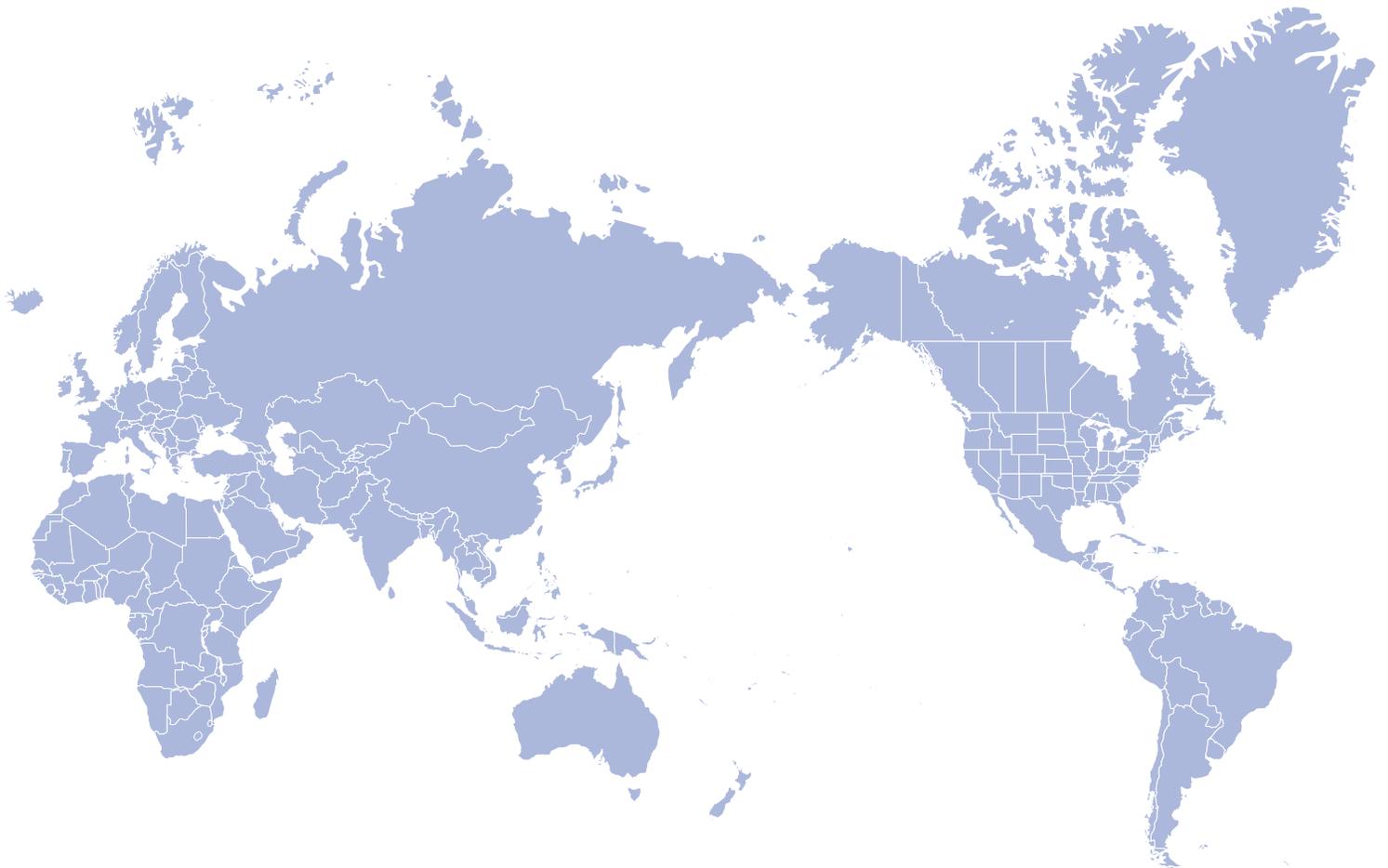




The Safety of the Volunteer 2007



Peace Corps · Office of Safety and Security

The Safety of the Volunteer

2007

Annual Report of Volunteer Safety

Volume 10

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Introduction

Purpose

The mission of the Office of Safety and Security is to foster improved communication, coordination, oversight, and accountability for all of the Peace Corps' safety and security efforts. One of the responsibilities of the Office of Safety and Security is to track all crime incidents against Volunteers. The *Safety of the Volunteer 2007* provides summary statistics for calendar year 2007. It also provides information on trends over the previous 10 years within the three Peace Corps regions: the Africa region; the Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia (EMA) region; and the Inter-America and the Pacific (IAP) region.

The twofold objective of this publication is to

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

Volunteer Profile in 2007

Before examining the crime incidents in 2007, it is helpful to consider the demographic profile of the average Peace Corps Volunteer/trainee. Volunteers are considered trainees from the period of their staging event (preliminary training completed in the U.S) through swearing in. A profile of the typical Volunteer/trainee is as follows¹:

Gender Female (59 percent)
Age In their 20s (88 percent)
Ethnicity..... Caucasian (76 percent)
Marital Status..... Single (93 percent)
Education Undergraduate degree (79 percent)
 Graduate degree (9 percent)

The Volunteer population is in constant fluctuation. Throughout the year, trainees arrive and seasoned Volunteers complete their full 27 months of service. New Peace Corps posts are opening, while other posts may be suspending or closing operations. To more accurately compare crime data across countries, Volunteer/trainee years (VT years) are used in calculating crime incidence rates because this measurement provides a more accurate count of the actual length of time Volunteers are at risk of experiencing an incident. While there were 8,079

Volunteers and trainees serving as of September 30, 2007, there were only 7,407 VT years in calendar year 2007. The following section, Crime Incident Data, discusses VT years in detail.

Overseas Post Changes

In calendar year 2007, Volunteers served in 68 Peace Corps posts in 74 countries (see Appendix B). Programs that close or open within a calendar year only provide data for those months in which they are fully operational.

Crime Incident Data

Data Source

The data used to prepare this report were collected from the Crime Incident Reporting Form (CIRF). In 2006, the CIRF replaced the Assault Notification and Surveillance System (ANSS), in use since 1990, and the property crimes sections of the Epidemiologic Surveillance System (ESS), in use since 1993. Both systems were utilized and managed by the Office of Medical Services (OMS) to document reports of Volunteer safety incidents. They were both manual reporting systems that required posts to complete incident reports and fax them to OMS for database entry. Responsibility for the collection and analysis of crime data transferred to the Office of Safety and Security in 2003.

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

During 2007, when a crime was reported to a post by a Volunteer, the information was collected by the Peace Corps country director (CD) or other staff designated by the CD and electronically submitted to headquarters via the CIRF application. Crime incidents are ranked on a severity hierarchy ranging from Vandalism (least severe) to Death (most severe). The CIRF collects information on the following incidents:

- Four types of sexual assault (rape, attempted rape, major sexual assault, and other sexual assault)

¹ Volunteer demographics are official agency statistics provided by the Office of Strategic Information, Research, and Planning as of September 30, 2007.

- Four types of physical assault (kidnapping, aggravated assault, major physical assault, and other physical assault)
- Two types of verbal threats (intimidation and death threat)
- Five types of property crime (robbery, burglary with Volunteer present, burglary without Volunteer present, theft, and vandalism)
- Five types of death (homicide, suicide, accidental, illness, and indeterminate cause)
- The category of unknown, which captures incidents that do not meet the definitions of the reported incident categories (For example, lewd or suggestive comments directed toward Volunteers may be important to record, but do not reach the level of a crime unless they include stalking, threat, or physical contact).

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

Data Analysis

The Crime Statistics and Analysis Unit conducts a multi-step quality-assurance process to mitigate errors inherent to the data collection process (i.e., respondent errors, non-response errors, misclassifications, etc.). Each report received at headquarters is reviewed for: 1) appropriate crime classification; and 2) any discrepancies between the summary and the closed-ended questions (i.e., questions with multiple choice responses). As data are reviewed for misclassification or inconsistencies, errors or missing data are corrected, whenever possible. Prior to analysis for the annual report, a second review was conducted on all reports included in the crime count for 2007, followed by a check on a random sample of 100 cases to ensure reasonable confidence in the accuracy of the data editing process.

The *Safety of the Volunteer 2007* reports on two periods of data collection and analysis: the 2007 calendar year and the 10-year period from 1998-2007. Analyzing the year long snapshot, as well as the 10-year period, provides a good understanding of areas of fluctuation and long-standing crime trends. Data for the report were current as of October 28, 2008. Longitudinal data are represented in scatter plots that provide crime incidence rates for each year. Within each scatter plot, a linear trend line approximates the best-fit line through the data points. In addition, to characterize the slope of the trend line, each 10-year incidence rate graph includes the average

percent change each year. This percentage is calculated by taking the equation of the trend line ($y = mx + b$) and solving for the percent change between y_{initial} and y_{final} . The difference is divided by the number of data points to estimate an average change in the slope for each year.

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

Incidence Rates

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

Furthermore, incidence rates are calculated using VT years which are more accurate than using the number of Volunteers in the denominator. The VT year calculation considers the length of time Volunteers were at risk; or, the length of time served by Volunteers.

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

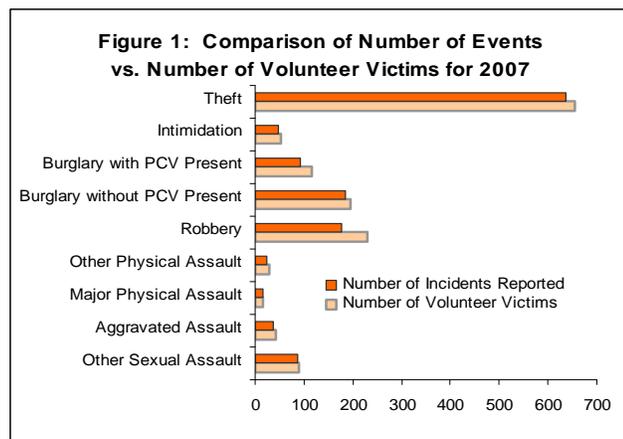
$$\text{Incidence Rate} = (\text{Number of incidents of a crime/VT years}) \times 100$$

Number of Incidents vs. Number of Victims

A crime incident that involves more than one Volunteer is counted as one incident and is classified according to the most severely affected Volunteer (see Appendix A for hierarchy of incident severity). Beginning in 2008, changes to the agency’s data collection efforts will allow for counts of multiple victims and the crimes associated with each victim during a single incident.

In 2007, the largest difference between the number of incidents reported and the number of victims involved in those incidents was noted in the robbery incidents. To illustrate, the number of Volunteers involved in robberies (228) was higher than the number of reported robberies (177). This shows, with robberies in particular, there are often multiple Volunteers involved in one incident. The breakdown of the number of reported incidents versus the number of Volunteer victims in each incident category is presented in Figure 1. Appendix G displays enlarged copies of all figures presented in the report.

Figure 1 in Appendix G also contains values.



Data Limitations

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

The first limitation relates to the selective reporting of security incidents by Volunteers. In reviewing the frequency of incidents, the reader should keep in mind that these are the numbers for *reported* incidents. The biennial *Peace Corps Volunteer Survey* report contains

the results of an anonymous survey administered to all serving Volunteers. Survey findings consistently show that underreporting of security incidents does occur. For example, the data from the most recent *Volunteer Survey*² reveals that of the 19 Volunteers who stated they were raped, six (32 percent) responded that they did not report the rape to the Peace Corps. The actual number of Volunteers who did not report the rape may be even higher because an additional seven (37 percent) did not respond as to whether or not they reported the rape. The Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics’ National Crime Victimization Survey for 2006 indicates high underreporting rates for rapes in their research of crime victimization in the United States. Only 41 percent of the victims of rape/sexual assault reported the crime to the police in 2006. Related to the self-reported nature of the incident reporting process is the potential for misclassification of incidents. Incidents are classified solely on the information provided by the Volunteer, which could lead to inaccurate classification if a Volunteer does not provide all necessary and relevant information. The incident definitions are included in Appendix A.

The second limitation is more of a cautionary note and relates to comparing incidence rates across Peace Corps posts. While the use of incidence rates does allow for comparisons across posts, caution should be used when comparing crime rates for countries with limited VT years, such as Guinea (25 VT years), because they appear dramatically higher when compared to rates for countries with greater VT, years such as Guatemala (175 VT years), even when the number of incidents is small. To illustrate, an increase from one theft to two thefts at a post with 25 VT results in theft incidence rates increasing from 4.0 to 8.0 incidents per 100 VT years. Whereas, with a large post with 175 VT years, the theft incidence rates would increase from 0.6 to 1.1 per 100 VT years. In 2007, there were nine posts (13 percent) with fewer than 50 VT years. In addition, rates based on a small number of incidents (fewer than 30), such as rapes, should be interpreted with caution as they may not be an accurate indication of risk. Appendix E provides the number of reported incidents and the number of VT years contributed by each country in 2007.

² Data are obtained from the Peace Corps 2008 Biennial Volunteer Survey.

A third limitation involves the analysis of the data by the Volunteer's country of service. The vast majority of incidents occur in the Volunteer's country of service. However, incidents against Volunteers do happen outside their country of service; for example, when a Volunteer is vacationing in another country. In 2007, there were 37 reported incidents that occurred in a country other than the Volunteer's country of service. This represents 3 percent of the total incidents. Given this small percentage, and the need to remain consistent with analyses conducted in previous *Safety of the Volunteer* reports, this report will present analyses based on the victim's country of service, which in 3 percent of the cases is not the same as the country of incident. For the list of countries in which the Volunteer country of service differs from the country of incident, see Appendix F.

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

feedback on the content of this report and any suggested modifications that would enhance the report's usefulness in the future. In particular, the safety and security team is interested in feedback that would help in-country staff better educate and train Volunteers.

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

Feedback

Peace Corps safety and security coordinators, medical officers, country directors, and regional staff are expected to review the incidence of security incidents in their respective countries and discuss ways to mitigate risks to Volunteers. The Office of Safety and Security is available for consultation on trends of concern or for discussions about possible safety interventions. The staff welcomes

Comparison of 2006 and 2007 Incidents

The Peace Corps is committed to minimizing risks faced by all Volunteers around the world, as well as ensuring an effective incident reporting process. In 2006, the Peace Corps streamlined and automated the reporting process. This change resulted in more comprehensive and timely reporting from Peace Corps posts, as well as a change to the agency's definition of a robbery. It is now more consistent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's definition.

This section compares incidence rates of reported crimes in 2006 and 2007. In addition to 2006 and 2007 comparisons, brief profiles of the most severe incident types within the sexual assaults (rape), physical assaults (aggravated assault), and property crimes (robbery) are provided. For a more detailed picture of safety and security incidents that affect the Peace Corps Volunteers/trainees and related trends, a review of the entire report is encouraged.

Sexual Assaults

The aggregate incidence rate of all reported sexual assaults remained constant from 2006 to 2007 (increase of 0.1%).

- Rapes decreased 12% (0.45 to 0.39 incidents per 100 female VT years; 18 to 17 reported incidents)
- Attempted rapes decreased 7% (0.10 to 0.09 incidents per 100 female VT years; 4 reported incidents both years)
- Major sexual assaults increased 2% (0.247 to 0.252 incidents per 100 female VT years; 10 to 11 reported incidents)
- Other sexual assaults increased 17% (1.73 to 2.02 incidents per 100 female VT years; 70 to 88 reported incidents)

Data provided on this year's 17 rape incidents reveal that the Volunteer victim is usually female, in her 20s, and Caucasian/white. The age and race reflects more on the overall Volunteer demographic than it does a higher likelihood of being a rape victim based on those characteristics. The incident usually occurs at the Volunteer's residence within seven to 12 months of beginning Peace Corps service. The assailant is often a friend or acquaintance. Usually the Volunteer and assailant are alone when the rape occurs, and a weapon is not used.

Physical Assaults

The aggregate incidence rate of all reported physical assaults remained constant from 2006 to 2007 (increase of 0.2%).

- Aggravated assaults decreased 9% (0.53 to 0.49 incidents per 100 VT years; 37 to 36 reported incidents)
- Major physical assaults increased 56% (0.13 to 0.20 incidents per 100 VT years; 9 to 15 reported incidents)
- Other physical assaults decreased 41% (0.58 to 0.34 incidents per 100 VT years; 40 to 25 reported incidents)

Data provided on this year's 36 aggravated assaults depict a Volunteer victim who is typically male, in his 20s, and Caucasian/white. The age and race characteristics reflect the overall Volunteer demographic rather than a higher likelihood of victimization. The incident usually occurs in a public area (e.g., a main street) in an urban community and within the first six months of the victim's Peace Corps service. Most often the assailant is a male stranger and the assailant uses a weapon (e.g., a blunt object).

Property Crimes

The incidence rate of all reported property crimes remained constant from 2006 to 2007 (no percent change).

- Robberies increased 2% (2.35 to 2.40 incidents per 100 VT years; 163 to 178 reported incidents)
- Burglaries decreased 18% (4.56 to 3.74 incidents per 100 VT years; 317 to 277 reported incidents)
- Thefts increased 7% (8.06 to 8.60 incidents per 100 VT years; 560 to 637 reported incidents)
- Vandalism increased 17% (0.06 to 0.07 incidents per 100 VT years; 4 to 5 reported incidents)

Data provided on the 178 robberies reveals that the victim is usually male, Caucasian/white and in his 20s. Again, race and age correlate more to the overall Volunteer demographic. Of note, the incidence rate was highest against Volunteers age 50 and over in 2007, but involved only seven incidents. The incident usually occurs in a public area (e.g., on a street) in an urban community within the first six months of Peace Corps service. Most often the assailant is a stranger and the Volunteer is alone when the robbery occurs. Use of a weapon is common and is often a knife or other sharp object.

Sexual Assaults

CIRF Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

The following section provides global and regional analyses of sexual assault incidents. Incidence of sexual assault is expressed per 100 *female* VT years because women are at much greater risk for sexual assaults than men. In 2007, 96 percent of the sexual assaults worldwide were against female Volunteers. Use of female-specific incidence rates better characterizes the risk of sexual assault. In comparing year-to-year data for rapes, attempted rapes, and major sexual assaults, incidence rates should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of incidents perpetrated annually against Peace Corps Volunteers.

I. Rape

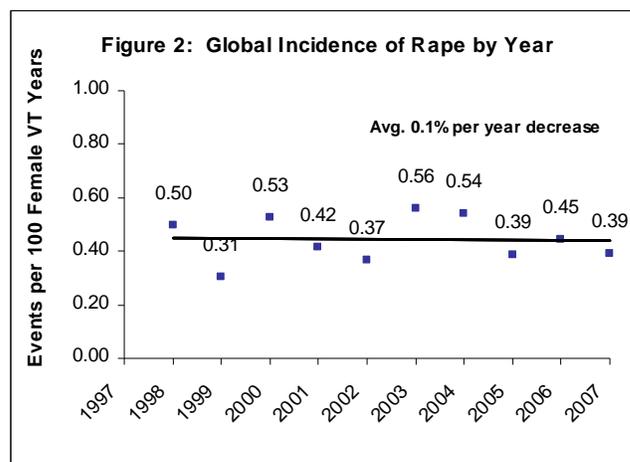
Table 1 provides the volume, trends, and rates of rapes.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1998 Incidence Rate | 0.50 |
| 2006 Incidence Rate | 0.45 |
| 2007 Incidence Rate | 0.39 |
| 10-year average Incidence Rate | 0.44 |
| Yearly Rate Comparison (2007 to 2006) | 12% Decrease |
| 2007 compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate | 12% Decrease |
| Number of Incidents in 2006 | 18 |
| Number of Incidents in 2007 | 17 |
| Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2007 | EMA (.67) |
| Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1998 to 2007) | IAP (.61) |

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

Rape—Global Analysis

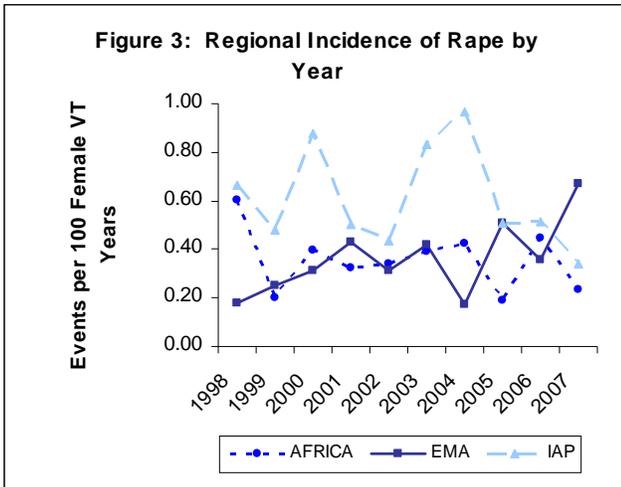
There were 17 rapes reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2007, an incidence of 0.39 incidents per 100 female VT years, or 3.9 incidents per 1,000 female VT years. The incidence rate during 2007 decreased 12 percent relative to 2006 (0.45 incidents per 100 female VT years) (Figure 2). The rate in 2007 was 12 percent below the 10-year average incidence rate. Trend analysis indicates that between 1998 and 2007 the rape incidence rates have remained relatively unchanged, decreasing an average of less than 1 percent per year.



Note: Sexual assault incidents are per 100 female VT years. The x-axis begins with 1997 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line; however, data points encompass 1998 through 2007.

Rape—Regional Analysis

Figure 3 shows the regional incidence rates of rape by year. Regional analysis shows the number of rapes decreased from seven in 2006 to four in 2007 in the Africa region; in the IAP region, the decrease was also from seven rapes to four, while in the EMA region the number of rapes increased from four to nine. During 2007, the EMA region had the highest regional incidence of rape (0.67 incidents per 100 female VT years). The highest 10-year (1998-2007) regional average incidence of rape occurred in the IAP region (0.61 incidents per 100 female VT years).



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

II. Attempted Rape

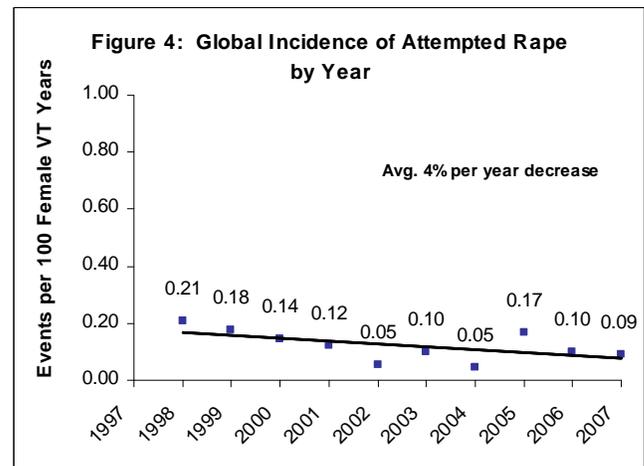
Table 2 provides the volume, trends, and rates of attempted rapes.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1998 Incidence Rate | 0.21 |
| 2006 Incidence Rate | 0.10 |
| 2007 Incidence Rate | 0.09 |
| 10-year Avg. Incidence Rate | 0.12 |
| Yearly Rate Comparison (2007 to 2006) | 7% decrease |
| 2007 compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate | 25% decrease |
| Number of Incidents in 2006 | 4 |
| Number of Incidents in 2007 | 4 |
| Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2007 | IAP (.14) |
| Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1998 to 2007) | IAP (.18) |

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

Attempted Rape—Global Analysis

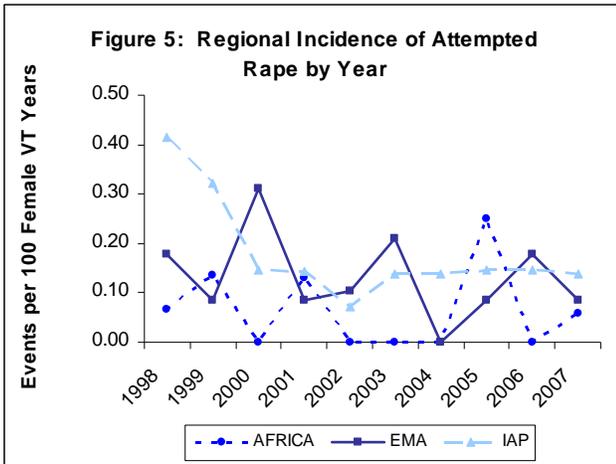
There were four attempted rapes in 2007, an incidence of 0.09 incidents per 100 female VT years. There were four attempted rapes in 2006 (0.10 incidents per 100 female VT years) (Figure 4). The 10-year (1998-2007) average incidence rate for attempted rape is 0.12 incidents per 100 female VT years. The rate in 2007 was 25 percent below the 10-year average incidence rate. Trend analysis indicates that between 1998 and 2007 the attempted rape incidence rates decreased by an average of 4 percent per year over the 10-year period.



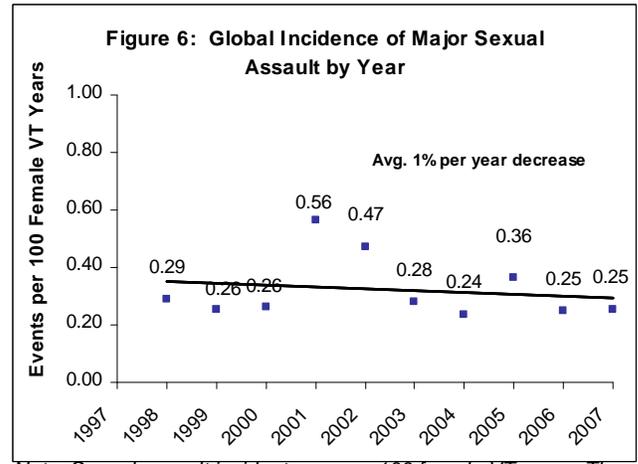
Note: Sexual assault incidents are per 100 female VT years. The x-axis begins with 1997 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line; however, data points encompass 1998 through 2007.

Attempted Rape—Regional Analysis

Figure 5 shows the regional incidence rates of attempted rape by year. Regional analysis shows the number of attempted rapes during 2007 relative to 2006 increased from zero to one incident in the Africa region and decreased from two to one incident in the EMA region. In IAP, the number of attempted rape incidents remained the same between 2006 and 2007. During 2007, the highest regional incidence of attempted rape was in the IAP region (0.14 incidents per 100 female VT years). The highest 10-year (1998-2007) regional average incidence rate occurred in the IAP region (0.18 incidents per 100 female VT years).



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



Note: Sexual assault incidents are per 100 female VT years. The x-axis begins with 1997 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line; however, data points encompass 1998 through 2007.

III. Major Sexual Assault

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

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1998 Incidence Rate | 0.29 |
| 2006 Incidence Rate | 0.247 |
| 2007 Incidence Rate | 0.252 |
| 10-year average Incidence Rate | 0.32 |
| Yearly Rate Comparison (2007 to 2006) | 2% Increase |
| 2007 compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate | 22% Decrease |
| Number of Incidents in 2006 | 10 |
| Number of Incidents in 2007 | 11 |
| Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2007 | IAP (0.34) |
| Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1998 to 2007) | EMA (0.38) |

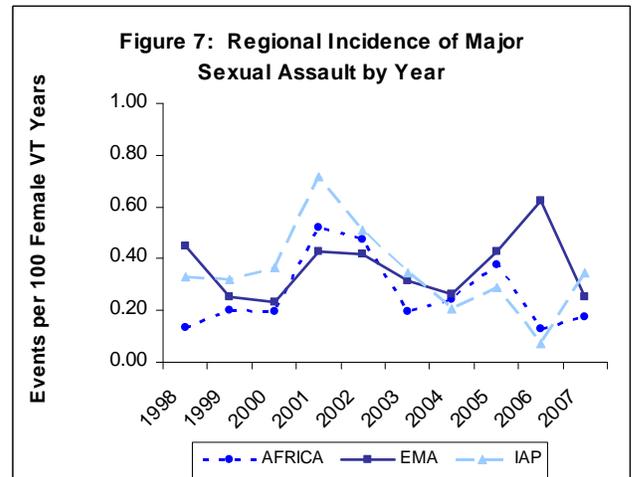
Note: Incidence rates are per 100 female VT years. Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime incidents that occur on a yearly basis.

Major Sexual Assault—Global Analysis

There were 11 major sexual assaults in 2007, an incidence of 0.25 incidents per 100 female VT years. The incidence of major sexual assault increased 2 percent between 2006 (0.25 incidents per 100 female VT years in 2006) and 2007 (Figure 6). The rate in 2007 was 22 percent below the 10-year average incidence rate. Trend analysis indicates that major sexual assault incidence rates have been decreasing an average of 1 percent per year over the 10-year period.

Major Sexual Assault—Regional Analysis

Figure 7 shows the regional incidence rates of major sexual assault by year. Regional analysis shows the number of major sexual assaults from 2006 to 2007 increased in the Africa region (from two to three incidents) and IAP region (from one to five incidents) and decreased in the EMA region (from seven to three incidents). During 2007, the highest regional incidence of major sexual assault was in the IAP region (0.34 incidents per 100 female VT years). The highest 10-year (1998-2007) regional average incidence rate occurred in the EMA region (0.38 incidents per 100 female VT years).



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

IV. Other Sexual Assault

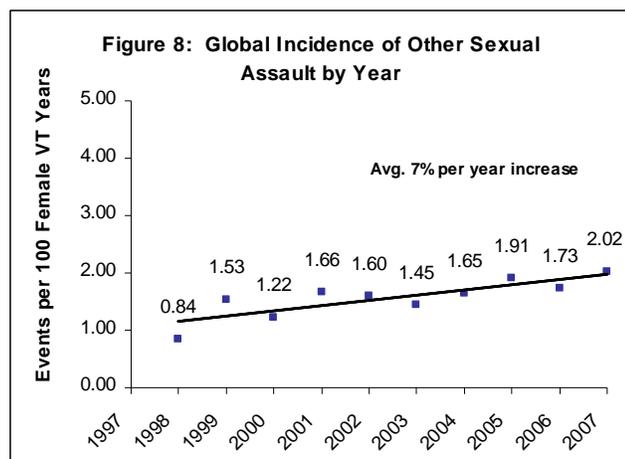
Table 4 provides the volume, trends, and rates of other sexual assaults.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1998 Incidence Rate | 0.84 |
| 2006 Incidence Rate | 1.73 |
| 2007 Incidence Rate | 2.02 |
| 10-year average Incidence Rate | 1.56 |
| Yearly Rate Comparison (2007 to 2006) | 17% Increase |
| 2007 compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate | 29% Increase |
| Number of Incidents in 2006 | 70 |
| Number of Incidents in 2007 | 88 |
| Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2007 | EMA (3.86) |
| Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1998 to 2007) | EMA (2.89) |

Note: Incidence rates are per 100 female VT years.

Other Sexual Assault—Global Analysis

There were 88 other sexual assault incidents in 2007, an incidence rate of 2.02 per 100 female VT years. The incidence of other sexual assaults during 2007 increased 17 percent from 2006 (1.73 incidents per 100 female VT years) (Figure 8). The rate in 2007 was 29 percent above the 10-year average incidence rate. Trend analysis indicates that other sexual assault incidence rates have been increasing an average of 7 percent each year over the 10-year period.

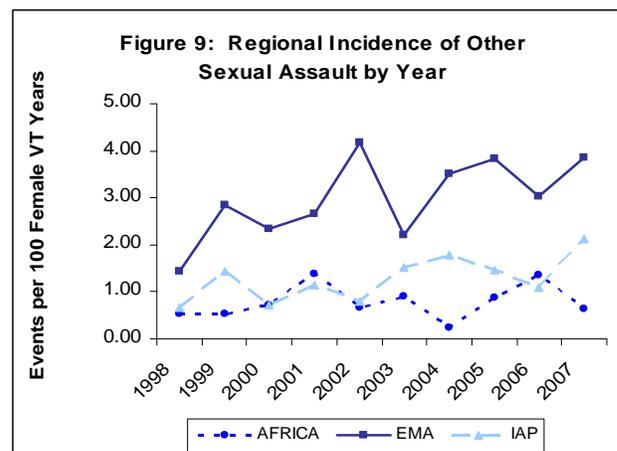


Note: Sexual assault incidents are per 100 female VT years. The x-axis begins with 1997 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line; however, data points encompass 1998 through 2007.

Other Sexual Assault—Regional Analysis

Figure 9 shows the regional incidence rate of other sexual assault by year. Examining regional trends, the number of

other sexual assaults during 2007 decreased from 2006 in the Africa region (21 to 11 incidents), increased in the EMA region (34 to 46 incidents), and doubled in the IAP region (15 to 31 incidents.). During 2007, the highest regional incidence of other sexual assault was in the EMA region (3.86 incidents per 100 female VT years). The highest 10-year (1998-2007) average incidence rate also occurred in the EMA region (2.89 incidents per 100 female VT years). The 10-year average incidence rate of other sexual assaults in EMA was more than double the average rates for either the Africa or IAP regions.



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

Profile of Sexual Assaults in 2007

The following section examines victim demographics and incident characteristics in detail to provide a better understanding of the risk factors associated with sexual assaults. Separate profiles for rape and other sexual assault are provided at the end of this section. Data in the graphs are based on the number of responses available for that analysis and are denoted as $n=##$. Depending on the completeness of the incident reports, the n may not always equal the total number of sexual assault incidents. Comparisons between the demographics of the Volunteer victim sample and the demographics of the overall Volunteer population help to understand the findings in a meaningful context. For a summary of the overall demographic characteristics of Volunteers and trainees serving in 2007, refer to Appendix C.

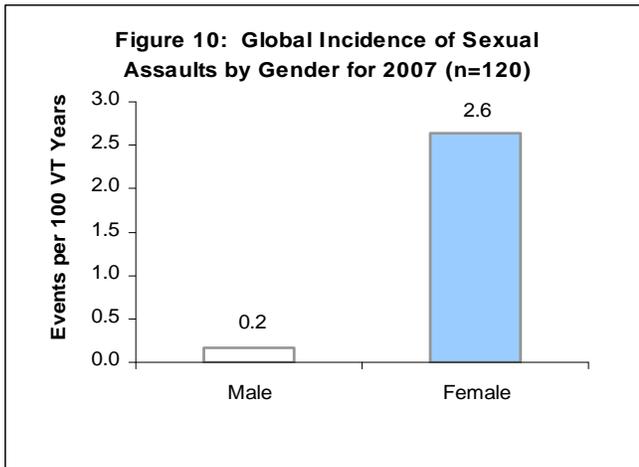
Table 5 provides the global composite of the incidents analyzed for the sexual assault profile.

Table 5: Global Composite of All Sexual Assaults (2007)

| Type of Incident | Number of Incidents | Percentage of All Sexual Assaults |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Rape | 17 | 14% |
| Attempted Rape | 4 | 3% |
| Major Sexual Assault | 11 | 9% |
| Other Sexual Assault | 88 | 73% |
| Total | 120 | 100% |

Gender

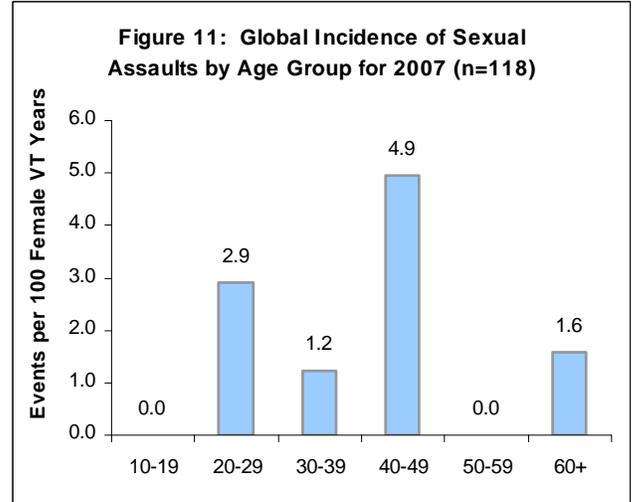
In 2007, as in previous years, victims of sexual assault were almost exclusively female (2.6 incidents per 100 female VT years) (Figure 10). Females comprise 59 percent of the general Volunteer population³.



Age

During 2007, 92 percent of the victims of sexual assaults were in their 20s. This is not surprising given that 88 percent of those in the overall Volunteer population in 2007 were in their 20s. To account for the overwhelming number of Volunteers in their 20s and to determine a true representation of the breakdown of sexual assaults against each age group, VT years were used to determine rates. Because of the limited number of female Volunteers in their 70s and 80s (15.6 VT years), these two age groups were combined with female Volunteers in their 60s. When analyzed using VT years, the incidence of sexual assaults was highest among female Volunteers in their 40s (4.9 per 100 female VT years) (Figure 11). The incidence rate of sexual assaults among Volunteers in their 40s was nearly

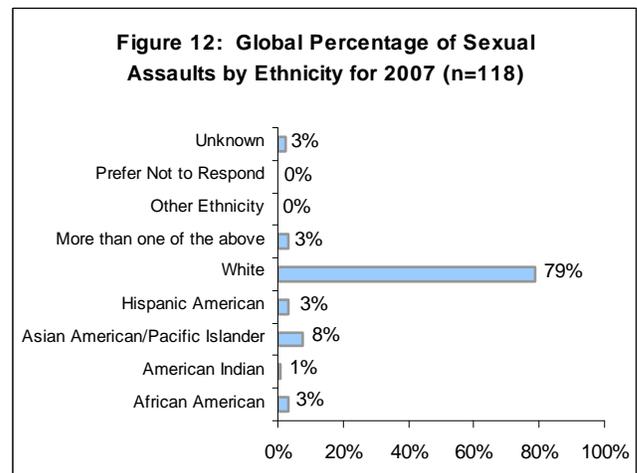
40 percent higher than the age group reporting the next highest incidence rate, Volunteers in their 20s (2.9 incidents per 100 female VT years).



Note: Incidents are per 100 VT years in each age group.

Ethnicity/Race

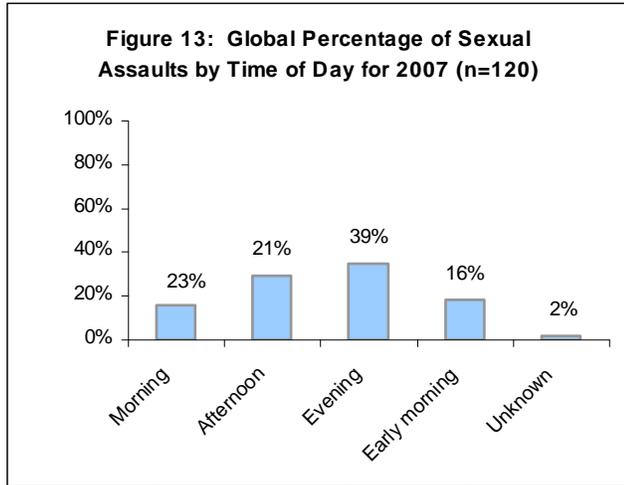
With the implementation of the CIRF in 2006, victims' race and ethnicity data were collected for the first time. In 2007, 79 percent of the victims of sexual assaults were of Caucasian/white ethnicity. This is expected, given that 76 percent of the overall Volunteer population in 2007 was Caucasian/white. To account for the large percentage of Volunteers who are Caucasian/white and to determine a true representation of the breakdown of sexual assaults against each ethnic group, it is ideal to use VT years to determine rates. However, agency data on VT years by race/ethnicity is not available and, therefore, the analysis using incidence rates is not feasible.



³ Overall Volunteer demographics included in this report were provided by the Peace Corps' Office of Strategic Information, Research, and Planning (OSIRP) as of September 30, 2007.

Hour, Day, and Month

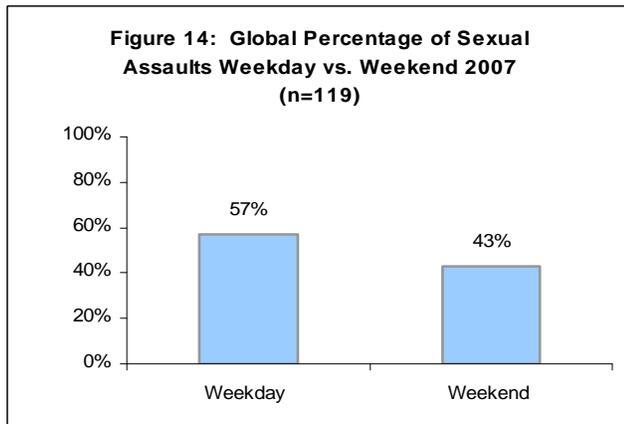
The time of day during which sexual assaults were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2007 were the evening hours, between 6 p.m. and midnight (39 percent) (Figure 13). This observation is identical to the findings in 2006.



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

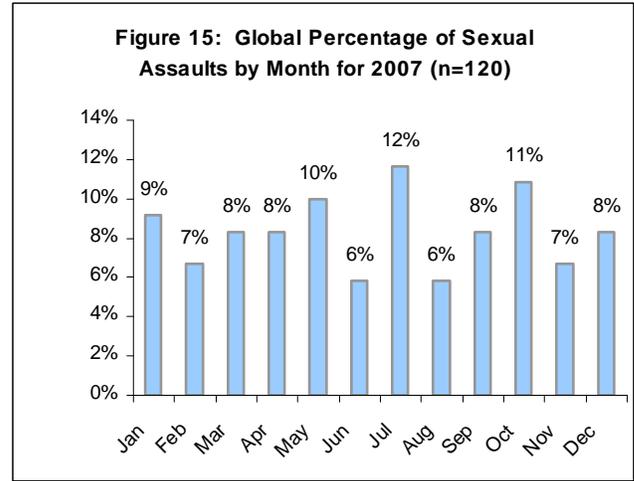
Day of Week

More than half (57 percent) of the sexual assaults in 2007 occurred on a weekday (Monday through Thursday) (Figure 14). In 2006, over half (55 percent) of the sexual assaults occurred on the weekend (Friday through Sunday.)



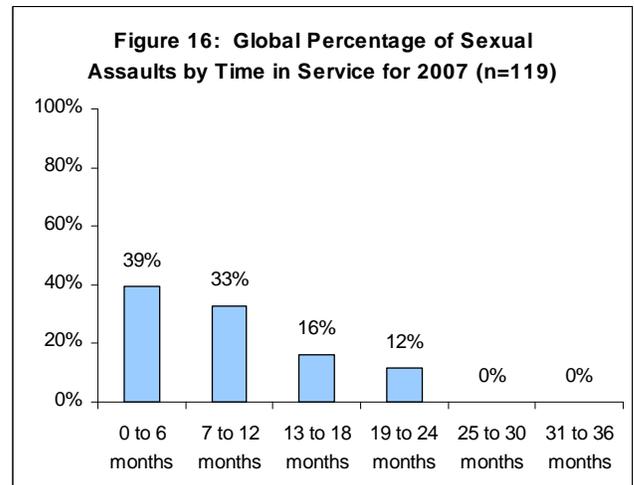
During 2007, the month with the highest number of sexual assaults was July (12 percent) (Figure 15). In 2006, October was the month with the highest number of sexual assaults. Posts may want to consider if these months

coincide with the timing of in-country events such as national holidays or elections.



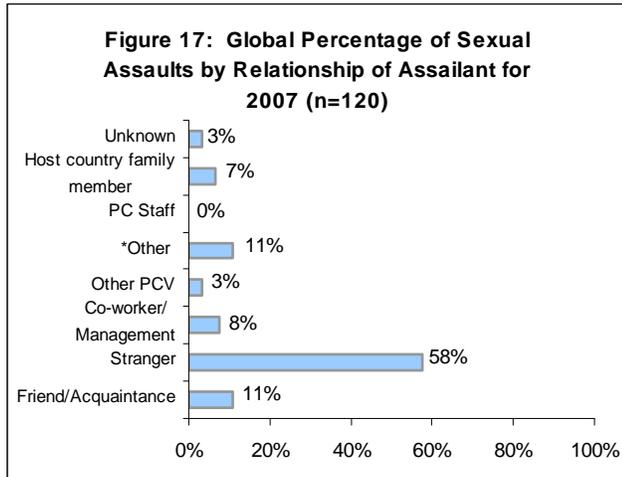
Time in Service

The amount of time in service is derived by calculating the number of months between when the Volunteer entered duty and when the incident occurred (Figure 16). In 2007, sexual assaults were reported to have occurred most frequently during the zero-to-six month period (39 percent); there was a smaller spike in assaults during the seven-to-12 month period (33 percent). In 2006, a higher rate was found in the zero-to-six month period (48 percent), and the data showed the second highest rate in the 13-to-18 month period (24 percent). The data was also examined by dividing the zero-to-six month period into zero-to-three month and four-to-six month periods, but sexual assaults were found to occur in almost equal numbers in both of the smaller time periods.



Relationship of Assailant to Victim

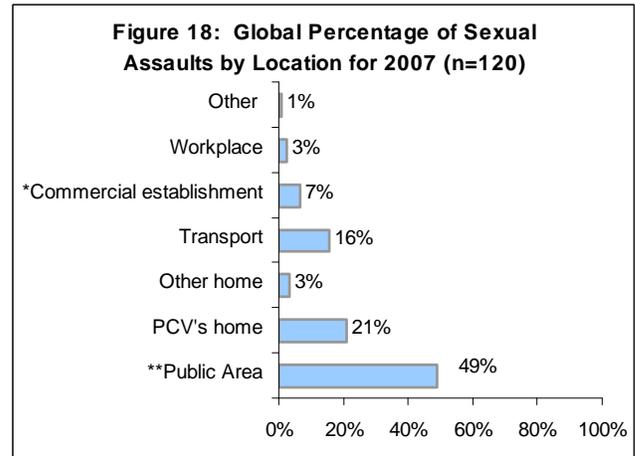
During 2007, over half (58 percent) of the assailants in sexual assaults were strangers or someone the Volunteer could not identify (Figure 17). In 11 percent of the sexual assaults, the assailant was a friend or an acquaintance or was categorized as “other.” This is a decrease from 2006, during which 25 percent of the sexual assaults were perpetrated by a friend or acquaintance. In 2006, a comparable 55 percent of the assailants were strangers to the victim.



Note:
* Includes drivers of taxis and hired cars.

Location

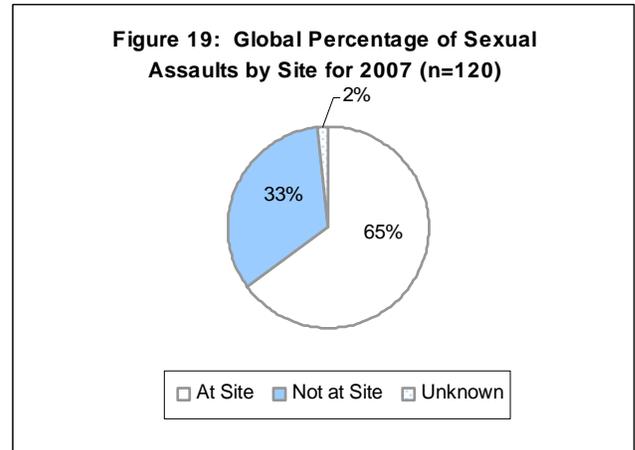
In 2007, 49 percent of all reported sexual assaults occurred in a public area (Figure 18). This is an increase compared to 2006, when the figure was 32 percent. The number of sexual assaults that occurred on a form of transportation decreased 14 percent in 2007 compared to the previous year. These incidents are mostly other/minor sexual assaults. Twenty-one percent of sexual assaults occurred in the Volunteer’s own home, which is a decrease from 25 percent in 2006.



Notes:
* Includes hotels, restaurants, and bars.
** Includes alleys/roads/streets, open markets, public parks, beaches, playing/farmer’s fields, and wharves.

Volunteer Site

Sixty-five percent of the sexual assaults in 2007 occurred at the Volunteer’s site (Figure 19). This is not surprising, given that the majority of Volunteers’ time in-country is spent at their assigned sites. This is consistent with findings of previous years.



Size of the Community

Sexual assaults in 2007 occurred across different community sizes. About two-fifths (40 percent) of all sexual assaults occurred in rural areas (population of less than 10,000) (Figure 20). Twenty-seven percent of sexual assaults occurred in areas of intermediate size (population of 10,000 to 100,000). Twenty-five percent of sexual assaults occurred in urban areas (population greater than 100,000). This is similar to 2006 data in which sexual crimes predominantly occurred in rural areas.

Figure 20: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Community Size for 2007 (n=118)

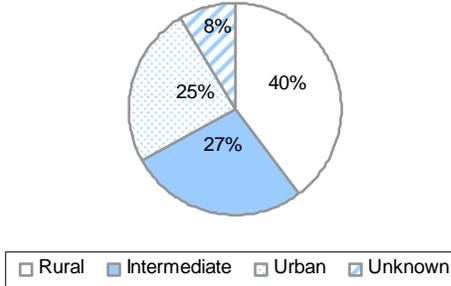
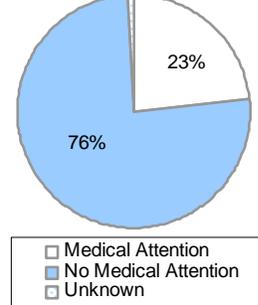


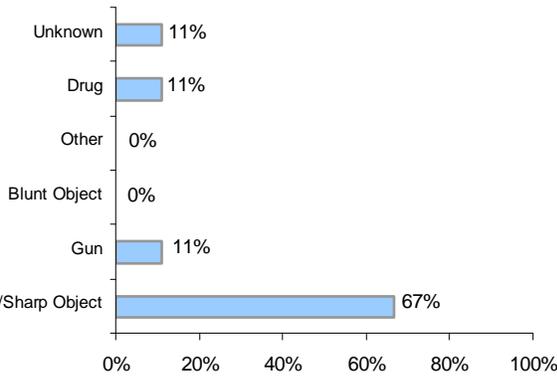
Figure 22: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by PCV Medical Attention for 2007 (n=120)



Weapon Use

Weapon use with sexual assaults is only applicable in cases of rapes, attempted rapes, and major sexual assaults. When a weapon was used in these types of sexual assaults, the most frequently reported type was a knife or other sharp object (67 percent) (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Weapon for 2007 (n=9)



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

Medical Attention Considered

Beginning in 2006, data were collected on whether medical attention was being considered for the Volunteer at the time of reporting, presumably as a result of injury sustained during the incident. In 2007, medical attention was not a consideration in 76 percent of the reported sexual assaults (Figure 22).

Motive

In 88 percent of the sexual assaults, the motive as perceived by the Volunteer victim was sexual activity.

Alcohol Use

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

Figure 23: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Volunteer Alcohol Use for 2007 (n=120)

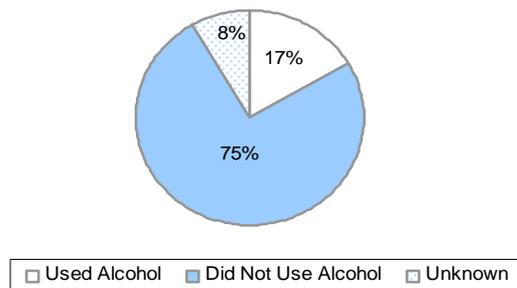


Figure 24: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Assailant Alcohol Use for 2007 (n=117)

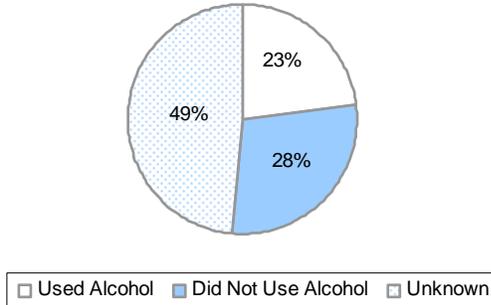
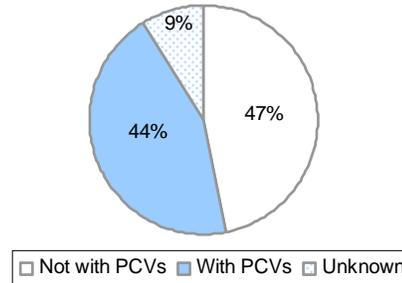


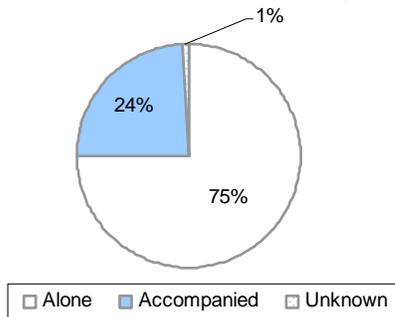
Figure 26: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Accompaniment of Other PCV for 2007 (n=34)



Accompaniment

In the majority (75 percent) of the reported sexual assaults, the Volunteer was not accompanied by others at the time of the incident (Figure 25). This is consistent with the previous year’s findings. Figure 26 shows that of the 24 percent of victims who were accompanied, 44 percent were accompanied by one or more other Volunteers.

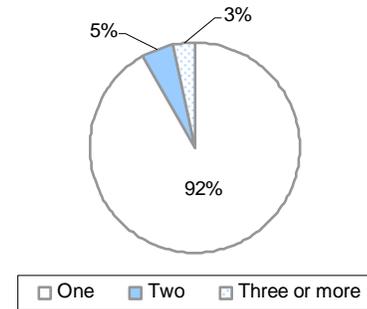
Figure 25: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Accompaniment Status of Volunteer for 2007 (n=120)



Number of Assailants

In 92 percent of sexual assaults, the assailant acted alone (Figure 27).

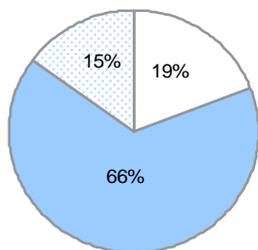
Figure 27: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Number of Assailants for 2007 (n=120)



Intention to Prosecute

In 66 percent of sexual assaults, the victim reported she did not intend to prosecute the assailant (Figure 28). In 15 percent of the cases, the victim was undecided or the intention was unknown. Consistent with last year’s findings, only a minority (19 percent) of the sexual assault victims intend to prosecute their assailants.

Figure 28: Global Percentage of Sexual Assaults by Intention to Prosecute for 2007 (n=120)



Intention to Prosecute
 No Intention
 Undecided or Unknown

Rape/Attempted Rape Profile

Table 6 details the most prevalent characteristics of this year's 21 rape and attempted rape incidents.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Gender | Female (0.5 incidents/100 female VT years) |
| Age* | 20s (0.5 incidents/100 female VT years) |
| Ethnicity/Race | Caucasian (71%) |
| Time in service | 7-12 Months (43%) |
| Relationship of Assailant | Friend/Acquaint. (33%) |
| Motive | Sexual Activity (95%) |
| Medical Attention | Yes (86%) |
| Location of Incident | Volunteer Residence (43%) |
| Occur at Vol. Site | Yes (76%) |
| Weapon Use | No (67%) |
| PCV Accompanied | No (76%) |
| Time of Occurrence | Early Morning (midnight-5:59 a.m.) (48%) |
| Number of Assailants | One (81%) |
| Day of Week | Weekday (57%) Weekend (43%) |
| Alcohol Use: | |
| ▪ Volunteer | Yes (52%), No (38%) |
| ▪ Assailant | Yes (52%), Unknown (43%) |
| Intention to Prosecute | Yes (43%) No (33%) |

Note:
* Comparison with other age groups is not feasible due to the low number of incidents (<5) in all other age groups.

According to the data provided on this year's 21 rape and attempted rape incidents, a Volunteer victim is female, in her 20s, and Caucasian/white. Race and age are not

surprising given the overall Volunteer demographic. The incident usually occurs at the Volunteer's residence within seven to 12 months of beginning Peace Corps service. The most common assailant was a friend or acquaintance. Usually the Volunteer and assailant are alone when the rape occurs, and a weapon is not used. In three of the four attempted rape incidents, the assailant is a stranger. Also, in three of the four attempted rape cases, the Volunteer tried to engage the assailant in conversation in order to distract him or bargain with him. Whether or not this influenced the outcome is inconclusive from the reports.

Other Sexual Assault Profile

Table 7 details the most prevalent characteristics of this year's 88 other sexual assaults.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Gender | Female (1.9/100 female VT years) |
| Age* | 20s (2.1/100 female VT years) |
| Ethnicity/Race | Caucasian (76%) |
| Time in service | 0 to 6 Months (43%) |
| Relationship of Assailant | Stranger (64%) |
| Motive | Sexual Activity (85%) |
| Medical Attention | No (97%) |
| Location of Incident | Public Area (55%) |
| Occur at Vol. Site | Yes (59%) |
| PCV Accompanied | No (75%) |
| Time of Occurrence | Afternoon (Noon to 5:59 p.m.) (38%) |
| Number of Assailants | One (93%) |
| Day of Week | Weekday (57%) |
| Alcohol Use: | |
| • Volunteer | No (85%) |
| • Assailant | Unknown (48%) |

Note:
* Comparison with other age groups is not feasible due to the low number of incidents (<5) in all other age groups.

The majority of Other Sexual Assaults (94 percent) occur against female Volunteers. Other sexual assaults are most likely to occur to female Volunteers who have been serving six months or less. Ninety percent of the incidents are against Volunteers in their 20s; however, that primarily reflects the large majority of currently serving Volunteers in their 20s. The assault typically occurs at the Volunteer's site, usually in a public area when the Volunteer is not accompanied by anyone else, between the hours of noon and 6 p.m. In almost every case, the assailant is a lone male stranger.

Physical Assaults

CIRF Definitions

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

Aggravated assault: An attack or threat of attack:

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

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

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

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

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

The following section provides global and regional analyses of nonfatal physical assault incidents. In this report, incidence of physical assaults is expressed per 100 VT years. Unlike sexual assaults, in which the vast majority of victims are female, the gender breakdown of Volunteer victims of physical assaults (59 percent female and 41 percent male) requires that both male and female VT years be used in the calculation of incidence rates.

I. Kidnapping

Kidnapping is a crime category introduced in 2006 with the implementation of CIRF. Consequently, data for this crime category does not exist prior to 2006. In 2007, there were no reported kidnapping incidents. One incident, more commonly known at post as an “express kidnapping,” was reported by the IAP region. This involved a Volunteer being detained in a taxi at gunpoint, driven to a nearby ATM, and forced to withdraw money before being released by her captors. The motive of the assailants was to rob the Volunteer. After consulting with the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting program on the most appropriate classification for such events, it was classified as a robbery.

II. Aggravated Assault

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

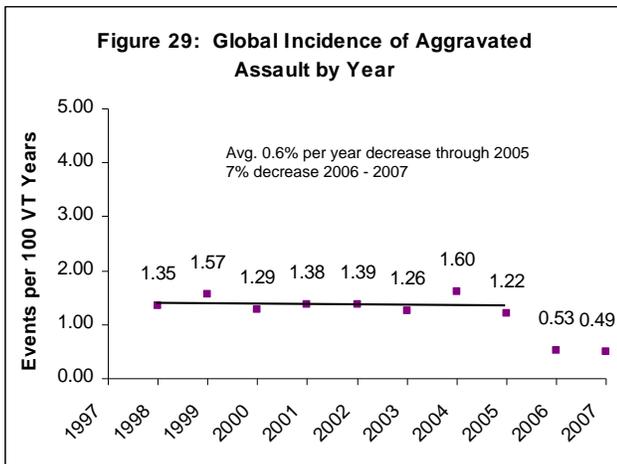
With the implementation of CIRF in 2006, the classification of aggravated assaults was greatly affected by a change in the definition of robbery. Prior to 2006, aggravated assaults included physical assaults with the intention of taking personal belongings. Beginning in 2006, the CIRF definition for aggravated assaults *no longer* includes incidents where the intent is to take personal belongings. A physical assault with the intent to take personal belongings is now classified as a robbery in accordance with the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting/National Incident-Based Reporting System definitions.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1998 Incidence Rate | 1.35 |
| 2006 Incidence Rate | 0.53 |
| 2007 Incidence Rate | 0.49 |
| 10-year average Incidence Rate | 1.21 |
| Yearly Rate Comparison (2007 to 2006) | 9% Decrease |
| 2007 compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate | 60% Decrease |
| Number of Incidents in 2006 | 37 |
| Number of Incidents in 2007 | 36 |
| Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2007 | EMA (0.50) |
| Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1998 to 2007) | IAP (1.52) |

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

Aggravated Assault—Global Analysis

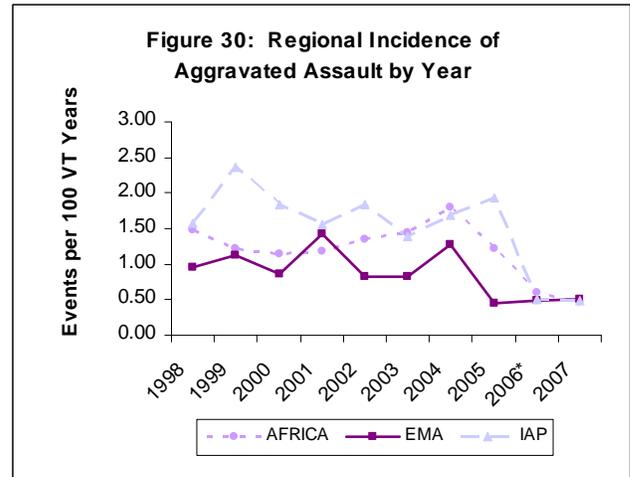
There were 36 aggravated assaults reported worldwide during 2007, an incidence rate of 0.49 per 100 VT years (Figure 29). While the 2007 aggravated assault incidence rate is the lowest it has been in the last 10 years, the dramatic decline is most likely due to the significant change in the definition of aggravated assault and robbery described in the previous paragraph. For this reason, the trend line between the 2005, 2006, and 2007 data points is not presented for this incident category in Figure 29. Between 1998 and 2005, the incidence rate of aggravated assault remained relatively unchanged.



Notes:
 * Data from 2006 and 2007 are not included in the trend analysis due to the change in definition.
 ** The x-axis begins with 1997 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line; however, data points encompass 1998 through 2007.

Aggravated Assault—Regional Analysis

Figure 30 shows the regional incidence of aggravated assault by year. During 2007, the highest regional incidence of aggravated assault was in the EMA region (0.50 incidents per 100 VT years). The highest 10-year (1998-2007) average incidence rate occurred in the IAP region (1.52 incidents per 100 VT years). Between 1998 and 2005, the IAP region has had a comparatively higher incidence of aggravated assaults than Africa or EMA regions. Beginning in 2006, when the definition for aggravated assault changed, the incidence rates for all three regions dropped to similar levels.



Note:
 * Rates between 2005 and 2006 should be interpreted with caution due to the definition change in 2006

III. Major Physical Assault

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

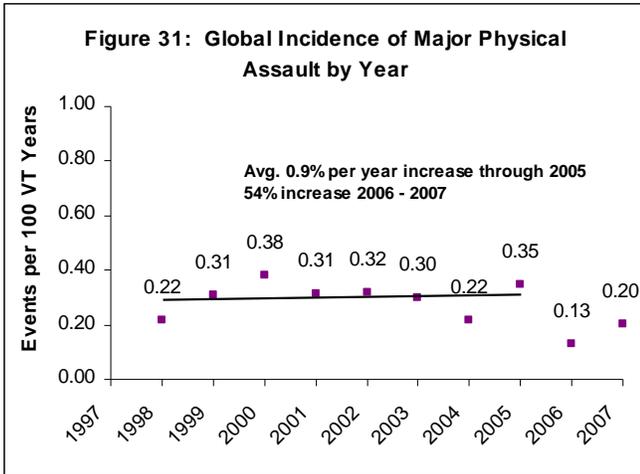
| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1998 Incidence Rate | 0.22 |
| 2006 Incidence Rate | 0.13 |
| 2007 Incidence Rate | 0.20 |
| 10-year average Incidence Rate | 0.27 |
| Yearly Rate Comparison (2007 to 2006) | 56% Increase |
| 2007 Compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate | 26% Decrease |
| Number of Incidents in 2006 | 9 |
| Number of Incidents in 2007 | 15 |
| Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2007 | EMA (0.23) |
| Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1998 to 2007) | EMA (0.45) |

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

Major Physical Assault—Global Analysis

During 2007, there were 15 major physical assaults worldwide, an incidence of 0.20 per 100 VT years (Figure 31). While the 2007 major physical assault incidence rate is the second lowest it has been in the last 10 years, the decrease should be viewed with caution, as it may primarily be an effect caused by the change in the definition of robbery. Previously, robbery was defined as an incident void of violence or threat of violence where property or cash is taken directly from a Volunteer. If the robbery was accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury, the robbery would have been reported as a physical assault. Some incidents

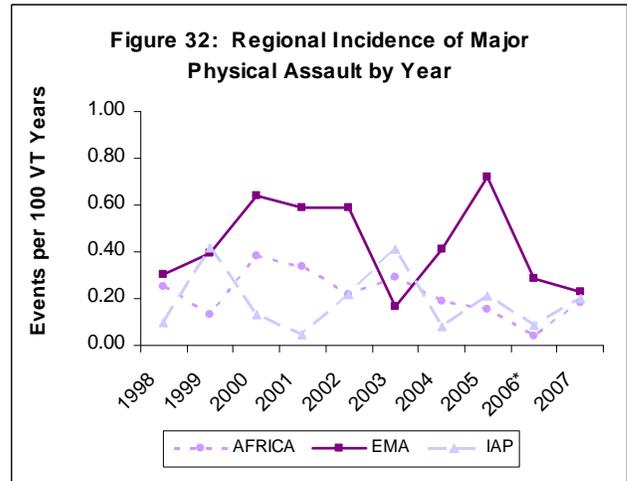
that would have been classified as major physical assaults prior to 2006 are now classified as robberies. The decline in major physical assaults reflects the definition change. For this reason, the trend line between the 2005, 2006, and 2007 data is not presented in Figure 31. Analysis of rates between 1998 and 2005 indicate a slight average increase of 2 percent increase per year.



Notes:
 * Data from 2006 and 2007 are not included in the trend analysis due to the change in definition.
 ** The X-axis begins with 1997 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line, however data points encompass 1998 through 2007.

Major Physical Assault—Regional Analysis

Figure 32 provides the regional incidence of major physical assault by year. During 2007, the highest regional incidence of major physical assaults was in the EMA region (0.23 incidents per 100 VT years). The highest 10-year (1998-2007) regional average incidence rate also occurred in the EMA region (0.45 incidents per 100 VT years). EMA also experienced the greatest volatility in the incidence rate of major physical assaults. However, dramatic changes should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of major physical assaults that occur in each region on a yearly basis.



Note:
 * Rates between 2005 and 2006 should be interpreted with caution due to the definition change in 2006

IV. Other Physical Assault

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

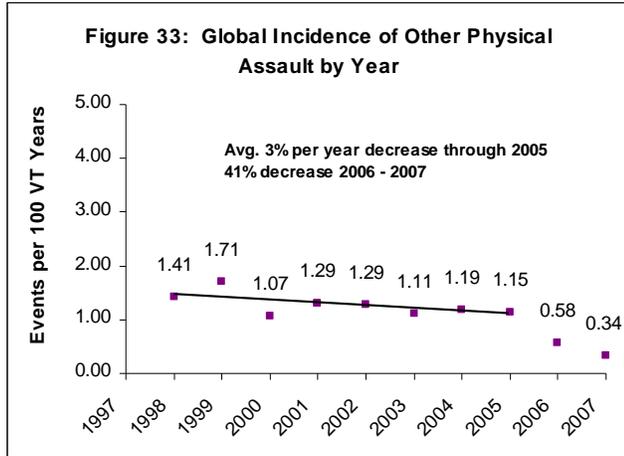
| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1998 Incidence Rate | 1.41 |
| 2006 Incidence Rate | 0.58 |
| 2007 Incidence Rate | 0.34 |
| 10-year average Incidence Rate | 1.11 |
| Yearly Rate Comparison (2007 to 2006) | 41% Decrease |
| 2007 Compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate | 70% Decrease |
| Number of Incidents in 2006 | 40 |
| Number of Incidents in 2007 | 25 |
| Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2007 | EMA (0.46) |
| Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1998 to 2007) | EMA (1.81) |

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

Other Physical Assault—Global Analysis

During 2007, there were 25 reported other physical assaults worldwide, an incidence rate of 0.34 incidents per 100 VT years, or 3.4 incidents per 1,000 VT years (Figure 33). The incidence of other physical assaults decreased 41 percent between 2006 and 2007. As explained in the prior assault sections, a percentage of crimes that would have been classified as other/minor physical assaults prior to 2006 are now classified as robberies, depending on the characteristics of the incident. This change in definition is thought to contribute to the decline of incidents for other

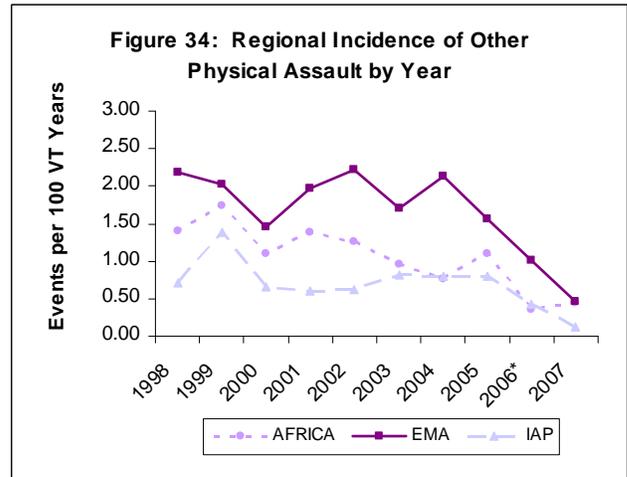
physical assaults in 2006. For this reason, the trend line between the 2005, 2006, and 2007 data points is not presented for this crime category. Trend analysis of incidence rates between 1998 and 2005 shows an average 3 percent decrease per year in other physical assaults.



Note:
 * Data from 2006 and 2007 are not included in the trend analysis due to the change in definition.
 ** The x-axis begins with 1997 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line; however, data points encompass 1998 through 2007.

Other Physical Assault—Regional Analysis

Figure 34 shows the regional incidence of other physical assaults by year. During 2007, the highest regional incidence of other physical assaults was in the EMA region (0.46 incidents per 100 VT years, or 4.6 incidents per 1,000 VT years). The highest 10-year (1998-2007) regional average incidence rate also occurred in the EMA region (1.81 incidents per 100 VT years). Dramatic changes in the incidence rate should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of other physical assaults that occur in each region on a yearly basis. The trend analysis for other physical assaults includes years 1998-2005, and excludes 2006 and 2007 because of the change in crime definitions.



Note:
 * Rates between 2005 and 2006 should be interpreted with caution due to the definition change in 2006

Profile of Physical Assaults in 2007

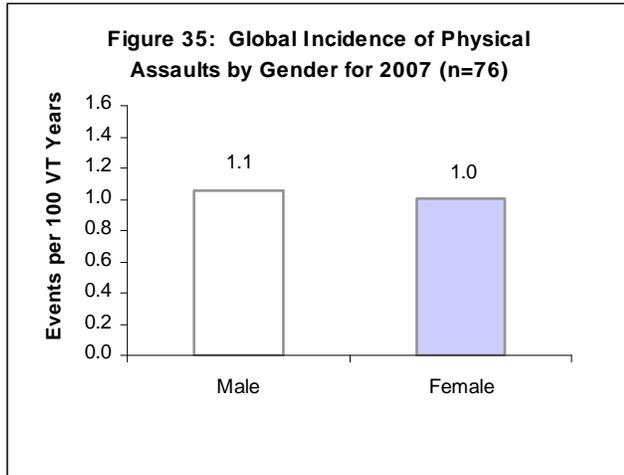
The following section examines victim demographics and incident characteristics in detail to provide a better understanding of the risk factors associated with physical assaults. A separate profile for aggravated assault is provided at the end of this section. Data in the graphs are based on the number of responses available for that analysis and are denoted as n=##. Depending on the completeness of the incident reports, the n may not always equal the total number of reported physical assault incidents. For a summary of the overall demographic characteristics of Volunteers and trainees serving in 2007, refer to Appendix C.

Table 11 provides the global composite of the incidents analyzed for the physical assault profile.

| Type Of Incident | Number of Incidents | Percentage of All Physical Assaults |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Aggravated Assault | 36 | 47% |
| Major Physical Assault | 15 | 20% |
| Other Physical Assault | 25 | 33% |
| Total | 76 | 100% |

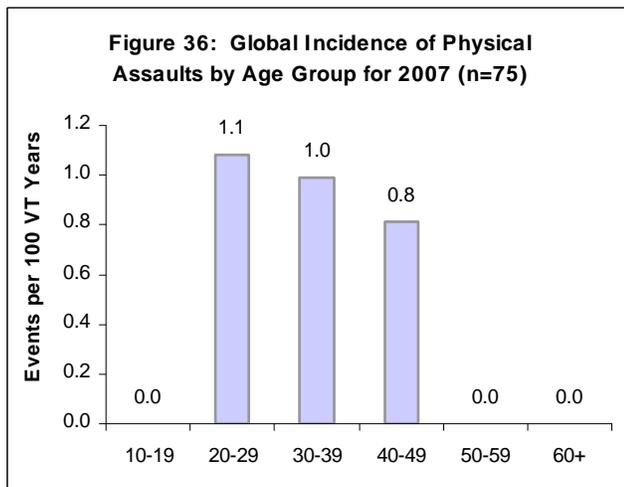
Gender

In 2007, the incidence rate for physical assaults against males (1.1 incidents per 100 VT years) was comparable to the incidence rate for physical assaults against females (1.0 incidents per 100 VT years) (Figure 35).



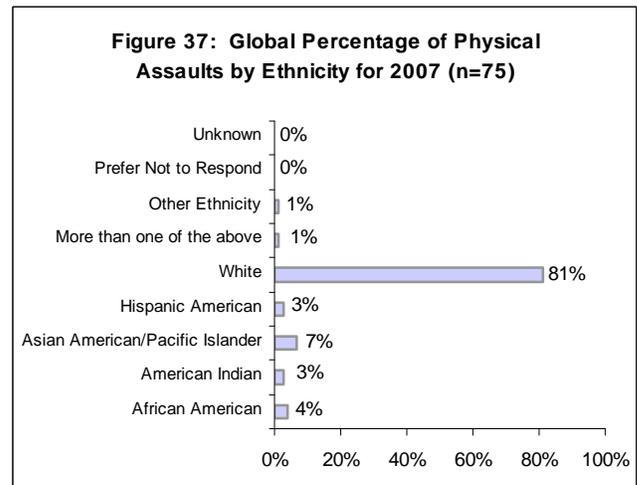
Age

During 2007, 91 percent of the victims of physical assaults were in their 20s (mirroring the 88 percent of the overall Volunteer population in their 20s) (Figure 36). The age groups were again analyzed using VT years to account for the large percentage of Volunteers in their 20s. The use of VT years allows comparison among age groups with varied Volunteer populations. Because of the limited number of Volunteers in their 70s and 80s (24.6 VT years), these two age groups were combined with Volunteers in their 60s. When analyzed using these age groupings, the incidence of physical assaults in 2007 was slightly higher among Volunteers in their 20s (1.1 per 100 VT years) compared to those in their 30s.



Ethnicity/Race

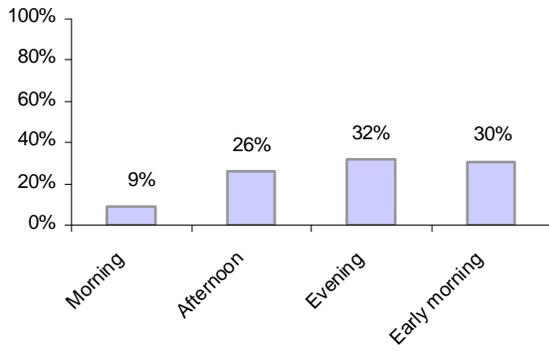
This was the second year that race and ethnicity data were collected. In 2007, 81 percent of the victims of physical assaults were of Caucasian/white ethnicity (Figure 37). A high percentage of physical assaults against Caucasian/white Volunteers is not surprising given these Volunteers comprise 76 percent of the overall Volunteer population. To account for the large number of Volunteers who are Caucasian/white and to determine a true representation of the breakdown of physical assaults against each ethnic group, it would be ideal to use VT years to determine rates. However, agency data on VT years by race/ethnicity is not available, therefore the analysis using incidence rates is not possible at this time.



Hour, Day, and Month

In 2007, physical assaults were reported to have occurred most frequently during the evening hours of 6 p.m. to midnight (Figure 38). This is only slightly higher than during the early morning hours (midnight to 5:59 a.m.)

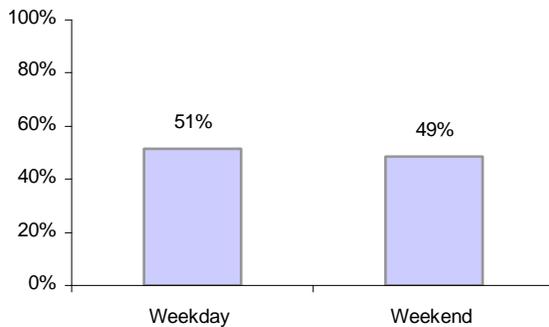
Figure 38: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Time of Day for 2007 (n=76)



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

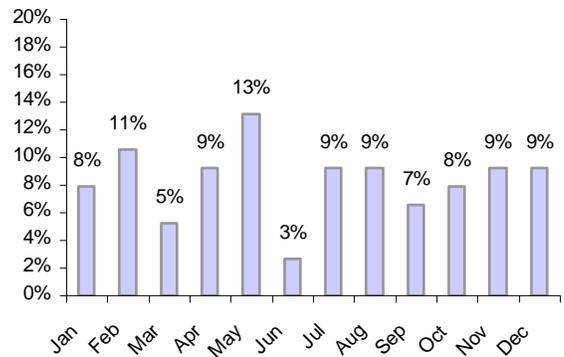
Physical assaults were slightly more likely to have been reported on a weekday than on a weekend (Figure 39). As was the case for sexual assaults, there were no major trends with regard to the day of the week.

Figure 39: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults Weekday vs. Weekend 2007 (n=76)



During 2007, the months with the highest number of physical assaults were February (11 percent) and May (13 percent). There were no other trends noted in the distribution of physical assaults with regard to the month of occurrence (Figure 40). Posts may want to consider if their high frequency months coincide with the timing of in-country events.

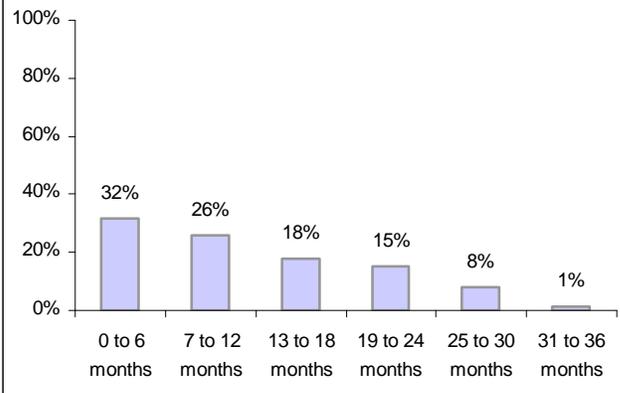
Figure 40: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Month for 2007 (n=76)



Time in Service

Similar to the profile for sexual assaults, the time in service during which physical assaults were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2007 was the zero-to-six month period (32 percent) (Figure 41). This is consistent with 2006 findings. The data was also examined by dividing the zero-to-six month period into zero-to-three month and four-to-six month periods, but physical assaults were found to occur in almost equal numbers in both of the smaller time periods.

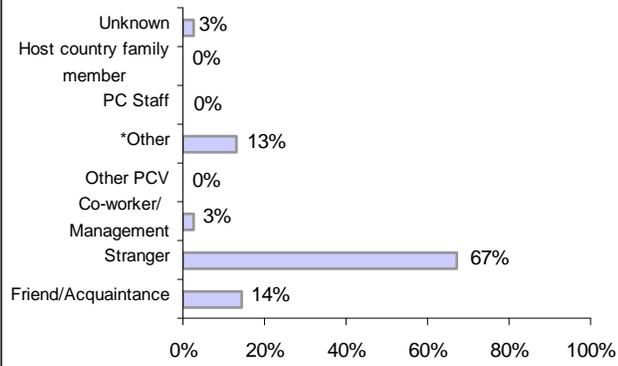
Figure 41: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Time in Service for 2007 (n=73)



Relationship of Assailant to Victim

Most (67 percent) of the reported physical assaults were perpetrated by strangers (Figure 42). The second-highest number were perpetrated by a friend or someone the Volunteer knew (14 percent) and also by “others” (13 percent), such as a student.

Figure 42: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Relationship of Assailant for 2007 (n=76)

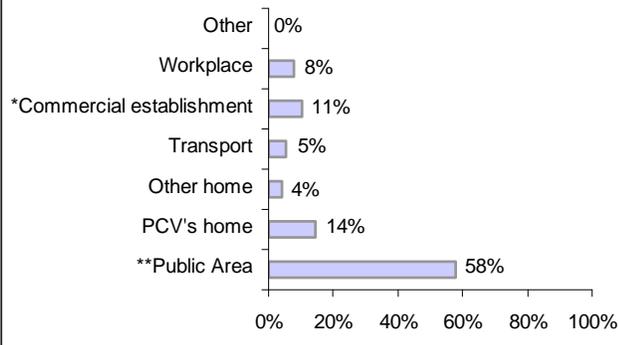


Note:
* Includes students.

Location

A majority (58 percent) of physical assaults in 2007 occurred in public areas (Figure 43). Additionally, 14 percent occurred in the Volunteer’s home; 11 percent occurred in commercial establishments; and 8 percent occurred in the workplace.

Figure 43: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Location for 2007 (n=76)

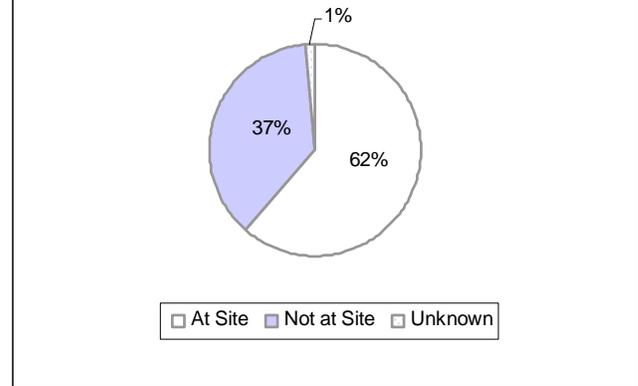


Note:
* Includes hotels, restaurants, and bars.
** Includes alleys/roads/streets, open markets, public parks, beaches, playing/farmer’s fields, and wharves.

Volunteer Site

In 2007, 62 percent of the physical assaults occurred at the Volunteer’s site (Figure 44). This is consistent with the previous year’s findings.

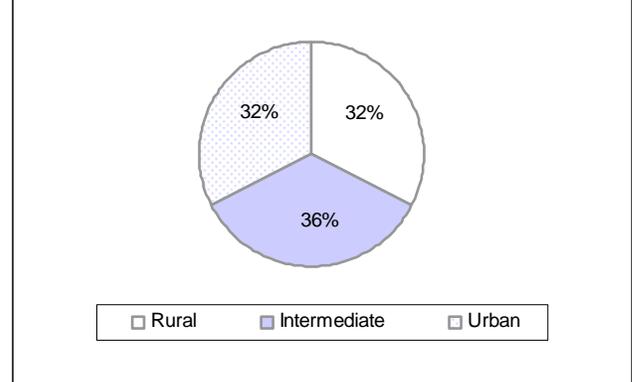
Figure 44: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Site for 2007 (n=75)



Size of the Community

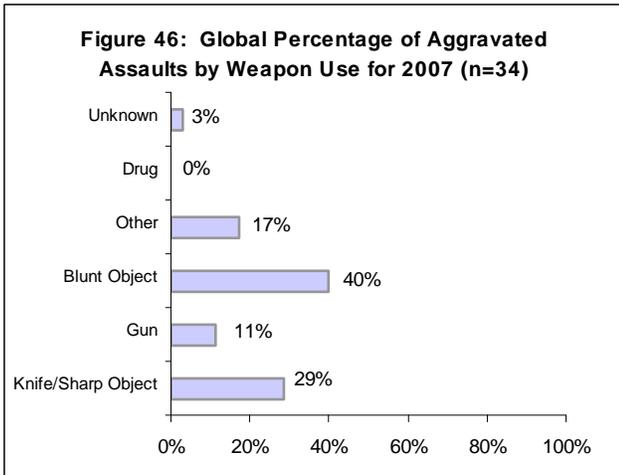
The largest portion (36 percent) of all physical assaults occurred in intermediate areas (population between 10,000 and 100,000) (Figure 45). This differs from sexual assaults, in which the largest portion (40 percent) occurred in rural areas.

Figure 45: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Community Size for 2007 (n=74)

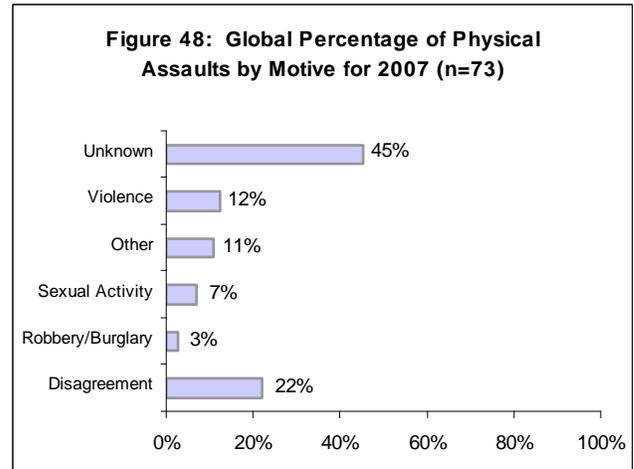


Weapon Use

Per the CIRF definitions, whenever a weapon is used or displayed to the victim (and the robbery definition is not met), the incident is classified as an aggravated assault. Therefore, this weapon-use information only pertains to the aggravated assault incidents. In 34 of the 36 incidents, the type of weapon was specified. Aggravated assault incidents can vary from rocks being thrown at Volunteers to Volunteers being attacked with knives or guns. Blunt objects were used in 40 percent of the incidents reported. The second most common weapon was a knife/sharp object (29 percent) (Figure 46).



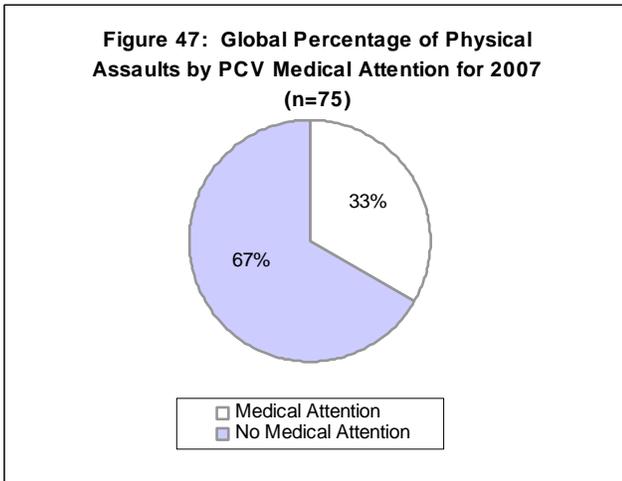
Note: Includes incidence rates for aggravated assaults only.



Note: Assailant motive as perceived by the victim.

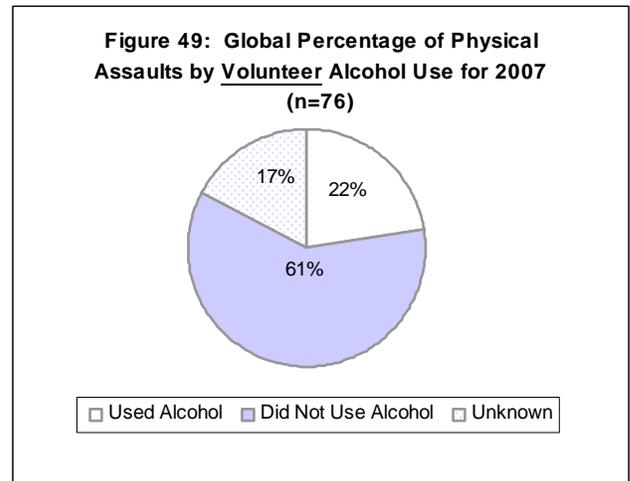
Medical Attention Considered

Beginning in 2006, data were collected on whether medical attention was being considered for the Volunteer at the time of reporting, presumably as a result of injury sustained during the incident. In 2007, medical attention was not a consideration in 67 percent of the reported physical assaults (Figure 47).



Alcohol Use

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



Motive

The perceived motive of the assailant in 45 percent of physical assaults reported was indicated as “unknown” (Figure 48).

Figure 50: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Assailant Alcohol Use for 2007 (n=75)

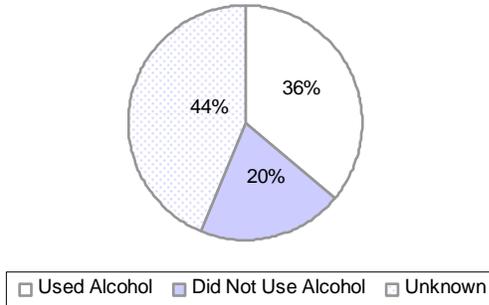
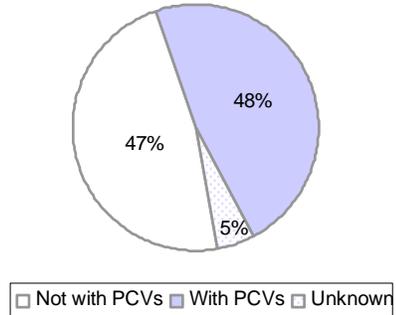


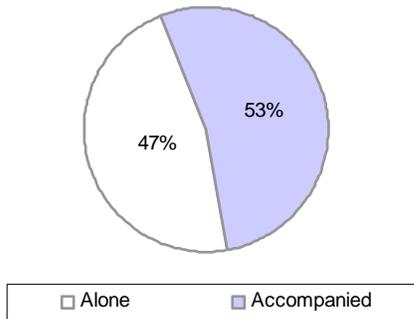
Figure 52: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Accompaniment of Other PCV of Volunteer for 2007 (n=40)



Accompaniment

In 53 percent of the reported physical assaults, the Volunteer was accompanied by others when the incident occurred (Figure 51). Of the victims who were accompanied by others, 48 percent were accompanied by one or more other Volunteers (Figure 52).

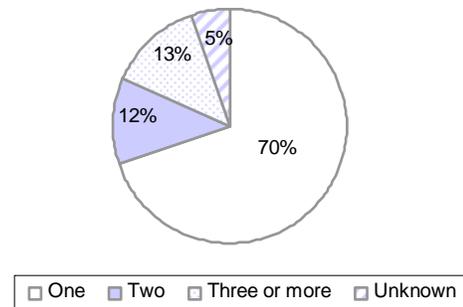
Figure 51: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Accompaniment Status of Volunteer for 2007 (n=75)



Number of Assailants

In 70 percent of all physical assaults, only one assailant was involved (Figure 53). In 12 percent of the reported incidents, there were two assailants, and in 13 percent of the cases, there were three or more assailants. Similar to sexual assaults, physical assaults typically involve one assailant. This is consistent with last year’s data, which revealed that physical assaults typically involve one assailant (67 percent).

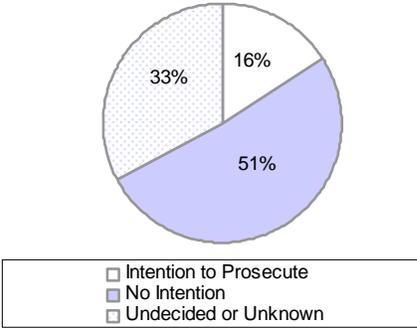
Figure 53: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Number of Assailants for 2007 (n=76)



Intention to Prosecute

In 51 percent of physical assaults, the Volunteer victim reported that she/he did not intend to prosecute the assailant (Figure 54). Sixteen percent of Volunteers involved in a physical assault reported an intent to prosecute.

Figure 54: Global Percentage of Physical Assaults by Intention to Prosecute for 2007 (n=76)



The most common aggravated assault scenario is: A Caucasian/white male in his 20s, having been in service between zero-to-six months, is approached by a lone stranger in a public area. The time of day is the evening, between 6 p.m. and midnight, on a weekend. The Volunteer does not know whether the assailant has been drinking; the victim has not used alcohol. The assailant’s motive, as perceived by the Volunteer victim, is “unknown.” In nearly all aggravated assaults, a weapon is used.⁴ The Volunteer does not intend to prosecute the assailant.

Aggravated Assault Profile

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

| Table 12: Aggravated Assault Profile (n=36) | |
|--|--|
| Gender | Male (0.6 incidents/100 male VT years) |
| Age | 20s* (0.5 incidents/100 VT years) |
| Ethnicity/Race | Caucasian (86%) |
| Time in service | 0-6 Months (34%) |
| Relationship of Assailant | Stranger (64%) |
| Medical Attention | No (64%) |
| Motive | Unknown (40%) |
| Location of Incident | Public Area (58%) |
| Occur at Vol. Site | Yes (69%) |
| Weapon Use** | Yes (94%) |
| PCV Accompanied | Yes (50%), No (50%) |
| Time of Occurrence | Evening (6:00 to 11:59 p.m.) (39%) |
| Number of Assailants | One (72%) |
| Day of Week | Weekend (Fri.-Sun.) (56%) |
| Alcohol Use: | |
| ▪ Volunteer | No (72%) |
| ▪ Assailant | Unknown (58%) |
| Intention to Prosecute | No (44%) |

Notes:
 * Comparison with other age groups is not feasible due to the low number of incidents (<5) in all other age groups.
 ** By CIRF definition, the presence of any weapon in a physical assault qualifies that assault as “aggravated.” In cases of aggravated assault, 94 percent reported weapon use.

⁴ By CIRF definition, the presence of any weapon in a physical assault qualifies that assault as “aggravated.” In cases of aggravated assault, 94 percent reported weapon use.

Verbal Threats

CIRF Definitions

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

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

In 2006, the addition of the intimidation category enabled the agency to begin collecting information on incidents in which the Volunteer perceives the *threat* of violence or serious harm to her/himself. Because of the hierarchy used in classifying events, a verbal threat event may include a lesser assault incident. These types of assaults would not have resulted in serious physical injury or required substantial force from the Volunteer to escape. Both intimidation and death threats are similar types of incidents in these respects and were analyzed under a new aggregate category labeled verbal threats.

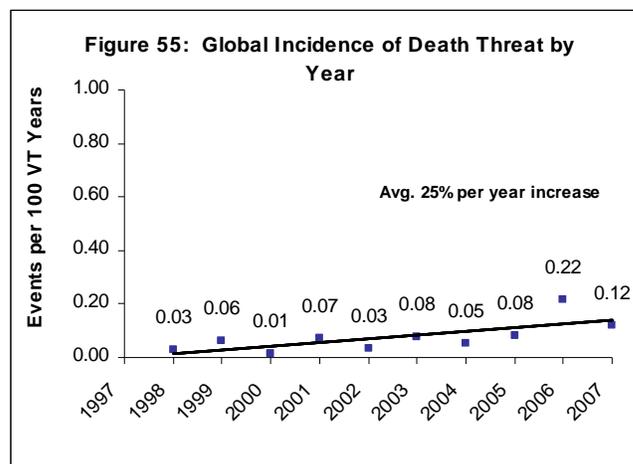
I. Death Threat

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

Death Threats—Global Analysis

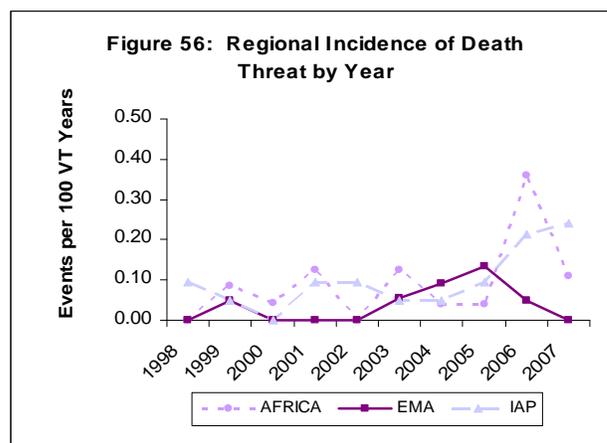
There were nine death threats reported worldwide in 2007, an incidence of 0.12 incidents per 100 VT years. There were 15 death threats reported in 2006 (0.22 incidents per 100 VT years, or 2.2 incidents per 1000 VT years). This represents a 44 percent decrease from 2006 to 2007. The 10-year (1998–2007) average incidence rate for death threats is 0.08 incidents per 100 VT years. Since 1998, there have been 53 death threats worldwide. Although the incidence rate is low, this represents a 59 percent increase in the 2007 incidence rate compared to the average rate of the previous 10 years. In the case of death threats, as with the case of attempted rape, the

percent of change over time is dramatic due to the small number of reported death threats on a yearly basis.



Death Threats—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis shows the number of death threats that occurred in each region has fluctuated between zero and nine death threats per year since 1997. In 2007, the number of death threats was highest in the IAP region, which had six death threats (0.24 incidents per 100 VT years, or 2.4 incidents per 1000 VT years).



II. Intimidation

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

Intimidation—Global Analysis

There were 47 intimidation incidents worldwide in 2007 (0.635 incidents per 100 VT years). In 2006, there were 44 reported intimidation incidents (0.633 incidents per 100 VT years). The change in incidence rates between 2006 and 2007 was negligible (0.2 percent).

Intimidation—Regional Analysis

During 2007, the highest regional incidence of intimidation was in the Africa region (.66 incidents per 100 VT years, or 6.6 incidents per 1,000 VT years).

Profile of Verbal Threats in 2007

Summary

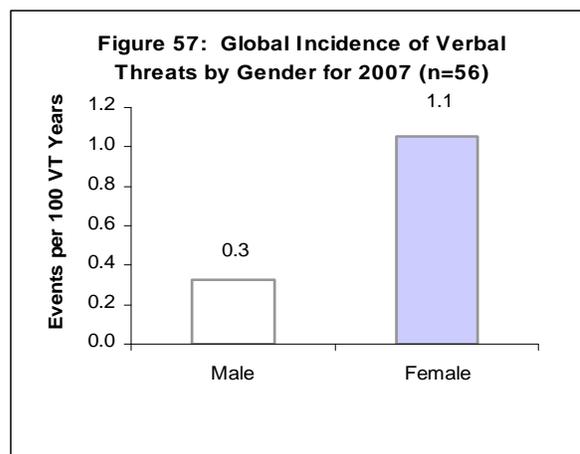
The following section examines victim demographics and incident characteristics in detail to provide a better understanding of the risk factors associated with verbal threats. A separate profile for intimidation is provided at the end of this section. Data in the graphs are based on the number of responses available for that analysis and are denoted as *n=##*. Depending on the completeness of the incident reports, the *n* may not always equal the total number of reported verbal threat incidents. For a summary of the overall demographic characteristics of Volunteers and trainees serving in 2007, refer to Appendix C.

Table 13 provides the global composite of incidents analyzed for the verbal threats profile.

| Type Of Incident | Number of Incidents | Percentage of All Verbal Threats |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Death Threat | 9 | 16% |
| Intimidation | 47 | 84% |
| Total | 56 | 100% |

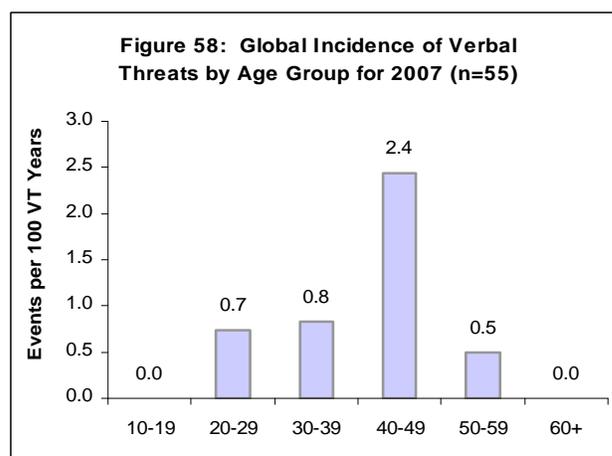
Gender

In 2007, the incidence rate for verbal threats against females (1.1 incidents per 100 female VT years) was considerably higher than the incidence rate for threats against males (0.3 incidents per 100 male VT years).



Age

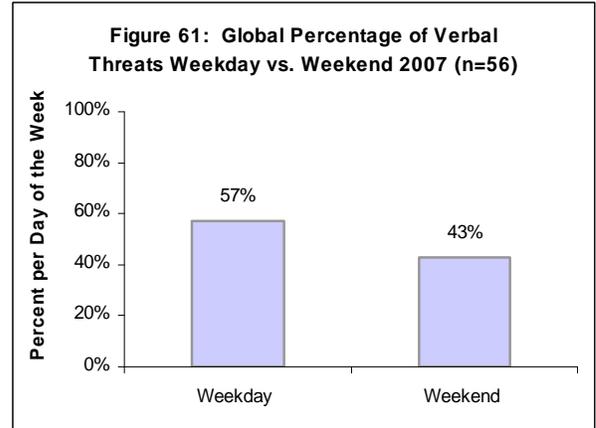
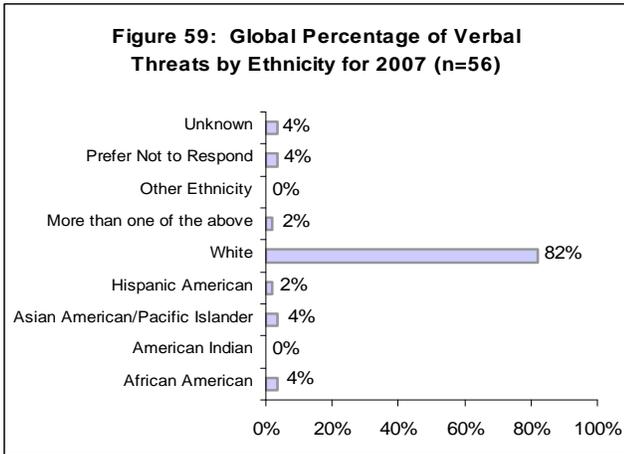
As with the age-specific analysis under the sexual assault profile and the physical assault profile, verbal threats were analyzed using VT years to account for the overwhelming number of Volunteers in their 20s. Findings indicate the incidence of verbal threats in 2007 was highest among Volunteers in their 40s (2.4 per 100 VT years). Caution should be used in interpreting these results, as the actual number of incidents within each age group is small (i.e., three verbal threats against Volunteers in their 40s.)



Ethnicity/Race

Beginning in 2006 with the implementation of the CIRF, data were collected on the ethnicity of victims in crime incidents. In 2007, 82 percent of victims of verbal threats were of Caucasian/white ethnicity. A high percentage of threats against Caucasian/white Volunteers is not surprising given they comprise 76 percent of the overall Volunteer population. To account for the large number of Volunteers who are Caucasian/white and to determine a

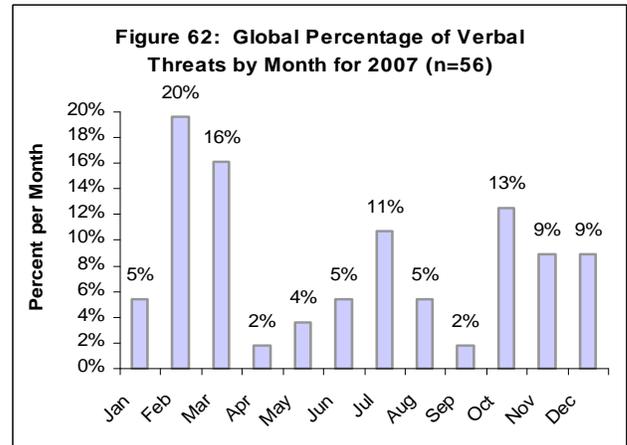
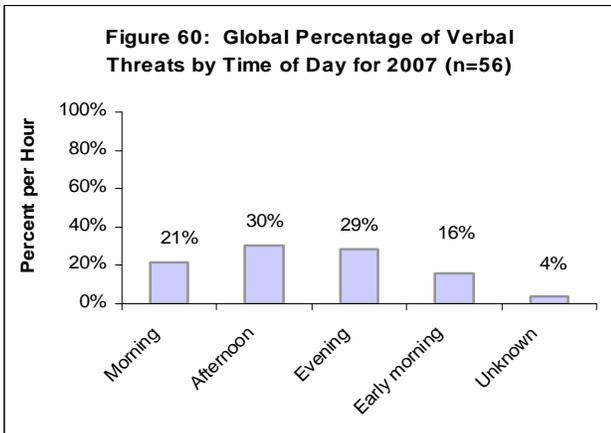
true representation of the breakdown of verbal threats against each ethnic group, it is ideal to use VT years to determine rates. As noted in previous sections, agency data on VT years by race/ethnicity is not available and, therefore, analysis providing incidence rates is not possible at this time.



During 2007, the month with the highest number of verbal threats was February (20 percent), followed by March (16 percent). In 2006, March was one of the highest months for verbal threats (15 percent).

Hour, Day, and Month

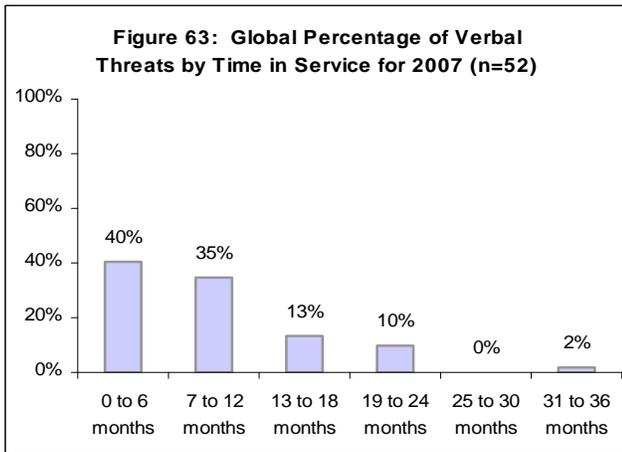
The time of day during which verbal threats were reported to have occurred most frequently (30 percent) in 2007 was the afternoon hours, between noon and 5:59 p.m.



The period of the week during which verbal threats were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2007 was during weekdays (Monday through Thursday) (57 percent).

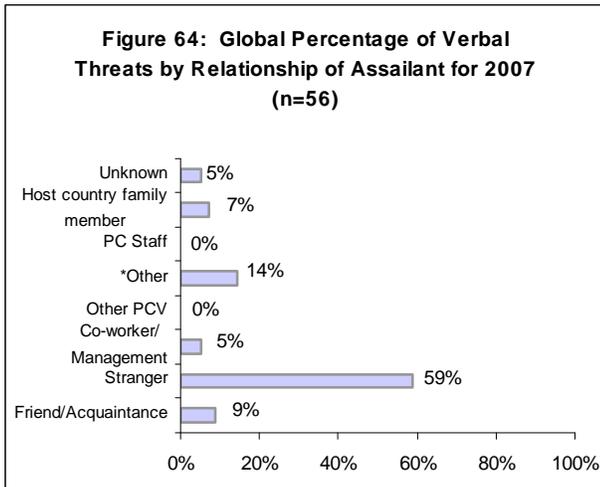
Time in Service

Similar to the profile for physical assaults, the amount of time in service during which verbal threats were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2007 was during the zero-to-six month period (40 percent). This is consistent with findings for 2006. The data was also examined by dividing the zero-to-six month period into zero-to-three month and four-to-six month periods, but verbal threats were found to occur in almost equal numbers in both of the smaller time periods.



Relationship of Assailant to Victim

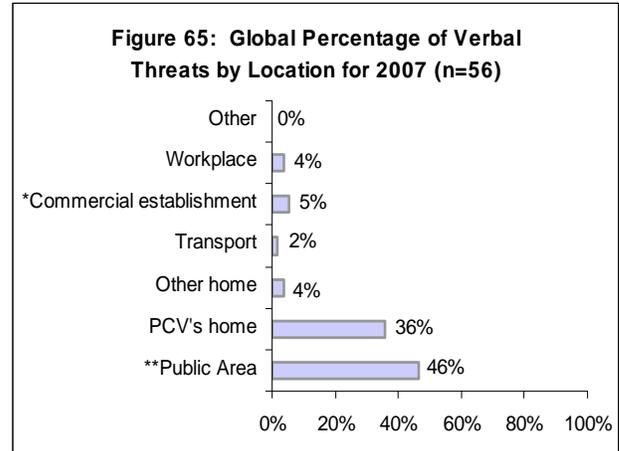
The largest percent (59 percent) of reported verbal threats were perpetrated by strangers. Fourteen percent of the assailants were categorized as “other.”



Note:
*Includes neighbors or others in the community.

Location

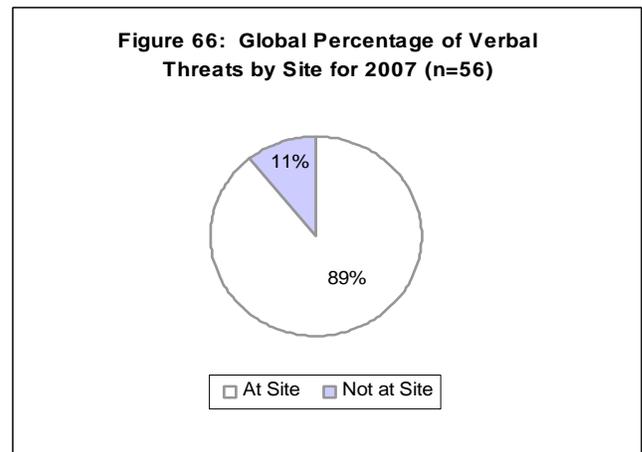
Similar to physical assaults, the majority (46 percent) of threats in 2007 occurred in public areas.



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

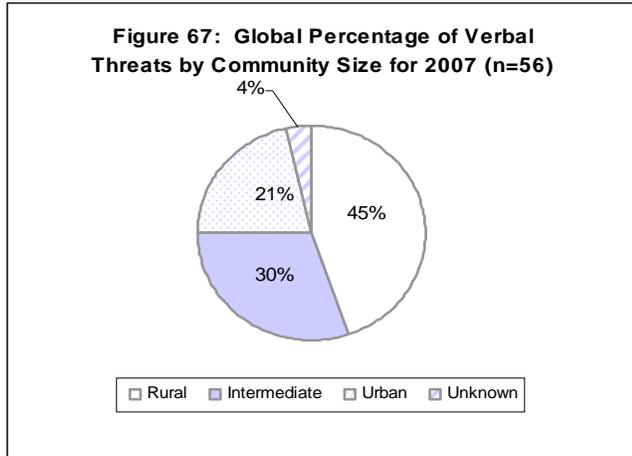
Volunteer Site

In 2007, 89 percent of the verbal threats occurred at the Volunteer's site.



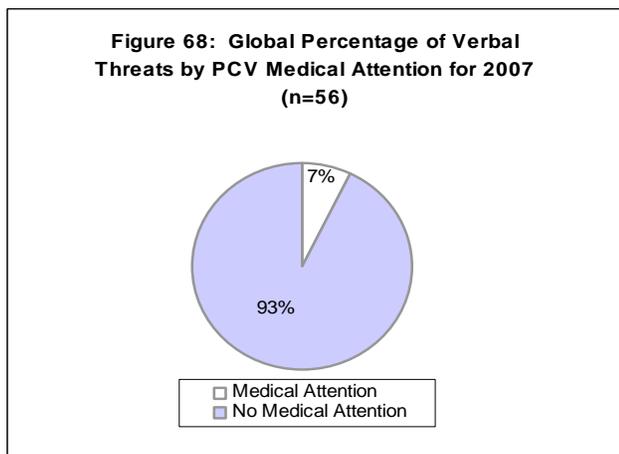
Size of the Community

Verbal threats most often occurred in rural areas (45 percent). In contrast, physical assaults most often occurred in intermediate areas (34 percent).



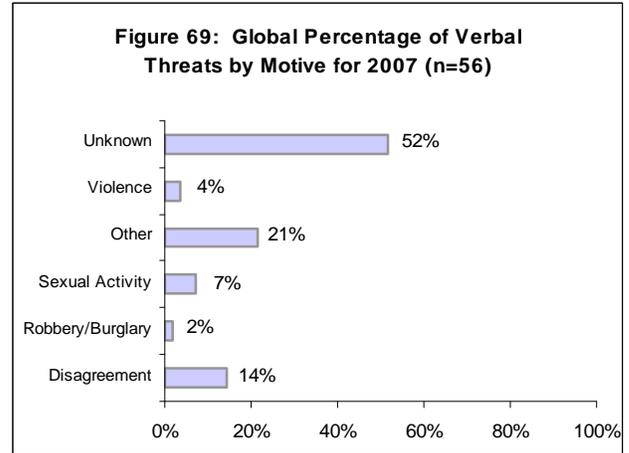
Medical Attention Considered

By CIRF definition, verbal threats do not involve physical contact or assault. However, medical attention was considered by the staff reporting the incident to headquarters in 7 percent of the cases. Possible explanations include the Volunteer may have requested emotional support/counseling after the event, or if an other physical assault or an other sexual assault (both less severe crimes) also occurred, which required medical attention.



Motive

The perceived motive of the assailant in 52 percent of reported verbal threats was indicated as “unknown.” This is similar to physical assaults where the largest portion (44 percent) of physical assaults reported was indicated as “unknown.”



Alcohol Use

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

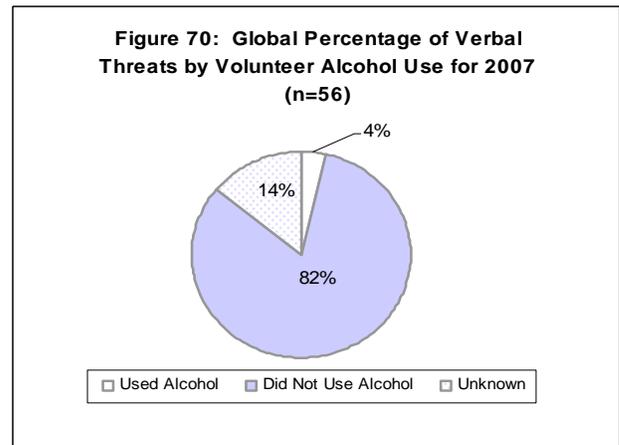


Figure 71: Global Percentage of Verbal Threats by Assailant Alcohol Use for 2007 (n=56)

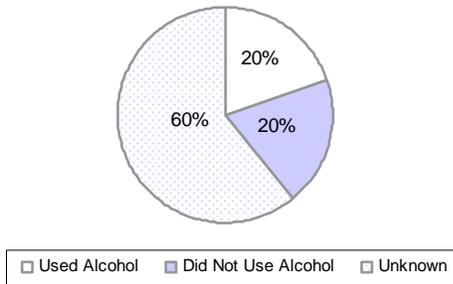
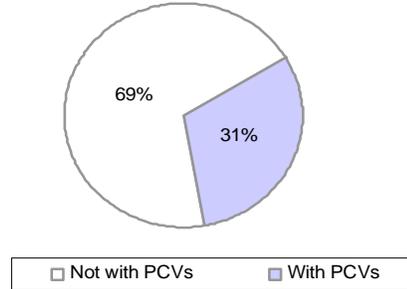


Figure 73: Global Percentage of Verbal Threats by Accompaniment of Other PCV of Volunteer for 2007 (n=26)



Accompaniment

Fifty-five percent of the time, the Volunteer was alone at the time of the incident. In contrast, Volunteers were accompanied by others in over half (53 percent) of the physical assaults. In nearly one-third of incidents where the Volunteer was not alone, she/he was accompanied by one or more Volunteers.

Number of Assailants

Similar to physical assaults, verbal threats typically involved only one assailant. In 87 percent of verbal threats, only one assailant was involved.

Figure 72: Global Percentage of Verbal Threats by Accompaniment Status of Volunteer for 2007 (n=55)

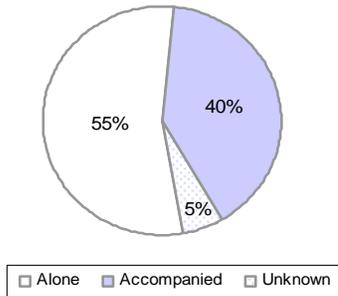
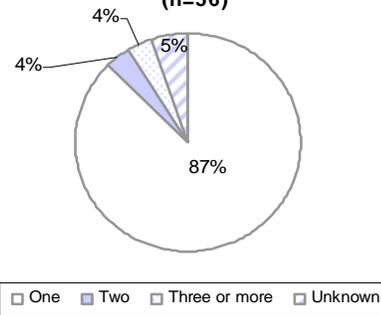
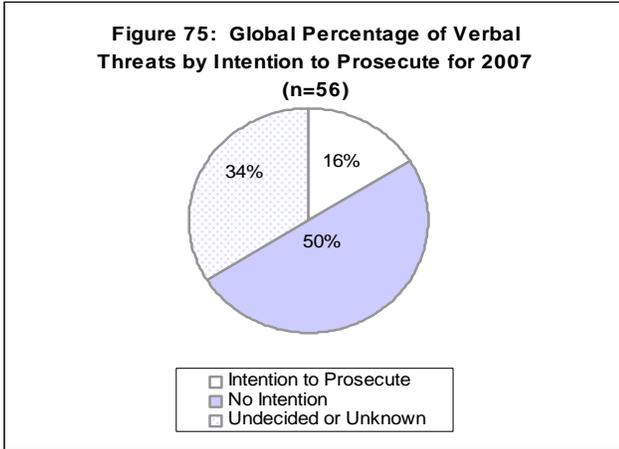


Figure 74: Global Percentage of Verbal Assaults by Number of Assailants for 2007 (n=56)



Intention to Prosecute

In 50 percent of verbal threats, the Volunteer victim reported no intention to prosecute the assailant.



of intimidation against a Volunteer. In 2007, the most common scenario involves a Caucasian/white female Volunteer in her 20s, reflecting the overall Volunteer demographic. She is usually alone in a public area, in a rural community, when the event occurs. The offender is usually a male stranger. The motive for the act is unknown to the Volunteer. Most often, the Volunteer has not consumed alcohol prior to the incident, and the Volunteer does not know if the offender has been drinking. The Volunteer does not intend to prosecute.

The most commonly reported scenario involves a stranger following the Volunteer in a public area, similar to what is considered “stalking” in the U.S. In 50 percent of the intimidation cases, the stranger verbally harasses the Volunteer. In six of these incidents, the comments made against the Volunteer are sexual in nature.

Intimidation Profile

Table 14 details the most prevalent characteristics of this year's 47 intimidation incidents.

| Table 14 : Intimidation Profile (n=47) | |
|--|---|
| Gender | Female (0.5 incidents per 100 VT years) |
| Age | 20s (0.5 incidents per 100 VT years) |
| Ethnicity/Race | Caucasian (87%) |
| Time in service | 0-6 months (40%) |
| Relationship of Assailant | Stranger (66%) |
| Motive | Unknown (51%) |
| Medical Attention | No (96%) |
| Location of Incident | Public area (51%) |
| Occur at Vol. Site | Yes (87%) |
| PCV Accompanied | No (57%) |
| Time of Occurrence | Evening (6:00 to 11:59 p.m.) (31%) |
| Number of Assailants | One (85%) |
| Day of Week | Weekday (51%) |
| Alcohol Use: | |
| ▪ Volunteer | No (85%) |
| ▪ Assailant | Unknown (60%), Yes (21%) |
| Intention to Prosecute | No (55%) |

The majority of the verbal threat incidents are acts of intimidation. There were 47 reported intimidation incidents in 2007. Since the intimidation category was first used in 2006, the agency is still gaining a better understanding of what factors typically characterize an act

Property Crimes

CIRF Definitions

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

Burglary: The unlawful or forcible entry of a Volunteer’s residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. The illegal entry may be forcible, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering has no legal right to be present in the residence, a burglary has occurred. Burglary also includes illegal entry of a hotel room. When physical assault and burglary occur together, the offense falls under the category of robbery.

There are two types of burglary under the CIRF:

- Burglary with Volunteer present.
- Burglary without Volunteer present.

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

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

The following section provides global and regional analyses of property crime incidents. In this report, incidence of property crimes is expressed per 100 VT years. When reviewing data from prior years, bear in mind that with the implementation of CIRF in 2006, the method for collecting information on property crimes switched from a monthly tally with nearly no details of each incident to a full incident report for each property crime. The definition of robbery also changed from an incident “void of violence or threat of violence” to one that may include those characteristics and use of a weapon. Finally, the category of burglary was subdivided into a) burglary with a Volunteer present and b) burglary without a Volunteer present.

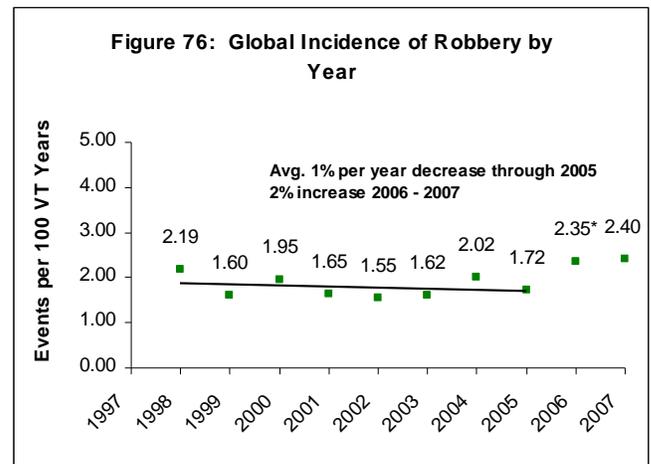
I. Robbery

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

| | |
|--|---------------|
| 1998 Incidence Rate | 2.19 |
| 2006 Incidence Rate | 2.35 |
| 2007 Incidence Rate | 2.40 |
| 10-year average Incidence Rate | 1.91 |
| Yearly Rate Comparison (2007 to 2006) | 2% Increase |
| 2007 Compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate | 26% Increase |
| Number of Incidents in 2006 | 163 |
| Number of Incidents in 2007 | 178 |
| Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2007 | Africa (3.11) |
| Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1998 to 2007) | Africa (2.33) |

Robbery—Global Analysis

There were 178 reported robberies worldwide in 2007, an incidence rate of 2.40 per 100 VT years (Figure 76). Some incidents that would have been classified as a form of physical assault in prior years were classified as robberies beginning in 2006 due to the change in the robbery definition. Trend analysis indicates that between 1998 and 2005 the robbery incidence rates have decreased by an average of 1 percent per year over the eight-year period. Using the new definition for robbery, between 2006 and 2007 there was a 2 percent increase in robberies.



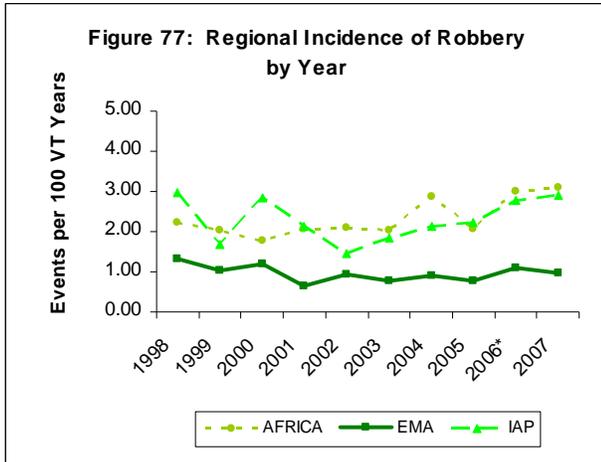
Notes:

* Data from 2006 and 2007 are not included in the trend analysis due to the change in definition.

** The x-axis begins with 1997 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line; however, data points only encompass 1998 through 2007.

Robbery—Regional Analysis

Figure 77 shows the regional incidence of robbery by year. The highest regional incidence of robbery in 2007 was in the Africa region (3.39 per 100 VT Years). The highest 10-year regional average incidence of robbery (1998–2007) was also in the Africa region (2.36 incidents per 100 VT years).



Note:
* Rates between 2005 and 2006 should be interpreted with caution due to the definition change in 2006.

II. Burglary

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

In 2007, there were 92 incidents (1.32 incidents per 100 VT years) of burglary with a Volunteer present and 185 incidents (2.66 incidents per 100 VT years) of burglary without a Volunteer present.

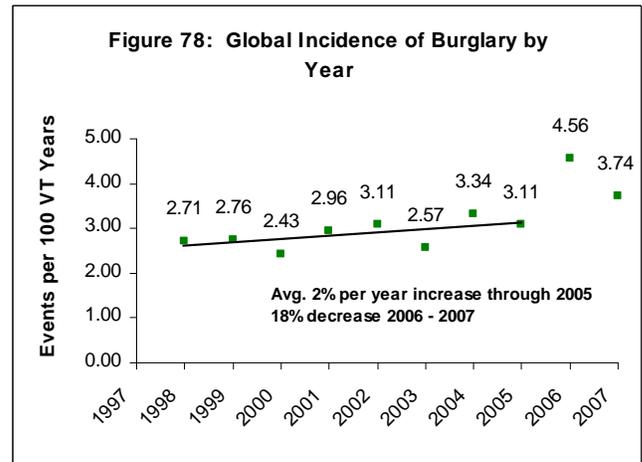
In addition, the category of burglary with a Volunteer present was labeled as one of the “violent crimes” and required notification of the OIG investigative unit within 24 hours of the post learning of the incident. Because the basic definition of burglary has remained intact, the two types of burglaries were combined to compute an aggregate burglary count and incidence rate, as well as to conduct trend analyses. Table 16 provides the volume, trends, and rates of all burglaries.

Table 16: Summary—Burglary

| | |
|--|---------------|
| 1998 Incidence Rate | 2.71 |
| 2006 Incidence Rate | 4.56 |
| 2007 Incidence Rate | 3.74 |
| 10-year average Incidence Rate | 3.13 |
| Yearly Rate Comparison (2007 to 2006) | 18% Decrease |
| 2007 Compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate | 20% Increase |
| Number of Incidents in 2006 | 317 |
| Number of Incidents in 2007 | 277 |
| Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2007 | Africa (5.46) |
| Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1998 to 2007) | IAP (3.82) |

Burglary—Global Analysis

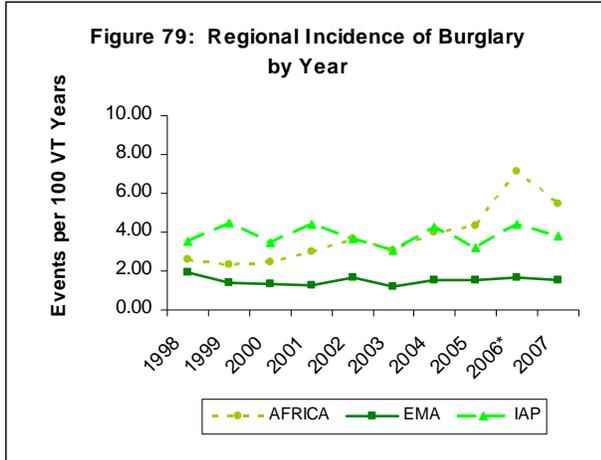
There were 277 reported burglaries (3.74 incidents per 100 VT years) worldwide in 2007. In 2006 the incidence rate was 4.56 incidents per 100 VT years. The change in burglary definition and reporting process appeared to have a dramatic effect on the number of reported burglaries in 2006. Trend analysis indicates that between 1998 and 2005 the burglary incidence rates had an average 2 percent increase each year over the eight-year period (Figure 78). The rate increased sharply in 2006, but in 2007 decreased to near pre-2006 levels.



Notes:
* Data from 2006 and 2007 are not included in the trend analysis due to the change in definition and reporting requirements.
** The X-axis begins with 1997 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line; however, data points encompass 1998 through 2007.

Burglary—Regional Analysis

Figure 79 shows the regional incidence of burglary by year. The highest incidence of burglary in 2007 was in the Africa region (5.46 per 100 VT years), which was 46 percent higher than the global incidence rate (3.74 per 100 VT years). The highest 10-year regional average of burglary (1998-2007) was also in the Africa region (5.46 incidents per 100 VT years).



Note:
* Rates between 2005 and 2006 should be interpreted with caution due to the definition change in 2006.

III. Theft

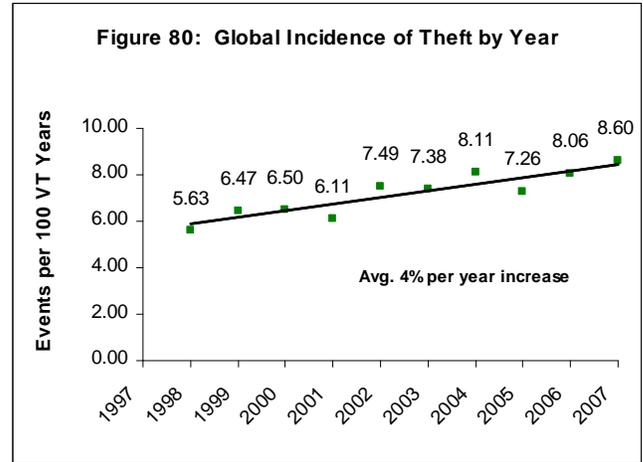
Table 17 provides the volume, trends, and rates of theft.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1998 Incidence Rate | 5.63 |
| 2006 Incidence Rate | 8.06 |
| 2007 Incidence Rate | 8.60 |
| 10-year average Incidence Rate | 7.16 |
| Yearly Rate Comparison (2007 to 2006) | 7% Increase |
| 2007 Compared to 10-year Avg. Inc. Rate | 20% Increase |
| Number of Incidents in 2006 | 560 |
| Number of Incidents in 2007 | 637 |
| Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2007 | IAP (10.50) |
| Highest Regional 10-year average Incidence Rate (1998 to 2007) | IAP (9.53) |

Theft—Global Analysis

Theft is the most frequently reported property crime, and the most frequently reported incident type overall. There were 637 thefts worldwide during 2007, with 8.60 incidents per 100 VT years (Figure 80). This represents a 7 percent increase in incidence rates of reported thefts

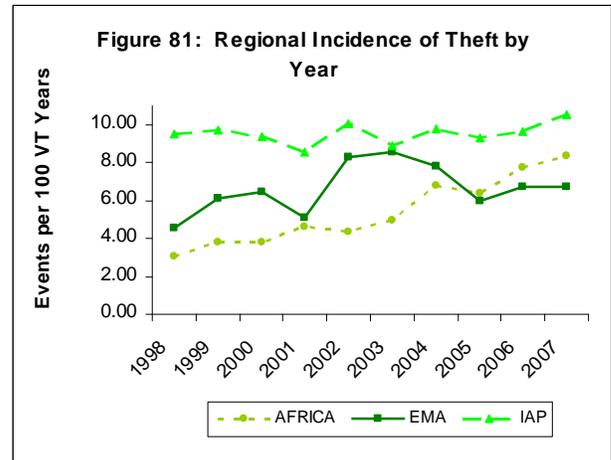
compared to 2006. Trend analysis indicates that between 1998 and 2007 the theft incidence rates have increased by an average of 4 percent per year over the 10-year period.



Note:
* The X-axis begins with 1997 in order to provide the most optimum view of the trend line; however, data points encompass 1998 through 2007.

Theft—Regional Analysis

Figure 81 shows the regional incidence of theft by year. During 2007, the highest regional incidence of theft was in the IAP region (10.50 incidents per 100 VT years). The highest 10-year (1998-2007) average incidence of theft was also in the IAP region (9.53 incidents per 100 VT years).



IV. Vandalism

Vandalism—Global Analysis

Vandalism is the least common property crime. In 2007, there were five reported vandalism incidents, an incidence of 0.07 incidents per 100 VT years. In 2006, there were four reported incidents (0.06 incidents per 100 VT years), representing a 17 percent increase in the incidence rate of reported vandalism between 2006 and 2007. In the case of vandalism, as in the cases of attempted rape and death threats, caution should be used in interpreting the data due to the limited number of reported incidents.

Vandalism—Regional Analysis

The IAP and EMA regions each reported two vandalism incidents in 2007; Africa reported one. Regional analysis shows that vandalism is a relatively rare incident and the incidence of vandalism fluctuates without pattern from year to year.

Profile of Property Crimes in 2007

The following section examines victim demographics and incident characteristics in detail to provide a better understanding of the risk factors associated with property crimes. Separate profiles for robbery and theft are provided at the end of this section. Data in the graphs are based on the number of responses available for that analysis and are denoted as $n=##$. Depending on the completeness of the incident reports, the n may not always equal the total number of reported property crime incidents. For a summary of the overall demographic characteristics of Volunteers and trainees serving in 2007, refer to Appendix C.

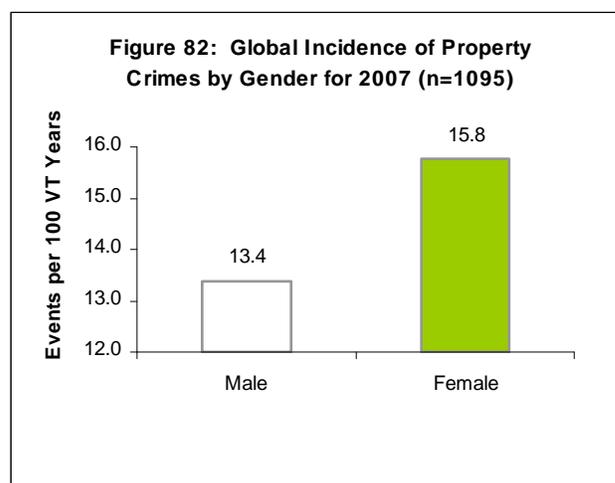
Table 18 provides the global composite of crimes analyzed.

| Type Of Incident | Number of Incidents | Percentage of All Property Crimes |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Robbery | 178 | 16% |
| Burglary | 277 | 25% |
| Theft | 637 | 58% |
| Vandalism | 5 | <1% |
| Total | 1097 | 100% |

The following section examines the Volunteer victim and incident characteristics in more detail to better inform the reader of potential risk factors associated with property crimes in general, and robberies and thefts specifically. Data in the graphs are based on the number of responses available for that analysis and are denoted as $n=##$. Depending on the completeness of the incident reports, the n may not always equal the total number of reported property crime incidents. For a comprehensive summary of the demographic aspects of Volunteers and trainees serving in 2007, please refer to Appendix C.

Gender

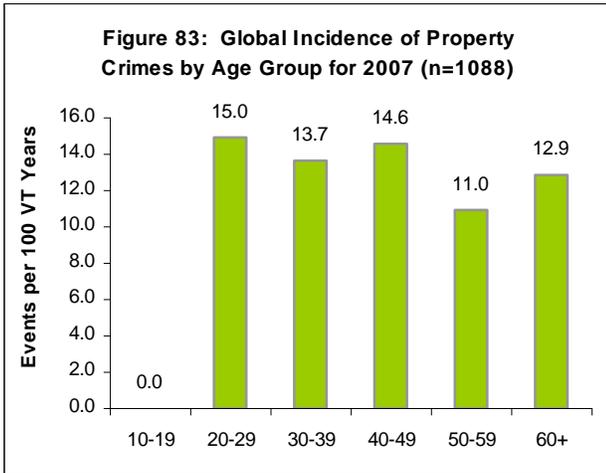
In 2007, the incidence rate for property crimes against females (15.8 incidents per 100 VT years) was 18 percent higher than the incidence rate for property crimes against males (13.4 incidents per 100 VT years) (Figure 82).



Age

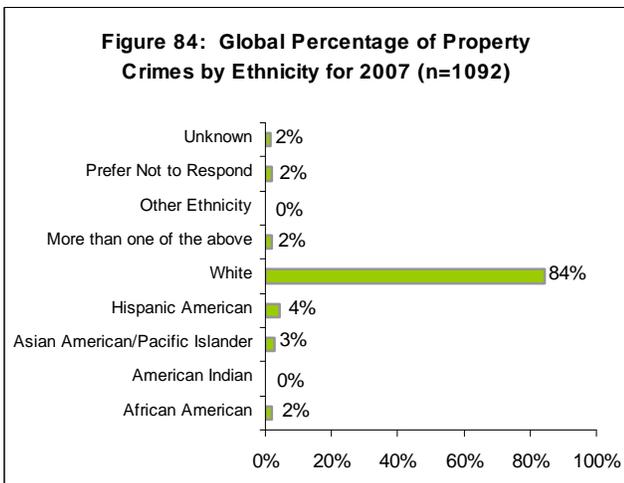
During 2007, 87 percent of the victims of property crimes were in their 20s. As with other age-specific analyses, the findings are not surprising given that 88 percent of the overall Volunteer population in 2007 were in their 20s. The age groups were analyzed using VT years to account for the highly skewed distribution. Because of the limited number of Volunteers in their 70s and 80s (24.6 VT years), these two age groups were combined with Volunteers in their 60s (162.0 VT years).

When analyzed using these age groupings, the incidence of property crimes in 2007 was highest among Volunteers in their 20s (15.0 per 100 VT years), followed closely by Volunteers in their 40s (14.6 incidents per 100 VT years) (Figure 83).



Ethnicity/Race

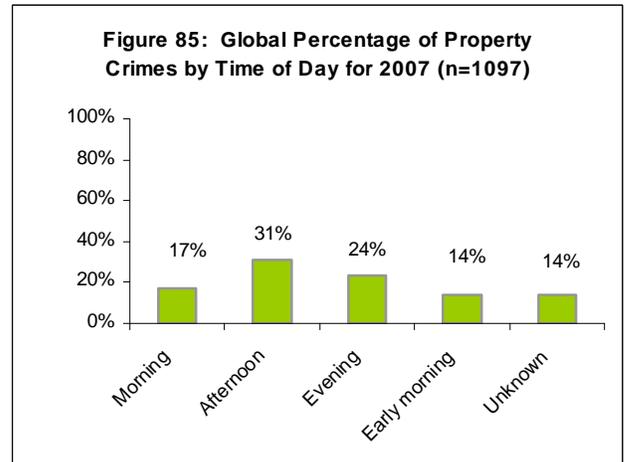
The majority (84 percent) of the victims of property crimes were Caucasian/white (Figure 84). This compares to the fact that 76 percent of the overall Volunteer population in 2007 were Caucasian/white. To account for the majority of Volunteers who are Caucasian/white and to determine if any ethnic group is victimized at an unusual rate, it would be ideal to use VT years to determine incidence rates. However, agency data on VT years by race/ethnicity is not available, therefore, the analysis using incidence rates is not possible at this time.



Hour, Day, and Month

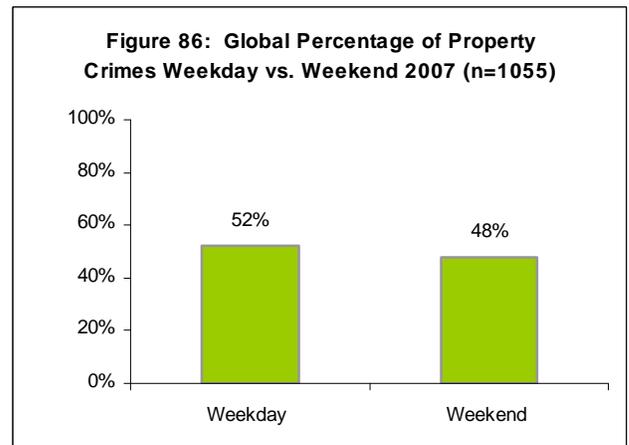
The time of day during which property crimes were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2007 was in the afternoon, between noon and 6 p.m. (31 percent) (Figure 85). Because thefts make up over half of the property crimes, the time of day is consistent with the

common scenario of a Volunteer being pickpocketed while walking around during the day.



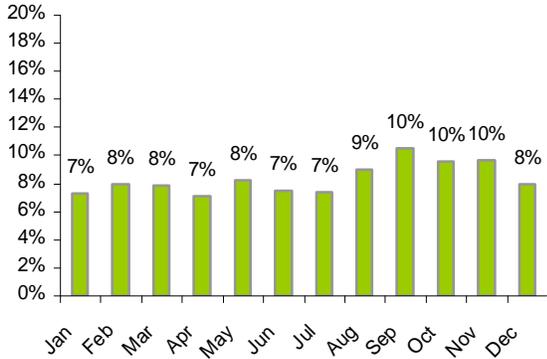
Note: Morning (6 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.); Afternoon (Noon to 5:59 p.m.); Evening (6:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.); and Early Morning (Midnight to 5:59 a.m.)

The period of the week during which property crimes were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2007 was during the week, between Monday and Thursday (52 percent) (Figure 86). The most frequent day of the week, however, for property crimes to occur is Saturday (17 percent).



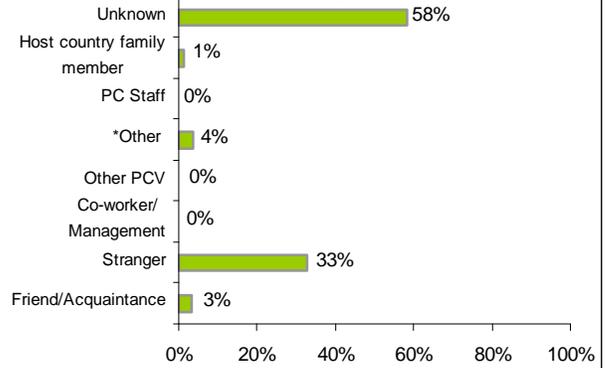
During 2007, the months with the highest number of property crimes were September, October, and November, during which 30 percent of the crimes occurred (Figure 87). Posts should determine whether these months coincide with the timing of in-country incidents or periods of high Volunteer travel and discuss strategies to mitigate the occurrence of these crimes with Volunteers.

Figure 87: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Month for 2007 (n=1097)



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

Figure 89: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Relationship of Assailant for 2007 (n=1097)

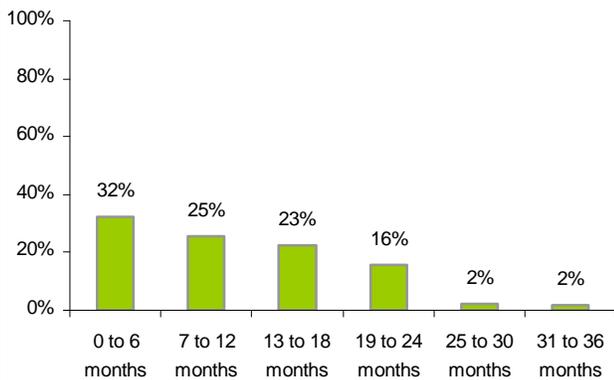


Note:
* Includes local authority.

Time in Service

The time in service during which property crimes were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2007 was the zero-to-six month period (32 percent) (Figure 88). This is the same pattern seen in 2006 data. The data was also examined by dividing the zero-to-six month period into zero-to-three month and four-to-six month periods, but property crimes were found to occur in almost equal numbers in both of the smaller time periods.

Figure 88: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Time in Service for 2007 (n=1072)



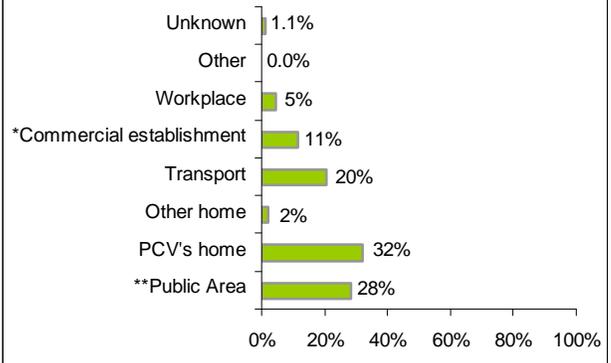
Relationship of Assailant to Victim

In nearly all of the property crimes, the assailant is not someone known or identifiable by the Volunteer. In 58 percent of the reported property crimes, the Volunteer did not see who committed the crime (the offender was “unknown” to the Volunteer) (Figure 89). In 33 percent of the incidents, the assailant was a stranger.

Location

The largest percentage (32 percent) of property crimes in 2007 occurred in the Volunteer’s home (Figure 90). Additionally, 28 percent occurred in public areas, and 20 percent were transportation-related.

Figure 90: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Location for 2007 (n=1097)



Notes:
* Includes hotels, restaurants, and bars.
** Includes alleys/roads/streets, open markets, public parks, beaches, and fields.

Volunteer Site

In 2007, 51 percent of the reported property crimes occurred at the Volunteer’s site (Figure 91).

Figure 91: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Site for 2007 (n=1097)

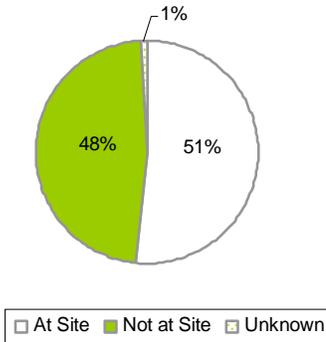
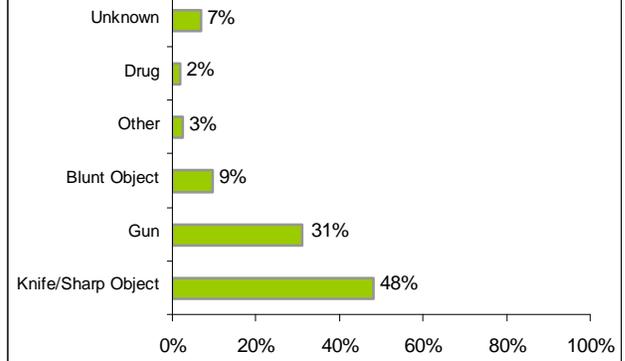


Figure 93: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Weapon for 2007 (n=116)

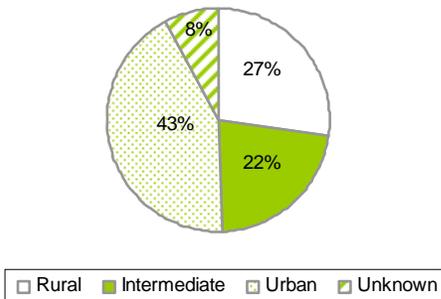


Note: Includes incidents for robbery only.

Size of the Community

The largest portion (43 percent) of reported property crimes occurred in urban areas (population greater than 100,000) (Figure 92).

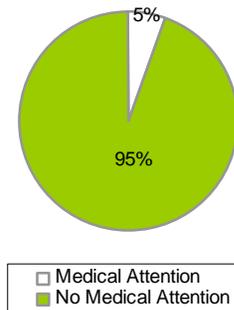
Figure 92: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Community Size for 2007 (n=1094)



Medical Attention Considered

Data were collected on whether medical attention was being considered for the Volunteer in the incidents reported. In 2007, medical attention was not being considered for 95 percent of the property crimes (Figure 94).

Figure 94: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by PCV Medical Attention for 2007 (n=1096)



Weapon Use

Robbery is the only property crime category involving weapons, according to the CIRF definitions. As a result, the profile analysis for weapon use pertains only to robberies. Of the 115 robbery incidents in which the type of weapon was reported, 49 percent involved a knife or other sharp object (Figure 93). The second most common weapon was a gun (31 percent).

Motive

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

Alcohol Use

Data on alcohol use are provided for robberies specifically because this is the only property crime involving confrontation between the victim and the offender. Sixty-seven percent (Figure 95) of the Volunteer victims reported that they had not used alcohol

prior to the robbery. Seventy-nine percent (Figure 96) of the Volunteer victims reported they did not know whether the assailant had or had not used alcohol prior to the robbery.

Figure 95: Global Percentage of Robberies by Volunteer Alcohol Use for 2007 (n=177)

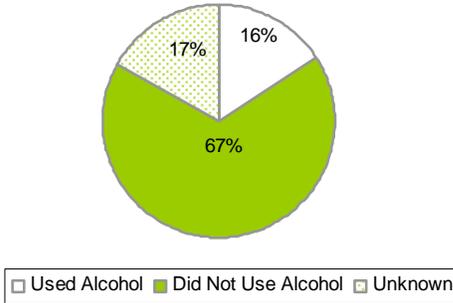


Figure 96: Global Percentage of Robberies by Assailant Alcohol Use for 2007 (n=175)

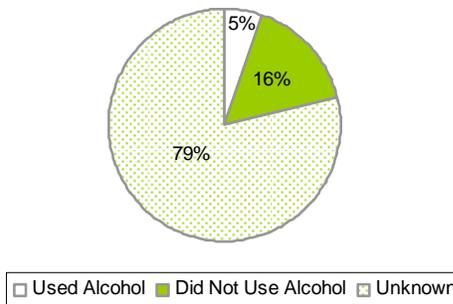


Figure 97: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Accompaniment Status of Volunteer for 2007 (n=907)

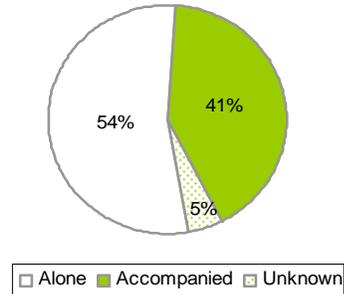
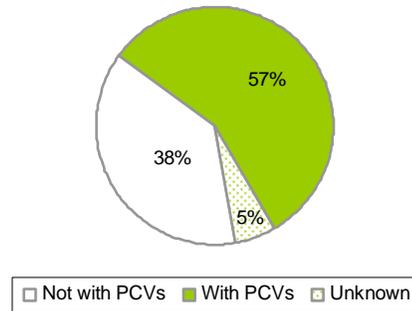


Figure 98: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Accompaniment of Other PCV of Volunteer for 2007 (n=459)



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

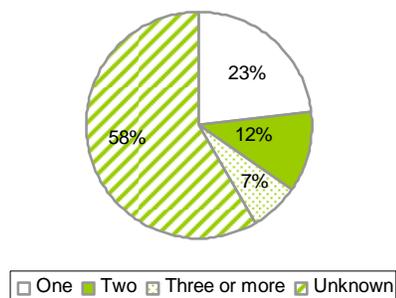
Number of Assailants

In 58 percent of property crimes, the number of assailants involved was unknown (Figure 99). In 23 percent, there was one assailant.

Accompaniment

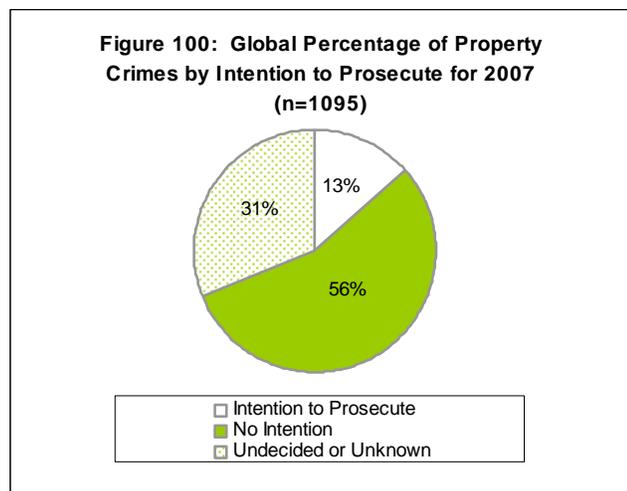
In 54 percent of the reported property crimes, the Volunteer was alone when the incident occurred (Figure 97). Of the Volunteer victims who reported they were accompanied, 57 percent were accompanied by one or more Volunteers (Figure 98). This analysis did not include burglaries in which the Volunteers were not present because the Volunteer usually did not know when the incident occurred in order to determine her/his accompaniment status at the time.

Figure 99: Global Percentage of Property Crimes by Number of Assailants for 2007 (n=1097)



Intention to Prosecute

In 56 percent of reported property crimes, the Volunteer victim stated she/he did not intend to prosecute the offender (Figure 100). Thirteen percent of Volunteers victimized by a property crime reported they intended to prosecute.



physical confrontation or threat to the victim, and may include the use of a weapon by the offender. The majority (62 percent) of robberies involve a weapon. The incidence rate of robberies is higher among male Volunteers. In 2007, a higher incidence rate of robberies exists for Volunteers in their 50s compared to Volunteers in other age groups. Given that only seven robberies occurred against Volunteers in their 50s during 2007, caution should be used when interpreting these results. Evening is the most frequently reported time of day (39 percent) for robberies to occur, and the crime often takes place in a public area (77 percent), particularly on a street outside a place from which the Volunteer is departing or arriving (e.g., residence, hotel, office, bar/club, etc.). Appendix D lists the profile for robbery victims and the characteristics of robbery incidents in detail.

Robbery Profile

Table 19 details the most prevalent characteristics of this year’s 178 reported robbery cases.

| Table 19: Robbery Profile (n=178) | |
|--|--|
| Gender | Male (2.9 incidents/100 male VT years) |
| Age | 50s (3.5 incidents/100 VT years)* |
| Ethnicity/Race | Caucasian (86%) |
| Time in service | 0 to 6 months (29%) |
| Relationship of Assailant | Stranger (96%) |
| Location of Incident | Public Area (77%) |
| Weapon Use | Yes (62%) |
| Occur at Vol. Site | No (66%) |
| PCV Accompanied | No (51%) |
| Time of Occurrence | Evening (6 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.) (39%) |
| Number of Assailants | Two (38%) |
| Day of Week | Weekend (Fri. – Sun) (54%) |
| Intention to Prosecute | No (46%) |

**Incidence rate is based on seven incidents and should be interpreted with caution.*

Robberies are the most severe type of property crime because they are the only property crimes that involve

Theft Profile

Table 20 details the most prevalent characteristics of this year's 637 reported theft cases.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Gender | Female (9.4 incidents /100 female VT years) |
| Age | 20s (8.6 incidents/100 VT years) 60+ (8.6 incidents/100 VT years) |
| Ethnicity/Race | Caucasian (84%) |
| Time in service | 0 to 6 months (33%) |
| Relationship of Assailant | Unknown (69%) |
| Location of Incident | Transport (32%) |
| Occur at Vol. Site | No (61%) |
| PCV Accompanied | No (53%) |
| Time of Occurrence | Afternoon (Noon to 5:59 p.m.) (35%) |
| Number of Assailants | Unknown (72%) |
| Day of Week | Weekday (50%) |
| Intention to Prosecute | No (66%) |

Thefts are the most frequent type of property crime (58 percent). The incidence rate is highest among Caucasian/white, female Volunteers, reflecting the overall Volunteer demographics. However, the incidence rate against Volunteers in their 60s is just as high as the rate against Volunteers in their 20s, even though the VT years for Volunteers in their 60s is much lower (187 VT years). In the previous year, Volunteers in their 60s again had a high incidence rate compared to the other age groups. The largest percentage of thefts (32 percent) occur while a Volunteer is using public transportation (e.g., bus or train) and when the Volunteer is away from her/his assigned site (61 percent).

In-Service Deaths

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

There were four in-service deaths in 2007: two accidental deaths, one death due to illness, and one homicide. From 1961 through the end of 2007, there have been 21 homicides in the Peace Corps. A summary table and figures for in-service deaths are not provided because the small number of deaths does not allow meaningful analysis.

| Table 21: Homicide Profile (n=1) | |
|---|------------------|
| Gender | Female |
| Age | 40s |
| Ethnicity/Race | Caucasian |
| Time in service | 19-24 months |
| Motive | Robbery/Burglary |
| Relationship of Assailant | Stranger |
| Weapon Use | Blunt object |
| Location of Incident | Public area |
| Occur at Vol. Site | No |
| PCV Accompanied | Unknown |
| Time of Occurrence | Evening |
| Number of Assailants | One |

Current Strategies to Reduce Risk

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

In the *Volunteer Survey*⁵ Volunteers report the most effective sources of information about events in-country that may affect their safety include:

- Emails, phone calls, and text messages from Peace Corps staff (safety and security coordinator, associate Peace Corps director, country director)
- Word of mouth from community members (counterparts, neighbors, friends, host family, co-workers)
- Local news on the television, radio, or newspaper
- Internet news

These should continue to be utilized or capitalized on to disseminate important information to Volunteers.

The Peace Corps has also increased the amount of information that applicants receive relative to the safety and security conditions in the country to which they have been invited to serve. Safety and security statistics for each country are provided in the country *Welcome Book* that each invitee receives when invited to serve in a particular country. Prior to departing the United States to begin their service, new trainees at pre-service staging events receive safety awareness training. Reinforced at

the pre-departure orientation is the concept that all of the trainees, in partnership with the Peace Corps, must be willing to take an active role in keeping themselves safe. This is accomplished by developing relationships with their communities, abiding by Peace Corps policies and procedures, and behaving in a manner that garners respect and acceptance.

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

Volunteers were asked about the effectiveness of the safety and security training they receive at both pre-service training (PST) and in-service training (IST) in the *Volunteer Survey*. A majority reported the training was adequate or better in preparing the Volunteer to maintain personal safety and security (96 percent at PST and 93 percent at IST). Volunteers also reported they felt safe where they lived (92 percent), where they worked (94 percent), when they traveled in-country (82 percent), and in the city where the main Peace Corps office is located (79 percent). Although these responses are encouraging signs that the Peace Corps safety and security program is effective for the majority of Volunteers, the agency continues to develop strategies to help Volunteers mitigate risks, particularly while traveling within country and to the capital city.

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

⁵ Data in this report include findings from the 2008 Volunteer Survey. Responses were analyzed from Volunteers who had served six months or more to capture respondents serving during 2007.

Concluding Remarks

Crimes against Volunteers, with minor fluctuations, have remained steady over the last 10 years. The Peace Corps will continue to track safety incidents against Volunteers and use this information to develop new agency-wide policies, procedures, and training, and to assess the security environment of particular countries. While the most recent *Peace Corps Volunteer Survey* shows that Volunteers rate personal safety and security training as the most effective training components provided during their pre-service and in-service training, the Peace Corps continually strives to increase Volunteers' safety during their service. This requires a systematic agency approach involving commitment from headquarters staff, overseas staff, and the Volunteers. To that end, improvements to the safety and security program were made during 2007. Overseas Peace Corps safety and security officers provided support and recommendations to staff for strengthening their approaches to safety and security during visits to posts throughout the year. Many posts received follow-up visits at critical junctures to reinforce particular aspects of Volunteer safety and security or as a response to a crisis situation. This type of support allows the Office of Safety and Security to provide staff training and assist in integrating safety and security into programming.

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

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CIRF Severity Hierarchy and Incident Definitions

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

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

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

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

**Safety of the Volunteer 2007
Appendix A**

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

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

Peace Corps Countries and Regions (2007)

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

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| * | Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2007: | Ethiopia Volunteers arrived in Q4 of 2007 |
| ** | Peace Corps countries suspended during 2007 | Guinea (January – June) Solomon Islands (continued suspension since 2000) |

Note: A suspended or recently opened 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 (2007)
as Reported on September 30, 2007

| Demographic Characteristic | N = 8,079* | % |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Women | 4794 | 59 |
| Men | 3285 | 41 |
| Racial Minority Volunteers/Trainees | 1234 | 17 |
| Seniors (50+) | 406 | 5 |
| Oldest Volunteer | 81 | |
| Age: Average/Median/Most Common | 26/24/23 | |
| Age: | | |
| <20s | 11 | <1 |
| 20s | 7077 | 88 |
| 30s | 466 | 6 |
| 40s | 119 | 2 |
| 50s | 231 | 3 |
| 60s | 153 | 2 |
| 70s | 21 | <1 |
| 80s | 1 | <1 |
| Ethnicity: | | |
| Caucasian | 6115 | 76 |
| Asian American | 391 | 5 |
| Hispanic | 326 | 4 |
| African American | 239 | 3 |
| Native American | 27 | <1 |
| Mixed Ethnicity | 251 | 3 |
| Not Specified | 730 | 9 |
| Marital status: | | |
| Single | 7525 | 93 |
| Married | 507 | 6 |
| Married/Serving Alone | 47 | 1 |
| Educational level: | | |
| Graduate Degree | 716 | 9 |
| Graduate Study | 144 | 2 |
| Bachelor's Degree | 6379 | 79 |
| Some College (1-3 Years) | 236 | 3 |
| AA/Technical School Graduate | 94 | 1 |
| High School Diploma/Other | 12 | <1 |
| Not Reported | 498 | 6 |
| Skill Sector: | | |
| Education | 2882 | 36 |
| Health & HIV/AIDS | 1658 | 21 |
| Business and IT | 1216 | 6 |
| Environment | 1166 | 14 |
| Youth | 446 | 6 |
| Agriculture | 407 | 5 |
| Other | 304 | 4 |

**Notes:*

1. N = Volunteers in the field. Reported by the Peace Corps' Office of Strategic Information, Research and Planning.
2. Some percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding error.

Demographics for Rape, Aggravated Assault, and Robbery Events (2007)

| Characteristic | Type of Crime | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----|--------------------------------|----|----------------------|----|
| | Rape (N = 17)* | | Aggravated Assault (N = 36) | | Robbery (N = 178) | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Gender: | | | | | | |
| Male | 0 | 0 | 18 | 50 | 89 | 50 |
| Female | 17 | 100 | 18 | 50 | 89 | 50 |
| Missing Data | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Age (years): | | | | | | |
| <20s | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20s | 17 | 100 | 34 | 94 | 151 | 85 |
| 30s | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 6 |
| 40s | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| 50s | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| 60s | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 70s | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 80s | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missing Data | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Ethnicity: | | | | | | |
| African American | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| American Indian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asian American/Pacific Islander | 4 | 24 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Hispanic American | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| White | 11 | 65 | 31 | 86 | 153 | 86 |
| More Than One of the Above | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| Other Ethnicity | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Prefer Not to Respond | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missing Data | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Relationship of Assailant: | | | | | | |
| Friend/Acquaintance | 6 | 35 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Stranger | 4 | 24 | 23 | 64 | 170 | 96 |
| Co-Worker/Management | 4 | 24 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Volunteer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 2 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Peace Corps Staff | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Host Country Family Member | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 1 | 6 | 7 | 19 | 7 | 4 |
| Missing Data | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Motive: | | | | | | |
| Personal Disagreement | 0 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery/Burglary | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 176 | 99 |
| Sexual Activity | 16 | 94 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Violence | 0 | 0 | 7 | 19 | 1 | 1 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 14 | 39 | 1 | 1 |
| Missing Data | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Location of incident: | | | | | | |
| Public Area | 3 | 18 | 21 | 58 | 136 | 76 |
| Volunteer Residence | 8 | 47 | 7 | 19 | 10 | 6 |
| Non-Volunteer Residence | 2 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Transport | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 23 | 13 |
| Commercial Establishment | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 |
| Workplace | 1 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missing Data | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapon Use: | | | | | | |
| Yes | 5 | 29 | 34 | 94 | 110 | 62 |
| No | 11 | 65 | 2 | 6 | 61 | 34 |
| Unknown | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Missing Data | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Safety of the Volunteer 2006
Appendix D

| Characteristic | Rape (N = 17)* | | Type of Crime Aggravated Assault (N = 36) | | Robbery (N = 178) | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|----|---|----|----------------------|----|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Type of Weapon | | | | | | |
| No Weapon | 11 | 65 | 2 | 6 | 61 | 34 |
| Knife/Sharp Object | 3 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 56 | 31 |
| Gun | 1 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 36 | 20 |
| Blunt Object | 0 | 0 | 14 | 39 | 11 | 6 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 3 | 2 |
| Drug | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Unknown | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Missing Data | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Volunteer Accompanied: | | | | | | |
| Yes | 4 | 24 | 18 | 50 | 86 | 48 |
| No | 12 | 71 | 18 | 50 | 90 | 51 |
| Unknown | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Missing Data | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. of Assailants: | | | | | | |
| 1 | 13 | 76 | 26 | 72 | 48 | 27 |
| 2 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 67 | 38 |
| 3+ | 2 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 58 | 33 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Missing Data | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Time of Occurrence: | | | | | | |
| Morning (6 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.) | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 27 | 15 |
| Afternoon (Noon to 5:59 p.m.) | 0 | 0 | 11 | 31 | 44 | 25 |
| Evening (6 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.) | 5 | 29 | 14 | 39 | 69 | 39 |
| Early Morning (Midnight to 5:59 a.m.) | 10 | 59 | 7 | 19 | 35 | 20 |
| Unknown | 2 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Missing Data | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Day of Week: | | | | | | |
| Weekend (Fri. - Sun.) | 7 | 41 | 20 | 56 | 96 | 54 |
| Weekday (Mon. - Thurs.) | 10 | 59 | 16 | 44 | 81 | 46 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missing Data | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Time in Service: | | | | | | |
| 0 to 6 months | 4 | 24 | 12 | 33 | 51 | 29 |
| 7 to 12 months | 8 | 47 | 9 | 25 | 39 | 22 |
| 12 to 18 months | 2 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 49 | 28 |
| 19 to 24 months | 3 | 18 | 7 | 19 | 23 | 13 |
| 25 to 30 months | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| 31 or more months | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Missing Data | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Volunteer Alcohol Use: | | | | | | |
| Yes | 10 | 59 | 4 | 11 | 28 | 16 |
| No | 5 | 29 | 26 | 72 | 120 | 67 |
| Unknown | 2 | 12 | 6 | 17 | 30 | 17 |
| Missing Data | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Intention to Prosecute: | | | | | | |
| Yes | 7 | 41 | 6 | 17 | 47 | 26 |
| No | 7 | 41 | 16 | 44 | 82 | 46 |
| Undecided | 3 | 18 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 7 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 11 | 31 | 37 | 21 |
| Missing Data | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Occurred at Volunteer Site | | | | | | |
| Yes | 13 | 76 | 25 | 69 | 59 | 33 |
| No | 4 | 24 | 11 | 31 | 118 | 66 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Missing Data | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Notes**

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

**Safety of the Volunteer 2006
Appendix E**

Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rate (2007)

Global

| All Countries | Female VT Years | | Rape | | Attempted Rape | | Major Sexual Assault | | Other Sexual Assault | | All Sexual Assault | |
|---------------|-----------------|------|-------|------|----------------|------|----------------------|------|----------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| | 4364 | 17 | 0.39 | 4 | 0.09 | 11 | 0.25 | 88 | 2.02 | 120 | 2.75 | |

Africa Region

| Countries | Female VT Years | | Rape | | Attempted Rape | | Major Sexual Assault | | Other Sexual Assault | | All Sexual Assault | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|--------------------|------|
| | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| | BENIN | 74 | 1 | 1.35 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.35 |
| BOTSWANA | 58 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.73 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.73 | 2 | 3.46 | |
| BURKINA FASO | 70 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.42 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.42 | |
| CAMEROON | 79 | 1 | 1.27 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.27 | |
| CAPE VERDE | 31 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 6.54 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 6.54 | |
| ETHIOPIA* | 8 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| GHANA | 81 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| GUINEA** | 15 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| KENYA | 96 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| LESOTHO | 60 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.67 | 1 | 1.67 | |
| MADAGASCAR | 80 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| MALAWI | 63 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.58 | 1 | 1.58 | |
| MALI | 84 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.20 | 1 | 1.20 | |
| MAURITANIA | 66 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| MOZAMBIQUE | 74 | 1 | 1.34 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.34 | 2 | 2.69 | |
| NAMIBIA | 80 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| NIGER | 77 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| SENEGAL | 96 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 108 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 2.77 | 3 | 2.77 | |
| SWAZILAND | 30 | 1 | 3.33 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 6.66 | 3 | 9.99 | |
| TANZANIA | 71 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| THE GAMBIA | 62 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| TOGO | 76 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| UGANDA | 64 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.56 | 1 | 1.56 | |
| ZAMBIA | 111 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| TOTAL AFRICA | 1716 | 4 | 0.23 | 1 | 0.06 | 3 | 0.17 | 11 | 0.64 | 19 | 1.11 | |

Notes

- 1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2007: Ethiopia
- 2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2007: Guinea
3. Table does not include UN Volunteers.
4. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.
5. VT years may not sum to the stated total due to rounding error.

Safety of the Volunteer 2006
Appendix E

Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rate (2007)
(cont'd)

Global

| All Countries | Female VT Years | Rape | | Attempted Rape | | Major Sexual Assault | | Other Sexual Assault | | All Sexual Assault | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------|------|----------------|------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| | 4364 | 17 | 0.39 | 4 | 0.09 | 11 | 0.25 | 88 | 2.02 | 120 | 2.75 |

EMA Region

| Countries | Female VT Years | Rape | | Attempted Rape | | Major Sexual Assault | | Other Sexual Assault | | All Sexual Assault | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------|------|----------------|------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| ALBANIA | 31 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 19.12 | 6 | 19.12 |
| ARMENIA | 46 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 4.35 | 2 | 4.35 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 42 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 7.15 | 3 | 7.15 |
| BULGARIA | 83 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.21 | 1 | 1.21 |
| CAMBODIA | 14 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| CHINA | 56 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 5.39 | 3 | 5.39 |
| GEORGIA | 41 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 8 | 19.60 | 8 | 19.60 |
| JORDAN | 34 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 11.82 | 4 | 11.82 |
| KAZAKHSTAN | 59 | 1 | 1.69 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.69 | 1 | 1.69 | 3 | 5.08 |
| KYRGYZ REPUBLIC | 64 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.57 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 4.70 | 4 | 6.27 |
| MACEDONIA | 57 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.75 | 1 | 1.75 |
| MOLDOVA | 67 | 1 | 1.50 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 5.99 | 5 | 7.49 |
| MONGOLIA | 49 | 3 | 6.09 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.03 | 2 | 4.06 | 6 | 12.18 |
| MOROCCO | 123 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.81 | 2 | 1.62 | 3 | 2.43 |
| PHILIPPINES | 71 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 2.82 | 2 | 2.82 |
| ROMANIA | 69 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 2.91 | 2 | 2.91 |
| THAILAND | 60 | 2 | 3.33 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.67 | 3 | 5.00 |
| TURKMENISTAN | 41 | 1 | 2.43 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.43 |
| UKRAINE | 184 | 1 | 0.54 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.54 | 2 | 1.08 |
| TOTAL EMA | 1191 | 9 | 0.76 | 1 | 0.08 | 3 | 0.25 | 46 | 3.86 | 59 | 4.95 |

Notes

- 1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2007: Ethiopia
- 2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2007: Guinea
3. Table does not include UN Volunteers.
4. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.
5. VT years may not sum to the stated total due to rounding error.

Safety of the Volunteer 2006
Appendix E

Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rate (2007)
(cont'd)

Global

| All Countries | Female VT Years | Rape | | Attempted Rape | | Major Sexual Assault | | Other Sexual Assault | | All Sexual Assault | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------|------|----------------|------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| | 4364 | 17 | 0.39 | 4 | 0.09 | 11 | 0.25 | 88 | 2.02 | 120 | 2.75 |

IAP Region

| Countries | Female V/T Years | Rape | | Attempted Rape | | Major Sexual Assault | | Other Sexual Assault | | All Sexual Assault | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| BELIZE | 36 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.77 | 1 | 2.77 |
| BOLIVIA | 77 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 2.60 | 2 | 2.60 | 4 | 5.19 |
| COSTA RICA | 60 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.66 | 2 | 3.32 | 3 | 4.98 |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | 112 | 1 | 0.89 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.78 | 3 | 2.68 |
| EASTERN CARIBBEAN | 76 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 2.64 | 2 | 2.64 |
| ECUADOR | 93 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| EL SALVADOR | 99 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| FIJI | 31 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 3.19 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 3.19 | 2 | 6.38 |
| GUATEMALA | 101 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.98 | 2 | 1.98 |
| GUYANA | 29 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| HONDURAS | 116 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.73 | 2 | 1.73 |
| JAMAICA | 58 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.73 | 1 | 1.73 | 2 | 3.46 |
| KIRIBATI | 18 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 5.47 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 5.47 |
| MEXICO | 21 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 9.54 | 2 | 9.54 |
| MICRONESIA/PALAU | 28 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 3.61 | 1 | 3.61 |
| NICARAGUA | 111 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.90 | 1 | 0.90 |
| PANAMA | 84 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| PARAGUAY | 97 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.03 | 1 | 1.03 | 2 | 2.07 |
| PERU | 84 | 2 | 2.38 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 4.76 | 6 | 7.14 |
| SAMOA | 24 | 1 | 4.09 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 4.09 | 2 | 8.17 |
| SURINAME | 22 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 4.45 | 1 | 4.45 |
| TONGA | 31 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 3.27 | 1 | 3.27 |
| VANUATU | 49 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 8.15 | 4 | 8.15 |
| TOTAL IAP | 1457 | 4 | 0.27 | 2 | 0.14 | 5 | 0.34 | 31 | 2.13 | 42 | 2.88 |

Notes

- 1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2007: Ethiopia
- 2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2007: Guinea
3. Table does not include UN Volunteers.
4. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.
5. VT years may not sum to the stated total due to rounding error.

Safety of the Volunteer 2006
Appendix E

Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rate (2007)

Global

| All Countries | VT Years | Kidnapping | | Aggravated Assault | | Major Physical Assault | | Other Physical Assault | | All Physical Assault | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|------|--------------------|------|---------------------------|------|------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| | 7407 | 0 | 0.00 | 36 | 0.49 | 15 | 0.20 | 25 | 0.34 | 76 | 1.03 |

Africa Region

| Countries | VT Years | Kidnapping | | Aggravated Assault | | Major Physical Assault | | Other Physical Assault | | All Physical Assault | |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| BENIN | 101 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.99 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.99 |
| BOTSWANA | 75 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.33 | 1 | 1.33 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 2.66 |
| BURKINA FASO | 113 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| CAMEROON | 122 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.64 | 2 | 1.64 |
| CAPE VERDE | 51 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| ETHIOPIA* | 10 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 19.28 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 9.64 | 3 | 28.93 |
| GHANA | 154 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| GUINEA** | 25 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| KENYA | 155 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| LESOTHO | 88 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.13 | 2 | 2.27 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 3.40 |
| MADAGASCAR | 131 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MALAWI | 113 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.88 | 1 | 0.88 | 2 | 1.77 | 4 | 3.53 |
| MALI | 127 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.79 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.79 |
| MAURITANIA | 104 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MOZAMBIQUE | 117 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.86 | 1 | 0.86 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.71 |
| NAMIBIA | 126 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| NIGER | 125 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| SENEGAL | 154 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.65 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.65 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 159 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.63 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.26 | 3 | 1.89 |
| SWAZILAND | 41 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| TANZANIA | 140 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.43 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.71 | 3 | 2.14 |
| THE GAMBIA | 108 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| TOGO | 113 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| UGANDA | 99 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.01 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.01 | 2 | 2.02 |
| ZAMBIA | 181 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 1.66 | 3 | 1.66 |
| TOTAL AFRICA | 2731 | 0 | 0.00 | 13 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.18 | 12 | 0.44 | 30 | 1.10 |

Notes

- 1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2007: Ethiopia
- 2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2007: Guinea
3. Table does not include UN Volunteers.
4. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.
5. VT years may not sum to the stated total due to rounding error.

Safety of the Volunteer 2006
Appendix E

Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rate (2007)
(cont'd)

Global

| All Countries | VT Years | Kidnapping | | Aggravated Assault | | Major Physical Assault | | Other Physical Assault | | All Physical Assault | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|------|--------------------|------|---------------------------|------|------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| | 7407 | 0 | 0.00 | 36 | 0.49 | 15 | 0.20 | 25 | 0.34 | 76 | 1.03 |

EMA Region

| Countries | VT Years | Kidnapping | | Aggravated Assault | | Major Physical Assault | | Other Physical Assault | | All Physical Assault | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| ALBANIA | 73 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.36 | 1 | 1.36 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 2.73 |
| ARMENIA | 86 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.16 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.16 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 82 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.22 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.22 |
| BULGARIA | 160 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.63 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.25 | 3 | 1.88 |
| CAMBODIA | 26 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| CHINA | 110 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| GEORGIA | 82 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| JORDAN | 57 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.74 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.74 |
| KAZAKHSTAN | 112 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.89 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.89 |
| KYRGYZ REPUBLIC | 112 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.89 | 1 | 0.89 | 1 | 0.89 | 3 | 2.68 |
| MACEDONIA | 86 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.17 | 1 | 1.17 |
| MOLDOVA | 123 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.81 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.81 |
| MONGOLIA | 104 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.96 | 3 | 2.88 | 4 | 3.84 |
| MOROCCO | 199 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.01 | 2 | 1.01 |
| PHILIPPINES | 136 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.73 | 1 | 0.73 |
| ROMANIA | 152 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.66 | 1 | 0.66 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.31 |
| THAILAND | 112 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.89 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.89 |
| TURKMENISTAN | 65 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.54 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.54 |
| UKRAINE | 311 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.32 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.32 |
| TOTAL EMA | 2189 | 0 | 0.00 | 11 | 0.50 | 5 | 0.23 | 10 | 0.46 | 26 | 1.19 |

Notes

- 1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2007: Ethiopia
- 2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2007: Guinea
3. Table does not include UN Volunteers.
4. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.
5. VT years may not sum to the stated total due to rounding error.

Safety of the Volunteer 2006
Appendix E

Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rate (2007)
(cont'd)

Global

| All Countries | VT Years | Kidnapping | | Aggravated Assault | | Major Physical Assault | | Other Physical Assault | | All Physical Assault | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|------|--------------------|------|---------------------------|------|------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| | 7407 | 0 | 0.00 | 36 | 0.49 | 15 | 0.20 | 25 | 0.34 | 76 | 1.03 |

IAP Region

| Countries | VT Years | Kidnapping | | Aggravated Assault | | Major Physical Assault | | Other Physical Assault | | All Physical Assault | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| BELIZE | 64 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.57 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.57 |
| BOLIVIA | 151 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.66 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.66 |
| COSTA RICA | 100 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.00 |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | 165 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.61 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.61 |
| EASTERN CARIBBEAN | 125 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 2.40 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 2.40 |
| ECUADOR | 159 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| EL SALVADOR | 156 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| FIJI | 55 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.80 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.80 | 2 | 3.60 |
| GUATEMALA | 175 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| GUYANA | 43 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.33 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.33 |
| HONDURAS | 194 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.03 |
| JAMAICA | 105 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.96 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.96 |
| KIRIBATI | 25 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 3.97 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 3.97 | 2 | 7.93 |
| MEXICO | 47 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MICRONESIA | 55 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| NICARAGUA | 170 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.59 | 1 | 0.59 |
| PANAMA | 149 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| PARAGUAY | 166 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| PERU | 145 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.69 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.69 |
| SAMOA | 54 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.86 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.86 |
| SURINAME | 42 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.38 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.38 |
| TONGA | 45 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| VANUATU | 98 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.02 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.02 |
| TOTAL IAP | 2487 | 0 | 0.00 | 12 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.20 | 3 | 0.12 | 20 | 0.80 |

Notes

- 1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2007: Ethiopia
- 2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2007: Guinea
3. Table does not include UN Volunteers.
4. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.
5. VT years may not sum to the stated total due to rounding error.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2006
Appendix E**

Verbal Threat Events and Incidence Rate (2007)

Global

| All Countries | VT Years | Death Threat | | Intimidation | | All Verbal Threat | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------|--------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| | 7407 | 9 | 0.12 | 47 | 0.63 | 56 | 0.76 |

Africa Region

| Countries | VT Years | Death Threat | | Intimidation | | All Verbal Threat | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| BENIN | 101 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| BOTSWANA | 75 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.33 | 1 | 1.33 |
| BURKINA FASO | 113 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| CAMEROON | 122 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.82 | 1 | 0.82 |
| CAPE VERDE | 51 | 1 | 1.97 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.97 |
| ETHIOPIA* | 10 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 9.64 | 1 | 9.64 |
| GHANA | 154 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.65 | 1 | 0.65 |
| GUINEA** | 25 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| KENYA | 155 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| LESOTHO | 88 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MADAGASCAR | 131 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MALAWI | 113 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.77 | 2 | 1.77 |
| MALI | 127 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.79 | 1 | 0.79 |
| MAURITANIA | 104 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.93 | 2 | 1.93 |
| MOZAMBIQUE | 117 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| NAMIBIA | 126 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| NIGER | 125 | 1 | 0.80 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.80 |
| SENEGAL | 154 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 2.59 | 4 | 2.59 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 159 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.63 | 1 | 0.63 |
| SWAZILAND | 41 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| TANZANIA | 140 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| THE GAMBIA | 108 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| TOGO | 113 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| UGANDA | 99 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| ZAMBIA | 181 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.55 | 1 | 0.55 |
| TOTAL AFRICA | 2731 | 2 | 0.07 | 15 | 0.55 | 17 | 0.62 |

Notes

- 1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2007: Ethiopia
- 2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2007: Guinea
3. Table does not include UN Volunteers.
4. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.
5. VT years may not sum to the stated total due to rounding error.

Safety of the Volunteer 2006
Appendix E

Verbal Threat Events and Incidence Rate (2007)
(cont'd)

Global

| All Countries | VT Years | Death Threat | | Intimidation | | All Verbal Threat | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------|--------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| | 7407 | 9 | 0.12 | 47 | 0.63 | 56 | 0.76 |

EMA Region

| Countries | VT Years | Death Threat | | Intimidation | | All Verbal Threat | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| ALBANIA | 73 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 2.73 | 2 | 2.73 |
| ARMENIA | 86 | 0 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 82 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 2.45 | 2 | 2.45 |
| BULGARIA | 160 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.25 | 2 | 1.25 |
| CAMBODIA | 26 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| CHINA | 110 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| GEORGIA | 82 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| JORDAN | 57 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.74 | 1 | 1.74 |
| KAZAKHSTAN | 112 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.89 | 1 | 0.89 |
| KYRGYZ REPUBLIC | 112 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.89 | 1 | 0.89 |
| MACEDONIA | 86 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MOLDOVA | 123 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MONGOLIA | 104 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MOROCCO | 199 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.50 | 1 | 0.50 |
| PHILIPPINES | 136 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| ROMANIA | 152 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.31 | 2 | 1.31 |
| THAILAND | 112 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.89 | 1 | 0.89 |
| TURKMENISTAN | 65 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| UKRAINE | 311 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL EMA | 2189 | 0 | 0.00 | 13 | 0.59 | 13 | 0.59 |

Notes

- 1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2007: Ethiopia
- 2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2007: Guinea
3. Table does not include UN Volunteers.
4. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.
5. VT years may not sum to the stated total due to rounding error.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2006
Appendix E**

**Verbal Threat Events and Incidence Rate (2007)
(cont'd)**

Global

| All Countries | VT Years | Death Threat | | Intimidation | | All Verbal Threat | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------|--------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| | 7407 | 9 | 0.12 | 47 | 0.63 | 56 | 0.76 |

IAP Region

| Countries | VT Years | Death Threat | | Intimidation | | All Verbal Threat | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| BELIZE | 64 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 4.70 | 3 | 4.70 |
| BOLIVIA | 151 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| COSTA RICA | 100 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | 165 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.61 | 1 | 0.61 |
| EASTERN CARIBBEAN | 125 | 2 | 1.60 | 2 | 1.60 | 4 | 3.20 |
| ECUADOR | 159 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| EL SALVADOR | 156 | 2 | 1.28 | 1 | 0.64 | 3 | 1.93 |
| FIJI | 55 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 3.60 | 2 | 3.60 |
| GUATEMALA | 175 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| GUYANA | 43 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 4.66 | 2 | 4.66 |
| HONDURAS | 194 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.03 | 2 | 1.03 |
| JAMAICA | 105 | 1 | 0.96 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.96 |
| KIRIBATI | 25 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MEXICO | 47 | 1 | 2.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.13 |
| MICRONESIA | 55 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| NICARAGUA | 170 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| PANAMA | 149 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.67 | 1 | 0.67 |
| PARAGUAY | 166 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| PERU | 145 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| SAMOA | 54 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.86 | 1 | 1.86 |
| SURINAME | 42 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| TONGA | 45 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| VANUATU | 98 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL IAP | 2487 | 6 | 0.24 | 15 | 0.60 | 21 | 0.84 |

Notes

- 1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2007: Ethiopia
- 2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2007: Guinea
3. Table does not include UN Volunteers.
4. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.
5. VT years may not sum to the stated total due to rounding error.

**Safety of the Volunteer 2006
Appendix E**

Property Crime Events and Incidence Rate (2007)

Global

| All Countries | VT Years | Robbery | | Burglary | | Theft | | Vandalism | | All Property Crime | |
|---------------|-------------|---------|------|----------|------|-------|------|-----------|------|--------------------|-------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| | 7407 | 178 | 2.40 | 277 | 3.74 | 637 | 8.60 | 5 | 0.07 | 1097 | 14.81 |

Africa Region

| Countries | VT Years | Robbery | | Burglary | | Theft | | Vandalism | | All Property Crime | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| BENIN | 101 | 1 | 0.99 | 5 | 4.93 | 4 | 3.95 | 1 | 0.99 | 11 | 10.85 |
| BOTSWANA | 75 | 4 | 5.31 | 9 | 11.95 | 14 | 18.59 | 0 | 0.00 | 27 | 35.85 |
| BURKINA FASO | 113 | 0 | 0.00 | 12 | 10.64 | 4 | 3.55 | 0 | 0.00 | 16 | 14.19 |
| CAMEROON | 122 | 6 | 4.93 | 5 | 4.11 | 2 | 1.64 | 0 | 0.00 | 13 | 10.68 |
| CAPE VERDE | 51 | 5 | 9.85 | 2 | 3.94 | 7 | 13.79 | 0 | 0.00 | 14 | 27.58 |
| ETHIOPIA* | 10 | 1 | 9.64 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 19.28 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 28.93 |
| GHANA | 154 | 3 | 1.94 | 10 | 6.47 | 10 | 6.47 | 0 | 0.00 | 23 | 14.89 |
| GUINEA** | 25 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| KENYA | 155 | 3 | 1.94 | 5 | 3.23 | 5 | 3.23 | 0 | 0.00 | 13 | 8.40 |
| LESOTHO | 88 | 6 | 6.80 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 5.66 | 0 | 0.00 | 11 | 12.46 |
| MADAGASCAR | 131 | 7 | 5.33 | 8 | 6.10 | 10 | 7.62 | 0 | 0.00 | 25 | 19.05 |
| MALAWI | 113 | 5 | 4.42 | 10 | 8.83 | 16 | 14.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 31 | 27.38 |
| MALI | 127 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 5.51 | 26 | 20.47 | 0 | 0.00 | 33 | 25.98 |
| MAURITANIA | 104 | 3 | 2.89 | 11 | 10.59 | 3 | 2.89 | 0 | 0.00 | 17 | 16.37 |
| MOZAMBIQUE | 117 | 7 | 6.00 | 14 | 12.00 | 6 | 5.14 | 0 | 0.00 | 27 | 23.14 |
| NAMIBIA | 126 | 3 | 2.38 | 2 | 1.59 | 5 | 3.97 | 0 | 0.00 | 10 | 7.93 |
| NIGER | 125 | 5 | 3.99 | 4 | 3.19 | 7 | 5.59 | 0 | 0.00 | 16 | 12.77 |
| SENEGAL | 154 | 2 | 1.30 | 3 | 1.94 | 16 | 10.37 | 0 | 0.00 | 21 | 13.61 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 159 | 13 | 8.20 | 2 | 1.26 | 13 | 8.20 | 0 | 0.00 | 28 | 17.66 |
| SWAZILAND | 41 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 4.88 | 6 | 14.65 | 0 | 0.00 | 8 | 19.54 |
| TANZANIA | 140 | 3 | 2.14 | 4 | 2.86 | 6 | 4.29 | 0 | 0.00 | 13 | 9.29 |
| THE GAMBIA | 108 | 2 | 1.86 | 5 | 4.64 | 18 | 16.72 | 0 | 0.00 | 25 | 23.22 |
| TOGO | 113 | 1 | 0.89 | 7 | 6.21 | 5 | 4.44 | 0 | 0.00 | 13 | 11.54 |
| UGANDA | 99 | 1 | 1.01 | 11 | 11.12 | 16 | 16.18 | 0 | 0.00 | 28 | 28.31 |
| ZAMBIA | 181 | 4 | 2.22 | 11 | 6.09 | 23 | 12.74 | 0 | 0.00 | 38 | 21.05 |
| TOTAL AFRICA | 2731 | 85 | 3.11 | 149 | 5.46 | 229 | 8.38 | 1 | 0.04 | 464 | 16.99 |

Notes

- 1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2007: Ethiopia
- 2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2007: Guinea
3. Table does not include UN Volunteers.
4. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.
5. VT years may not sum to the stated total due to rounding error.

Safety of the Volunteer 2006
Appendix E

Property Crime Events and Incidence Rate (2007)
(cont'd)

Global

| All Countries | VT Years | Robbery | | Burglary | | Theft | | Vandalism | | All Property Crime | |
|---------------|-------------|---------|------|----------|------|-------|------|-----------|------|--------------------|-------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| | 7407 | 178 | 2.40 | 277 | 3.74 | 637 | 8.60 | 5 | 0.07 | 1097 | 14.81 |

EMA Region

| Countries | VT Years | Robbery | | Burglary | | Theft | | Vandalism | | All Property Crime | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| ALBANIA | 73 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.36 | 8 | 10.91 | 0 | 0.00 | 9 | 12.28 |
| ARMENIA | 86 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 2.32 | 4 | 4.63 | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 6.95 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 82 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.22 | 2 | 2.45 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 3.67 |
| BULGARIA | 160 | 1 | 0.63 | 1 | 0.63 | 8 | 5.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 10 | 6.25 |
| CAMBODIA | 26 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 27.08 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 27.08 |
| CHINA | 110 | 1 | 0.91 | 2 | 1.82 | 7 | 6.38 | 0 | 0.00 | 10 | 9.12 |
| GEORGIA | 82 | 3 | 3.66 | 6 | 7.31 | 15 | 18.28 | 0 | 0.00 | 24 | 29.25 |
| JORDAN | 57 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 3.49 | 6 | 10.46 | 1 | 1.74 | 9 | 15.69 |
| KAZAKHSTAN | 112 | 4 | 3.57 | 2 | 1.78 | 5 | 4.46 | 0 | 0.00 | 11 | 9.82 |
| KYRGYZ REPUBLIC | 112 | 3 | 2.68 | 3 | 2.68 | 7 | 6.26 | 0 | 0.00 | 13 | 11.62 |
| MACEDONIA | 86 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.17 | 3 | 3.50 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 4.67 |
| MOLDOVA | 123 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 5.67 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 5.67 |
| MONGOLIA | 104 | 2 | 1.92 | 3 | 2.88 | 13 | 12.47 | 0 | 0.00 | 18 | 17.26 |
| MOROCCO | 199 | 3 | 1.51 | 2 | 1.01 | 7 | 3.52 | 0 | 0.00 | 12 | 6.04 |
| PHILIPPINES | 136 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.47 | 5 | 3.67 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 5.14 |
| ROMANIA | 152 | 2 | 1.31 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 2.62 | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 3.94 |
| THAILAND | 112 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 3.56 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 3.56 |
| TURKMENISTAN | 65 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 3.08 | 3 | 4.62 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 7.70 |
| UKRAINE | 311 | 2 | 0.64 | 3 | 0.96 | 32 | 10.28 | 1 | 0.32 | 38 | 12.20 |
| TOTAL EMA | 2189 | 21 | 0.96 | 33 | 1.51 | 147 | 6.71 | 2 | 0.09 | 203 | 9.27 |

Notes

- 1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2007: Ethiopia
- 2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2007: Guinea
3. Table does not include UN Volunteers.
4. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.
5. VT years may not sum to the stated total due to rounding error.

Safety of the Volunteer 2006
Appendix E

Property Crime Events and Incidence Rate (2007)
(cont'd)

Global

| All Countries | VT Years | Robbery | | Burglary | | Theft | | Vandalism | | All Property Crime | |
|---------------|-------------|---------|------|----------|------|-------|------|-----------|------|--------------------|-------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| | 7407 | 178 | 2.40 | 277 | 3.74 | 637 | 8.60 | 5 | 0.07 | 1097 | 14.81 |

IAP Region

| Countries | VT Years | Robbery | | Burglary | | Theft | | Vandalism | | All Property Crime | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate | Event | Rate |
| BELIZE | 64 | 1 | 1.57 | 3 | 4.70 | 7 | 10.96 | 0 | 0.00 | 11 | 17.22 |
| BOLIVIA | 151 | 4 | 2.65 | 2 | 1.33 | 27 | 17.89 | 0 | 0.00 | 33 | 21.86 |
| COSTA RICA | 100 | 2 | 1.99 | 2 | 1.99 | 22 | 21.90 | 0 | 0.00 | 26 | 25.89 |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | 165 | 5 | 3.03 | 11 | 6.66 | 14 | 8.48 | 0 | 0.00 | 30 | 18.18 |
| EASTERN CARIBBEAN | 125 | 2 | 1.60 | 12 | 9.59 | 9 | 7.19 | 0 | 0.00 | 23 | 18.39 |
| ECUADOR | 159 | 5 | 3.14 | 1 | 0.63 | 11 | 6.91 | 0 | 0.00 | 17 | 10.68 |
| EL SALVADOR | 156 | 12 | 7.71 | 6 | 3.85 | 17 | 10.92 | 0 | 0.00 | 35 | 22.48 |
| FIJI | 55 | 1 | 1.80 | 3 | 5.41 | 5 | 9.01 | 0 | 0.00 | 9 | 16.22 |
| GUATEMALA | 175 | 9 | 5.14 | 7 | 4.00 | 51 | 29.15 | 1 | 0.57 | 68 | 38.87 |
| GUYANA | 43 | 3 | 6.99 | 2 | 4.66 | 2 | 4.66 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 16.31 |
| HONDURAS | 194 | 6 | 3.10 | 10 | 5.16 | 20 | 10.32 | 0 | 0.00 | 36 | 18.58 |
| JAMAICA | 105 | 5 | 4.78 | 5 | 4.78 | 12 | 11.47 | 0 | 0.00 | 22 | 21.03 |
| KIRIBATI | 25 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| MEXICO | 47 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 8.52 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 8.52 |
| MICRONESIA | 55 | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 10.94 | 1 | 1.82 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 12.76 |
| NICARAGUA | 170 | 4 | 2.36 | 2 | 1.18 | 8 | 4.72 | 1 | 0.59 | 15 | 8.84 |
| PANAMA | 149 | 2 | 1.35 | 4 | 2.69 | 6 | 4.04 | 0 | 0.00 | 12 | 8.08 |
| PARAGUAY | 166 | 5 | 3.01 | 5 | 3.01 | 10 | 6.02 | 0 | 0.00 | 20 | 12.03 |
| PERU | 145 | 5 | 3.44 | 1 | 0.69 | 11 | 7.57 | 0 | 0.00 | 17 | 11.71 |
| SAMOA | 54 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 9.32 | 3 | 5.59 | 0 | 0.00 | 8 | 14.92 |
| SURINAME | 42 | 1 | 2.38 | 2 | 4.76 | 14 | 33.35 | 0 | 0.00 | 17 | 40.49 |
| TONGA | 45 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 4.49 | 4 | 8.99 | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 13.48 |
| VANUATU | 98 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 4.09 | 3 | 3.06 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 7.15 |
| TOTAL IAP | 2487 | 72 | 2.90 | 95 | 3.82 | 261 | 10.50 | 2 | 0.08 | 430 | 17.29 |

Notes

- 1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2007: Ethiopia
- 2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2007: Guinea
3. Table does not include UN Volunteers.
4. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
For Sexual Assaults Event rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults and Property Crime Event rates are per 100 VT years.
5. VT years may not sum to the stated total due to rounding error.

Safety of the Volunteer 2006
Appendix F

Country of Incident Compared with Country of Service

Note: In 2007, 37 incidents occurred in a country that was not the Volunteer's country of service. Of the 37 incidents, 9 occurred in a country that is not a current Peace Corps post.

| Volunteers serving in . . . | Also reported incidents in . . . |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Albania | Montenegro* |
| Belize | Guatemala USA* |
| Benin | Senegal |
| Bolivia | Argentina* (2 events) |
| Bulgaria | Ukraine Romania |
| El Salvador | Honduras |
| Ghana | Burkina Faso |
| Guatemala | Nicaragua Belize |
| Honduras | Costa Rica Nicaragua |
| Lesotho | South Africa (3 events) |
| Macedonia | Italy* |
| Malawi | Mozambique Tanzania |
| Mali | Turkey* Italy* |
| Mauritania | South Africa (2 events) |
| Morocco | Spain* |
| Mozambique | USA* South Africa |
| Namibia | Mozambique (2 events) |
| Niger | Ghana |
| Philippines | China |
| Swaziland | Tanzania |
| Thailand | Cambodia |
| Zambia | Malawi South Africa (2 events) USA* |

*Not a current Peace Corps post.