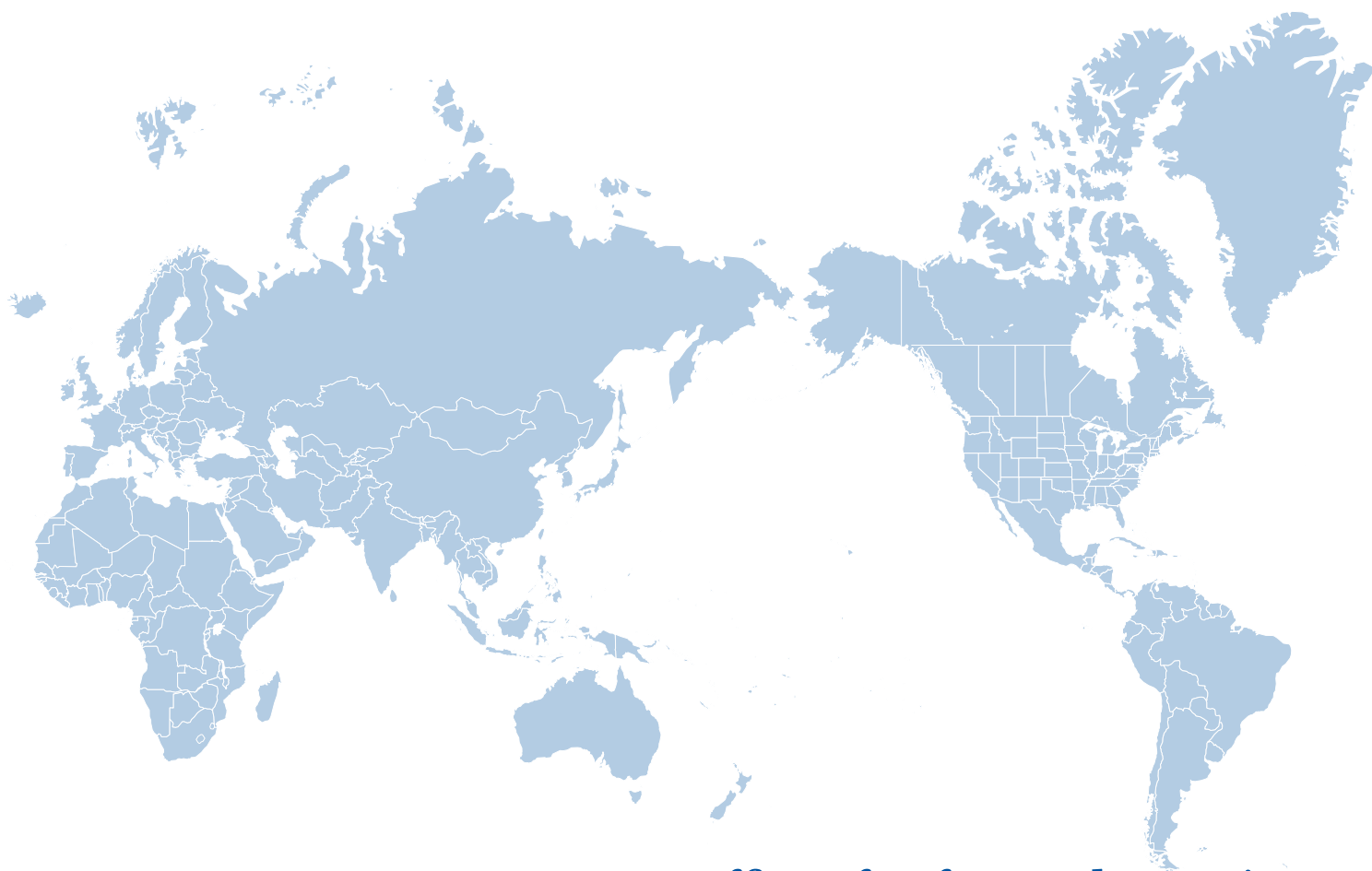




# The Safety of the Volunteer

## 2004



Peace Corps · Office of Safety and Security

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# The Safety of the Volunteer 2004

## Annual Report of Volunteer Safety

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Volume 7

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## Introduction

### **Purpose**

Working to maximize the safety and security of our Volunteers is the top priority of the Peace Corps.

In 2002, a separate Office of Safety and Security was established by the Peace Corps Director. The mission of the office is to foster improved communication, coordination, oversight, and accountability for all the Peace Corps' safety and security efforts. One of the responsibilities of the Office of Safety and Security is to carefully track all crime events against Volunteers. *Safety of the Volunteer 2004* provides summary statistics for calendar year 2004. It also provides information on trends over the previous eight years in all three of the Peace Corps regions: the Africa region; the Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia region (EMA); and the Inter-America and the Pacific (IAP) region. Appendix B lists countries where the Peace Corps serves and what regions they are in.

The two-fold objective of the publication is to:

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

### **Volunteer Demographics in 2004**

Before examining the crime incidents in 2004, it is helpful to consider the demographic profile of the average Peace Corps Volunteer. Trainees are prospective Peace Corps Volunteers during the period of the staging event (domestic training) through the completion of pre-service training (in-country training). The following characteristics were the most common among the Volunteers and trainees:

- Gender.....Female (58 percent)
- Age.....In their 20s (82 percent)
- Ethnicity.....Caucasian (76 percent)
- Marital Status.....Single (89 percent)
- Education.....Bachelor's Degree (83 percent)

The Volunteer population is constantly changing. Trainees are arriving and seasoned Volunteers are completing their full 27 months of service. New Peace Corps posts are opened, while other posts may be suspending or closing operations. For statistical purposes of comparing crime data across countries, Volunteer-

trainee years (VT years) are used to calculate crime incidence rates. There were 7,289 Volunteer-trainee years in calendar year 2004. (The following section, *How Assault Events are Recorded*, discusses Volunteer-trainee years in detail.)

### **Overseas Post Changes**

In calendar year 2004, the Peace Corps ended operations in Nepal and opened or reopened operations in China, Jordan, Mexico, and St. Kitts-Nevis in the Eastern Caribbean. Also in 2004, the Peace Corps closed and reopened operations in Haiti. Programs that close or open within a calendar year do not provide surveillance data for a full calendar year, but only for those months in which they are fully operational. Therefore, incidence of security events for these countries should be interpreted cautiously. Appendix B lists posts that opened, closed, and reopened as well as the countries where the Peace Corps served continuously and what regions they are in.

### **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. The Office of Safety and Security is available for consultation on trends of concern or for discussions about possible safety interventions. The Office 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 office is interested in feedback that would help in-country staff better educate and train Volunteers. Volunteer Safety and Overseas Security (VSOS) and assigned Peace Corps safety and security officers are available as resources for posts to help them implement improved safety and security practices.

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## How Assault Events are Recorded

### **VT Years as Denominator**

For 2004, unless otherwise noted, incidence rates are reported as events per 100 Volunteer-trainee years. VT years include: 1) the amount of time in training domestically and in-country; and 2) the amount of time in-country following official swearing-in to the Peace Corps.

VT years is the measure of person-time that accounts for both the number of Volunteers and the time each Volunteer is at risk for a safety event.

## — Safety of the Volunteer 2004 —

For example, if a Volunteer leaves after six months, he or she is only at risk during the six-month period and only half of a VT year has been contributed to the denominator for incidence calculations. If a Volunteer leaves after a year, one full VT year has been contributed. By measuring incidence per VT years, comparisons can be made among Peace Corps countries that may have different numbers of Volunteers as well as different rates in which Volunteers begin and close service. Use of VT years allows for age-, gender-, and region-specific analysis.

This method of calculation is consistent with the method the [Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics](#) accepts as an effective tool for trend analysis.

### Data Sources

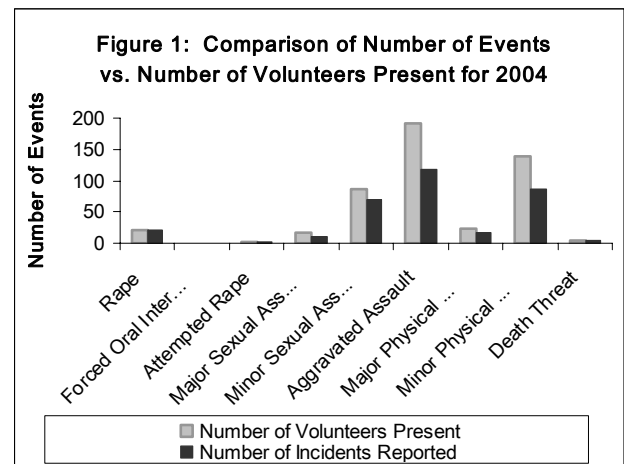
The data used to prepare this report come from several sources:

- Assault events reported via the Assault Notification and Surveillance System (ANSS).
- Property crime events reported via the Epidemiologic Surveillance System (ESS).
- In-service deaths reported via the Deaths-In-Service (DIS) database.

In the ANSS, the Peace Corps medical officer reports each assault event as a sexual assault or a physical assault using the case definitions provided in [Technical Guideline 420](#) of the *Peace Corps Manual*. The ANSS defines five types of sexual assault (rape, forced oral sex, attempted rape, major sexual assault, and minor sexual assault) and four types of physical assault (aggravated assault, major physical assault, minor physical assault, and death threat). Appendix A lists the crime categories and their definitions.

The ANSS is used to collect specific information about assault events, as well as specific information about the most severely assaulted Volunteer involved in the event. A crime incident that involves more than one Volunteer is counted as one incident and is classified according to the most severely assaulted Volunteer. In the hierarchy, sexual assaults have priority over physical assaults; rapes and aggravated assaults have the highest priority within their respective categories (“sexual” or “physical”). Appendix A shows the reporting hierarchy as found in [Technical Guideline 420](#). By focusing efforts and attention on eliminating the most seriously occurring crimes via data collection, trend analysis and subsequent training, Volunteers may increase their awareness of how

they can safely minimize incident risks; thereby enhancing the safety and security of all Volunteers. Nevertheless, there are incidents in which more than one Volunteer is involved (Figure 1). The largest discrepancy in the 2004 data was between the number of aggravated assault events (117) and number of Volunteers present during those aggravated assault events (192). The breakdown of number of reported incidents versus the number of Volunteers present for each crime category is presented in Figure 1.



### Data Limitations

The *Safety of the Volunteer 2004* reports on two periods of data collection and analysis: 1) the 2004 calendar year and 2) the last eight-year period (1997–2004). Investigating the yearly snapshot as well as the eight-year period provides a good understanding of areas of fluctuation and long-standing crime trends. The decision to analyze eight years of data instead of 10 was dictated by the fact that the ANSS system, by which crime data is collected, significantly changed in 1997. Conducting analysis over a period that encompassed two different types of data collection would pose problems for accurate statistical analysis. 1997 marks the first year under the new ANSS data collection system when the assault categories were expanded from five to nine. The Office of Safety and Security believes that eight years is an adequate time frame for trends analysis.

In addition to the data limitation on the period of analysis, there are at least three limitations on interpreting the data in this report. First, incidence rates in countries with fewer VT years are less precise than rates using larger numbers of VT years, so caution is advised when interpreting incidence rates from countries with small VT years. Appendix E includes the number of VT years

contributed by each country with respect to the number of crime incidents reported by that country in 2004.

A second limitation relates to selective reporting of security events by Volunteers. For example, the [2004 Peace Corps Volunteer Survey Global Report](#), which contains the results of an anonymous survey administered to all serving Peace Corps Volunteers, showed that underreporting of security events occurs. The report findings showed that out of 21 Volunteers who stated they were raped, 38 percent of those Volunteers did not report the rape to the Peace Corps. The [Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey for 2003](#) indicated similar underreporting in their research of crime victimization in the United States. In response, developing and implementing strategies to improve security event reporting are agency priorities.

A third limitation relates to the misclassification of reportable security events. Although precise case definitions are provided for classifying reportable events (see Appendix A), Volunteers may still report events without divulging all the details of an assault. This may cause the event to be classified incorrectly. However, the effect of any reporting bias is minimized by providing repeated training sessions to Volunteers that emphasize the details of security event reporting. This practice is included as a part of the training competencies that must be met by Peace Corps posts as they train new Volunteers.

In 1999 and 2000, VSOS coordinated sub-regional safety and security workshops for both staff and Volunteers to reinforce the importance of assault event reporting, and teams have devised action plans to improve reporting. Some VSOS follow-up training began in 2003. The Office of Safety and Security continues to emphasize prevention and reporting in its training programs. Diligent efforts have been made to ensure that all assault events are reported in the ANSS. All monthly ESS reports are reviewed to determine whether all completed ANSS case reports have been received, and any missing reports are routinely requested.

## Sexual Assaults

The ANSS defines five types of sexual assault:

- I. [Rape](#)
- II. [Forced oral sex](#)
- III. [Attempted rape](#)
- IV. [Major sexual assault](#)
- V. [Minor sexual assault](#)

Appendix A lists the crime categories, their definitions, and severity hierarchy. In this report, incidence of sexual assaults is expressed per 100 *female* VT years because women are at much greater risk for sexual assaults than men. For 97 percent of sexual assaults worldwide, the victim was a female Volunteer. Use of female-specific incidence better characterizes the risk of sexual assault. Yearly incidence rates and dramatic changes in the incidence rate between years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of sexual assaults perpetrated against Peace Corps Volunteers on a yearly basis.

### I. Rape

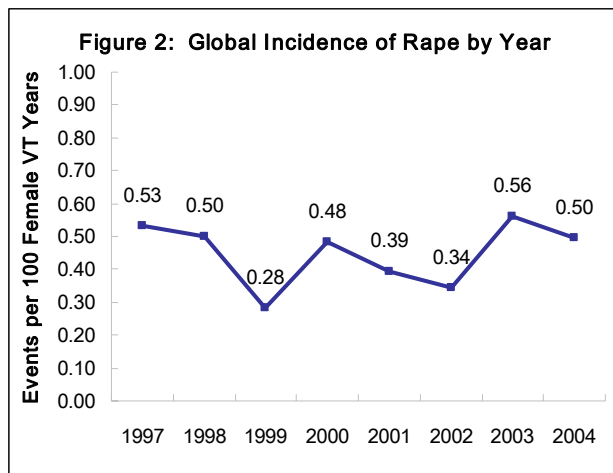
The ANSS defines rape as intercourse without the consent, and against the will, of the victim, as determined by the victim. Force or the threat of force is always involved. Threats of violence include the display of a weapon or a verbal threat to do physical harm. For the purposes of reporting, sexual intercourse is defined as penetration of the vagina or anus with the penis. Table 1 provides a summary of this type of sexual assault.

1997 Incidence Rate	0.53
2003 Incidence Rate	0.56
2004 Incidence Rate	0.50
8-year Average Incidence Rate	0.45
Yearly Comparison (2003 to 2004)	11% decrease
Trends Comparison (8-year Avg. to 2004)	11% increase
Number of Events in 2003	22
Number of Events in 2004	21
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2004	IAP (0.82)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2004)	IAP (0.68)

*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.*

**Rape—Global Analysis**

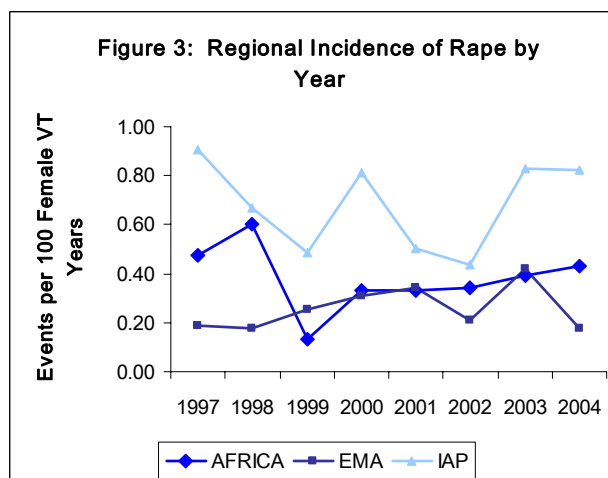
There were 21 rapes against Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2004, an incidence of 0.50 events per 100 female VT years. The incidence of rape during 2004 (0.50 events per 100 female VT years) decreased 11 percent relative to 2003 (0.56 events per 100 female VT years) (Figure 2). The rate in 2004 was 11 percent above the eight-year average incidence rate.



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

**Rape—Regional Analysis**

Regional analysis (Figure 3) shows that the incidence of rapes during 2004 relative to 2003 increased in the Africa, region, decreased in the EMA region, and remained relatively the same in the IAP region. During 2004, the highest regional incidence of rape was in the IAP region (0.82 events per 100 female VT years). The highest regional average (1997–2004) incidence of rape occurred in the IAP region (0.68 events per 100 female VT years). Dramatic changes in the incidence rate should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of rapes on a yearly basis. Figure 3 shows the regional incidence of rape by year.



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

**II. Forced Oral Sex**

The ANSS defines forced oral sex as oral sex which occurs without the consent, and against the will, of the victim, as determined by the victim. Force or the threat of force is always involved. Threats of violence include the display of a weapon or a verbal threat to do physical harm. A summary table and figures for forced oral sex events was not provided due to the small number of events on a yearly basis.

**Forced Oral Sex—Global Analysis**

In 1997, the ANSS categories for collecting crime data were expanded. One result of this change was forced oral sex became its own category due to the severity of this type of sexual assault. There was one forced oral sex event in 2004 (0.02 events per 100 female VT years) and zero events in 2003. Since 1997, there have been six forced oral sex events worldwide.

**Forced Oral Sex—Regional Analysis**

Examining regional trends, the incidence of forced oral sex is rare in all three regions. None of the regions has had more than one incident of forced oral sex per year in the last eight years.



### III. Attempted Rape

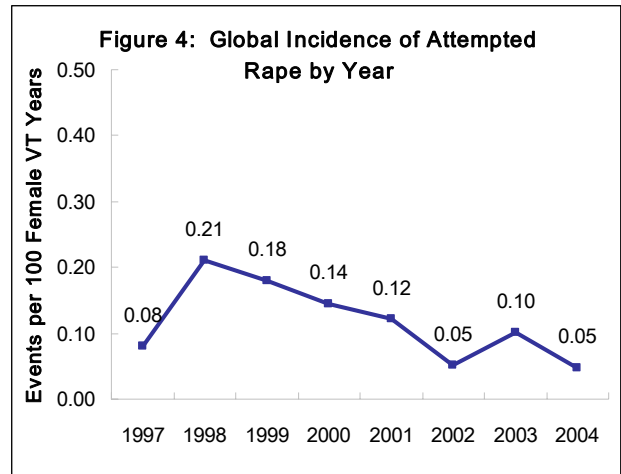
The ANSS defines attempted rape as attempted but unsuccessful penetration of the vagina or anus by the penis or an instrument or device other than a penis without consent, and against the will, of the victim, as determined by the victim. Force or the threat of force is always involved. Threats of violence include the display of a weapon or a verbal threat to do physical harm. Table 2 provides a summary of this type of sexual assault.

1997 Incidence Rate	0.08
2003 Incidence Rate	0.10
2004 Incidence Rate	0.05
8-year Average Incidence Rate	0.12
Yearly Comparison (2003 to 2004)	54% decrease
Trends Comparison (8-year Avg. to 2004)	60% decrease
Number of Events in 2003	4
Number of Events in 2004	2
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2004	IAP (0.14)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2004)	IAP (0.17)

*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.*

#### **Attempted Rape—Global Analysis**

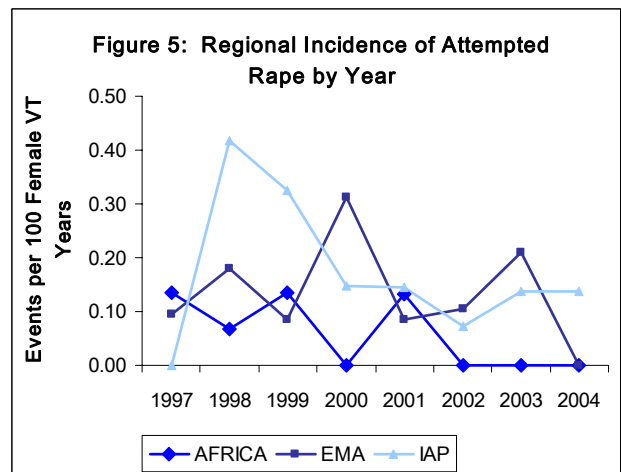
There were 2 attempted rapes in 2004, an incidence of 0.05 events per 100 female VT years. There were 4 attempted rapes in 2003 (0.10 events per 100 female VT years) (Figure 4). The eight-year (1997–2004) average incidence rate for attempted rape is 0.12 events per 100 female VT years. In the case of attempted rapes, stating the percentage of change over time is less informative due to the small number of attempted rapes on a yearly basis. An increase of one attempted rape per year can change the incidence rate dramatically and result in what appears to be radical fluctuations on the graph.



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

#### **Attempted Rape—Regional Analysis**

Regional analysis (Figure 5) shows that the incidence of attempted rapes during 2004 relative to 2003 decreased in the EMA region and remained constant in the IAP region. The Africa region had zero attempted rape events in both 2003 and 2004. During 2004, the highest regional incidence of attempted rape was in the IAP region (0.14 events per 100 VT years). The highest regional average (1997–2004) incidence rate occurred in the IAP region (0.17 events per 100 female VT years). Dramatic changes in the incidence rates for EMA and IAP regions should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of attempted rapes on a yearly basis. Figure 5 shows the regional incidence of attempted rape by year.



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

#### IV. Major Sexual Assault

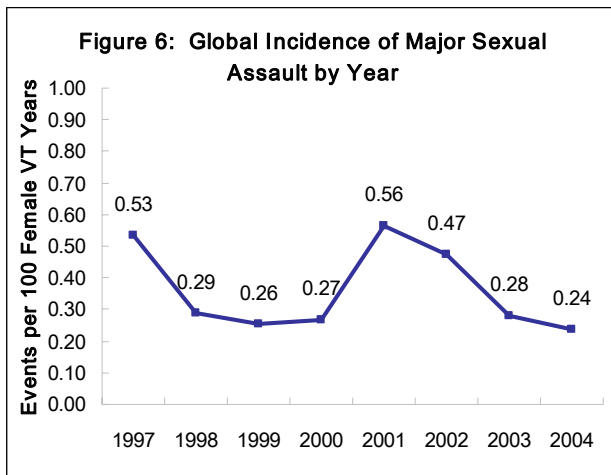
The ANSS defines major sexual assault as direct contact of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus and any of the following: the use of a weapon by the assailant, physical injury to the victim, or when the victim has to use substantial force to disengage the assailant. Table 3 provides a summary of this type of sexual assault.

1997 Incidence Rate	0.53
2003 Incidence Rate	0.28
2004 Incidence Rate	0.24
8-year Average Incidence Rate	0.36
Yearly Comparison (2003 to 2004)	16% decrease
Trends Comparison (8-year Avg. to 2004)	35% decrease
Number of Events in 2003	11
Number of Events in 2004	10
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2004	EMA (0.27)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2004)	IAP (0.44)

*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 2004, an incidence of 0.24 events per 100 female VT years. The incidence of major sexual assault during 2004 (0.24 events per 100 female VT years) decreased 16 percent relative to 2003 (0.28 events per 100 female VT years) (Figure 6). The rate in 2004 was 35 percent below the eight-year average incidence rate.

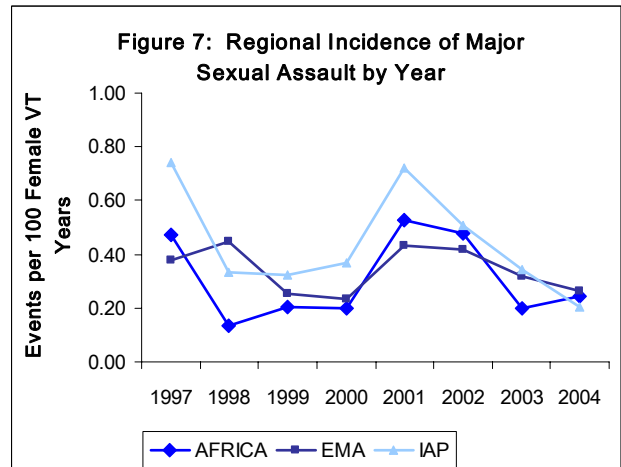


*Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years.*

#### Major Sexual Assault—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis (Figure 7) shows that the incidence of major sexual assaults during 2004 relative to 2003 decreased in the EMA and IAP regions, but increased in the Africa region. During 2004, the highest regional incidence of major sexual assault was in the EMA region (0.27 events per 100 female VT years). The highest regional average (1997–2004) incidence rate occurred in the IAP region (0.44 events per 100 female VT years).

Consistently each year since 1999, the IAP region has had a higher incidence of major sexual assaults than the Africa or EMA regions. However, in 2004, the incidence rate in EMA surpassed the IAP region's incidence rate of major sexual assaults. Dramatic changes in the incidence rate should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of major sexual assaults on a yearly basis. Figure 7 shows the regional incidence of major sexual assault by year.



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

#### V. Minor Sexual Assault

The ANSS defines minor sexual assault as direct contact of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus that is not classified as rape, forced oral sex, attempted rape, or major sexual assault. Table 4 provides a summary of this type of sexual assault.

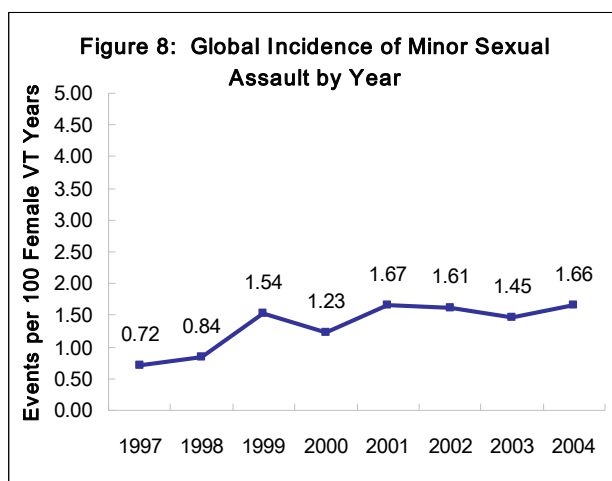


1997 Incidence Rate	0.72
2003 Incidence Rate	1.45
2004 Incidence Rate	1.66
8-year Average Incidence Rate	1.34
Yearly Comparison (2003 to 2004)	14% increase
Trends Comparison (8-year Avg. to 2004)	24% increase
Number of Events in 2003	57
Number of Events in 2004	70
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2004	EMA (3.54)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2004)	EMA (2.52)

*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.*

### Minor Sexual Assault—Global Analysis

There were 70 minor sexual assaults in 2004, an incidence of 1.66 per 100 female VT years. The incidence of minor sexual assaults during 2004 (1.66 per 100 female VT years) increased 14 percent relative to 2003 (1.45 events per 100 female VT years) (Figure 8). The rate in 2004 was 24 percent above the eight-year average incidence rate.

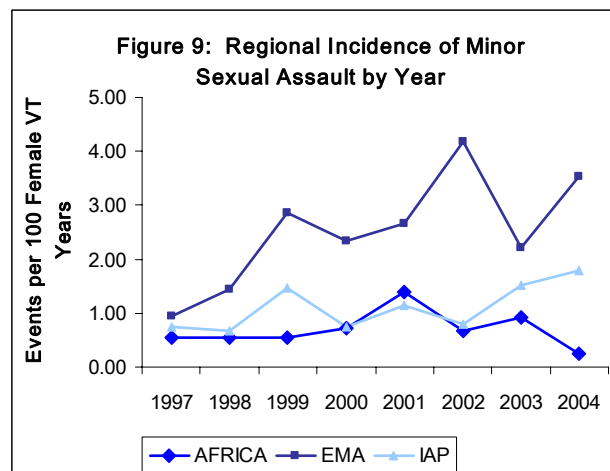


*Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years.*

### Minor Sexual Assault—Regional Analysis

Examining regional trends (Figure 9), the incidence of minor sexual assaults has increased in the EMA and IAP regions and decreased in the Africa region. During 2004, the highest regional incidence of minor sexual assault was in the EMA region (3.54 events per 100 VT years). The highest average (1997–2004) incidence rate also occurred in the EMA region (2.52 events per 100 female VT years). The eight-year average incidence rate of minor

sexual assaults in EMA was more than double the average rates for either the Africa or IAP regions. Figure 9 shows the regional incidence of minor sexual assault by year.



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

## Profile of Sexual Assaults in 2004

### Summary

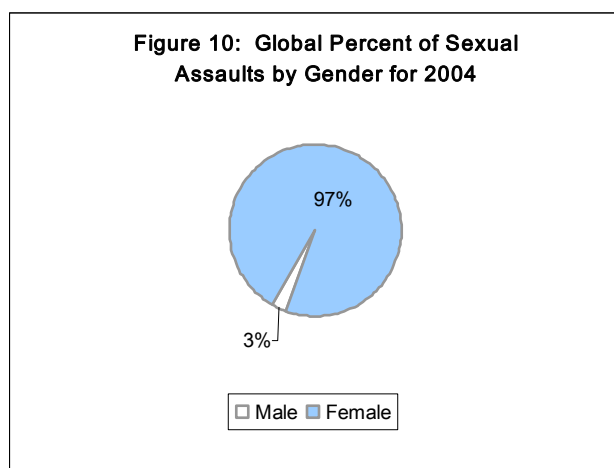
The purpose of the sexual assault profile is to summarize the characteristics of Volunteer victims and sexual assault incidents. An epidemiologic profile of sexual assaults indicates the most common sexual assault scenario is: An unaccompanied female in her 20s is approached by a male stranger in a public area in a rural community. The time is 1 a.m. on Saturday morning and 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 and he is not bearing a weapon. The stranger makes an unwanted sexual advance involving direct contact of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks (classified as minor sexual assault) and the woman rejects the sexual contact. She reports the event to her Peace Corps medical officer and decides not to prosecute the assailant. Note the profile for sexual assaults is heavily weighted toward minor sexual assaults, since they make up 67 percent of all sexual assaults.

The profile for rapes has some significant differences from the profile for aggregated sexual assaults (rape, forced oral intercourse, attempted rape, major sexual assault, and minor sexual assault). Appendix D lists the profile for rape victims and characteristics of rape incidents.

This sexual assault profile is composed of the most common characteristics of all sexual assaults. By identifying the features that typify most sexual assaults, the Peace Corps can train Volunteers to prepare for, or to avoid, dangerous situations. In addition to identifying the most common characteristics of sexual assaults, it is informative to analyze the breakdown of the components of the profile. The following section will examine the Volunteer victim and incident characteristics in more detail. Comparisons between the demographics of the Volunteer victim sample and the demographics of the overall Volunteer population will be made to analyze the findings in a meaningful context. For a comprehensive summary of the demographic aspects of Volunteers and trainees serving in 2004, please refer to Appendix C.

### Gender

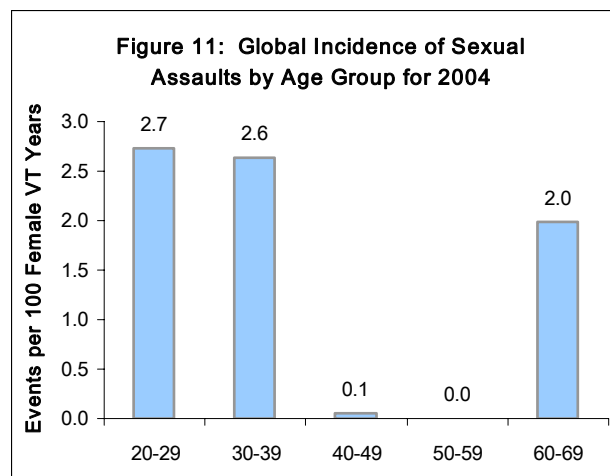
In 2004, as was the case in 2003 and 2002, victims of sexual assault were almost exclusively female (97 percent) (Figure 10). Females comprise 58 percent of the general Volunteer population (as reported on September 30, 2004).



### Age

During 2004, 86 percent of the victims of sexual assaults were in their 20s. This is not surprising since 82 percent of the overall Volunteer population in 2004 were in their 20s. To counteract the overwhelming number of Volunteers in their 20s and determine a true representation of the breakdown of sexual assaults against each age group, VT years were used to determine rates. As in the case of assault incidence rates, the use of VT years allows comparison among countries (or age groups) with different Volunteer populations. When analyzed using VT years, the incidence of sexual assaults was still highest among female Volunteers in their 20s (2.7 per 100

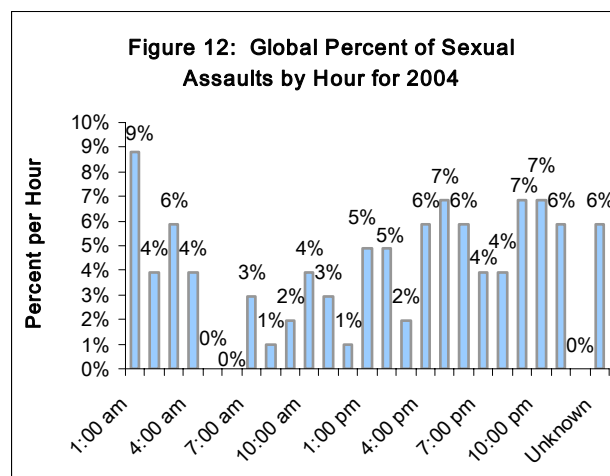
female VT years) (Figure 11). However, the rate of incidence of sexual assaults among Volunteers in their 20s (2.7 events per 100 female VT years) was only 3.8 percent higher than the next highest group of Volunteers in their 30s (2.6 events per 100 female VT years).



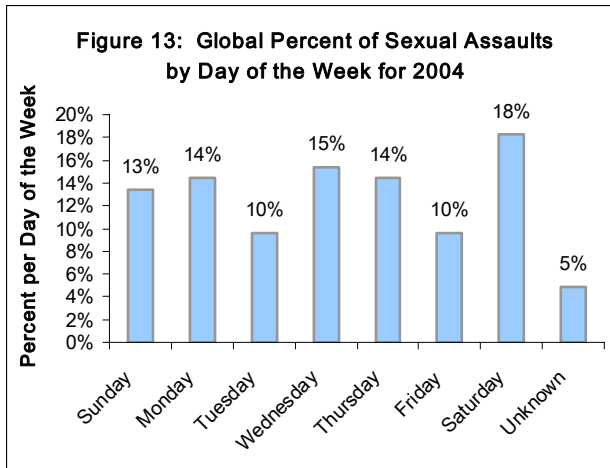
Note: Events are per 100 female VT years.

### Hour, Day, and Month

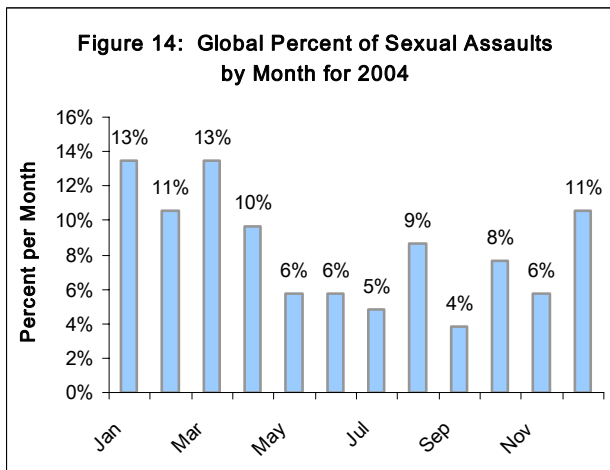
The hours at which sexual assaults were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2004 were 1 a.m. (9 percent), 6 p.m. (7 percent), 10 p.m. (7 percent), and 11 p.m. (7 percent) (Figure 12). The highest risk period overall was late evening to early morning. This is consistent with previous year findings.



For days of the week, more sexual assaults occurred on Saturdays (18 percent) than on any other day; however, there were no major trends in the occurrence of crime by day of the week (Figure 13).

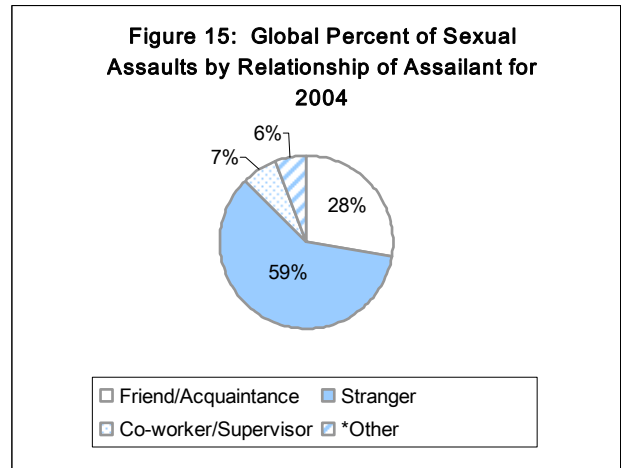


During 2004, the months with the highest number of sexual assaults were January and March (13 percent) (Figure 14). In 2003, December was the month with the highest number of sexual assaults. There were no major trends in the occurrence of crime by month of the year.



**Relationship of Assailant to Victim**

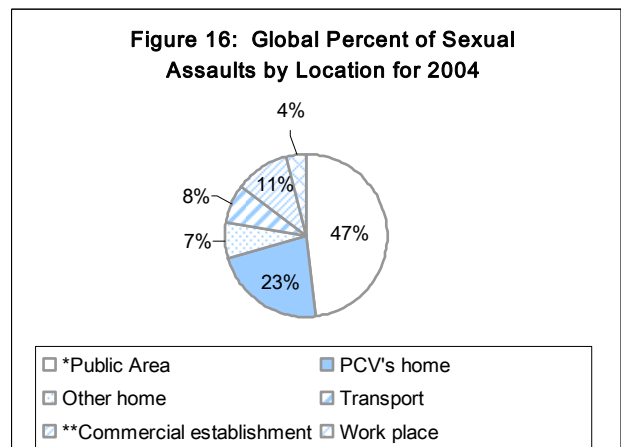
In sexual assaults during 2004, the majority of assailants were strangers (59 percent) to the victims (Figure 15). In 28 percent of sexual assaults, the assailant was a friend or an acquaintance.



\* Includes local authority.

**Location**

Forty-seven percent of all sexual assaults occurred in a public area. Twenty-three percent of sexual assaults occurred in the Volunteer’s own home (Figure 16).



\* Includes police stations and churches.

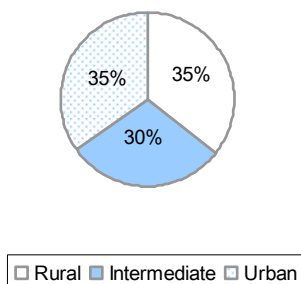
\*\* Includes banks.

**Size of the Community**

About one-third (35 percent) of sexual assaults occurred in areas considered to be rural (population of less than 10,000) (Figure 17). Another 35 percent of sexual assaults occurred in areas considered to be urban (population greater than 100,000).

Beginning in 2001, data were collected on whether or not the assault occurred at the Volunteer’s assigned site. Sixty-three percent of the sexual assaults in 2004 occurred at the Volunteer’s site. This is consistent with previous year findings.

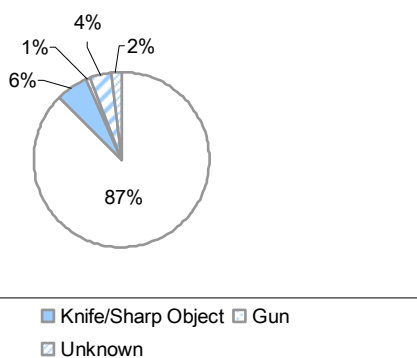
**Figure 17: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Community Size for 2004**



### Weapon Use

The majority (87 percent) of sexual assaults do not involve a weapon (Figure 18). In the rare case (11 percent) when a weapon was used in a sexual assault in 2004, the most frequently reported weapon was a knife or other sharp object (6 percent).

**Figure 18: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Weapon for 2004**



### Motive

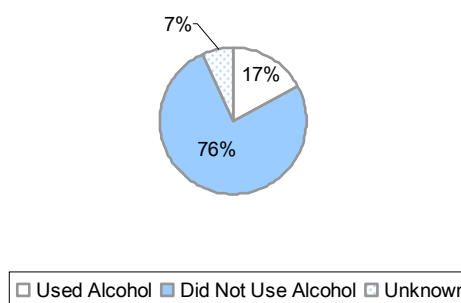
The motive, as perceived by the Volunteer victim, in 95 percent of major sexual assaults was sexual activity; in 5 percent, the motive was reported as “other”.

### Alcohol Use

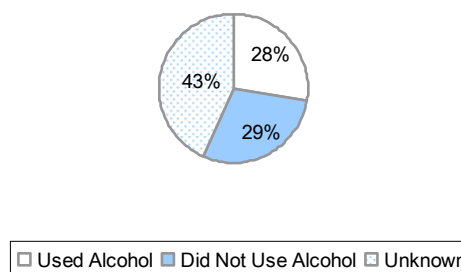
An assault is considered alcohol-related if either the Volunteer or the assailant was reported by the Volunteer to have used alcohol prior to the incident. Data on whether assaults were alcohol-related have been collected systematically since 1999. Beginning in 2001, data were collected on whether it was the assailant or the Volunteer victim who was using alcohol at the time of the assault.

Less than half (45 percent) of the sexual assaults in 2004 were alcohol-related [Figure 19 (17 percent of victims used alcohol) added to Figure 20 (28 percent of assailants)]. In 50 percent of the sexual assaults, alcohol involvement could not be ascertained [Figure 19 (7 percent of the victims reported not knowing whether they had used alcohol) added to Figure 20 (43 percent of victims reported not knowing whether the assailant had used alcohol)].

**Figure 19: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults Related to Alcohol Use by Volunteer for 2004**



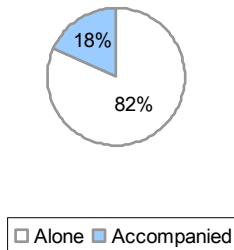
**Figure 20: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults Related to Alcohol Use by Assailant for 2004**



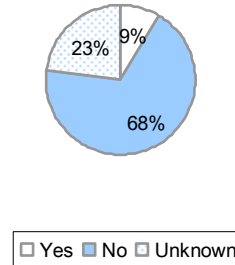
### Accompaniment

In the majority (82 percent) of sexual assaults, the Volunteer was alone with the assailant (Figure 21). This is consistent with prior year findings.

**Figure 21: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Accompaniment Status of Volunteer for 2004**



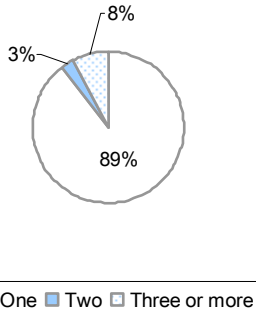
**Figure 23: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Intention to Prosecute for 2004**



### ***Number of Assailants***

In 89 percent of sexual assaults, the assailant acted alone.

**Figure 22: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Number of Assailants for 2004**



### ***Intention to Prosecute***

In 68 percent of sexual assaults, the victim reported that he or she did not intend to prosecute the assailant (Figure 23). Only 9 percent of PCVs reported that they intended to prosecute. In 23 percent of the crime incidents, it was not known whether the Volunteer intended to prosecute the assailant.

## **Physical Assaults**

The ANSS defines four types of physical assault:

- I. **Aggravated assault**
- II. **Major physical assault**
- III. **Minor physical assault**
- IV. **Death threat**

In this report, incidence of physical assaults is expressed per 100 VT years. VT years is the measure of person-time that accounts for both the number of Volunteers and the time each Volunteer is at risk for a security event. The gender breakdown of Volunteer victims of physical assault (55 percent female, 45 percent male) closely mirrors the gender breakdown for the overall Volunteer population (58 percent female, 42 percent male). Therefore, both male and female VT years are used in the calculation of incidence rates for physical assaults.

### **I. Aggravated Assault**

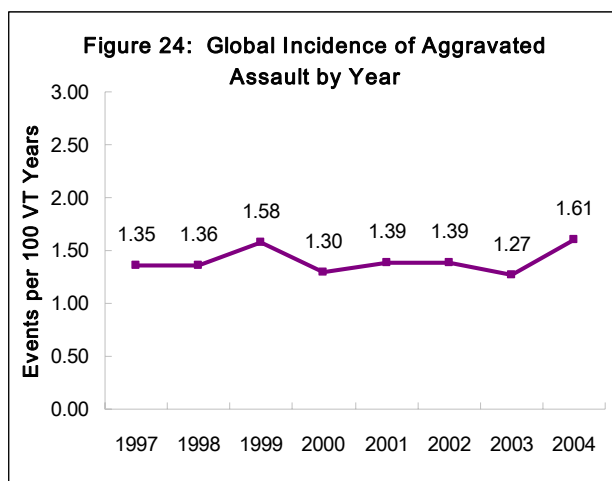
The ANSS defines aggravated assault as an attack or attempted attack with a weapon, whether or not an injury occurred, and an attack without a weapon when serious injury results. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, or any injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Table 5 provides a summary of this type of physical assault.

1997 Incidence Rate	1.35
2003 Incidence Rate	1.27
2004 Incidence Rate	1.61
8-year Average Incidence Rate	1.40
Yearly Comparison (2003 to 2004)	27% increase
Trends Comparison (8-year Avg. to 2004)	14% increase
Number of Events in 2003	84
Number of Events in 2004	117
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2004	Africa (1.81)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2004)	IAP (1.72)

*Note: Incidence rates are per 100 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.*

### Aggravated Assaults—Global Analysis

There were 117 aggravated assaults reported worldwide during 2004, an incidence of 1.61 per 100 VT years (Figure 24). This is 27 percent above the incidence rate in 2003 (1.27 events per 100 VT years), and 14 percent above the eight-year average incidence rate (1.40 events per 100 VT years). The global incidence rate of aggravated assaults has remained relatively constant since 1997.

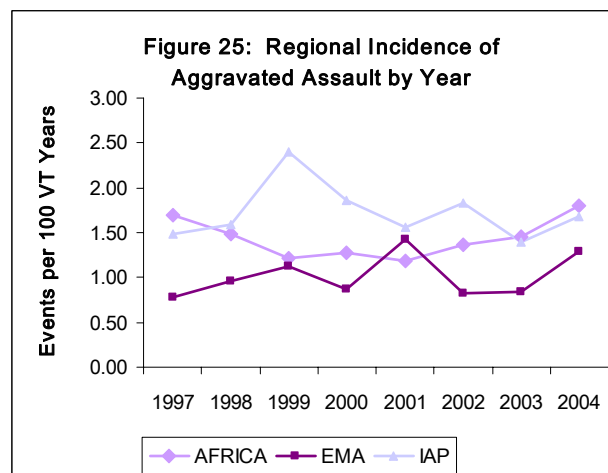


*Note: Physical assault events are per 100 VT years.*

### Aggravated Assaults—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis (Figure 25) shows that the incidence of aggravated assaults during 2004 relative to 2003 increased in all three regions. During 2004, the highest regional incidence of aggravated assault was in the Africa region (1.81 events per 100 VT years). The highest average (1997–2004) incidence rate occurred in the IAP region (1.72 events per 100 VT years). Since 1998, the

IAP region has had a higher incidence of aggravated assaults than the Africa or EMA regions until 2004 when Africa became the region with the highest incidence rate of aggravated assaults. Dramatic changes in the incidence rate should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of aggravated assaults that occur in each region on a yearly basis. Figure 25 shows the regional incidence of aggravated assault by year.



*Note: Physical assault events are per 100 VT years.*

## II. Major Physical Assault

The ANSS defines major physical assault as an attack without a weapon resulting in injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization, diagnostic X-rays to rule out broken bones (and no fracture is found), surgical intervention (including suturing), or when the Volunteer used substantial force to disengage the assailant. Table 6 provides a summary of this type of physical assault.

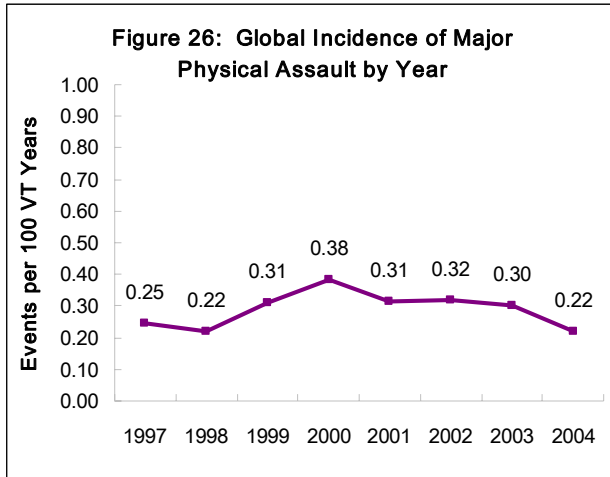
1997 Incidence Rate	0.25
2003 Incidence Rate	0.30
2004 Incidence Rate	0.22
8-year Average Incidence Rate	0.29
Yearly Comparison (2003 to 2004)	27% decrease
Trends Comparison (8-year Avg. to 2004)	24% decrease
Number of Events in 2003	20
Number of Events in 2004	16
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2004	EMA (0.41)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2004)	EMA (0.42)

*Note: Incidence rates are per 100 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 Physical Assaults—Global Analysis**

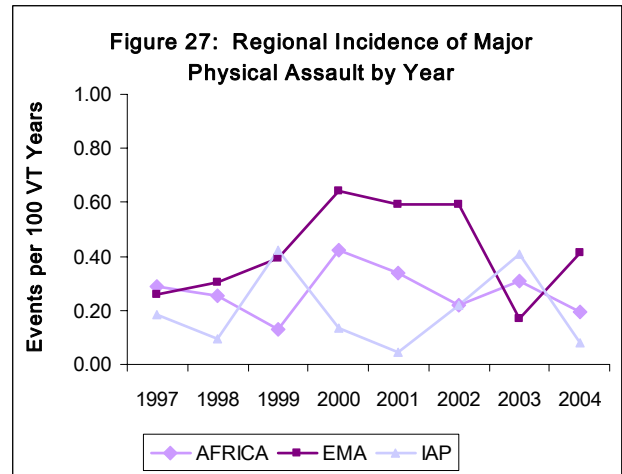
During 2004, there were 16 major physical assaults worldwide, an incidence of 0.22 per 100 VT years (Figure 26). This was a 27 percent decrease from the 2003 rate (0.30 events per 100 VT years); however, the incidence rate for major physical assaults has remained relatively unchanged since 1997.



Note: Physical assault events are per 100 VT years.

**Major Physical Assaults—Regional Analysis**

Regional analysis (Figure 27) shows that major physical assaults decreased in the Africa and IAP regions and increased in the EMA region in 2004 compared with 2003. During 2004, the highest regional incidence of major physical assaults was in the EMA region (0.41 events per 100 VT years). The highest regional average (1997–2004) incidence rate occurred in the EMA region (0.42 events per 100 VT years). Dramatic changes in the incidence rate should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of major physical assaults that occur in each region on a yearly basis. Figure 27 shows the regional incidence of major physical assault by year.



Note: Physical assault events are per 100 VT years.

**III. Minor Physical Assault**

The ANSS defines minor physical assault as an attack or threat of attack that is not classified as aggravated assault or major physical assault. It is an attack without weapons that results in minor injury (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling). Table 7 provides a summary of this type of physical assault.

1997 Incidence Rate	1.11
2003 Incidence Rate	1.11
2004 Incidence Rate	1.19
8-year Average Incidence Rate	1.28
Yearly Comparison (2003 to 2004)	7% increase
Trends Comparison (8-year Avg. to 2004)	7% decrease
Number of Events in 2003	74
Number of Events in 2004	87
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2004	EMA (2.16)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2004)	EMA (1.90)

Note: Incidence rates are per 100 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.

**Minor Physical Assaults—Global Analysis**

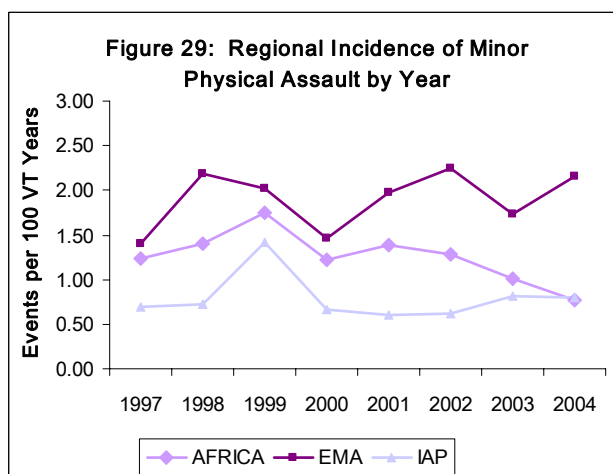
During 2004, there were 87 minor physical assaults worldwide, an incidence rate of 1.19 events per 100 VT years (Figure 28). The 2004 incidence of minor physical assault increased 7 percent relative to the rate in 2003 (1.11 events per 100 VT years). The rate in 2004 was 7 percent below the eight-year average incidence rate.



Note: Physical assault events are per 100 VT years.

### Minor Physical Assaults—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis (Figure 29) shows that minor physical assaults increased in the EMA region, remained relatively constant in the IAP region and decreased in the Africa region in 2004 compared with 2003. During 2004, the highest regional incidence of minor physical assault was in the EMA region (2.16 events per 100 VT years). The highest regional average (1997–2004) incidence rate occurred in the EMA region (1.90 events per 100 VT years). Figure 29 shows the regional incidence of minor physical assault by year.



Note: Physical assault events are per 100 VT years.

## IV. Death Threat

The ANSS defines a death threat as a threat to kill made without physical contact, injury to the Volunteer, or sexual assault. A summary table for death threat events was not provided due to the small number of events on a yearly basis.

### Death Threat—Global Analysis

There were four death threats worldwide in 2004, an incidence of 0.08 events per 100 VT years. There were five death threats in 2003 (0.08 events per 100 VT years). Since 1997, there have been 25 death threats worldwide. The eight-year (1997–2004) incidence rate average for death threats is 0.05 events per 100 VT years. In the case of death threats, as with the cases of forced oral intercourse and attempted rape, stating the percent of change over time is less informative due to the small number of death threats on a yearly basis.

### Death Threat—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis shows that the number of death threats that occur in each region have fluctuated between 0 and 3 death threats per year.

## Profile of Physical Assaults in 2004

### Summary

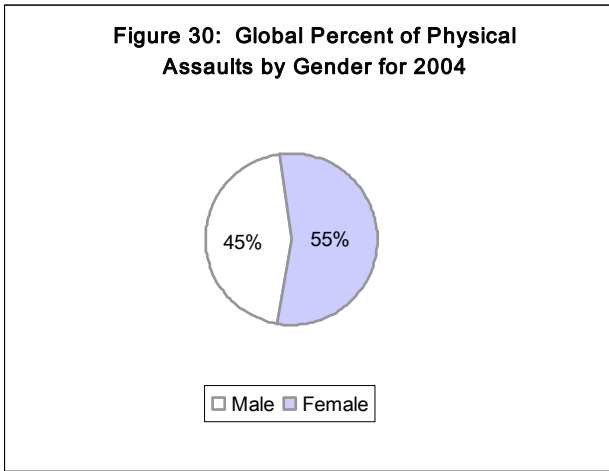
As with the sexual assault profile, the purpose of the physical assault profile is to summarize the characteristics of Volunteer victims and physical assault incidents. The profile of physical assaults indicates the most common physical assault scenario is: An unaccompanied female in her 20s is approached by a male stranger in a public area in an urban community. The time is 7 p.m. Sunday evening and 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 robbery/burglary and the chances of him bearing a weapon are slightly less than 50 percent. In this common physical assault scenario, an aggravated assault (52 percent of all physical assaults) occurs and the Volunteer reports the event to her Peace Corps medical officer and decides not to prosecute the assailant. Aggravated assaults are the most severe type of physical assault. The profile for aggravated assaults has some significant differences from the profile for aggregated (aggravated assault, major physical assault, minor physical assault, and death threat) physical assaults. Appendix D lists the profile for aggravated assault victims and characteristics of aggravated assault incidents.

The following section will examine the Volunteer victim and incident characteristics in more detail. Comparisons among the demographics of the Volunteer victim sample and the demographics of the overall Volunteer population

will be made to analyze the findings in a larger context. For a comprehensive summary of the demographic aspects of Volunteers and trainees serving in 2004, please refer to Appendix C.

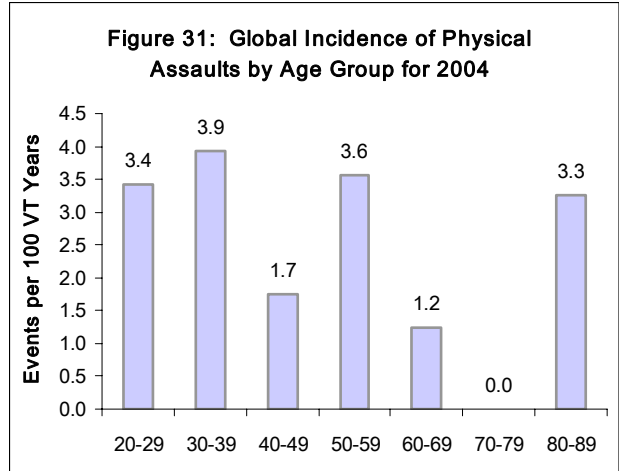
**Gender**

In 2004, 55 percent of victims of physical assault were female (Figure 30). Females comprise 58 percent of the general Volunteer population (as reported on September 30, 2004).



**Age**

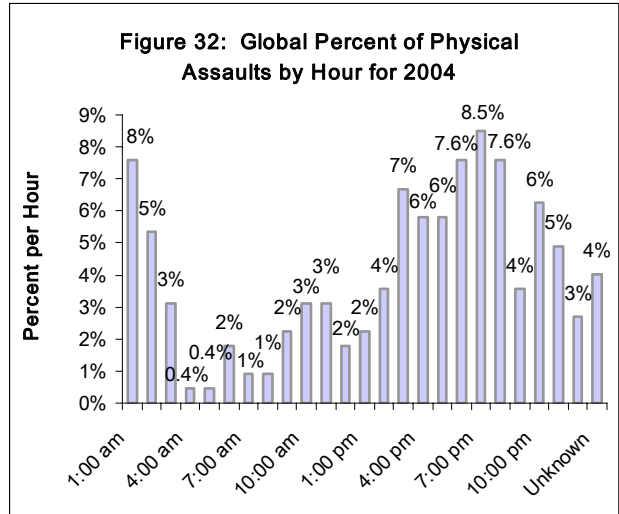
During 2004, 83 percent of the victims of physical assaults were in their 20s. As with the age-specific analysis under the sexual profile, the findings are not surprising since 82 percent of the overall Volunteer population in 2004 were in their 20s. The age groups were again investigated using VT years to counteract the overwhelming number of Volunteers in their 20s. As in the case of assault incidence rates, the use of VT years allows comparison among countries (or age groups) with different Volunteer populations. When analyzed using VT years, the incidence of sexual assaults was highest among female Volunteers in their 30s (3.9 per 100 VT years) (Figure 31). The rate of incidence of physical assaults among Volunteers in their 30s (3.9 events per 100 VT years) is 8 percent higher than the next highest group of Volunteers, those who are in their 50s.



Note: Events are per 100 VT years.

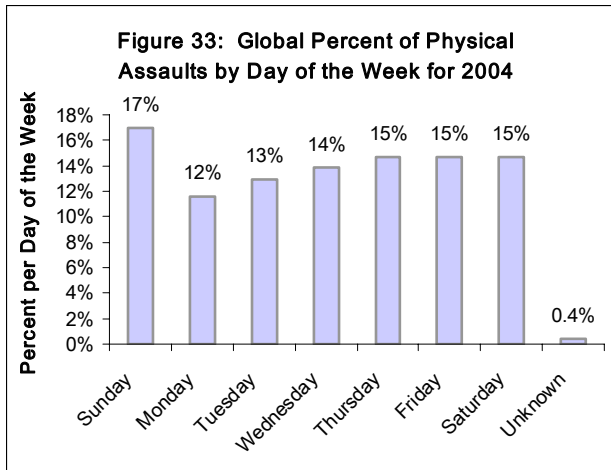
**Hour, Day, and Month**

The hour at which physical assaults were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2004 was 7:00 p.m. (8.5 percent) (Figure 32). The highest risk period overall was late afternoon to early evening.

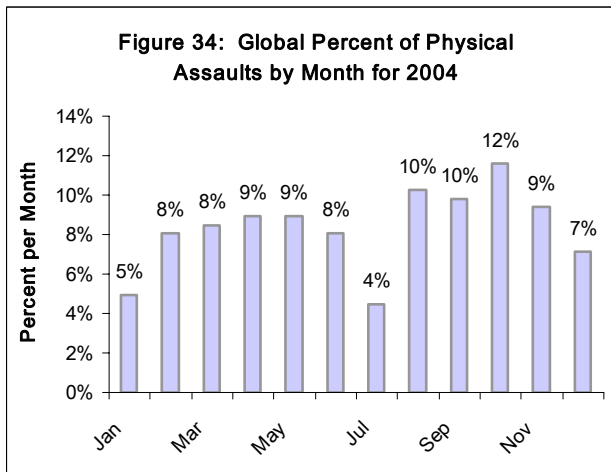


Note: Percentages were taken to one decimal place in order to register incidence rates that would have been rounded to zero.

The day during which physical assaults were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2004 was Sunday. As was the case for sexual assaults, there were no major trends in the days of the week even though Volunteers may have more exposure to crimes on the weekend. (Figure 33).

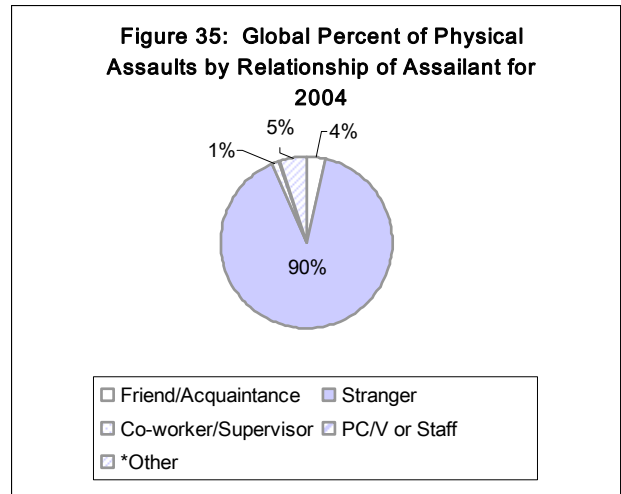


During 2004, the month with the highest number of physical assaults was October (12 percent). There were no important trends noted in the distribution of physical assaults with regard to the month of occurrence (Figure 34).



**Relationship of Assailant to Victim**

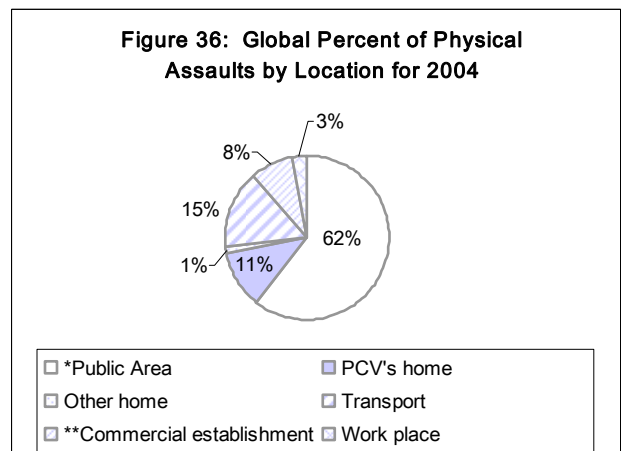
The majority (90 percent) of reported physical assaults were perpetrated by strangers (Figure 35). The assailant was a friend or acquaintance of the Volunteer in only 4 percent of physical assaults. This contrasts with assailants being friends or acquaintances in 28 percent of sexual assaults.



\* Includes local authority.

**Location**

The majority (62 percent) of physical assaults in 2004, as in 2003, occurred in public areas (Figure 36). Additionally, 15 percent were associated with transportation-associated and 8 percent occurred in commercial establishments. Only 12 percent of major physical assaults occurred in a place of residence; 11 percent occurred in the Volunteer’s home and 1 percent occurred in another home. This contrasts with places of residence being the location in 30 percent of sexual assaults.



\* Includes police stations and churches.

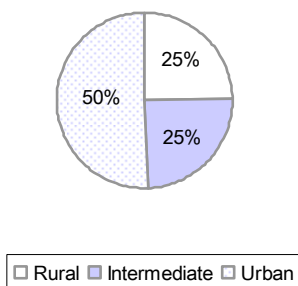
\*\* Includes banks.

**Size of the Community**

Twenty-five percent of physical assaults occurred in rural areas (population of less than 10,000) (Figure 37). This contrasts with 35 percent of sexual assaults occurring in rural areas. The majority (50 percent) of physical assaults occurred in urban areas (population greater than 100,000).

Beginning in 2001, data were collected on whether or not the assault occurred at the Volunteer’s assigned site. In 2004, 51 percent of the physical assaults and 63 percent of the sexual assaults occurred at the Volunteer’s site. This is consistent with previous year findings.

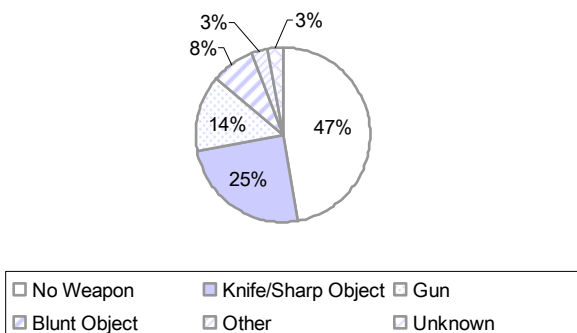
**Figure 37: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Community Size for 2004**



### Weapon Use

A weapon was used in 47 percent of reported physical assaults (Figure 38). Knives and sharp objects were used in almost one-quarter of the assaults (25 percent). The second most common weapon was a gun (14 percent). The third most common weapon was a blunt object (8 percent). This contrasts sharply with the pattern noted for sexual assaults, in which a weapon was used in only 11 percent of sexual assaults.

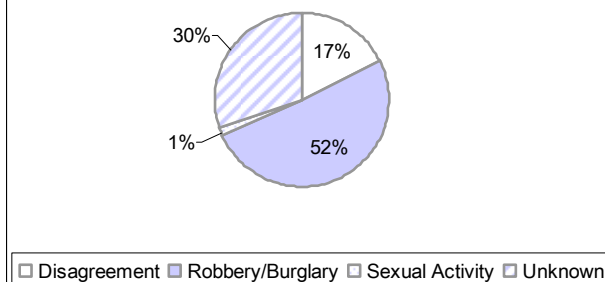
**Figure 38: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Weapon for 2004**



### Motive

The perceived motive of the assailant in 52 percent of physical assaults was robbery or burglary (Figure 39). In 17 percent of physical assaults, the motive was perceived by the Volunteer victim to be a personal disagreement. This is in contrast with the motives reported in sexual assaults, in which sexual activity was perceived by the Volunteer victim to be the motive in almost all events (95 percent).

**Figure 39: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Motive for 2004**



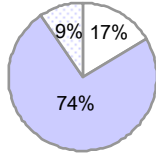
*Note: Assailant motive as perceived by the victim.*

### Alcohol Use

Thirty-six percent of physical assaults were alcohol-related [Figure 40 (17 percent of Volunteers used alcohol) added to Figure 41(19 percent of assailants used alcohol)]. An assault is considered alcohol-related if either the Volunteer or the assailant was reported by the Volunteer to have used alcohol prior to the incident. In 76 percent of physical assaults, it is unknown whether alcohol was involved.

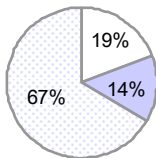
Beginning in 2001, data were collected on whether it was the assailant or the Volunteer victim who was using alcohol at the time of the assault. In comparing physical assaults with sexual assaults, the alcohol usage by the Volunteer is the same for both types of assault (17 percent); however, the alcohol usage by the assailant for sexual assaults (28 percent) is higher than for physical assaults (19 percent).

**Figure 40: Global Percent of Physical Assaults Related to Alcohol Use by Volunteer for 2004**



□ Used Alcohol □ Did Not Use Alcohol □ Unknown

**Figure 41: Global Percent of Physical Assaults Related to Alcohol Use by Assailant for 2004**

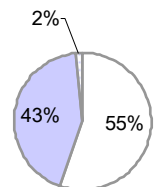


□ Used Alcohol □ Did Not Use Alcohol □ Unknown

**Accompaniment**

Fifty-five percent of the time, the Volunteer was accompanied at the time of the incident (Figure 42). This is in contrast to sexual assaults, in which the Volunteer was accompanied in 18 percent of assaults.

**Figure 42: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Accompaniment Status of Volunteer for 2004**

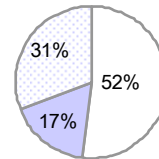


□ Alone □ Accompanied □ Unknown

**Number of Assailants**

In less than half (48 percent) of physical assaults, two or more assailants were involved (Figure 43). In 17 percent, there were two assailants; and in 31 percent, there were three or more assailants. In contrast, multiple assailants perpetrated only 11 percent of sexual assaults.

**Figure 43: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Number of Assailants for 2004**

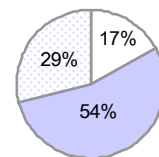


□ One □ Two □ Three or more

**Intention to Prosecute**

In 54 percent of physical assaults, the Volunteer victim reported intending not to prosecute the assailant (Figure 44). Seventeen percent of Volunteers involved in a physical assault reported that they intended to prosecute. These proportions are very similar to those for sexual assaults, in which 68 percent reported no intention to prosecute the assailant and 9 percent reported an intention to prosecute. In 29 percent of the physical assaults, it was not known whether the Volunteer intended to prosecute the assailant.

**Figure 44: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Intention to Prosecute for 2004**



□ Yes □ No □ Unknown

There were some major differences between the sexual assault profile and the physical assault profile in 2004.



Unlike sexual assaults, physical assaults usually occurred in an urban area (Table 8). Most sexual assault assailants did not use a weapon (87 percent), compared with 52 percent of the physical assault assailants who did not use a weapon (Table 8). Lastly, in the majority of sexual assaults (89 percent), there was only one assailant. In contrast to sexual assaults, confrontation of the victim by multiple assailants, even when the Volunteer was accompanied, was more likely in physical assaults. Fifty-2 percent of all physical assaults involved one assailant; 48 percent of the time there was more than one assailant. Volunteer training programs that stress prevention strategies based on these factors should be developed and implemented.

Characteristics	Sexual Assault		Physical Assault	
Gender	Female	97%	Female	55%
Age	20s	2.7	30s	3.9
Hour	1:00 a.m.	9%	7:00 p.m.	9%
Day	Saturday	18%	Sunday	17%
Month	Jan. & Mar.	13%	October	12%
Relationship to Assailant	Stranger	59%	Stranger	90%
Location	Public	47%	Public	62%
Community Size	Rural	35%	Urban	50%
Weapon Use	No Weapon	87%	No Weapon	47%
Motive	Sexual	97%	Rob/Burglary	52%
Alcohol-Volunteer	Did Not Use	76%	Did Not Use	74%
Alcohol-Assailant	Unknown	43%	Unknown	67%
Accompaniment	Alone	82%	Alone	55%
Assailants (# of)	One	89%	One	52%
Intention to Prosecute	No	68%	No	54%

*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.*

There were important consistencies found when comparing the eight-year (1997–2004) trends in sexual assaults with the eight-year trends in physical assaults. The IAP region had the highest eight-year average incidence rate in the most severe type of assault in each grouping; rape is the most severe type of sexual assault and aggravated assault is the most severe type of physical assault. The eight-year average incidence of rape in IAP (0.68 events per 100 female VT years) was 79 percent higher than in the Africa region (0.38 events per 100 female VT years), and 162 percent higher than in the

EMA region (0.26 per 100 VT years). Likewise, the eight-year average incidence of aggravated assault in the IAP region (1.72 events per 100 VT years) was 19 percent higher than in the Africa region (1.44 events per 100 VT years) and 69 percent higher than in the EMA region (1.02 events per 100 VT years).

Conversely, the EMA region had the highest eight-year average (1997–2004) incidence rate in the least severe types of assault in each grouping; minor sexual assault is the least severe type of sexual assault and minor physical assault is the least severe type of physical assault that could be compared on a regional basis (death threat could not be compared by region due to the small number of death threats received on a yearly basis). The eight-year average incidence of minor sexual assault in EMA (2.52 events per 100 female VT years) was 260 percent higher than in the Africa region (0.70 per 100 female VT years) and 127 percent higher than in the IAP region (1.11 events per 100 female VT years). The eight-year average incidence of minor physical assault in the EMA region (1.90 events per 100 VT years) was 51 percent higher than in the Africa region (1.26 per 100 VT years) and 141 percent higher than in the IAP region (0.79 events per 100 VT years). This is consistent with previous year findings.

## In-Service Deaths

Beginning in 2003, for accuracy in statistical information gathering, all major causes of death have been included in this report. The particular categories of Volunteer death to be addressed include: homicide, suicide, accidental death, death due to illness, and/or death due to unknown causes.

Per the Congressional Budget Justification for fiscal year 2006, more than 178,000 Volunteers have served in 138 countries since the Peace Corps' inception 43 years ago. Between 1961 and 2004, there have been 253 in-service Volunteer deaths. Overall, the mortality rate (the number of deaths per 10,000 Volunteers per year) since 1990 has remained at historical lows. Between 1997 and 2004, there have been 26 Volunteer deaths. The regional breakdown showed 18 deaths in the Africa region, four deaths in the EMA region and 4 deaths in the IAP region.

There were two deaths in 2004; one was due to an unexpected illness and the other to a motor vehicle accident. There were no homicides in 2004. The last homicide occurred in 2001. Since 1961, there have been

20 homicides in the Peace Corps. A summary table and figures for in-service deaths was not provided due to the small number of deaths on a yearly basis.

## Property Crimes

In the Epidemiologic Surveillance System (ESS), the Peace Corps medical officer reports property crimes using the case definitions provided in [Technical Guideline 410](#) of the *Peace Corps Manual*. The ESS defines four types of property crimes:

- I. [Robbery](#)
- II. [Burglary](#)
- III. [Theft](#)
- IV. [Vandalism](#)

Appendix A lists the crime categories, their definitions, and reporting hierarchy.

### I. [Robbery](#)

The ESS defines robbery as an event devoid of violence or threat of violence where property or cash is taken directly from a Volunteer. Table 9 provides a summary of this type of property crime.

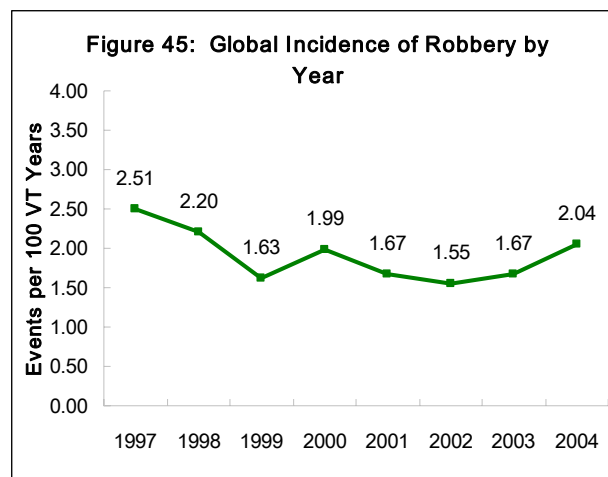
1997 Incidence Rate	2.51
2003 Incidence Rate	1.67
2004 Incidence Rate	2.04
8-year Average Incidence Rate	1.91
Yearly Comparison (2003 to 2004)	22% increase
Trends Comparison (8-year Avg. to 2004)	7% increase
Number of Events in 2003	111
Number of Events in 2004	149
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2004	Africa (2.88)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2004)	Africa (2.41)

*Note: Incidence rates are per 100 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.*

### Robbery—Global Analysis

There were 149 robberies worldwide in 2004, an incidence rate of 2.04 per 100 VT years (Figure 45). This is 22 percent higher than the reported incidence during 2003 (1.67 per 100 VT years), and a 7 percent increase

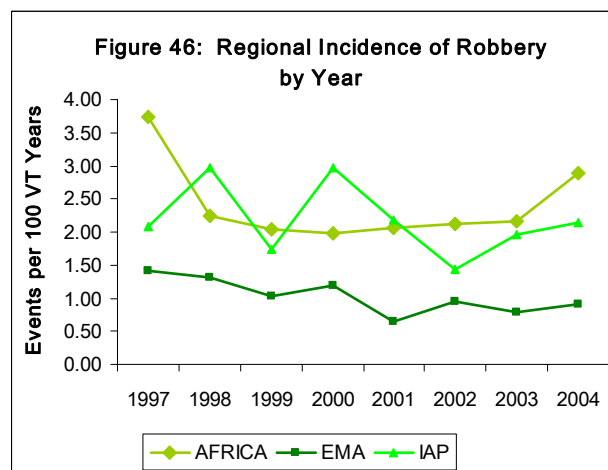
from the eight-year average incidence rate (1.91 events per 100 VT years).



*Note: Property crime events are per 100 VT years.*

### Robbery—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis (Figure 46) shows that robberies increased in all the regions in 2004 compared with 2003. The highest regional incidence of robbery in 2004 was in the Africa region (2.88 per 100 VT Years). The highest regional average (1997–2004) incidence of robbery was in the Africa region (2.34 events per 100 VT years). Figure 46 shows the regional incidence of robbery by year.



*Note: Property crime events are per 100 VT years.*

### II. [Burglary](#)

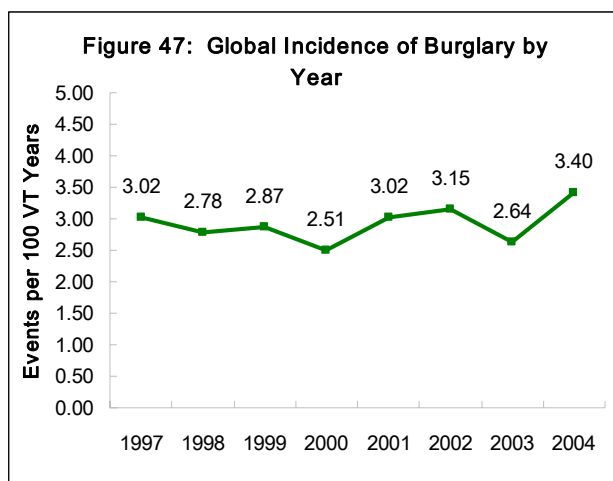
The ESS defines burglary as unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a Volunteer's residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. Table 10 provides a summary of this type of property crime.

1997 Incidence Rate	3.02
2003 Incidence Rate	2.64
2004 Incidence Rate	3.40
8-year Average Incidence Rate	2.92
Yearly Comparison (2003 to 2004)	29% increase
Trends Comparison (8-year Avg. to 2004)	16% increase
Number of Events in 2003	175
Number of Events in 2004	248
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2004	IAP (4.38)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2004)	IAP (4.07)

*Note: Incidence rates are per 100 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.*

### Burglary—Global Analysis

There were 248 burglaries worldwide in 2004. The overall incidence of burglary was 3.40 per 100 VT Years (Figure 47). This represents a 29 percent increase from the incidence in 2003 (2.64 events per 100 VT years) and a 16 percent increase from the eight-year average incidence rate (2.92 events per 100 VT years). Prior to 2004, the incidence of burglary had remained generally unchanged since 1997 (Figure 47).

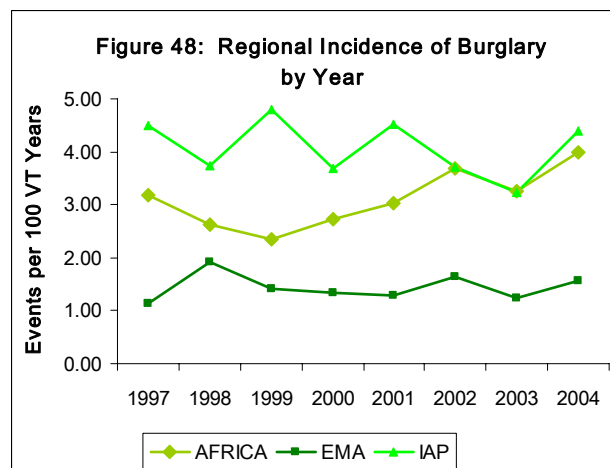


*Note: Property crime events are per 100 VT years.*

### Burglary—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis (Figure 48) shows that burglaries increased in all three regions in 2004 compared with 2003. The highest regional incidence of burglary in 2004 was in the IAP region (4.38 per 100 VT years). The highest regional average (1997–2004) incidence of burglary occurred in the IAP region (4.07 events per 100

VT years). Figure 48 shows the regional incidence of burglary by year.



*Note: Property crime events are per 100 VT years.*

## III. Theft

The ESS defines theft as the taking away of or attempt to take away property or cash without involving force or illegal entry. There is no known direct contact with the victim. This category includes pickpocketing, stolen purses, and thefts from a residence that do not involve an illegal entry. Table 11 provides a summary of this type of property crime.

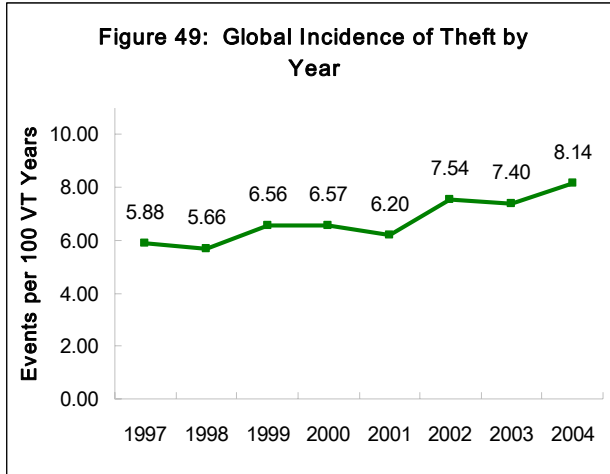
1997 Incidence Rate	5.88
2003 Incidence Rate	7.40
2004 Incidence Rate	8.14
8-year Average Incidence Rate	6.74
Yearly Comparison (2003 to 2004)	10% increase
Trends Comparison (8-year Avg. to 2004)	21% increase
Number of Events in 2003	491
Number of Events in 2004	593
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2004	IAP (9.68)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2004)	IAP (9.42)

*Note: Incidence rates are per 100 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.*

### Theft—Global Analysis

Theft is the most frequently reported property crime against Volunteers. There were 593 thefts worldwide during 2003, an incidence of 8.14 events per 100 VT years (Figure 49). The rate of theft is 10 percent above the rate in 2003 (7.40 per 100 VT years). Over the last eight-

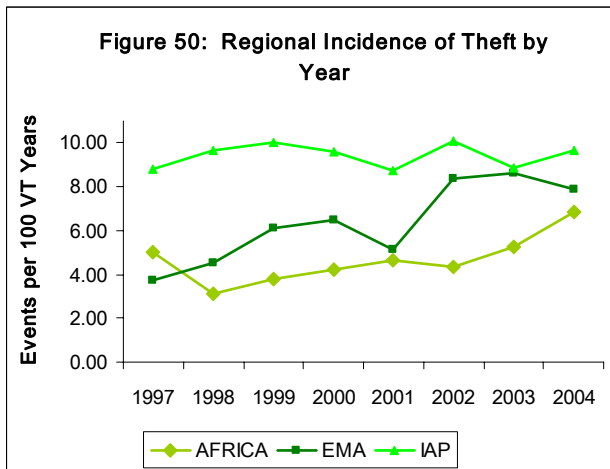
year period, the rate of theft has steadily climbed, and the 2004 rate is 21 percent above the eight-year average incidence rate (6.74 events per 100 VT years).



Note: Property crime events are per 100 VT years.

### Theft—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis (Figure 50) shows that theft has increased in the Africa and IAP regions and has decreased in the EMA region. During 2004, the highest regional incidence of theft was in the IAP region (9.68 events per 100 VT years). The highest regional average (1997–2004) incidence of theft was in the IAP region (9.42 events per 100 VT years). Figure 50 shows the regional incidence of theft by year.



Note: Property crime events are per 100 VT years.

## IV. Vandalism

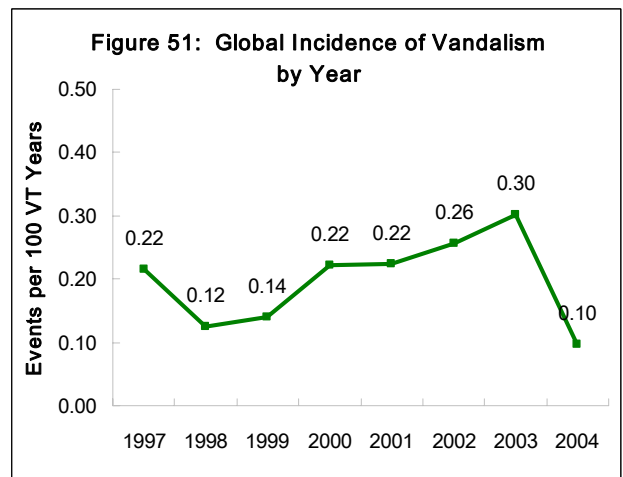
The ESS defines vandalism as mischievous or malicious defacement, destruction, or damage of property. Table 12 provides a summary of this type of property crime.

1997 Incidence Rate	0.22
2003 Incidence Rate	0.30
2004 Incidence Rate	0.10
8-year Average Incidence Rate	0.20
Yearly Comparison (2003 to 2004)	68% decrease
Trends Comparison (8-year Avg. to 2004)	51% decrease
Number of Events in 2003	20
Number of Events in 2004	7
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2004	Africa (0.19)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2004)	EMA (0.27)

Note: Incidence rates are per 100 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.

### Vandalism—Global Analysis

Vandalism is the least common property crime. Overall, there were seven vandalism events in 2004, an incidence of 0.10 events per 100 VT years. The rate in 2004 was 51 percent below the eight-year average incidence rate. Dramatic changes in the incidence rate should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of vandalisms that occur on a yearly basis.

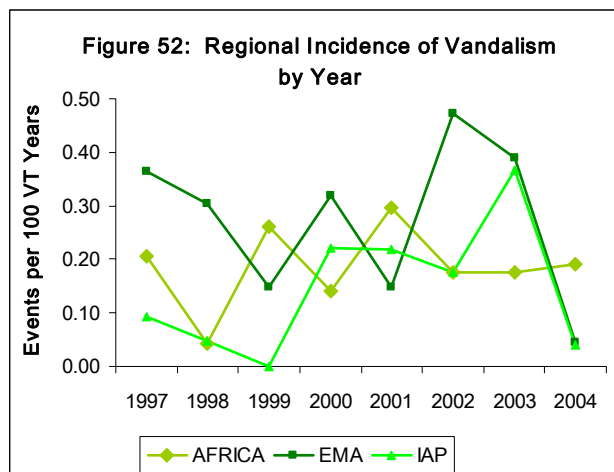


Note: Property crime events are per 100 VT years.

### Vandalism—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis shows that vandalism is a relatively rare event and the incidence of vandalism fluctuates without pattern from year to year. The highest regional incidence of vandalism in 2004 was in the Africa region (1.19 events per 100 VT years). The region with the highest average (1997–2004) incidence of vandalism is the EMA region (0.27 events per 100 VT years) (Figure 52). Dramatic changes in incidence rate and what appear to be

large differences between regions should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of vandalisms that occur on a yearly basis. Figure 52 shows the regional incidence of vandalism by year.



Note: Property crime events are per 100 VT years.

training during pre-service training (PST) and in-service training (IST) sessions to provide Volunteers with prevention strategies to decrease their risk of falling victim to crime. Posts are urged to share their “best practices” prevention strategies with other countries and with regional and headquarters staff, both directly and through the Volunteer Safety Council.

## Concluding Remarks

The Peace Corps works in some of the least developed countries and in some of the most remote areas in the world. The challenge is to operate the Peace Corps in a way that minimizes risks and maximizes security without compromising the three goals of the agency: To help the peoples of interested countries in meeting their need for trained men and women; to help promote a better understanding of Americans on the part of the peoples served; and to help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans.

Given the environments in which the Peace Corps works, the preceding findings indicate that the Peace Corps has done well in meeting this challenge. Crimes to Volunteers, with minor fluctuations, have remained steady over the last eight years. Due to the small number of crimes committed on a yearly basis, increases and decreases in incidence rates should be interpreted with caution. An increase of one crime event per year can change the incidence rate dramatically and result in what appears to be a radical increase or decrease. The Peace Corps will continue to track assault events against Volunteers and use this information to develop new policies, procedures, and training modules as well as assess the security environment of the three regions. These findings emphasize the need for continued safety

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## Crime Categories and Definitions

<i>Technical Guideline 420—Assault Notification Surveillance System (Sexual and Physical Assault Data)</i>	
<b>Sexual Assaults*</b>	
<b>Rape</b>	Sexual intercourse without the consent, and against the will, of the victim, as determined by the victim. There is always force or the threat of force involved. Threats of violence include the display of a weapon or a verbal threat to do physical harm. For the purposes of reporting, sexual intercourse is defined as penetration of the vagina or anus with the penis.
<b>Forced Oral Sex</b>	Forced oral sex occurs without the consent, and against the will, of the victim, as determined by the victim. There is always force or the threat of force involved. Threats of violence include the display of a weapon or a verbal threat to do physical harm.
<b>Attempted Rape</b>	Attempted, but unsuccessful penetration of the vagina or anus by the penis without the consent and against the will of the victim, as determined by the victim. Also includes insertion of an instrument or device other than a penis into the vagina or anus. There is always force or the threat of force involved. Threats of violence include the display of a weapon or a verbal threat to do physical harm.
<b>Major Sexual Assault</b>	Direct contact of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus and any of the following: the use of a weapon by the assailant, physical injury to the victim, or when the victim had to use substantial force to disengage the assailant.
<b>Minor Sexual Assault</b>	Direct contact of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus that is not classified as rape, forced oral sex, attempted rape, or major sexual assault. Sexual assault can be distinguished from sexual harassment because, in sexual harassment, there is no direct contact of the victim with the assailant, and force or the threat of force is usually not involved.
<b>Physical Assaults*</b>	
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, whether or not an injury occurred, and an attack without a weapon when serious injury results. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, or any injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization.
<b>Major Physical Assault</b>	Attack without a weapon resulting in injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization, diagnostic x-rays to rule out broken bones (and no fracture is found), surgical intervention (including suturing), or when the Volunteer used substantial force to disengage assailant.
<b>Minor Assault</b>	Attack or threat of attack that is not classified as aggravated assault or major physical assault. Attack without a weapon resulting in no or only minor injury (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling).
<b>Death Threat</b>	A death threat is made without physical contact, injury to the Volunteer, or sexual assault.
<i>Technical Guideline 410—Epidemiology Surveillance System (Property Crime Data)</i>	
<b>Property Crimes</b>	
<b>Robbery:</b>	An event void of violence or threat of violence where property or cash is taken directly from a Volunteer. If the robbery is accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury, the robbery should be reported as an assault.
<b>Burglary</b>	Unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a Volunteer's residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft.
<b>Theft</b>	The taking away or attempt to take away of property or cash without involving force or illegal entry. There is no known direct contact with the victim. Includes pick-pocketing, stolen purses, and thefts from a residence that do not involve an illegal entry.
<b>Vandalism</b>	Mischievous or malicious defacement, destruction, or damage of property.

\* Severity - Each crime event is classified according to its severity as a sexual or physical assault as follows:.

Sexual assault hierarchy: rape > forced oral > attempted rape > major sexual > minor sexual  
Physical assault hierarchy: aggravated > major physical > minor physical > death threat

Peace Corps Regions (2004)

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

Peace Corps countries <b>opened</b> or <b>reopened</b> in calendar year 2004:	St. Kitts & Nevis (Eastern Caribbean) Jordan China Mexico Haiti
Peace Corps countries <b>closed</b> in calendar year 2004:	Nepal
Peace Corps country <b>closed and reopened</b> in calendar year 2004:	Haiti

*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 2004  
Appendix C**

**Demographics of All Volunteers (2004)**  
**as Reported on September 30, 2004**

<b>Demographic Characteristic</b>	<b>N = 7733</b>	<b>%</b>
Men	3271	42
Women	4462	58
Racial Minority Vs/Ts 15%	1160	15
Seniors (50+)	456	6
Oldest Volunteer	81	
<b>Age:</b>		
Below 20	1	<1
20s	6349	82
30s	732	9
40s	195	3
50s	233	3
60s	185	2
70s	37	1
80s	1	<1
<b>Ethnicity:</b>		
African American	234	3
Asian American	333	4
Caucasian	5879	76
Hispanic	224	3
Mixed Ethnicity	356	5
Native American	19	<1
Not Specified	688	9
<b>Marital status:</b>		
Single	6911	89
Married	760	10
Married/Serving Alone	57	1
<b>Educational level:</b>		
Graduate Degree	975	13
Graduate Degree Study	82	1
Bachelor's Degree	6449	83
Some College (1-3 Years)	132	2
Technical School Graduate	14	<1
High School Diploma/Other	81	1
<b>Skill Sector:</b>		
Agriculture	489	6
Business	1209	16
Education	2606	34
Environment	1228	16
Health	1530	20
Other	440	6
Youth	231	3

*Notes:*

1. N = Volunteers on board as reported by the Office of Planning, Policy, and Analysis.
2. Some percentages do not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Demographics for Rape & Aggravated Assault Events (2004)

Characteristic	Type of Assault			
	Rape (N = 21)		Aggravated Assault (N = 117)	
	N	%	N	%
<b>Gender:</b>				
Male	0	0	52	44
Female	21	100	65	56
<b>Age (years):</b>				
20s	17	81	100	85
30s	2	10	11	9
40s	1	5	0	0
50s	0	0	3	3
60s	1	5	2	2
70s	0	0	0	0
80s	0	0	1	1
<b>Relationship of Assailant:</b>				
Friend/Acquaintance	9	43	1	1
Stranger	9	43	110	94
Co-Worker/Supervisor	1	5	2	2
PC/V or Staff	0	0	0	0
Other	2	10	4	3
<b>Motive:</b>				
Disagreement	0	0	10	9
Robbery/Burglary	0	0	84	72
Sexual Activity	21	100	0	0
<b>Location of incident:</b>				
Public Area	6	29	70	60
Volunteer Residence	5	24	15	13
Non-Volunteer Residence	4	19	0	0
Transport	3	14	20	17
Commercial Establishment	2	10	7	6
Workplace	0	0	4	3
Other	1	5	1	1

Safety of the Volunteer 2004  
Appendix D

Characteristic	Rape (N = 21)		Aggravated Assault (N = 117)	
	N	%	N	%
<b>Type of Weapon</b>				
No Weapon	14	67	3	3
Knife/Sharp Object	5	24	55	47
Gun	1	5	31	26
Blunt Object	1	5	18	15
Other	0	0	6	5
<b>PCV Alone:</b>				
Yes	20	95	57	49
No	1	5	59	50
Unknown	0	0	1	1
<b>No. of Assailants:</b>				
1	19	90	45	38
2	1	5	29	25
3+	1	5	37	32
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>				
Morning (6 am to 11:59 am)	1	5	17	15
Afternoon (Noon to 5:59 pm)	0	0	31	26
Evening (6 pm to 11:59 pm)	7	33	44	38
Early morning (Midnight to 5:59 am)	13	62	22	19
Unknown	0	0	1	1
<b>Day of Week:</b>				
Weekend (Fri. - Sun.)	9	43	58	49.6
Weekday (Mon. - Thurs.)	12	57	58	49.6
Unknown	0	0	1	0.9
<b>Alcohol Involved:</b>				
Yes	12	57	29	25
No	6	29	12	10
Unknown	3	14	76	65
<b>Intention to Prosecute:</b>				
Yes	5	24	18	15
No	7	33	58	50
Unknown	9	43	41	35

*Notes*

1. N = Number of individuals who reported a crime in the 2004 Peace Corps Volunteer Survey.
2. Some percentages do not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2004**  
**Appendix E**

## Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ANSS (2004)

**Global**

All Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Minor Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	4,220	21	0.50	2	0.05	10	0.24	70	1.66	103	2.44

**Africa Region**

Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Minor Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BENIN	68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BOTSWANA	28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BURKINA FASO	66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAMEROON	80	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAPE VERDE	20	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CHAD	11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.28	1	9.28
GABON	36	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GAMBIA	59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GHANA	76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUINEA	68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KENYA	100	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LESOTHO	61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MADAGASCAR	85	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MALAWI	68	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.48	0	0.00	1	1.48
MALI	107	1	0.93	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.93	2	1.87
MAURITANIA	51	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.95	1	1.95
MOZAMBIQUE	58	1	1.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.74
NAMIBIA	59	1	1.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.70
NIGER	76	1	1.31	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.31
SENEGAL	91	1	1.10	0	0.00	3	3.29	1	1.10	5	5.49
SOUTH AFRICA	72	1	1.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.40
SWAZILAND	26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TANZANIA	84	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOGO	79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
UGANDA	32	1	3.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.16
ZAMBIA	71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>1631.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>0.92</b>

*Notes*

- \* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2004: St. Kitts and Nevis (Eastern Caribbean) (12 months); Jordan (11 months); China (6 months); Mexico (11 months); Haiti (5 months)
  - \*\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2004: Nepal (4 months)
  - \*\*\* Peace Corps countries closed and reopened in calendar year 2004: Haiti (5 months)
1. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
  2. 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 2004**  
**Appendix E**

## Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ANSS (2004)

**Global**

All Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Minor Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	4,220	21	0.50	2	0.05	10	0.24	70	1.66	103	2.44

**EMA Region**

Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Minor Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
ALBANIA	25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.03	1	4.03
ARMENIA	47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
AZERBAIJAN	22	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BANGLADESH	44	1	2.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.50	3	6.75
BULGARIA	89	1	1.12	0	0.00	1	1.12	1	1.12	3	3.36
CHINA*	11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GEORGIA	23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
JORDAN*	16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	12.13	2	12.13
KAZAKHSTAN	55	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.83	1	1.83
KYRGYZSTAN	52	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	7.71	4	7.71
MACEDONIA	26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	7.65	2	7.65
MOLDOVA	67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.49	1	1.49
MONGOLIA	42	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	11.81	5	11.81
MOROCCO	57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	12.21	7	12.21
NEPAL**	43	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.32	1	2.32	2	4.64
PHILIPPINES	72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	5.56	4	5.56
ROMANIA	89	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.12	0	0.00	1	1.12
THAILAND	54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.87	1	1.87
TURKMENISTAN	48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.08	1	2.08
UKRAINE	153	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.96	3	1.96
UZBEKISTAN	94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	4.28	4	4.28
<b>TOTAL EMA</b>	1129.9	2	0.18	0	0.00	3	0.27	40	3.54	45	3.98

*Notes*

\* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2004: St. Kitts and Nevis (Eastern Caribbean) (12 months); Jordan (11 months); China (6 months); Mexico (11 months); Haiti (5 months)

\*\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2004: Nepal (4 months)

\*\*\* Peace Corps countries closed and reopened in calendar year 2004: Haiti (5 months)

1. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
2. 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 2004**  
**Appendix E**

## Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ANSS (2004)

**Global**

All Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Minor Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	4,220	21	0.50	2	0.05	10	0.24	70	1.66	103	2.44

**IAP Region**

Countries	Female V/T Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Minor Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BELIZE	43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BOLIVIA	84	1	1.19	0	0.00	1	1.19	6	7.14	8	9.51
COSTA RICA	47	1	2.14	1	2.14	0	0.00	1	2.14	3	6.43
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	110	1	0.91	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.91	2	1.82
EAST TIMOR	12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EASTERN CARIBBEAN*	87	2	2.30	0	0.00	1	1.15	0	0.00	3	3.45
ECUADOR	91	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EL SALVADOR	70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
FIJI	21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.85	1	4.85
GUATEMALA	115	1	0.87	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.74	3	2.61
GUYANA	37	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.71	1	2.71	2	5.42
HAITI***	7	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HONDURAS	129	2	1.55	1	0.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.33
JAMAICA	71	1	1.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.41	2	2.82
KIRIBATI	29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	6.99	2	6.99
MEXICO*	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MICRONESIA	45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.41	2	4.41
NICARAGUA	103	2	1.93	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.93
PANAMA	82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PARAGUAY	119	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.68	2	1.68
PERU	44	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SAMOA	26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SURINAME	27	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TONGA	26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
VANUATU	35	1	2.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	20.2	8	23.1
<b>TOTAL IAP</b>	<b>1458.4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2.95</b>

*Notes*

\* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2004: St. Kitts and Nevis (Eastern Caribbean) (12 months); Jordan (11 months); China (6 months); Mexico (11 months); Haiti (5 months)

\*\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2004: Nepal (4 months)

\*\*\* Peace Corps countries closed and reopened in calendar year 2004: Haiti (5 months)

1. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.

2. 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 2004**  
**Appendix E**

## Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ANSS (2004)

### Global

All Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Minor Physical Assault		Death Threat		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	7,289	117	1.61	16	0.22	87	1.19	4	0.05	224	3.07

### Africa Region

Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Minor Physical Assault		Death Threat		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BENIN	99	1	1.01	0	0.00	1	1.01	0	0.00	2	2.01
BOTSWANA	39	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.58	0	0.00	1	2.58
BURKINA FASO	95	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAMEROON	132	7	5.29	1	0.76	1	0.76	0	0.00	9	6.80
CAPE VERDE	42	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CHAD	22	3	13.61	1	4.54	2	9.07	0	0.00	6	27.2
GABON	45	1	2.22	0	0.00	2	4.45	0	0.00	3	6.67
GAMBIA	97	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GHANA	138	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUINEA	100	0	0.00	1	1.00	3	2.99	0	0.00	4	3.99
KENYA	160	5	3.13	0	0.00	2	1.25	0	0.00	7	4.38
LESOTHO	102	6	5.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	5.88
MADAGASCAR	120	1	0.83	1	0.83	0	0.00	1	0.83	3	2.50
MALAWI	110	8	7.30	1	0.91	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	8.21
MALI	181	1	0.55	0	0.00	1	0.55	0	0.00	2	1.11
MAURITANIA	81	1	1.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.23
MOZAMBIQUE	82	2	2.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.45
NAMIBIA	101	1	0.99	0	0.00	1	0.99	0	0.00	2	1.98
NIGER	119	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SENEGAL	139	2	1.44	0	0.00	1	0.72	0	0.00	3	2.17
SOUTH AFRICA	113	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SWAZILAND	35	2	5.65	0	0.00	1	2.83	0	0.00	3	8.48
TANZANIA	152	3	1.97	0	0.00	2	1.32	0	0.00	5	3.29
TOGO	110	2	1.82	0	0.00	2	1.82	0	0.00	4	3.65
UGANDA	47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ZAMBIA	142	1	0.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.71
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>2602.7</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>2.80</b>

#### Notes

\* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2004: St. Kitts and Nevis (Eastern Caribbean) (12 months); Jordan (11 months); China (6 months); Mexico (11 months); Haiti (5 months)

\*\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2004: Nepal (4 months)

\*\*\* Peace Corps countries closed and reopened in calendar year 2004: Haiti (5 months)

1. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
2. 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 2004**  
**Appendix E**

## Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ANSS (2004)

### Global

All Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Minor Physical Assault		Death Threat		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	7,289	117	1.61	16	0.22	87	1.19	4	0.05	224	3.07

### EMA Region

Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Minor Physical Assault		Death Threat		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
ALBANIA	49	0	0.00	1	2.04	2	4.08	0	0.00	3	6.12
ARMENIA	88	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.14	0	0.00	1	1.14
AZERBAIJAN	38	1	2.66	0	0.00	2	5.33	0	0.00	3	7.99
BANGLADESH	78	3	3.82	0	0.00	3	3.82	0	0.00	6	7.65
BULGARIA	166	1	0.60	1	0.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.20
CHINA*	21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GEORGIA	46	2	4.32	0	0.00	1	2.16	0	0.00	3	6.48
JORDAN*	28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KAZAKHSTAN	135	3	2.23	3	2.23	7	5.20	0	0.00	13	9.66
KYRGYZSTAN	121	2	1.65	0	0.00	5	4.12	1	0.82	8	6.60
MACEDONIA	49	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.04	0	0.00	1	2.04
MOLDOVA	123	1	0.81	2	1.62	1	0.81	0	0.00	4	3.24
MONGOLIA	91	1	1.10	1	1.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.20
MOROCCO	101	3	2.97	0	0.00	2	1.98	0	0.00	5	4.96
NEPAL**	73	1	1.37	0	0.00	3	4.12	0	0.00	4	5.49
PHILIPPINES	140	3	2.14	0	0.00	2	1.43	1	0.71	6	4.29
ROMANIA	188	2	1.07	0	0.00	1	0.53	0	0.00	3	1.60
THAILAND	98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TURKMENISTAN	85	2	2.36	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.36
UKRAINE	301	3	1.00	1	0.33	13	4.32	0	0.00	17	5.64
UZBEKISTAN	158	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.27	0	0.00	2	1.27
<b>TOTAL EMA</b>	<b>2175.9</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>3.91</b>

*Notes*

\* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2004: St. Kitts and Nevis (Eastern Caribbean) (12 months); Jordan (11 months); China (6 months); Mexico (11 months); Haiti (5 months)

\*\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2004: Nepal (4 months)

\*\*\* Peace Corps countries closed and reopened in calendar year 2004: Haiti (5 months)

1. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
2. 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 2004**  
**Appendix E**

## Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ANSS (2004)

### Global

All Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Minor Physical Assault		Death Threat		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	7,289	117	1.61	16	0.22	87	1.19	4	0.05	224	3.07

### IAP Region

Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Minor Physical Assault		Death Threat		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BELIZE	68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BOLIVIA	153	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
COSTA RICA	67	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.50	0	0.00	1	1.50
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	166	7	4.21	0	0.00	2	1.20	1	0.60	10	6.02
EAST TIMOR	23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EASTERN CARIBBEAN*	132	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.76	0	0.00	1	0.76
ECUADOR	158	6	3.81	1	0.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	4.44
EL SALVADOR	116	3	2.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.59
FIJI	34	1	2.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.90
GUATEMALA	204	3	1.47	0	0.00	3	1.47	0	0.00	6	2.94
GUYANA	65	7	10.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	10.79
HAITI***	15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HONDURAS	239	2	0.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.84
JAMAICA	118	2	1.70	0	0.00	1	0.85	0	0.00	3	2.54
KIRIBATI	43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MEXICO*	3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MICRONESIA	70	1	1.44	0	0.00	5	7.19	0	0.00	6	8.63
NICARAGUA	179	4	2.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	2.23
PANAMA	147	1	0.68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.68
PARAGUAY	200	2	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.00
PERU	74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SAMOA	53	1	1.90	0	0.00	2	3.80	0	0.00	3	5.70
SURINAME	51	1	1.97	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.97
TONGA	58	1	1.72	1	1.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.43
VANUATU	76	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	6.61	0	0.00	5	6.61
<b>TOTAL IAP</b>	<b>2510.1</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2.59</b>

*Notes*

\* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2004: St. Kitts and Nevis (Eastern Caribbean) (12 months); Jordan (11 months); China (6 months); Mexico (11 months); Haiti (5 months)

\*\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2004: Nepal (4 months)

\*\*\* Peace Corps countries closed and reopened in calendar year 2004: Haiti (5 months)

1. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.

2. 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 2004**  
**Appendix E**

## Property Crime Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ESS (2004)

### Global

All Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	7,289	149	2.04	248	3.40	593	8.14	7	0.10	997	13.68

### Africa Region

Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BENIN	99	0	0.00	2	2.01	9	9.07	0	0.00	11	11.08
BOTSWANA	39	3	7.75	6	15.50	3	7.75	0	0.00	12	31.00
BURKINA FASO	95	0	0.00	3	3.15	2	2.10	0	0.00	5	5.25
CAMEROON	132	3	2.27	3	2.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	4.53
CAPE VERDE	42	4	9.49	4	9.49	4	9.49	1	2.37	13	30.86
CHAD	22	3	13.61	0	0.00	1	4.54	0	0.00	4	18.15
GABON	45	1	2.22	3	6.67	5	11.12	0	0.00	9	20.02
GAMBIA	97	2	2.06	4	4.12	18	18.53	1	1.03	25	25.73
GHANA	138	3	2.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.18
GUINEA	100	3	2.99	5	4.98	6	5.98	0	0.00	14	13.95
KENYA	160	3	1.88	0	0.00	8	5.00	0	0.00	11	6.88
LESOTHO	102	3	2.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.94
MADAGASCAR	120	1	0.83	11	9.17	20	16.67	1	0.83	33	27.50
MALAWI	110	1	0.91	5	4.56	13	11.86	0	0.00	19	17.33
MALI	181	0	0.00	2	1.11	21	11.61	0	0.00	23	12.72
MAURITANIA	81	0	0.00	2	2.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.46
MOZAMBIQUE	82	5	6.12	4	4.89	4	4.89	0	0.00	13	15.90
NAMIBIA	101	2	1.98	2	1.98	11	10.91	0	0.00	15	14.88
NIGER	119	1	0.84	3	2.53	3	2.53	0	0.00	7	5.90
SENEGAL	139	4	2.89	6	4.33	5	3.61	0	0.00	15	10.83
SOUTH AFRICA	113	5	4.41	1	0.88	1	0.88	0	0.00	7	6.18
SWAZILAND	35	1	2.83	4	11.30	5	14.13	1	2.83	11	31.08
TANZANIA	152	5	3.29	8	5.26	9	5.92	0	0.00	22	14.47
TOGO	110	16	14.59	18	16.42	19	17.33	1	0.91	54	49.25
UGANDA	47	2	4.22	3	6.32	10	21.08	0	0.00	15	31.62
ZAMBIA	142	4	2.83	5	3.53	1	0.71	0	0.00	10	7.06
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>2602.7</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>178.0</b>	<b>6.84</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>13.91</b>

#### Notes

- \* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2004: St. Kitts and Nevis (Eastern Caribbean) (12 months); Jordan (11 months); China (6 months); Mexico (11 months); Haiti (5 months)
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1. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
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**Safety of the Volunteer 2004**  
**Appendix E**

## Property Crime Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ESS (2004)

**Global**

All Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	7,289	149	2.04	248	3.40	593	8.14	7	0.10	997	13.68

**EMA Region**

Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
ALBANIA	49	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	8.16	0	0.00	4	8.16
ARMENIA	88	0	0.00	2	2.28	8	9.13	0	0.00	10	11.41
AZERBAIJAN	38	1	2.66	0	0.00	2	5.33	0	0.00	3	7.99
BANGLADESH	78	2	2.55	1	1.27	3	3.82	0	0.00	6	7.65
BULGARIA	166	1	0.60	1	0.60	26	15.62	0	0.00	28	16.82
CHINA*	21	0	0.00	1	4.84	7	33.91	0	0.00	8	38.75
GEORGIA	46	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	19.44	0	0.00	9	19.44
JORDAN*	28	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.61	0	0.00	1	3.61
KAZAKHSTAN	135	3	2.23	4	2.97	11	8.18	0	0.00	18	13.38
KYRGYZSTAN	121	2	1.65	8	6.60	9	7.42	0	0.00	19	15.67
MACEDONIA	49	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.04	0	0.00	1	2.04
MOLDOVA	123	2	1.62	1	0.81	8	6.48	0	0.00	11	8.91
MONGOLIA	91	2	2.20	2	2.20	15	16.53	1	1.10	20	22.04
MOROCCO	101	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NEPAL**	73	1	1.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.37
PHILIPPINES	140	0	0.00	4	2.86	3	2.14	0	0.00	7	5.00
ROMANIA	188	2	1.07	1	0.53	12	6.40	0	0.00	15	7.99
THAILAND	98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TURKMENISTAN	85	0	0.00	2	2.36	9	10.60	0	0.00	11	12.96
UKRAINE	301	4	1.33	7	2.32	39	12.95	0	0.00	50	16.60
UZBEKISTAN	158	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	3.16	0	0.00	5	3.16
<b>TOTAL EMA</b>	<b>2175.9</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>172.0</b>	<b>7.90</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>10.43</b>

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### IAP Region

Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BELIZE	68	1	1.47	1	1.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.94
BOLIVIA	153	1	0.65	4	2.62	28	18.31	0	0.00	33	21.58
COSTA RICA	67	2	3.00	9	13.51	12	18.02	0	0.00	23	34.54
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	166	5	3.01	15	9.03	37	22.27	0	0.00	57	34.31
EAST TIMOR	23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EASTERN CARIBBEAN*	132	1	0.76	4	3.02	2	1.51	0	0.00	7	5.29
ECUADOR	158	10	6.34	9	5.71	42	26.65	0	0.00	61	38.70
EL SALVADOR	116	2	1.73	3	2.59	18	15.55	0	0.00	23	19.87
FIJI	34	1	2.90	6	17.39	7	20.29	0	0.00	14	40.59
GUATEMALA	204	0	0.00	7	3.44	21	10.31	1	0.49	29	14.23
GUYANA	65	0	0.00	1	1.54	8	12.33	0	0.00	9	13.87
HAITI***	15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HONDURAS	239	4	1.67	3	1.25	8	3.34	0	0.00	15	6.26
JAMAICA	118	7	5.93	2	1.70	8	6.78	0	0.00	17	14.41
KIRIBATI	43	0	0.00	2	4.70	4	9.39	0	0.00	6	14.09
MEXICO*	3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MICRONESIA	70	0	0.00	2	2.88	7	10.07	0	0.00	9	12.95
NICARAGUA	179	2	1.12	8	4.46	4	2.23	0	0.00	14	7.81
PANAMA	147	1	0.68	0	0.00	2	1.36	0	0.00	3	2.04
PARAGUAY	200	5	2.50	14	7.01	11	5.51	0	0.00	30	15.02
PERU	74	10	13.43	4	5.37	3	4.03	0	0.00	17	22.83
SAMOA	53	0	0.00	4	7.60	9	17.10	0	0.00	13	24.71
SURINAME	51	1	1.97	4	7.88	2	3.94	0	0.00	7	13.79
TONGA	58	0	0.00	1	1.72	1	1.72	0	0.00	2	3.43
VANUATU	76	0	0.00	3	3.97	7	9.26	0	0.00	10	13.22
<b>TOTAL IAP</b>	<b>2510.1</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>241.0</b>	<b>9.60</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>15.98</b>

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