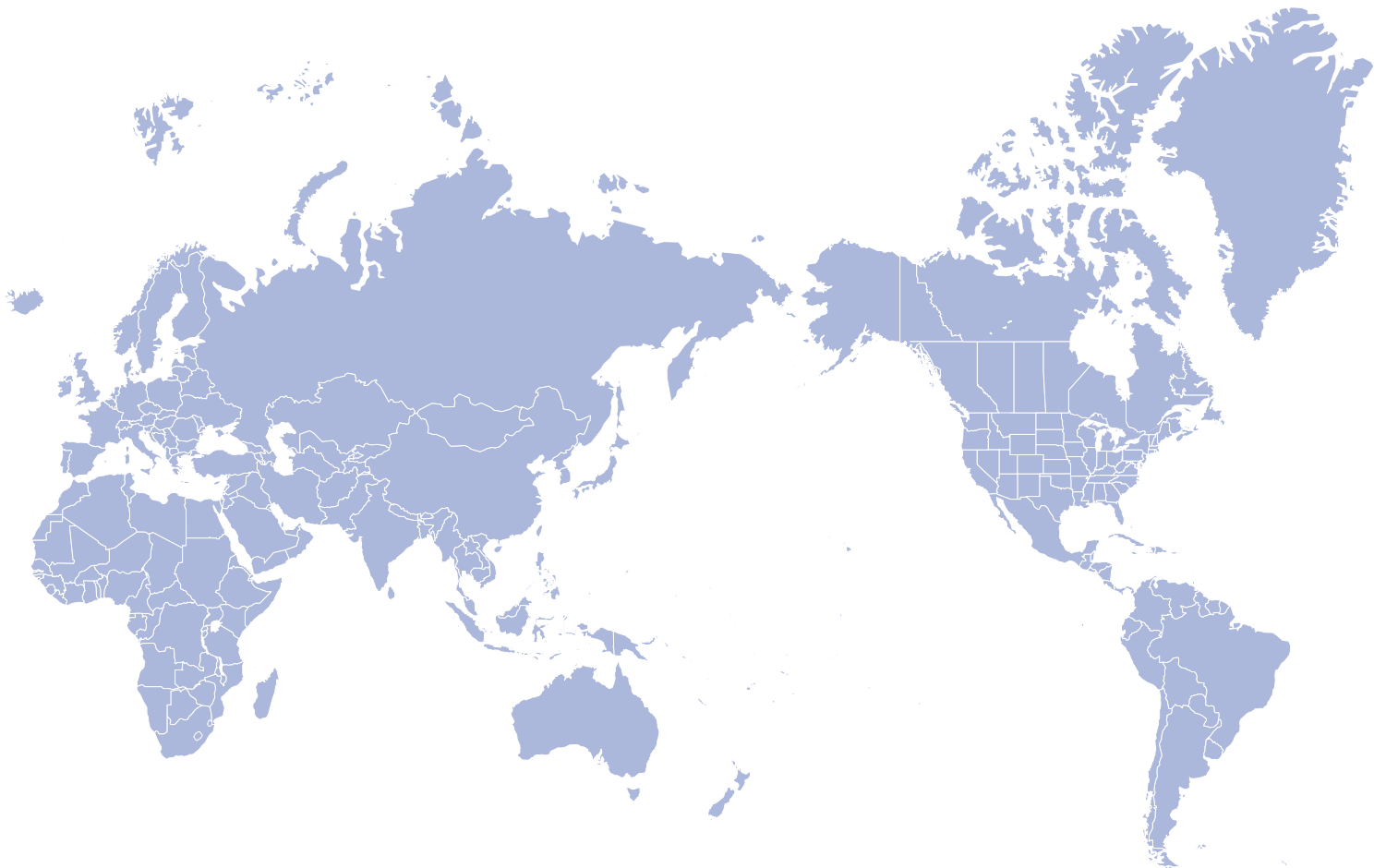




# The Safety of the Volunteer

## 2005



Peace Corps · Office of Safety and Security

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# The Safety of the Volunteer 2005

## Annual Report of Volunteer Safety

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Volume 8

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## Introduction

### **Purpose**

In 2002, a separate Office of Safety and Security was established by the Peace Corps Director. Prior to 2002, crime incident reporting and record keeping was maintained by the Office of Medical Services. The mission of the Office of Safety and Security 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. (For crime event definition, see Appendix A.) *Safety of the Volunteer 2005* provides summary statistics for calendar year 2005. It also provides information on trends over the previous nine years in all three of the Peace Corps regions: the Africa region; the Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia (EMA) region; and the Inter-America and the Pacific (IAP) region. Appendix B lists countries and regions where the Peace Corps serves.

The twofold 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 2005**

Before examining the crime incidents in 2005, it is helpful to consider the demographic profile of the average Peace Corps Volunteer. Trainees are prospective Peace Corps Volunteers during the period from the staging event (domestic training) through the completion of pre-service training (in-country training). A profile of the typical Volunteer/trainee is as follows:

Gender.....Female (58 percent)  
Age.....In their 20s (83 percent)  
Ethnicity.....Caucasian (76 percent)  
Marital Status.....Single (91 percent)  
Education.....Undergraduate degree (96 percent)

The Volunteer population is constantly changing. Trainees arrive and seasoned Volunteers complete their full 27 months of service on an ever-changing cycle. New Peace Corps posts are being 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 7,109 VT years in

calendar year 2005. (The following section, *How Assault Events are Recorded*, discusses VT years in detail.)

### **Overseas Post Changes**

In calendar year 2005, the Peace Corps closed operations in Gabon, Nepal, and Uzbekistan, and suspended operations in Haiti. The Peace Corps also reassigned East Timor from the IAP region to the EMA region in 2005. Posts that close or open within a calendar year do not provide surveillance data for a full calendar year. They only provide data 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 and regions where the Peace Corps served continuously without interruption.

### **Criminal Prosecution in 2005**

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

In 2005, the Office of the Inspector General opened 65 new cases investigating violent crimes against Peace Corps Volunteers. The OIG assisted in the conviction of the following 19 cases in 2005: four cases of rape, two cases of attempted rape, four cases of robbery, one case of burglary, five cases of assault, two cases of intimidation, and one case of theft. Obtaining a successful conviction is often a multiyear process. In 2005, the following 31 violent crime cases are still pending prosecution: 11 cases of rape, four cases of attempted rape, three cases of robbery, three cases of burglary, one case of major physical assault, two cases of major sexual assault, four Protect Act cases, and three cases of aggravated assault. A successful conviction sends a clear message that the Peace Corps will not tolerate crimes against its Volunteers.

## How Assault Events are Recorded

### *VT Years as Denominator*

For 2005, 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 overseas; and 2) the amount of time in-country following official swearing-in to the Peace Corps.

Volunteers and trainees begin and close service at different times throughout the calendar year. Therefore, instead of counting one year for each Volunteer, the number of days the Volunteer is present during a given year is divided by the total number of days in a year.

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 is contributed to the incidence calculation. If a Volunteer leaves after a year, one full VT year is 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 also allows for age, gender, and region-specific analysis.

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

### *Data Sources*

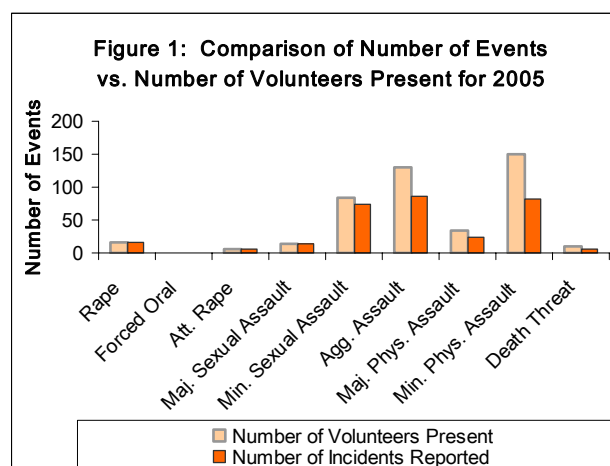
The data used to prepare this report come from several sources:

- 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 or the safety and security coordinator 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). The definitions used in this report are based on the crime

definitions outlined by the ANSS. Appendix A lists the crime categories and their definitions.

The ANSS collects 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 are classified as more severe than physical assaults, and rapes and aggravated assaults are classified as the most severe crimes 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 egregious crimes via data collection, trend analysis, and subsequent training, Volunteers can increase their awareness of how they may 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 2005 data was between the number of minor physical assault events (82) and the number of Volunteers present during those minor physical assault events (151). 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 2005* reports on two periods of data collection and analysis: 1) the 2005 calendar year; and 2) the last nine-year period (1997–2005). Analyzing the yearly snapshot as well as the nine-year period provides an understanding of areas of fluctuation and long-standing crime trends. The decision to analyze nine years of data instead of 10 was made because 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. The first year under the new ANSS data collection system (when the assault categories were expanded from five to nine) was 1997. The Office of Safety and Security believes that nine years is an adequate time frame for trends analysis.

In addition to the data limitation of the analysis period, there are at least four 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. 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 2005.

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 *2004 Global Report* findings showed that out of 21 Volunteers who stated they were raped, 38 percent (8) of those Volunteers did not report the rape to the Peace Corps. The [Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics' 2004 National Crime Victimization Survey](#) indicated similar underreporting in their research of crime victimization in the United States. In response, the Peace Corps continues to develop and implement strategies to improve security event reporting.

A third limitation relates to the misclassification of reportable security events. Although precise 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 Volunteers as they are trained by their post. The fourth limitation relates to the crime collection instrument that does not distinguish between Peace Corps Volunteer/trainees and Peace Corps Crisis Corps Volunteers. The Crisis Corps population makes up only 0.41 percent of the total Peace Corps Volunteer

population, so the incidence rates are not representative of the Crisis Corps population. In the future, under the new Crime Incident Reporting Form (CIRF), it will be feasible to distinguish between crimes committed against Peace Corps Volunteers/trainees and crimes committed against Crisis Corps Volunteers.

Beginning in 1999 and 2000, the Office of Volunteer Services and Overseas Security (VSOS) coordinated sub-regional safety and security workshops for staff and Volunteers that stressed the importance of reporting assaults and other crimes, as well as devising action plans to improve reporting. Since that time, continued training has focused on strengthening the capacity of post staff to reinforce the importance of incident reporting and to address underreporting trends. Sub-regional staff explores with post staff the reasons why Volunteers are not reporting and develop cogent responses to Volunteer concerns. Among other things, potential punitive responses by the Peace Corps, perceived breaches of confidentiality, and the mindset that the Volunteer can handle the incident on his or her own, may have a negative effect on Volunteers reporting incidents. The Office of Safety and Security continues to emphasize prevention and reporting in its training programs. Diligent efforts continue to ensure that all assaults are reported in the ANSS. Cross-checking is carried out on all monthly ESS reports to determine whether all completed ANSS case reports have been received, and any missing reports are routinely requested.

### ***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 to consult on trends of concern and to discuss possible safety interventions. The staff welcomes feedback on the content of this report and any suggested modifications that would enhance its usefulness. In particular, the office is interested in feedback that would help in-country staff better educate and train Volunteers. VSOS and assigned Peace Corps safety and security officers are available to help posts implement improved safety and security practices.

As a result of feedback and suggestions on the *Safety of the Volunteer 2004* report, the Office of Safety and Security has included additional analyses by country in which the crime occurred. The vast majority of crime incidents occur in the Volunteer's country of service.

However, there are incidents, such as when a Volunteer is vacationing in another country, when crimes occur outside the Volunteer's country of service.

Incidents that occur in a country other than country of service were analyzed to determine their frequency. The result of this analysis shows there were only nine assaults, or 3 percent, that occurred outside the country of service. Two of the nine incidents occurred in countries that are not Peace Corps posts. Note that an analysis of country of incident was not feasible for property crimes because the ESS database does not track property crimes by country of incident.

As a result of the small number of incidents that occur in countries other than country of service and the limitation of the data stored in the property crimes database, the Office of Safety and Security has not included trends analysis based on country of incident in the *Safety of the Volunteer 2005*.

As part of Peace Corps' ongoing efforts to enhance the safety and security of the Volunteers, the Office of Safety and Security is implementing a new crime tracking system that will allow immediate notification of crime incidents against Volunteers and introduce a globally uniform method for reporting crime incidents. The Crime Incident Reporting Form (CIRF) was created because field and headquarters staff needed a more unified system for reporting crimes against Volunteers to headquarters. When fully implemented, the CIRF will replace the ANSS that was implemented in 1990 by the Office of Medical Services (OMS) to systematically examine the characteristics of reported assaults against Volunteers. Additionally, the CIRF will replace the property crimes sections of the ESS that was implemented in 1993. Finally, a more accurate analysis run by country of incident will be feasible, since the CIRF will include the country of incident for property crimes.

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## 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. (Note that for 2005, the list of crime categories, their definitions, and severity hierarchy are based on the ANSS crime definition guidelines.) 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**

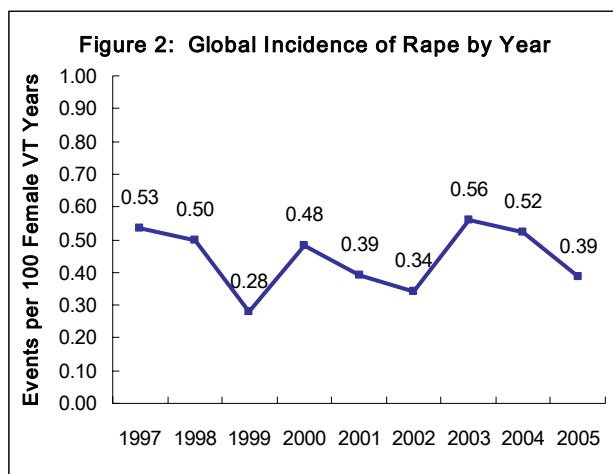
The ANSS defines rape as intercourse without the consent, and against the will, of the victim, as determined by the victim. Force or the threat of force is always involved. Threats of violence include the display of a weapon or a verbal threat to do physical harm. For the purposes of reporting, sexual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

1997 Incidence Rate	0.53
2004 Incidence Rate	0.52
2005 Incidence Rate	0.39
9-year Average Incidence Rate	0.44
Yearly Comparison (2004 to 2005)	25% decrease
Trends Comparison (9-year Avg. to 2005)	13% decrease
Number of Events in 2004	22
Number of Events in 2005	16
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2005	IAP (0.52)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2005)	IAP (0.67)

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

### Rape—Global Analysis

There were 16 rapes against Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2005, an incidence of 0.39 events per 100 female VT years. The incidence of rape during 2005 decreased 25 percent relative to 2004 (from 0.52 events to 0.39 events per 100 female VT years) (Figure 2). The rate in 2005 was 13 percent below the nine-year average incidence rate.

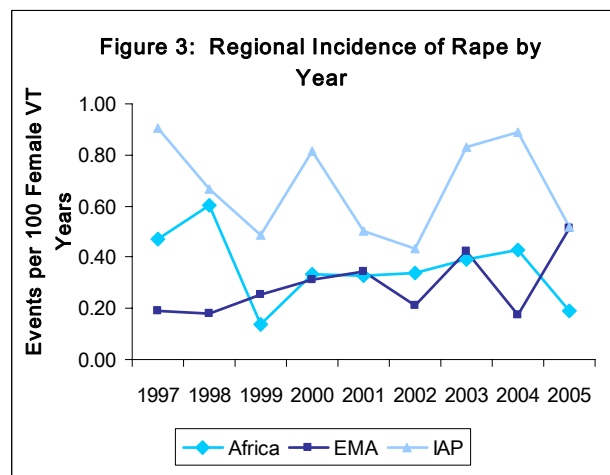


*Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years.*

### Rape—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis shows that the incidence of rapes during 2005 relative to 2004 decreased in the Africa and IAP regions and increased in the EMA region. During 2005, the highest regional incidence of rape was in the IAP region (0.52 events per 100 female VT years). The highest nine-year (1997–2005) regional average incidence of rape occurred in the IAP region (0.67 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 that 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 that forced oral sex became its own category due to the severity of this type of sexual assault. There were no forced oral sex events in 2005 and one event in 2004 (0.02 events per 100 female VT years). 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 nine 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.

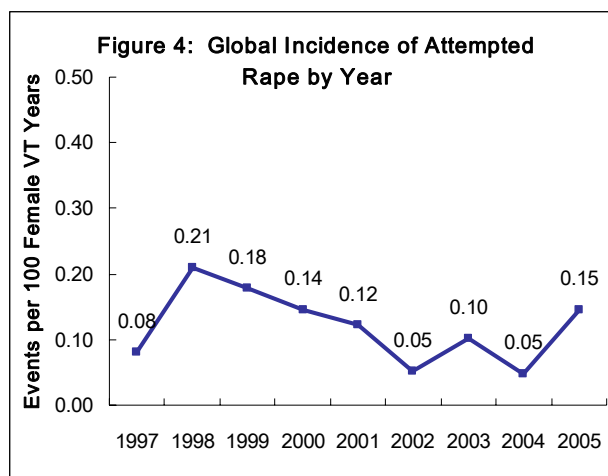
1997 Incidence Rate	0.08
2004 Incidence Rate	0.05
2005 Incidence Rate	0.15
9-year Average Incidence Rate	0.12
Yearly Comparison (2004 to 2005)	207% increase*
Trends Comparison (9-year Avg. to 2005)	21% increase
Number of Events in 2004	2
Number of Events in 2005	6
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2005	Africa (0.25)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2005)	IAP (0.16)

*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.*

*\*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.*

#### Attempted Rape—Global Analysis

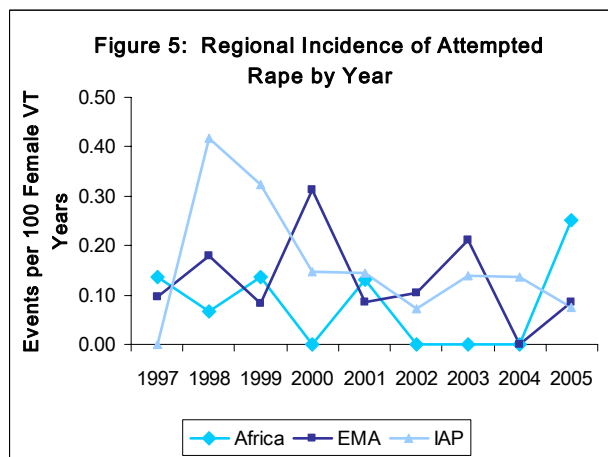
There were six attempted rapes in 2005, an incidence of 0.15 events per 100 female VT years. There were two attempted rapes in 2004 (0.05 events per 100 female VT years) (Figure 4). The nine-year (1997–2005) average incidence rate for attempted rape is 0.12 events per 100 female VT years.



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

#### Attempted Rape—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis shows that the incidence of attempted rapes during 2005 relative to 2004 decreased in the IAP region and increased in the Africa and EMA regions. During 2005, the highest regional incidence of attempted rape was in the Africa region (0.25 events per 100 VT years). The highest nine-year (1997–2005) regional average incidence rate occurred in the IAP region (0.16 events per 100 female VT years). Dramatic changes in the incidence rates for Africa and EMA 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.

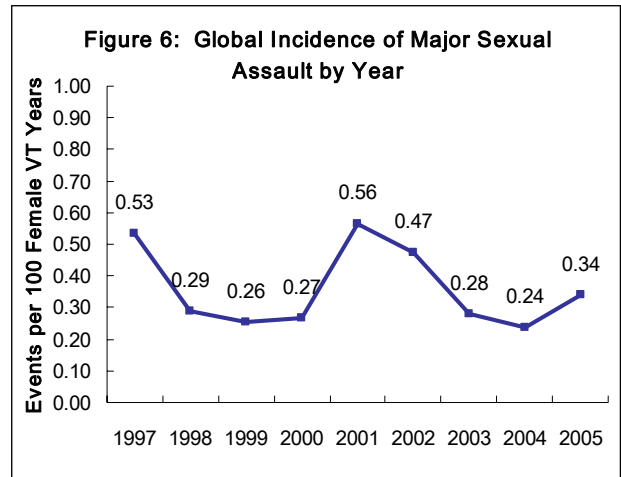
1997 Incidence Rate	0.53
2004 Incidence Rate	0.24
2005 Incidence Rate	0.34
9-year Average Incidence Rate	0.36
Yearly Comparison (2004 to 2005)	43% increase*
Trends Comparison (9-year Avg. to 2005)	6% decrease
Number of Events in 2004	10
Number of Events in 2005	14
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2005	EMA (0.43)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2005)	IAP (0.43)

*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.*

*\*Dramatic changes in the incidence rate should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of major sexual assaults on a yearly basis.*

### Major Sexual Assault—Global Analysis

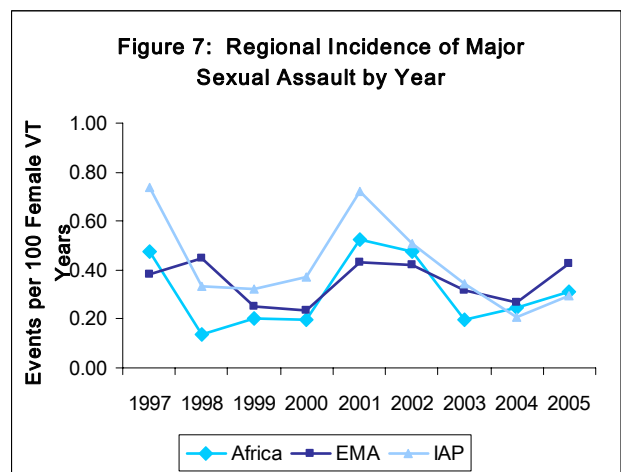
There were 14 major sexual assaults in 2005, an incidence of 0.34 events per 100 female VT years. The incidence of major sexual assault during 2005 (0.34 events per 100 female VT years) increased 43 percent relative to 2004 (0.24 events per 100 female VT years) (Figure 6). The rate in 2005 was six percent below the nine-year average incidence rate.



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

### Major Sexual Assault—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis shows that the incidence of major sexual assaults during 2005 relative to 2004 increased in all the regions. During 2005, the highest regional incidence of major sexual assault was in the EMA region (0.43 events per 100 female VT years). The highest nine-year (1997–2005) regional average incidence rate occurred in the IAP region (0.43 events per 100 female VT years). 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

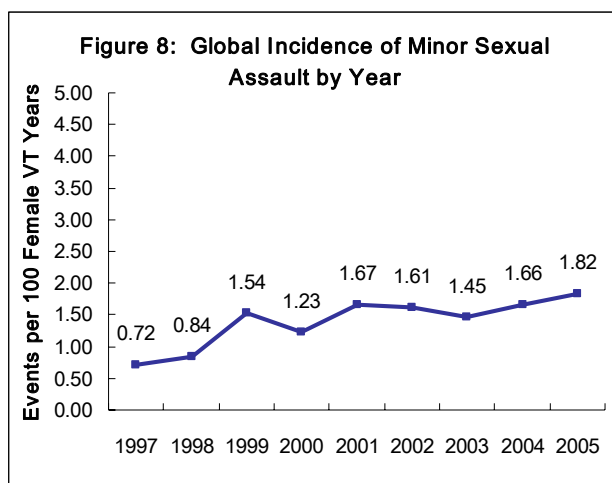
The ANSS defines minor sexual assault as direct contact of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus that is not classified as rape, forced oral sex, attempted rape, or major sexual assault. Table 4 provides a summary of this type of sexual assault.

1997 Incidence Rate	0.72
2004 Incidence Rate	1.66
2005 Incidence Rate	1.82
9-year Average Incidence Rate	1.39
Yearly Comparison (2004 to 2005)	10% increase
Trends Comparison (9-year Avg. to 2005)	31% increase
Number of Events in 2004	70
Number of Events in 2005	75
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2005	EMA (3.68)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2005)	EMA (2.65)

*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

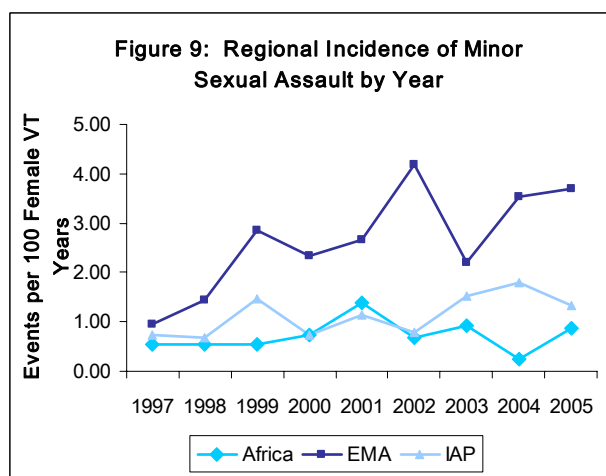
There were 75 minor sexual assaults in 2005, an incidence of 1.82 per 100 female VT years. The incidence of minor sexual assaults during 2005 (1.82 per 100 female VT years) increased 10 percent relative to 2004 (1.66 events per 100 female VT years) (Figure 8). The rate in 2005 was 31 percent above the nine-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 Africa and EMA regions and decreased in the IAP region. During 2005, the highest regional incidence of minor sexual assault was in the EMA region (3.68 events per 100 VT years). The highest nine-year (1997–2005) average incidence rate also occurred in the EMA region (2.65 events per 100 female VT years). The nine-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 2005

### Summary

The purpose of the sexual assault profile is to summarize the defining features of Volunteer victims of sexual assaults. An epidemiologic profile of sexual assaults indicates the following as the most common sexual assault scenario: An unaccompanied female in her 20s is approached by a male stranger in a public area in a rural community. It is between 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. on Friday night and the Volunteer victim does not know whether the stranger has been drinking; the Volunteer 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 or safety and security

coordinator and decides not to prosecute the assailant. Note the profile for sexual assaults is heavily weighted toward minor sexual assaults, since they make up 68 percent of all sexual assaults.

The profile for rapes has some significant differences from the profile for all sexual assaults (rape, forced oral intercourse, attempted rape, major sexual assault, and minor sexual assault). Unlike the profile for aggregated sexual assaults, rapes usually occurred in the early morning (midnight to 5:59 a.m.) hours. It is equally likely that the assailant will be a friend/acquaintance (31 percent) or a stranger (31 percent). This is different from the all sexual assault profile in which the assailant is a stranger in 64 percent of the cases. Most rapes occur at the Volunteer’s residence (38 percent) compared to 47 percent of the sexual assaults occurring in a public area. Lastly, in 50 percent of the rape incidents, the Volunteer had consumed alcohol. This contrasts to 17 percent of all sexual assaults, in which the Volunteer had consumed alcohol. Table 5 summarizes profile differences for rape versus all sexual assaults in 2005. Volunteer training programs that stress strategies to prevent rape based on these factors should be enhanced and further implemented. Appendix D lists the profile for rape victims and the characteristics of rape incidents in detail.

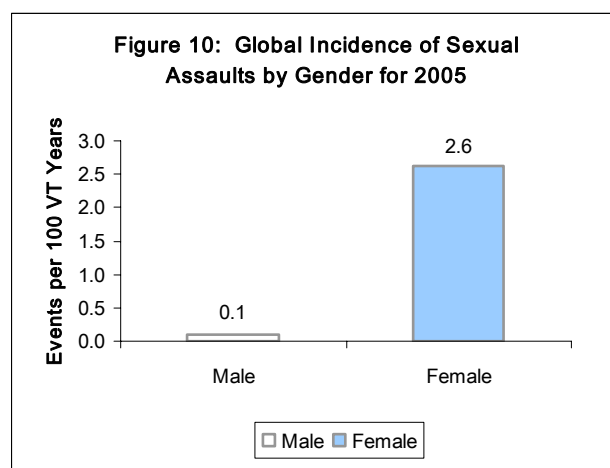
Characteristics	All Sexual Assaults		Rape	
	Hour	Evening	41%	Early morning
Relationship to Assailant	Stranger	64%	Stranger (31%); Friend/Acquaintance (31%)	62%
Location	Public	47%	Volunteer Residence	38%
Alcohol-Volunteer Use	Did Not Use	77%	Used	50%

The following 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 2005, see Appendix C.

### Gender

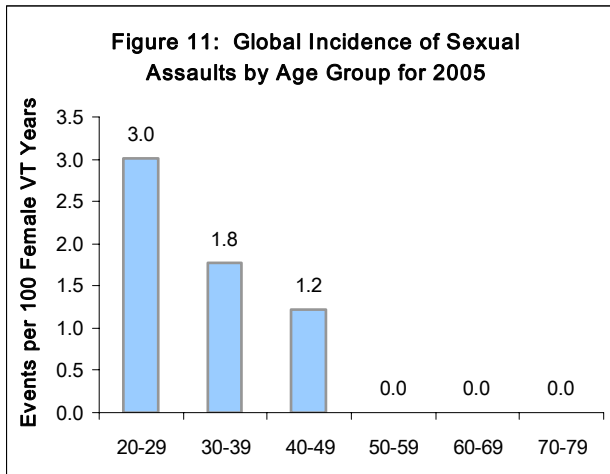
In 2005, as in previous years, victims of sexual assault were almost exclusively female (2.6 events per 100 VT years) (Figure 10). Females comprise 58 percent of the Volunteer population (as reported on September 30, 2005).



Note: Male events are per 100 male VT years. Female events are per 100 female VT years.

**Age**

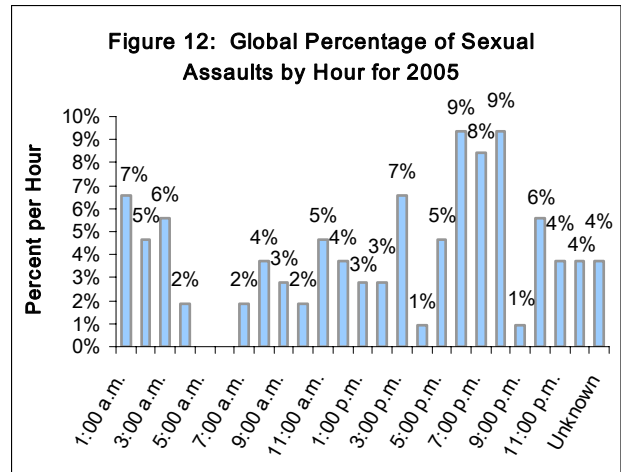
During 2005, 94 percent of the female victims of sexual assaults were in their 20s. This is not surprising since 84 percent of the overall female Volunteer population in 2005 were in their 20s. To account for the overwhelming number of Volunteers in their 20s and determine a true representation of the 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 (3.0 events per 100 female VT years) (Figure 11). The rate of incidence of sexual assaults among Volunteers in their 20s (3.0 events per 100 female VT years) was significantly higher (67 percent) than the next highest group of Volunteers in their 30s (1.8 events per 100 female VT years).



Note: Events are per 100 female VT years.

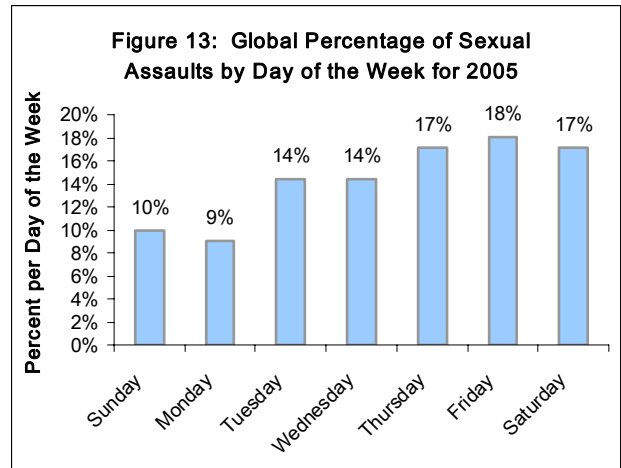
**Hour, Day, and Month**

The hours at which sexual assaults were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2005 were 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. (9 percent) (Figure 12). This is consistent with previous year findings. In 2004, the majority of sexual assaults were reported to have occurred at 7:00 p.m.

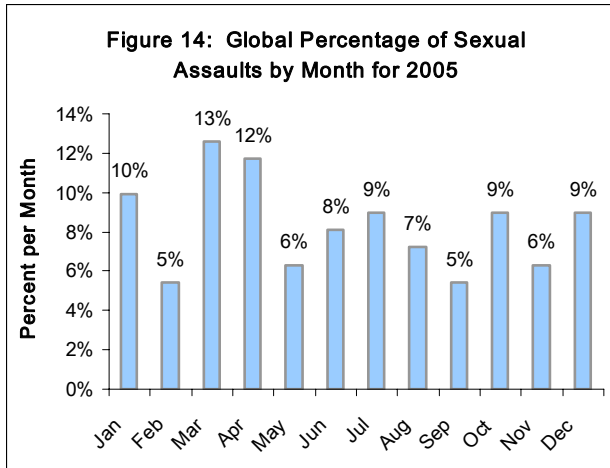


Note: Bars appearing unequal for same value percentages are due to rounding.

For days of the week, more sexual assaults occurred on Fridays (18 percent) than on any other day (Figure 13). However, there were no major trends in the occurrence of crime by day of the week. In 2004 as compared to 2005, the majority of sexual assaults occurred on Saturday.

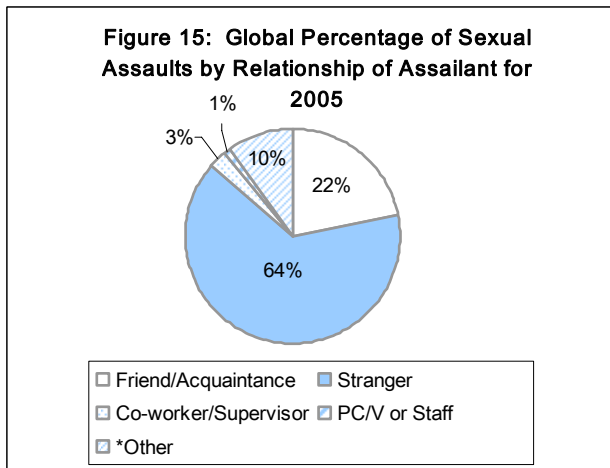


During 2005, the month with the highest number of sexual assaults was March (13 percent) (Figure 14). In 2004, January and March were the months with the highest number of sexual assaults. There were no major trends in the occurrence of crime by month of the year.



**Relationship of Assailant to Victim**

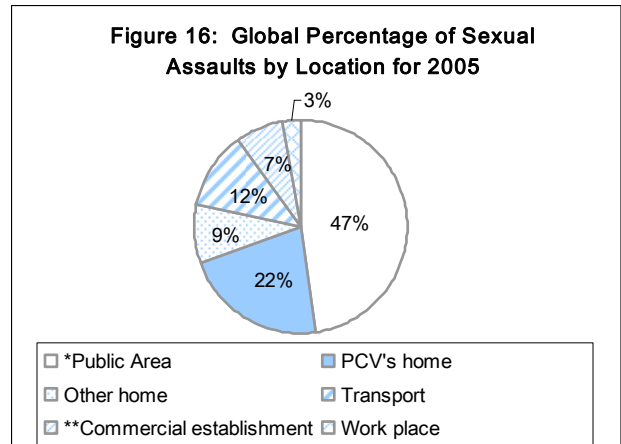
For sexual assaults during 2005, the majority (64 percent) of assailants were strangers to the victims (Figure 15). In 22 percent of sexual assaults, the assailant was a friend or an acquaintance. In 2004, 59 percent of the assailants were strangers to the victim and 28 percent of sexual assaults were perpetrated by a friend or acquaintance.



\* Includes local authority.

**Location**

In both 2005 and 2004, 47 percent of all sexual assaults occurred in a public area. Twenty-two percent of sexual assaults occurred in the Volunteer’s own home (Figure 16). Similarly, in 2004, 23 percent of sexual assaults occurred in the Volunteer’s own home.

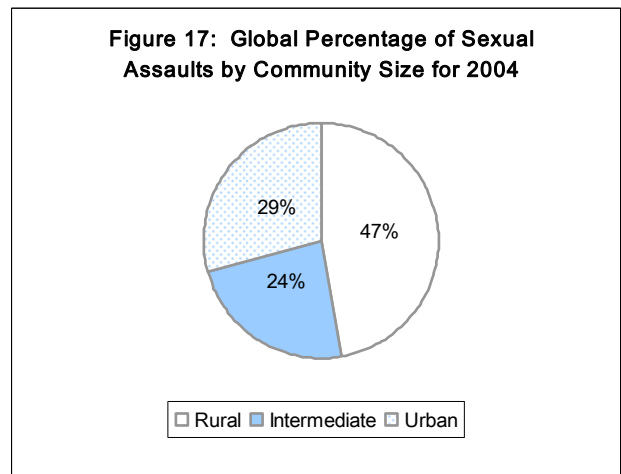


\* Includes police stations and churches.

\*\* Includes banks.

**Size of the Community**

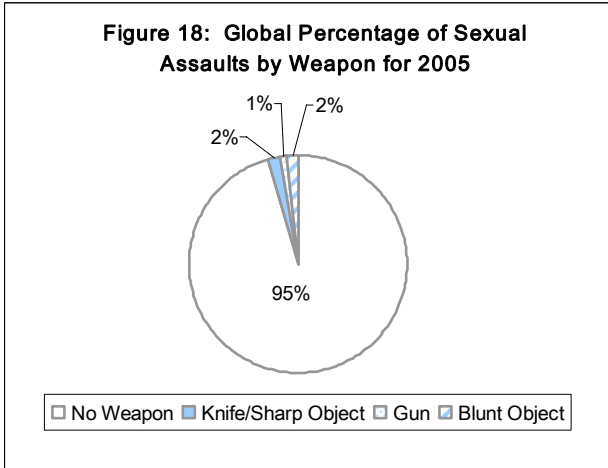
About one half (47 percent) of sexual assaults occurred in areas considered to be rural (population of less than 10,000) (Figure 17). Twenty-nine percent of sexual assaults occurred in areas considered to be urban (population greater than 100,000). Twenty-four percent of sexual assaults occurred in areas considered to be intermediate (population of 10,000 to 100,000). This is different from the breakdown in 2004 when sexual crimes were evenly distributed over the three community sizes.



Beginning in 2001, data were collected on whether or not the assault occurred at the Volunteer’s assigned site. Sixty percent of the sexual assaults in 2005 occurred at the Volunteer’s site. This is not surprising, since the majority of a Volunteer’s time in-country is spent working and living at his or her assigned site. This is consistent with findings of previous years.

### **Weapon Use**

In 2004, 87 percent of sexual assaults did not involve a weapon. Similarly, in 2005, the majority (95 percent) of sexual assaults did not involve a weapon (Figure 18). In the rare case (5 percent) when a weapon was used in a sexual assault in 2005, the most frequently reported weapon was a knife/other sharp or blunt object (4 percent).



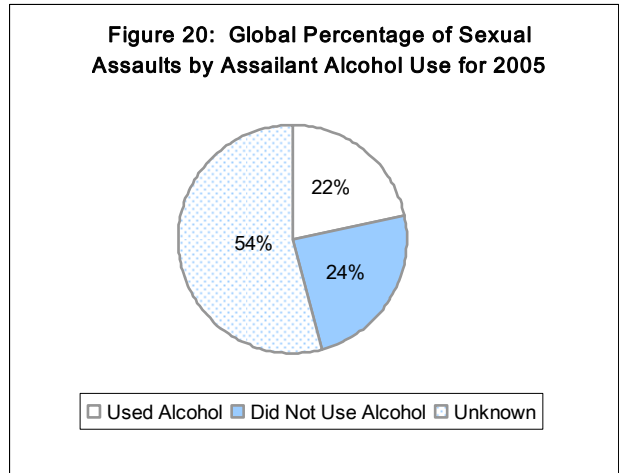
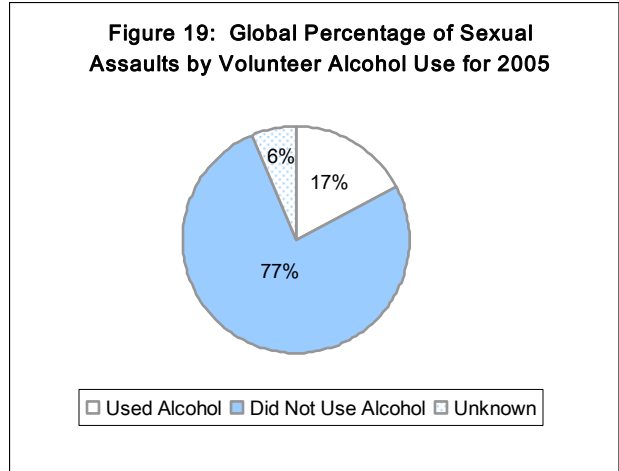
### **Motive**

The motive, as perceived by the Volunteer victim, in 89 percent of sexual assaults was sexual activity; in 9 percent, the motive was reported as “unknown”; and in 2 percent, the motive was perceived as robbery/burglary.

### **Alcohol Use**

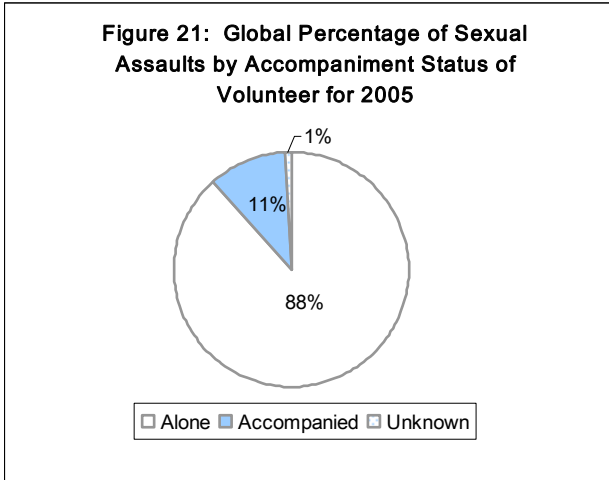
Beginning in 2001, data were collected on whether the assailant, the Volunteer victim, or both were using alcohol at the time of the assault.

In 2005, 77 percent (Figure 19) of the Volunteer victims reported that they had not used alcohol prior to the sexual assault. Fifty-four percent (Figure 20) of the Volunteer victims reported that they did not know whether the assailant had used alcohol or had not used alcohol prior to the sexual assault.



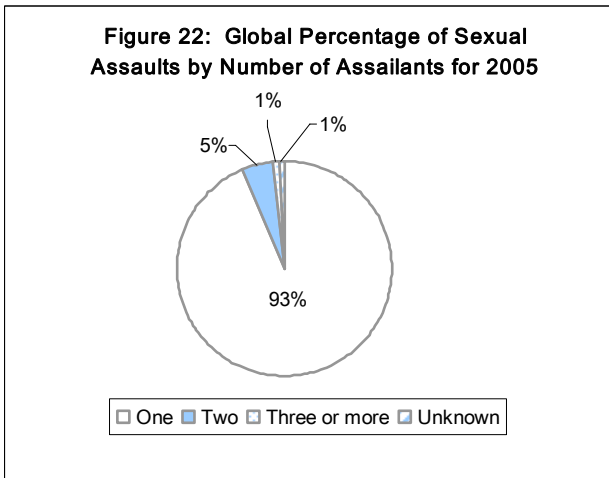
**Accompaniment**

In the majority of sexual assaults (88 percent), the Volunteer was alone with the assailant (Figure 21). This is consistent with prior year findings.



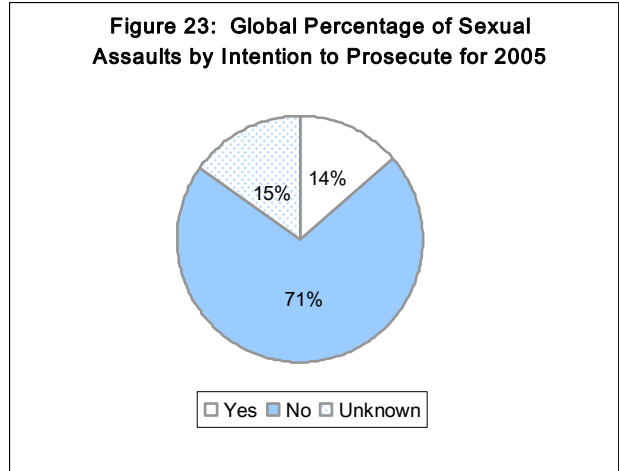
**Number of Assailants**

In 93 percent of sexual assaults (Figure 22), the assailant acted alone.



**Intention to Prosecute**

In 71 percent of sexual assaults, the victim reported that he or she did not intend to prosecute the assailant (Figure 23). Only 14 percent (15 Volunteers) of those who experienced sexual assaults reported that they intended to prosecute.



**Physical Assaults**

The ANSS defines four types of physical assaults:

- 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. Unlike sexual assaults in which the majority of victims are female, the gender breakdown of Volunteer victims of physical assault is approximately equal (49 percent female and 51 percent male). Therefore, both male and female VT years are used in the calculation of incidence rates for physical assaults.

## I. Aggravated Assault

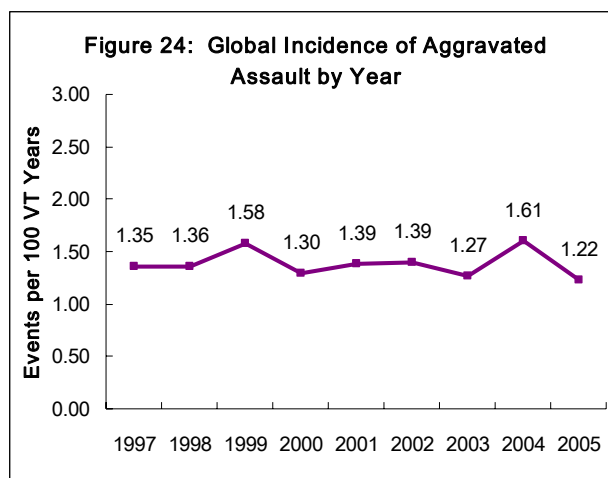
The ANSS defines aggravated assault as an attack or attempted attack with a weapon, whether or not an injury occurred, and an attack without a weapon when serious injury results. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, or any injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Table 6 provides a summary of this type of physical assault.

1997 Incidence Rate	1.35
2004 Incidence Rate	1.61
2005 Incidence Rate	1.22
9-year Average Incidence Rate	1.38
Yearly Comparison (2004 to 2005)	24% decrease
Trends Comparison (9-year Avg. to 2005)	12% decrease
Number of Events in 2004	117
Number of Events in 2005	87
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2005	IAP (1.95)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2005)	IAP (1.75)

*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

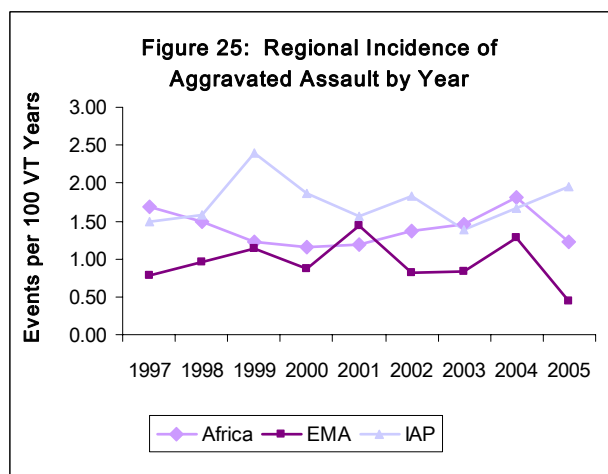
There were 87 aggravated assaults reported worldwide during 2005, an incidence of 1.22 per 100 VT years (Figure 24). This is 24 percent below the incidence rate in 2004 (1.61 events per 100 VT years), and 12 percent below the nine-year average incidence rate (1.38 events per 100 VT years). The 2005 aggravated assault incidence rate is the lowest it has been in the last nine years; however, 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 shows that the incidence of aggravated assaults during 2005 relative to 2004 decreased in the Africa and EMA regions and increased in the IAP region. During 2005, the highest regional incidence of aggravated assault was in the IAP region (1.95 events per 100 VT years). The highest nine-year (1997–2005) average incidence rate occurred in the IAP region (1.75 events per 100 VT years). Since 1998, the IAP region has had a higher incidence of aggravated assaults than the Africa or EMA regions except in 2003 and 2004 when Africa was 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

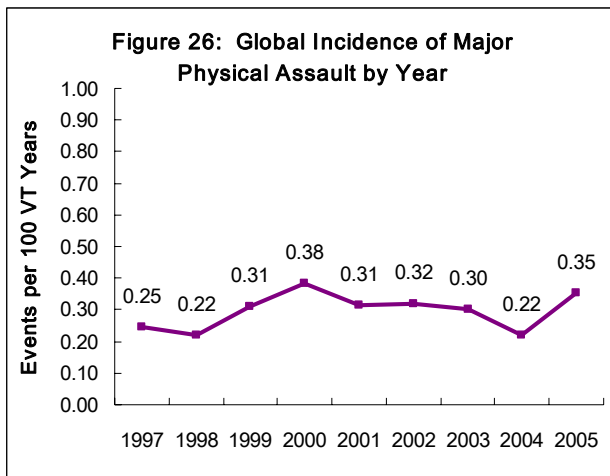
The ANSS defines major physical assault as an attack without a weapon resulting in injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization, diagnostic X-rays to rule out broken bones (and no fracture is found), surgical intervention (including suturing), or when the Volunteer used substantial force to disengage the assailant. Table 7 provides a summary of this type of physical assault.

1997 Incidence Rate	0.25
2004 Incidence Rate	0.22
2005 Incidence Rate	0.35
9-year Average Incidence Rate	0.30
Yearly Comparison (2004 to 2005)	60% increase
Trends Comparison (9-year Avg. to 2005)	19% increase
Number of Events in 2004	16
Number of Events in 2005	25
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2005	EMA (0.72)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2005)	EMA (0.45)

*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 Assault—Global Analysis

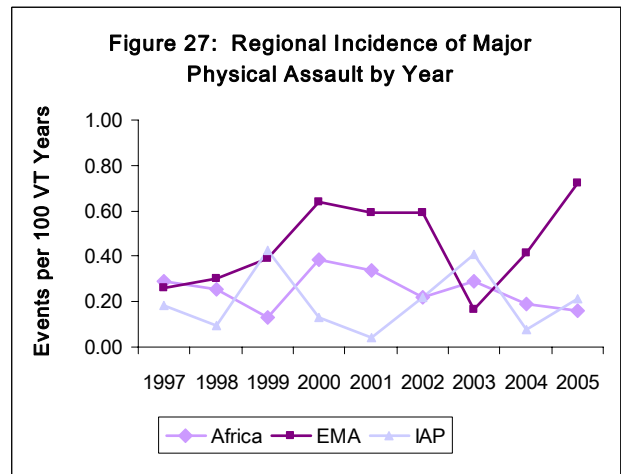
During 2005, there were 25 major physical assaults worldwide, an incidence of 0.35 per 100 VT years (Figure 26). This was a 60 percent increase from the 2004 rate (0.22 events per 100 VT years); however, the incidence rate for major physical assaults has fluctuated within a relatively small scale since 1997.



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

### Major Physical Assault—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis shows that major physical assaults decreased in the Africa region in 2005 compared with 2004 and increased in the EMA and IAP regions. During 2005, the highest regional incidence of major physical assaults was in the EMA region (0.72 events per 100 VT years). The highest nine-year (1997–2005) regional average incidence rate occurred in the EMA region (0.45 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

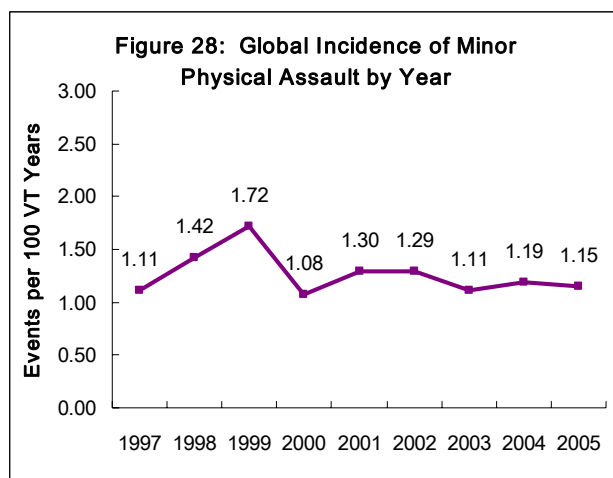
The ANSS defines minor physical assault as an attack or threat of attack that is not classified as aggravated assault or major physical assault. It is an attack without weapons that results in minor injury (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling). Table 8 provides a summary of this type of physical assault.

1997 Incidence Rate	1.11
2004 Incidence Rate	1.19
2005 Incidence Rate	1.15
9-year Average Incidence Rate	1.26
Yearly Comparison (2004 to 2005)	3% decrease
Trends Comparison (9-year Avg. to 2005)	9% decrease
Number of Events in 2004	87
Number of Events in 2005	82
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2005	EMA (1.58)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2005)	EMA (1.86)

*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**

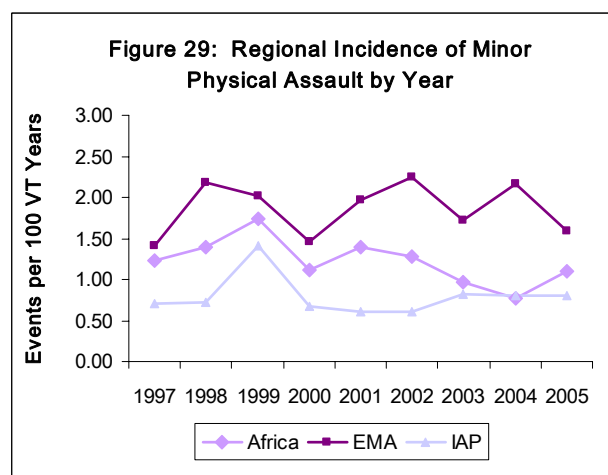
During 2005, there were 82 minor physical assaults worldwide, an incidence rate of 1.15 events per 100 VT years (Figure 28). The 2005 incidence of minor physical assaults decreased 3 percent relative to the rate in 2004 (1.19 events per 100 VT years). The rate in 2005 was 9 percent below the nine-year average incidence rate.



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

#### **Minor Physical Assaults—Regional Analysis**

Regional analysis shows that minor physical assaults decreased in the EMA region and increased in the Africa and IAP regions in 2005 compared with 2004. During 2005, the highest regional incidence of minor physical assaults was in the EMA region (1.58 events per 100 VT years). The highest nine-year (1997–2005) regional average incidence rate occurred in the EMA region (1.86 events per 100 VT years). Figure 29 shows the regional incidence of minor physical assaults 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 such events on a yearly basis.

#### **Death Threats—Global Analysis**

There were six death threats worldwide in 2005, an incidence of 0.08 events per 100 VT years. There were four death threats in 2004 (0.05 events per 100 VT years). Since 1997, there have been 31 death threats worldwide. The nine-year (1997–2005) 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 percentage of change over time is less informative due to the small number of death threats on a yearly basis.

### ***Death Threats—Regional Analysis***

Regional analysis shows that the number of death threats that occur in each region has fluctuated between zero and four per year since 1997.

---

## **Profile of Physical Assaults in 2005**

### ***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 most common physical assault scenario is: An unaccompanied male in his 30s is approached by a male stranger in a public area in an urban community. The time is 1:00 a.m. 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 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 (44 percent of all physical assaults) occurs, and the Volunteer reports the event to his Peace Corps medical officer or safety and security coordinator and decides not to prosecute the assailant.

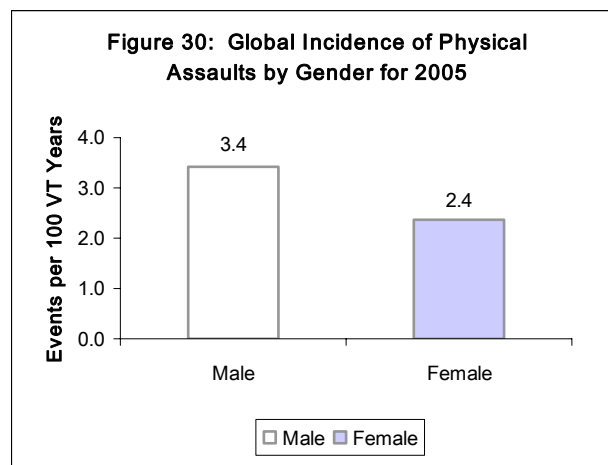
Aggravated assaults are the most severe type of physical assault. The profile for aggravated assault has one significant difference from the profile for all physical assaults (aggravated assault, major physical assault, minor physical assault, and death threat). Ninety-seven percent of aggravated assaults involve a weapon. Most (47 percent) aggravated assaults involved a knife or sharp object. In contrast, for all physical assaults, a weapon was involved in 42 percent of the incidents. However, stating the difference between weapons used in aggravated assault and weapons used in physical assaults is less informative due to the fact that the presence of a weapon defines an aggravated assault. Appendix D lists the profile for aggravated assault victims and the characteristics of aggravated assault incidents in detail.

The following section examines 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 2005, see Appendix C.

### ***Gender***

In 2005, the incidence rate for physical assaults against males (3.4 events per 100 VT years) was higher than the incidence rate for physical assaults against females (2.4 events per 100 VT years) (Figure 30).



*Note: Male events are per 100 male VT years. Female events are per 100 female VT years.*

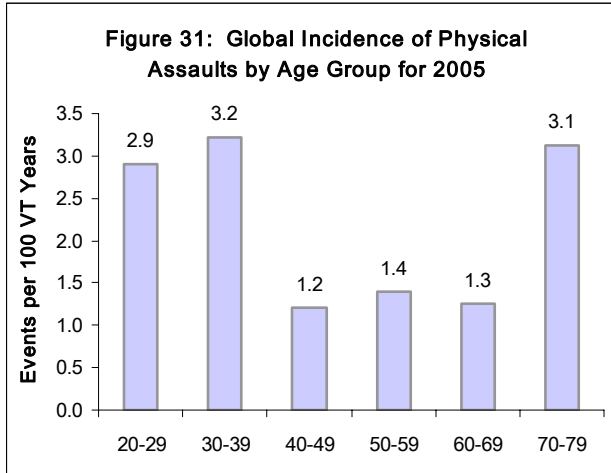
### ***Age***

During 2005, 85 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 83 percent of the overall Volunteer population in 2005 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 (and age groups) with different Volunteer populations.

When analyzed using VT years, the incidence of physical assaults was highest among Volunteers in their 30s (3.2 events per 100 VT years) (Figure 31). The incidence of physical assaults among Volunteers in their 30s is 3 percent higher than the next highest group of Volunteers, those who are in their 70s (3.1 events per 100 VT years). In 2005, there was one physical assault against a Volunteer in the 70s age group. Accordingly, this incidence rate should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of incidents and the small number of VT years (32 VT years) for Volunteers in their 70s. Additionally, the incidence of physical assaults among Volunteers in their 30s (3.2 events per 100 VT years) is

— Safety of the Volunteer 2005 —

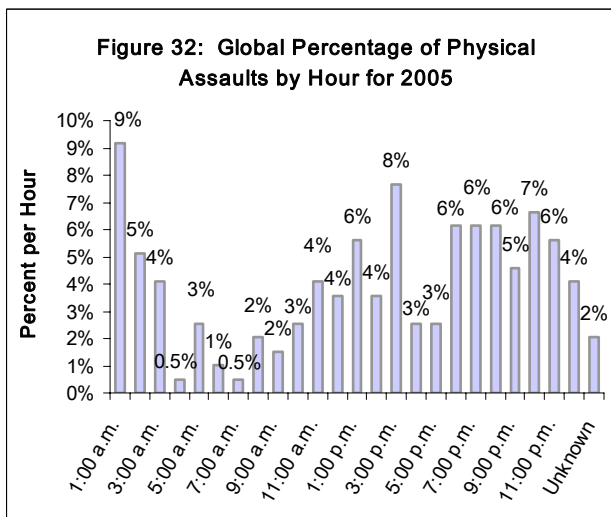
slightly higher than the incidence of physical assaults among Volunteers in their 20s (2.9 events per 100 VT years). This incidence rate should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of incidents and the small number of VT years for Volunteers in their 30s.



Note: Events are per 100 VT years.

**Hour, Day, and Month**

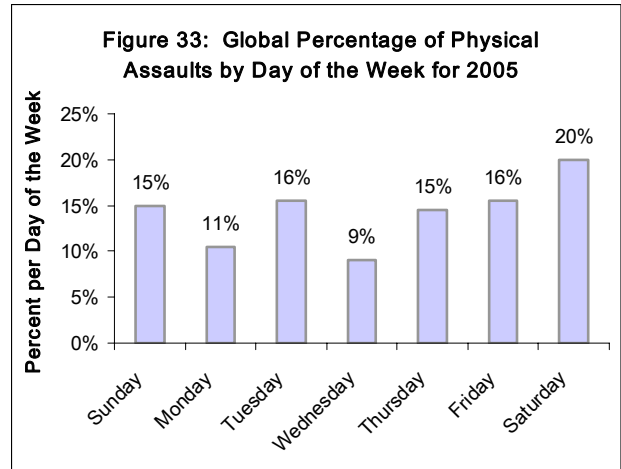
The hour at which physical assaults were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2005 was 1:00 a.m. (9 percent) (Figure 32). In 2004, the most frequently occurring time was 7:00 p.m., followed by 1:00 a.m.



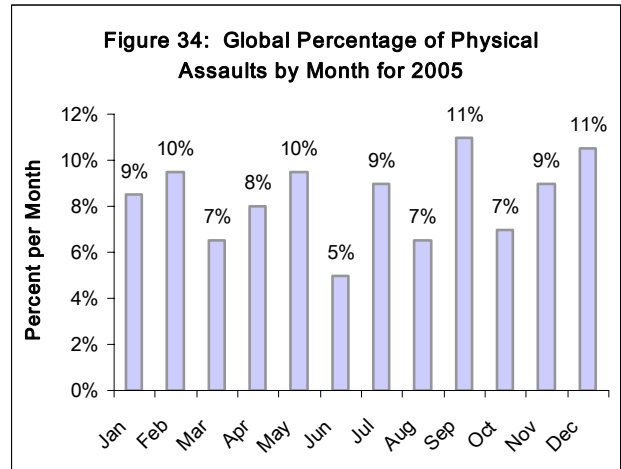
Note: Percentages were taken to one decimal place in order to register incidence rates that would have been rounded to zero.

The day during which physical assaults were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2005 was Saturday (20 percent). 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).



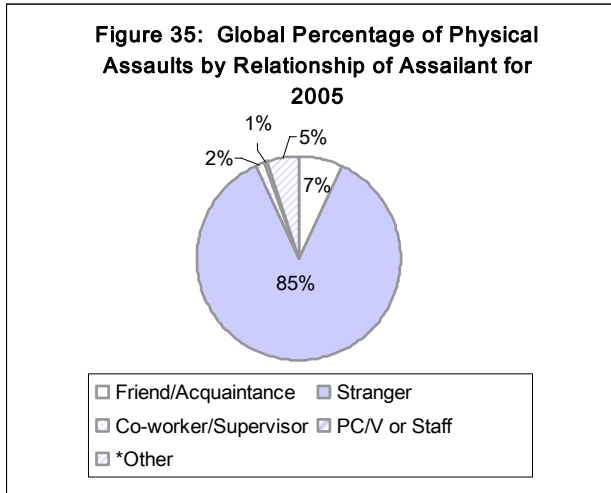
During 2005, the months with the highest number of physical assaults was September and December (11 percent). There were no important trends noted in the distribution of physical assaults with regard to the month of occurrence (Figure 34).



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

**Relationship of Assailant to Victim**

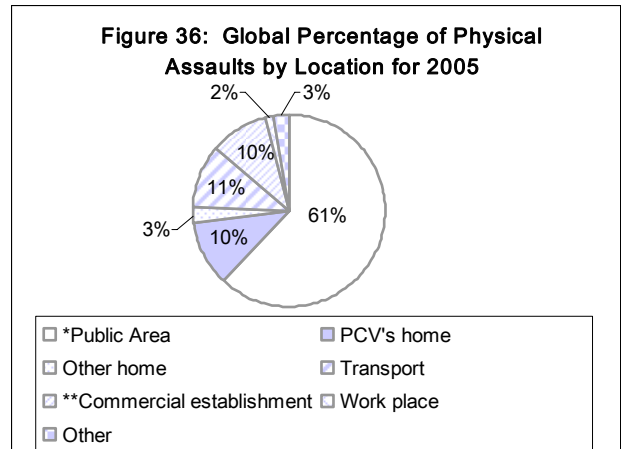
The majority (85 percent) of reported physical assaults were perpetrated by strangers (Figure 35). The assailant was a friend or acquaintance of the Volunteer in only 7 percent of physical assaults. This contrasts with assailants being friends or acquaintances in 22 percent of sexual assaults.



\* Includes local authority.

**Location**

The majority (61 percent) of physical assaults in 2005 occurred in public areas (Figure 36). Additionally, 11 percent were related to transportation and 20 percent occurred in commercial establishments (10 percent) or at the PCV's home (10 percent). Only three percent of physical assaults occurred at the Volunteer's workplace and three percent occurred in another home. Thirteen percent of physical assaults occurred in a residence, which contrasts with places of residence being the location in 31 percent of sexual assaults.



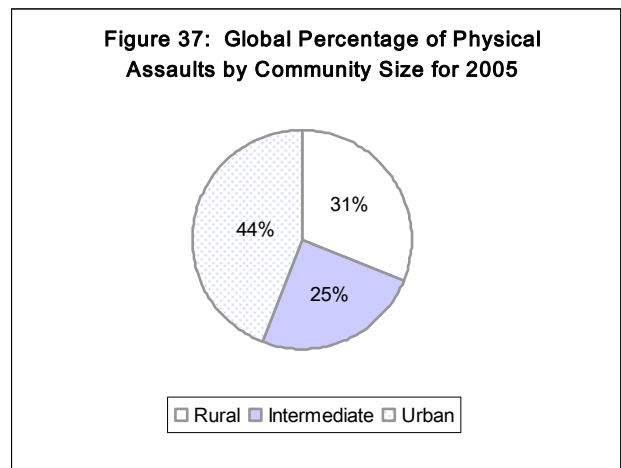
\* Includes police stations and churches.

\*\* Includes banks.

**Size of the Community**

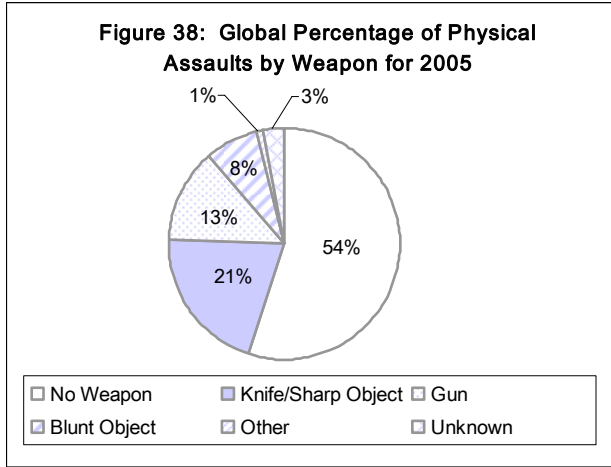
The majority (44 percent) of physical assaults occurred in urban areas (population greater than 100,000) (Figure 37). This contrasts with 47 percent of sexual assaults occurring in rural areas.

Beginning in 2001, data were collected on whether or not the assault occurred at the Volunteer's assigned site. In 2005, 51 percent of the physical assaults and 60 percent of the sexual assaults occurred at the Volunteer's site. This is consistent with previous year findings.



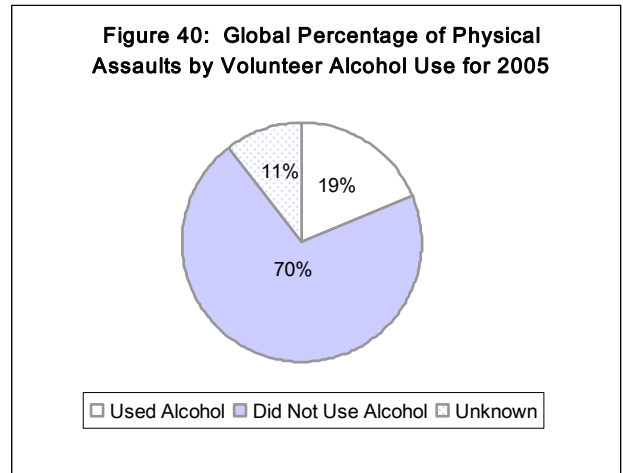
**Weapon Use**

A weapon was used in 45 percent of reported physical assaults (Figure 38). Knives and sharp objects were used in almost one-quarter of the assaults (21 percent). The second most common weapon was a gun (13 percent). This contrasts sharply with the pattern noted for sexual assaults, in which a weapon was used in only 5 percent of sexual assaults.



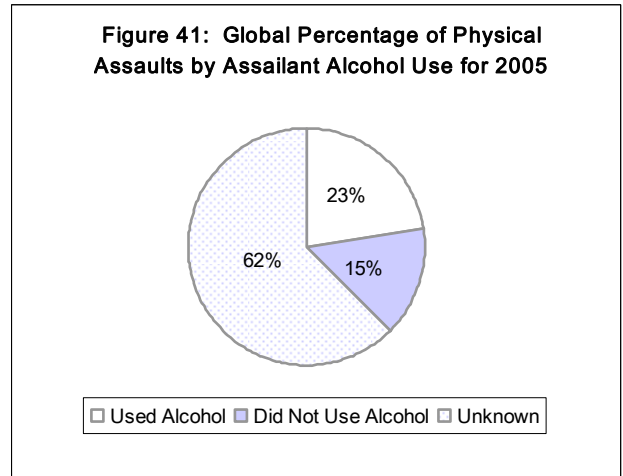
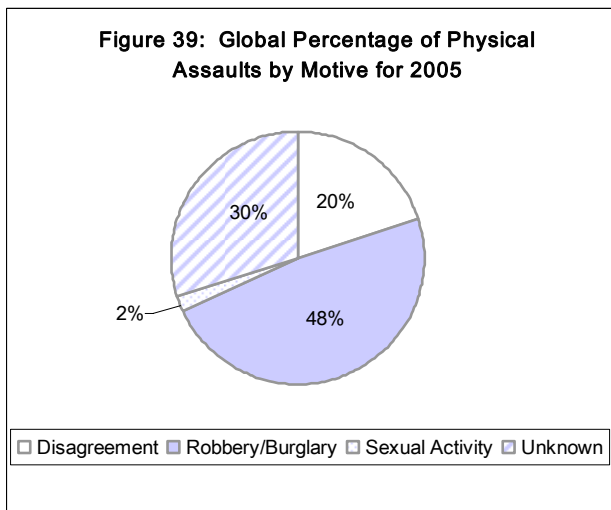
**Alcohol Use**

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. Seventy percent (Figure 40) of the Volunteer victims reported that they had not used alcohol prior to the physical assault. Sixty-two percent (Figure 41) of the Volunteer victims reported that they did not know whether the assailant had or had not used alcohol prior to the physical assault.



**Motive**

The perceived motive of the assailant in 48 percent of physical assaults was robbery or burglary (Figure 39). In 30 percent of physical assaults, the motive was unknown. 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 (89 percent).

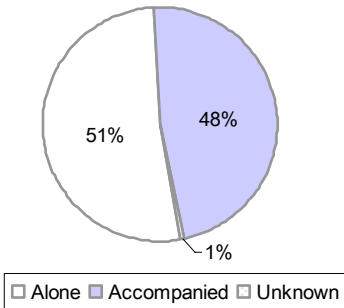


*Note: Assailant motive as perceived by the victim.*

**Accompaniment**

Fifty-one percent of the time, the Volunteer was alone at the time of the incident (Figure 42). This is in contrast to sexual assaults, in which the Volunteer was alone in 88 percent of assaults.

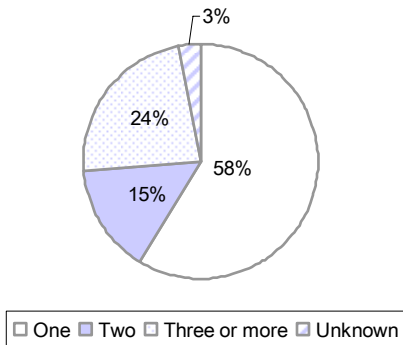
**Figure 42: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Accompaniment Status of Volunteer for 2005**



**Number of Assailants**

In 39 percent of physical assaults, two or more assailants were involved (Figure 43). In 15 percent, there were two assailants; and in 24 percent, there were three or more assailants. In contrast, multiple assailants perpetrated only 6 percent of sexual assaults.

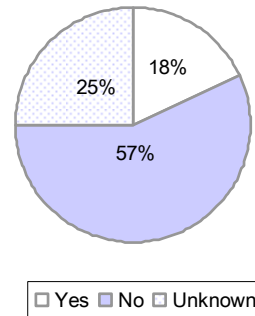
**Figure 43: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Number of Assailants for 2005**



**Intention to Prosecute**

In 57 percent of physical assaults, the Volunteer victim reported intending not to prosecute the assailant (Figure 44). Eighteen percent of Volunteers involved in a physical assault reported that they intended to prosecute. This is similar to sexual assaults, in which 14 percent of Volunteers reported the intention to prosecute.

**Figure 44: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Intention to Prosecute for 2005**



**Summary Comparison of Sexual Assault and Physical Assault Profiles**

There were some major differences between the sexual assault profile and the physical assault profile in 2005. Unlike sexual assaults, physical assaults usually occurred in an urban area (Table 9). Most sexual assault assailants did not use a weapon (95 percent), compared with 54 percent of the physical assault assailants who did not use a weapon (Table 9). Lastly, in the majority of sexual assaults (93 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-eight percent of all physical assaults involved one assailant; 39 percent of the time there was more than one assailant. Existing Volunteer training programs that stress prevention strategies based on these factors should be enhanced and further implemented.

There were important consistencies found when comparing the nine-year (1997–2005) trends in sexual assaults with the nine-year trends in physical assaults. The IAP region had the highest nine-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 nine-year average incidence of rape in IAP (0.67 events per 100 female VT years) was 86 percent higher than in the Africa region (0.36 events per 100 female VT years), and 131 percent higher than in the EMA region (0.29 per 100 VT years). Dramatic differences in the incidence rate between regions should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of rape incidents. Likewise, the nine-year average incidence of aggravated assault in the IAP region (1.75 events per 100 VT years) was 25 percent higher than in the Africa region (1.40 events per 100 VT years) and 83 percent higher than in the EMA region (0.95 events per 100 VT years).

Conversely, the EMA region had the highest nine-year average (1997–2005) 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 nine-year average incidence of minor sexual assault in EMA (2.65 events per 100 female VT years) was 272 percent higher than in the Africa region (0.72 per 100 female VT years) and 133 percent higher than in the IAP region (1.13 events per 100 female VT years). The nine-year average incidence of minor physical assault in the EMA region (1.86 events per 100 VT years) was 53 percent higher than in the Africa region (1.22 per 100 VT years) and 134 percent higher than in the IAP region (0.79 events per 100 VT years). This is consistent with previous year findings.

**Table 9: Profile of Assaults Summary in 2005**

Characteristics	Sexual Assault		Physical Assault	
Gender	Female	2.6	Male	3.4
Age	20s	3.0	30s	3.2
Hour	6:00 p.m. & 8:00 p.m.	9%	1:00 a.m.	9%
Day	Friday	18%	Saturday	20%
Month	Mar.	13%	Sep. & Dec.	11%
Relationship to Assailant	Stranger	64%	Stranger	85%
Location	Public	47%	Public	61%
Community Size	Rural	47%	Urban	44%
Weapon Use	No Weapon	95%	No Weapon	54%
Motive	Sexual	89%	Robbery/Burglary	48%
Alcohol–Volunteer	Did Not Use	77%	Did Not Use	70%
Alcohol–Assailant	Unknown	54%	Unknown	62%
Accompaniment	Alone	88%	Alone	51%
Assailants (# of)	One	93%	One	58%
Intention to Prosecute	No	71%	No	57%

*Note: The demographic breakdown by gender is shown in events per 100 female VT years for female gender and events per 100 VT years for male gender. 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.*



## In-Service Deaths

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.

There were two deaths in 2005; one was due to an unexpected illness and the other was due to an accidental fall. There were no homicides in 2005. 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**

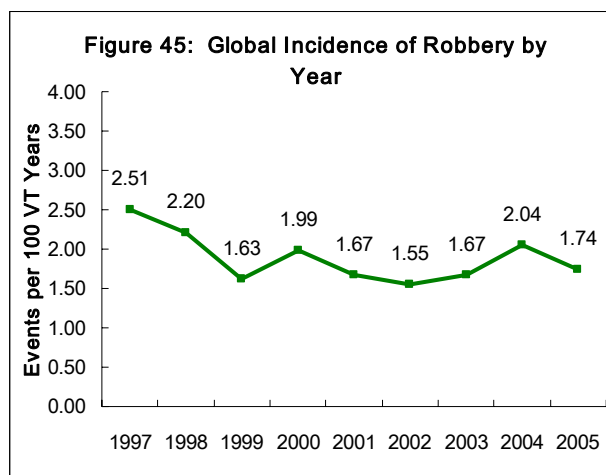
The ESS defines robbery as an event devoid of violence or threat of violence where property or cash is taken directly from a Volunteer. Table 10 provides a summary of this type of property crime.

1997 Incidence Rate	2.51
2004 Incidence Rate	2.04
2005 Incidence Rate	1.73
9-year Average Incidence Rate	1.89
Yearly Comparison (2004 to 2005)	18% decrease
Trends Comparison (9-year Avg. to 2005)	9% decrease
Number of Events in 2004	149
Number of Events in 2005	123
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2005	IAP (2.25)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2005)	Africa (2.34)

*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**

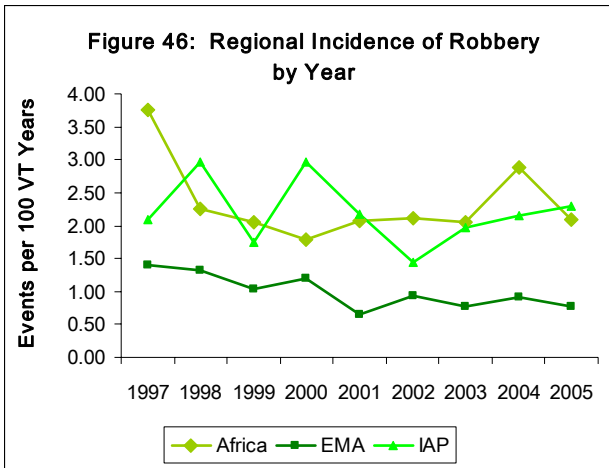
There were 123 robberies worldwide in 2005, an incidence rate of 1.73 per 100 VT years (Figure 45). This is 18 percent less than the reported incidence in 2004 (2.04 per 100 VT years), and an nine percent decrease from the nine-year average incidence rate (1.89 events per 100 VT years).



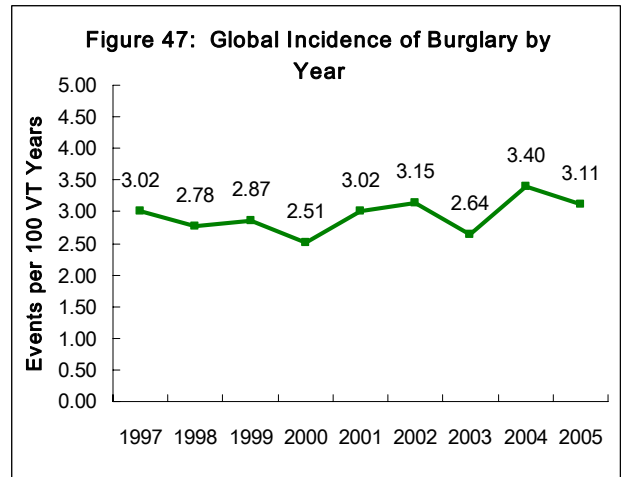
*Note: Property crime events are per 100 VT years.*

### **Robbery—Regional Analysis**

Regional analysis (Figure 46) shows that robberies increased in the IAP region and decreased in the Africa and EMA regions in 2005 compared with 2004. The highest regional incidence of robbery in 2005 was in the IAP region (2.25 per 100 VT Years). The highest regional average (1997–2005) 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.



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 11 provides a summary of this type of property crime.

1997 Incidence Rate	3.02
2004 Incidence Rate	3.40
2005 Incidence Rate	3.11
9-year Average Incidence Rate	2.94
Yearly Comparison (2004 to 2005)	9% decrease
Trends Comparison (9-year Avg. to 2005)	6% increase
Number of Events in 2004	248
Number of Events in 2005	221
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2005	Africa (4.37)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2005)	IAP (3.98)

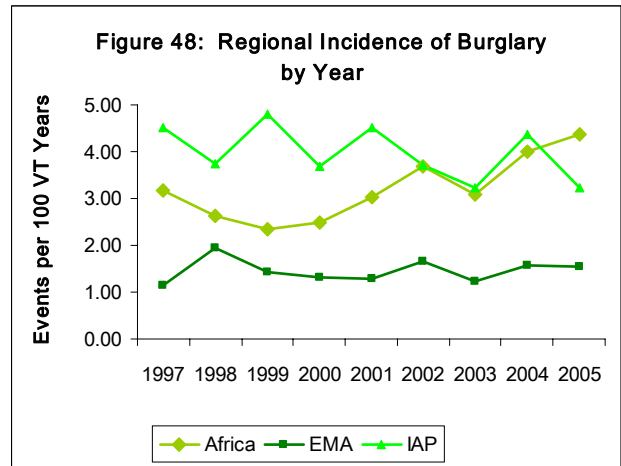
Note: Incidence rates are per 100 VT years. Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events that occur on a yearly basis.

### Burglary—Global Analysis

There were 221 burglaries worldwide in 2005. The overall incidence of burglary was 3.11 per 100 VT years (Figure 47). This represents a 9 percent decrease from the incidence in 2004 (3.40 events per 100 VT years) and a six percent increase from the nine-year average incidence rate (2.94 events per 100 VT years). The incidence of burglary has remained generally consistent since 1997 (Figure 47).

### Burglary—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis shows that burglaries increased in the Africa region and decreased in the EMA and IAP regions in 2005 compared with 2004. The highest regional incidence of burglary in 2005 was in the Africa region (4.37 per 100 VT years). The highest regional average (1997–2005) incidence of burglary occurred in the IAP region (3.98 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

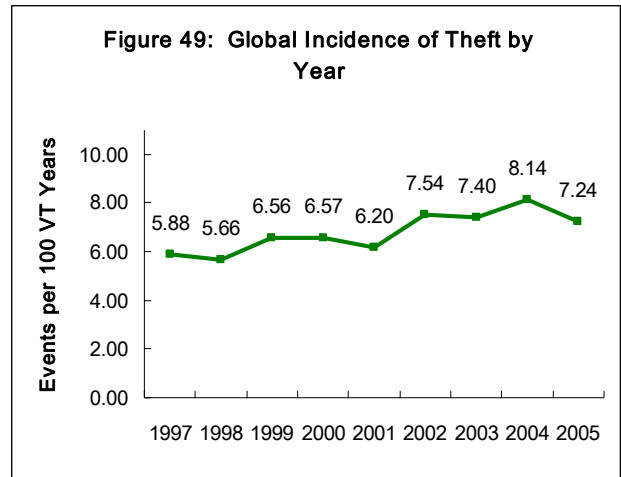
The ESS defines theft as the taking away of or attempt to take away property or cash without involving force or illegal entry. There is no known direct contact with the victim. This category includes pickpocketing, stolen purses, and thefts from a residence that do not involve an illegal entry. Table 12 provides a summary of this type of property crime.

1997 Incidence Rate	5.88
2004 Incidence Rate	8.14
2005 Incidence Rate	7.24
9-year Average Incidence Rate	6.80
Yearly Comparison (2004 to 2005)	11% decrease
Trends Comparison (9-year Avg. to 2005)	7% increase
Number of Events in 2004	593
Number of Events in 2005	515
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2005	IAP (9.37)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2005)	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

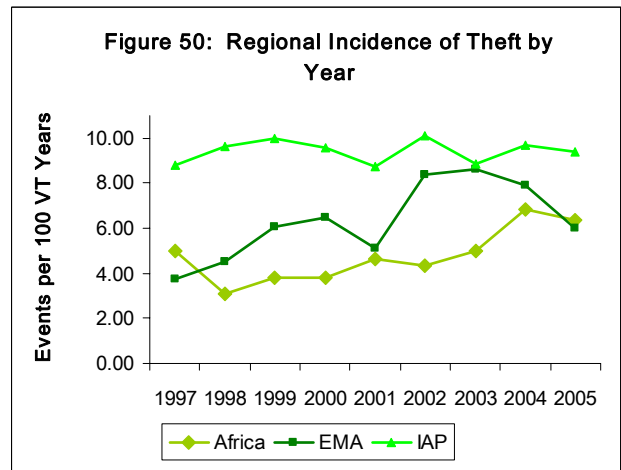
Theft is the most frequently reported property crime against Volunteers. There were 515 thefts worldwide during 2005, an incidence of 7.24 events per 100 VT years (Figure 49). The rate of theft is 11 percent below the rate in 2004 (8.14 per 100 VT years). Prior to 2005, the rate of theft had steadily climbed. The 2005 rate is 7 percent above the nine-year average incidence rate (6.80 events per 100 VT years).



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

#### Theft—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis shows that theft decreased in all the regions in 2005 as compared to 2004. During 2005, the highest regional incidence of theft was in the IAP region (9.37 events per 100 VT years). The highest regional average (1997–2005) incidence of theft was also 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.

### *Vandalism—Global Analysis*

Vandalism is the least common property crime. Overall, there were eight vandalism events in 2005, an incidence of 0.11 events per 100 VT years. In vandalism, as is the case in forced oral intercourse, attempted rape, and death threat, stating the percentage of change over time is less informative due to the small number of incidents on a yearly basis.

### *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.

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## 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 to Volunteers 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;
- To help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans.

Given the environments in which Peace Corps Volunteers work, the preceding findings indicate that the Peace Corps has done well in meeting this challenge. Crimes against Volunteers, with minor fluctuations, have remained steady over the last nine 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 or decrease 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 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 posts and with regional and headquarters staff, both directly and through the Volunteer Safety Council. The Volunteer Safety Council, composed of representatives from different departments within Peace Corps, is responsible for uniting agency leadership to support Country Directors in fulfilling their responsibility for Volunteer safety.

Based on the information and findings in the *Safety of the Volunteer*, the Office of Safety and Security has taken steps to promote practices that reduce risk and continues to refine its preventive strategies.

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## Current Strategies to Reduce Risk

In the field, Peace Corps safety and security officers collaborate with staff at each post to assess the local safety and security environment, provide appropriate safety and security training to Volunteers and staff, and identify ways to reduce the Volunteers’ vulnerability to crime. Educating Volunteers about the crime environment allows them to proactively manage security concerns, and demonstrates one of the important ways the agency uses safety and security data it receives through Volunteer reporting. The staff at each post ensures that sponsoring agencies, partners, and host families—all of whom help support Volunteers—are prepared to supplement the agency’s efforts to keep Volunteers out of harm’s way.

The Peace Corps has increased the amount of information that applicants now receive relative to the safety and security conditions in the country to which they have been invited to serve. Prior to departing the United States to begin their service, applicants receive safety awareness training. The concept that each trainee must be willing to take an active role in keeping safe in partnership with the Peace Corps is reinforced at the pre-departure orientation. Volunteers stay safe by developing relationships with their communities, abiding by Peace Corps policies and procedures, and behaving in a manner that garners respect and acceptance.

Trainees receive 8–12 weeks of training when they first arrive in their country of service. This includes discussion

## — Safety of the Volunteer 2005 —

of pertinent safety and security risks, ways to mitigate these risks, and the importance of reporting crimes. The Peace Corps ensures that Volunteers continue to receive safety and security training throughout their Peace Corps service.

In its efforts to keep Volunteers safe, it is imperative that the agency knows the reality of safety and security for Volunteers. The agency's perspective of Volunteer safety and security in any given country is largely based on what Volunteers and trainees are reporting to the staff. It is incumbent upon the agency to educate Volunteers and staff on the importance of prompt and accurate reporting.

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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 Volunteer, as determined by the Volunteer. 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 Volunteer, as determined by the Volunteer. 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 Volunteer, as determined by the Volunteer. 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 Volunteer, or when the Volunteer 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 Volunteer 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 attempting to take away of property or cash without involving force or illegal entry. There is no known direct contact with the Volunteer. 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.

\*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

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

Peace Corps Regions (2005)

<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	Eastern Caribbean
Chad	China	Ecuador
Gabon	East Timor	El Salvador
The Gambia	Georgia	Fiji
Ghana	Jordan	Guatemala
Guinea	Kazakhstan	Guyana
Kenya	Kyrgyz Republic	Haiti
Lesotho	Macedonia	Honduras
Madagascar	Moldova	Jamaica
Malawi	Mongolia	Kiribati
Mali	Morocco	Mexico
Mauritania	Nepal	Micronesia & Palau
Mozambique	Philippines	Nicaragua
Namibia	Romania	Panama
Niger	Thailand	Paraguay
Senegal	Turkmenistan	Peru
South Africa	Ukraine	Samoa
Swaziland	Uzbekistan	Suriname
Tanzania		Tonga
Togo		Vanuatu
Uganda		
Zambia		

Peace Corps countries <b>reassigned</b> to new region:	East Timor (IAP to EMA)
Peace Corps countries <b>closed</b> in calendar year 2005:	Gabon Nepal Uzbekistan
Peace Corps countries <b>suspended</b> in calendar year 2005:	Haiti

*Note:* A closed 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 2005  
Appendix C**

**Demographics of All Volunteers (2005)**  
**as Reported on September 30, 2005**

<b>Demographic Characteristic</b>	<b>N = 7,810*</b>	<b>%</b>
Men	3,275	42
Women	4,535	58
Racial Minority Vs/Ts 15%	1,235	16
Seniors (50+)	435	6
Oldest Volunteer	79	
Age (Mean)	28	
<b>Age:</b>		
20s	6,473	83
30s	734	9
40s	168	2
50s	221	3
60s	180	2
70s	34	<1
<b>Ethnicity:</b>		
African American	231	3
Asian American	380	5
Caucasian	5,937	76
Hispanic	223	3
Mixed Ethnicity	374	5
Native American	27	<1
Not Specified	638	8
<b>Marital status:</b>		
Single	7,102	91
Married	650	8
Married/Serving Alone	58	1
<b>Educational level:</b>		
Graduate Degree	911	12
Graduate Degree Study	101	1
Bachelor's Degree	6,458	83
Some College (1-3 Years)	187	2
Technical School Graduate	25	<1
High School Diploma/Other	21	<1
<b>Skill Sector:</b>		
Agriculture	467	6
Business	1,248	16
Education	2,624	34
Environment	1,126	14
Health and HIV/AIDS	1,570	20
Other	566	7
Urban/Community Development	209	3

*\*Notes:*

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

Demographics for Rape & Aggravated Assault Events (2005)

Characteristic	Type of Assault			
	Rape		Aggravated Assault	
	(N* = 16)		(N = 87)	
	N	%	N	%
<b>Gender:</b>				
Male	0	0	43	49
Female	16	100	44	51
<b>Age (years):</b>				
20s	15	94	71	82
30s	1	6	11	13
40s	0	0	1	1
50s	0	0	3	3
60s	0	0	0	0
70s	0	0	1	1
80s	0	0	0	0
<b>Relationship of Assailant:</b>				
Friend/Acquaintance	5	31	4	5
Stranger	5	31	80	92
Co-Worker/Supervisor	1	6	1	1
PC/V or Staff	0	0	1	1
Other	4	25	1	1
Unknown	1	6	0	0
<b>Motive:</b>				
Disagreement	0	0	5	6
Robbery/Burglary	0	0	66	76
Sexual Activity	16	100	1	1
Unknown	0	0	15	17
<b>Location of incident:</b>				
Public Area	3	19	53	61
Volunteer Residence	6	38	10	11
Non-Volunteer Residence	5	31	2	2
Transport	0	0	13	15
Commercial Establishment	2	13	8	9
Workplace	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	1
<b>Weapon Use:</b>				
Yes	1	6	84	97
No	15	94	2	2
Unknown	0	0	1	1

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Appendix D**

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Type of Assault</b>			
	<b>Rape</b>		<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	
	<b>(N = 16)</b>		<b>(N = 87)</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Type of Weapon</b>				
No Weapon	15	94	2	2
Knife/Sharp Object	1	6	41	47
Gun	0	0	26	30
Blunt Object	0	0	15	17
Other	0	0	2	2
Unknown	0	0	1	1
<b>PCV Alone:</b>				
Yes	15	94	42	48
No	0	0	45	52
Unknown	1	6	0	0
<b>No. of Assailants:</b>				
1	16	100	39	45
2	0	0	16	18
3+	0	0	31	36
Unknown	0	0	1	1
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>				
Morning (6 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.)	1	6	9	10
Afternoon (Noon to 5:59 p.m.)	1	6	24	28
Evening (6 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.)	4	25	32	37
Early morning (Midnight to 5:59 a.m.)	10	63	20	23
Unknown	0	0	2	2
<b>Day of Week:</b>				
Weekend (Fri. - Sun.)	9	56	44	50.6
Weekday (Mon. - Thurs.)	7	44	43	49.4
Unknown	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Alcohol Involved:</b>				
Yes	11	69	12	14
No	2	13	12	14
Unknown	3	19	63	72
<b>Intention to Prosecute:</b>				
Yes	4	25	18	21
No	10	63	40	46
Unknown	2	13	29	33
<b>Occurred at PCV Site</b>				
Yes	11	69	33	38
No	5	31	54	62

**\*Notes**

\* N = Number of incidents reported.

Note: Some percentages do not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2005**  
**Appendix E**

[Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ANSS \(2005\)](#)

**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	Event	Rate
	4117	16	0.39	6	0.15	14	0.34	75	1.82	111	2.70	

**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	Event	Rate
BENIN	64	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.56	0	0.00	1	1.56	
BOTSWANA	43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.35	1	2.35	
BURKINA FASO	61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
CAMEROON	69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
CAPE VERDE	24	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.10	1	4.10	
CHAD	14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
GABON*	10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
GAMBIA	64	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.56	0	0.00	1	1.56	
GHANA	68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
GUINEA	66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.03	2	3.03	
KENYA	92	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
LESOTHO	62	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
MADAGASCAR	93	0	0.00	1	1.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.07	
MALAWI	64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.56	1	1.56	
MALI	100	0	0.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	2	2.01	3	3.01	
MAURITANIA	57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
MOZAMBIQUE	56	0	0.00	1	1.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.80	
NAMIBIA	59	1	1.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.71	2	3.42	
NIGER	81	0	0.00	1	1.24	0	0.00	2	2.48	3	3.72	
SENEGAL	81	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.48	1	1.24	3	3.71	
SOUTH AFRICA	69	2	2.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.90	
SWAZILAND	47	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.14	2	4.27	3	6.41	
TANZANIA	68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.46	1	1.46	
TOGO	72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
UGANDA	36	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
ZAMBIA	76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>1593</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>1.63</b>	

*Notes*

\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2005: Gabon, Nepal, and Uzbekistan

\*\* Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2005: Haiti

\*\*\* Peace Corps countries re-assigned to new region in calendar year 2005: East Timor (IAP to EMA)

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.

Sexual assault event rates are per 100 female VT years.

Physical assault and property crime event rates are per 100 VT years.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2005**  
**Appendix E**

**Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ANSS (2005)**  
**(cont'd)**

**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	Event	Rate
	4117	16	0.39	6	0.15	14	0.34	75	1.82	111	2.70	

**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	Event	Rate
ALBANIA	26	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.89	0	0.00	1	3.89	
ARMENIA	47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.14	1	2.14	
AZERBAIJAN	36	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.77	1	2.77	2	5.54	
BANGLADESH	47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	6.32	3	6.32	
BULGARIA	98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.05	2	2.05	
CHINA	37	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.67	1	2.67	2	5.34	
EAST TIMOR***	24	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	20.87	5	20.87	
GEORGIA	28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	7.09	2	7.09	
JORDAN	28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	14.39	4	14.39	
KAZAKHSTAN	55	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.65	2	3.65	
KYRGYZSTAN	54	0	0.00	1	1.86	0	0.00	4	7.42	5	9.28	
MACEDONIA	40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.51	1	2.51	
MOLDOVA	72	2	2.77	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	5.54	6	8.31	
MONGOLIA	44	1	2.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.28	2	4.56	
MOROCCO	99	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.04	5	5.04	
NEPAL*	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
PHILIPPINES	67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.97	2	2.97	
ROMANIA	69	1	1.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.44	
THAILAND	50	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.00	0	0.00	2	3.98	
TURKMENISTAN	40	1	2.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.48	2	4.96	
UKRAINE	160	1	0.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.25	3	1.88	
UZBEKISTAN*	46	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.39	2	4.39	
<b>TOTAL EMA</b>	<b>1167</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4.71</b>	

*Notes*

\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2005: Gabon, Nepal, and Uzbekistan

\*\* Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2005: Haiti

\*\*\* Peace Corps countries re-assigned to new region in calendar year 2005: East Timor (IAP to EMA)

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.

Sexual assault event rates are per 100 female VT years.

Physical assault and property crime event rates are per 100 VT years.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2005**  
**Appendix E**

**Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ANSS (2005)**  
(cont'd)

**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
	4117	16	0.39	6	0.15	14	0.34	75	1.82	111	2.70

**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	73	2	2.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.37	3	4.10
COSTA RICA	48	2	4.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.21
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	105	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ECUADOR	75	1	1.33	1	1.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.65
EL SALVADOR	72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.39	1	1.39
FIJI	31	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUATEMALA	103	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.93	6	5.80	8	7.74
GUYANA	34	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HAITI**	3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HONDURAS	117	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
JAMAICA	66	1	1.51	0	0.00	1	1.51	0	0.00	2	3.02
KIRIBATI	27	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	35	1	2.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	5.72	3	8.58
NICARAGUA	88	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PANAMA	71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.40	1	1.40
PARAGUAY	114	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PERU	57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SAMOA	27	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SURINAME	20	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TONGA	30	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.29	0	0.00	1	3.29
VANUATU	33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	21.28	7	21.28
<b>TOTAL IAP</b>	<b>1357</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2.21</b>

*Notes*

\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2005: Gabon, Nepal, and Uzbekistan

\*\* Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2005: Haiti

\*\*\* Peace Corps countries re-assigned to new region in calendar year 2005: East Timor (IAP to EMA)

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.

Sexual assault event rates are per 100 female VT years.

Physical assault and property crime event rates are per 100 VT years.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2005**  
**Appendix E**

**Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ANSS (2005)**

**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
	7109	87	1.22	25	0.35	82	1.15	6	0.08	200	2.81

**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	92	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.09	0	0.00	1	1.09
BOTSWANA	58	1	1.71	0	0.00	4	6.85	0	0.00	5	8.57
BURKINA FASO	94	2	2.12	1	1.06	3	3.18	0	0.00	6	6.37
CAMEROON	115	2	1.74	0	0.00	1	0.87	0	0.00	3	2.61
CAPE VERDE	45	4	8.93	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	8.93
CHAD	30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GABON*	12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GAMBIA	100	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	1	1.00
GHANA	130	1	0.77	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.77
GUINEA	105	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.95	0	0.00	1	0.95
KENYA	145	3	2.06	0	0.00	1	0.69	1	0.69	5	3.44
LESOTHO	94	2	2.12	0	0.00	1	1.06	0	0.00	3	3.18
MADAGASCAR	129	3	2.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.32
MALAWI	108	2	1.86	1	0.93	1	0.93	0	0.00	4	3.72
MALI	159	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.26	0	0.00	2	1.26
MAURITANIA	92	1	1.09	0	0.00	1	1.09	0	0.00	2	2.18
MOZAMBIQUE	85	2	2.34	1	1.17	3	3.51	0	0.00	6	7.02
NAMIBIA	97	3	3.10	0	0.00	4	4.14	0	0.00	7	7.24
NIGER	124	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SENEGAL	122	1	0.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.82
SOUTH AFRICA	111	2	1.81	0	0.00	1	0.90	0	0.00	3	2.71
SWAZILAND	60	1	1.66	0	0.00	2	3.32	0	0.00	3	4.98
TANZANIA	127	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOGO	107	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
UGANDA	54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ZAMBIA	143	1	0.70	1	0.70	1	0.70	0	0.00	3	2.09
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>2538</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2.52</b>

*Notes*

\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2005: Gabon, Nepal, and Uzbekistan

\*\* Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2005: Haiti

\*\*\* Peace Corps countries re-assigned to new region in calendar year 2005: East Timor (IAP to EMA)

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.

Sexual assault event rates are per 100 female VT years.

Physical assault and property crime event rates are per 100 VT years.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2005**  
**Appendix E**

**Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ANSS (2005)**  
(cont'd)

**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
	7109	87	1.22	25	0.35	82	1.15	6	0.08	200	2.81

**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	58	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.72	0	0.00	1	1.72
ARMENIA	90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
AZERBAIJAN	68	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	5.87	0	0.00	4	5.87
BANGLADESH	90	2	2.22	1	1.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3.33
BULGARIA	187	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.07	0	0.00	2	1.07
CHINA	72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EAST TIMOR***	44	1	2.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.27
GEORGIA	54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
JORDAN	45	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	11.06	0	0.00	5	11.06
KAZAKHSTAN	117	1	0.85	3	2.56	3	2.56	0	0.00	7	5.98
KYRGYZSTAN	109	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	5.49	2	1.83	8	7.32
MACEDONIA	64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MOLDOVA	138	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.72	0	0.00	1	0.72
MONGOLIA	93	0	0.00	2	2.15	4	4.30	0	0.00	6	6.44
MOROCCO	156	1	0.64	3	1.92	1	0.64	1	0.64	6	3.84
NEPAL*	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PHILIPPINES	125	1	0.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.80
ROMANIA	146	0	0.00	1	0.68	1	0.68	0	0.00	2	1.37
THAILAND	104	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TURKMENISTAN	74	1	1.36	1	1.36	1	1.36	0	0.00	3	4.07
UKRAINE	304	3	0.99	5	1.64	5	1.64	0	0.00	13	4.27
UZBEKISTAN*	72	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.40	0	0.00	1	1.40
<b>TOTAL EMA</b>	<b>2211</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2.89</b>

*Notes*

\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2005: Gabon, Nepal, and Uzbekistan

\*\* Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2005: Haiti

\*\*\* Peace Corps countries re-assigned to new region in calendar year 2005: East Timor (IAP to EMA)

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.

Sexual assault event rates are per 100 female VT years.

Physical assault and property crime event rates are per 100 VT years.



**Safety of the Volunteer 2005**  
**Appendix E**

**Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ANSS (2005)**  
(cont'd)

**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
	7109	87	1.22	25	0.35	82	1.15	6	0.08	200	2.81

**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	69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BOLIVIA	139	2	1.44	3	2.16	3	2.16	0	0.00	8	5.75
COSTA RICA	72	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.39	0	0.00	1	1.39
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	157	3	1.92	0	0.00	3	1.92	0	0.00	6	3.83
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	117	3	2.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.57
ECUADOR	145	5	3.44	0	0.00	1	0.69	0	0.00	6	4.12
EL SALVADOR	114	6	5.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.87	7	6.12
FIJI	53	1	1.90	1	1.90	1	1.90	0	0.00	3	5.70
GUATEMALA	185	7	3.78	1	0.54	0	0.00	1	0.54	9	4.86
GUYANA	61	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.65	0	0.00	1	1.65
HAITI**	6	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HONDURAS	222	2	0.90	0	0.00	1	0.45	0	0.00	3	1.35
JAMAICA	107	6	5.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	5.63
KIRIBATI	37	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.68	0	0.00	1	2.68
MEXICO	15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MICRONESIA	57	2	3.51	0	0.00	2	3.51	0	0.00	4	7.01
NICARAGUA	155	2	1.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.29
PANAMA	131	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PARAGUAY	186	3	1.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.61
PERU	105	1	0.96	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.96
SAMOA	53	1	1.89	0	0.00	2	3.79	0	0.00	3	5.68
SURINAME	42	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TONGA	60	1	1.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.66
VANUATU	72	1	1.39	0	0.00	3	4.18	0	0.00	4	5.57
<b>TOTAL IAP</b>	<b>2359</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3.05</b>

*Notes*

\* Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2005: Gabon, Nepal, and Uzbekistan

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Sexual assault event rates are per 100 female VT years.

Physical assault and property crime event rates are per 100 VT years.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2005**  
**Appendix E**

**Property Crime Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ESS (2005)**

**Global**

All Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	7109	123	1.73	221	3.11	515	7.24	8	0.11	867	12.20

**Africa Region**

Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BENIN	92	0	0.00	5	5.45	10	10.91	0	0.00	15	16.36
BOTSWANA	58	1	1.71	1	1.71	2	3.43	0	0.00	4	6.85
BURKINA FASO	94	1	1.06	0	0.00	3	3.18	0	0.00	4	4.25
CAMEROON	115	1	0.87	1	0.87	4	3.48	0	0.00	6	5.22
CAPE VERDE	45	5	11.16	4	8.93	1	2.23	1	2.23	11	24.56
CHAD	30	1	3.33	1	3.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	6.67
GABON*	12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	8.33	1	8.33
GAMBIA	100	2	2.01	3	3.01	3	3.01	0	0.00	8	8.03
GHANA	130	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUINEA	105	0	0.00	14	13.32	7	6.66	0	0.00	21	19.98
KENYA	145	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LESOTHO	94	2	2.12	1	1.06	1	1.06	0	0.00	4	4.23
MADAGASCAR	129	3	2.32	10	7.72	23	17.76	1	0.77	37	28.58
MALAWI	108	4	3.72	12	11.15	19	17.65	0	0.00	35	32.52
MALI	159	0	0.00	1	0.63	14	8.81	0	0.00	15	9.44
MAURITANIA	92	0	0.00	6	6.53	3	3.27	0	0.00	9	9.80
MOZAMBIQUE	85	1	1.17	3	3.51	1	1.17	0	0.00	5	5.85
NAMIBIA	97	10	10.34	5	5.17	10	10.34	0	0.00	25	25.85
NIGER	124	1	0.81	0	0.00	5	4.03	0	0.00	6	4.84
SENEGAL	122	0	0.00	11	9.02	14	11.47	1	0.82	26	21.31
SOUTH AFRICA	111	5	4.52	3	2.71	1	0.90	0	0.00	9	8.13
SWAZILAND	60	2	3.32	0	0.00	3	4.98	0	0.00	5	8.30
TANZANIA	127	7	5.52	7	5.52	10	7.89	0	0.00	24	18.92
TOGO	107	3	2.80	12	11.21	14	13.08	0	0.00	29	27.10
UGANDA	54	0	0.00	6	11.11	6	11.11	0	0.00	12	22.22
ZAMBIA	143	4	2.79	5	3.49	7	4.88	0	0.00	16	11.16
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>2538</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>161.0</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>12.96</b>

*Notes*

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Physical assault and property crime event rates are per 100 VT years.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2005**  
**Appendix E**

Property Crime Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ESS (2005)  
(cont'd)

**Global**

All Countries	VT	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
	Years	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	7109	123	1.73	221	3.11	515	7.24	8	0.11	867	12.20

**EMA Region**

Countries	VT	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
	Years	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
ALBANIA	58	0	0.00	2	3.44	8	13.77	0	0.00	10	17.21
ARMENIA	90	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	13.29	0	0.00	12	13.29
AZERBAIJAN	68	2	2.93	0	0.00	2	2.93	0	0.00	4	5.87
BANGLADESH	90	2	2.22	1	1.11	8	8.88	0	0.00	11	12.21
BULGARIA	187	2	1.07	1	0.54	18	9.64	0	0.00	21	11.24
CHINA	72	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.40	0	0.00	1	1.40
EAST TIMOR***	44	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.27	0	0.00	1	2.27
GEORGIA	54	2	3.69	0	0.00	7	12.90	0	0.00	9	16.59
JORDAN	45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KAZAKHSTAN	117	2	1.71	0	0.00	4	3.42	0	0.00	6	5.13
KYRGYZSTAN	109	1	0.91	12	10.98	4	3.66	0	0.00	17	15.55
MACEDONIA	64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MOLDOVA	138	0	0.00	5	3.62	11	7.97	0	0.00	16	11.59
MONGOLIA	93	1	1.07	3	3.22	11	11.81	0	0.00	15	16.11
MOROCCO	156	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NEPAL*	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PHILIPPINES	125	0	0.00	1	0.80	2	1.60	0	0.00	3	2.40
ROMANIA	146	0	0.00	2	1.37	16	10.96	0	0.00	18	12.33
THAILAND	104	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.96	0	0.00	1	0.96
TURKMENISTAN	74	0	0.00	1	1.36	1	1.36	0	0.00	2	2.71
UKRAINE	304	5	1.64	6	1.97	23	7.55	0	0.00	34	11.17
UZBEKISTAN*	72	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	4.19	0	0.00	3	4.19
<b>TOTAL EMA</b>	<b>2211</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>8.32</b>

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**Safety of the Volunteer 2005**  
**Appendix E**

**Property Crime Events and Incidence Rate as Reported in the ESS (2005)**  
(cont'd)

**Global**

All Countries	VT	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
	Years	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	7109	123	1.73	221	3.11	515	7.24	8	0.11	867	12.20

**IAP Region**

Countries	VT	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
	Years	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BELIZE	69	3	4.34	3	4.34	4	5.78	0	0.00	10	14.45
BOLIVIA	139	0	0.00	3	2.16	23	16.53	0	0.00	26	18.69
COSTA RICA	72	1	1.39	2	2.77	15	20.81	0	0.00	18	24.97
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	157	2	1.28	11	7.03	16	10.22	0	0.00	29	18.52
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	117	5	4.28	6	5.14	4	3.43	0	0.00	15	12.85
ECUADOR	145	5	3.44	5	3.44	23	15.81	0	0.00	33	22.68
EL SALVADOR	114	4	3.50	8	7.00	13	11.37	1	0.87	26	22.74
FIJI	53	0	0.00	5	9.51	3	5.70	0	0.00	8	15.21
GUATEMALA	185	1	0.54	5	2.70	39	21.08	1	0.54	46	24.86
GUYANA	61	3	4.94	2	3.29	2	3.29	0	0.00	7	11.52
HAITI**	6	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HONDURAS	222	6	2.70	1	0.45	14	6.30	0	0.00	21	9.45
JAMAICA	107	3	2.81	4	3.75	13	12.19	0	0.00	20	18.76
KIRIBATI	37	0	0.00	4	10.73	1	2.68	1	2.68	6	16.10
MEXICO	15	1	6.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.86
MICRONESIA	57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NICARAGUA	155	2	1.29	3	1.93	3	1.93	0	0.00	8	5.16
PANAMA	131	2	1.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.52
PARAGUAY	186	12	6.45	2	1.07	12	6.45	0	0.00	26	13.97
PERU	105	0	0.00	1	0.96	10	9.55	0	0.00	11	10.51
SAMOA	53	0	0.00	3	5.68	9	17.03	0	0.00	12	22.71
SURINAME	42	1	2.39	4	9.57	4	9.57	0	0.00	9	21.52
TONGA	60	2	3.32	4	6.64	3	4.98	0	0.00	9	14.94
VANUATU	72	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	13.92	1	1.39	11	15.32
<b>TOTAL IAP</b>	<b>2359</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>221.0</b>	<b>9.37</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>15.00</b>

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