2.1 per 1,000 persons). The highest rate was among persons age 16-19, a subset of the population that does not often serve in Peace Corps. In addition, the reported age of lone offenders in rapes in the US is similar to Peace Corps data: 37.7 percent of offenders in the US are age 21-29, compared to the Peace Corps percentage of 46.8. Rapes in the US are typically committed in the victim's home (41.1 percent versus Peace Corps 40.7 percent).

Of particular interest is the level of unreported sex crimes, both in the US and in Peace Corps. According to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 53.9 percent of rape victims did not report the crime to police. The NCVS does not separate rape from other assaults for reasons for not reporting, but the most common reason given for not reporting an assault is that the victim felt it was a private or personal matter.

The 2009 Annual Volunteer Survey indicates that 54.9 percent of Volunteer sexual assault victims (N=243) and 66.7 percent of Volunteer rape victims (N=30) did not report the crime to Peace Corps. The Annual Volunteer Survey does not use the same classification system as the Consolidated Incident Reporting System; therefore, the only reported categories are sexual assault and rape. The most common reason cited for not reporting a sexual assault to Peace Corps is that the Volunteer felt it was minor or common to report, followed by a sense that Peace Corps would not be able to help.

Physical Assaults

Definitions

Kidnapping: The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a victim against her/his will for ransom or reward. This category includes hostage-taking.

Aggravated assault: Attack or threat of attack with a weapon in a manner capable of inflicting severe bodily injury or death. Attack without a weapon or object when severe bodily injury results. Severe bodily injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, severe laceration, loss of consciousness, or any injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Attempted murder should be reported as aggravated assault.

Major physical assault: Aggressive contact that requires the Volunteer to use substantial force to disengage the offender OR that results in major bodily injury, including any of the following: injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization; or diagnostic x-rays to rule out broken bones (and no fracture is found); or surgical intervention (including stitches).

Other physical assault: Aggressive contact that does not require the Volunteer to use substantial force to disengage the offender and results in no injury or only minor injury. Minor injury does not require hospitalization, x-ray or surgical intervention (including stitches).

At-A-Glance: Physical Assaults

• Kidnapping

- 2009 incidents: 2
- 2009 rate: 0.03 per 100 VT years
- % change from 2008: +5
- Committed by someone the Volunteer knows
- All resolve without police or Peace Corps intervention
- None involve a demand for ransom for release

• Aggravated Assault

- 2009 incidents: 19
- 2009 rate: 0.26 per 100 VT years
- % change from 2008: -46
- Majority of victims are male
- Frequently occur on weekends
- Frequency does not decrease with time in service

• Major Physical Assault

- 2009 incidents: 12
- 2009 rate: 0.17 per 100 VT years
- % change from 2008: +5
- Tend to occur late at night, between midnight and 6 a.m.
- Occur most often on Sundays
- Frequently involve injury to the Volunteer

• Other Physical Assault

- 2009 incidents: 69
- 2009 rate: 0.95 per 100 VT years
- % change from 2008: +68
- Less common in rural areas
- Equally distributed between males and females
- Most occur in public areas or commercial establishments

Physical Assaults

The following section provides global analyses of all physical assault incidents. Incidence of physical assaults is expressed per 100 VT years.

Physical assault definitions have undergone several changes in the past four years which make long-term trend monitoring difficult. Prior to 2006, robbery was defined as an incident devoid of violence or threat of violence in which property or cash is taken directly from a Volunteer. If the robbery was accompanied by an attack, the robbery would have been reported as a physical assault. Some incidents that would have been classified as aggravated assaults, major physical assaults, or other physical assaults prior to 2006 are now classified as robberies, leading to a general decline in the physical assault rates and an increase in robbery rates from 2006.

The next change involved only physical assaults. Incidents involving any type of weapon use or threat are classified as aggravated assaults prior to 2009, including children throwing small rocks or threats made with plastic bottles. In 2009, assaults involving weapons are classified on the basis of the potential of the weapon to cause severe bodily injury or death (aggravated assaults), major bodily injury (major physical assault), or no to minor injury (other physical assault).

I. Kidnapping

Kidnapping Profile

Volunteer victims of reported kidnappings are rare; however, the victims of those reported are Caucasian females in their twenties. Kidnappings occur late in service, into the final six months. They are committed by a single or multiple offenders, primarily male, often known to the Volunteer. The kidnapping typically does not involve a weapon, and neither the Volunteer nor the offender have consumed alcohol. Although she is typically not physically injured, the Volunteer often requires counseling following the assault. In half of all kidnappings, the offender is not arrested and the Volunteer does not intend to prosecute if the offender is apprehended. Kidnappings often stem from a personal dispute and resolve within 24 hours.

Kidnapping : Global Analysis

Table 6 provides the volume and rates of kidnappings.

2009 Number of Incidents	2
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.03
2008 Number of Incidents	2
2008 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.03
Yearly Rate Comparison (2008 to 2009)	5%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2000 to 2009)	N/A

Kidnapping was added to the list of reportable incidents in 2006, but there were no kidnapping incidents reported in 2006 or 2007. Two incidents were reported in each of 2008 and 2009, resulting in an incidence rate of 0.03 per 100 VT years.

II. Aggravated Assault

Aggravated Assault Profile

The Volunteer victim in a reported aggravated assault tends to be a Caucasian male in his twenties. Aggravated assaults are usually committed by a single male offender in his twenties or of unknown age who is a stranger to the Volunteer. Aggravated assaults occur most frequently between 6 p.m. and midnight on Saturdays, usually in a public area at the Volunteer's site. The most commonly used weapon in an aggravated assault is a blunt object. The Volunteer has usually not consumed alcohol prior to the assault, and the offender's alcohol use is not known. The Volunteer is usually accompanied by others. Although he is typically not physically injured, the Volunteer often receives medical attention following the assault. In most aggravated assaults, the offender is not arrested and the Volunteer does not intend to prosecute if the offender is apprehended.

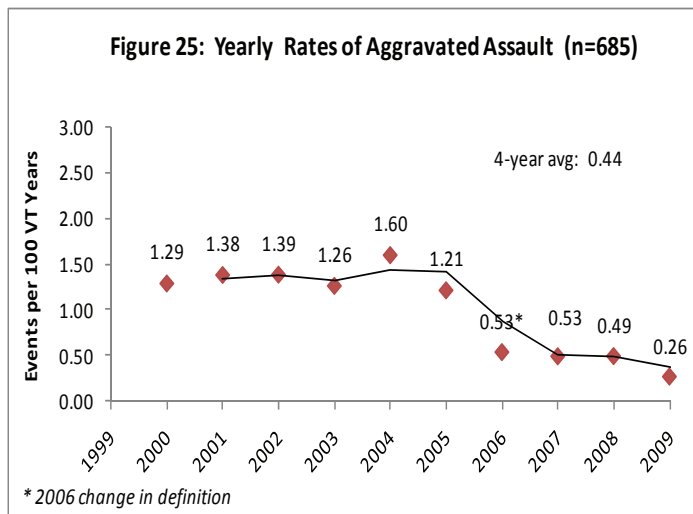
Physical Assaults

Aggravated Assault: Global Analysis

Table 7 provides the volume and rates of aggravated assaults.

Table 7: Summary—Aggravated Assault	
2009 Number of Incidents	19
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.26
2008 Number of Incidents	37
2008 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.49
Yearly Rate Comparison (2008 to 2009)	-46%
4-Year Rate Comparison (2006 to 2009)	-51%

There were 19 aggravated assaults reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2009, resulting in an incidence rate of 0.26 incidents per 100 VT years. The aggravated assault number and rate decreased 46 percent from 2008 and has decreased by 51 percent since 2006.



The sharp decline in aggravated assaults from 2005 to 2006 reflects the definition change. Aggravated assault rates continued to decline from 2006 to 2008, and dropped substantially in 2009, perhaps as a result of the definition change.

III. Major Physical Assault

Major Physical Assault Profile

The Volunteer victim in a reported major physical assault tends to be in his/her twenties. He/she is typically Caucasian. Major physical assaults are usually committed by a single male offender in his twenties who is a stranger to the Volunteer. Major physical assaults occur most frequently between midnight and 6 a.m. on early Sunday morning, usually in a public area at the Volunteer's site. The Volunteer has usually not consumed alcohol prior to the assault, and the offender's alcohol use is not known. The Volunteer is usually accompanied by others. He/she is frequently physically injured and seeks medical attention following the assault. In most major physical assaults, the offender is not arrested and the Volunteer does not intend to prosecute if the offender is apprehended.

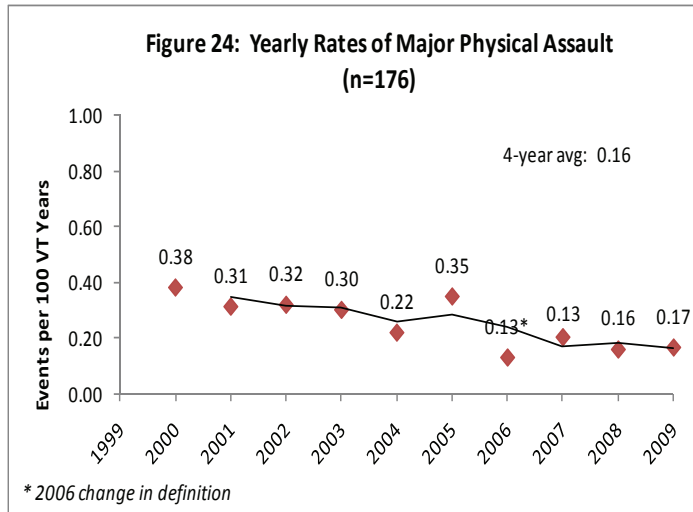
Major Physical Assault: Global Analysis

Table 8 provides the volume and rates of major physical assaults.

Table 8: Summary—Major Physical Assault	
2009 Number of Incidents	12
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.17
2008 Number of Incidents	12
2008 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.16
Yearly Rate Comparison (2008 to 2009)	5%
4-Year Rate Comparison (2006 to 2009)	28%

There were 12 major physical assaults reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2009, resulting in an incidence rate of 0.17 incidents per 100 VT years. The major physical assault rate increased 5 percent compared to 2008, though it increased by 28 percent from 2006.

Physical Assaults



The decline in major physical assaults from 2005 to 2006 reflects the definition change. Between 2006 and 2008, the rate for major physical assaults showed no clear directional trend. In 2009, the rate increased slightly, perhaps as a result of the second change in definition.

IV. Other Physical Assault

Other Physical Assault Profile

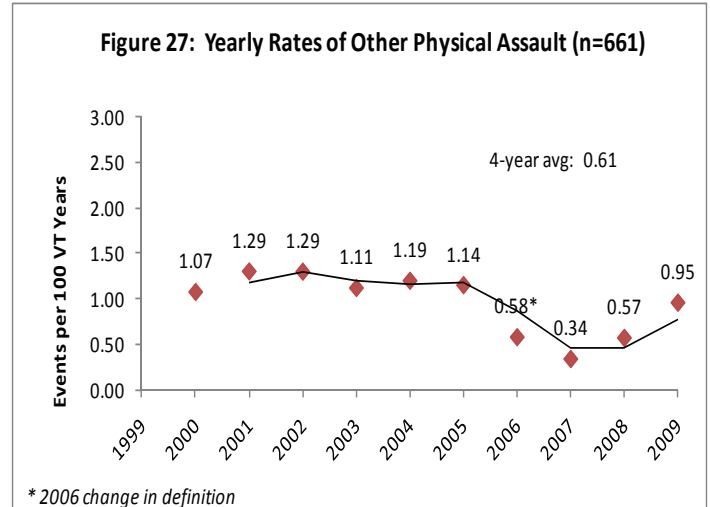
The Volunteer victim in an other physical assault tends to be a Caucasian Volunteer in his/her twenties. Other physical assaults are usually committed by a single male offender in his twenties who is a stranger to the Volunteer. Other physical assaults occur most frequently during the evening hours between 6 p.m. and midnight on Sundays, usually in a public area at the Volunteer's site. The Volunteer has usually not consumed alcohol prior to the assault, and the offender's alcohol use is not known. The Volunteer is often accompanied by others at the time of the assault. The Volunteer is generally not physically injured and requires no medical or counseling support. In most other physical assaults, the offender is not arrested and the Volunteer does not intend to prosecute if the offender is apprehended.

Other Physical Assault: Global Analysis

Table 9 provides the volume and rates of other physical assault.

2009 Number of Incidents		69
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)		0.95
2008 Number of Incidents		43
2008 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)		0.57
Yearly Rate Comparison (2008 to 2009)		68%
4-Year Rate Comparison (2006 to 2009)		65%

There were 69 other physical assault incidents reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2009, resulting in a rate of 0.95 incidents per 100 VT years. The other physical assault rate experienced a large increase between 2008 and 2009 (68 percent). Since 2006, the other physical assault rate has experienced an increase of 65 percent.

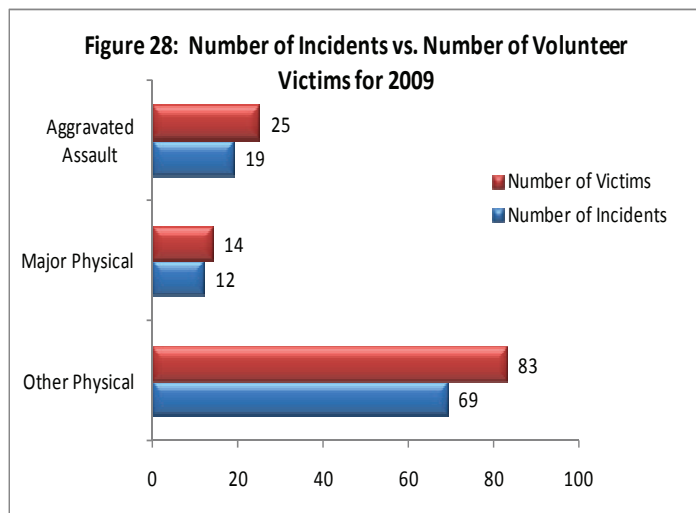


The decline in other physical assaults in 2006 reflects the definition change. Since 2006, the incidence rate for other physical assaults shows an upward trend. This trend accelerated in 2009, likely as a result of the second definition change which classifies previous aggravated assaults as other physical assaults when the likelihood of severe bodily injury from use of a weapon is low.

Physical Assaults

V. Number of Incidents versus Number of Victims

The number of reported physical assaults and the number of victims do not differ substantially. The largest difference is seen in aggravated assaults, where incidents involved between one and five victims.



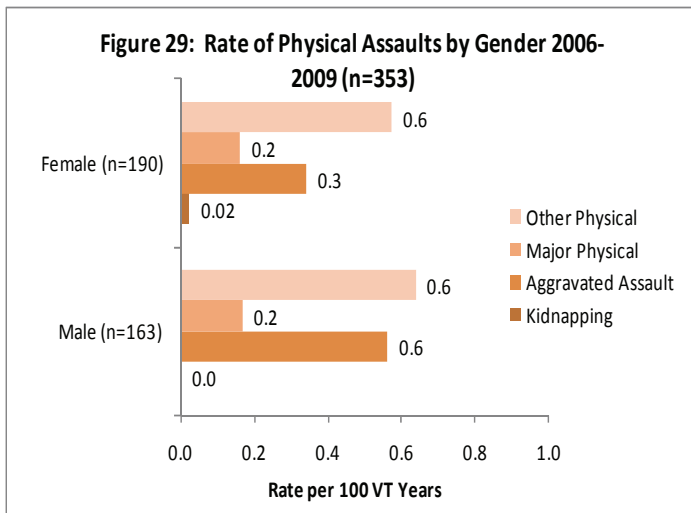
Physical Assaults

The following section discusses Volunteer and offender characteristics and risk factors associated with reported physical assaults. Data on Volunteer victims, offenders, and incident details are from physical assaults reported to Peace Corps between 2006 and 2009. This information should be used in helping Peace Corps Staff and Volunteers better understand the factors that affect the Volunteer's personal safety.

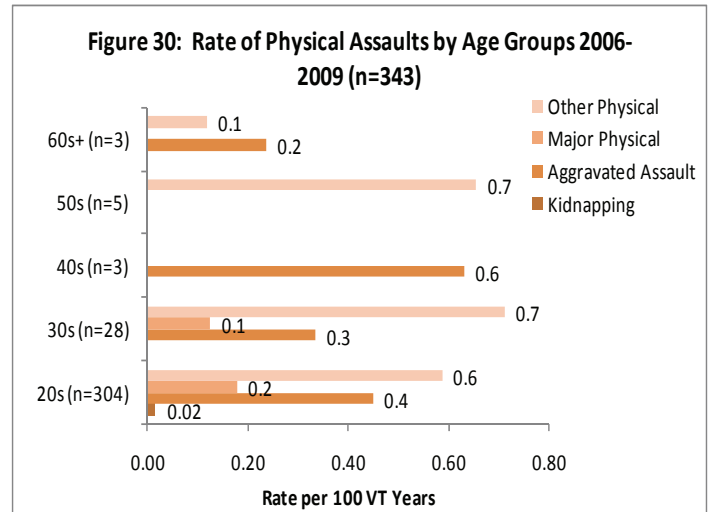
Volunteer Characteristics

Sex, Age and Ethnicity

The incidence rates of physical assaults are similar for males and females. Males and females have identical rates of other physical assaults (0.6 assaults per 100 VT years) and major physical assaults (0.2 assaults per 100 VT years), though males have a twice the rate of aggravated assaults (0.6 assaults per 100 VT years) as females (0.3 assaults per 100 VT years) (Figure 29).



The rates of physical assaults among age groups are variable due to the small number of reported incidents in many of the age groups (Figure 30). The highest rates of other physical assault occur among Volunteers in their thirties and fifties (0.7 incidents per 100 VT years), though this is based on a very small number of reported incidents. The highest rates of aggravated assaults occur among Volunteers in their forties (0.6 incidents per 100 VT years), followed by Volunteers in their twenties (0.4 incidents per 100 VT years).



Data for race/ethnicity are presented for the current year only, in order to compare the proportion of reported incidents for each racial/ethnic group with the representation of that group in the Volunteer population. Caucasian Volunteers (74 percent) are disproportionately victimized in reported physical assaults of all types, but particularly major physical assaults (100.0 percent) (Table 10). African-American Volunteers and Volunteers of two or more races (5.0 percent) are also disproportionately affected by aggravated assaults (5.6 percent).

Table 10: Comparison of Physical Assaults by Race/Ethnicity to Volunteer Population 2009 (n=94)

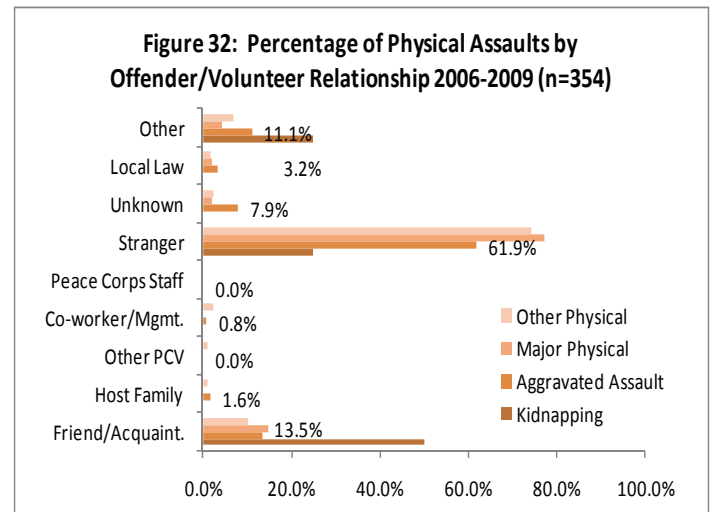
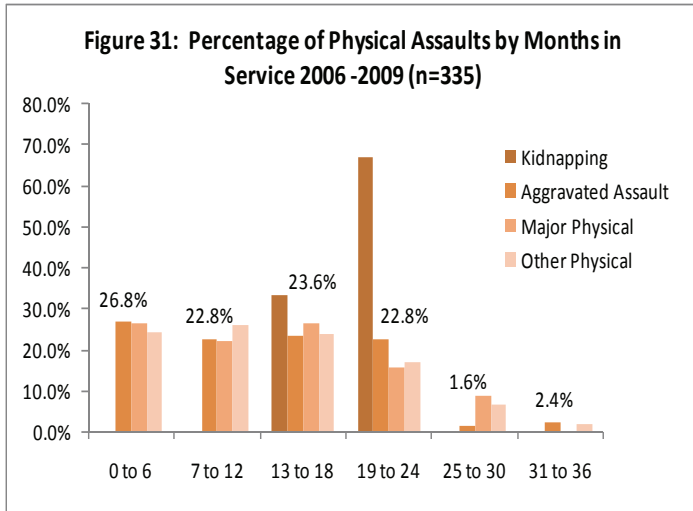
Race/Ethnicity	Kidnapping	Aggravated Assault	Major Physical	Other Physical	Volunteer Population
Caucasian (n=83)	100.0%	83.3%	100.0%	87.1%	74%
Not specified (n=0)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10%
Hispanic (n=2)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	6%
Asian (n=3)	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	3.2%	5%
African-American (n=4)	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	4.8%	3%
Two or more races (n=2)	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	1.6%	3%
Native American (n=0)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<1

Months In Service

Physical assaults are relatively evenly distributed throughout the two years of Peace Corps service (Figure 31). Kidnappings, though few in number, are more common late in service, particularly in the final six months. At the end of 24 months of service, a time when the

Physical Assaults

number of Volunteers also declines, the percentage of incidents drops substantially.



Offender Characteristics

The majority of all physical assaults are committed by a single offender (73.8—81.8 percent) against a single victim. In the majority of all physical assaults (93.7 to 97.9 percent), the offender is male.

The age of the offender is usually estimated by the Volunteer victim and may not be an accurate representation of the offender's true age. The largest percentage of offenders in reported physical assaults are estimated to be between 20 and 29 years old (31.5—60.9 percent). A substantial fraction of offenders in aggravated assaults are reported to be less than 20 years old (22.6 percent) or of unknown age (22.6 percent).

Victim/Offender Relationship

The majority of physical assaults are committed by strangers (Figure 32). In 19.1 percent of aggravated assaults, the offender is identified as a friend/acquaintance, host country family member, local law enforcement personnel, non-Peace Corps co-worker/management, or other, which includes taxi drivers, students, and individuals from the community.

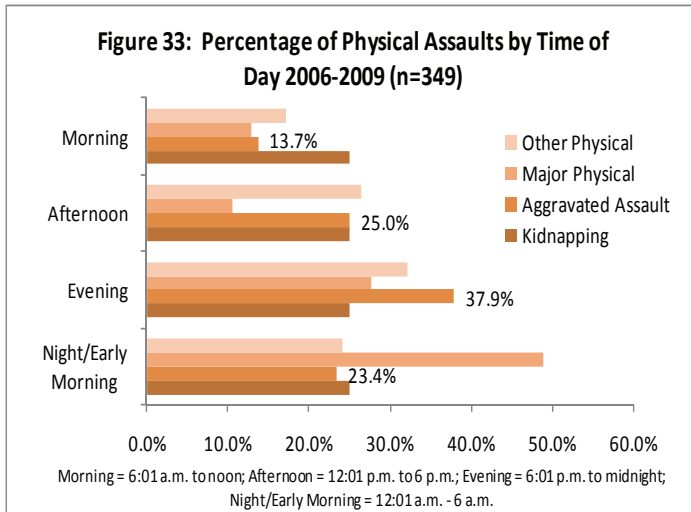
Incident Characteristics

Time of Day

Considerable variance exists in the time of day that Volunteers are at higher risk for a physical assault, though the morning has consistently low percentages (Figure 33). Other physical assaults are distributed fairly evenly throughout the day, with the lowest percentage occurring in the morning (17.2 percent) and the highest in the evening period (32.2 percent). Major physical assaults are infrequent in the morning and afternoon (23.4 percent combined) and most common in the night/early morning period (48.9 percent). Finally, aggravated assaults are more common in the evening (37.9 percent) and less frequent in the morning (13.7 percent).

Physical Assaults

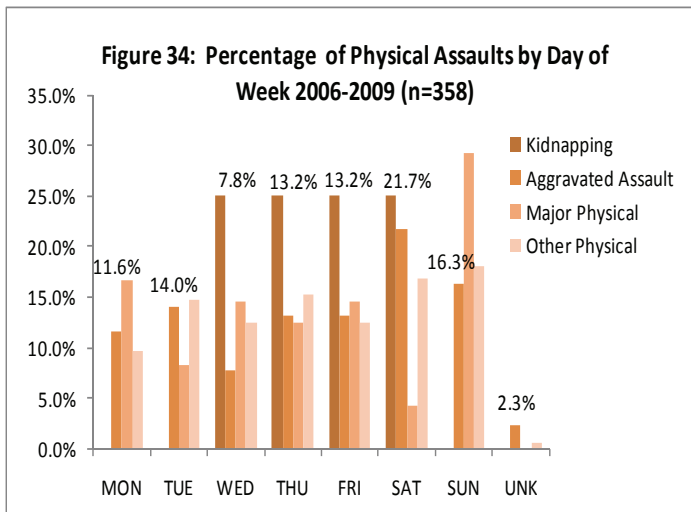
Figure 33: Percentage of Physical Assaults by Time of Day 2006-2009 (n=349)



Day of Week

Physical assaults are most common on Saturday and Sunday (Figure 34). The largest percentage of major physical assaults and other physical assaults are reported on Sunday (29.2 percent and 18.1 percent). Aggravated assaults are most common on Saturday (21.7 percent) followed by Sunday (16.3 percent).

Figure 34: Percentage of Physical Assaults by Day of Week 2006-2009 (n=358)

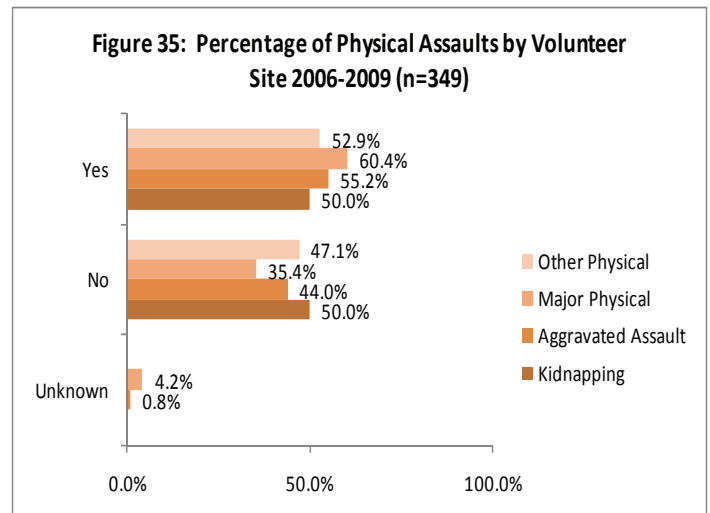


Occurred at Volunteer Site

The understanding of Volunteer site can vary widely between posts and settings. Although the definition may vary, the majority of a Volunteer's time tends to be

spent at site, and analysis shows that the majority of physical assaults are reported as occurring in the Volunteer's site (Figure 35). In the case of other physical assaults and aggravated assaults, this is a very slight majority (52.9 percent and 55.2 percent respectively).

Figure 35: Percentage of Physical Assaults by Volunteer Site 2006-2009 (n=349)



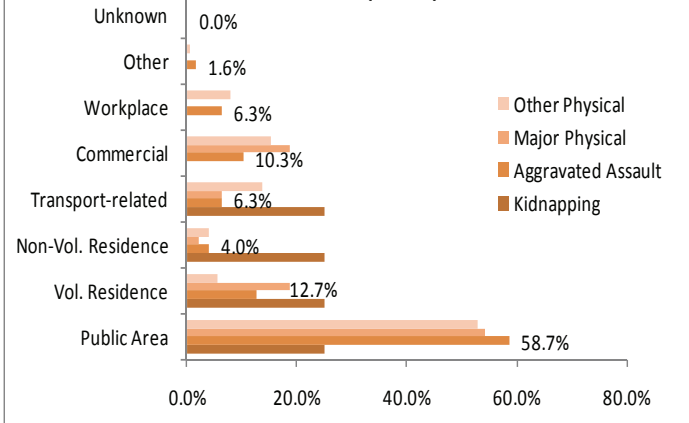
Location

The majority of physical assaults occur in public areas (Figure 36). For aggravated assaults, public areas account for 58.7 percent of all incidents reported, followed by a Volunteer residence (12.7 percent), then commercial establishments (10.3 percent). Major physical assaults are evenly divided between commercial establishments and a Volunteer residence (18.8 percent). Other physical assaults are not frequent in Volunteer residences (5.7 percent), but are more common in commercial establishments (15.3 percent) and associated with transportation services (13.6 percent).

Information on the type of transportation a Volunteer is using at the time of an assault is available only from April, 2008. Twenty-one incidents were reported from transportation, with a majority being other physical assaults. Of these, 40 percent occur on buses, while an additional 40 percent are reported from cars and other forms of transportation, which includes trains and subways.

Physical Assaults

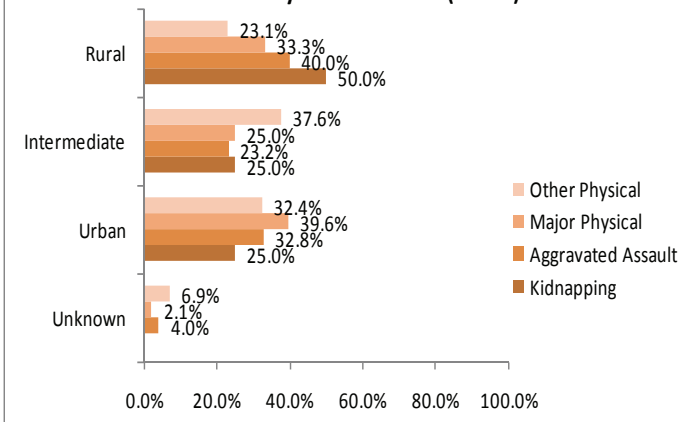
**Figure 36: Percentage of Physical Assaults by Location
2006-2009 (n=354)**



Community Size

Physical assaults are relatively evenly distributed by community size (Figure 37). Other physical assaults (37.6 percent) occur more frequently in intermediate communities than either major physical assaults (25.0 percent) or aggravated assaults (23.2 percent). Aggravated assaults are more frequent in rural areas (40.0 percent) than in urban areas (32.8 percent), and major physical assaults are most common in urban areas (39.6 percent).

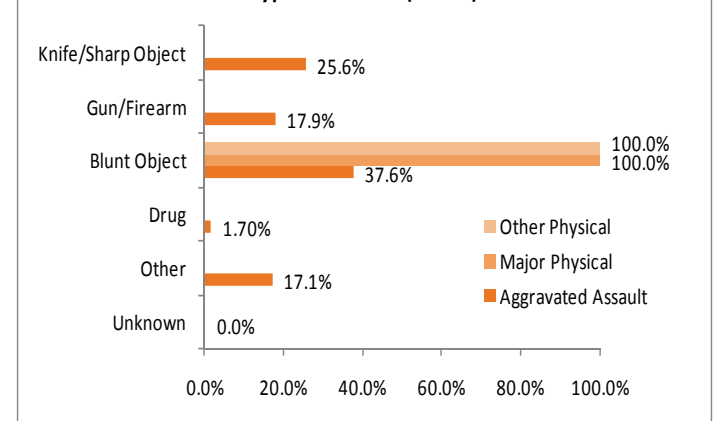
**Figure 37: Percentage of Physical Assaults by
Community Size 2006-2009 (n=350)**



Weapon Use

Blunt objects, which includes items such as sticks and rocks or more traditional weapons such as baseball bats and clubs, are the most common weapon type used in physical assaults (Figure 38). In aggravated assaults, blunt objects account for 37.6 percent of the weapons used, and 100.0 percent of the weapon use in major physical assaults and other physical assaults. The next most common weapon type is knives/sharp objects (25.6 percent) and guns/firearms (17.9 percent).

**Figure 38: Percentage of Physical Assaults by Weapon
Type 2006-2009 (n=120)**

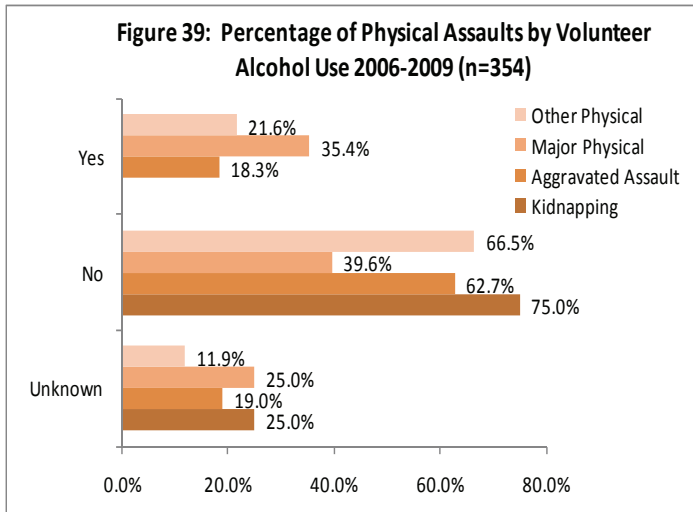


Alcohol Use - Volunteer and Offender

Alcohol use by Volunteers is not often reported in physical assaults (Figure 39). Data for major physical assaults shows the most even distribution, with 35.4 percent reporting yes, while 39.6 percent report no alcohol use. In aggravated assaults and other physical assaults, the data is more skewed, with 62.7 percent and 66.5 percent reporting no use of alcohol, respectively.

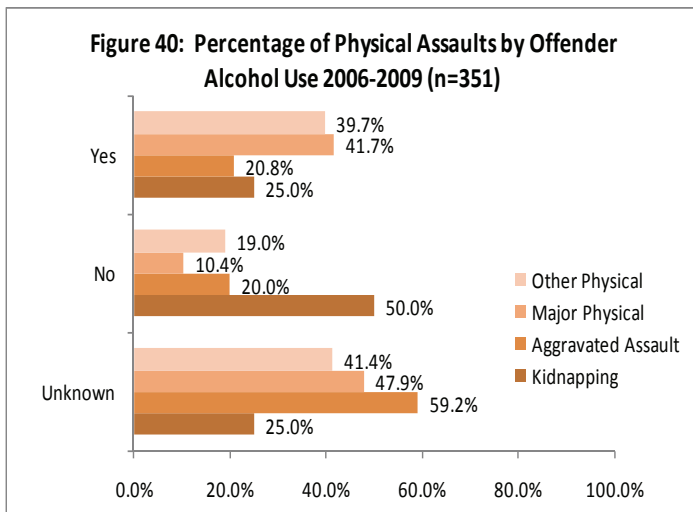
Physical Assaults

Figure 39: Percentage of Physical Assaults by Volunteer Alcohol Use 2006-2009 (n=354)



Offender alcohol use is reported by the Volunteer and therefore may not be an accurate assessment. In many physical assaults, the Volunteer does not have any knowledge of the offender's use of alcohol prior to the assault event (Figure 40). In particular, for more than half of reported aggravated assaults, it is not known whether the offender consumed alcohol prior to committing the assault (59.2 percent). The most complete data on offender alcohol use is available for other physical assaults, where Volunteers report that 39.7 percent of offenders have used alcohol and 19.0 percent have not prior to the assault.

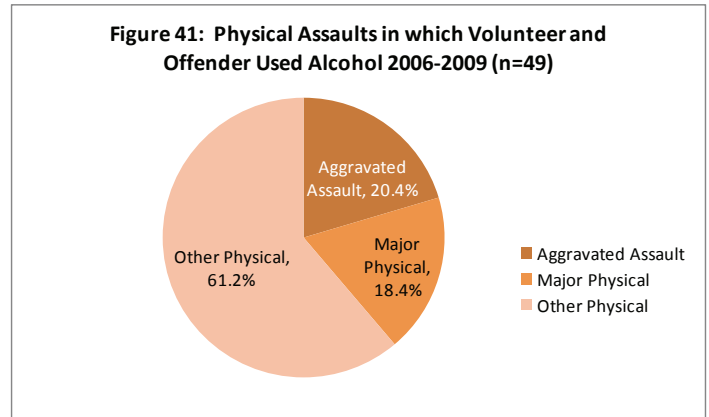
Figure 40: Percentage of Physical Assaults by Offender Alcohol Use 2006-2009 (n=351)



When viewed in the aggregate, data indicates that both the Volunteer and offender used alcohol in 49 physical assaults reported from 2006 to 2009 (Figure 41). Of

these, the largest percentage are other physical assaults (61.2 percent), followed by aggravated assaults (20.4 percent), and major physical assaults (18.4 percent).

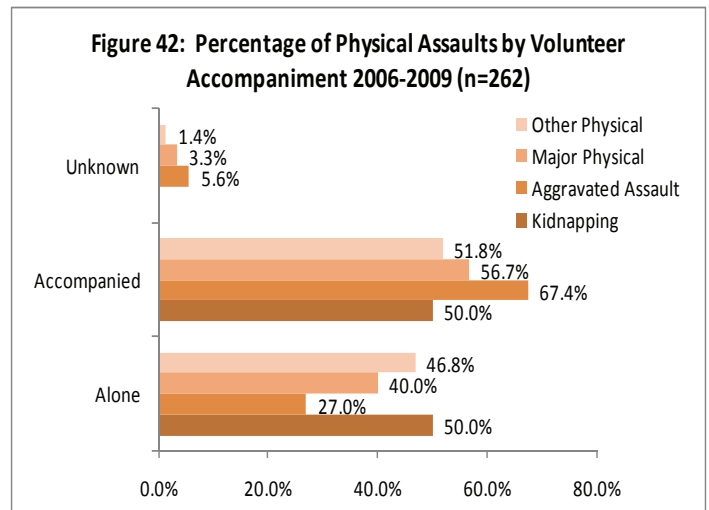
Figure 41: Physical Assaults in which Volunteer and Offender Used Alcohol 2006-2009 (n=49)



Persons Accompanying Volunteer

The majority of physical assault events occur to Volunteers who are accompanied by others (Figure 42). Other physical assaults have the largest percentage of incidents that occur when Volunteers are alone (46.8 percent).

Figure 42: Percentage of Physical Assaults by Volunteer Accompaniment 2006-2009 (n=262)



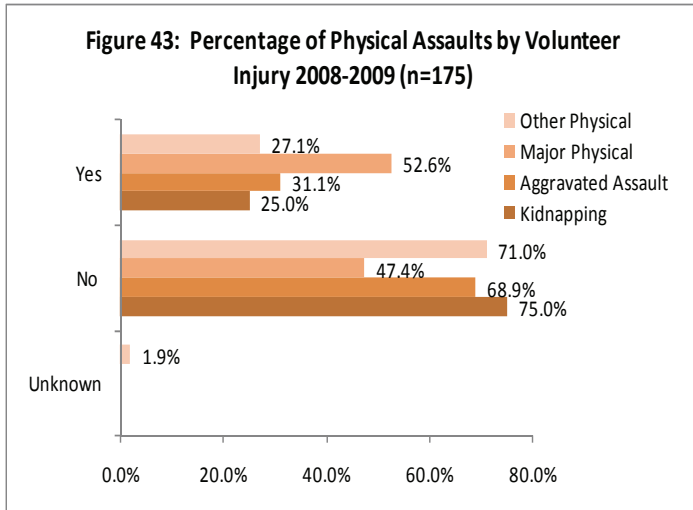
Resulting Actions

Injury to Volunteer

Data on Volunteer injury is available only from April, 2008. This category includes only injuries requiring

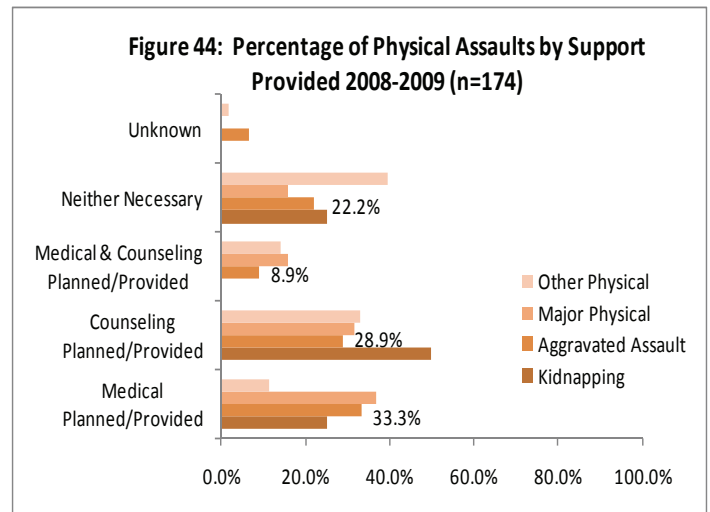
Physical Assaults

medical attention; therefore, injuries treated by the Volunteer are not included. Most aggravated assaults (68.9 percent) and other physical assaults (71.0 percent) do not result in injury to the Volunteer (Figure 43). The exception is major physical assaults, in which 52.6 percent resulted in injury to the Volunteer requiring medical attention.



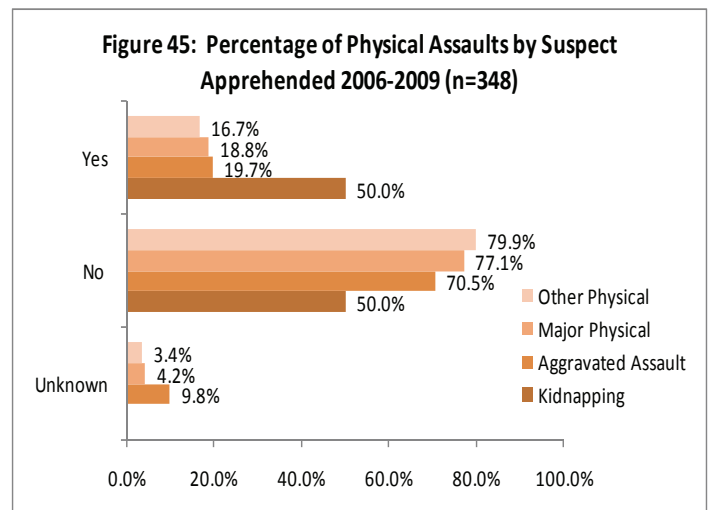
Support Provided

In addition to treatment for physical injuries, Volunteers often require other forms of support following a physical assault (Figure 44). Data on support provided is only available from April, 2008. Other physical assaults, which rarely result in injury to the Volunteer, required counseling in 33.0 percent and no support in 39.6 percent of incidents. Major physical assaults frequently required medical care alone (36.8 percent), counseling alone (31.6 percent), or a combination of counseling and medical care (15.8 percent). Aggravated assaults generally required medical care alone (33.3 percent), counseling alone (28.9 percent), or no support (22.2 percent).



Suspects Apprehended

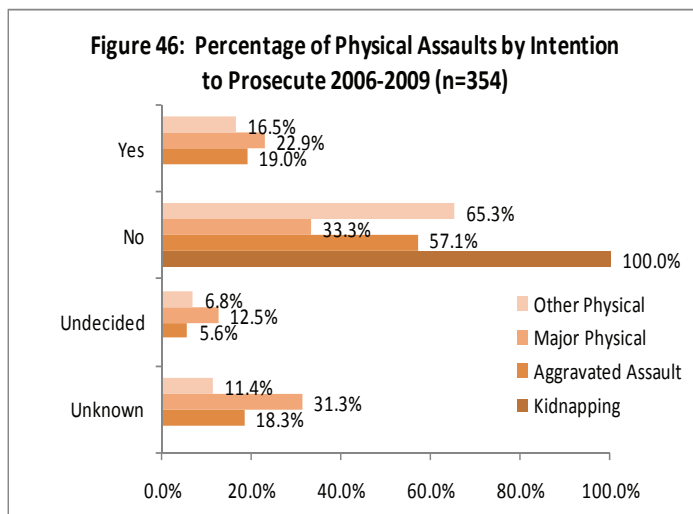
Data on crime incidents are collected at a single point in time; therefore, a low percentage of apprehended suspects may not represent a complete picture as investigations evolve over time. Figure 45 shows that the majority of suspects are not apprehended in physical assaults. Aggravated assaults have the largest percentage of apprehended offenders (19.7 percent), followed by major physical assaults (18.8 percent) and other physical assaults (16.7 percent).



Physical Assaults

Intention of Volunteer to Prosecute

As in the case of data on apprehension of suspects, data on the Volunteer's intention to prosecute generally represents the Volunteer's feelings at a single point in time (Figure 46). In most aggravated assault and other physical assault incidents, the Volunteer does not intend to prosecute the offender (57.1 percent and 65.3 percent, respectively). Volunteers involved in major physical assaults are the most likely to prosecute, but even in those incidents, less than one-quarter of Volunteers intend to do so (22.9 percent).



Comparisons

Although kidnappings are counted in the physical assault category, they are not considered in this discussion due to the relative infrequency of reported incidents. Of the kidnappings reported to Peace Corps since 2006, none have involved a demand for ransom or been politically motivated.

Crime Category Comparison

Physical assault victims are primarily male Volunteers in their twenties. Rates of aggravated assault decreased from 2008 to 2009, while rates for major physical assault and other physical assault increased. A change in the categorization of crimes involving a weapon may have contributed to the relative decrease and increases,

though rates of aggravated assaults have declined steadily since 2006.

When compared with sexual assaults, physical assaults tend to occur over a wider distribution of months in service and are less concentrated on weekends. Physical assaults are more likely to occur in public areas with multiple witnesses than rapes, which tend to occur when the Volunteer is alone in her home. A larger percentage of physical assaults (34.0 percent) are accompanied by use of a weapon than sexual assaults (18.6 percent). Aggravated assaults and major physical assaults require less support from Peace Corps staff, both in terms of medical support and counseling, than rapes and major sexual assaults.

When compared to threat incidents, physical assaults are more evenly distributed by time in service and less likely to occur at the Volunteer's site. Alcohol use is much lower among Volunteer victims of threat incidents than physical assaults, though in both cases only a minority of victims have consumed alcohol prior to the incident. Physical assaults require more support from Peace Corps staff than threat incidents, primarily in the provision of medical services.

When compared to property crimes, physical assaults are more likely to be committed by someone known to the Volunteer and more evenly distributed by time in service. Both aggravated assault and robbery, the most severe classifications in their respective categories, tend to occur in the evening, between 6 p.m. and midnight. Robberies and thefts, however, are more likely to occur when the Volunteer is out of site. Physical assaults (34.0 percent) involved the use of a weapon less often than robberies (57.2 percent).

National Comparison

As in sexual assaults, it is important to remember that the definitions used to classify reported incidents vary between Peace Corps systems and those used by the FBI and BJS. However, in the broadest sense, comparing Peace Corps trends with trends for the US can be informative for targeting of problem areas.

The incidence rate for aggravated assaults reported to the police in the US has been on the decline since the

Physical Assaults

early 1990s. In 2008, this rate stood at 274.6 reported incidents per 100,000 inhabitants.

The victimization rate for aggravated assaults and simple assaults reported by BJS in 2008 is 3.3 aggravated assaults and 12.9 simple assaults per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. The rates of assaults are higher for males (3.9 aggravated assaults/14.5 simple assaults per 1,000 persons) than females (2.8 aggravated assaults/11.5 simple assaults per 1,000 persons). In keeping with findings from Peace Corps data, the highest rate of total assaults is seen among the group aged 20 to 24 (30.3 per 1,000 persons). The incidence rate drops, but is still high, for the next age group of 25 to 34 years (20.5 per 1,000 persons).

The majority of lone offenders in total assaults are under age 30 (64.9 percent). However, the distribution is different when simple assaults are separated from aggravated assaults. More than 40 percent of offenders in aggravated assaults are over 30 (42.0 percent), while in simple assaults, the age distribution is split almost into thirds among those under 20, 21 to 29, and over 30. Similar to findings from Peace Corps, the largest percentage of assaults, both aggravated and simple, occur in public areas in the US (49.2 percent and 36.5 percent, respectively).

Interestingly, the relationship of reported offenders in the NCVS varies by the sex of the victim. Males more frequently report a stranger as the offender (55 percent), while females are more likely to identify a non-stranger (61 percent), usually a friend or acquaintance and less often an intimate partner. This is not seen in data for Peace Corps, where Volunteers of both sexes report a strangers as the offender in approximately 70 percent of incidents, though females do report a higher percentage of physical assaults from a friend or an acquaintance (15.8 percent versus 8.6 percent for males).

Overall, a majority of assaults are not reported to police in the US (54.6 percent). A higher percentage of aggravated assaults are reported (57.2 percent) as compared to simple assaults (40.6 percent). The NCVS does not separate rape from other assaults for reasons for not reporting, but the most common reason given for not reporting an assault is that the victim felt it was a private or personal matter. In the AVS, 40.5 percent of Volun-

teers responded that they experienced an aggravated assault but did not report it to Peace Corps, while 47.6 percent of Volunteers responded in that way to a question regarding physical assault. The primary reasons given for not reporting a physical assault are that the Volunteer felt it was too minor or common to report or that the respondent did not feel that Peace Corps could help.

Threats

Definitions

Threat: A threat is made without physical contact or injury to the Volunteer. Threat occurs when the Volunteer is placed in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct. This offense includes stalking and may be determined by the perception of the Volunteer.

At-A-Glance: Threats

- **Threat**
 - 2009 incidents: 49
 - 2009 rate: 0.68 per 100 VT years
 - % change from 2008: -43
 - Majority of Volunteers are female
 - Tend to occur in the later half of the first year of service
 - Often committed by strangers

Threats

The following section provides global analyses of all threat incidents. Incidence of threats is expressed per 100 VT years.

I. Threat

Threat Profile

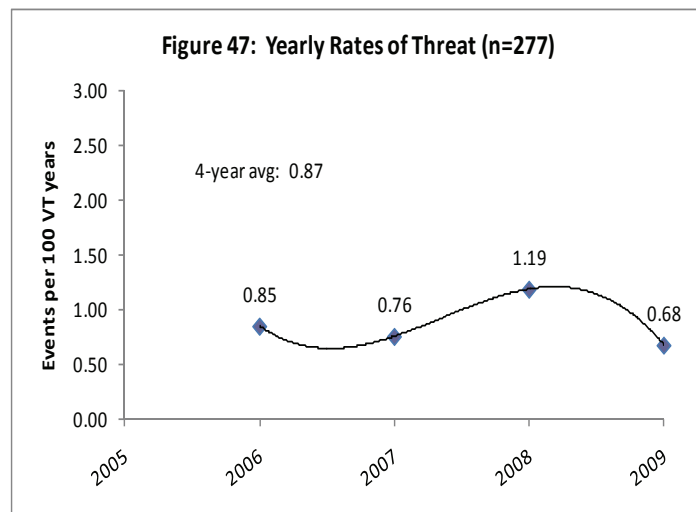
The Volunteer victim in a reported threat incident tends to be a Caucasian female in her twenties. Threats occur slightly later in service than many other crimes, peaking in the second half of the first year of service. They are usually committed by a single male offender in his twenties who is a stranger to the Volunteer. Threats occur most frequently between 6 p.m. and midnight during the week, usually in a Volunteer's residence or a public area at the Volunteer's site. The Volunteer has usually not consumed alcohol prior to the assault, and the offender's alcohol use is not known. The Volunteer is slightly more likely to be alone at the time of the threat. Usually no support is needed, though counseling is provided in some cases. In most threats, the offender is not arrested and the Volunteer does not intend to prosecute if the offender is apprehended.

Threat : Global Analysis

Table 11 provides the volume and rates of threats.

Table 11: Summary—Threat	
2009 Number of Incidents	49
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.68
2008 Number of Incidents	90
2008 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	1.19
Yearly Rate Comparison (2008 to 2009)	-43%
4-Year Rate Comparison (2006 to 2009)	-20%

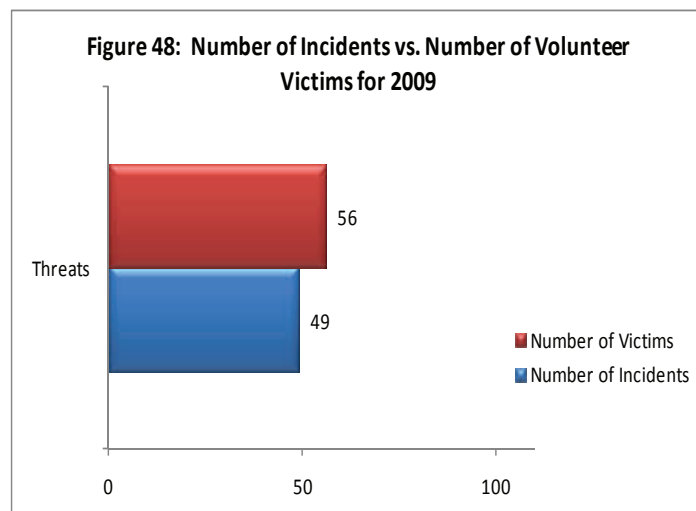
There were 49 threat incidents reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2009, resulting in a rate of 0.68 incidents per 100 VT years. The threat rate decreased by 43 percent over 2008, and has decreased by 20 percent since 2006.



It is important to note that prior to 2006, only death threats were a reportable category; therefore, some of the increase since 2006 may be the result of including a new class of incidents—intimidation. Due to this change in reporting practice, the trend graphs shows only the 4-year period covered in this report (Figure 47). The incidence rate for threats has been highly variable, reaching its peak in 2008 followed by its lowest point in 2009.

II. Number of Incidents vs. Number of Victims

The number of victims of a threat incident is generally one; however there were six incidents in which more than one Volunteer was threatened during the incident (Figure 48).



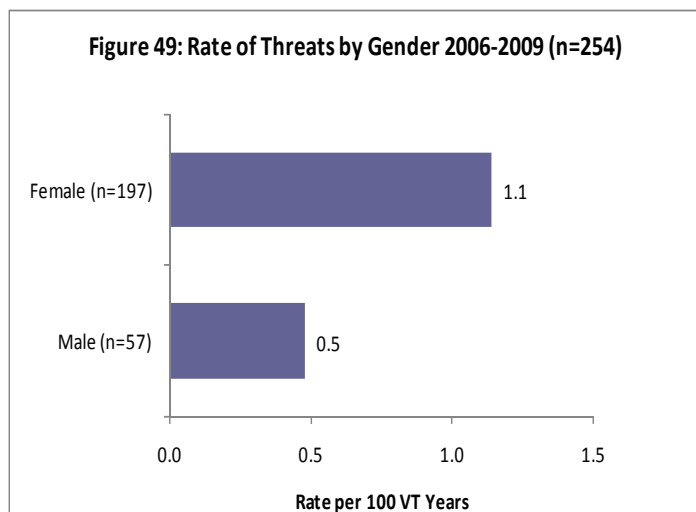
Threats

The following section discusses Volunteer and offender characteristics and risk factors associated with reported threats. Data on Volunteer victims, offenders, and incident details are from threats reported to Peace Corps between 2006 and 2009. This information should be used in helping Peace Corps Staff and Volunteers better understand the factors that affect Volunteer safety.

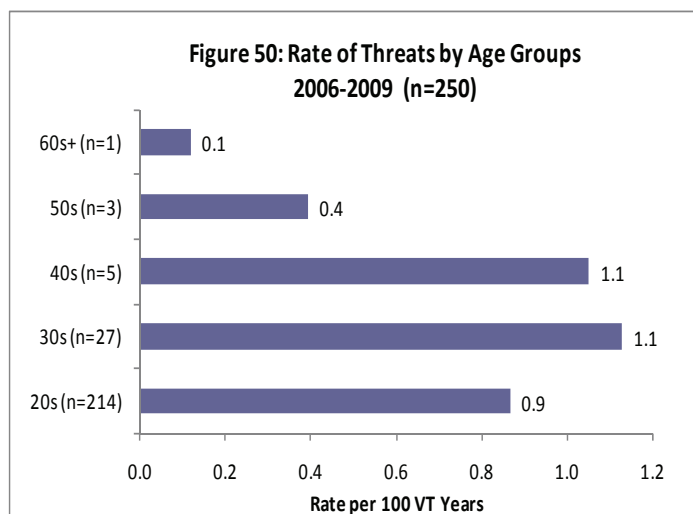
Volunteer Characteristics

Sex, Age, and Ethnicity

Female Volunteers were victims of threats more than twice as often (1.1 incidents per 100 VT years) as male Volunteers (0.5 incidents per 100 VT years) (Figure 49).



The largest number of threat victims are Volunteers in their twenties; however, the highest rate of threats is for Volunteers in their thirties and forties (1.1 incidents per 100 VT years) (Figure 50).



Data for race/ethnicity are presented for the current year only, in order to compare the proportion of reported incidents for each racial/ethnic group with the representation of that group in the Volunteer population (Table 12). Caucasian Volunteers are disproportionately victimized by threat incidents (89.4 percent) as compared to their portion of the Volunteer population (74 percent). African-American Volunteers (3 percent of Volunteer population) are also disproportionately victimized by threat incidents (6.4 percent).

Table 12: Comparison of Threats by Race/Ethnicity to Volunteer Population 2009 (n=47)

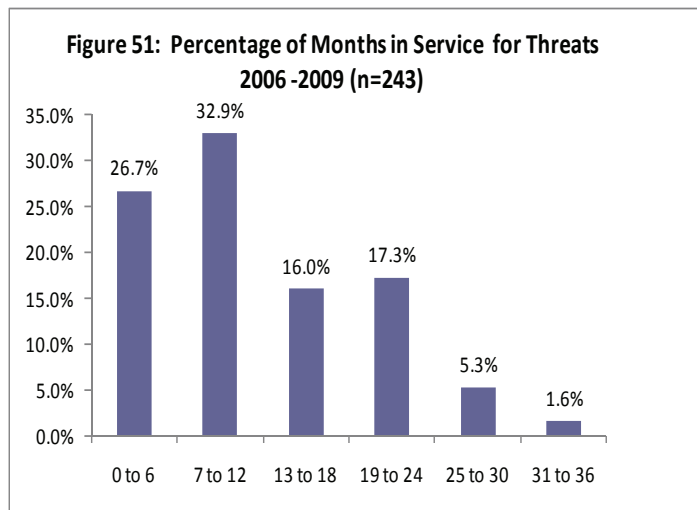
Race/Ethnicity	Threat	Volunteer Population
Caucasian (n=42)	89.4%	74%
Not specified (n=0)	0.0%	10%
Hispanic (n=1)	2.1%	6%
Asian (n=0)	0.0%	5%
African-American (n=3)	6.4%	3%
Two or more races (n=1)	2.1%	3%
Native American (n=0)	0.0%	<1%

Months In Service

Threat incidents peak at the end of the first year of service (32.9 percent), and also increase slightly between the first six months and the second six months in the second year of service (16.0 percent to 17.3 percent) (Figure 51). At the end of 24 months of service, a time

Threats

when the number of Volunteers also declines, the percentage of incidents drops steeply.

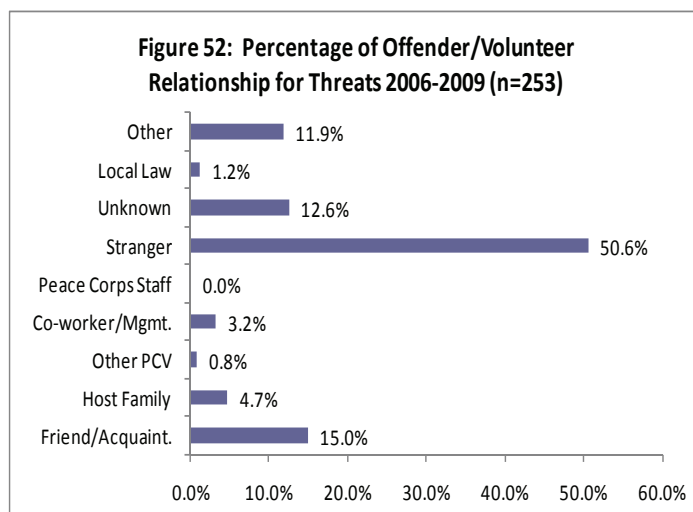


Offender Characteristics

The majority of threat incidents are committed by a single offender (85.8 percent), and a large majority of them are believed to be committed by male offenders (90.2 percent). Since threats do not require the physical presence of the offender, 3.5 percent are committed by offenders whose sex is unknown. The age of the offender is usually estimated by the Volunteer victim and may not be an accurate representation of the offender's true age. The largest percentage of offenders in reported threats are estimated to be between 20 and 29 years old (33.9 percent). The next largest group is those of unknown age (23.0 percent).

Victim/Offender Relationship

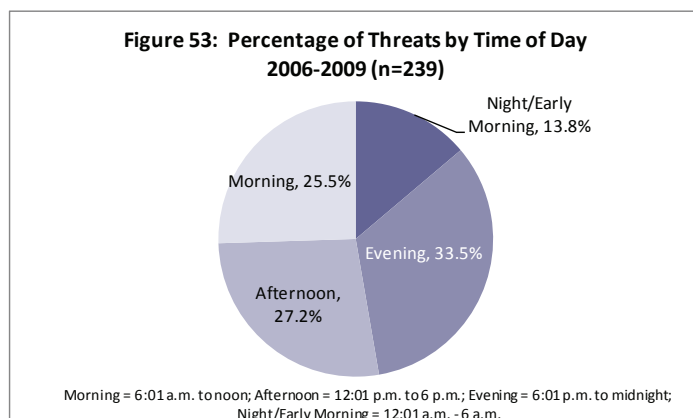
In slightly more than half of threat incidents, the offender is a stranger to the Volunteer (50.6 percent). This is followed by friends or acquaintances, who comprise 15.0 percent of threat offenders (Figure 52).



Incident Characteristics

Time of Day

Threat occurrence is divided relatively evenly throughout the day (Figure 53). The largest percentage of threat incidents occur during the evening time period (33.5 percent), and the smallest percentage occur during the night/early morning time period (13.8 percent), with approximately one-quarter occurring in each of the morning and afternoon time periods.

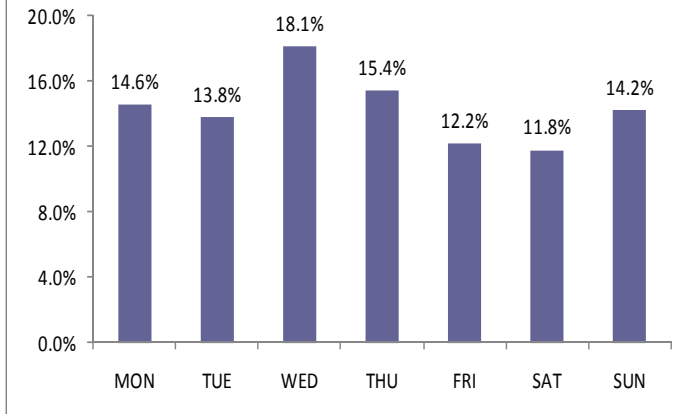


Day of Week

Threat incidents occur most frequently on Wednesdays (18.1 percent) and Thursdays (15.4 percent) (Figure 54).

Threats

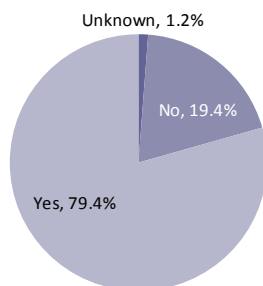
Figure 54: Percentage of Day of Week for Threats 2006-2009 (n=254)



Occurred at Volunteer Site

The understanding of Volunteer site can vary widely between posts and settings. Although the definition may vary, the majority of a Volunteer's time tends to be spent at site, and analysis shows that the majority of threats are reported as occurring in the Volunteer's site (79.4 percent) (Figure 55). This does not mean that the Volunteer site is where the threat originates, however. Threats are often received by email, telephone, and through third parties; therefore, the offender location may be unknown.

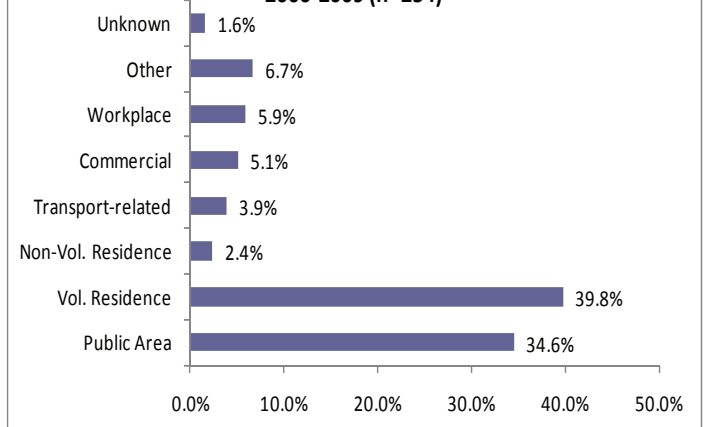
Figure 55: Percentage of Threats Occurring at Volunteer Site 2006-2009 (n=253)



Location

Most threats are received while the Volunteer is in his or her residence (39.8 percent) or in a public area (34.6 percent) (Figure 56).

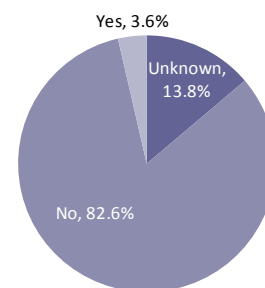
Figure 56: Percentage of Location for Threats 2006-2009 (n=254)



Alcohol Use - Volunteer and Offender

Volunteers report not using alcohol in 82.6 percent of threat incidents (Figure 57).

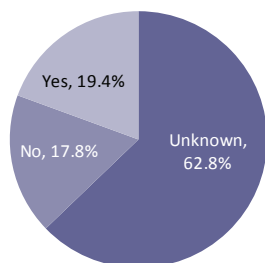
Figure 57: Percentage of Volunteer Alcohol Use for Threats 2006-2009 (n=253)



Offender use of alcohol prior to the threat is not known in most cases (62.8 percent) (Figure 58). Only 19.4 percent of threat incidents involved an offender with suspected alcohol use prior to the incident, while in 17.8 percent of threats, there was no indication of alcohol use prior to the incident.

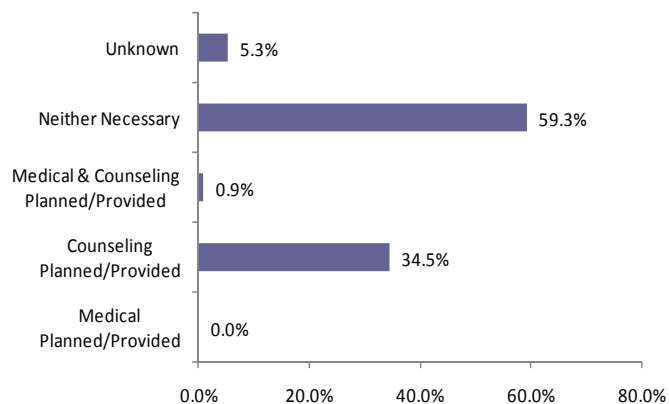
Threats

Figure 58: Percentage of Offender Alcohol Use for Threats 2006-2009 (n=253)



require medical or counseling support (59.3 percent); however, Volunteers in slightly more than one-third of threat incidents received or planned to receive counseling (34.5 percent).

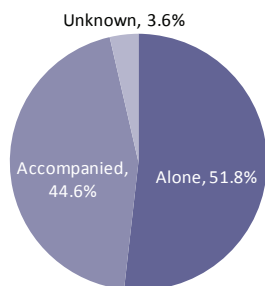
Figure 60: Percentage of Support Provided for Threats 2008-2009 (n=113)



Persons Accompanying Volunteer

Threat incidents are almost evenly divided in regards to whether Volunteers are alone at the time of the incident (Figure 59). In 44.6 percent of incidents, the Volunteer is accompanied, while in 51.8 percent, the Volunteer is alone. Unlike assaults which occur at a specific point in time, threat incidents can be part of a pattern of behavior occurring over time; therefore, in 3.6 percent of incidents, no determination could be made as to whether the Volunteer was alone.

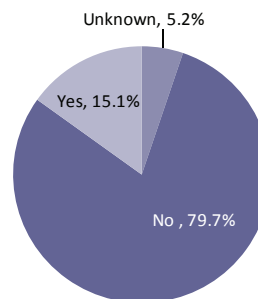
Figure 59: Percentage of Volunteer Accompaniment for Threats 2006-2009 (n=168)



Suspects Apprehended

Data on crime incidents are collected at a single point in time; therefore, a low percentage of apprehended suspects may not represent an accurate picture as investigations evolve over time. Figure 61 shows that the majority of suspects are not apprehended for all threat incidents (79.7 percent).

Figure 61: Percentage of Suspects Apprehended for Threats 2006-2009 (n=251)



Resulting Actions

Support Provided

Although threat incidents rarely result in physical injury, some Volunteers may require other forms of support (Figure 60). Data on support provided is only available from April, 2008. The majority of threat incidents do not

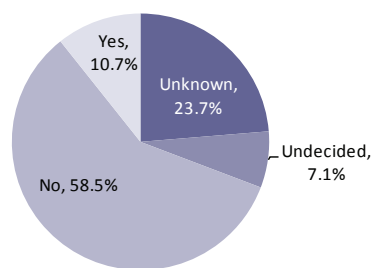
Intention of Volunteer to Prosecute

As in the case of data on apprehension of suspects, data on the Volunteer's intention to prosecute generally

Threats

represents the Volunteer's feelings at a single point in time (Figure 62). In most threat incidents, the Volunteer does not intend to prosecute the offender (58.5 percent). In nearly one-quarter of threat incidents, the Volunteer's intention to prosecute is not known (23.7 percent).

Figure 62: Percentage of Volunteers Intending to Prosecute for Threats 2006-2009 (n=253)



Discussion

Crime Category Comparison

Although less evident than in sexual assaults, female Volunteers are twice as likely to be a victim of a threat incident as male Volunteers. There is less disproportionate impact on Caucasian Volunteers in threat incidents than in other crime categories. Threat incidents are also distinguished by peaking later in service than several other crime categories.

Sexual assaults may be most similar in risk characteristics to threat incidents, though there are still substantial differences. Both threat incidents and sexual assaults occur far more frequently to female Volunteers; at the Volunteer's residence; and occur when the Volunteer is alone. However, there are differences in that threat incidents are not limited by time of day or day of week in the same manner as sexual assaults, and alcohol use by Volunteers and/or offenders does not appear to be a factor in the occurrence of threat incidents.

The similarities between sexual assault and threat characteristics are not surprising, given that reported threats can contain overtones of sexual violence. It is also known that sexual assault is a crime of power. In that

sense, threats such as stalking may be precursors to a much more serious crime.

When compared to physical assaults, threat incidents are more concentrated in the early part of a Volunteer's service and are more likely to occur at the Volunteer's site. Alcohol use is much lower among Volunteer victims of threat incidents than physical assaults, though in both cases only a minority of victims have consumed alcohol prior to the incident. Physical assaults require more support from Peace Corps staff following an incident, primarily in the provision of medical services.

When compared to property crimes, threat incidents peak at a different time in service, the second half of the Volunteer's first year. Fewer strangers are suspected as the offender in threat incidents, though that is still the relationship in more than half of those reported. Both threat incidents and property crimes rarely involve known alcohol use by the Volunteer or the offender, and both categories are split relatively evenly around whether the Volunteer was alone at the time of the incident.

National Comparison

There is no direct comparison that can be made between Peace Corps data and BJS data in the threat category. However, the Peace Corps category captures incidents of stalking, a category that is analyzed by BJS. Nationally, BJS found that 14 in every 1,000 persons age 18 or older were victims of stalking in 2006. Females have a much higher rate of stalking (20.0 incidents per 1,000 population age 18 or older) than males (7.4 incidents per 1,000 population). Seventy-five percent of stalking victims in the US knew the offender in some capacity, a much larger proportion than among Volunteers reporting threats.

Property Crimes

Definitions

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody or care of the Volunteer by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm. Also includes when a robber displays/uses a weapon or transports the Volunteer to obtain his/her money or possessions.

Burglary with Assault: Unlawful or forcible entry of a Volunteer's residence accompanied by an Other Sexual Assault or Other Physical Assault. Also includes illegal entry of a hotel room accompanied by an Other Sexual Assault or Other Physical Assault.

Burglary—No Assault: Unlawful or forcible entry of a Volunteer's residence. This incident type usually, but not always, involves theft. As long as the person entering has no legal right to be present in the residence, a burglary has occurred. Also includes illegal entry of a hotel room.

Theft: The taking away of or attempt to take away property or cash without involving force or illegal entry. Includes pick pocketing, stolen purses, and thefts from a residence that do not involve an illegal entry.

Vandalism: Mischievous or malicious defacement, destruction, or damage of property.

At-A-Glance: Property Crimes

• Robbery

- 2009 incidents: 170
- 2009 rate: 2.35 per 100 VT years
- % change from 2008: -3
- Frequently occur in urban areas
- Majority are not at the Volunteer's site
- Often involve multiple offenders and Volunteers

• Burglary

- 2009 incidents: 341
- 2009 rate: 4.7 per 100 VT years
- % change from 2008: +12
- Occur in Volunteer homes or hotel rooms
- Rarely result in injury or assault to the Volunteer
- Results in largest value of property loss to Volunteers

• Theft

- 2009 incidents: 714
- 2009 rate: 9.85 per 100 VT years
- % change from 2008: -1
- Majority are not at the Volunteer's site
- Typically occur during daylight hours
- Frequently occur on transportation

• Vandalism

- 2009 incidents: 9
- 2009 rate: 0.12 per 100 VT years
- % change from 2008: +88
- Tends to occur later in service
- Most offenders are unknown
- All incidents occur at Volunteer's residence in site

Property Crimes

The following section provides global analyses of all property crime incidents. Incidence of property crimes is expressed per 100 VT years.

I. Robbery

Robbery Profile

The Volunteer victim in a reported robbery tends to be a Caucasian male in his twenties. Most robberies occur within the first year of service. The number of offenders involved varies between incidents, though they are typically male strangers in their twenties. Robberies occur most frequently between 6 p.m. and midnight on Sunday, usually in an urban, public area that is not at the Volunteer's site. Most robberies are successful and end in the loss of property for the Volunteer. The most common weapons used in robberies are either a knife or a gun. The Volunteer has usually not consumed alcohol prior to the incident, and the offender's alcohol use is not known. The Volunteer is often with others when the crime occurs. He is typically not physically injured and does not seek medical care or counseling following the incident. In most robberies, the offender is not arrested and the Volunteer does not intend to prosecute if the offender is apprehended.

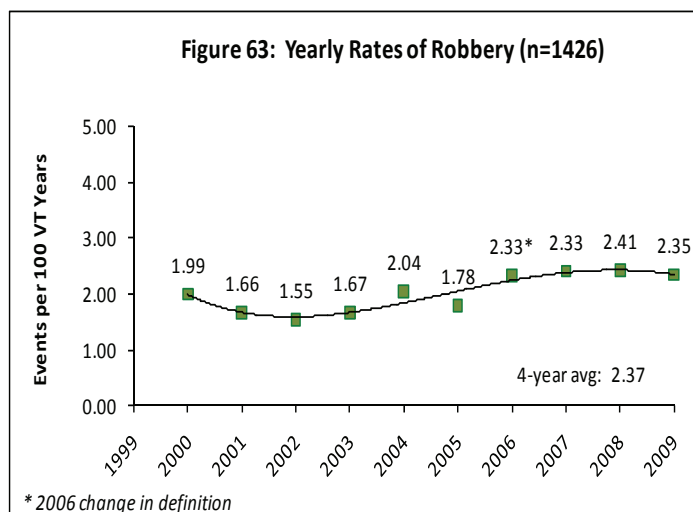
Robbery : Global Analysis

Table 13 provides the volume and rates of robberies.

2009 Number of Incidents	170
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	2.35
2008 Number of Incidents	183
2008 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	2.41
Yearly Rate Comparison (2008 to 2009)	-3%
4-Year Rate Comparison (2006 to 2009)	1%

There were 170 robberies reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2009, resulting in a rate of 2.35 incidents per 100 VT years. The robbery rate remained essentially unchanged from 2008 to 2009. Since 2006, the robbery rate has increased by one percent.

Figure 63: Yearly Rates of Robbery (n=1426)



As noted in the physical assaults section, prior to 2006, incidents that would have been categorized as physical assaults in previous years are now classified as robberies, resulting in an increase in the incidence rate (Figure 63). Since 2006, the incidence rate for robberies has remained essentially unchanged.

II. Burglary

Burglary Profile

The Volunteer victim in a reported burglary tends to be a Caucasian female in her twenties. There is no single time in service that can be targeted for burglaries to occur. The Volunteer often does not know who committed the burglary; therefore, information on age and sex of burglary offenders is unavailable. Most burglaries are successful and end in the loss of property for the Volunteer. Volunteers do not seek medical or counseling support. In most burglaries, the offender is not arrested and the Volunteer does not intend to prosecute if the offender is apprehended.

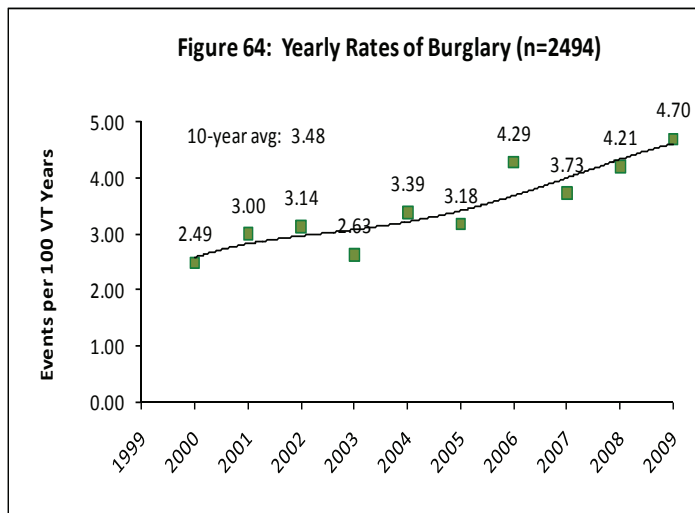
Property Crimes

Burglary: Global Analysis

Table 14 provides the volume and rates of burglaries.

Table 14: Summary—Burglary	
2009 Number of Incidents	341
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	4.7
2008 Number of Incidents	319
2008 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	4.21
Yearly Rate Comparison (2008 to 2009)	12%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2000 to 2009)	89%

There were 341 burglaries reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2009, resulting in a rate of 4.7 incidents per 100 VT years. Beginning in 2009, burglaries were categorized as either “with assault” or “no assault.” Only six burglaries were reported as burglary with assault in 2009, for an incidence rate of 0.08 per 100 VT years. The total burglary rate increased by 12 percent from 2008 to 2009 and has increased 89 percent since 2000 (Figure 64).



III. Theft

Theft Profile

The Volunteer victim in a reported theft tends to be a Caucasian female in her twenties. Thefts occur early in service, usually within the first six months. The Volun-

teer often does not know who committed the theft; therefore, information on age and sex of theft offenders is unavailable. Thefts occur most frequently between noon and 6 p.m. on Saturdays, usually in a transportation setting, typically a bus, that is not at the Volunteer’s site. Most thefts are successful and end in the loss of property for the Volunteer. The Volunteer is typically alone at the time of the incident, and she does not seek medical care or counseling support. In most thefts, the offender is not arrested and the Volunteer does not intend to prosecute if the offender is apprehended.

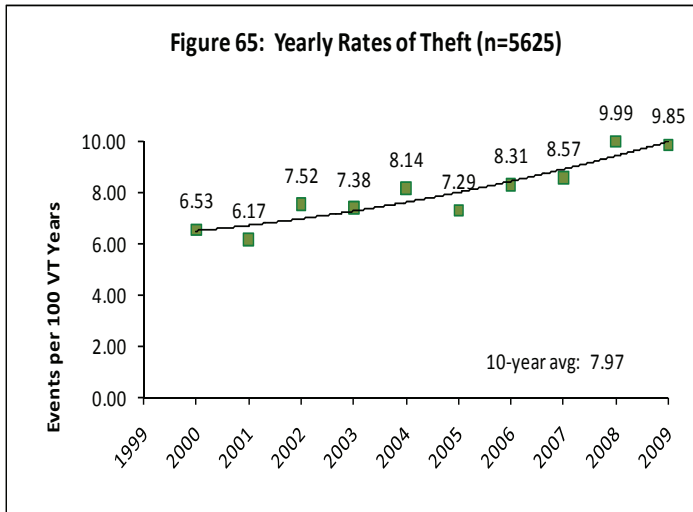
Theft: Global Analysis

Table 15 provides the volume and rates of thefts.

2009 Number of Incidents	714
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	9.85
2008 Number of Incidents	757
2008 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	9.99
Yearly Rate Comparison (2008 to 2009)	-1%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2000 to 2009)	51%

There were 714 thefts reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2009, resulting in a rate of 9.85 incidents per 100 VT years. The theft rate decreased 1 percent compared to 2008. Reported thefts have steadily increased over the past ten years, and between 2000 and 2009, the rate of thefts increased by 51 percent. (Figure 65).

Property Crimes



Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2009, resulting in a rate of 0.12 incidents per 100 VT years. The vandalism rate increased by 88 percent between 2008 and 2009, though numbers remain small.

Due to the low incidence rate for vandalism, this crime category is not included on the graphs created for property crimes overall.

V. Number of Incidents versus Number of Victims

The number of reported incidents and the number of victims generally differ across property crimes (Figure 66). Because property crimes focus more on the items of value rather than the person, they can involve more victims in an incident than a typical assault.

IV. Vandalism

Vandalism Profile

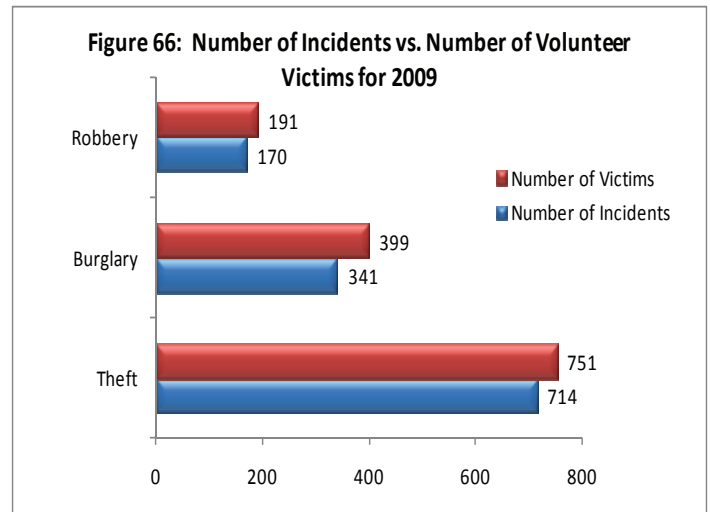
The Volunteer victim in a reported vandalism incident tends to be a Caucasian female in her twenties. Vandalism incidents occur later in service, often within the second year. The Volunteer usually does not know who committed the vandalism incident; therefore, information on age and sex of offenders is unavailable. Vandalism incidents occur most frequently between midnight and 6 a.m. throughout the week, always at a Volunteer's residence. In most vandalism incidents, the offender is not arrested and the Volunteer does not intend to prosecute if the offender is apprehended.

Vandalism: Global Analysis

Table 16 provides the volume and rates of vandalism.

Table 16: Summary—Vandalism	
2009 Number of Incidents	9
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.12
2008 Number of Incidents	5
2008 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.07
Yearly Rate Comparison (2008 to 2009)	88%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2000 to 2009)	-43%

There were 9 vandalism incidents reported by Peace



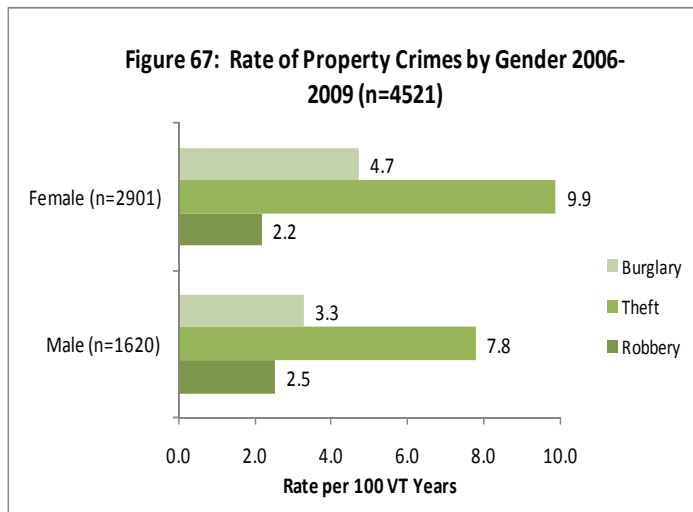
Property Crimes

The following section discusses Volunteer and offender characteristics and risk factors associated with reported property crimes. Data on Volunteer victims, offenders, and incident details are from property crimes reported to Peace Corps between 2006 and 2009. This information should be used in helping Peace Corps Staff and Volunteers better understand the factors that affect the Volunteer's personal safety.

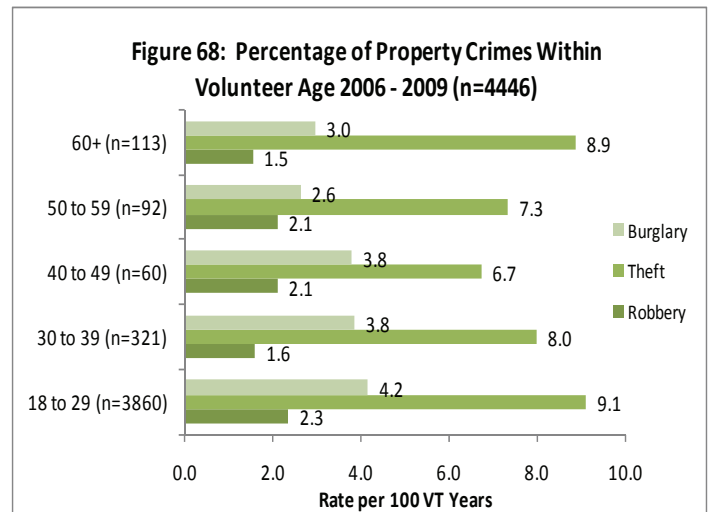
Volunteer Characteristics

Sex, Age, and Ethnicity

Female Volunteers experience higher rates of burglary (4.7 incidents per 100 VT years) and theft (9.9 incidents per 100 VT years) than male Volunteers (3.3 incidents per 100 VT years and 7.8 incidents per 100 VT years respectively) (Figure 67). Male Volunteers experience higher rates of robbery (2.7 incidents per 100 VT years) than female Volunteers (2.1 incidents per 100 VT years).



Volunteers aged 18-29 experience the highest rates of all forms of property crimes, including robbery (2.3 per 100 VT years) theft (9.1 per 100 VT years), and burglary (4.2 per 100 VT years) (Figure 68).



Data for race/ethnicity are presented for the current year only, in order to compare the proportion of reported incidents for each racial/ethnic group with the representation of that group in the Volunteer population. Caucasian Volunteers (74 percent) are disproportionately victimized in reported property crimes of all types, but particularly thefts (81.8 percent) and burglaries (81.7 percent) (Table 17). Volunteers of unspecified racial/ethnic background are victims of robbery (1.9 percent), theft (1.0 percent), and burglary (1.5 percent) less frequently than the percentage of the Volunteer population that they represent (10 percent).

Table 17: Comparison of Property Crimes by Race/Ethnicity to Volunteer Population 2009 (n=1171)

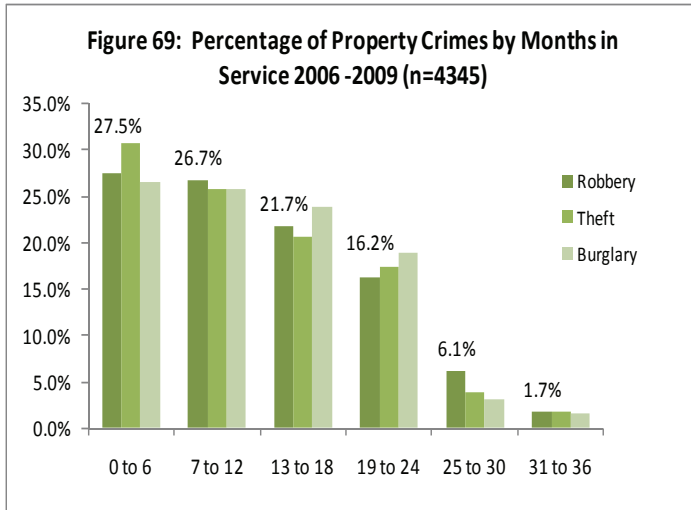
Race/Ethnicity	Robbery	Theft	Burglary	Volunteer Population
Caucasian (n=951)	77.6%	81.8%	81.7%	74%
Not specified (n=15)	1.9%	1.0%	1.5%	10%
Hispanic (n=69)	6.8%	6.6%	4.0%	6%
Asian (n=68)	5.6%	6.3%	5.0%	5%
African-American (n=35)	3.1%	2.8%	3.4%	3%
Two or more races (n=30)	3.1%	1.6%	4.3%	3%
Native American (n=3)	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	<1%

Months In Service

The largest percentage of all types of property crimes occurs during the first six months of service (Figure 69).

Property Crimes

From that point, the percentage of property crimes declines steadily. At the end of 24 months of service, a time when the number of Volunteers also declines, the percentages drop steeply.



Offender Characteristics

Note: In most cases of burglary and theft, the offender is never seen by the Volunteer victim. In these incidents, a default offender for whom each characteristic is “unknown” is added to the incident reporting database. Although it can be true for any of the crime types detailed in this report, the “unknown” offender is most common in property crimes, particularly burglaries and thefts.

Most burglary (92.5 percent) and theft (91.6 percent) incidents are believed to be committed by a single offender. Robberies are more varied, with approximately one-third committed by a single offender, one-third by two offenders together, and one-third by three or more offenders.

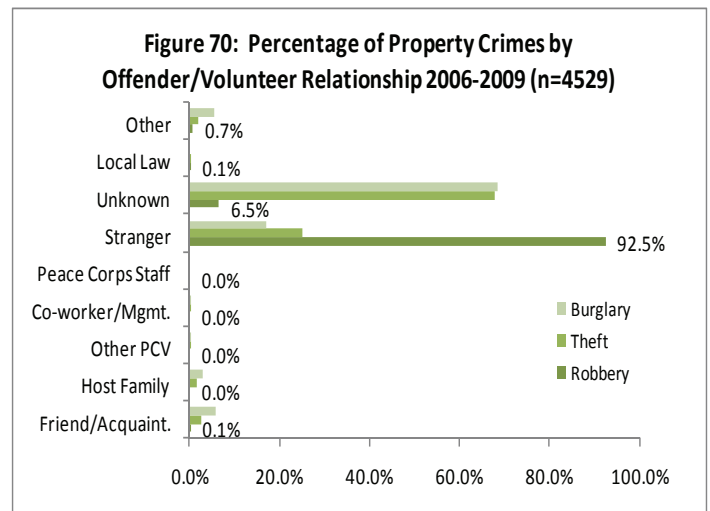
The sex of approximately two-thirds of the offenders is unknown for burglary (65.4 percent) and theft (68.7 percent). Robberies are most frequently committed by male offenders (95.5 percent).

The age of the offender is usually estimated by the Volunteer victim and may not be an accurate representation of the offender’s true age. The majority of offenders for burglary (72.7 percent) and theft (74.8 percent)

incidents are of unknown age. In robberies, only 22.1 percent are of unknown age, while nearly half (49.9 percent) are between 20 and 29 years old. A sizeable fraction (16.6 percent) of robbery offenders are under 20 years old.

Victim/Offender Relationship

The majority of robberies are committed by offenders who are strangers to the Volunteer (92.5 percent) (Figure 70). A much smaller percentage are committed by persons unknown to the Volunteer (6.5 percent). The majority of burglaries and thefts are committed by unknown offenders (68.5 percent and 67.5 percent respectively), followed by a small percentage committed by strangers (17.0 percent and 25.2 percent respectively). Very few property crimes are committed by offenders known to the Volunteer, such as friends (0.1 percent of robberies, 5.8 percent of burglaries, 2.6 percent of thefts) or host country family members (2.9 percent of burglaries, 1.7 percent of thefts).



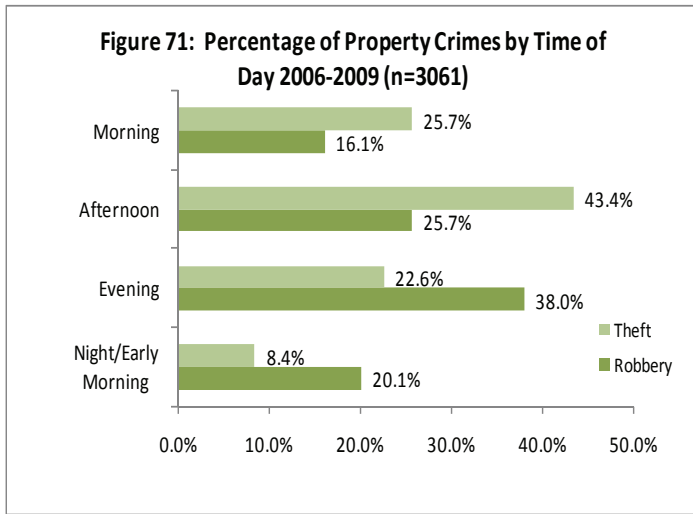
Incident Characteristics

Note: Burglaries often occur while Volunteers are away from site for an extended period of time; therefore, data on time of day or day of week for burglaries are broad estimates and not analyzed.

Property Crimes

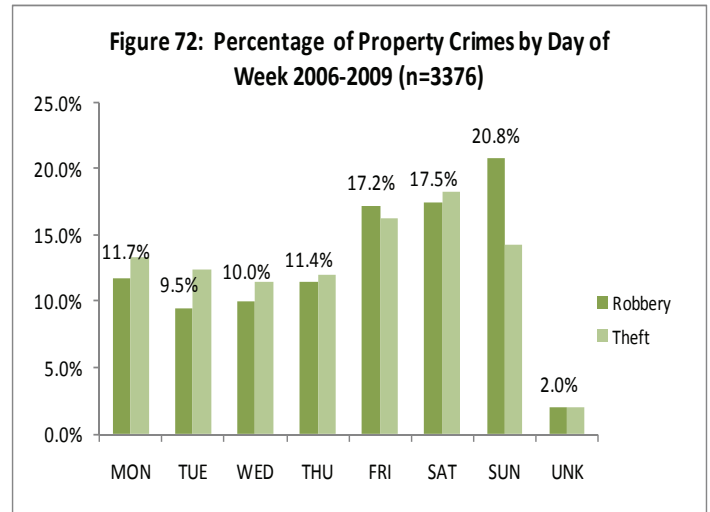
Time of Day

Thefts are quite often crimes of opportunity—an unattended bag, an open purse, or a distracted Volunteer in a market are all tempting targets. Robberies, typically more forceful and violent, require direct confrontation between the offender and the Volunteer, which is much more difficult to disguise in daylight. Therefore, Figure 71 shows that robberies and thefts occur at different times of day. Almost half of all thefts occur during the afternoon period, in broad daylight (43.4 percent). Only 8.4 percent of thefts occur under cover of darkness, in the night/early morning time period. The largest percentage of robberies occur during the evening time period (38.0 percent).



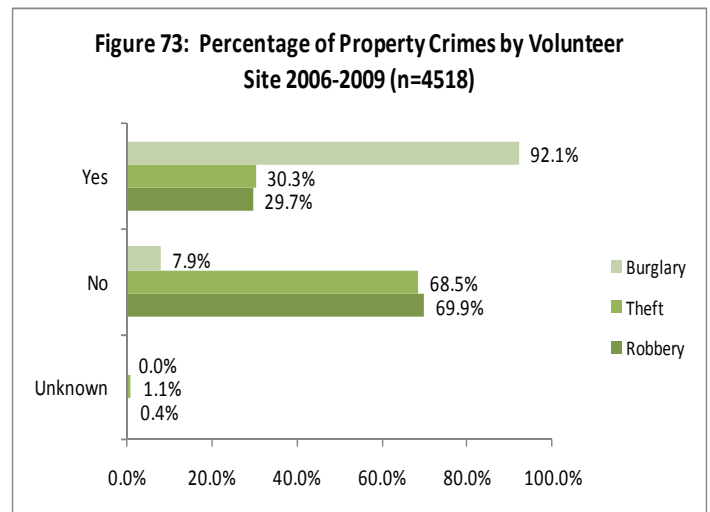
Day of Week

Both thefts and robberies are more frequent in the later part of the week, including days typically considered the weekend (Figure 72). More than half of all robberies occur between Friday and Sunday (55.2 percent). Slightly less than half of thefts also occur between Friday and Sunday (48.8 percent).



Occurred at Volunteer Site

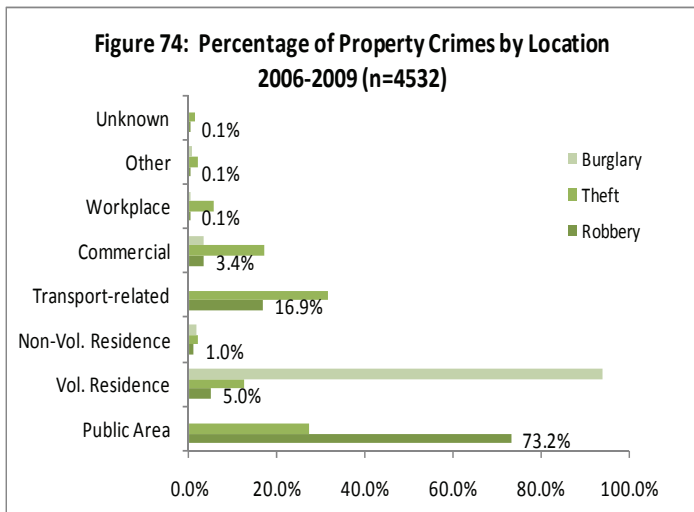
The understanding of Volunteer site can vary widely between posts and settings. Since burglary is by definition trespassing into the Volunteer's residence or temporary residence, the majority of burglaries occur at the Volunteer's site (92.1 percent) (Figure 73). The 7.9 percent that occur away from site take place in hotel rooms or while staying with friends. Most robberies (69.9 percent) and thefts (68.5 percent) take place away from the Volunteer's site.



Property Crimes

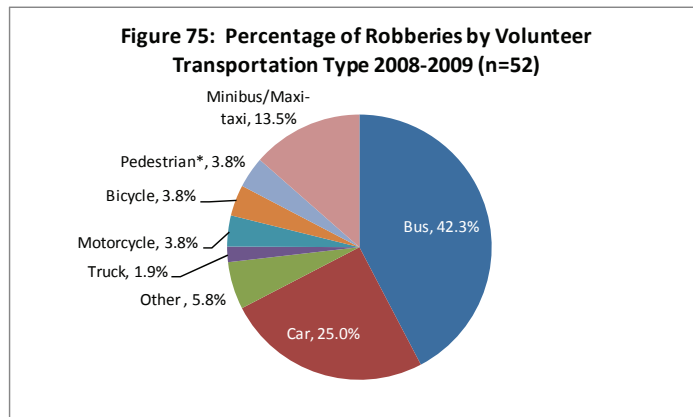
Location

As seen when analyzing property crimes by site, the majority of burglaries occur in a Volunteer residence (94.0 percent) (Figure 74). Robberies occur most often in public areas (73.2 percent), which includes non-populated areas such as deserted streets. This is followed by robberies occurring in transportation related locations (16.9 percent), which includes while on transportation, but also robberies that occur at stations or stops. Thefts occur in a variety of locations, though nearly a third are associated with transportation (31.6 percent). The next most common locations are public areas (27.5 percent) and commercial establishments (17.3 percent).

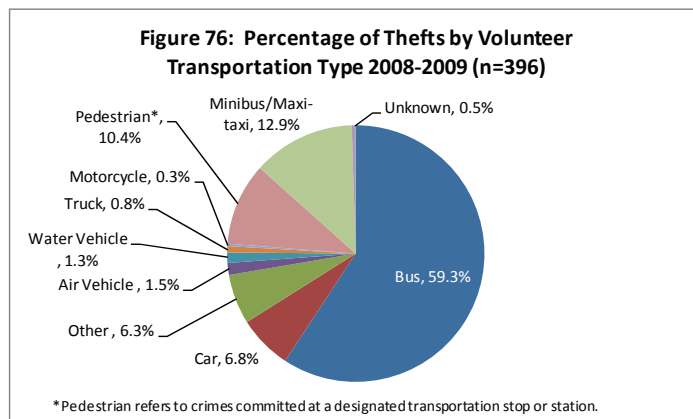


Transportation Type

Beginning in April 2008, crimes associated with transportation were more specifically linked to the type of transportation. For robberies, the largest percentage of transportation related incidents occurred in buses (42.3 percent) (Figure 75). These do not typically target the Volunteer alone, and often involve several offenders taking property from multiple passengers. Also relatively common are car robberies (25.0 percent), including so-called “express kidnappings,” where Volunteers are held by taxi drivers or other trusted individuals and forced to withdraw money from multiple ATMs.



Transportation-related thefts often occur on buses (59.3 percent) (Figure 76). A typical scenario involves a Volunteer placing a bag into the luggage compartment, either underneath the bus or overhead in the interior, and then losing sight of the property until disembarking, at which time the Volunteer discovers property missing.

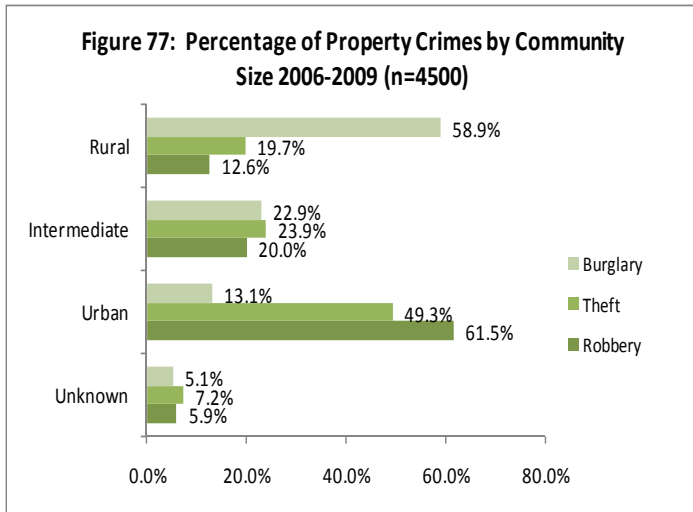


Community Size

Thefts (49.3 percent) and robberies (61.5 percent) occur frequently in urban areas, and less often in the rural areas that typically house a Volunteer’s site (19.7 percent and 12.6 percent respectively) (Figure 77). Burglaries are frequently associated with rural areas (58.9 percent), which corresponds to the community size of the living site for most Volunteers.

Property Crimes

Figure 77: Percentage of Property Crimes by Community Size 2006-2009 (n=4500)



Value of Property Loss

From April 2008, data on the estimated value of property lost during property crimes was collected (Table 18). Burglaries tend to result in the largest value property taken (median value—\$170), but thefts result in the largest overall value of lost property (\$260,737).

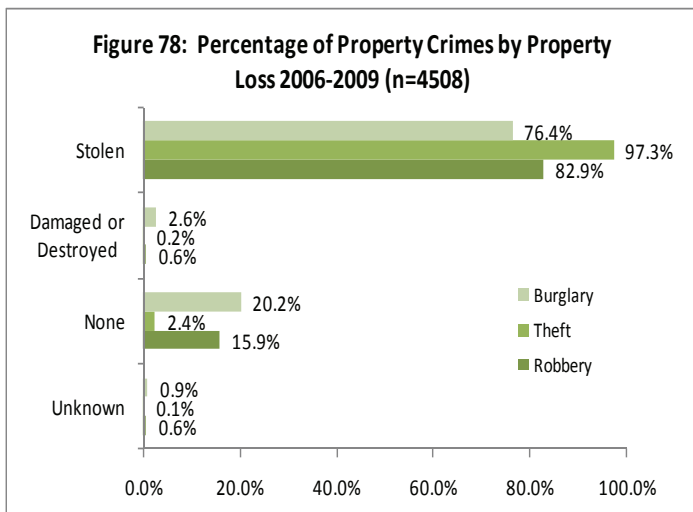
Table 18: Value of Property Loss (USD), 2008 - 2009

Incident Type	Mean (\$)	Median (\$)	Sum (\$)
Robbery	281	100	70228
Burglary	841	170	217899
Theft	211	80	260737
Vandalism	35	20	314

Property Loss

The primary purpose of most property crimes is the taking of property (or destruction, in the case of vandalism). Therefore, the majority of property crimes result in property loss (Figure 78). Burglaries have the lowest percentage of incidents with stolen property (76.4 percent). Since burglary primarily defines the action of trespassing into a residence, not all burglaries are committed for the purpose of taking property. Some burglaries are for the purposes of stalking or assaulting a Volunteer and do not result in property loss.

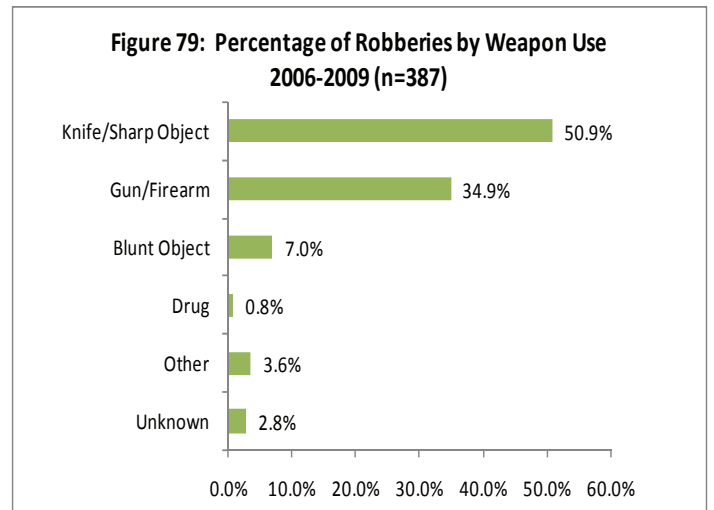
Figure 78: Percentage of Property Crimes by Property Loss 2006-2009 (n=4508)



Weapon Type

Display of a weapon during a property crime automatically causes the crime to be categorized as a robbery; therefore, weapon information is only analyzed for robberies (Figure 79). The most frequent weapon used in robbery is a knife or sharp object (50.9 percent), followed by a gun or firearm (34.9 percent).

Figure 79: Percentage of Robberies by Weapon Use 2006-2009 (n=387)

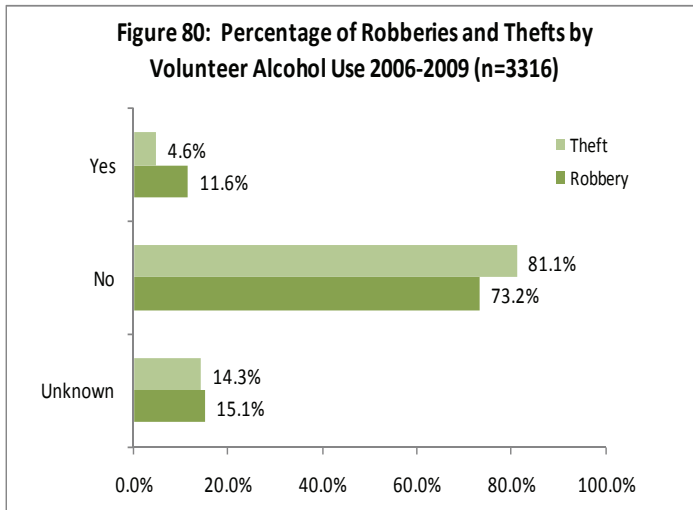


Alcohol Use - Volunteer and Offender

Alcohol use data are analyzed only for robberies and thefts. In the majority of robberies and thefts, the Volunteer reports no alcohol use prior to the incident (73.2

Property Crimes

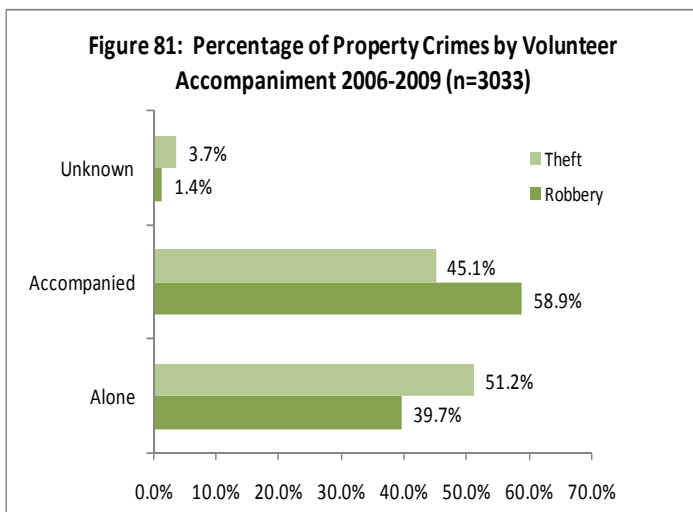
percent and 81.1 percent respectively) (Figure 80).



No graph is included for offender alcohol use in robberies and thefts, since alcohol use is unknown for 76.7 percent of offenders in robberies and 89.5 percent of offenders in thefts.

Persons Accompanying Volunteer

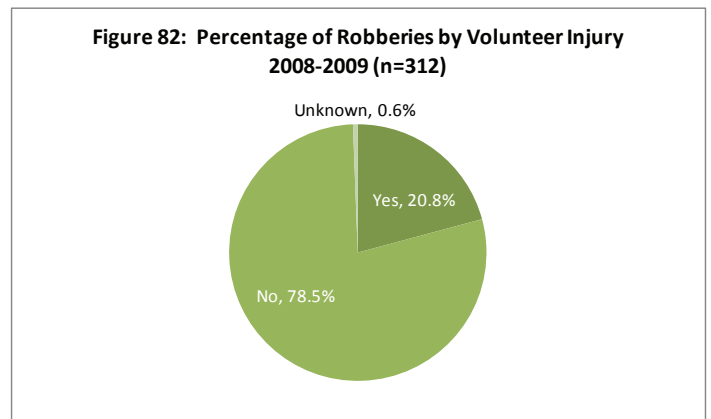
As in many of the previous analyses, burglary is not included in the analysis by Volunteer accompaniment, since many burglaries occur to Volunteer homes while Volunteers are out of site. Most robberies (58.9 percent) occur while the Volunteer is with others (Figure 80). A small majority of thefts occur while the Volunteer is alone (51.2 percent).



Resulting Actions

Injury to Volunteer

Data on Volunteer injury is available only from April, 2008. This category includes only injuries requiring medical attention; therefore, injuries treated by the Volunteer are not included. In property crimes, only robberies and burglary with assault allow for possible injury to the Volunteer. Since so few burglaries with assault are reported for 2009, only robberies are analyzed in Figure 82. In more than three-quarters of robberies, the Volunteer did not sustain any injuries requiring medical attention (78.5 percent).

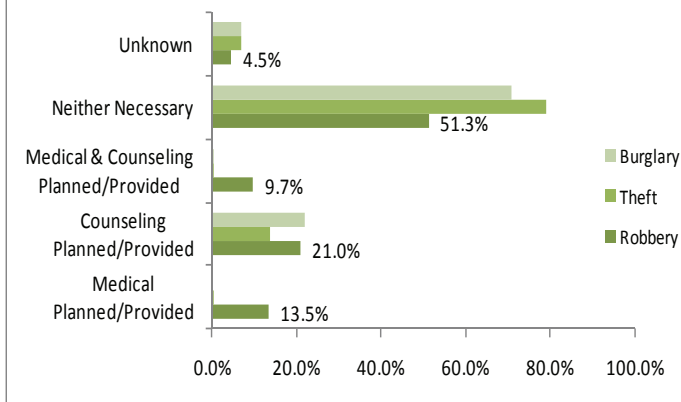


Support Provided

In addition to treatment for physical injuries, Volunteers may require other forms of support following a property crime (Figure 83). Data on support provided is only available from April 2008. Most property crimes require neither medical nor counseling support. Robberies require the most support following an incident: 9.7 percent of Volunteers require both medical and counseling; 13.5 percent require only medical support; and 21.0 percent require counseling following a robbery.

Property Crimes

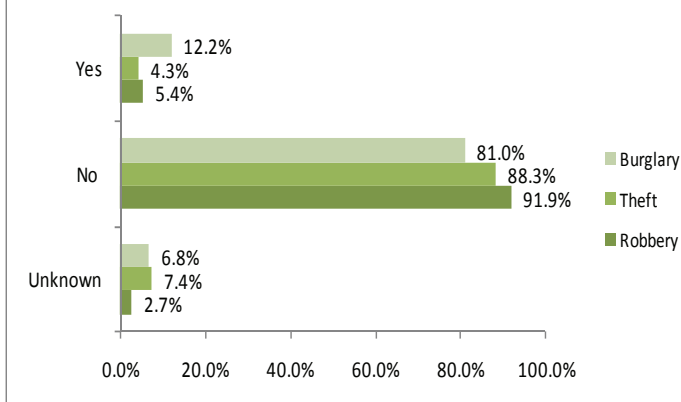
Figure 83: Percentage of Property Crimes by Support Provided to Volunteer 2008-2009 (n=2174)



Suspects Apprehended

Data on crime incidents are collected at a single point in time. Therefore, a low percentage of apprehended suspects may not represent an accurate picture as investigations evolve over time. Figure 84 shows that the majority of suspects are not apprehended for all types of property crimes. Burglaries have the largest percentage of apprehended offenders (12.2 percent), followed by robberies (5.4 percent) and thefts (4.3 percent).

Figure 84: Percentage of Property Crimes by Suspect Apprehended 2006-2009 (n=4478)

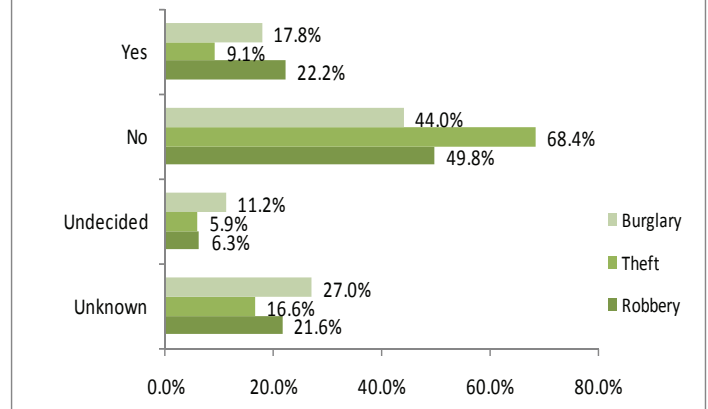


Intention of Volunteer to Prosecute

As in the case of data on apprehension of suspects, data on the Volunteer's intention to prosecute generally

represents the Volunteer's feelings at a single point in time (Figure 85). In most theft incidents, the Volunteer does not intend to prosecute the offender (68.4 percent). Volunteers involved in robberies are more inclined to prosecute, but even in those incidents, less than a quarter of Volunteers intend to do so (22.2 percent).

Figure 85: Percentage of Property Crimes by Intention to Prosecute 2006-2009 (n=4524)



Discussion

Crime Category Comparison

The rate of property crimes by sex varies more than other crime categories. Robbery mirrors aggravated assaults, with a higher incidence rate among male Volunteers, while burglary and theft correspond to threat incidents, with a higher rate among female Volunteers. Robbery is also unique as the only classification in which multiple offenders are reported more often than a single offender.

When compared with sexual assaults, robberies and thefts occur less often at the Volunteer's site. Although other sexual assaults are relatively common on transportation, the majority occur in cars, while property crimes, particularly thefts, are most frequently reported from buses. Finally, fewer property crime offenders are apprehended and fewer property crime Volunteer victims plan to prosecute than for sexual assaults.

When compared to physical assaults, property crimes are less likely to be committed by someone known to

Property Crimes

the Volunteer and the occurrence decreases by time in service. Both robbery and aggravated assault, the most severe classifications in their respective categories, tend to occur in the evening, between 6 p.m. and midnight. Robberies and thefts, however, are more likely to occur when the Volunteer is out of site. Robberies (57.2 percent) involved the use of a weapon more often than physical assaults (34.0 percent).

When compared to threat incidents, property crimes show a steady decline over the months in service. In addition, strangers are reported as the offender in more than half of reported property crimes. Both property crimes and threat incidents rarely involve known alcohol use by the Volunteer or the offender, and both categories are split relatively evenly around whether the Volunteer was alone at the time of the incident.

National Comparison

The incidence rate for robbery, burglary, and larceny-theft reported to the police in the US has been on the decline since the early 1990s. In 2008, these rates stood at robbery: 145.3 reported incidents; burglary: 730.8 reported incidents; and larceny-theft: 2,167.0 reported incidents per 100,000 inhabitants.

The victimization rates for robbery, burglary, and larceny-theft reported by BJS in 2008 are 2.2 incidents per 1,000 persons, 26.3 incidents per 1,000 persons, and 101.8 incidents per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. The rates of robbery are higher for males (2.7 robberies per 1,000 persons) than females (1.7 robberies per 1,000 persons). Similar to findings from Peace Corps data, the second highest rate of robberies is seen among the group aged 20 to 24 (5.4 per 1,000 persons). The incidence rate drops, but is still high, for the next age group of 25 to 34 years (20.5 per 1,000 persons). The highest rate was among persons age 16-19, a subset of the population that does not often serve in Peace Corps.

Similar to findings from Peace Corps, the largest percentage of robberies occur in public areas in the US (65.3 percent). The percentage that occur on transportation in the US (2.9 percent) is much less than reported in Peace Corps data.

Interestingly, the relationship of reported offenders in

the NCVS varies by the sex of the victim. Males more frequently report a stranger as the offender (74 percent), while females are equally likely to identify non-stranger and stranger (48 percent), with the non-stranger being either an intimate partner or a friend/acquaintance.

The prevalence of reporting to police varies by the type of crime committed in the NCVS. Robberies are the most likely to be reported at 65.6 percent. Burglaries are split almost evenly, with 50.1 percent reported to police. Theft is the least likely to be reported at 30.6 percent. In examining the reasons for not reporting, the most common one given for all property crimes is that the item was either recovered or the offender was unsuccessful in the attempt to take an item from the start. Interestingly, the second most common reason for not reporting a robbery or a burglary is that it is a private or personal matter, while theft victims often report thinking that police would not want to be bothered.

Underreporting of property crimes in Peace Corps occurs less frequently than for assaults. In 2008, 23.8 percent of Volunteers responded that they had not reported a robbery, 38.5 percent a theft. The primary reasons given for not reporting a property crime are that the Volunteer felt it was too minor or common to report or that the respondent did not feel that Peace Corps could help. The lower percentage of underreporting of property crimes could be due to less stigma associated with being the victim of a robbery or theft, as well as the incentive of reimbursement for stolen property.

In-Service Deaths

Definitions

Volunteer Deaths by:

Homicide: The willful (non-negligent) killing of a Volunteer by another person. Deaths caused by negligence, suicides and accidental deaths are excluded.

Suicide: The act of a Volunteer killing him/herself intentionally.

Accident: Death of a Volunteer due to unintentional injury.

Illness: Death of a Volunteer due to illness or natural causes.

Indeterminate cause: Death of a Volunteer pending further investigation to establish cause of death. Deaths categorized as this type will be updated after 6 months and re-categorized as death due to homicide, suicide, accident or illness.

Volunteer death encompasses the categories of: homicide, suicide, accidental death, death due to illness, and/or death due to indeterminate cause.

From 1961 through the end of 2009, there have been 22 homicides in the Peace Corps. There were 3 in-service deaths in 2009: 1 homicide, 1 accidental death and 1 death due to illness. From 2006 to 2009, there were 12 Volunteer deaths: 7 accidental deaths, 3 deaths due to illness, and 2 homicide. A summary table and figures for in-service deaths are not provided because the small number of deaths does not allow for meaningful analysis.

Current Strategies to Reduce Risk

In the field, Peace Corps Safety and Security Officers collaborate with the staff at each post to assess the local safety and security environment, provide appropriate safety and security training, and identify ways to reduce Volunteers' vulnerability to crime. Educating staff and Volunteers about the crime environment allows Volunteers to proactively manage security concerns and demonstrates one of the important ways the Peace Corps uses safety and security data received through Volunteer reporting. The staff at each post ensures that sponsoring agencies, partners, and host families—all of whom help support Volunteers—are prepared to supplement the agency's efforts to keep Volunteers out of harm's way. The Office of Safety and Security also provides in-service training to Peace Corps Safety and Security Coordinators, and periodically to Regional Security Officers, to better prepare them to help Volunteers after an incident occurs.

The Peace Corps also provides information to invitees relative to the safety and security conditions in the country to which they have been invited to serve. Safety and security statistics for each country are provided in the country *Welcome Book* that each invitee receives. Prior to departing the United States to begin their service, new trainees at pre-service staging events receive safety awareness training. Reinforced at the pre-departure orientation is the concept that all of the trainees, in partnership with the Peace Corps, must be willing to take an active role in keeping themselves safe. This is accomplished by developing relationships with their communities, abiding by Peace Corps policies and procedures, and behaving in a manner that garners respect and acceptance.

Upon arrival at post, trainees receive 8 to 12 weeks of training, which includes a focus on pertinent safety and security risks, ways to mitigate those risks, and the importance of reporting crimes. The Peace Corps ensures that Volunteers continue to receive safety and security training throughout their Peace Corps service.

Volunteers are asked about the effectiveness of the safety and security training they receive at both pre-service training (PST) and in-service training (IST) in the *Annual Volunteer Survey*. A majority reported the training was "effective" or "very effective" in preparing the Volunteer to maintain personal safety and security (79 percent at PST and 61 percent at IST) and 78 percent responded that they were satisfied with the safety and security support received from Peace Corps staff. Volunteers also reported they felt "usually" or "very" safe where they lived (86 percent), where they worked (91 percent), when they traveled in-country (62 percent), and in the city where the main Peace Corps office is located (56 percent). Although these responses are encouraging signs that the Peace Corps safety and security program is effective for the majority of Volunteers, the agency continues to develop strategies to help Volunteers mitigate risks, particularly while traveling within country and to the main Peace Corps office.

Continued training has focused on strengthening the capacity of post staff to reinforce the importance of incident reporting and to address underreporting. Results from the *Annual Volunteer Survey* reveal that of the Volunteers who experienced a crime but did not report it, the most frequent reasons were because the crime was too minor or common to report or because they did not think the Peace Corps could help. Other reasons, such as potential punitive responses by the Peace Corps, perceived breaches of confidentiality, a possible site change, and the mindset that the Volunteer can handle the incident on his or her own, may also have a suppressive effect on Volunteers reporting incidents. Subregional staff (Peace Corps Safety and Security Officers), as well as headquarters staff, work with posts to better understand the reasons Volunteers are not reporting and to develop cogent responses to Volunteer concerns. The Office of Safety and Security continues to emphasize crime prevention and stresses reporting in its training programs. Ongoing safety and security training is provided to Peace Corps staff both at headquarters and overseas posts.

Communication with Volunteers outside of formal training can assist with raising general awareness as well as situation-specific awareness during times of crisis. In the *Volunteer Survey*, Volunteers report the most effective methods of communication with Peace Corps staff includes:

- Using a cell phone for voice calls;
- Email or the internet;

Current Strategies to Reduce Risk

- Text messaging;
- In-person visits from staff (Safety and Security Coordinator, associate Peace Corps director, Country Director).

Although these findings provide general guidance to posts and safety and security staff regarding Volunteer's preferred communication methods, it is important that posts be aware of the availability and limitation of each of these methods for the specific country, and strategize alternative methods in the event that the preferred channel is unavailable.

In its effort to keep the Volunteers safe, it is imperative that the agency be aware of the security issues that affect Volunteers. A critical component of the agency's perspective on Volunteer safety and security in any given country is largely based on what Volunteers and trainees are reporting to the staff. The importance of prompt and accurate incident reporting cannot be stressed enough.

Additional strategies recommended by Peace Corps Safety and Security Officers to enhance Volunteer safety and security include:

- Requiring SSC to participate in pre-service training workshops and to ensure that safety and security competencies are adequately integrated into the training schedule and fully understood by trainers.
- Supporting post-developed initiatives, such as providing Volunteers with money belts, launching an improved regional service center system, and pushing for more rural Volunteer placements.
- Providing guidance to Volunteer counterparts and/or community members to ensure that they are imparting safety and security knowledge to partner Volunteers during interactions. The type of knowledge counterparts and community members can provide includes:
 - Where crime is occurring;
 - The types of persons to avoid and how to do it in a culturally appropriate manner;
 - How to deal with unwanted attention (begging, sexual harassment, etc);
 - Shopping and going to the market;
 - Location of safe ATMs, banks, etc.;
 - How the community views alcohol consumption;
 - The social labels for women and men who may go to a bar or drink in public;
 - Places to avoid in the community;
 - Safe taxi/bus/boat drivers;
 - Areas in the community vulnerable to flooding; and
 - Introductions to local authorities, including a visit to the local police station.
- Publishing data on crimes against Volunteers, particularly those that occur while Volunteers are traveling to better inform Volunteers about safe places and strategies while on vacation.
- Providing frequent and comprehensive training to staff on proper incident reporting and response procedures.

By adopting these and other recommendations, Peace Corps can ensure that the agency is evolving to meet the constantly changing safety and security situations throughout the world.

Concluding Remarks

Crimes against Volunteers, with minor fluctuations, have remained steady over the last 10 years. The Peace Corps will continue to track safety incidents against Volunteers and use this information to develop new agency-wide policies, procedures, and trainings, and to assess the security environment of particular countries. While the most recent Peace Corps *Annual Volunteer Survey* shows that Volunteers rate personal safety and security training as the most effective training components provided during their pre-service and in-service training, the Peace Corps continually strives to increase Volunteers' safety during their service. This requires a systematic agency approach involving commitment from headquarters staff, overseas staff, and the Volunteers.

In 2009, overseas Peace Corps Safety and Security Officers provided support and recommendations to staff for strengthening their approaches to safety and security during visits to posts throughout the year. Many posts received follow-up visits at critical junctures to reinforce particular aspects of Volunteer safety and security or as a response to a crisis situation. This type of support allows the Office of Safety and Security to provide staff training and assist in integrating safety and security into programming.

The Regional Security Officers with the U.S. Embassies overseas are also key personnel involved in maintaining the safety and security of the Volunteers. Staff at post and at headquarters collaborate with officials from the State Department as often as necessary. Finally, the Consolidated Incident Reporting System continues to be improved to enable more comprehensive incident reporting, a streamlined notification process, and better integration of crime incident data into the overall Volunteer safety and security program. The findings from this report emphasize the need for continued safety training during pre-service training and in-service training to provide Volunteers with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes to decrease their risk of being victimized by crime, with a particular focus on robberies and thefts that occur while the Volunteer is out of site. Posts are urged to share their "best practices" prevention strategies with other countries and with regional and headquarters staff.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Severity Hierarchy and Incident Definitions

Appendix B: Methodology

Appendix C: Peace Corps countries, 2009

Appendix D: Demographics of All Volunteers, 2009

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates, 2009

Appendix F: Demographics for Rape/Attempted Rape, Aggravated Assault, and Robbery Events, 2009

Appendix G: Country of Incident compared with Country of Service, 2009

Appendix A: Severity Hierarchy and Incident Definitions

Death by Homicide > Kidnapping > Rape > Major Sexual Assault > Robbery > Aggravated Assault > Major Physical Assault > Burglary with Assault > Other Sexual Assault > Other Physical Assault > Burglary – No Assault > Threat > Theft > Vandalism

Death by Homicide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another Deaths caused by negligence, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded
Kidnapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlawful seizure and/or detention of a Volunteer against his/her will for ransom or reward Includes hostage-taking
Rape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Penetration of the vagina or anus with a penis, tongue, finger or object without the consent and/or against the will of the victim Includes when a victim is unable to consent because of ingestion of drugs and/or alcohol Includes forced oral sex and any unsuccessful attempts to penetrate the vagina or anus
Major Sexual Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intentional or forced contact with the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus <u>OR</u> disrobing of the Volunteer or offender without bodily contact <u>AND</u> any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the use of a weapon by the assailant, OR physical injury to the victim OR when the victim has to use substantial force to disengage the assailant
Robbery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody or care of another person by force, threat of force, violence, and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm Also includes when a robber displays/uses a weapon or transports the Volunteer to obtain his/her money or possessions
Aggravated Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attack or threat of attack with a weapon in a manner capable of causing severe bodily injury or death Attack without a weapon when severe bodily injury results. Severe bodily injury includes: broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, severe laceration, loss of consciousness, or any injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization
Major Physical Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggressive contact that requires the Volunteer to use substantial force to disengage the offender or that results in major bodily injury Major bodily injury includes: injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization, OR diagnostic x-rays to rule out broken bones (and no fracture is found), OR surgical intervention (including suturing)

Appendix A: Severity Hierarchy and Incident Definitions

Burglary with Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlawful or forcible entry of a Volunteer’s residence accompanied by an other sexual assault or other physical assault • The illegal entry may be forcible, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window • Also includes illegal entry of a hotel room
Other Sexual Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwanted or forced kissing, fondling, and/or groping of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus for sexual gratification
Other Physical Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggressive contact that does not require the Volunteer to use substantial force to disengage the offender and results in no injury or only minor injury • Minor injury does not require hospitalization, x-ray or surgical intervention (including stitches)
Burglary—No Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlawful or forcible entry of a Volunteer’s residence • This crime usually, but not always, involves theft • The illegal entry may be forcible, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window • Also includes illegal entry of a hotel room
Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the Volunteer is placed in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct • This offense includes stalking and may be determined by the perception of the Volunteer
Theft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The taking away of or attempt to take away property or cash without involving force or illegal entry • There is no known direct contact with the victim • Includes pick-pocketing, stolen purses, and thefts from a residence that do not involve an illegal entry
Vandalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mischievous or malicious defacement, destruction, or damage of property
Other Security Incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any situation that directly impacts the security of a Volunteer but that does not meet any of the definitions of a crime

Note: A crime event is defined as an occurrence of one of the crimes listed above.

Appendix B: Methodology

Data Analysis

The Crime Statistics and Analysis Unit conducts a multi-step quality-assurance process to mitigate errors inherent to the data collection process (i.e., respondent errors, non-response errors, misclassifications, etc.). Each report received at headquarters is reviewed for: 1) appropriate crime classification; and 2) any discrepancies between the summary and the closed-ended questions (i.e., questions with multiple choice responses). Data are reviewed daily for misclassification, inconsistencies, errors or missing data and are corrected, whenever possible. Prior to analysis for the annual report, a review was conducted by the Office of Strategic Information, Research, and Planning (OSIRP) on a random sample of 166 cases from 2008 (10 percent) to ensure reasonable confidence in the accuracy of the data editing process. The percentage of errors found in both the classification of incidents and discrepancies in the data fell below the acceptable error rate of five percent.

The *Safety of the Volunteer 2009* reports on three periods of data collection and analysis: the 2009 calendar year, the 4-year period from 2006-2009, and the 10-year period from 2000-2009. Analyzing multiple time periods provides a good understanding of areas of fluctuation and long-standing crime trends. Data for this report are current as of June 18, 2010. Longitudinal data are represented in scatter plots that provide crime incidence rates for each year. Within each scatter plot, a trend line approximates the best-fit line through the data points.

This report displays the data in four categories: sexual assaults, physical assaults, threats, and property crimes. Incidence rates, global trend analyses, and crime profiles are provided in each of the four categories. Each figure included in the crime profile analysis sections includes the number of incidents and the specific years contributing to that particular analysis and is denoted as $n = ##$ within the figure. In some analyses, the n is less than the total number of reported incidents for that particular crime because respondents may have left data fields unanswered within the incident reports.

Incidence Rates

$$\text{Incidence Rate} = \frac{\text{(Number of reported incidents/VT Years)} \times 100}{1}$$

Incidence rates are more accurate indicators of reported crimes for comparative purposes than are the raw number of incidents, or the crime volume. By reporting incidence rates (i.e., the number of incidents as a function of the number of Volunteers serving in a given country over time), more meaningful comparisons can be made across Peace Corps countries or regions that have differing numbers of Volunteers. For example, 25 reported incidents of aggravated assault affect a higher percentage of Volunteers at a post with 100 Volunteers than a post with 200 Volunteers.

Furthermore, incidence rates are calculated using VT years which are more accurate than using the number of Volunteers in the denominator. The VT year calculation considers the length of time Volunteers were at risk; or, the length of time served by Volunteers. A VT year encompasses the amount of time a Volunteer/trainee served during a given year between the start of domestic training (“staging”) through the end of service. For example, if a Volunteer leaves after six months, he or she is only at risk during that six-month period, and only half (0.5) of a VT year is contributed to the incidence rate calculation. If a Volunteer stays the full year, one full (1.0) VT year is contributed. Unless otherwise noted in the report, incidence rates are reported as incidents per 100 Volunteer/trainee (VT) years. Crimes with relatively low frequency, such as rapes and major sexual assaults, will also be expressed per 1,000 VT years.

Appendix B: Methodology

Data Limitations

There are three limitations to interpreting the data in this report that the reader should bear in mind.

The first limitation relates to the selective reporting of security incidents by Volunteers. In reviewing the frequency of incidents, the reader should keep in mind that these are the numbers for *reported* incidents. The Peace Corps *Annual Volunteer Survey* report contains the results of an anonymous survey administered to all serving Volunteers. Survey findings consistently show that underreporting of security incidents does occur. The Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey for 2007 indicates high underreporting rates for rapes in their research of crime victimization in the United States. Only 42 percent of the victims of rape/sexual assault reported the crime to the police in 2007. Related to the self-reported nature of the incident reporting process is the potential for misclassification of incidents. Incidents are classified solely on the information provided by the Volunteer, which could lead to inaccurate classification if a Volunteer does not provide all necessary and relevant information. The incident definitions are included in Appendix A.

The second limitation is more of a cautionary note and relates to comparing incidence rates across Peace Corps posts. While the use of incidence rates does allow for comparisons across posts, caution should be used when comparing crime rates for countries with limited VT years, such as Rwanda (37 VT years), because they appear dramatically higher when compared to rates for countries with greater VT years, such as Ukraine (229 VT years), even when the number of incidents is small. To illustrate, an increase from one theft to two thefts at a post with 25 VT years results in theft incidence rates increasing from 4.0 to 8.0 incidents per 100 VT years. Whereas, with a large post with 175 VT years, the theft incidence rates would increase from 0.6 to 1.1 per 100 VT years. In 2009, there were seven posts (10 percent) with fewer than 50 VT years. In addition, rates based on a small number of incidents (fewer than 30), such as rapes, should be interpreted with caution as they may not be an accurate indication of risk. Appendix E provides the number of reported incidents and the number of VT years contributed by each country in 2009.

A third limitation involves the analysis of the data by the Volunteer's country of service. The vast majority of incidents occur in the Volunteer's country of service. However, incidents against Volunteers do happen outside their country of service; for example, when a Volunteer is vacationing in another country. The percentage of incidents occurring outside the Volunteer's country of service is typically 3 percent or less.

Appendix C: Peace Corps Countries and Regions (2009)

Africa	Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia	Inter-America and the Pacific
Benin	Albania	Belize
Botswana	Armenia	Bolivia*
Burkina Faso	Azerbaijan	Costa Rica
Cameroon	Bulgaria	Dominican Republic
Cape Verde	Cambodia	Eastern Caribbean
Ethiopia	China	Ecuador
Ghana	Georgia*&**	El Salvador
Guinea*&***	Jordan	Fiji
Kenya	Kazakhstan	Guatemala
Lesotho	Kyrgyz Republic	Guyana
Liberia	Macedonia	Honduras
Madagascar*	Moldova	Jamaica
Malawi	Mongolia	Kiribati***
Mali	Morocco	Mexico
Mauritania*	Philippines	Micronesia
Mozambique	Romania	Nicaragua
Namibia	Thailand	Panama
Niger	Turkmenistan	Paraguay
Senegal	Ukraine	Peru
South Africa		Samoa
Swaziland		Suriname
Tanzania		Tonga
The Gambia		Vanuatu
Togo		
Uganda		
Zambia		

*	Peace Corps countries suspended	Bolivia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania
**	Peace Corps countries opened or reopened	Georgia, Guinea
***	Peace Corps countries closed	Kiribati

Note: Programs noted above do not provide data for a full calendar year, so incidence of safety events for this country should be interpreted cautiously.

Appendix D: Demographics of All Volunteers (2009)

Demographic Characteristic	N	%	Demographic Characteristic	N	%
Men	3047	40			
Women	4624	60			
Racial Minority Volunteers/Trainees	1228	18			
Seniors (50+)	507	7			
Oldest Volunteer	85				
Age: Average/Median/Most Common	28/25/24				
Age:			Educational level:		
20-29	6468	84	High School Diploma	21	<1
30-39	584	8	1-2 years college	41	1
40-49	112	2	Technical School Graduate	18	<1
50-59	192	3	AA Degree	54	1
60-69	281	4	3 years college	602	8
70-79	31	<1	Bachelor's Degree	5230	68
80-89	3	<1	Graduate Study	143	2
			Graduate Degree	743	10
			Not Specified	819	11
Ethnicity:			Skill Sector:		
Caucasian	5678	74	Education	2719	35
Not Specified	765	10	Health & HIV/AIDS	1708	22
Asian American	433	6	Business Development	1141	15
Hispanic	363	5	Environment	1052	14
African-American	214	3	Youth Development	407	5
Mixed Ethnicity	202	3	Agriculture	358	4
Native American	16	<1	Other	279	4
Marital status:			<i>Notes:</i>		
Single	6574	86	1. As reported on September 30, 2009.		
Married	510	7	2. N = Volunteers in the field. Reported by the Peace Corps' Office of Strategic Information, Research, and Planning.		
Divorced	315	4	3. Some percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding error.		
Engaged	175	2			
Married/serving alone	53	1			
Widowed	42	1			
Married/while serving	2	<1			

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2009)

Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rate (2009)

Global

All Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	4340	15	0.35	20	0.46	80	1.84	115	2.65

Africa Region

Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BENIN	68	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.95	2	2.95
BOTSWANA	80	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BURKINA FASO	71	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.82	2	2.82
CAMEROON	85	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAPE VERDE	30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ETHIOPIA	42	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.72	2	4.72
GHANA	81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUINEA *&**	42	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KENYA	35	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LESOTHO	58	1	1.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.73
LIBERIA	11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MADAGASCAR **	21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MALAWI	81	1	1.23	0	0.00	2	2.47	3	3.70
MALI	91	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MAURITANIA **	46	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.19	1	2.19
MOZAMBIQUE	87	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.15	1	1.15
NAMIBIA	72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NIGER	88	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
RWANDA	28	1	3.55	1	3.55	0	0.00	2	7.10
SENEGAL	92	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.09	1	1.09
SOUTH AFRICA	88	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.28	2	2.28
SWAZILAND	39	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	5.14	2	5.14
TANZANIA	82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
THE GAMBIA	55	1	1.83	0	0.00	2	3.66	3	5.50
TOGO	64	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.57	1	1.57
UGANDA	82	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.23	1	1.23
ZAMBIA	99	0	0.00	1	1.02	0	0.00	1	1.02
TOTAL AFRICA	1714	4	0.23	2	0.12	19	1.11	25	1.46

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2009: Georgia, Guinea
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2009: Bolivia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania
- For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2009)

Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rate (2009) (cont'd)

Global

All Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	4340	15	0.35	20	0.46	80	1.84	115	2.65

EMA Region

Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
ALBANIA	47	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.11	1	2.11
ARMENIA	46	1	2.16	0	0.00	4	8.64	5	10.80
AZERBAIJAN	69	1	1.45	0	0.00	7	10.15	8	11.60
BULGARIA	72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAMBODIA	32	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.13	1	3.13
CHINA	56	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.80	1	1.80
GEORGIA*	8	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
JORDAN	29	0	0.00	1	3.45	4	13.81	5	17.26
KAZAKHSTAN	64	0	0.00	2	3.13	0	0.00	2	3.13
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	57	1	1.76	1	1.76	6	10.54	8	14.05
MACEDONIA	50	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	9.96	5	9.96
MOLDOVA	67	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	7.44	5	7.44
MONGOLIA	57	0	0.00	2	3.50	0	0.00	2	3.50
MOROCCO	136	1	0.73	3	2.20	3	2.20	7	5.14
PHILIPPINES	72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ROMANIA	68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
THAILAND	56	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.55	2	3.55
TURKMENISTAN	46	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	10.97	5	10.97
UKRAINE	165	1	0.61	0	0.00	1	0.61	2	1.21
TOTAL EMA	1197	5	0.42	9	0.75	45	3.76	59	4.93

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2009: Georgia, Guinea
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2009: Bolivia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania
3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2009)

Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rate (2009) (cont'd)

Global

All Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	4340	15	0.35	20	0.46	80	1.84	115	2.65

IAP Region

Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BELIZE	38	0	0.00	1	2.62	0	0.00	1	2.62
BOLIVIA**	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
COSTA RICA	75	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	120	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.67	2	1.67
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	64	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.57	1	1.57
ECUADOR	107	0	0.00	1	0.94	1	0.94	2	1.87
EL SALVADOR	74	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.36	1	1.36
FIJI	36	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUATEMALA	129	1	0.78	1	0.78	4	3.10	6	4.65
GUYANA	48	0	0.00	1	2.06	0	0.00	1	2.06
HONDURAS	110	0	0.00	1	0.91	1	0.91	2	1.81
JAMAICA	48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MEXICO	24	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.17	1	4.17
MICRONESIA	30	1	3.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.28
NICARAGUA	116	2	1.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.73
PANAMA	92	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PARAGUAY	110	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.91	1	0.91
PERU	91	1	1.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.10
SAMOA	18	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	11.34	2	11.34
SURINAME	20	1	4.95	1	4.95	0	0.00	2	9.90
TONGA	30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
VANUATU	48	0	0.00	3	6.19	2	4.13	5	10.32
TOTAL IAP	1429	6	0.42	9	0.63	16	1.12	31	2.17

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2009: Georgia, Guinea
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2009: Bolivia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania
- For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2009)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	7249	2	0.03	19	0.26	12	0.17	69	0.95	102	1.41

Africa Region

Countries	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BENIN	103	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.97	1	0.97
BOTSWANA	113	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BURKINA FASO	116	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAMEROON	138	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAPE VERDE	58	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ETHIOPIA	68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.48	1	1.48
GHANA	154	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.65	1	0.65
GUINEA *&**	74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KENYA	67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LESOTHO	85	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LIBERIA	17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.00	1	6.00
MADAGASCAR **	32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MALAWI	136	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MALI	146	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MAURITANIA **	78	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.58	2	2.58
MOZAMBIQUE	128	0	0.00	1	0.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.78
NAMIBIA	111	1	0.90	1	0.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.81
NIGER	129	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
RWANDA	37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.72	1	2.72
SENEGAL	159	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.63	4	2.51	5	3.14
SOUTH AFRICA	131	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.76	0	0.00	1	0.76
SWAZILAND	57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.53	2	3.53
TANZANIA	143	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.70	0	0.00	1	0.70
THE GAMBIA	93	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOGO	102	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
UGANDA	141	0	0.00	1	0.71	0	0.00	1	0.71	2	1.42
ZAMBIA	155	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.65	1	0.65
TOTAL AFRICA	2767	1	0.04	3	0.11	3	0.11	15	0.54	22	0.80

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2009: Georgia, Guinea
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2009: Bolivia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania
- For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2009)

(cont'd)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	7249	2	0.03	19	0.26	12	0.17	69	0.95	102	1.41

EMA Region

Countries	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
ALBANIA	78	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ARMENIA	84	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.37	2	2.37
AZERBAIJAN	102	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.98	1	0.98
BULGARIA	141	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.13	3	2.13
CAMBODIA	55	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.82	1	1.82
CHINA	102	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GEORGIA*	15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
JORDAN	50	0	0.00	1	1.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.98
KAZAKHSTAN	126	0	0.00	1	0.79	0	0.00	5	3.97	6	4.76
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	110	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.91	4	3.64	5	4.54
MACEDONIA	78	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	5.13	4	5.13
MOLDOVA	120	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.67	2	1.67
MONGOLIA	116	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.73	4	3.46	6	5.19
MOROCCO	229	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.44	2	0.87	3	1.31
PHILIPPINES	122	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.82	1	0.82
ROMANIA	127	0	0.00	1	0.79	0	0.00	1	0.79	2	1.57
THAILAND	99	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.01	1	1.01
TURKMENISTAN	71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.81	2	2.81
UKRAINE	273	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.73	2	0.73
TOTAL EMA	2100	0	0.00	3	0.14	4	0.19	35	1.67	42	2.00

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2009: Georgia, Guinea
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2009: Bolivia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania
3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2009)

Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rate (2009) (cont'd)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	7249	2	0.03	19	0.26	12	0.17	69	0.95	102	1.41

IAP Region

Countries	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BELIZE	65	0	0.00	1	1.53	1	1.53	1	1.53	3	4.60
BOLIVIA **	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
COSTA RICA	114	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.88	0	0.00	1	0.88
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	182	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.55	1	0.55	2	1.10
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	96	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ECUADOR	162	0	0.00	1	0.62	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.62
EL SALVADOR	139	0	0.00	2	1.44	0	0.00	1	0.72	3	2.15
FIJI	62	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUATEMALA	198	0	0.00	2	1.01	1	0.51	2	1.01	5	2.53
GUYANA	68	1	1.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.96	3	4.44
HONDURAS	184	0	0.00	1	0.54	0	0.00	1	0.54	2	1.09
JAMAICA	86	0	0.00	1	1.16	0	0.00	1	1.16	2	2.32
MEXICO	51	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MICRONESIA	54	0	0.00	2	3.70	1	1.85	0	0.00	3	5.55
NICARAGUA	181	0	0.00	1	0.55	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.55
PANAMA	169	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.18	2	1.18
PARAGUAY	193	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.03	2	1.03
PERU	168	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.60	1	0.60
SAMOA	43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.67	2	4.67
SURINAME	42	0	0.00	2	4.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.79
TONGA	49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
VANUATU	76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3.95	3	3.95
TOTAL IAP	2382	1	0.04	13	0.55	5	0.21	19	0.80	38	1.60

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2009: Georgia, Guinea
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2009: Bolivia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania
- For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2009)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Threat	
		Event	Rate
	7249	49	0.68

Africa Region

Countries	VT Years	Threat	
		Event	Rate
BENIN	103	0	0.00
BOTSWANA	113	0	0.00
BURKINA FASO	116	0	0.00
CAMEROON	138	0	0.00
CAPE VERDE	58	1	1.73
ETHIOPIA	68	1	1.48
GHANA	154	1	0.65
GUINEA *&**	74	0	0.00
KENYA	67	0	0.00
LESOTHO	85	0	0.00
LIBERIA	17	0	0.00
MADAGASCAR **	32	0	0.00
MALAWI	136	0	0.00
MALI	146	0	0.00
MAURITANIA **	78	1	1.29
MOZAMBIQUE	128	1	0.78
NAMIBIA	111	0	0.00
NIGER	129	0	0.00
RWANDA	37	2	5.43
SENEGAL	159	1	0.63
SOUTH AFRICA	131	1	0.76
SWAZILAND	57	1	1.76
TANZANIA	143	1	0.70
THE GAMBIA	93	0	0.00
TOGO	102	2	1.96
UGANDA	141	0	0.00
ZAMBIA	155	2	1.29
TOTAL AFRICA	2767	15	0.54

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2009: Georgia, Guinea
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2009: Bolivia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania
3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2009)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Threat	
		Event	Rate
	7249	49	0.68

EMA Region

Countries	VT Years	Threat	
		Event	Rate
ALBANIA	78	0	0.00
ARMENIA	84	0	0.00
AZERBAIJAN	102	1	0.98
BULGARIA	141	2	1.42
CAMBODIA	55	0	0.00
CHINA	102	0	0.00
GEORGIA*	15	0	0.00
JORDAN	50	1	1.98
KAZAKHSTAN	126	0	0.00
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	110	0	0.00
MACEDONIA	78	0	0.00
MOLDOVA	120	2	1.67
MONGOLIA	116	1	0.87
MOROCCO	229	1	0.44
PHILIPPINES	122	1	0.82
ROMANIA	127	0	0.00
THAILAND	99	0	0.00
TURKMENISTAN	71	0	0.00
UKRAINE	273	0	0.00
TOTAL EMA	2100	9	0.43

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2009: Georgia, Guinea
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2009: Bolivia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania
- For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2009)

Threat Events and Incidence Rate (2009) (cont'd)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Threat	
		Event	Rate
	7249	49	0.68

IAP Region

Countries	VT Years	Threat	
		Event	Rate
BELIZE	65	1	1.53
BOLIVIA**	1	0	0.00
COSTA RICA	114	0	0.00
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	182	2	1.10
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	96	0	0.00
ECUADOR	162	0	0.00
EL SALVADOR	139	0	0.00
FIJI	62	0	0.00
GUATEMALA	198	1	0.51
GUYANA	68	0	0.00
HONDURAS	184	5	2.72
JAMAICA	86	0	0.00
MEXICO	51	0	0.00
MICRONESIA	54	0	0.00
NICARAGUA	181	0	0.00
PANAMA	169	0	0.00
PARAGUAY	193	1	0.52
PERU	168	0	0.00
SAMOA	43	3	7.00
SURINAME	42	2	4.79
TONGA	49	1	2.05
VANUATU	76	9	11.86
TOTAL IAP	2382	25	1.05

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2009: Georgia, Guinea
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2009: Bolivia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania
- For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2009)

All Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	7249	170	2.35	341	4.70	714	9.85	9	0.12	1234	17.02

Africa Region

Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BENIN	103	5	4.87	2	1.95	5	4.87	0	0.00	12	11.68
BOTSWANA	113	5	4.41	7	6.18	7	6.18	0	0.00	19	16.77
BURKINA FASO	116	4	3.45	10	8.62	6	5.17	0	0.00	20	17.24
CAMEROON	138	2	1.45	7	5.09	5	3.64	1	0.73	15	10.91
CAPE VERDE	58	2	3.45	2	3.45	1	1.73	0	0.00	5	8.63
ETHIOPIA	68	2	2.95	1	1.48	14	20.65	0	0.00	17	25.08
GHANA	154	1	0.65	5	3.24	7	4.53	0	0.00	13	8.42
GUINEA**&***	74	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.69	0	0.00	2	2.69
KENYA	67	2	3.00	5	7.51	17	25.52	0	0.00	24	36.03
LESOTHO	85	6	7.04	1	1.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	8.22
LIBERIA	17	0	0.00	2	11.99	3	17.99	1	6.00	6	35.97
MADAGASCAR**	32	1	3.17	2	6.34	1	3.17	0	0.00	4	12.68
MALAWI	136	3	2.21	8	5.90	15	11.05	1	0.74	27	19.90
MALI	146	3	2.06	5	3.43	18	12.35	1	0.69	27	18.52
MAURITANIA**	78	0	0.00	2	2.58	1	1.29	0	0.00	3	3.87
MOZAMBIQUE	128	5	3.92	24	18.82	13	10.19	0	0.00	42	32.93
NAMIBIA	111	7	6.33	10	9.04	11	9.94	0	0.00	28	25.31
NIGER	129	1	0.77	9	6.96	6	4.64	0	0.00	16	12.38
RWANDA	37	0	0.00	2	5.43	8	21.74	0	0.00	10	27.17
SENEGAL	159	4	2.51	7	4.40	26	16.33	0	0.00	37	23.24
SOUTH AFRICA	131	7	5.34	8	6.11	14	10.68	0	0.00	29	22.13
SWAZILAND	57	0	0.00	3	5.29	7	12.35	0	0.00	10	17.64
TANZANIA	143	3	2.10	11	7.71	3	2.10	0	0.00	17	11.91
THE GAMBIA	93	2	2.15	8	8.62	14	15.08	0	0.00	24	25.85
TOGO	102	0	0.00	8	7.83	6	5.88	0	0.00	14	13.71
UGANDA	141	3	2.13	16	11.38	20	14.23	0	0.00	39	27.74
ZAMBIA	155	1	0.65	17	10.98	20	12.92	0	0.00	38	24.54
TOTAL AFRICA	2767	69	2.49	182	6.58	250	9.03	4	0.14	505	18.25

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2009: Georgia, Guinea
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2009: Bolivia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania
3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2009)

Property Crime Events and Incidence Rate (2009) (cont'd)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	7249	170	2.35	341	4.70	714	9.85	9	0.12	1234	17.02

EMA Region

Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
ALBANIA	78	0	0.00	5	6.37	10	12.74	0	0.00	15	19.11
ARMENIA	84	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.93	0	0.00	5	5.93
AZERBAIJAN	102	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	6.87	0	0.00	7	6.87
BULGARIA	141	1	0.71	0	0.00	4	2.83	1	0.71	6	4.25
CAMBODIA	55	0	0.00	1	1.82	5	9.10	0	0.00	6	10.92
CHINA	102	2	1.96	1	0.98	11	10.80	0	0.00	14	13.74
GEORGIA*	15	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.51	0	0.00	1	6.51
JORDAN	50	0	0.00	2	3.97	4	7.94	0	0.00	6	11.90
KAZAKHSTAN	126	2	1.59	2	1.59	1	0.79	0	0.00	5	3.97
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	110	2	1.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.82
MACEDONIA	78	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	8.97	0	0.00	7	8.97
MOLDOVA	120	1	0.84	1	0.84	12	10.04	1	0.84	15	12.55
MONGOLIA	116	2	1.73	1	0.87	13	11.25	0	0.00	16	13.85
MOROCCO	229	4	1.74	1	0.44	12	5.23	0	0.00	17	7.41
PHILIPPINES	122	1	0.82	2	1.63	5	4.09	0	0.00	8	6.54
ROMANIA	127	1	0.79	0	0.00	4	3.15	0	0.00	5	3.93
THAILAND	99	0	0.00	2	2.02	1	1.01	0	0.00	3	3.02
TURKMENISTAN	71	1	1.40	2	2.81	3	4.21	0	0.00	6	8.42
UKRAINE	273	4	1.46	4	1.46	14	5.12	0	0.00	22	8.05
TOTAL EMA	2100	21	1.00	24	1.14	119	5.67	2	0.10	166	7.90

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2009: Georgia, Guinea
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2009: Bolivia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania
3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2009)

Property Crime Events and Incidence Rate (2009) (cont'd)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	7249	170	2.35	341	4.70	714	9.85	9	0.12	1234	17.02

IAP Region

Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BELIZE	65	1	1.53	2	3.07	5	7.67	0	0.00	8	12.28
BOLIVIA **	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
COSTA RICA	114	1	0.88	9	7.91	28	24.61	0	0.00	38	33.40
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	182	4	2.20	27	14.85	39	21.45	0	0.00	70	38.50
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	96	1	1.04	12	12.48	4	4.16	0	0.00	17	17.68
ECUADOR	162	9	5.57	5	3.09	28	17.33	0	0.00	42	26.00
EL SALVADOR	139	12	8.62	6	4.31	8	5.74	0	0.00	26	18.67
FIJI	62	1	1.61	5	8.06	5	8.06	0	0.00	11	17.73
GUATEMALA	198	4	2.02	6	3.03	43	21.73	0	0.00	53	26.78
GUYANA	68	2	2.96	7	10.35	6	8.87	0	0.00	15	22.18
HONDURAS	184	16	8.70	4	2.17	31	16.85	0	0.00	51	27.72
JAMAICA	86	2	2.32	1	1.16	9	10.45	0	0.00	12	13.93
MEXICO	51	1	1.98	0	0.00	2	3.96	1	1.98	4	7.92
MICRONESIA	54	0	0.00	1	1.85	3	5.55	0	0.00	4	7.41
NICARAGUA	181	9	4.96	16	8.82	36	19.85	0	0.00	61	33.64
PANAMA	169	3	1.78	5	2.96	18	10.66	0	0.00	26	15.40
PARAGUAY	193	6	3.10	11	5.69	33	17.06	1	0.52	51	26.37
PERU	168	7	4.17	2	1.19	22	13.12	0	0.00	31	18.48
SAMOA	43	0	0.00	5	11.66	9	20.99	1	2.33	15	34.99
SURINAME	42	1	2.40	5	11.98	5	11.98	0	0.00	11	26.35
TONGA	49	0	0.00	3	6.16	4	8.21	0	0.00	7	14.37
VANUATU	76	0	0.00	3	3.95	7	9.22	0	0.00	10	13.17
TOTAL IAP	2382	80	3.36	135	5.67	345	14.49	3	0.13	563	23.64

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2009: Georgia, Guinea
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2009: Bolivia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania
- For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix F: Demographics for Rape, Aggravated Assault, and Robbery Events (2009)

Characteristic	Type of Crime					
	Rape (N = 15)*		Aggravated Assault (N = 19)		Robbery (N = 170)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender:						
Male	1	7	10	53	61	36
Female	13	87	9	47	109	64
Missing Data	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age (years):						
<20s	0	0	0	0	0	0
20s	12	80	17	89	141	83
30s	1	7	0	0	7	4
40s	0	0	0	0	5	3
50s	0	0	0	0	7	4
60s	0	0	1	5	2	1
70s	0	0	0	0	0	0
80s	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing Data	2	13	1	5	8	5
Ethnicity:						
African American	2	13	1	5	5	3
American Indian	0	0	0	0	3	2
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	5	9	5
Hispanic American	1	7	0	0	11	6
White	9	60	15	79	125	74
More Than One of the Above	1	7	1	5	5	3
Other Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prefer Not to Respond	0	0	0	0	3	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing Data	2	13	1	5	9	5
Relationship of Assailant:						
Friend/Acquaintance	6	40	3	16	0	0
Stranger	4	27	11	58	160	94
Co-Worker/Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Volunteer	1	7	0	0	0	0
Other	1	7	2	11	2	1
Peace Corps Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host Country Family Member	2	13	2	11	0	0
Local Law Enforcement	1	7	1	5	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	8	5
Missing Data	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix F: Demographics for Rape, Aggravated Assault, and Robbery Events (2009)

Characteristic	Type of Crime					
	Rape (N = 15)*		Aggravated Assault (N = 19)		Robbery (N = 170)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Motive:						
Personal Disagreement	0	0	4	21	1	1
Steal Property	0	0	2	11	167	98
Sexual Activity	14	93	1	5	0	0
Other	0	0	1	5	0	0
Hate Crime	0	0	2	11	1	1
Violence	0	0	5	26	1	1
Unknown	1	7	4	21	0	0
Missing Data	0	0	0	0	0	0
Location of incident:						
Public Area	4	27	9	47	124	73
Volunteer Residence	5	33	3	16	9	5
Non-Volunteer Residence	5	33	2	11	2	1
Transport	0	0	3	16	30	18
Commercial Establishment	1	7	2	11	5	3
Workplace	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing Data	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Use:						
Yes	2	13	16	84	93	55
No	13	87	3	16	77	45
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing Data	0	0	0	0	0	0
Type of Weapon						
No Weapon	13	87	3	16	77	45
Knife/Sharp Object	2	13	2	11	47	28
Gun	0	0	10	53	33	19
Blunt Object	0	0	2	11	7	4
Other	0	0	2	11	4	2
Drug	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	2	1
Missing Data	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix F: Demographics for Rape, Aggravated Assault, and Robbery Events (2009)

Characteristic	Type of Crime					
	Rape (N = 15)*		Aggravated Assault (N = 19)		Robbery (N = 170)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Volunteer Accompanied:						
Yes	3	20	8	42	57	34
No	12	80	11	58	113	66
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing Data	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of Assailants:						
1	13	87	16	84	63	37
2	2	13	1	5	67	39
3+	0	0	2	11	40	24
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing Data	0	0	0	0	0	0
Time of Occurrence:						
Morning (6 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.)	0	0	5	26	27	16
Afternoon (Noon to 5:59 p.m.)	1	7	3	16	50	29
Evening (6 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.)	4	27	7	37	62	36
Night/Early Morning (Midnight to 5:59 a.m.)	10	67	4	21	31	18
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing Data	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day of Week:						
Weekend (Fri. - Sun.)	8	53	12	63	90	53
Weekday (Mon. - Thurs.)	7	47	7	37	80	47
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing Data	0	0	0	0	0	0
Months in Service:						
0 to 6 months	6	40	3	16	43	25
7 to 12 months	4	27	3	16	41	24
12 to 18 months	3	20	4	21	38	22
19 to 24 months	0	0	8	42	32	19
25 to 30 months	1	7	0	0	13	8
31 to 36 months	0	0	1	5	2	1
Missing Data	1	7	0	0	1	1

Appendix F: Demographics for Rape, Aggravated Assault, and Robbery Events (2009)

Characteristic	Type of Crime					
	Rape (N = 15)*		Aggravated Assault (N = 19)		Robbery (N = 170)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol Use by Volunteer:						
Yes	10	67	3	16	13	8
No	4	27	13	68	138	81
Unknown	1	7	3	16	19	11
Missing Data	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intention to Prosecute:						
Yes	5	33	5	26	46	27
No	9	60	10	53	79	46
Undecided	1	7	2	11	14	8
Unknown	0	0	2	11	31	18
Missing Data	0	0	0	0	0	0
Occurred at Volunteer Site						
Yes	6	0	8	42	50	29
No	9	0	11	58	119	70
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1
Missing Data	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Notes**

1. N = Number of incidents reported.
2. Some percentages do not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Appendix G: Country of Incident compared with Country of Service (2009)

Volunteers serving in . . .	Also reported . . .
Albania	Theft in Croatia* Burglary - No Assault in Italy*
Benin	Theft in Burkina Faso
Botswana	Theft in Mozambique
Cambodia	Theft in Malaysia*
Guyana	Theft in Panama
Honduras	Robbery in Dominican Republic Theft in Guatemala Robbery in Peru
Lesotho	Rape in Zambia
Macedonia	Theft in Bulgaria Theft in Hungary* Theft in Spain*
Mali	Robbery in Togo
Moldova	Theft in Greece* Theft in Italy* Theft in Romania Theft in Ukraine
Paraguay	2 Thefts in Argentina* Robbery in Argentina* Robbery in Uruguay*
Suriname	Theft in France* Theft in Mexico
Swaziland	Burglary - No Assault in South Africa
The Gambia	Theft in Mali
Togo	Burglary - No Assault in Benin
Zambia	Theft in Malawi

*Not a current Peace Corps post.

Note: In 2009, 28 incidents occurred in a country other than the Volunteer's country of service. Of the 28 incidents, 12 occurred in a country that is not a current Peace Corps post.