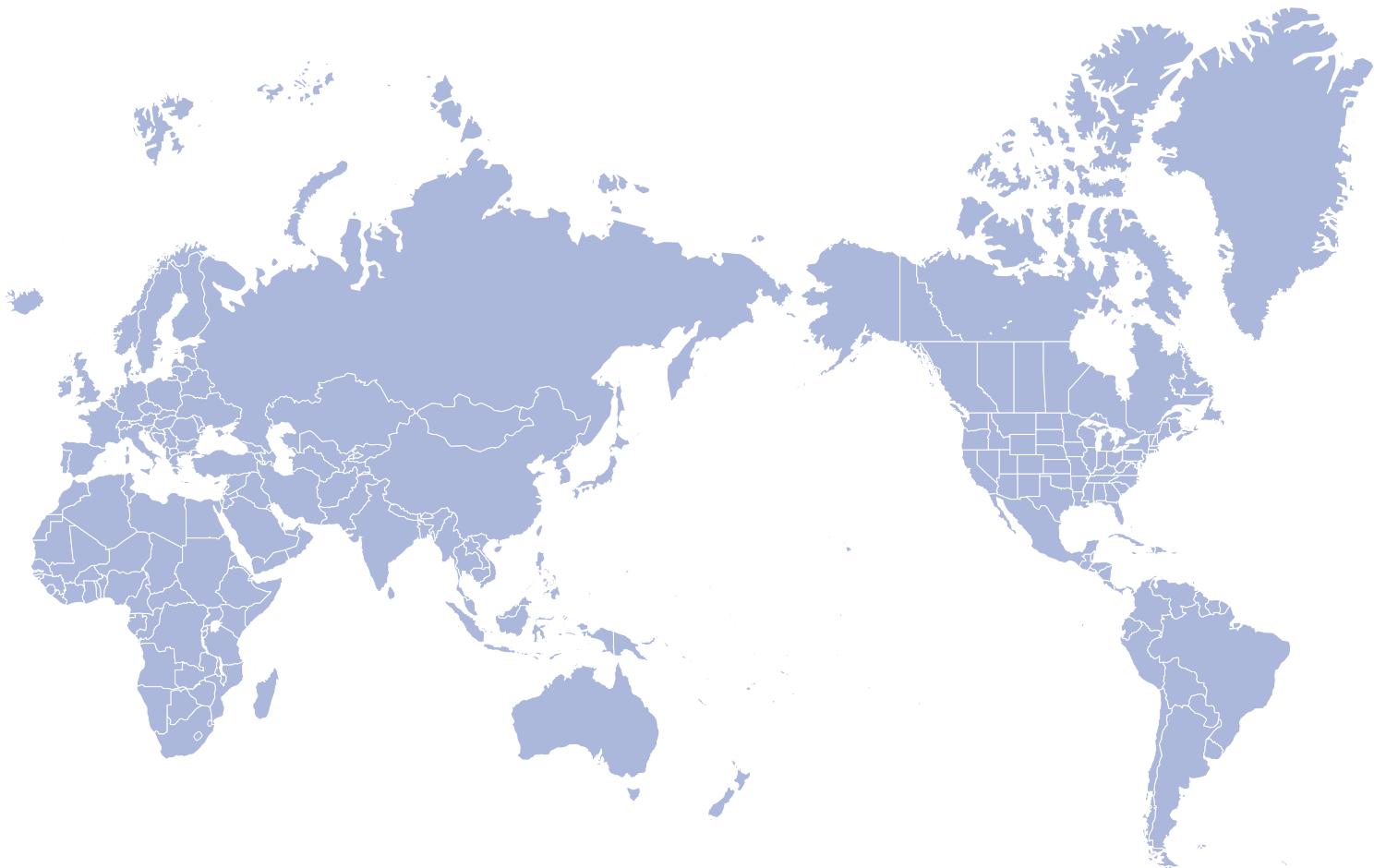




# The Safety of the Volunteer 2006



Peace Corps · Office of Safety and Security

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# The Safety of the Volunteer 2006

## Annual Report of Volunteer Safety

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Volume 9

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## Introduction

### *Purpose*

The mission of the Office of Safety and Security is to foster improved communication, coordination, oversight, and accountability for all of the Peace Corps' safety and security efforts. One of the responsibilities of the Office of Safety and Security is to track all crime events against Volunteers. The *Safety of the Volunteer 2006* provides summary statistics for calendar year 2006. It also provides information on trends over the previous 10 years within the three Peace Corps regions: the Africa region; the Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia (EMA) region; and the Inter-America and the Pacific (IAP) region.

The two-fold 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.

### *Volunteer Profile in 2006*

Before examining the crime incidents in 2006, it is helpful to consider the demographic profile of the average Peace Corps Volunteer/trainee. Volunteers are considered trainees during the period of their staging event (preliminary training completed in the U.S). A profile of the typical Volunteer/trainee is as follows<sup>1</sup>:

Gender ..... Female (59 percent)  
Age ..... In their 20s (85 percent)  
Ethnicity..... Caucasian (83 percent)  
Marital Status..... Single (93 percent)  
Education ..... Undergraduate degree (84 percent)

The Volunteer population is constantly changing. Throughout the year, trainees arrive and seasoned Volunteers complete their full 27 months of service. 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 they provide a more accurate count of the actual length of time Volunteers are at risk for experiencing an incident. While there were 7,749 Volunteers and trainees serving as of September 30, 2006,

there were only 6,947 VT years in calendar year 2006. The following section, Crime Incident Data, discusses VT years in detail.

### *Overseas Post Changes*

In calendar year 2006, the Peace Corps served in 70 posts (see Appendix B). The Peace Corps opened a new program in Cambodia in 2006. Three Volunteer programs were suspended in 2006: Bangladesh in March, Chad in April, and East Timor in May. The Sri Lanka program, consisting only of Crisis Corps Volunteers, closed in August. Programs that close or open within a calendar year only provide data for those months in which they are fully operational.

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## Crime Incident Data

### *Data Source*

The data used to prepare this report comes from the Crime Incident Reporting Form (CIRF). In 2006, the CIRF replaced the Assault Notification and Surveillance System (ANSS), in use since 1990, and the property crimes sections of the Epidemiologic Surveillance System (ESS), in use since 1993. Both systems were utilized and managed by the Office of Medical Services (OMS) to capture reports of Volunteer safety incidents. They were both manual reporting systems that required posts to complete incident reports and fax them to OMS for database entry.

The CIRF was developed to transition the crime reporting system from this paper-based system to a more efficient software solution. The CIRF was implemented at the beginning of 2006 as a temporary electronic solution that would begin to streamline and automate the agency's crime incident reporting process until a more state-of-the-art application was completed. The new reporting system, a Smart Client application built upon web services, is due to be released in early 2008.

When a crime is reported to post by a Volunteer, the information is collected by the Peace Corps country director (CD) or other staff designated by the CD and is electronically submitted to headquarters via the CIRF application. With the advent of the CIRF, the more severe incidents are also categorized as "violent crimes" and the less severe ones as "non-violent crimes." Incidents labeled as "violent crimes" require notification to the Office of Inspector General (OIG) investigative unit

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<sup>1</sup> Volunteer demographics are the official agency statistics provided by the Office of Strategic Information, Research, and Planning as of September 30, 2006.

within the first 24 hours. The CIRF collects information on the following incidents:

- Four types of sexual assault (rape, attempted rape, major sexual assault, and other sexual assault);
- Six types of physical assault (kidnapping, aggravated assault, major physical assault, death threat, intimidation, and other physical assault);
- Five types of property crime (robbery, burglary with Volunteer present, burglary without Volunteer present, theft, and vandalism);
- Five types of death (homicide, suicide, accidental, illness, and indeterminate cause); and
- The category of unknown, which captures events that do not meet the definitions of the reported incident categories.

With the implementation of the CIRF, categories and definitions were also reviewed and modified from prior years in order to be more consistent with crime terminology used by other federal agencies. Specifically, CIRF definitions were brought closer in line with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Significant incident classification changes include:

- The addition of three categories: kidnapping, intimidation, and unknown.
- The separation of the existing burglary category into two categories: burglary with Peace Corps Volunteer (PCV) present; and burglary without a Volunteer present. The OIG, which also coordinates investigations of crimes against Volunteers, views burglaries with the Volunteer present as having greater potential for harm to the Volunteer and therefore the crime is categorized as "violent." This requires posts to report it immediately for OIG follow-up and investigatory purposes.
- The change in the definition of robbery to be more consistent with UCR/NIBRS. The previous definition was an event devoid of violence; the new definition involves the taking or attempt to take something of value from the Volunteer under confrontational circumstances.

Appendix A lists the incident categories, their severity level, and their definitions.

Although the interim CIRF system was designed to provide more efficient incident reporting, it did contain flaws in the data received at HQ. During its evaluation of the agency's Volunteer safety and security program, the

OIG found that a percentage of the reports contained discrepancies between what posts reported in various close-ended data fields and what they reported in the open-ended narratives that described the incident. The Office of Safety and Security's Crime Statistics and Analysis Unit (CSAU) endeavored to address these inconsistencies by reviewing all CIRF reports received during 2006. Where a discrepancy in the data or the incident classification was found, the report was amended. As a procedural change, the Office of Safety and Security instituted a quality-assurance process that includes a more rigorous review of reports at the time of submission. After the additional cleaning of the 2006 CIRF data was completed, an internal review was conducted on a random sample of 10 percent of the cases to ensure reasonable confidence in the data.

### ***Data Analysis***

The *Safety of the Volunteer 2006* reports on two periods of data collection and analysis: the 2006 calendar year and the 10-year period from 1997–2006. Analyzing the year-long snapshot as well as the 10-year period provides a good understanding of areas of fluctuation and long-standing crime trends. Data for the report were current as of October 31, 2007. Longitudinal data are represented in scatter plots that provide crime incidence rates for each year. Within each scatter plot, a linear trend line approximates the best-fit line through the data points. In addition, to characterize the slope of the trend line, each 10-year incidence rate graph includes the average percent change each year. This percentage is calculated by taking the equation of the trend line ( $y = mx + b$ ) and solving for the percent change between  $y_{\text{initial}}$  and  $y_{\text{final}}$ . The difference is divided by the number of data points to estimate an average change in the slope for each year.

This report displays the data in three categories: sexual assaults, physical assaults/threats, and property crimes. Incidence rates, global and regional trend analyses, and crime profiles are provided for each of the three categories. Each figure included in the crime profile analysis sections includes the number of incidents contributing to that particular analysis and is denoted as  $n = \#\#$  within the figure. Depending on the completeness of the incident reports, the  $n$  may not always equal the total number of reported incidents. The following analyses are new in this year's report:

- Volunteer's time in service when the incident occurred
- Race/ethnicity of the Volunteer victim
- Physical injury resulting from the incident

- Risk factors associated with property crimes

### ***Incidence Rates***

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

Furthermore, incidence rates calculated using VT years 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; in other words, the length of time actually 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 events per 100 Volunteer/trainee (VT) years.

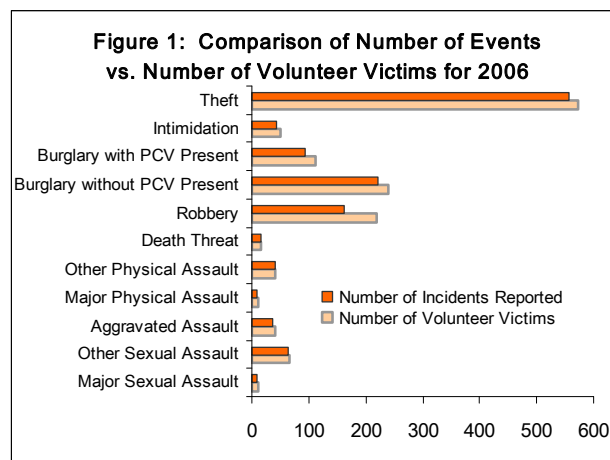
<p><b>Incidence Rate =</b>  <b>(Number of incidents of a crime/VT years) x 100</b></p>
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This method of calculation is consistent with the Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Statistics accepted method.

### ***Number of Events vs. Number of Victims***

An event that involves more than one Volunteer is counted as one incident and is classified according to the most severely affected Volunteer (see Appendix A for hierarchy of incident severity). Upcoming changes to the agency’s current data collection efforts will allow for counts of multiples crimes during a single event. These changes will be made in calendar year 2008 with the introduction of a new reporting system. Nevertheless, there are events in which more than one Volunteer is involved. In 2006, the largest difference between the number of events reported and the number of victims

involved in those events was noted in the robbery incidents. To illustrate, the number of Volunteers involved in robberies (220) was higher than the number of reported robberies (163). This shows that with robberies in particular, there are often multiple Volunteers involved in one incident. The breakdown of the number of reported incidents versus the number of Volunteer victims in each incident category is presented in Figure 1. Appendix G displays enlarged copies of all figures presented in the report. Figure 1 in Appendix G also contains values.



### ***Data Limitations***

There are four limitations on interpreting the data in this report that the reader should bear in mind.

First, 2006 marks the first year the Peace Corps began collecting crimes against Volunteers using the Crime Incident Reporting Form (CIRF). The switch to the CIRF affected the incident reporting process in a number of ways. These include: changes to two of the existing incident category definitions; a change in which staff report incidents at post; and changes to the reporting method, i.e., changing from a paper-based system to an electronic system. As mentioned earlier, this was also the first year that crimes were differentiated by “violent” and “non-violent,” in order to expedite the reporting of more serious incidents to specific personnel at headquarters. Although CSAU staff established checks to ensure the validity of the data and integrity of reporting, these significant changes in reporting procedures may have had unintended effects on the frequency of incident reporting. Data from 2006 were excluded from the trend analyses for incident categories in which the definitions changed substantially.

The second limitation relates to incidence rates. Data analysis for countries with fewer VT years is less precise than for countries with greater VT years. Caution is advised when interpreting incidence rates from countries with small VT years. In addition, rates based on a small number of incidents (fewer than 30), are less precise and should be interpreted with caution. Appendix E provides the number of reported incidents and the number of VT years contributed for each country in 2006.

A third limitation relates to the selective reporting of security events by Volunteers. In reviewing the frequency of events, the reader should keep in mind that these are the counts of *reported* events. The *2006 Peace Corps Volunteer Survey Global Report*, which contains the results of an anonymous survey administered to all serving Volunteers, shows that underreporting of security events does occur. For example, the *2006 Global Report* findings reveal that of the Volunteers who stated they were raped, 47 percent did not report the rape to the Peace Corps. The Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey for 2004 indicates similar underreporting rates in their research of crime victimization in the United States. Related to the self-reporting nature of the incident reporting process is the potential for misclassification of incidents. Although precise definitions are provided for classifying reportable events (see Appendix A), Volunteers may still report events without divulging all of the details of an incident. This may cause the incident to be classified inappropriately.

A fourth 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 can happen outside the country of service. An example is when a Volunteer is vacationing in another country. An analysis was done on the number of incidents that occur in a country other than the Volunteer victim's country of service to determine the frequency of these types of incidents. The results show that in 2006 there were 34 such incidents, or three percent of the total incidents. Given this small percentage, and the need to remain consistent with analyses conducted in previous *Safety of the Volunteer* reports, this report analyzes incidents by country of service, not country of incident. For the list of countries in which the Volunteer country of service is not the same as the country of incident see Appendix F.

Continued training has focused on strengthening the capacity of post staff to reinforce the importance of incident reporting and to address underreporting. Sub-regional staff (Peace Corps safety and security officers, or PCSSOs) work with post staff to explore the reasons that Volunteers are not reporting and to develop cogent responses to Volunteer concerns. Among other things, potential punitive responses by the Peace Corps, perceived breaches of confidentiality, and the mindset that the Volunteer can handle the incident on his or her own, may have a suppressive effect on Volunteers reporting incidents. 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.

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## Feedback

Peace Corps safety and security coordinators, medical officers, country directors, and regional staff are expected to review the incidence of security events in their respective countries and discuss ways to mitigate risks to Volunteers. The Office of Safety and Security is available for consultation on trends of concern or for discussions about possible safety interventions. The staff welcomes feedback on the content of this report and any suggested modifications that would enhance the report's usefulness in the future. In particular, the safety and security team is interested in feedback that would help in-country staff better educate and train Volunteers.

Please send your feedback to Girlyn Cachaper with the Crime Statistics and Analysis Unit, Office of Safety and Security at the Peace Corps ([garganza@peacecorps.gov](mailto:garganza@peacecorps.gov)).

## Comparison of 2005 and 2006 Events

This section compares incidence rates of reported crimes in 2005 and 2006. Data provided in this section provide at-a-glance information on the safety and security events reported by Volunteers. The Peace Corps is committed to ensuring all Volunteers are safe and secure around the world as well as ensuring an effective incident reporting process. In 2006, the Peace Corps streamlined and automated the reporting process. This change enabled more comprehensive, transparent, and increased crime reporting from Peace Corps posts. *The agency urges the reader to consider with caution all data related to the physical assaults, robberies, and burglaries as improvements to the reporting process may have affected rates between 2005 and 2006.*

In addition to 2005 to 2006 comparisons, brief profiles of the most severe incident types within the sexual assaults (rape), physical assault/threats (aggravated assault), and property crimes (robbery) are provided. For a comprehensive understanding of the safety and security events that affect the Peace Corps Volunteers/trainees and related trends, a review of the entire report is encouraged.

### **Sexual Assaults**

In general, the incidence rates of reported sexual assaults decreased from 2005 to 2006.

- Rapes increased 15% (0.39 to 0.45 events per 100 female VT years; 16 to 18 reported events)
- Attempted rapes decreased 41% (0.17 to 0.10 events per 100 female VT years; 7 to 4 reported events)
- Major sexual assaults decreased 31% (0.36 to 0.25 events per 100 female VT years; 15 to 10 reported events)
- Other sexual assaults decreased 12% (1.86 to 1.63 events per 100 female VT years; 77 to 66 reported events)

According to the data provided on this year's 18 rape events, Volunteer victims were most frequently female, in their 20s, and Caucasian/White. The incident usually occurred at the Volunteer's residence within the first six months of their Peace Corps service. Most often the assailant was a male friend or acquaintance, estimated to be in his 20s. Usually the Volunteer and assailant were alone when the rape occurred, and a weapon was not used.

### **Physical Assaults**

In general, the incidence rates of reported physical assault/threat incidents decreased in 2006 compared to 2005.

- Aggravated assaults decreased 57% (1.22 to 0.52 events per 100 VT years; 87 to 36 reported events)
- Major physical assaults decreased 63% (0.35 to 0.13 events per 100 VT years; 25 to 9 reported events)
- Other physical assaults decreased 49% (1.15 to 0.58 events per 100 VT years; 82 to 40 reported events)

**Note:** *A change in the robbery definition may be a major contributing factor to the greatly reduced number of reported physical assaults. Incidents that may have been reported as physical assaults prior to 2006 are now reported as robberies.*

According to the data provided on this year's 36 aggravated assaults, Volunteer victims were most frequently male, in their 20s, and Caucasian/White. The incident usually occurred in a public area (e.g., a main street) in an urban community and within the first six months of the victim's Peace Corps service. Most often the assailant was a male stranger estimated to be in his 20s. Usually the Volunteer was accompanied by others when the aggravated assault occurred, and the assailant used a weapon (e.g., a blunt object).

### **Property Crimes**

In general, the incidence rates of reported property crimes increased from 2005 to 2006.

- Robberies increased 37% (1.72 to 2.35 events per 100 VT years; 123 to 163 reported events)
- Burglaries increased 45% (3.11 to 4.52 events per 100 VT years; 222 to 314 reported event)
- Thefts increased 11% (7.24 to 8.02 events per 100 VT years; 519 to 557 reported events)

**Note:** *As noted above, changes to the robbery definition in 2006 had a significant effect on the number of reported robberies. The definition for burglary was also changed to designate whether or not a Volunteer was present during the burglary. In addition, the reporting process for all property crimes changed from a monthly tally to individual reports capturing details of each incident and more immediate notification of headquarters.*

According to the data provided on this year's 163 robbery events, Volunteer victims were most often male, in their 30s, and Caucasian/White. The incident usually occurred

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in a public area (e.g., on a street) in an urban community within seven to 12 months of the beginning of Peace Corps service. Most often the assailant was a male stranger estimated to be in his 20s. The Volunteer was usually not accompanied by others when the robbery occurred, and use of a weapon was reported in over half (52 percent) of the cases. In most reported cases of weapon use, the offender held a knife or sharp object.



## Sexual Assaults

### CIRF Definitions

**Rape:** Penetration of the vagina or anus either orally and/or with the penis, without the consent and/or against the will of the victim. Rape also includes what was formerly referred to as forced oral sex, defined as non-consensual contact between the victim’s mouth and the assailant’s genitals or anus. Rape includes when a victim is unable to consent because of ingestion of drugs and/or alcohol. For the purposes of reporting, sexual intercourse is defined as penetration of the vagina or anus with the penis.

**Attempted rape:** Attempted but unsuccessful penetration of the vagina or anus either orally and/or with the penis, without the consent and/or against the will of the victim, as determined by the victim. Attempted rape also includes attempted forced oral sex, defined as non-consensual contact between the victim’s mouth and the assailant’s genitals or anus. This also includes when a victim is unable to consent because of ingestion of drugs and/or alcohol.

**Major sexual assault:** Skin-to-skin contact with the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus AND any of the following:

- 1) the use/display of a weapon by the assailant OR
- 2) physical injury to the victim OR
- 3) when the victim had to use force to disengage the assailant.

**Other sexual assault:** Other sexual assault (formerly minor sexual assault) is defined as contact of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus that is not classified as rape, attempted rape, or major sexual assault. Other sexual assault includes unwanted kissing, fondling, and groping.

The following section provides global and regional analyses of sexual assault events. Incidence of sexual assault is expressed per 100 *female* VT years because women are at much greater risk for sexual assaults than men. In 2006, 98 percent of the sexual assaults 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 events perpetrated annually against Peace Corps Volunteers.

## I. Rape

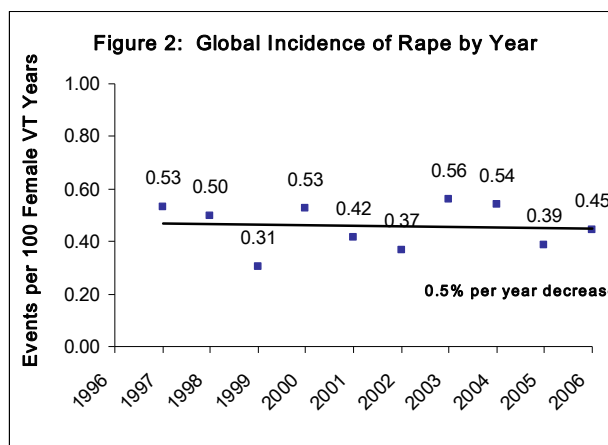
Table 1 provides the volume, trends, and rates of rapes.

1997 Incidence Rate	0.53
2005 Incidence Rate	0.39
2006 Incidence Rate	0.45
10-year average Incidence Rate	0.46
Yearly Rate Comparison (2006 to 2005)	15% increase
2006 compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate	2% decrease
Number of Events in 2005	16
Number of Events in 2006	18
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2006	IAP (0.51)
Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1997 to 2006)	IAP (0.67)

*Note: Incidence rates are per 100 female VT years. Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of events that are reported annually.*

### Rape—Global Analysis

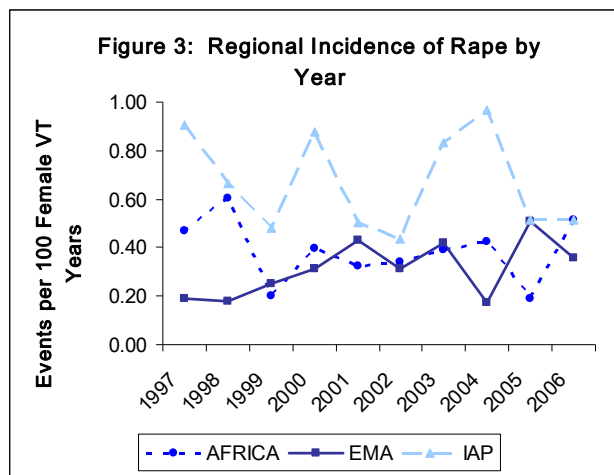
There were 18 rapes reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2006, an incidence of 0.45 events per 100 female VT years. The incidence of rape during 2006 (0.45 events per 100 female VT years) increased 15 percent relative to 2005 (0.39 events per 100 female VT years) (Figure 2). The rate in 2006 was two percent below the 10-year average incidence rate. Trend analysis indicates that between 1997 and 2006 the rape incidence rates have remained unchanged, decreasing an average of less than one percent per year.



*Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years. The x-axis begins with 1996 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line; however, data points encompass 1997 through 2006.*

### Rape—Regional Analysis

Figure 3 shows the regional incidence rates of rape by year. Regional analysis shows that the number of rapes increased from three in 2005 to seven in 2006 in the Africa region, and decreased from six to four in the EMA region. In the IAP region the number of reported rapes remained constant. There were seven reported rapes in 2005 and 2006. During 2006, the IAP region had the highest regional incidence of rape (0.51 events per 100 female VT years). The highest 10-year (1997-2006) regional average incidence of rape occurred in the IAP region (0.67 events per 100 female VT years). Changes in the incidence rate should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of rapes reported annually.



Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years.

## II. Attempted Rape

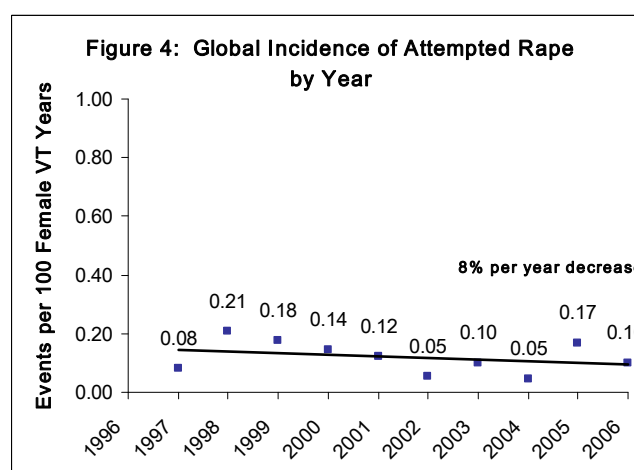
Table 2 provides the volume, trends, and rates of attempted rapes.

1997 Incidence Rate	0.08
2005 Incidence Rate	0.17
2006 Incidence Rate	0.10
10-year Avg. Incidence Rate	0.12
Yearly Rate Comparison (2006 to 2005)	41% decrease
2006 compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate	17% decrease
Number of Events in 2005	7
Number of Events in 2006	4
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2006	EMA (0.18)
Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1997 to 2006)	IAP (0.17)

Note: Incidence rates are per 100 female VT years. Rate fluctuations across years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events reported annually.

### Attempted Rape—Global Analysis

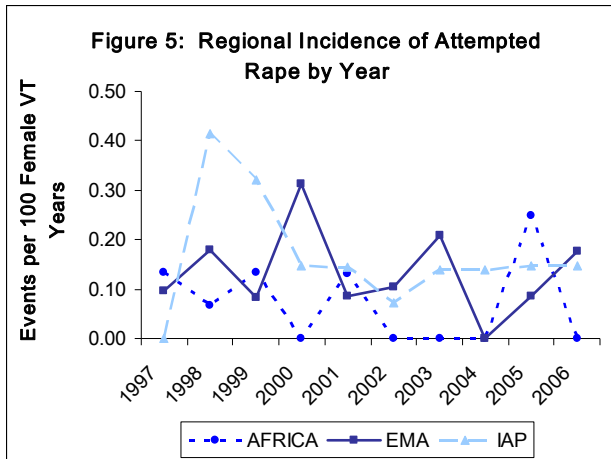
There were four attempted rapes in 2006, an incidence of 0.10 events per 100 female VT years. There were seven attempted rapes in 2005 (0.17 events per 100 female VT years) (Figure 4). The 10-year (1997-2006) average incidence rate for attempted rape is 0.12 events per 100 female VT years. The rate in 2006 was 17 percent below the 10-year average incidence rate. Trend analysis indicates that between 1997 and 2006 the attempted rape incidence rates have decreased by an average of eight percent per year over the 10-year period.



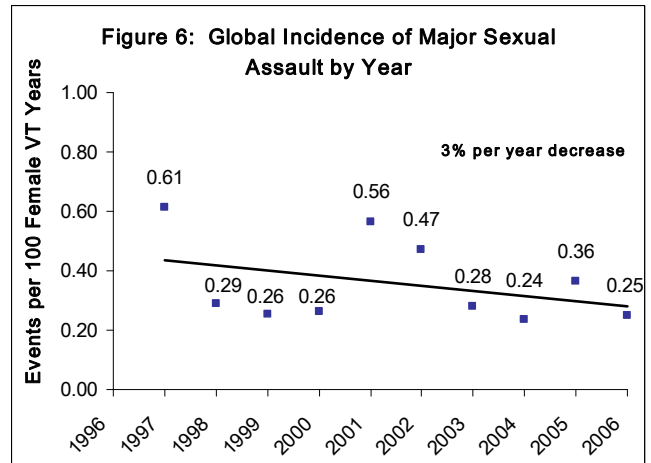
Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years. The x-axis begins with 1996 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line; however, data points encompass 1997 through 2006.

### Attempted Rape—Regional Analysis

Figure 5 shows the regional incidence rates of attempted rape by year. Regional analysis shows that the incidence of attempted rapes during 2006 relative to 2005 decreased from four to zero incidents in the Africa region and increased from one to two incidents in the EMA region. In IAP, the number of attempted rape incidents remained the same between 2005 and 2006. During 2006, the highest regional incidence of attempted rape was in the EMA region (0.18 events per 100 female VT years). The highest 10-year (1997-2006) regional average incidence rate occurred in the IAP region (0.17 events per 100 female VT years). Changes in the incidence rates should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of reported attempted rapes occurring each year.



Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years.



Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years. The x-axis begins with 1996 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line; however, data points encompass 1997 through 2006.

### III. Major Sexual Assault

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

1997 Incidence Rate	0.61
2005 Incidence Rate	0.36
2006 Incidence Rate	0.25
10-year average Incidence Rate	0.36
Yearly Rate Comparison (2006 to 2005)	31% decrease
2006 compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate	31% decrease
Number of Events in 2005	15
Number of Events in 2006	10
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2006	EMA (0.62)
Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1997 to 2006)	EMA (0.41)

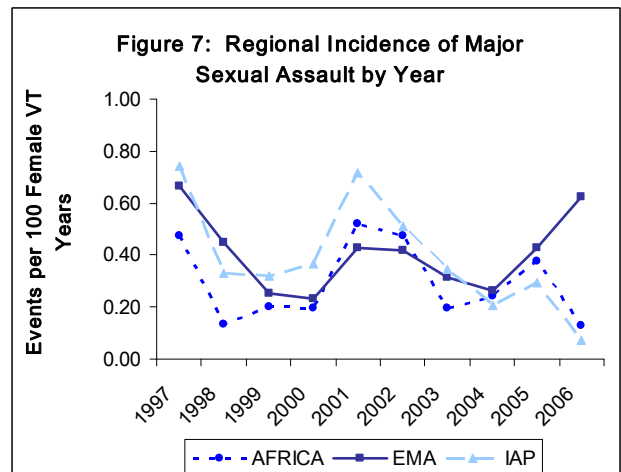
Note: Incidence rates are per 100 female VT years. Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events that occur on a yearly basis.

#### Major Sexual Assault—Global Analysis

There were 10 major sexual assaults in 2006, an incidence of 0.25 events per 100 female VT years. The incidence of major sexual assault (0.25 events per 100 female VT years) decreased 31 percent between 2005 and 2006 (0.36 events per 100 female VT years in 2005, versus 0.25 events in 2006) (Figure 6). The rate in 2006 was 31 percent below the 10-year average incidence rate. Trend analysis indicates that major sexual assault incidence rates have been decreasing an average of 3 percent per year over the 10-year period.

#### Major Sexual Assault—Regional Analysis

Figure 7 shows the regional incidence rates of major sexual assault by year. Regional analysis shows that the incidence of major sexual assaults from 2005 to 2006 decreased in the Africa region (from six to two incidents) and IAP region (from four to one incident) and increased in the EMA region (from five to seven incidents). During 2006, the highest regional incidence of major sexual assault was in the EMA region (0.62 events per 100 female VT years). The highest 10-year (1997-2006) regional average incidence rate occurred in the EMA region (0.41 events per 100 female VT years). Changes in the incidence rate should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of reported major sexual assaults on a yearly basis.



Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years.

## IV. Other Sexual Assault

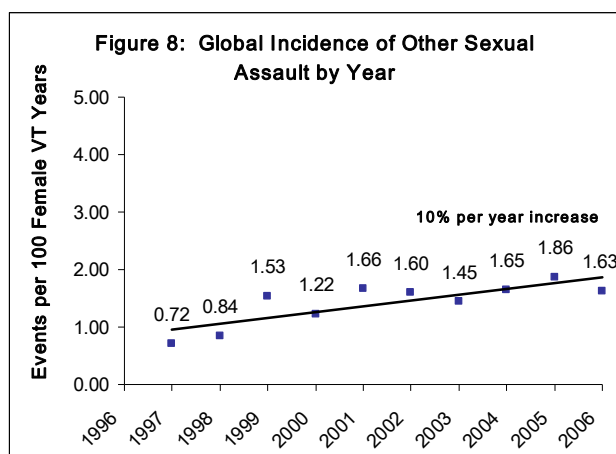
Table 4 provides the volume, trends, and rates of other sexual assaults.

1997 Incidence Rate	0.72
2005 Incidence Rate	1.86
2006 Incidence Rate	1.63
10-year average Incidence Rate	1.42
Yearly Rate Comparison (2006 to 2005)	12% decrease
2006 compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate	15% increase
Number of Events in 2005	77
Number of Events in 2006	66
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2006	EMA (3.02)
Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1997 to 2006)	EMA (2.69)

Note: Incidence rates are per 100 female VT years. Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events that occur on a yearly basis.

### Other Sexual Assault—Global Analysis

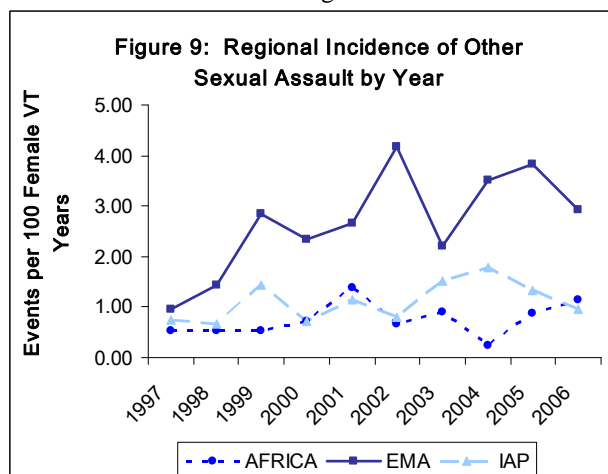
There were 66 other sexual assault events in 2006, an incidence rate of 1.63 per 100 female VT years. The incidence of other sexual assaults during 2006 (1.63 per 100 female VT years) decreased 12 percent from 2005 (1.86 events per 100 female VT years) (Figure 8). The rate in 2006 was 15 percent above the 10-year average incidence rate. Trend analysis indicates that other sexual assault incidence rates have been increasing an average of 10 percent each year over the 10-year period.



Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years. The x-axis begins with 1996 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line; however, data points encompass 1997 through 2006.

### Other Sexual Assault—Regional Analysis

Figure 9 shows the regional incidence rate of other sexual assault by year. Examining regional trends, the incidence of other sexual assaults during 2006 increased 32 percent from 2005 in the Africa region, and decreased by one quarter in the EMA and IAP regions (23 percent and 27 percent, respectively). During 2006, the highest regional incidence of other sexual assault was in the EMA region (3.02 events per 100 female VT years). The highest 10-year (1997-2006) average incidence rate also occurred in the EMA region (2.69 events per 100 female VT years). The 10-year average incidence rate of other sexual assaults in EMA was more than double the average rates for either the Africa or IAP regions.



Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years.

## Profile of Sexual Assaults in 2006

### Summary

The purpose of the sexual assault profile is to discern typical features of Volunteer sexual assault victims. A profile characterizing all sexual assaults is provided as well as a profile of rape, the most severe type of sexual assault. The rape analysis is provided at the end of the sexual assaults section. Table 5 provides the global composite of the incidents analyzed for the sexual assault profile.

Type of Incident	Number of Events	Percentage of All Sexual Assaults
Rape	18	18%
Attempted Rape	4	4%
Major Sexual Assault	10	10%
Other Sexual Assault	66	67%
Total	98	100%

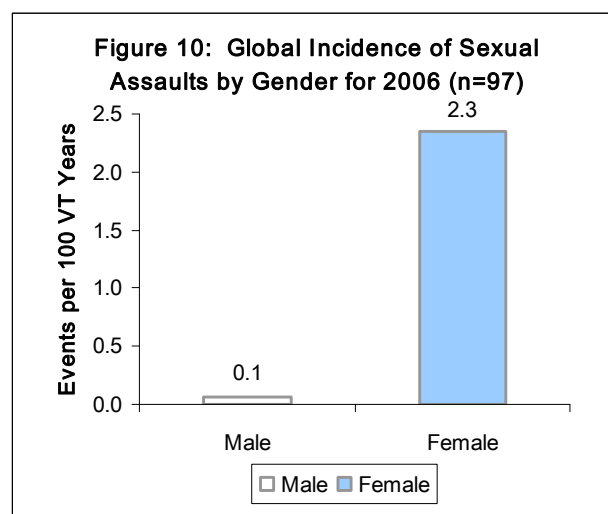
The profile of sexual assault indicates the following as the most common sexual assault scenario: An unaccompanied Caucasian female in her 20s, having been in service from 0 to 6 months, is approached by a male stranger in a public area in a rural community. The time of day is the evening hours between 6 p.m. and midnight on a weekend (Friday to Sunday) night. The Volunteer does not know whether the stranger has been drinking. The victim has not used alcohol. The stranger's motive, as perceived by the Volunteer victim, is sexual. The stranger does not carry a weapon. The stranger makes an unwanted sexual advance involving direct contact of the breasts, genitals, or mouth, and the woman rejects the sexual contact, walking away with no physical injury sustained. The victim does not intend to prosecute. Note: the profile for sexual assaults is heavily weighted toward other sexual assaults, which comprise two-thirds (67 percent) of all sexual assaults.

Existing Volunteer training programs can be enhanced to stress strategies to prevent sexual assault based on the factors described in the preceding scenario. Furthermore, by identifying the features that typify most sexual assaults, the Peace Corps can train Volunteers to prepare for, avoid, and cope with these situations. In addition to identifying the most common characteristics of sexual assaults, it is informative to analyze the components of the sexual assault profile to better understand risk factors associated with these incidents. The following section examines the Volunteer victim and incident characteristics in more detail. Data in the graphs are based on the number of responses available for that analysis and are denoted as  $n=##$ . Depending on the completeness of the incident reports, the  $n$  may not always equal the total number of sexual assault events. Comparisons between the demographics of the Volunteer victim sample and the demographics of the overall Volunteer population help to understand the findings in a meaningful context. For a comprehensive summary of the demographic aspects of Volunteers and trainees serving in 2006, refer to Appendix C.

### **Gender**

In 2006, as in previous years, victims of sexual assault were almost exclusively female (2.3 events per 100

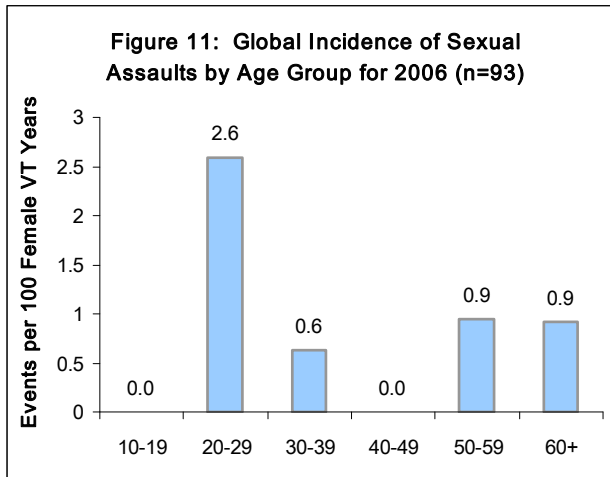
female VT years) (Figure 10). Females comprise 59 percent of the general Volunteer population<sup>2</sup>.



### **Age**

During 2006, 96 percent of the victims of sexual assaults were in their 20s. This is not surprising given that 85 percent of the overall Volunteer population in 2006 were in their 20s. To account for the overwhelming number of Volunteers in their 20s and to determine a true representation of the breakdown of sexual assaults against each age group, VT years were used to determine rates. Because of the limited number of female Volunteers in their 70s and 80s (15.6 VT years), these two age groups were combined with female Volunteers in their 60s. When analyzed using VT years, the incidence of sexual assaults remained highest among female Volunteers in their 20s (2.6 per 100 female VT years) (Figure 11). The rate of incidence of sexual assaults among Volunteers in their 20s was nearly three times higher than the next highest age groups of Volunteers, those in their 50s and those in their 60s and older (0.9 events per 100 female VT years).

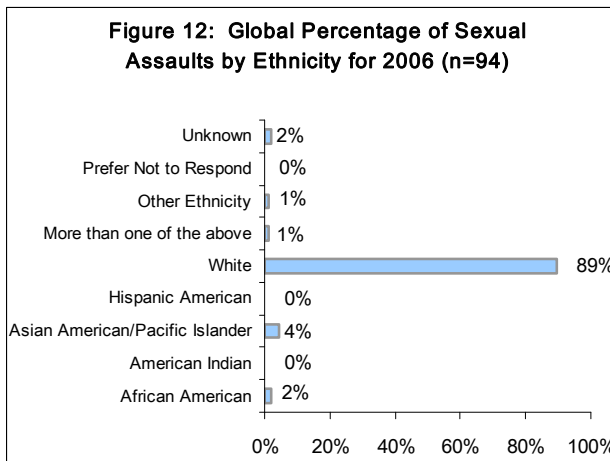
<sup>2</sup> Overall Volunteer demographics included in this report were provided by the Peace Corps' Office of Strategic Information, Research, and Planning (OSIRP) as of September 30, 2006.



Note: Events are per 100 female VT years.

### Ethnicity/Race

With the implementation of the CIRF in 2006, victims' race and ethnicity data were collected for the first time. In 2006, 89 percent of the victims of sexual assaults were of Caucasian/White ethnicity. This is expected, given that 83 percent of the overall Volunteer population in 2006 was Caucasian/White. To account for the large percentage of Volunteers who are Caucasian/White and to determine a true representation of the breakdown of sexual assaults against each ethnic group, it is ideal to use VT years to determine rates. However, agency data on VT years by race/ethnicity is not available and therefore the analysis using incidence rates is not feasible.

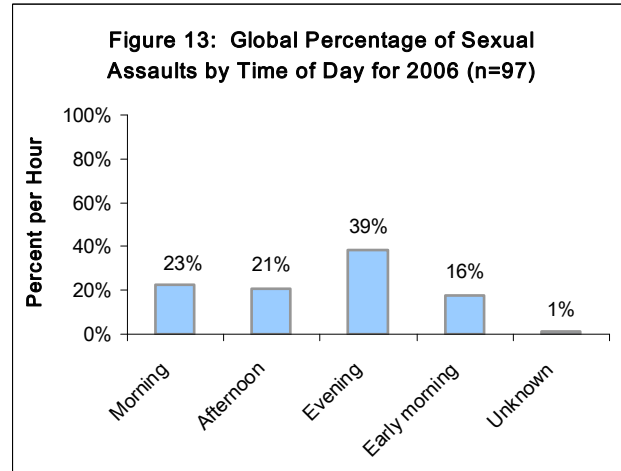


Note: Events are per 100 female VT years.

### Hour, Day, and Month

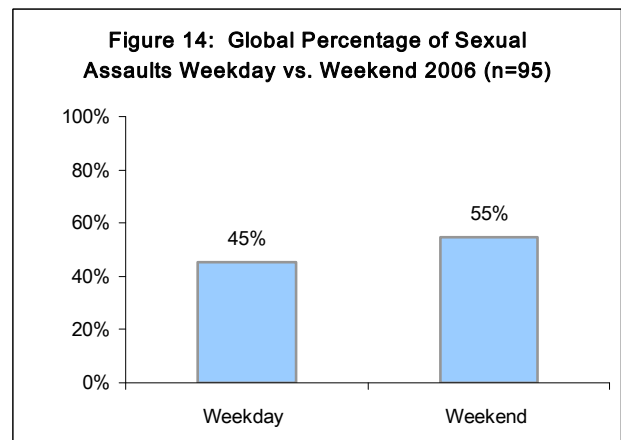
The time of day during which sexual assaults were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2006 were the evening hours, between 6 p.m. and midnight (39 percent) (Figure 13). This observation is consistent

with the previous year's findings. In 2005, the majority of sexual assaults were reported to have occurred between 6:00 and 8:00 p.m.



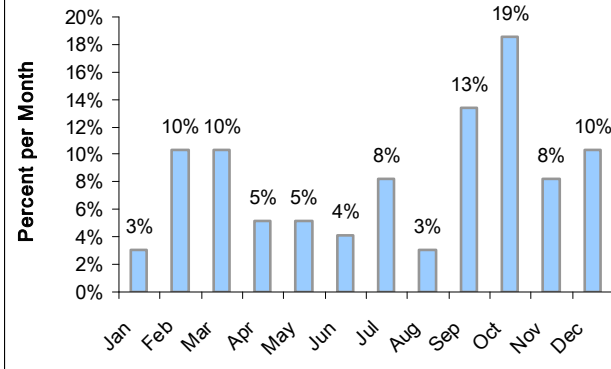
Note: Morning (6 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.); Afternoon (Noon to 5:59 p.m.); Evening (6:00 p.m. to 11:59 a.m.); and Early morning (Midnight to 5:59 a.m.)

More than half (55 percent) of the sexual assaults in 2006 occurred during the weekend (Friday through Sunday) (Figure 14). During 2005, over half (52%) of the sexual assaults occurred Thursday through Saturday. The higher occurrence of sexual assaults on Fridays and Saturdays is consistent across both years.



During 2006, the month with the highest number of sexual assaults was October (19 percent) (Figure 15). In 2005, March was the month with the highest number of sexual assaults. Posts may want to consider if these months coincide with the timing of in-country events.

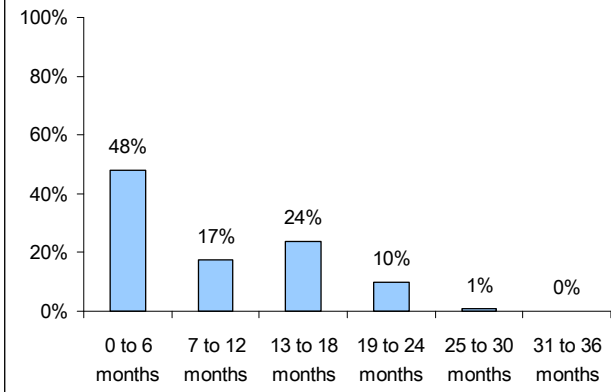
**Figure 15: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Month for 2006 (n=97)**



**Time in Service**

The amount of time in service is derived by calculating the number of months between when the Volunteer entered on duty and when the incident occurred (Figure 16). In 2006, sexual assaults were reported to have occurred most frequently during the 0-to-6 months period (48 percent); there was a smaller spike in assaults during the 13-to-18 month period (24 percent). This is a new data analysis; therefore, previous year’s data are not available for comparison.

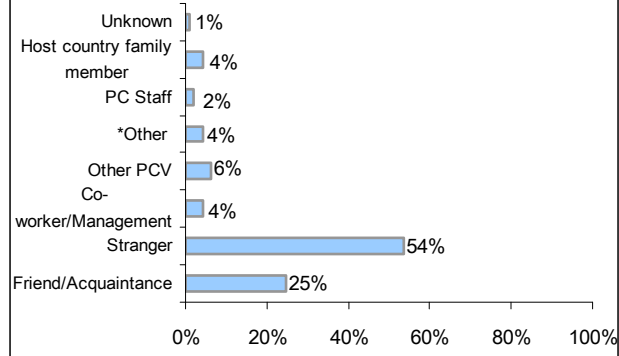
**Figure 16: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Time in Service for 2006 (n=92)**



**Relationship of Assailant to Victim**

During 2006, over half (55 percent) of the assailants in sexual assaults were strangers or someone the Volunteer could not identify (Figure 17). In 25 percent of the sexual assaults, the assailant was a friend or an acquaintance. This is comparable to the previous year’s findings. In 2005, 64 percent of the assailants were strangers to the victim and 22 percent of the sexual assaults were perpetrated by a friend or acquaintance.

**Figure 17: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Relationship of Assailant for 2006 (n=97)**

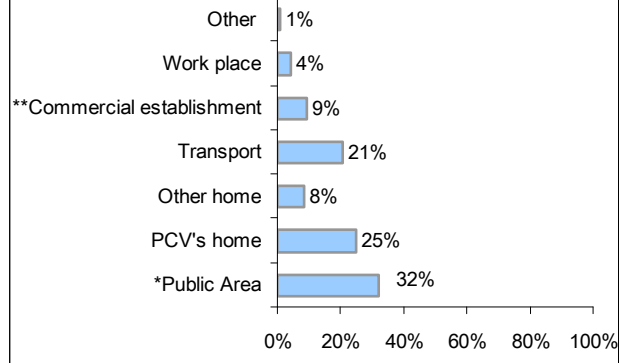


\* Includes local authority.

**Location**

In 2006, 32 percent of all reported sexual assaults occurred in a public area (Figure 18). This is a decrease compared to 2005, when the figure was 47 percent. The number of sexual assaults that occurred on a form of transportation increased 75 percent in 2006 compared to the previous year. These incidents are mostly other/minor sexual assaults. Twenty-five percent of sexual assaults occurred in the Volunteer’s own home, which is comparable to 2005 data.

**Figure 18: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Location for 2006 (n=97)**

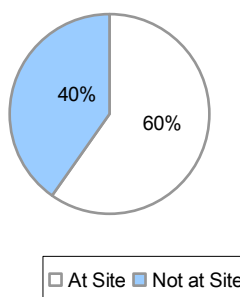


\* Includes roads/streets, open markets, national reserves/parks, riverbeds, beaches, and open fields.  
\*\* Includes hotels, restaurants, supermarkets, gyms, and malls.

**Volunteer Site**

Sixty percent of the sexual assaults in 2006 occurred at the Volunteer’s site (Figure 19). This is not surprising, given that the majority of Volunteers’ time in-country is spent at their assigned sites. This is consistent with findings of previous years.

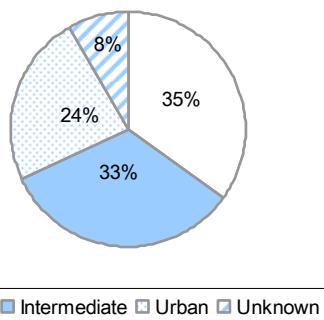
**Figure 19: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Site for 2006 (n=97)**



### Size of the Community

Sexual assaults in 2006 occurred across different community sizes. A little more than one third (35 percent) of all sexual assaults occurred in rural areas (population of less than 10,000) (Figure 20). Thirty-three percent of sexual assaults occurred in areas of intermediate size (population of 10,000 to 100,000). Twenty-four percent of sexual assaults occurred in urban areas (population greater than 100,000). This is similar to 2005 data in which sexual crimes predominantly occurred in rural areas.

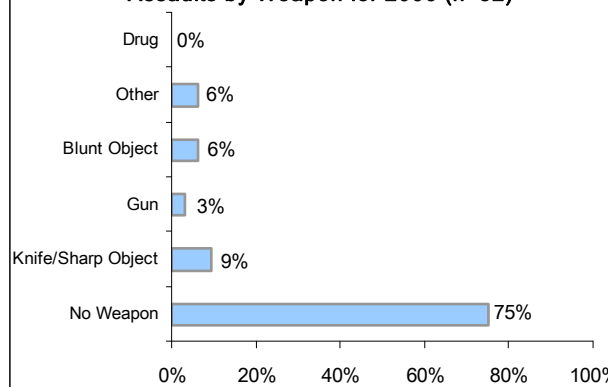
**Figure 20: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Community Size for 2006 (n=97)**



### Weapon Use

Although the majority (75 percent) of sexual assaults in 2006 did not involve a weapon (Figure 21), compared to 2005 in which 95 percent of the sexual assaults did not involve a weapon, the number of weapon-involved assaults has increased. When a weapon was used in a sexual assault in 2006, the most frequently reported type was a knife or other sharp object (9 percent).

**Figure 21: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Weapon for 2006 (n=32)**

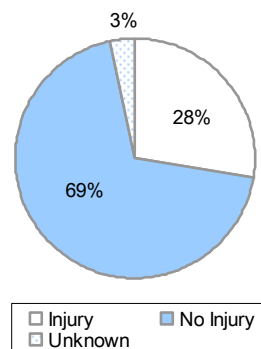


Note: Includes rape, attempted rape, and major sexual assault events only. Other sexual assaults are not included because weapon use precludes the sexual assault categorization.

### Injury

Beginning in 2006, data were collected on injuries sustained by crime victims, specifically if medical attention was provided to the Volunteer. The majority (69 percent) of sexual assaults did not involve injury requiring medical attention (Figure 22).

**Figure 22: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by PCV Injury for 2006 (n=29)**



### Motive

As to be expected, in 81 percent of the sexual assaults, the motive as perceived by the Volunteer victims was sexual activity. In 17 percent of the sexual assaults, the motive was reported as “unknown”.

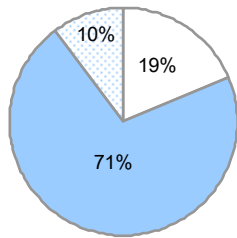
### Alcohol Use

Seventy-one percent (Figure 23) of Volunteer victims reported that they had not used alcohol prior to the sexual assault. Forty-seven percent (Figure 24) of Volunteer victims reported that they did not know whether or not the assailant had used alcohol prior to the incident. In 13



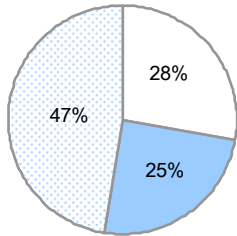
percent of the sexual assaults, Volunteers reported that both they and the assailants had consumed alcohol prior to the incident.

**Figure 23: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Volunteer Alcohol Use for 2006 (n=97)**



□ Used Alcohol   ■ Did Not Use Alcohol   ▨ Unknown

**Figure 24: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Assailant Alcohol Use for 2006 (n=97)**

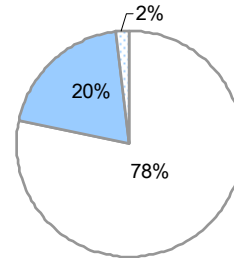


□ Used Alcohol   ■ Did Not Use Alcohol   ▨ Unknown

**Accompaniment**

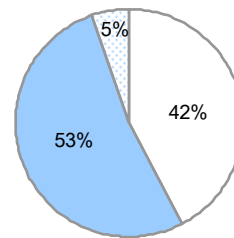
In the majority (78 percent) of the reported sexual assaults, the Volunteer was unaccompanied by others at the time of the incident (Figure 25). This is consistent with the prior year’s findings. Figure 26 shows that of the 20 percent of victims who were accompanied, over half (53 percent) were accompanied by one or more other Volunteers.

**Figure 25: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Accompaniment Status of Volunteer for 2006 (n=97)**



□ Alone   ■ Accompanied   ▨ Unknown

**Figure 26: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Accompaniment of Other PCV for 2006 (n=19)**

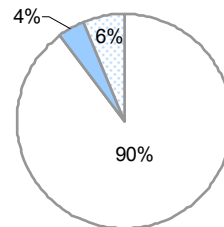


□ Not with PCVs   ■ With PCVs   ▨ Unknown

**Number of Assailants**

In 90 percent of sexual assaults, the assailant acted alone (Figure 27).

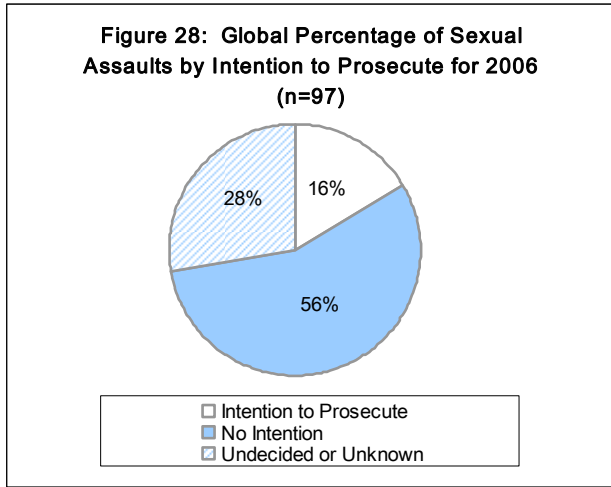
**Figure 27: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Number of Assailants for 2006**



□ One   ■ Two   ▨ Three or more

**Intention to Prosecute**

In 56 percent of sexual assaults, the victim reported that she or he did not intend to prosecute the assailant (Figure 28). In 28 percent of the cases, the victim was undecided or the intention was unknown. Consistent with last year’s findings, only a minority (16 percent) of the sexual assault victims intends to prosecute their assailants.



**Rape Analysis**

Table 6 details the most prevalent characteristics of this year’s 18 rape events.

Table 6: Rape Profile (n=18)	
Gender	Female (100%)
Age	20's (0.44 events per 100 female VT years)
Ethnicity/Race	Caucasian (78%)
Time in service	0-6 months (39%)
Relationship of Assailant	Friend/Acquaint. (50%)
Motive	Sexual Activity (100%)
Location of Incident	Volunteer Residence (50%)
Occur at Vol. Site	Yes (61%)
Weapon Use	No (72%)
PCV Accompanied	No (89%)
Time of Occurrence	Early morning (midnight – 5:59 a.m.) (50%)
Number of Assailants	One (89%)
Day of Week	Weekend (50%) Weekday (50%)
Alcohol Use:	
• Volunteer	No (50%), Yes (44%)
• Assailant	Yes (39%), Unknown (39%)
Intention to Prosecute	Yes (56%)

The profile for rapes has some significant differences from the profile for all sexual assaults (rape, attempted rape, major sexual assault, and other sexual assault). Unlike the profile for aggregated sexual assaults, rapes usually occurred in the early morning (midnight to 5:59 a.m.) hours. Half of the reported rapes were committed by a friend or acquaintance of the Volunteer (50 percent). This differs from the all sexual assault profile in which the assailant is often a stranger (54 percent). Half of the reported rapes occurred at the Volunteer’s residence, whereas the largest percentage of the sexual assaults (32 percent) occurred in a public area. Table 7 summarizes differences in profile for rape and aggregated sexual assaults in 2006. Appendix D lists the profile for rape victims and the characteristics of rape incidents in detail.

Table 7: Profile Differences for Rape vs. All Sexual Assaults in 2006		
Characteristics	All Sexual Assaults	Rape
Time of Day	Evening (39%)	Early morning (50%)
Relationship to Assailant	Stranger (54%)	Friend/Acquaint. (50%)
Location	Public Area (32%)	Vol. Residence (50%)
Intention to Prosecute	No intention (56%)	Intends to Prosecute (56%)

## Physical Assaults

### CIRF Definitions

**Kidnapping:** Unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a victim against his/her will for ransom or reward. Also referred to as abduction. This category includes hostage-taking.

**Aggravated assault:** An attack or threat of attack:

- 1) with a weapon, for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury, whether or not an injury occurred OR
- 2) without a weapon when serious injury results. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, severe laceration and loss of consciousness or any injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization.

This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. When physical assault and robbery occur together, the offense falls under the category of robbery. Attempted murder is classified as an aggravated assault.

**Major physical assault:** An attack without a weapon resulting in:

- 1) injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization OR
- 2) diagnostic x-rays to rule out broken bones (and no fracture is found) OR
- 3) surgical intervention (including suturing) OR
- 4) the Volunteer used force to disengage the assailant

**Other physical assault:** An attack or threat of attack that is not classified as aggravated assault or major physical assault. This includes an attack without a weapon resulting in no or only minor injury (e.g. bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling). Formerly referred to as minor physical assault.

The following section provides global and regional analyses of physical assault incidents. In this report, incidence of physical assaults is expressed per 100 VT years. Unlike sexual assaults, in which the vast majority of victims are female, the gender breakdown of Volunteer victims of physical assaults (60 percent female and 40 percent male) requires that both male and female VT years be used in the calculation of incidence rates. The category of death threat has been removed from the physical assault category. In this report it will be analyzed

in a separate sub-category labeled ‘threats’ along with the intimidation incidents.

## I. Kidnapping

Kidnapping is a crime category introduced in 2006 with the implementation of CIRF. Consequently, data for this crime category does not exist prior to 2006. In 2006, there were no kidnapping events.

## II. Aggravated Assault

Table 8 provides the volume, trends, and rates of aggravated assault.

With the implementation of CIRF in 2006, the classification of aggravated assaults was greatly affected by a change in the definition of robbery. Prior to 2006, aggravated assaults included physical assaults with the intention of taking personal belongings. Beginning in 2006, the CIRF definition for aggravated assaults *no longer* includes events where the intent is to take personal belongings. Per CIRF definitions, a physical assault with the intent to take personal belongings is now classified as a robbery in accordance with the FBI’s UCR/NIBRS definitions.

1997 Incidence Rate	1.35
2005 Incidence Rate	1.22
2006 Incidence Rate	0.52
10-year average Incidence Rate	1.29
Yearly Rate Comparison (2006 to 2005)	N/A*
2006 compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate	N/A*
Number of Events in 2005	87
Number of Events in 2006	36
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2006	Africa (0.56)
Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1997 to 2006)	IAP (1.62)

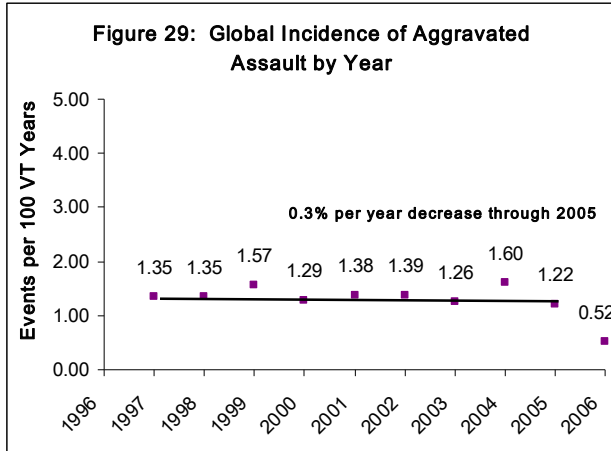
*Note: Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events that occur on a yearly basis.*

*\*Data from 2006 is not included in the trend analysis due to the change in definition.*

### **Aggravated Assault—Global Analysis**

There were 36 aggravated assaults reported worldwide during 2006, an incidence rate of 0.52 per 100 VT years (Figure 29). While the 2006 aggravated assault incidence rate is the lowest it has been in the last ten years, the dramatic decline is most likely due to the significant

change in the definition of aggravated assault and robbery described in the previous paragraph. For this reason, the trend line between the 2005 and 2006 data points is not presented for this incident category in Figure 29. Between 1997 and 2005, the incidence rate of aggravated assault remained relatively unchanged.



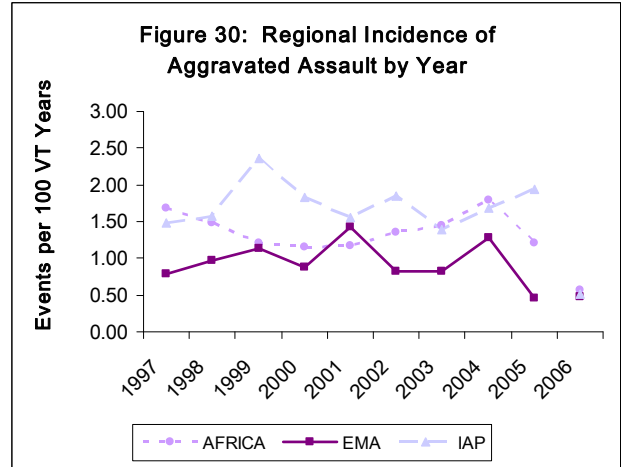
Notes:

\* Data from 2006 is not included in the trend analysis due to the change in definition.

\*\* The x-axis begins with 1996 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line, however data points encompass 1997 through 2006.

### Aggravated Assault—Regional Analysis

Figure 30 shows the regional incidence of aggravated assault by year. The trend analysis for aggravated assaults includes the years 1997-2005, but excludes 2006 because of the change in incident definitions. During 2006, the highest regional incidence of aggravated assault was in the Africa region (0.56 events per 100 VT years). The highest ten-year (1997-2006) average incidence rate occurred in the IAP region (1.62 events per 100 VT years). Since 1998, the IAP region has had a comparatively higher incidence of aggravated assaults than Africa or EMA regions. The exceptions are 2003 and 2004 during which Africa had the highest incidence rates of aggravated assaults.



Note: The lines connecting 2005 to 2006 data points are removed due to the definition change at the beginning of 2006.

## III. Major Physical Assault

Table 9 provides the volume, trends, and rates of major physical assault.

1997 Incidence Rate	0.25
2005 Incidence Rate	0.35
2006 Incidence Rate	0.13
10-year average Incidence Rate	0.28
Yearly Rate Comparison (2006 to 2005)	N/A*
2006 Compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate	N/A*
Number of Events in 2005	25
Number of Events in 2006	9
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2006	EMA (0.29)
Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1997 to 2006)	EMA (0.44)

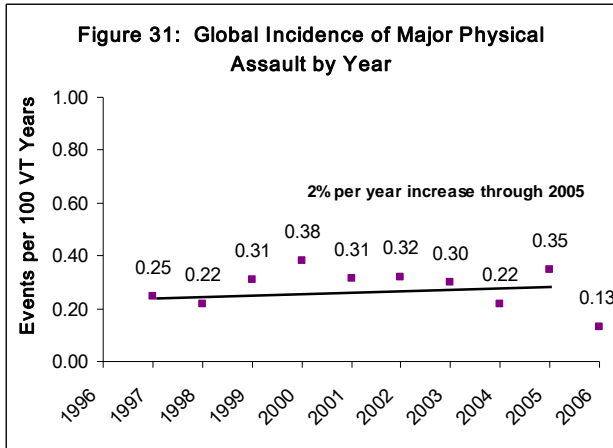
Note: Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events that occur.

\*Data from 2006 is not included in the trend analysis due to the change in definition.

### Major Physical Assault—Global Analysis

During 2006, there were nine major physical assaults worldwide, an incidence of 0.13 per 100 VT years (Figure 31). While the 2006 major physical assault incidence rate is the lowest it has been in the last 10 years, the decrease should be viewed with caution, as it may primarily be an effect caused by the change in the definition of robbery. Previously, robbery was defined as an event void of violence or threat of violence where property or cash is taken directly from a Volunteer. If the robbery was accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury, the robbery would have been

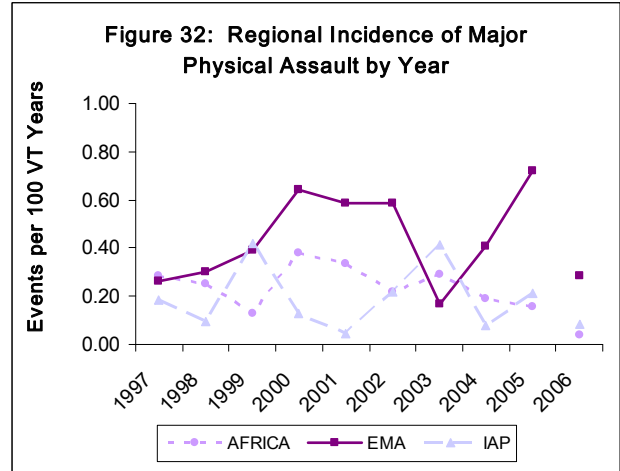
reported as a physical assault. Some incidents that would have been classified as major physical assaults prior to 2006 are now classified as robberies. The decline in major physical assaults reflects the definition change. For this reason, the trend line between 2005 and 2006 data is not presented in Figure 31. Analysis of rates between 1997 and 2005 indicate a slight average increase of two percent increase per year.



Note:  
 \*Data from 2006 is not included in the trend analysis due to the change in definition.  
 \*\*The X-axis begins with 1996 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line, however data points encompass 1997 through 2006.

**Major Physical Assault—Regional Analysis**

Figure 32 provides the regional incidence of major physical assault by year. During 2006, the highest regional incidence of major physical assaults was in the EMA region (0.29 events per 100 VT years). The highest ten-year (1997-2006) regional average incidence rate occurred in the EMA region (0.44 events per 100 VT years). EMA also experienced the greatest volatility in the incidence rate of major physical assaults. However, dramatic changes should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of major physical assaults that occur in each region on a yearly basis. The trend analysis graph for major physical assault includes years 1997-2005, excluding 2006 because of the change in incident definitions.



Note: The lines connecting 2005 to 2006 data points are removed due to the definition change at the beginning of 2006.

**IV. Other Physical Assault**

Table 10 provides the volume, trends, and rates of other physical assault.

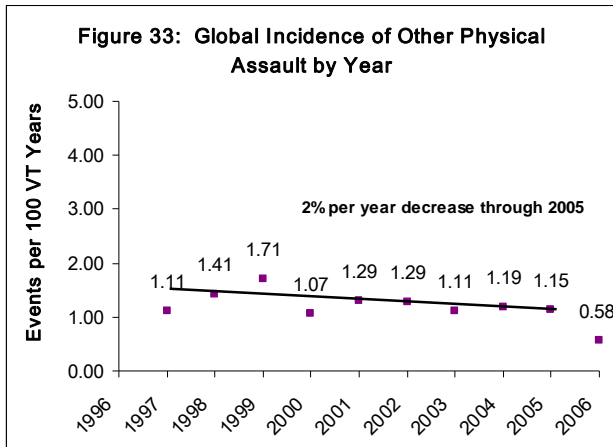
1997 Incidence Rate	1.11
2005 Incidence Rate	1.15
2006 Incidence Rate	0.58
10-year average Incidence Rate	1.19
Yearly Rate Comparison (2006 to 2005)	N/A*
2006 Compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate	N/A*
Number of Events in 2005	82
Number of Events in 2006	40
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2006	EMA (1.01)
Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1997 to 2006)	EMA (1.77)

\*Data from 2006 is not included in the trend analysis due to the change in definition.

**Other Physical Assault—Global Analysis**

During 2006, there were 40 reported other physical assaults worldwide, an incidence rate of 0.58 events per 100 VT years (Figure 33). The decrease in the incidence rate in 2006 should be viewed with caution as it may be caused by the change in definition of robbery. As explained in the prior assault sections, a percentage of crimes that would have been classified as other/minor physical assaults prior to 2006 are now classified as robberies, depending on the characteristics of the event. This change in definition is thought to contribute to the decline of events for other physical assaults in 2006. For this reason, the trend line between the 2005 and 2006 data

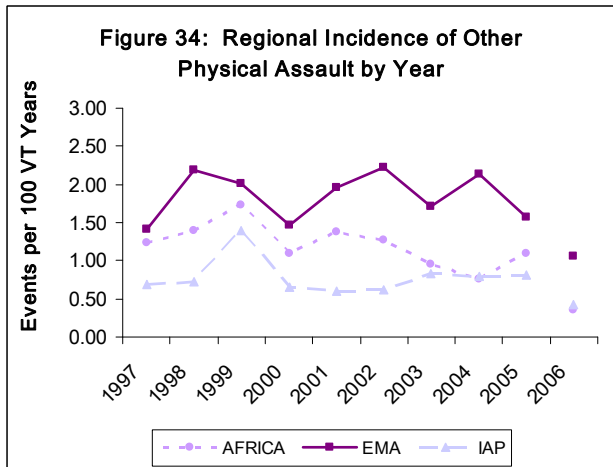
points is not presented for this crime category. Trend analysis of incidence rates between 1997 and 2005 reveals a slight decrease, or an average two percent decrease per year in other physical assaults.



Note: Data from 2006 is not included in the trend analysis due to the change in definition.  
 \*\* The x-axis begins with 1996 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line, however data points encompass 1997 through 2006.

**Other Physical Assault—Regional Analysis**

Figure 34 shows the regional incidence of other physical assaults by year. During 2006, the highest regional incidence of other physical assaults was in the EMA region (1.01 events per 100 VT years). The highest ten-year (1997-2006) regional average incidence rate occurred in the EMA region (1.77 events per 100 VT years). Dramatic changes in the incidence rate should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of other physical assaults that occur in each region on a yearly basis. The trend analysis for other physical assault includes years 1997-2005, and excludes 2006 because of the change in crime definitions.



Note: The lines connecting 2005 to 2006 data points are removed due to the definition change at the beginning of 2006.

**Profile of Physical Assaults in 2006**

**Summary**

The purpose of the physical assault profile is to summarize the characteristics of Volunteer victims and physical assault incidents. A profile characterizing all physical assaults is provided as well as an aggravated assault analysis, provided at the end of the section. Aggravated assault is the most severe type of physical assault. It is informative to analyze the components of the physical assault profile to better understand risk factors associated with these types of incidents. Table 11 provides the global composite of the incidents analyzed for the physical assault profile.

Type Of Incident	Number of Events	Percentage of All Physical Assaults
Aggravated Assault	36	42%
Major Physical Assault	9	11%
Other Physical Assault	40	47%
Total	85	100%

The physical assault profile differs this year compared to prior years because a number of incidents that would have been classified as assaults are now considered robberies. In addition, death threats, although historically low, have been removed from this category and are now analyzed under the sub-category of threats along with the new incident category of intimidation.

The most common physical assault scenario is: An accompanied Caucasian male in his 30s, having been in service between 0 to 6 months is approached by a male stranger in a public area in an urban community. The time of day is the evening between 6 p.m. and midnight and the Volunteer does not know whether the assailant has been drinking; the victim has not used alcohol. The assailant’s motive, as perceived by the Volunteer victim, is “unknown.” For all physical assaults, a weapon is not a factor except in the case of aggravated assaults. In nearly all aggravated assaults, a weapon is used.<sup>3</sup> The Volunteer does not intend to prosecute the assailant. In this common

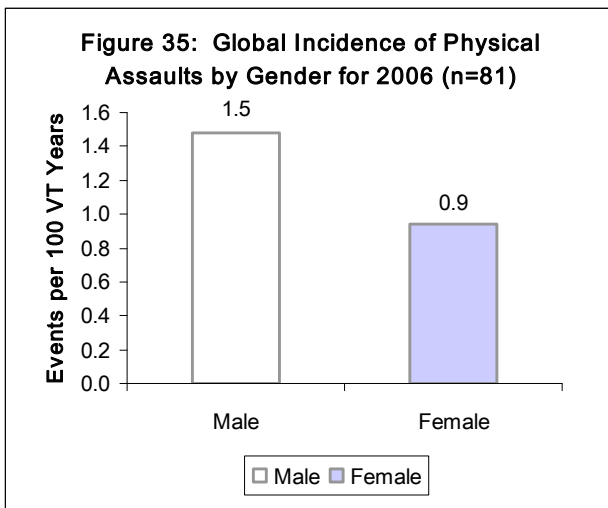
<sup>3</sup> By CIRF definition, the presence of any weapon in a physical assault qualifies that assault as “aggravated.” In cases of aggravated assault, 89 percent reported weapon use.

physical assault scenario, the event is typically (47 percent) other physical assault (previously termed minor physical assault).

The following section will examine the Volunteer victim and incident characteristics in more detail for all physical assaults. Data in the graphs are based on the number of responses available for that analysis and are denoted as *n*=##. Depending on the completeness of the incident reports, the *n* may not always equal the total number of reported physical assault events. For a comprehensive summary of the demographic aspects of Volunteers and trainees serving in 2006, refer to Appendix C.

**Gender**

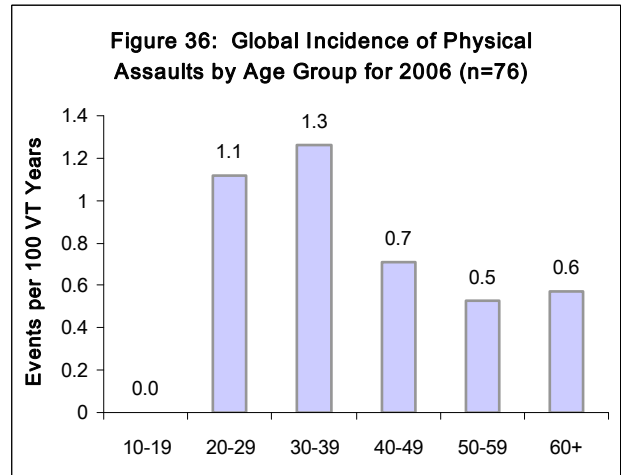
In 2006, the incidence rate for physical assaults against males (1.5 events per 100 VT years) was higher than the incidence rate for physical assaults against females (0.9 events per 100 VT years) (Figure 35).



**Age**

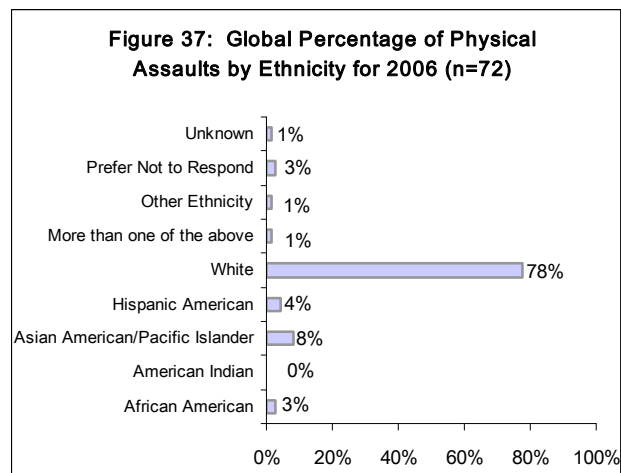
During 2006, 87 percent of the victims of physical assaults were in their 20s (mirroring the 85 percent of the overall Volunteer population in their 20s) (Figure 36). The age groups were again analyzed using VT years to account for the large percentage of Volunteers in their 20s. The use of VT years allows comparison among age groups with different Volunteer populations. Because of the limited number of Volunteers in their 70s and 80s (25.5 VT years), these two age groups were combined with Volunteers in their 60s. When analyzed using these age groupings, the incidence of physical assaults in 2006 was slightly higher among Volunteers in their 30s (1.3 per

100 VT years) compared to those in their 20s.



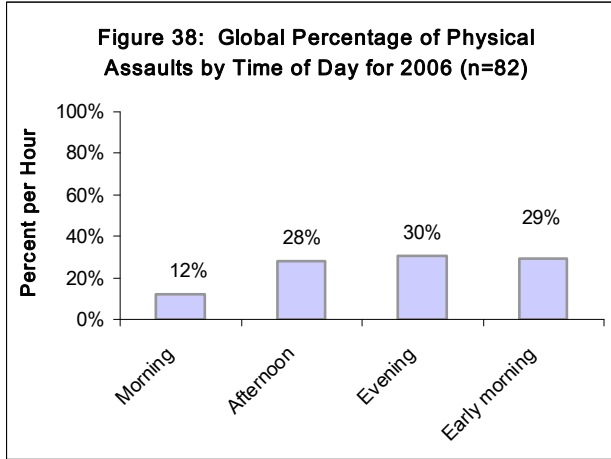
**Ethnicity/Race**

This was the first year that race and ethnicity data were collected. In 2006, 78 percent of the victims of physical assaults were of Caucasian/White ethnicity (Figure 37). A high percentage of physical assaults against Caucasian/White Volunteers is not surprising given these Volunteers comprise 83 percent of the overall Volunteer population. To account for the large number of Volunteers who are Caucasian/White and to determine a true representation of the breakdown of physical assaults against each ethnic group, it is ideal to use VT years to determine rates. However, agency data on VT years by race/ethnicity is not available and therefore the analysis using incidence rates is not possible at this time.



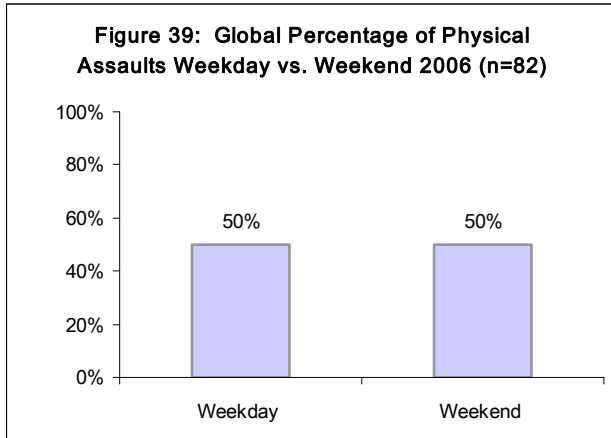
**Hour, Day, and Month**

In 2006, physical assaults were reported to have occurred most frequently during the evening hours of 6 p.m. to midnight (Figure 38). This is only slightly higher than during the early morning hours (midnight to 5:59 a.m.)

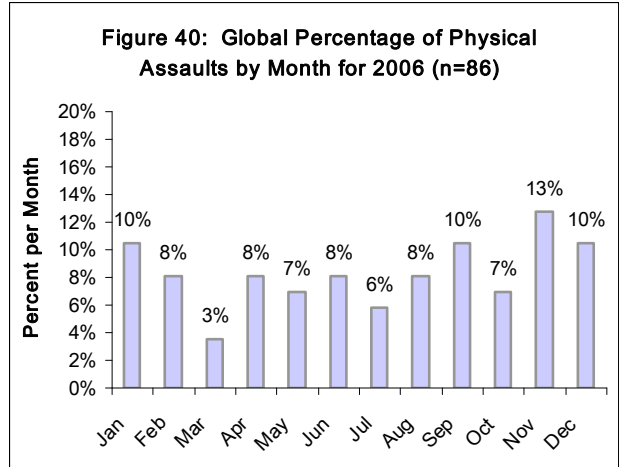


Note: Morning (6 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.); Afternoon (Noon to 5:59 p.m.); Evening (6:00 p.m. to 11:59 a.m.); and Early Morning (Midnight to 5:59 a.m.)

Physical assaults were equally likely to have been reported on a weekday or a weekend (Figure 39). As was the case for sexual assaults, there were no major trends with regard to the days of the week.

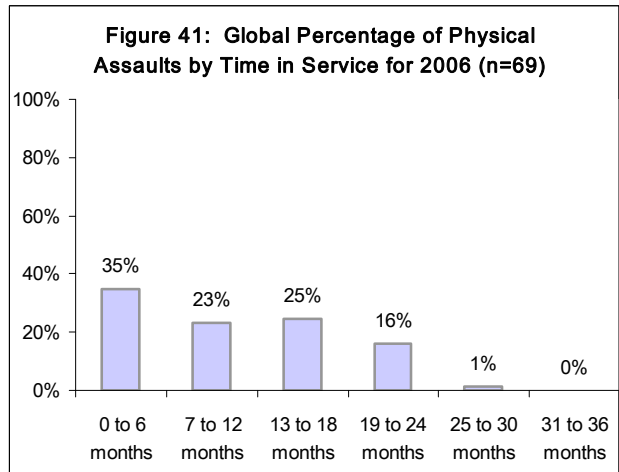


During 2006, the month with the highest number of physical assaults was November (13 percent). There were no other trends noted in the distribution of physical assaults with regard to the month of occurrence (Figure 40). Posts may want to consider if the higher-frequency months coincide with the timing of in-country events.



**Time in Service**

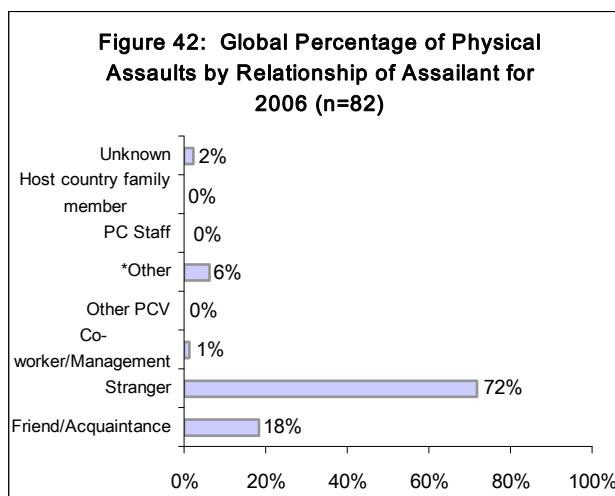
Beginning in 2006, data were collected on the length of time a Volunteer victim had served when an incident occurred. Similar to the profile for sexual assaults, the time in service at which physical assaults were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2006 was the 0 to 6 months period (35 percent) (Figure 41). This is a new analysis based on data collected beginning in 2006; therefore, comparison to previous years' data is not available.



**Relationship of Assailant to Victim**

Most (74 percent) of the reported physical assaults were perpetrated by strangers or someone the Volunteer could not identify (Figure 42). The second-highest number (18 percent) were perpetrated by a friend or someone the Volunteer knew.

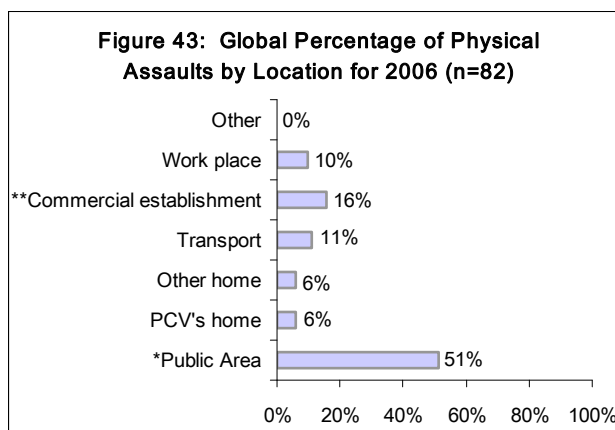




\* Includes local authority.

### Location

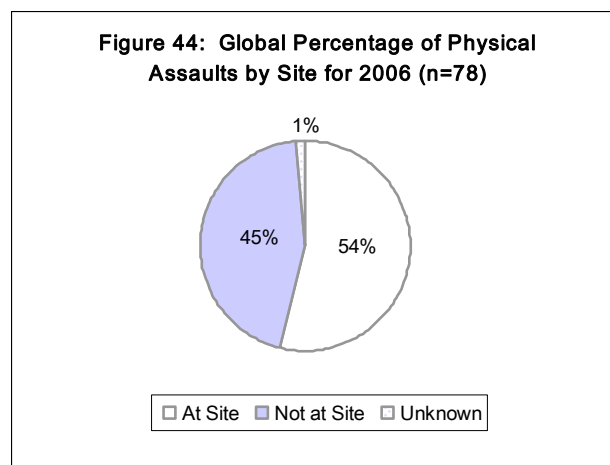
A slight majority (51 percent) of physical assaults in 2006 occurred in public areas (Figure 43). Additionally, 16 percent occurred in commercial establishments; 12 percent occurred in a place of residence; and 11 percent occurred on a form of transportation.



\* Includes alleys/roads/streets, open markets, public parks, beaches, playing/farmer's fields, and wharves.  
 \*\* Includes hotels, restaurants, and churches.

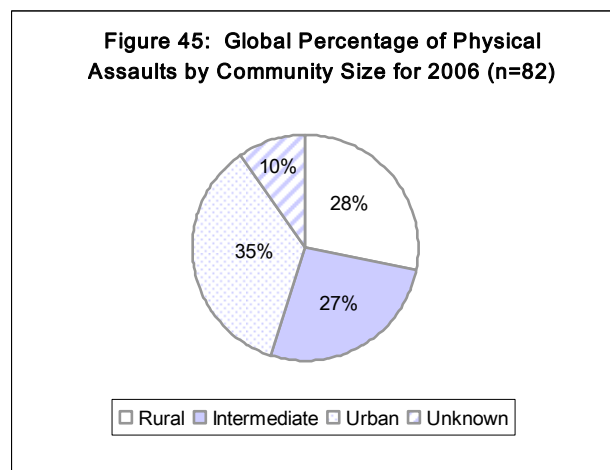
### Volunteer Site

In 2006, 54 percent of the physical assaults occurred at the Volunteer's site (Figure 44). This is consistent with the previous year's findings.



### Size of the Community

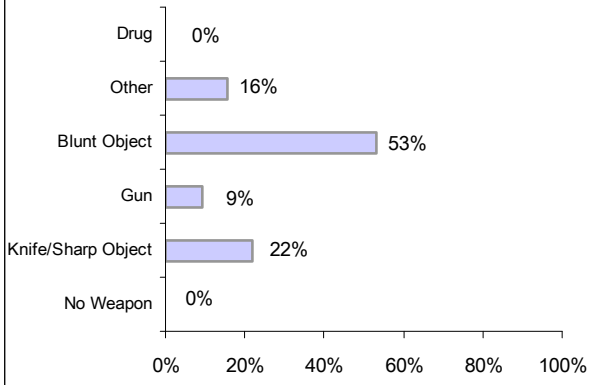
The largest portion (35 percent) of all physical assaults occurred in urban areas (population more than 100,000) (Figure 45). This differs from sexual assaults, in which the largest portion (35 percent) of sexual assaults occurred in rural areas.



### Weapon Use

Per the CIRF definitions, whenever a weapon is used or displayed to the victim (and the robbery definition is not met), the incident is classified as an aggravated assault. Therefore, this weapon-use information only pertains to the aggravated assault incidents. In 32 of the 36 incidents, the type of weapon was specified. Aggravated assault incidents can vary from rocks being thrown at Volunteers reportedly to get their attention, to Volunteers being attacked with knives or guns. Blunt objects were used in slightly more than half of the incidents reported (53 percent). The second most common weapon was a knife/sharp object (22 percent) (Figure 46).

**Figure 46: Global Percentage of Aggravated Assaults by Weapon Use for 2006 (n=32)**

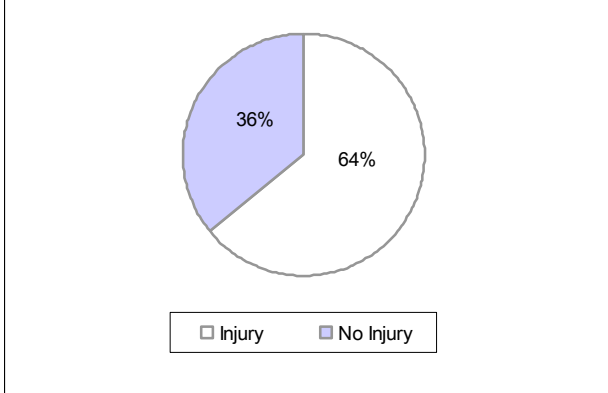


Note: Includes incidences for aggravated assaults only.

**Injury**

Beginning in 2006, data were collected on whether medical attention was provided to the Volunteer, presumably as a result of injury sustained during the incident. In 2006, 64 percent of physical assaults required some form of medical attention for the victim (Figure 47).

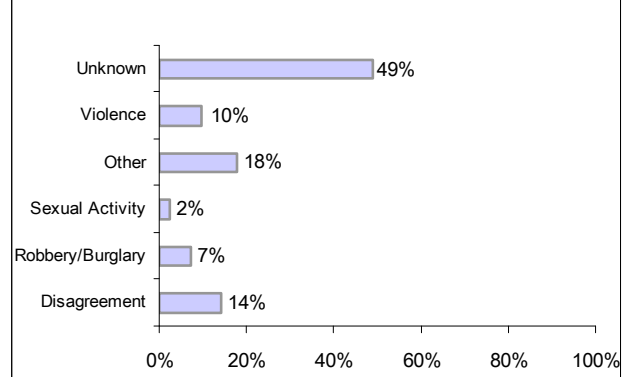
**Figure 47: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by PCV Injury for 2006 (n=28)**



**Motive**

The perceived motive of the assailant in 49 percent of physical assaults reported was indicated as “unknown” (Figure 48). This is dramatically different from 2005 data in which 48 percent of the physical assaults were motivated by robbery or burglary. The difference is most likely due to the change in the definition of robbery. Prior to 2006, robberies that included violence would have been classified as a type of physical assault with the motive of robbery or burglary.

**Figure 48: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Motive for 2006 (n=84)**

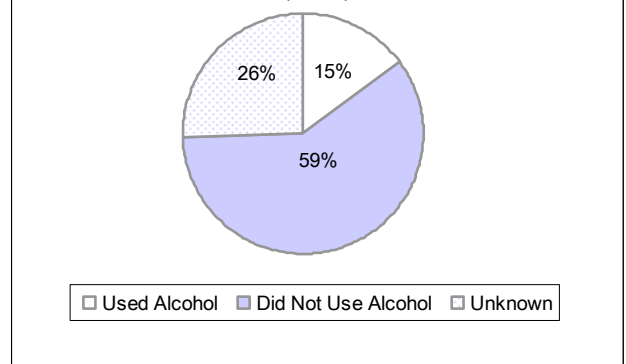


Note: Assailant motive as perceived by the victim.

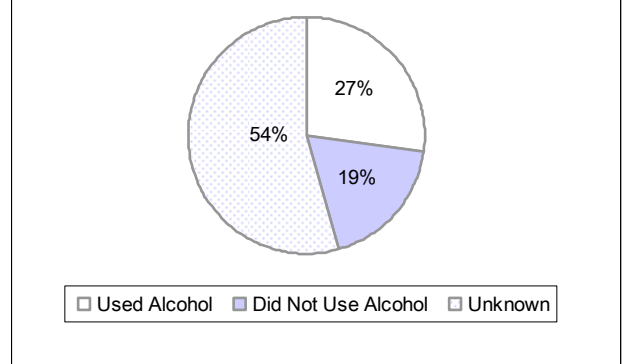
**Alcohol Use**

Fifty-nine percent of the Volunteer victims reported that they had not used alcohol prior to the incident (Figure 49). Fifty-four percent of the Volunteer victims reported that they did not know whether the assailant had or had not used alcohol prior to the physical assault (Figure 50).

**Figure 49: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Volunteer Alcohol Use for 2006 (n=82)**

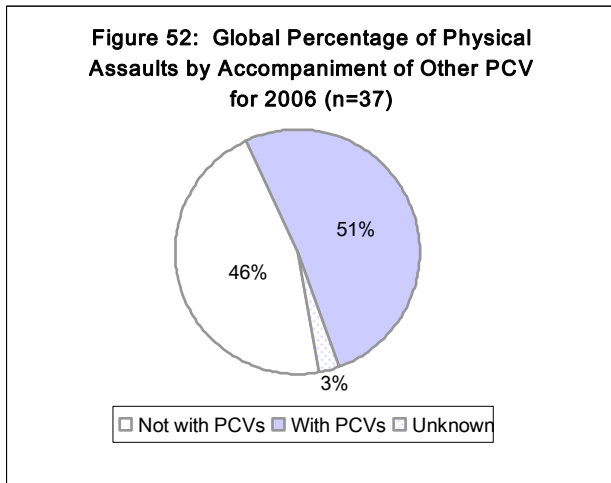
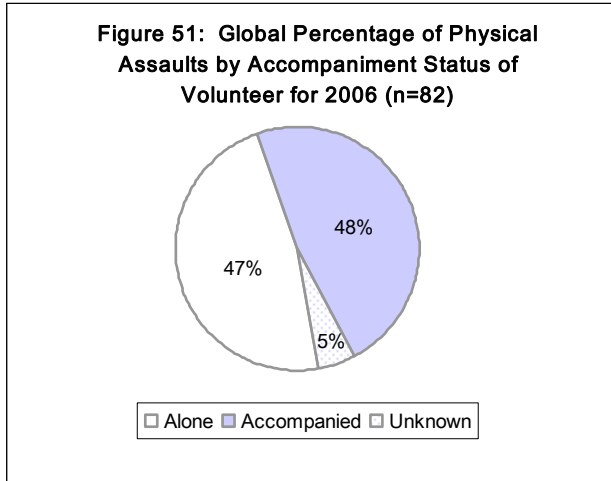


**Figure 50: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Assailant Alcohol Use for 2006 (n=81)**



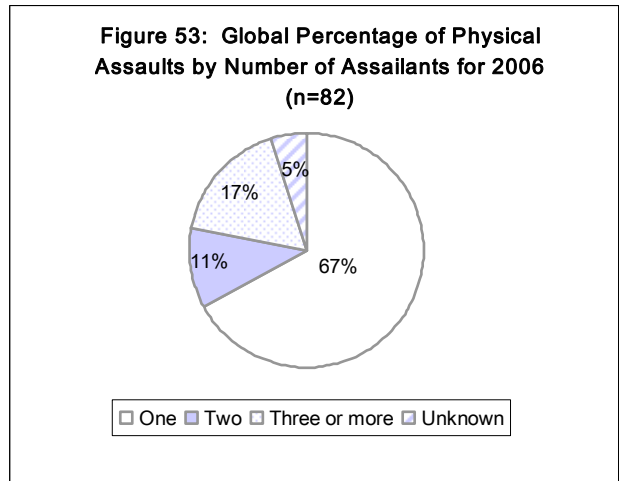
**Accompaniment**

In 48 percent of the reported physical assaults, the Volunteer was accompanied by others when the incident occurred (Figure 51). Of the victims who were accompanied by others, 51 percent were accompanied by one or more other Volunteers (Figure 52).



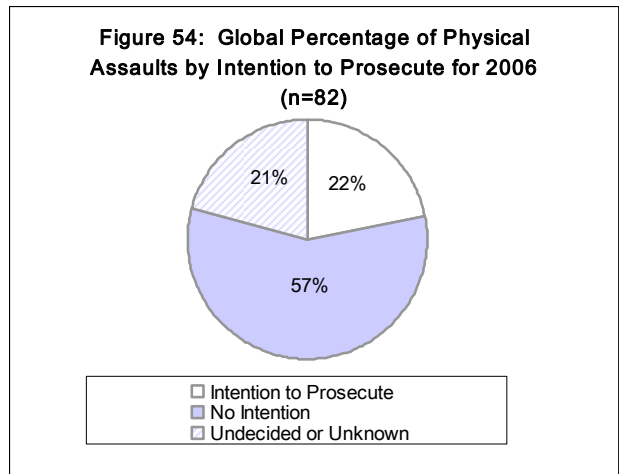
**Number of Assailants**

In 67 percent of all physical assaults, only one assailant was involved (Figure 53). In 11 percent of the reported incidents, there were two assailants, and in 17 percent of the cases, there were three or more assailants. Similar to sexual assaults, physical assaults typically involve only one assailant. This is in contrast to the previous year’s findings, which showed that physical assaults typically involved more than one assailant.



**Intention to Prosecute**

In 57 percent of physical assaults, the Volunteer victim reported intending not to prosecute the assailant (Figure 54). Twenty-two percent of Volunteers involved in a physical assault reported that they intended to prosecute.



**Aggravated Assault Analysis**

Table 12 lists the most prevalent characteristics of this year’s 36 aggravated assault incidents.

Gender	Male (0.55 events / 100 male VT years)
Age	20's (0.48 events / 100 VT years)*
Ethnicity/Race	Caucasian (64%)
Time in service	0-6 months (31%)
Relationship of Assailant	Stranger (58%)
Motive	Unknown (42%)
Location of Incident	Public area (42%)
Occur at Vol. Site	Yes (56%)
Weapon Use	Yes (89%)
PCV Accompanied	Yes (53%)
Time of Occurrence	Evening (6 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.) (33%)
Number of Assailants	One (56%)
Day of Week	Weekday (Mon.- Thurs.) (47%)
Alcohol Use:	
• Volunteer	No (44%)
• Assailant	Unknown (61%)
Intention to Prosecute	No (61%)

\*Comparison to other age groups was not feasible due to the low number of incidents (< 5) in all age groups except 20-29 years.

The profile for aggravated assault does not differ significantly from the profile for all physical assaults (kidnapping, aggravated assault, major physical assault, and other physical assault). The primary difference is that aggravated assault incidents may include the attack or threat of attack with a weapon. The vast majority (89 percent) of aggravated assaults involved a reported weapon. The most commonly reported weapons were blunt objects (Figure 46). Unlike the profile for all physical assaults, aggravated assaults also appear to occur more frequently against the slightly younger males in their 20s. Appendix D lists the profile for aggravated assault victims and the characteristics of aggravated assault incidents in detail.

### ***Sexual Assault versus Physical Assault Profiles***

There were some major differences between the sexual assault profile and the physical assault profile in 2006 (Table 13). In sexual assault events, most victims were in their 20s whereas for physical assaults victims were in their 30s. Sexual assaults occurred most often in rural areas (35 percent) as compared to physical assaults occurring most often in urban areas (35 percent). Additionally, most sexual assault incidents were less

likely to involve injury to the Volunteer than were physical assaults (28 percent versus 64 percent) (Table 13). Finally, in most sexual assaults, the Volunteer was unaccompanied (78 percent); whereas in physical assaults the Volunteer was accompanied by others in 48 percent incidents. Existing Volunteer training programs that stress prevention strategies that incorporate these risk factors should be enhanced.

Characteristics	Sexual Assault		Physical Assault	
	Female	2.3	Male	1.5
Gender	Female	2.3	Male	1.5
Age*	20s	2.6	30s	1.3
Ethnicity	Caucasian	89%	Caucasian	78%
Time of Day	Evening	39%	Evening	30%
Day of Week	Weekend	55%	Weekday / Weekend	50% / 50%
Month	Oct.	19%	Nov.	13%
Time in Service	0 to 6 mos.	48%	0 to 6 mos.	35%
Relationship to Assailant	Stranger	54%	Stranger	72%
Location	Public	32%	Public	51%
Community Size	Rural	35%	Urban	35%
Weapon Use*	No Weapon	75%	Weapon	89%
Injury Sustained	No	69%	Yes	64%
Motive	Sexual	81%	Unknown	49%
Alcohol-Volunteer	Did Not Use	71%	Did Not Use	59%
Alcohol-Assailant	Did Not Use	25%	Unknown	54%
Accompaniment	Alone	78%	Accompanied	48%
Assailants (# of)	One	90%	One	67%
Intention to Prosecute	No	56%	No	57%

Note: The demographic breakdown by age is shown in events per 100 female VT years for sexual assaults and events per 100 VT years for physical assaults.

\*Weapon use is only applicable for aggravated assaults.

## Verbal Threats

### CIRF Definitions

**Death threat:** A threat to kill made without physical contact, injury to the victim, or sexual assault. Such threats may be made in person, over the telephone or in writing.

**Intimidation:** Occurs when the victim is placed in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack. Intimidation includes stalking as determined by the perception of the victim. Formerly referred to as other threat.

In 2006, the addition of the intimidation category enabled the agency to begin collecting information on events in which there may have been the *threat* of violence or serious harm to the Volunteer but had neither an accompanying physical attack nor the display of a weapon. Both intimidation and death threats are similar types of incidents in these respects and were analyzed under a new aggregate category labeled verbal threats. As more incidents are collected over time, the Office of Safety and Security can provide a more detailed picture of the nature of the threats Volunteers receive.

### I. Death Threat

A summary table for death threat events is not provided due to the small number of such events annually.

#### *Death Threats—Global Analysis*

There were 15 death threats reported worldwide in 2006, an incidence of 0.22 events per 100 VT years. There were six death threats reported in 2005 (0.08 events per 100 VT years). The 10-year (1997–2006) incidence rate average for death threats is 0.07 events per 100 VT years. Since 1997, there have been 46 death threats worldwide. Although the incidence rate is low, this represents a 214% increase in the 2006 incidence rate compared to the average rate of the previous 10 years. In the case of death threats, as with the case of attempted rape, the percent of change over time is dramatic due to the small number of reported death threats on a yearly basis. The increase is notable, however, and should be monitored to see if the rate continues to increase.

#### *Death Threats—Regional Analysis*

Regional analysis shows that the number of death threats that occurred in each region have fluctuated between zero and nine death threats per year since 1997. In 2006, the number of death threats was highest in the Africa region, which had nine death threats (0.36 events per 100 VT years).

## II. Intimidation

Data for this crime category does not exist prior to 2006.

#### *Intimidation—Global Analysis*

There were 44 intimidation events worldwide in 2006 (0.63 events per 100 VT years). In this initial year of data, 18 percent of the incidents involved a female Volunteer with the stated motive being “sexual activity.” The Office of Safety and Security will continue to monitor this new incident category to determine if it is more appropriately included under the aggregate sexual assault category, or if the definition needs clarification.

#### *Intimidation—Regional Analysis*

During 2006, the highest regional incidence of intimidation was in the IAP region (1.02 events per 100 VT years).

## Profile of Verbal Threats in 2006

### *Summary*

The purpose of the threat profile is to summarize the characteristics of Volunteer victims and verbal threat events. Table 14 provides the global composite.

Type Of Incident	Number of Events	Percentage of All Verbal Threats
Death Threat	15	25%
Intimidation	44	75%
Total	59	100%

### *Gender*

In 2006, the incidence rate for verbal threats against females (1.2 events per 100 female VT years) was considerably higher than the incidence rate for threats against males (0.4 events per 100 male VT years).

### *Age*

As with the age-specific analysis under the sexual assault profile and the physical assault profile, verbal threats were analyzed using VT years to account for the overwhelming number of Volunteers in their 20s. Findings indicate that the incidence of verbal threats in 2006 was highest among Volunteers in their 30s (1.1 per 100 VT years).

### ***Ethnicity/Race***

Beginning in 2006 with the implementation of the CIRF, data were collected on the ethnicity of victims in crime incidents. In 2006, 81 percent of victims of verbal threats were of Caucasian/White ethnicity. A high percentage of threats against Caucasian/White Volunteers is not surprising given they comprise 83 percent of the overall Volunteer population. To account for the large number of Volunteers who are Caucasian/White and to determine a true representation of the breakdown of verbal threats against each ethnic group, it is ideal to use VT years to determine rates. As noted in previous sections, agency data on VT years by race/ethnicity is not available and therefore analysis providing incidence rates is not possible at this time.

### ***Hour, Day, and Month***

The time of day during which verbal threats were reported to have occurred most frequently (36 percent) in 2006 was the evening hours, between 6 p.m. and midnight.

The period of the week during which verbal threats were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2006 was during weekdays (Monday through Thursday) (53 percent). As was the case for physical assaults, there was no day of the week on which crimes were most common.

During 2006, the months with the highest number of verbal threats were March and April (15 percent per month). There were no important trends noted in the distribution with regard to the month of occurrence.

### ***Time in Service***

Similar to the profile for physical assaults, the amount of time in service during which verbal threats were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2006 was the 0 to 6 months period (32 percent). This is a new trend analysis collected as of 2006, and as a result it is not possible to compare previous years' information.

### ***Relationship of Assailant to Victim***

The largest percent (44 percent) of reported verbal threats were perpetrated by strangers.

### ***Location***

The majority (41 percent) of threats in 2006 occurred at the Volunteer's residence. This differs in comparison to the majority (51 percent) of physical assaults occurring in public areas. The majority of the verbal threat incidents are acts of intimidation. Examples of these incidents involve a stranger being on the grounds of the Volunteer's residence and putting the Volunteer in fear of bodily harm, but without actually entering the home of the Volunteer. It is similar to what would be considered a "peeping tom" incident in the U.S.

### ***Volunteer Site***

In 2006, 71 percent of the verbal threats occurred at the Volunteer's site.

### ***Size of the Community***

Verbal threats most often occurred in rural areas (46 percent). In contrast, physical assaults most often occurred in urban areas (35 percent).

### ***Weapon Use***

Per the CIRF definitions, an incident cannot be categorized as a verbal threat if there is use or display of a weapon (it would be either an aggravated assault or a robbery). For this reason, weapon use is not an element of verbal threats and this analysis was not conducted.

### ***Injury***

By CIRF definitions verbal threats do not involve physical contact or assault. As a result, injury sustained analysis is not applicable to verbal threats.

### ***Motive***

The perceived motive of the assailant in 42 percent of reported verbal threats was indicated as "unknown". This is similar to physical assaults where 49 percent of physical assaults reported was indicated as "unknown".

### ***Alcohol Use***

Eighty percent of the Volunteer victims reported that they had not used alcohol prior to the verbal threat. Fifty-nine percent of the Volunteer victims reported that they did not know whether the assailant had or had not used alcohol prior to threatening them.

***Accompaniment***

Sixty-one percent of the time, the Volunteer was alone at the time of the incident. In contrast, Volunteers were accompanied by others in nearly half (48 percent) of the physical assaults.

***Number of Assailants***

Similar to physical assaults, verbal threats typically involve only one assailant. In 76 percent of verbal threats, only one assailant was involved. In 12 percent, there were three or more assailants; and in 3 percent, the number of assailants was two.

***Intention to Prosecute***

In 56 percent of verbal threats, the Volunteer victim reported no intention to prosecute the assailant.

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**In-Service Deaths**

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

There were three accidental deaths and no homicides in calendar year 2006. From 1961 through the end of 2006, there have been 20 homicides in the Peace Corps. A summary table and figures for in-service deaths is not provided because the small number of deaths does not allow meaningful analysis.

## Property Crimes

### CIRF Definitions

**Robbery:** Taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm. Robbery also includes when a robber displays/uses a weapon.

**Burglary:** The 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. As long as the person entering has no legal right to be present in the residence, a burglary has occurred. Burglary also includes illegal entry of a hotel room. When physical assault and burglary occur together, the offense falls under the category of robbery.

There are two types of burglary under the CIRF:

- Burglary with Volunteer present: Burglary committed while the Volunteer victim(s) is physically present.
- Burglary without Volunteer present: Burglary without Volunteer victim(s) present.

**Theft:** The CIRF defines theft as the taking away of or attempting to take away property or cash without involving forced or illegal entry. There is no known direct contact with the victim. Theft includes pick pocketing, stolen purses, and thefts from a residence that do not involve illegal entries.

**Vandalism:** The CIRF defines vandalism as mischievous or malicious defacement, destruction, or damage of property. If unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a residence is involved, the incident is classified as burglary.

The following section provides global and regional analyses of property crime incidents. In this report, incidence of property crimes is expressed per 100 VT years. With the implementation of CIRF, the method of collecting information on property crimes switched from a monthly tally with very limited details of each incident to a full incident report for each property crime. The definition of robbery also changed from an event “void of violence or threat of violence” to one that may include those characteristics and use of a weapon. Finally, the category of burglary was subdivided into a) burglary with a Volunteer present and b) burglary without a Volunteer present.

## I. Robbery

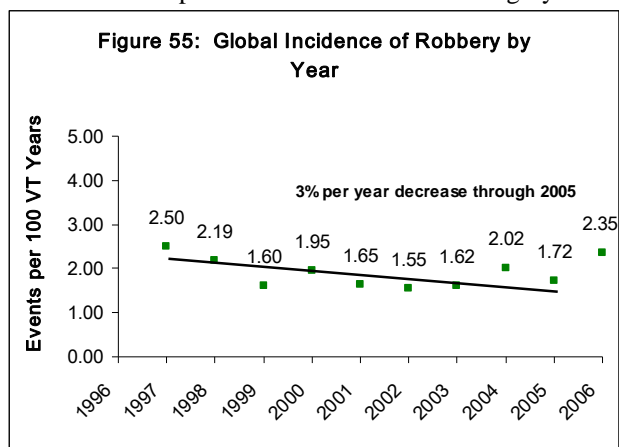
Table 15 provides the volume, trends, and rates of robbery.

1997 Incidence Rate	2.50
2005 Incidence Rate	1.72
2006 Incidence Rate	2.35
10-year average Incidence Rate	1.92
Yearly Rate Comparison (2006 to 2005)	N/A*
2006 Compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate	N/A*
Number of Events in 2005	123
Number of Events in 2006	163
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2006	Africa (2.99)
Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1997 to 2006)	Africa (2.39)

\*Data from 2006 is not included in the trend analysis due to the change in definition.

### Robbery—Global Analysis

There were 163 reported robberies worldwide in 2006, an incidence rate of 2.35 per 100 VT years (Figure 55). Some incidents that would have been classified as a form of physical assault in prior years are classified as robberies beginning in 2006 due to the change in the robbery definition. Trend analysis indicates that between 1997 and 2005 the robbery incidence rates have decreased by an average of three percent per year over the nine-year period. Due to the change in definition of robbery this year, trend analysis between previous years’ data and 2006 data is not presented for this incident category.



Notes:

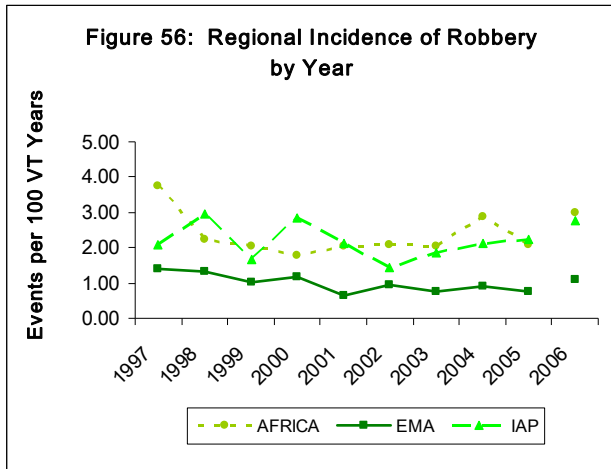
\* Data from 2006 is not included in the trend analysis due to the change in definition.

\*\* The x-axis begins with 1996 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line, however data points only encompass 1997 through 2006.



**Robbery—Regional Analysis**

Figure 56 shows the regional incidence of robbery by year. The highest regional incidence of robbery in 2006 was in the Africa region (2.99 per 100 VT Years). The highest 10-year regional average incidence of robbery (1997–2006) was in the Africa region (2.39 events per 100 VT years). The trend line between the 2005 and 2006 data points is not presented in the regional graph due to the change in definition.



Note: The lines connecting 2005 to 2006 data points are removed due to the definition change at the beginning of 2006.

**II. Burglary**

Although the basic definition of burglary has remained the unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a Volunteer’s residence, prior to 2006, burglary existed as one category without the distinction between the presence and absence of the victim. Starting in 2006, burglary was broken out into two different types: with a Volunteer victim present and without a Volunteer victim present.

In 2006, there were 93 events (1.34 events per 100 VT years) of burglary with Volunteer present and 221 events (3.20 events per 100 VT years) of burglary without Volunteer present.

In addition, the category of burglary with Volunteer present was labeled as one of the “violent crimes” and required notification of the OIG investigative unit within 24 hours of post learning of the incident. Because the basic definition of burglary has remained intact, the two types of burglaries were combined to compute an aggregate burglary count and incidence rate, as well as to conduct trend analyses. However, comparisons between 2006 and previous years’ data are not provided due to the

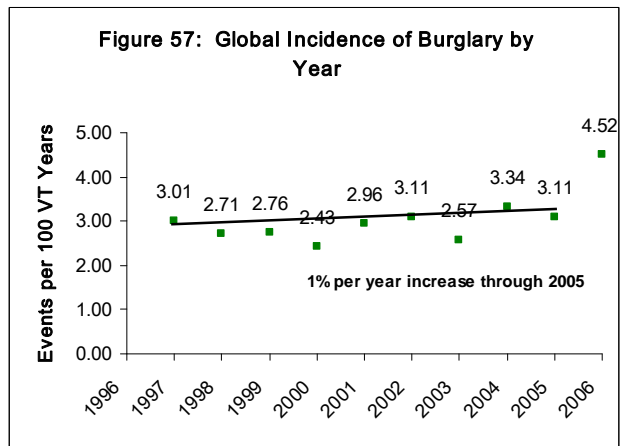
change in reporting requirements. Table 16 provides the volume, trends, and rates of all burglaries.

1997 Incidence Rate	3.01
2005 Incidence Rate	3.11
2006 Incidence Rate	4.52
10-year average Incidence Rate	3.05
Yearly Rate Comparison (2006 to 2005)	N/A*
2006 Compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate	N/A*
Number of Events in 2005	222
Number of Events in 2006	314
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2006	Africa (7.06)
Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1997 to 2006)	IAP (3.89)

\*Data from 2006 is not included in the trend analysis due to the change in definition.

**Burglary—Global Analysis**

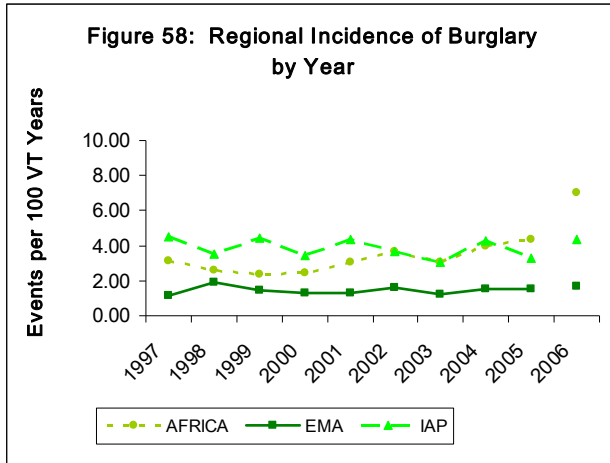
There were 314 reported burglaries (4.52 events per 100 VT years) worldwide in 2006. The change in burglary definition and reporting process appears to have had a dramatic effect on the number of reported burglaries. In 2005 the incidence rate was 3.11 events per 100 VT years. Trend analysis indicates that between 1997 and 2005 the burglary incidence rates have had only a slight increase, an average of one percent increase each year over the nine-year period (Figure 57).



Notes:  
 \* Data from 2006 is not included in the trend analysis due to the change in definition.  
 \*\* The X-axis begins with 1996 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line, however data points encompass 1997 through 2006.

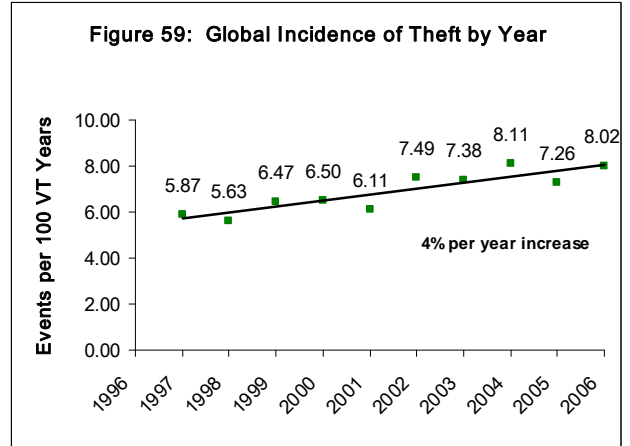
**Burglary—Regional Analysis**

Figure 58 shows the regional incidence of burglary by year. The highest incidence of burglary in 2006 was in the Africa region (7.06 per 100 VT years), which was 56 percent higher than the global incidence rate. The trend lines for burglary includes years 1997-2005, excluding 2006 because of the change in definition.



Note: The lines connecting 2005 to 2006 data points are removed due to the definition change at the beginning of 2006.

1997 and 2006 the theft incidence rates have increased by an average of four percent per year over the 10-year period.



Notes:  
 \* Data from 2006 is not included in the trend analysis due to the change in definition.  
 \*\* The X-axis begins with 1996 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line, however data points encompass 1997 through 2006.

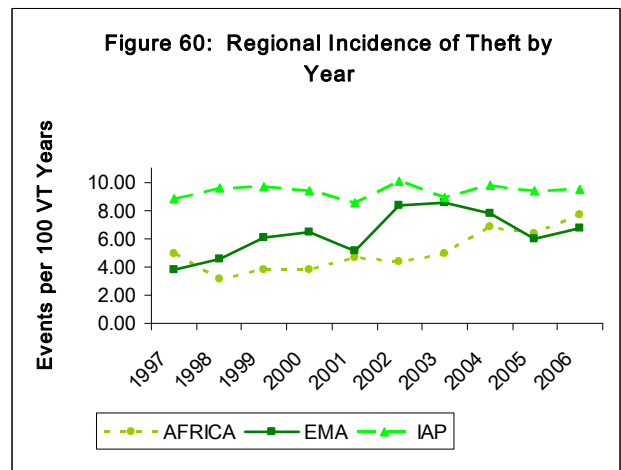
**III. Theft**

Table 17 provides the volume, trends, and rates of theft.

1997 Incidence Rate	5.87
2005 Incidence Rate	7.24
2006 Incidence Rate	8.02
10-year average Incidence Rate	6.88
Yearly Rate Comparison (2006 to 2005)	11% increase
2006 Compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate	17% increase
Number of Events in 2005	519
Number of Events in 2006	557
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2006	IAP (9.53)
Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1997 to 2006)	IAP (9.36)

**Theft—Regional Analysis**

Figure 60 shows the regional incidence of theft by year. During 2006, the highest regional incidence of theft was in the IAP region (9.53 events per 100 VT years). The highest 10-year (1997-2006) average incidence of theft was in the IAP region (9.36 events per 100 VT years).



**Theft—Global Analysis**

Theft is the most frequently reported property crime, and the most frequently reported incident type overall. There were 557 thefts worldwide during 2006, an incidence of 8.02 events per 100 VT years (Figure 59). This represents an 11 percent increase in incidence rates of reported thefts compared to 2005. Trend analysis indicates that between

## IV. Vandalism

### *Vandalism—Global Analysis*

Vandalism is the least common property crime. In 2006, there were four reported vandalism events, an incidence of 0.06 events per 100 VT years. In 2005, there were eight reported events (0.11 events per 100 VT years), representing a 46 percent decrease in the incidence rate of reported vandalism between 2005 and 2006. In the case of vandalism, as in the cases of attempted rape and death threats, caution should be used in interpreting the data due to the limited number of reported incidents.

### *Vandalism—Regional Analysis*

The Africa region reported two vandalism events in 2006; IAP and EMA each reported one. Regional analysis shows that vandalism is a relatively rare event and the incidence of vandalism fluctuates without pattern from year to year.

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## Profile of Property Crimes in 2006

### *Summary*

Type Of Incident	Number of Events	Percentage of All Property Crimes
Robbery	163	16%
Burglary	314	30%
Theft	557	54%
Vandalism	4	< 1%
Total	1038	100%

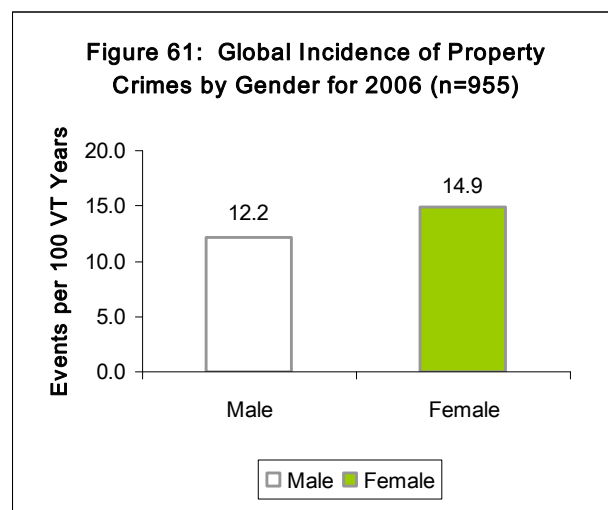
Because the types of incidents included in property crimes vary greatly, a profile for the most serious type of property crime, robbery, and the most prevalent, theft, is provided instead of an aggregate profile of all property crimes. The robbery and theft analyses are provided at the end of the property crime section.

The following section will examine the Volunteer victim and incident characteristics in more detail to better inform the reader of potential risk factors associated with property crimes in general, and robberies and thefts specifically. Data in the graphs are based on the number of responses available for that analysis and are denoted as *n=##*. Depending on the completeness of the incident reports, the *n* may not always equal the total number of

reported property crime events. For a comprehensive summary of the demographic aspects of Volunteers and trainees serving in 2006, please refer to Appendix C.

### *Gender*

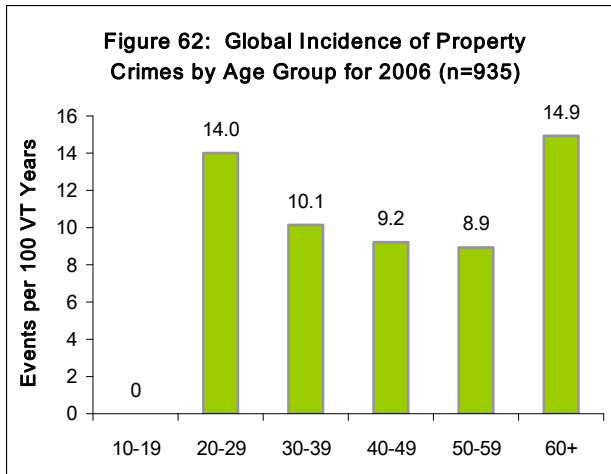
In 2006, the incidence rate for property crimes against females (14.9 events per 100 VT years) was higher than the incidence rate for property crimes against males (12.2 events per 100 VT years) (Figure 61).



### *Age*

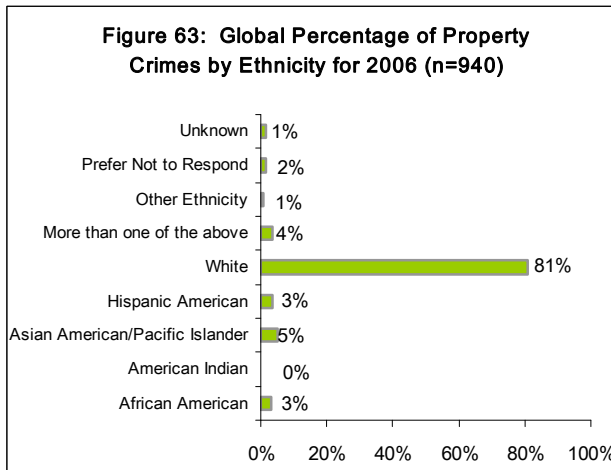
During 2006, 87 percent of the victims of property crimes were in their 20s. As with other age-specific analyses, the findings are not surprising given that 85 percent of the overall Volunteer population in 2006 were in their 20s. The age groups were analyzed using VT years to account for the highly skewed distribution. Because of the limited number of Volunteers in their 70s and 80s (25.5 VT years), these two age groups were combined with Volunteers in their 60s.

When analyzed using these age groupings, the incidence of property crimes in 2006 was highest among Volunteers age 60 years and older (14.9 per 100 VT years) (Figure 62), followed closely by Volunteers in their 20s (14.0 events per 100 VT years). The incidence rate for age group 60 years and older should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of property crime incidents (*n=26*). However, it does highlight the need to train older Volunteers in managing their risks of property crime, especially thefts.



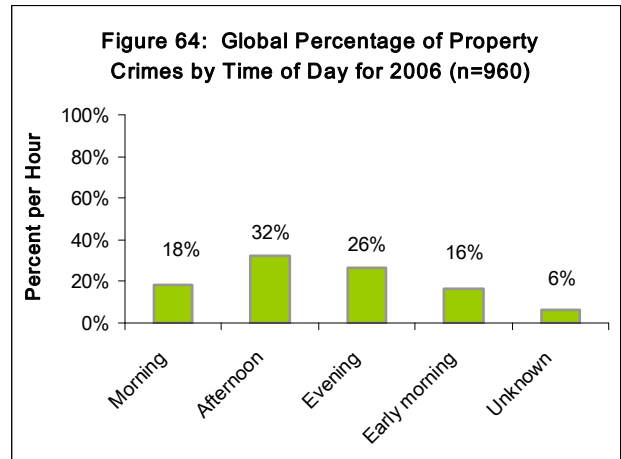
**Ethnicity/Race**

The majority (81 percent) of the victims of property crimes were Caucasian/White (Figure 63). This compares to the fact that 83 percent of the overall Volunteer population in 2006 were Caucasian/White. To account for the majority of Volunteers who are Caucasian/White and to determine if any age group is victimized at an unusual rate, it would be ideal to use VT years to determine incidence rates. However, agency data on VT years by race/ethnicity is not available therefore the analysis using incidence rates is not possible at this time.



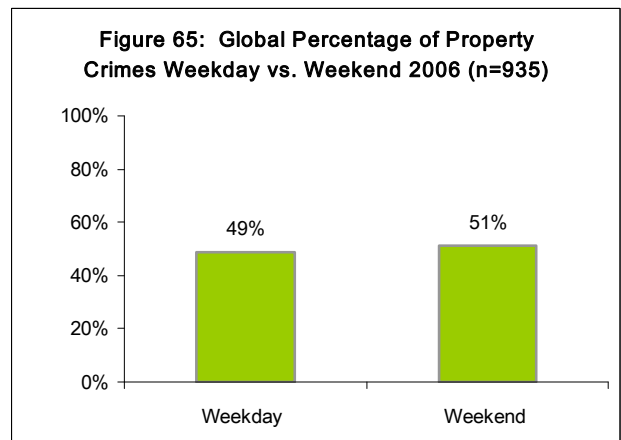
**Hour, Day, and Month**

The time of day at which property crimes were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2006 was in the afternoon, between noon and 6 p.m. (32 percent) (Figure 64).



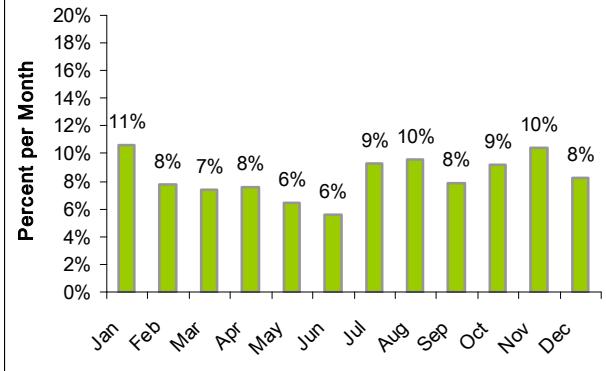
Note: Morning (6 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.); Afternoon (Noon to 5:59 p.m.); Evening (6:00 p.m. to 11:59 a.m.); and Early Morning (Midnight to 5:59 a.m.)

The period of the week during which property crimes were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2006 was on weekends, between Friday and Sunday (51 percent). As was the case for assaults, there were no major trends in specific days of the week (Figure 65).



During 2006, the month with the highest number of property crimes was January (11 percent). There were no significant trends noted in the distribution of property crimes with regard to the month of occurrence (Figure 66). Posts may want to consider if these months coincide with the timing of in-country events or periods of high Volunteer travel.

**Figure 66: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Month for 2006 (n=1038)**

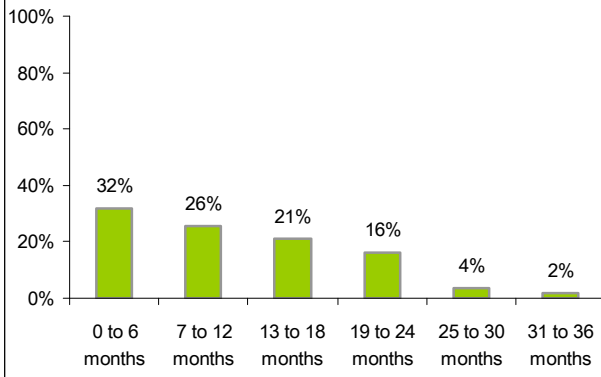


Note: Bars appearing unequal for same value percentages are due to rounding.

**Time in Service**

Beginning in 2006 with the CIRF, data were collected on the length of time in service when an incident occurred. The time in service at which property crimes were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2006 was the 0 to 6 months period (32 percent) (Figure 67). This is a new trend analysis collected as of 2006. As a result, comparison to previous year’s information is not available.

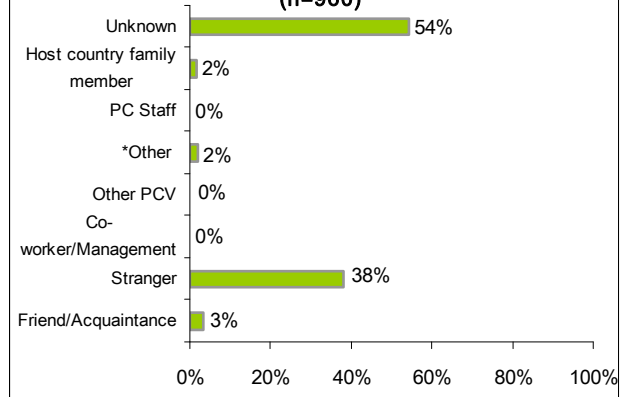
**Figure 67: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Time in Service for 2006 (n=868)**



**Relationship of Assailant to Victim**

In nearly all of the property crimes, the assailant is not someone known or identifiable by the Volunteer. In 54 percent of the reported property crimes, the Volunteer did not see who committed the crime; in other words, the offender was “unknown” to the Volunteer (Figure 68). In 38 percent of the events, the assailant was a stranger.

**Figure 68: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Relationship of Assailant for 2006 (n=960)**

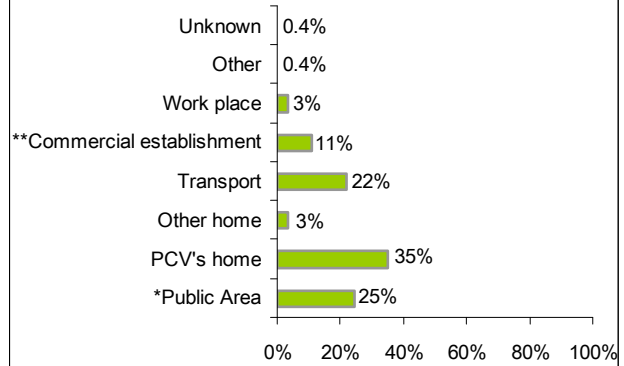


\* Includes local authority.

**Location**

The largest percentage (35 percent) of property crimes in 2006 occurred in the Volunteer’s home (Figure 69). Additionally, 25 percent occurred in public areas, and 22 percent were transportation-related.

**Figure 69: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Location for 2006 (n=960)**



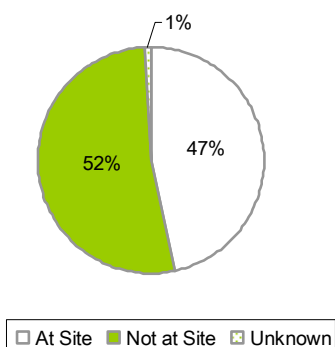
\* Includes alleys/roads/streets, open markets, public parks, beaches, fields, and wharves.

\*\* Includes hotels, restaurants, and churches.

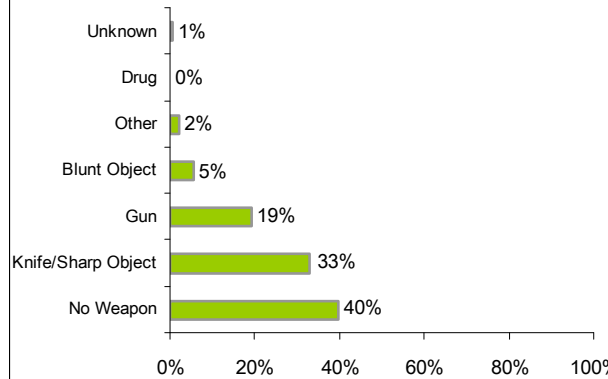
**Volunteer Site**

In 2006, 52 percent of the reported property crimes did not occur at the Volunteer’s site (Figure 70).

**Figure 70: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Site for 2006 (n=949)**



**Figure 72: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Weapon for 2006 (n=146)**

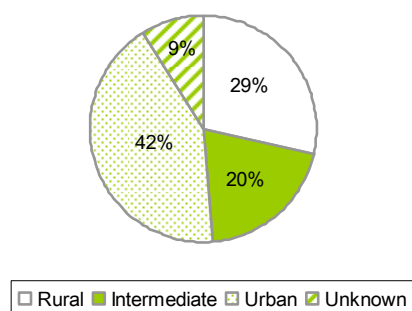


Note: Includes incidents for robbery only.

### Size of the Community

The largest portion (42 percent) of reported property crimes occurred in urban areas (population greater than 100,000) (Figure 71).

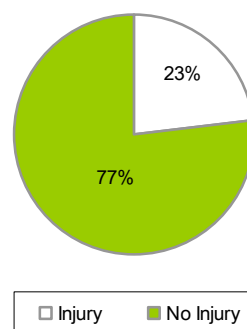
**Figure 71: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Community Size for 2006 (n=960)**



### Injury

Beginning in 2006, data were collected on injury sustained by victims in incidents reported, specifically if medical attention was provided to the Volunteer. In 2006, 77 percent of property crimes did not involve injury to the victim (Figure 73).

**Figure 73: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by PCV Injury for 2006 (n=96)**



### Weapon Use

Robbery is the only property crime category involving weapons, according to the CIRF definitions. As a result, the profile analysis for weapon use pertains only to robberies. Of the 146 robbery incidents in which weapon use was reported, 59 percent involved a weapon. Of the incidents involving a weapon, knives and sharp objects were used in 54 percent of these incidents. The second most common weapon was a gun (32 percent).

### Motive

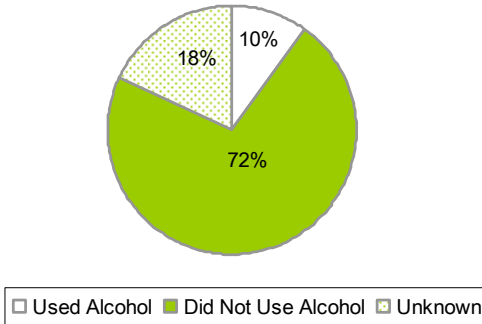
As expected, the perceived motive of the assailant in 96 percent of all property crimes was to steal property from the Volunteer.

### Alcohol Use

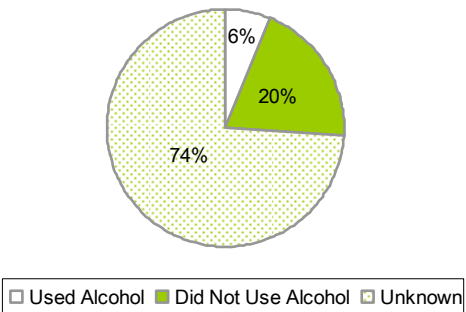
Beginning in 2001, data were collected on whether the assailant and/or Volunteer victim was using alcohol at the time of the assault. Seventy-two percent (Figure 74) of the Volunteer victims reported that they had not used alcohol prior to the event. Seventy-four percent (Figure 75) of the Volunteer victims reported that they did not know

whether the assailant had or had not used alcohol prior to the property crime.

**Figure 74: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Volunteer Alcohol Use for 2006 (n=150)**



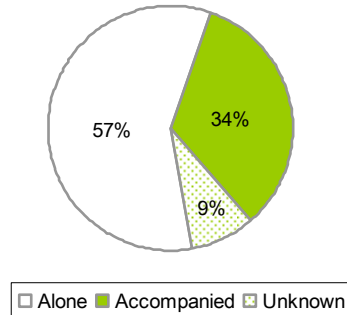
**Figure 75: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Assailant Alcohol Use for 2006 (n=150)**



**Accompaniment**

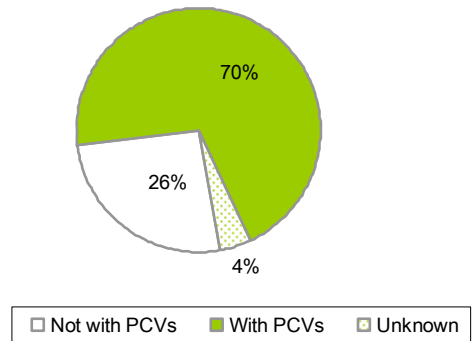
In fifty-seven percent of the reported property crimes, the Volunteer was alone when the incident occurred (Figure 76). Of the Volunteer victims who reported they were accompanied, 70 percent were accompanied by one or more other Volunteers (Figure 77).

**Figure 76: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Accompaniment Status of Volunteer for 2006 (n=916)**



*Note: Includes incidents for robbery, burglary with PCV present, theft, and vandalism only. Data for burglary without PCV present is not included.*

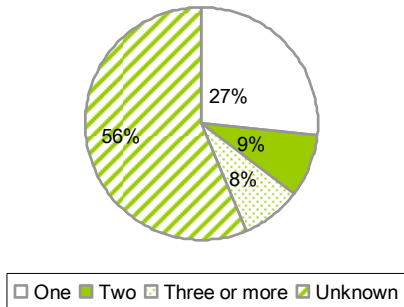
**Figure 77: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Accompaniment of Other PCV for 2006 (n=294)**



**Number of Assailants**

In 56 percent of property crimes, the number of assailants involved was unknown (Figure 78). In 27 percent, there was one assailant. In nine percent, there were two assailants.

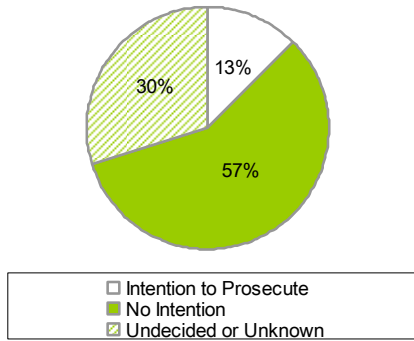
**Figure 78: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Number of Assailants for 2006 (n=957)**



***Intention to Prosecute***

In 57 percent of reported property crimes, the Volunteer victim stated they did not intend to prosecute the offender (Figure 79). Thirteen percent of Volunteers victimized by a property crime reported that they intended to prosecute.

**Figure 79: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Intention to Prosecute for 2006 (n=959)**





### Robbery Analysis

Table 19 details the most prevalent characteristics of this year's 163 reported robbery cases.

Gender	Male (2.7 events / 100 male VT years)
Age	30's (2.2 events / 100 VT years)
Ethnicity/Race	Caucasian (64%)
Time in service	7 to 12 months (24%)
Relationship of Assailant	Stranger (88%)
Location of Incident	Public area (60%)
Weapon Use	Yes (52%)
Occur at Vol. Site	No (60%)
PCV Accompanied	No (47%)
Time of Occurrence	Evening (6 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.) (32%)
No. of Assailants	One (28%)
Day of Week	Weekend (Fri – Sun) (55%)
Intention to Prosecute	No (48%)

Robberies are the most severe type of property crime. The profile for robbery has a few significant differences from the profile for all property crimes (robbery, burglary, theft, and vandalism together). Unlike the other property crimes, robberies are the only incidents that involve physical confrontation or threat to the victim, and that may include the use of a weapon by the offender. The majority (52 percent) of robberies involve a weapon. Unlike the profile for all property crimes, robberies occur most frequently against Volunteers in their 30s. Robberies occur most frequently against males rather than females. Compared to all property crimes which most frequently occur between 0 to 6 months of service, a slightly higher percent of robberies tend to occur between 7 to twelve months of service (24%) versus 0 to 6 months (23%). Robberies most often occur in the evening, versus the afternoon (noon to 5:59 p.m.), and in a public area. The public areas were usually streets outside a place from which the Volunteer was departing or arriving (e.g., residence, hotel, office, bar/club, etc.). Appendix D lists the profile for robbery victims and the characteristics of robbery incidents in detail.

### Theft Analysis

Table 20 details the most prevalent characteristics of this year's 557 reported theft cases.

Gender	Female (8.2 events / 100 female VT years)
Age	60 years and older (9.2 events / 100 VT years)
Ethnicity/Race	Caucasian (84%)
Time in service	0 to 6 months (29%)
Relationship of Assailant	Unknown (56%)
Location of Incident	Transportation-assoc. (32%)
Occur at Vol. Site	No (66%)
PCV Accompanied	No (50%)
Time of Occurrence	Afternoon (noon to 5:59 p.m.) (38%)
No. of Assailants	Unknown (58%)
Day of Week	Weekend (Fri – Sun) (47%)
Intention to Prosecute	No (60%)

Thefts are the most frequent type of property crime (54 percent). Therefore the profile for thefts is highly similar to the aggregate property crimes profile. The primary difference is that the largest percentage of thefts (32 percent) occurs while a Volunteer is using public transportation (e.g., bus or train). However, property crimes in general most frequently occur at the Volunteer's residence (35 percent).

## Criminal Prosecution in 2006

It is the coordinated goal of many Peace Corps offices and posts to maximize the Volunteers' safety and security. Peace Corps Volunteer training emphasizes the importance of reporting all crimes, both non-violent and violent, to Peace Corps staff. This system of crime reporting is vital to the Peace Corps' understanding of the risks faced by Volunteers, risks that vary greatly from country to country. Overseas posts are required to report all violent crimes against Volunteers to the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) as soon as possible. Early notification and response is critical to a successful investigation and when possible, a prosecution; providing medical and emotional support to the Volunteer; and reducing the threat to other Volunteers.

In calendar year 2006, the OIG had 269 preliminary inquiries involving violent crimes. The OIG coordinated with local law enforcement and the State Department's regional security officers in the investigation of 30 of those cases. A preliminary inquiry usually becomes a case when the Volunteer wants to prosecute and a suspect can be determined or found. The OIG assisted in the conviction of the following 15 cases in 2006: six sexual assault/rape; six aggravated assaults; two robberies; and one burglary. Obtaining a successful conviction is often a multi-year process. In 2006, the following cases of crimes against Volunteers were still pending prosecution: 10 sexual assault/rape cases. A successful conviction sends a clear message to the community and the country as a whole that Peace Corps will not tolerate crimes against Volunteers. A more detailed report of the activities of the investigative unit of the OIG and the status of current cases is available in the Peace Corps' *Semiannual Report to Congress*.

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## 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 to Volunteers and staff, and identify ways to reduce the 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 that 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 officers, regional security officers, and to embassy law enforcement personnel during their stateside orientation so that they are better prepared to help Volunteers after an incident occurs.

The Peace Corps has increased the amount of information that applicants receive 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 when invited to serve in a particular country. 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 8-12 weeks of training, which includes a focus on pertinent safety and security risks, ways to mitigate these 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.

In its efforts to keep the Volunteers safe, it is imperative that the agency knows the reality of safety and security for Volunteers. 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.

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## Concluding Remarks

Crimes against Volunteers, with minor fluctuations, have remained steady over the last ten years. The Peace Corps will continue to track safety events against Volunteers and use this information to develop new agency-wide policies, procedures, and training, and to assess the security environment of particular countries. While the most recent *Peace Corps Volunteer Survey* (2006) report 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 systemic agency approach involving commitment from headquarters staff, overseas staff, and the Volunteers. To that end, improvements to the safety and security program were made during 2006. 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 crime incident reporting system continues to be improved upon to enable more comprehensive incident reporting, a streamlined notification process, and better integration of crime analysis 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 courses to provide Volunteers with knowledge, skills, and attitudes to decrease their risk of being victimized by crime. Posts are urged to share their "best practices" prevention strategies with other countries and with regional and headquarters staff.

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## CIRF Severity Hierarchy and Incident Definitions

**VIOLENT CRIMES:** Volunteer Death > Kidnapping > Rape > Attempted Rape > Major Sexual Assault > Robbery > Aggravated Assault > Major Physical Assault > Burglary with PCV Present > Death Threat > Intimidation >

**NON-VIOLENT CRIMES:** Other Sexual Assault > Other Physical Assault > Burglary without PCV Present > Theft > Vandalism

Note: The CIRF definitions of violent crimes supersede the definitions outlined in the Office of the Inspector General memo of 7/14/04 by Charles Smith

<b><i>Crime Incident Reporting Form (CIRF)</i></b>	
<b>Violent Crimes</b>	
<b>Death by Homicide</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another</li> <li>• Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded</li> <li>• Also referred to as murder</li> </ul>
<b>Kidnapping</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a Volunteer against his/her will for ransom or reward</li> <li>• Also referred to as abduction</li> <li>• This category includes hostage-taking</li> </ul>
<b>Rape</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual intercourse—defined as penetration of the vagina or anus either orally and/or with the penis—without the consent and/or against the will of the victim</li> <li>• Rape also includes what was formerly referred to as forced oral sex—defined as non-consensual contact between the victim’s mouth and the assailant’s genitals or anus</li> <li>• Also includes when a victim is unable to consent because of ingestion of drugs and/or alcohol</li> </ul>
<b>Attempted Rape</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attempted, but unsuccessful penetration of the vagina or anus—either orally and/or with the penis—as determined by the victim</li> <li>• Attempted rape also includes attempted forced oral sex—defined as attempted, but unsuccessful non-consensual contact between the victim’s mouth and the assailant’s genitals or anus</li> <li>• Also includes when a victim is unable to consent because of ingestion of drugs and/or alcohol</li> </ul>
<b>Major Sexual Assault</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skin-to-skin contact with the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus <u>AND</u> any of the following:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.) the use of a weapon by the assailant, OR</li> <li>2.) physical injury to the victim OR</li> <li>3.) when the victim had to use force to disengage the assailant</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Also includes insertion of a finger, instrument or device other than a penis into the vagina or anus</li> </ul>
<b>Robbery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm</li> <li>• Also includes when a robber displays/uses a weapon</li> </ul>
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attack or threat of attack <i>with</i> a weapon, for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury, whether or not an injury occurred</li> <li>• Attack without a weapon when <i>serious injury</i> results. Serious injury includes: broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, severe laceration, loss of consciousness, or any injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization</li> <li>• This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm</li> <li>• When physical assault and robbery occur together, the offense falls under the category of robbery</li> </ul>

**Safety of the Volunteer 2006  
Appendix A**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attempted murder should be reported as aggravated assault</li> </ul>
<b>Major Physical Assault</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attack without a weapon resulting in:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.) injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization, OR</li> <li>2.) diagnostic x-rays to rule out broken bones (and no fracture is found), OR</li> <li>3.) surgical intervention (including suturing), OR</li> <li>4.) the Volunteer used force to disengage the assailant</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
<b>Burglary or Attempted Burglary with PCV Physically Present:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burglary or attempted burglary committed while a Volunteer is physically present</li> <li>• Unlawful or forcible entry of a Volunteer's residence</li> <li>• This crime usually, but not always, involves theft</li> <li>• 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. As long as the person entering has no legal right to be present in the residence, a burglary has occurred.</li> <li>• Also includes illegal entry of a hotel room</li> <li>• When physical assault and burglary occur together, the offense falls under the category of robbery</li> </ul>
<b>Death Threat</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A threat of death is made without physical contact, injury to the Volunteer, or sexual assault</li> <li>• Such threats may be made in person, over the telephone, or in writing</li> </ul>
<b>Intimidation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formerly referred to as 'other threat'</li> <li>• Occurs when the Volunteer is placed in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack</li> <li>• This offense includes stalking, and is determined by the perception of the Volunteer</li> </ul>
<b>Non-Violent Crimes</b>	
<b>Other Sexual Assault</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formerly referred to as minor sexual assault</li> <li>• Contact of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus that is not classified as rape, attempted rape, or major sexual assault</li> <li>• Unwanted kissing, fondling, and groping are also included in the category</li> </ul>
<b>Other Physical Assault</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formerly referred to as minor physical assault</li> <li>• Attack or threat of attack that is not classified as aggravated assault or major physical assault</li> <li>• Attack without a weapon resulting in no or only minor injury, e.g. bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling</li> </ul>
<b>Burglary without the presence of PCV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unlawful or forcible entry of a Volunteer's residence</li> <li>• This crime usually, but not always, involves theft</li> <li>• 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. As long as the person entering has no legal right to be present in the residence, a burglary has occurred.</li> <li>• Also includes illegal entry of a hotel room</li> </ul>
<b>Theft</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The taking away of or attempt to take away property or cash without involving force or illegal entry</li> <li>• There is no known direct contact with the victim</li> <li>• Includes pick-pocketing, stolen purses, and thefts from a residence that do not involve an illegal entry</li> </ul>
<b>Vandalism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mischievous or malicious defacement, destruction, or damage of property</li> <li>• If unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a residence is involved, the incident should be classified as burglary</li> </ul>
<b>Unknown</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The incident does not meet the definitions of any of the listed incident types</li> </ul>

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

## Peace Corps Countries and Regions (2006)

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

*	Peace Corps countries suspended:	Chad, Bangladesh, East Timor
**	Peace Corps countries <b>opened</b> or <b>reopened</b> in calendar year 2006:	Cambodia
***	Peace Corps countries <b>closed</b> in calendar year 2006:	Sri Lanka (Crisis Corps only)

*Note:* A closed and reopened program does not provide data for a full calendar year, so incidence of safety events for this country should be interpreted cautiously.

Safety of the Volunteer 2006  
Appendix C

Demographics of All Volunteers (2006)  
as Reported on September 30, 2006

Demographic Characteristic	N = 7,749*	%
Men	3212	42
Women	4537	59
Racial Minority Volunteers/Trainees	1231	16
Seniors (50+)	382	5
Oldest Volunteer	80	
Age: Average/Median/Most Common	27/25/24	
<b>Age:</b>		
<20s	2	<1
20s	6573	85
30s	644	8
40s	148	2
50s	209	3
60s	146	2
70s	26	<1
80s	1	<1
<b>Ethnicity:</b>		
Caucasian	5856	83
Not Specified*	662	9
Asian American	382	5
Mixed Ethnicity	307	4
Hispanic	275	4
African American	238	3
Native American	29	<1
<b>Marital status:</b>		
Single	7187	93
Married	497	6
Married/Serving Alone	65	1
<b>Educational level:</b>		
Bachelor's Degree	6274	84
Graduate Degree	775	10
Not Reported*	308	4
Some College (1-3 Years)	173	2
Graduate Study	116	2
AA/Technical School Graduate	82	1
High School Diploma/Other	21	<1
<b>Skill Sector:</b>		
Education	2674	35
Health & HIV/AIDS	1604	21
Business Development	1214	16
Environment	1108	14
Youth	448	6
Agriculture	409	5
Other	292	4

**\*Notes:**

1. N = 7,749 represents the number of Volunteers in the field as of Sep. 30, 2006 per the Peace Corps Office of Strategic Information and Planning.
2. Some category percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding error.
3. The percentages for Volunteers under Ethnicity and Education Level are based on totals < 7,749 and do not include Volunteers who did not specify their ethnicity or education level.



Demographics for Rape, Aggravated Assault, and Robbery Events (2006)

Characteristic	Type of Crime					
	Rape		Aggravated Assault		Robbery	
	(N = 18)*		(N = 36)		(N = 163)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Gender:</b>						
Male	0	0	16	44	77	47
Female	18	100	17	20	70	43
Missing Data	0	0	3	3	16	10
<b>Age (years):</b>						
<20s	0	0	0	0	0	0
20s	15	83	28	78	122	75
30s	1	6	3	8	14	9
40s	0	0	1	3	0	0
50s	0	0	0	0	1	1
60s	1	6	0	0	1	1
70s	0	0	0	0	2	1
80s	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing Data	1	6	4	11	23	14
<b>Ethnicity:</b>						
African American	1	6	2	6	5	3
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian American/Pacific Islander	1	6	3	8	5	3
Hispanic American	0	0	1	3	5	3
White	14	78	23	64	105	64
More Than One of the Above	0	0	0	0	6	4
Other Ethnicity	1	6	1	3	2	1
Prefer Not to Respond	0	0	2	6	2	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	3	2
Missing Data	1	6	4	11	30	18
<b>Relationship of Assailant:</b>						
Friend/Acquaintance	9	50	8	22	0	0
Stranger	8	44	21	58	144	88
Co-Worker/Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Volunteer	1	6	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	3	8	1	1
Peace Corps Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host Country Family Member	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	1	3	5	3
Missing Data	0	0	3	8	13	8
<b>Motive:</b>						
Personal Disagreement	0	0	3	8	0	0
Robbery/Burglary	0	0	3	8	160	98
Sexual Activity	18	100	0	0	1	1
Other	0	0	7	19	1	1
Violence	0	0	7	19	0	0
Unknown	0	0	16	44	1	1
Missing Data	0	0	1	3	3	2
<b>Location of incident:</b>						
Public Area	3	17	15	42	97	60
Volunteer Residence	9	50	4	11	8	5
Non-Volunteer Residence	2	11	2	6	2	1
Transport	2	11	3	8	34	21
Commercial Establishment	2	11	6	17	8	5
Workplace	0	0	3	8	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing Data	0	0	3	8	13	8
<b>Weapon Use:</b>						
Yes	5	28	32	89	84	52
No	13	72	0	0	58	36
Unknown	0	0	0	0	4	2
Missing Data	0	0	4	11	17	10

Safety of the Volunteer 2006  
Appendix D

Characteristic	Rape (N = 18)*		Type of Crime Aggravated Assault (N = 36)		Robbery (N = 163)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Type of Weapon</b>						
No Weapon	13	72	0	0	58	36
Knife/Sharp Object	2	11	7	19	45	28
Gun	0	0	3	8	27	17
Blunt Object	1	6	17	47	8	5
Other	2	11	5	14	3	2
Drug	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1
Missing Data	0	0	4	11	21	13
<b>Volunteer Accompanied:</b>						
Yes	2	11	19	53	71	44
No	16	89	11	31	77	47
Unknown	0	0	3	8	2	1
Missing Data	0	0	3	8	13	8
<b>No. of Assailants:</b>						
1	16	89	20	56	46	28
2	1	6	3	8	43	26
3+	1	6	8	22	51	31
Unknown	0	0	3	8	10	6
Missing Data	0	0	2	6	13	8
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>						
Morning (6 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.)	3	17	3	8	22	13
Afternoon (Noon to 5:59 p.m.)	0	0	8	22	42	26
Evening (6 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.)	6	33	12	33	52	32
Early Morning (Midnight to 5:59 a.m.)	9	50	10	28	33	20
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1
Missing Data	0	0	3	8	13	8
<b>Day of Week:</b>						
Weekend (Fri. - Sun.)	9	50	16	44	90	55
Weekday (Mon. - Thurs.)	9	50	17	47	60	37
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing Data	0	0	3	8	13	8
<b>Time in Service:</b>						
0 to 6 months	7	39	11	31	37	23
7 to 12 months	3	17	7	19	39	24
12 to 18 months	3	17	10	28	21	13
19 to 24 months	2	11	4	11	17	10
25 to 30 months	0	0	0	0	8	5
31 to 36 months	0	0	0	0	2	1
Missing Data	3	17	4	11	39	24
<b>Alcohol Involved:</b>						
Yes	8	44	5	14	15	9
No	9	50	16	44	108	66
Unknown	1	6	12	33	27	17
Missing Data	0	0	3	8	13	8
<b>Intention to Prosecute:</b>						
Yes	10	56	8	22	22	13
No	6	33	22	61	78	48
Undecided	2	11	1	3	12	7
Unknown	0	0	2	6	38	23
Missing Data	0	0	3	8	13	8
<b>Occurred at Volunteer Site</b>						
Yes	11	61	20	56	44	27
No	7	39	12	33	97	60
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1
Missing Data	0	0	4	11	21	13

**\*Notes**

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

**Safety of the Volunteer 2006**  
**Appendix E**

**Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rate (2006)**

**Global**

All Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	4045	18	0.45	4	0.10	10	0.25	66	1.63	98	2.42

**Africa Region**

Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BENIN	69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.45	1	1.45
BOTSWANA	50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.98	1	1.98
BURKINA FASO	62	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAMEROON	60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.68	1	1.68
CAPE VERDE	24	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CHAD***	5	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GHANA	74	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.35	1	1.35	2	2.70
GUINEA	72	1	1.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.77	3	4.15
KENYA	83	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.41	2	2.41
LESOTHO	59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.38	2	3.38
MADAGASCAR	79	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.26	0	0.00	1	1.26
MALAWI	61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MALI	75	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	4.01	3	4.01
MAURITANIA	54	1	1.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.84
MOZAMBIQUE	60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.66	1	1.66
NAMIBIA	65	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NIGER	70	2	2.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.85	4	5.70
SENEGAL	85	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SOUTH AFRICA	92	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SWAZILAND	41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.45	1	2.45
TANZANIA	67	1	1.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.50
THE GAMBIA	59	2	3.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.37
TOGO	66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.52	1	1.52
UGANDA	43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.35	1	2.35
ZAMBIA	83	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>1559</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1.80</b>

*Notes*

- 1.\* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2006: Cambodia
- 2.\*\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2006: Nepal, Sri Lanka (Crisis Corps), Haiti
- 3.\*\*\* Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2006: Chad, Bangladesh, East Timor
4. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
5. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.  
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.  
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2006**  
**Appendix E**

**Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rate (2006)**  
**(cont'd)**

**Global**

All Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	4045	18	0.45	4	0.10	10	0.25	66	1.63	98	2.42

**EMA Region**

Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
ALBANIA	24	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.25	1	4.25
ARMENIA	45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.21	1	2.21
AZERBAIJAN	33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	6.04	2	6.04
BANGLADESH***	7	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BULGARIA	89	1	1.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.13
CAMBODIA*	0	0		0		0		0			
CHINA	52	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EAST TIMOR***	10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GEORGIA	34	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	5	14.57	6	17.49
JORDAN	33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	11.96	4	11.96
KAZAKHSTAN	50	1	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.00	2	3.99
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	70	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	2	2.86	3	4.30
MACEDONIA	48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.19	2	4.19
MOLDOVA	69	1	1.45	0	0.00	1	0.00	3	4.34	5	7.23
MONGOLIA	46	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	8.78	4	8.78
MOROCCO	110	1	0.91	1	0.91	2	0.00	5	4.54	9	8.17
NEPAL**	0	0		0		0		0			
PHILIPPINES	71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ROMANIA	59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.37	2	3.37
SRI LANKA**	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
THAILAND	62	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	4.00	1	1.62	1	1.62
TURKMENISTAN	38	0	0.00	1	2.63	1	0.00	0	0.00	2	5.27
UKRAINE	173	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.58	2	1.16
<b>TOTAL EMA</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4.18</b>

*Notes*

- 1.\* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2006: Cambodia
- 2.\*\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2006: Nepal, Sri Lanka (Crisis Corps), Haiti
- 3.\*\*\* Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2006: Chad, Bangladesh, East Timor
4. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
5. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.  
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.  
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2006**  
**Appendix E**

**Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rate (2006)**  
**(cont'd)**

**Global**

All Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
		4045	18	0.45	4	0.10	10	0.25	66	1.63	98

**IAP Region**

Countries	Female V/T Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
		BELIZE	39	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BOLIVIA	72	1	1.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.38
COSTA RICA	49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	103	1	0.97	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.97
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	71	1	1.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.42	2	2.83
ECUADOR	84	1	1.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.18
EL SALVADOR	87	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
FIJI	34	0	0.00	1	2.95	0	0.00	1	2.95	2	5.90
GUATEMALA	98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3.08	3	3.08
GUYANA	35	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HAITI**	0	0		0		0		0		0	
HONDURAS	112	0	0.00	1	0.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.90
JAMAICA	61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KIRIBATI	30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MEXICO	7	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MICRONESIA	22	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	9.00	2	9.00
NICARAGUA	95	1	1.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.05
PANAMA	72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.39	1	1.39
PARAGUAY	99	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.01	3	3.03	4	4.04
PERU	76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.32	1	1.32
SAMOA	25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SURINAME	19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TONGA	32	1	3.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.11
VANUATU	38	1	2.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.63	2	5.25
<b>TOTAL IAP</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1.69</b>

*Notes*

- 1.\* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2006: Cambodia
- 2.\*\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2006: Nepal, Sri Lanka (Crisis Corps), Haiti
- 3.\*\*\* Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2006: Chad, Bangladesh, East Timor
4. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
5. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.  
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.  
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2006  
Appendix E**

**Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rate (2006)**

**Global**

All Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Death Threat		Intimidation		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	6947	36	0.52	9	0.13	15	0.22	44	0.63	40	0.58	144	2.07

**Africa Region**

Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Death Threat		Intimidation		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BENIN	93	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.08	1	1.08
BOTSWANA	69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.45	0	0.00	1	1.45
BURKINA FASO	94	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.07	2	2.14	0	0.00	3	3.21
CAMEROON	99	1	1.01	0	0.00	1	1.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.01
CAPE VERDE	44	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.25	1	2.25
CHAD***	9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	10.68	0	0.00	1	10.68
GHANA	139	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.72
GUINEA	114	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KENYA	137	2	1.46	0	0.00	2	1.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	2.92
LESOTHO	85	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.18	0	0.00	1	1.18	2	2.37
MADAGASCAR	120	1	0.83	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.83
MALAWI	100	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MALI	120	2	1.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.83	0	0.00	3	2.49
MAURITANIA	91	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MOZAMBIQUE	95	3	3.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.05	4	4.22
NAMIBIA	106	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NIGER	114	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.88	1	0.88	2	1.76
SENEGAL	137	1	0.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.73	0	0.00	2	1.46
SOUTH AFRICA	139	0	0.00	1	0.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.72
SWAZILAND	52	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.92	2	3.83	3	5.75
TANZANIA	129	1	0.77	0	0.00	2	1.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.32
THE GAMBIA	99	1	1.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.02	1	1.01	4	4.05
TOGO	106	1	0.94	0	0.00	1	0.94	0	0.00	1	0.94	3	2.83
UGANDA	64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ZAMBIA	152	1	0.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.66
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>2507</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1.72</b>

*Notes*

- 1.\* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2006: Cambodia
- 2.\*\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2006: Nepal, Sri Lanka (Crisis Corps), Haiti
- 3.\*\*\* Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2006: Chad, Bangladesh, East Timor
4. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
5. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only Female VT years are considered in the assault rates.  
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.  
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2006**  
**Appendix E**

**Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rate (2006)**  
**(cont'd)**

**Global**

All Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Death Threat		Intimidation		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	6947	36	0.52	9	0.13	15	0.22	44	0.63	40	0.58	144	2.07

**EMA Region**

Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Death Threat		Intimidation		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
ALBANIA	59	1	1.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.70
ARMENIA	86	0	0.00	1	1.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.17	2	2.34
AZERBAIJAN	70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.44	1	1.44
BANGLADESH***	15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.53	1	6.53
BULGARIA	177	2	1.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.13	0	0.00	4	2.25
CAMBODIA*	0	0		0		0		0		0		0	
CHINA	103	2	1.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.97	3	2.91
EAST TIMOR***	17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GEORGIA	70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.87	1	1.44	3	4.31
JORDAN	52	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KAZAKHSTAN	96	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.08	2	2.08	4	4.17
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	121	1	0.83	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.83	7	5.81	9	7.47
MACEDONIA	71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.42	2	2.84	3	4.26
MOLDOVA	130	0	0.00	1	0.77	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.77	2	1.54
MONGOLIA	99	2	2.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.02
MOROCCO	173	1	0.58	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.58	0	0.00	2	1.16
NEPAL**	0	0		0		0		0		0		0	
PHILIPPINES	137	0	0.00	1	0.73	1	0.73	0	0.00	1	0.73	3	2.19
ROMANIA	133	0	0.00	2	1.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.75	3	2.26
SRI LANKA**	5	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
THAILAND	109	1	0.92	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.92	0	0.00	2	1.84
TURKMENISTAN	61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
UKRAINE	307	0	0.00	1	0.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.65	3	0.98
<b>TOTAL EMA</b>	<b>2089</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2.30</b>

*Notes*

- 1.\* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2006: Cambodia
- 2.\*\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2006: Nepal, Sri Lanka (Crisis Corps), Haiti
- 3.\*\*\* Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2006: Chad, Bangladesh, East Timor
4. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
5. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only Female VT years are considered in the assault rates.  
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.  
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2006**  
**Appendix E**

**Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rate (2006)**  
**(cont'd)**

**Global**

All Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Death Threat		Intimidation		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	6947	36	0.52	9	0.13	15	0.22	44	0.63	40	0.58	144	2.07

**IAP Region**

Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Death Threat		Intimidation		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BELIZE	64	2	3.14	1	1.57	0	0.00	1	1.57	0	0.00	4	6.29
BOLIVIA	140	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
COSTA RICA	83	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.20	0	0.00	1	1.20
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	152	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	105	2	1.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	4.75	0	0.00	7	6.65
ECUADOR	152	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.66	1	0.66
EL SALVADOR	135	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.74	3	2.23	0	0.00	3	2.23
FIJI	54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUATEMALA	179	1	0.56	0	0.00	3	1.68	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.56
GUYANA	54	2	3.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.72
HAITI**	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HONDURAS	208	0	0.00	1	0.48	0	0.00	2	0.96	2	0.96	5	2.40
JAMAICA	105	1	0.95	0	0.00	1	0.95	1	0.95	0	0.00	2	1.91
KIRIBATI	42	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	9.43	0	0.00	4	9.43
MEXICO	26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MICRONESIA	48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NICARAGUA	147	1	0.68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.68	2	1.36
PANAMA	131	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PARAGUAY	169	2	1.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.59	0	0.00	3	1.78
PERU	132	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SAMOA	52	1	1.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.94	2	3.87	4	7.74
SURINAME	37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.67	1	2.67
TONGA	54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	5.55	2	3.70	5	9.25
VANUATU	82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.45	1	1.22	3	3.67
<b>TOTAL IAP</b>	<b>2351</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2.25</b>

*Notes*

- 1.\* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2006: Cambodia
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- 3.\*\*\* Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2006: Chad, Bangladesh, East Timor
4. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
5. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only Female VT years are considered in the assault rates.  
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For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.



**Safety of the Volunteer 2006**  
**Appendix E**

**Property Crime Events and Incidence Rate (2006)**

**Global**

All Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	6947	163	2.35	314	4.52	557	8.02	4	0.06	1038	14.94

**Africa Region**

Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BENIN	93	6	6.45	4	4.30	4	4.30	0	0.00	14	15.06
BOTSWANA	69	1	1.45	6	8.69	3	4.35	0	0.00	10	14.48
BURKINA FASO	94	1	1.07	5	5.35	6	6.42	0	0.00	12	12.83
CAMEROON	99	2	2.01	5	5.03	3	3.02	0	0.00	10	10.07
CAPE VERDE	44	3	6.76	8	18.03	1	2.25	0	0.00	12	27.05
CHAD***	9	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	10.68	0	0.00	1	10.68
GHANA	139	3	2.15	3	2.15	4	2.87	0	0.00	10	7.18
GUINEA	114	2	1.75	6	5.25	4	3.50	0	0.00	12	10.50
KENYA	137	0	0.00	12	8.76	7	5.11	0	0.00	19	13.87
LESOTHO	85	7	8.28	1	1.18	2	2.37	0	0.00	10	11.83
MADAGASCAR	120	1	0.83	11	9.17	7	5.83	0	0.00	19	15.83
MALAWI	100	2	1.99	8	7.97	5	4.98	0	0.00	15	14.94
MALI	120	2	1.66	12	9.96	14	11.63	0	0.00	28	23.25
MAURITANIA	91	0	0.00	4	4.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	4.41
MOZAMBIQUE	95	4	4.22	22	23.21	12	12.66	0	0.00	38	40.09
NAMIBIA	106	2	1.89	8	7.56	7	6.61	0	0.00	17	16.06
NIGER	114	1	0.88	8	7.05	11	9.69	0	0.00	20	17.61
SENEGAL	137	2	1.46	11	8.05	19	13.91	0	0.00	32	23.42
SOUTH AFRICA	139	11	7.91	3	2.16	5	3.60	0	0.00	19	13.66
SWAZILAND	52	2	3.83	3	5.75	8	15.34	0	0.00	13	24.92
TANZANIA	129	11	8.49	11	8.49	19	14.67	1	0.77	42	32.43
THE GAMBIA	99	1	1.01	11	11.13	7	7.08	1	1.01	20	20.24
TOGO	106	5	4.72	3	2.83	9	8.50	0	0.00	17	16.06
UGANDA	64	1	1.56	8	12.46	10	15.57	0	0.00	19	29.58
ZAMBIA	152	5	3.30	4	2.64	25	16.48	0	0.00	34	22.41
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>2507</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>7.70</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>17.83</b>

*Notes*

- 1.\* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2006: Cambodia
- 2.\*\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2006: Nepal, Sri Lanka (Crisis Corps), Haiti
- 3.\*\*\* Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2006: Chad, Bangladesh, East Timor
4. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
5. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only Female VT years are considered in the assault rates.  
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.  
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2006**  
**Appendix E**

**Property Crime Events and Incidence Rate (2006)**  
**(cont'd)**

**Global**

All Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	6947	163	2.35	314	4.52	557	8.02	4	0.06	1038	14.94

**EMA Region**

Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
ALBANIA	59	0	0.00	1	1.70	7	11.93	0	0.00	8	13.64
ARMENIA	86	1	1.17	1	1.17	1	1.17	0	0.00	3	3.50
AZERBAIJAN	70	1	1.44	1	1.44	3	4.31	0	0.00	5	7.18
BANGLADESH***	15	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.53	0	0.00	1	6.53
BULGARIA	177	0	0.00	4	2.25	14	7.89	0	0.00	18	10.14
CAMBODIA*	0	0		0		0		0		0	
CHINA	103	0	0.00	3	2.91	6	5.83	0	0.00	9	8.74
EAST TIMOR***	17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GEORGIA	70	1	1.44	0	0.00	9	12.92	0	0.00	10	14.36
JORDAN	52	0	0.00	2	3.83	2	3.83	0	0.00	4	7.67
KAZAKHSTAN	96	4	4.17	3	3.13	6	6.25	0	0.00	13	13.55
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	121	5	4.15	2	1.66	10	8.29	1	0.83	18	14.93
MACEDONIA	71	0	0.00	1	1.42	1	1.42	0	0.00	2	2.84
MOLDOVA	130	2	1.54	1	0.77	16	12.30	0	0.00	19	14.61
MONGOLIA	99	4	4.03	6	6.05	13	13.10	0	0.00	23	23.18
MOROCCO	173	1	0.58	3	1.73	4	2.31	0	0.00	8	4.63
NEPAL**	0	0		0		0		0		0	
PHILIPPINES	137	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.46	0	0.00	2	1.46
ROMANIA	133	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	6.78	0	0.00	9	6.78
SRI LANKA**	5	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
THAILAND	109	0	0.00	1	0.92	1	0.92	0	0.00	2	1.84
TURKMENISTAN	61	0	0.00	4	6.58	7	11.52	0	0.00	11	18.10
UKRAINE	307	4	1.30	2	0.65	28	9.13	0	0.00	34	11.09
<b>TOTAL EMA</b>	<b>2089</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>9.53</b>

*Notes*

- 1.\* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2006: Cambodia
- 2.\*\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2006: Nepal, Sri Lanka (Crisis Corps), Haiti
- 3.\*\*\* Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2006: Chad, Bangladesh, East Timor
4. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
5. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only Female VT years are considered in the assault rates.  
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.  
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2006**  
**Appendix E**

**Property Crime Events and Incidence Rate (2006)**  
**(cont'd)**

**Global**

All Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	6947	163	2.35	314	4.52	557	8.02	4	0.06	1038	14.94

**IAP Region**

Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BELIZE	64	1	1.57	3	4.71	3	4.71	0	0.00	7	11.00
BOLIVIA	140	2	1.43	1	0.72	5	3.58	0	0.00	8	5.73
COSTA RICA	83	2	2.40	3	3.60	21	25.19	0	0.00	26	31.19
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	152	2	1.32	3	1.97	7	4.60	0	0.00	12	7.89
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	105	0	0.00	8	7.60	1	0.95	0	0.00	9	8.55
ECUADOR	152	11	7.23	4	2.63	16	10.52	0	0.00	31	20.38
EL SALVADOR	135	11	8.17	5	3.71	10	7.43	0	0.00	26	19.31
FIJI	54	0	0.00	4	7.40	9	16.65	0	0.00	13	24.05
GUATEMALA	179	8	4.48	5	2.80	39	21.82	0	0.00	52	29.09
GUYANA	54	0	0.00	5	9.30	3	5.58	0	0.00	8	14.88
HAITI**	0	0		0		0		0		0	
HONDURAS	208	11	5.29	9	4.33	23	11.06	0	0.00	43	20.68
JAMAICA	105	2	1.91	6	5.73	8	7.64	0	0.00	16	15.28
KIRIBATI	42	0	0.00	2	4.72	1	2.36	0	0.00	3	7.07
MEXICO	26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MICRONESIA	48	0	0.00	7	14.55	2	4.16	0	0.00	9	18.71
NICARAGUA	147	1	0.68	4	2.72	7	4.76	1	0.68	13	8.84
PANAMA	131	1	0.76	4	3.06	11	8.41	0	0.00	16	12.23
PARAGUAY	169	7	4.15	5	2.96	19	11.26	0	0.00	31	18.37
PERU	132	6	4.53	3	2.26	19	14.34	0	0.00	28	21.13
SAMOA	52	0	0.00	4	7.74	6	11.61	0	0.00	10	19.35
SURINAME	37	0	0.00	5	13.35	2	5.34	0	0.00	7	18.70
TONGA	54	0	0.00	8	14.80	5	9.25	0	0.00	13	24.06
VANUATU	82	0	0.00	4	4.89	7	8.56	0	0.00	11	13.45
<b>TOTAL IAP</b>	<b>2351</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>4.34</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>9.53</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>16.68</b>

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### Country of Incident Compared with Country of Service

Note: In 2006, there was a total of 34 incidents that occurred in a country that was not the Volunteer's country of service (Table 1). Of the 34 incidents, 11 occurred in a country that is not a current Peace Corps post.

**Table 1**

<b>Volunteers serving in . . .</b>	<b>Also reported incidents in . . .</b>
Benin	Mauritania
Bulgaria	Turkey*
Cameroon	USA*
El Salvador	Nicaragua
Ghana	Burkina Faso
Guatemala	Honduras
Honduras	Guatemala El Salvador
Lesotho	South Africa (2 events)
Mali	Senegal
Moldova	Bulgaria Russia/West (Moscow)* (2 events) Serbia Poland*
Mongolia	Russia/West (Moscow)* (2 events)
Mozambique	South Africa
Nicaragua	Costa Rica
Panama	Costa Rica
Paraguay	Brazil* Argentina* (2 events)
Philippines	Thailand
Swaziland	South Africa (2 events)
Tanzania	Kenya
The Gambia	Senegal
Togo	Morocco
Tonga	New Zealand*
Zambia	South Africa Tanzania (2 events) Zimbabwe*

\*Not a current Peace Corps post.