



## Quick Facts

**250** Volunteers and trainees served in Philippines. Of those, **59%** were females, and **41%** were males.

**22** crime victimizations were documented, **68%** were reported by female Volunteers/trainees.

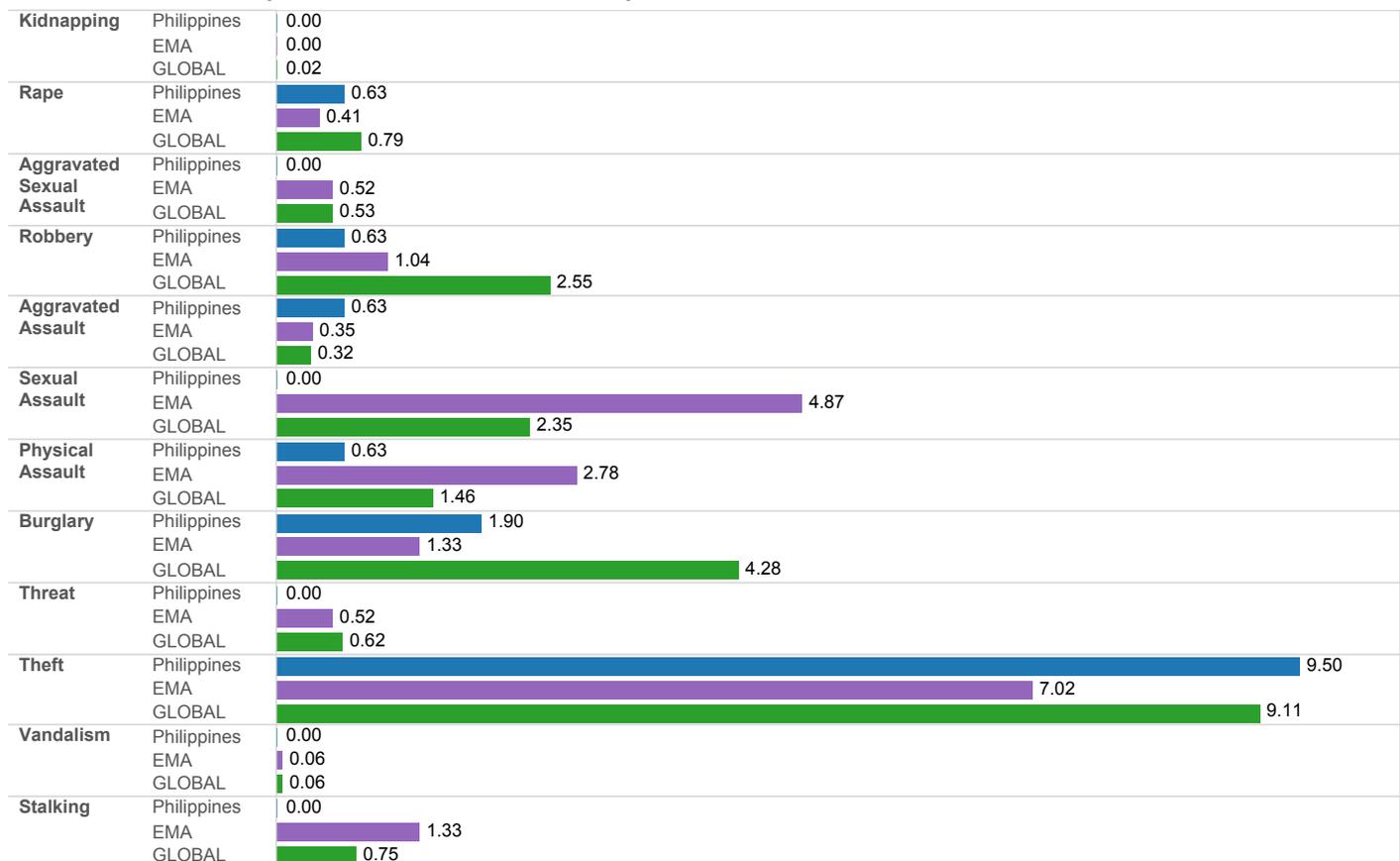
Most commonly reported crime was Theft; most commonly reported serious crime was Robbery.

**0** crime victimizations resulted in physical injuries to Volunteers.

**55%** crime victimizations occurred outside of the area where Volunteers/trainees live or work.

In **64%** of crime victimizations, Volunteers/trainees were alone, without a companion or friend.

## Incidence Rate of Reported Crime Victimizations per 100 Volunteer-Trainee Years, 2015



## DEFINITIONS

Crime victimization is a count of how many times, collectively, Peace Corps Volunteers/trainees became victims of crime. If one person was a victim in three crime incidents, it counts as three victimizations. If three people were victims in one crime incident, it also counts as three victimizations.

Crime victimizations are ranked on a hierarchy ranging from vandalism (least severe) to the death of a Volunteer (most severe). The Peace Corps uses a hierarchy rule in classifying reports, similar to that used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its Uniform Crime Reporting system.

The incidence rate is the number of reported victimizations per population at risk adjusted for the length of stay in a given time period. Volunteer-trainee years are the number of Volunteers and trainees adjusted for the length of service of each Volunteer during the year. If one Volunteer served for the entire 12 months of the year, this Volunteer is counted as one Volunteer-trainee year. If two Volunteers served six months each, these two Volunteers are counted as one Volunteer-trainee year. If 12 Volunteers served one month each, these Volunteers are counted as one Volunteer-trainee year.

# Country Profile: PHILIPPINES

(continued)

## Average Incidence Rate of Reported Crime Victimization per 100 Volunteer-Trainee Years, 2011-2015

Kidnapping	Philippines	0.00
	EMA	0.01
	GLOBAL	0.03
Rape	Philippines	0.65
	EMA	0.40
	GLOBAL	0.60
Aggravated Sexual Assault	Philippines	0.00
	EMA	0.32
	GLOBAL	0.31
Robbery	Philippines	1.71
	EMA	0.89
	GLOBAL	2.55
Aggravated Assault	Philippines	0.13
	EMA	0.35
	GLOBAL	0.32
Sexual Assault	Philippines	0.86
	EMA	3.70
	GLOBAL	2.02
Physical Assault	Philippines	0.66
	EMA	2.18
	GLOBAL	1.38
Burglary	Philippines	2.73
	EMA	1.39
	GLOBAL	4.57
Threat	Philippines	0.20
	EMA	0.70
	GLOBAL	0.69
Theft	Philippines	15.41
	EMA	7.81
	GLOBAL	9.86
Vandalism	Philippines	0.11
	EMA	0.06
	GLOBAL	0.08
Stalking	Philippines	0.00
	EMA	0.97
	GLOBAL	0.67

## Number of Reported Crime Victimization in Philippines, 2015

Kidnapping	0
Rape	1
Aggravated Sexual Assault	0
Robbery	1
Aggravated Assault	1
Burglary	3
Sexual Assault	0
Physical Assault	1
Threat	0
Theft	15
Vandalism	0
Stalking	0

## Average Number of Reported Crime Victimization in Philippines, 2011-2015

Kidnapping	0.0
Rape	1.0
Aggravated Sexual Assault	0.0
Robbery	2.8
Aggravated Assault	0.2
Burglary	4.8
Sexual Assault	1.4
Physical Assault	1.2
Threat	0.4
Theft	26.4
Vandalism	0.2
Stalking	0.0

While the Peace Corps treats all crimes seriously, regardless of their placement on the severity hierarchy, certain crimes pose a threat or potential threat to life and limb, and as a result are classified as serious crimes. For the purposes of this report, homicide, kidnapping, rape, aggravated sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated physical assault are classified as serious crime.

Stalking is an aggregate of multiple incidents and/or events that occur to a Volunteer or trainee and is not part of the classification hierarchy. Any incident of any classification level can be linked to a report of stalking.

Source: Consolidated Incident Reporting System. Data retrieved on 04/27/2016 and are current as of that date.

For questions or comments regarding crime statistics presented in this document, contact the Peace Corps Office of Safety and Security at CIR@peacecorps.gov.