



**Peace
Corps**

2015
Statistical Report
of Crimes Against Volunteers

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Introduction

About this Report

The Statistical Report of Crimes Against Volunteers 2015 provides summary statistics of reported crime victimizations of Peace Corps Volunteers and trainees that occurred in calendar year 2015. It is based on administrative data documented in the Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS), which serves as a point-in-time record of reported incidents. In addition, this report provides a global trend analysis of reported crime victimizations for the last 10 years and statistics on all in-service deaths since 1962. The purpose of this publication is to inform the agency, current Volunteers and trainees, prospective Volunteers, the general public, Congress, researchers, and the media on the number and types of victimizations reported by Peace Corps Volunteers and trainees (hereinafter referred to as “Volunteers”).

Most Peace Corps Volunteers serve abroad for two years¹, working directly with communities in developing countries to build local capacity in a variety of areas ranging from agriculture to education. In 2015, a total of 9,761 individuals served or trained overseas with the Peace Corps in 61 countries at some point in the year.

While this report provides a reliable set of administrative statistics critical to the management of Peace Corps’ operational risk, and informs the agency’s safety and security policies and procedures, it only reflects crimes that were reported to the Peace Corps. Because Volunteers may not report all crimes they experience to the Peace Corps, these reported victimizations are a subset of all victimizations and security incidents that may have happened to Volunteers in the calendar year².

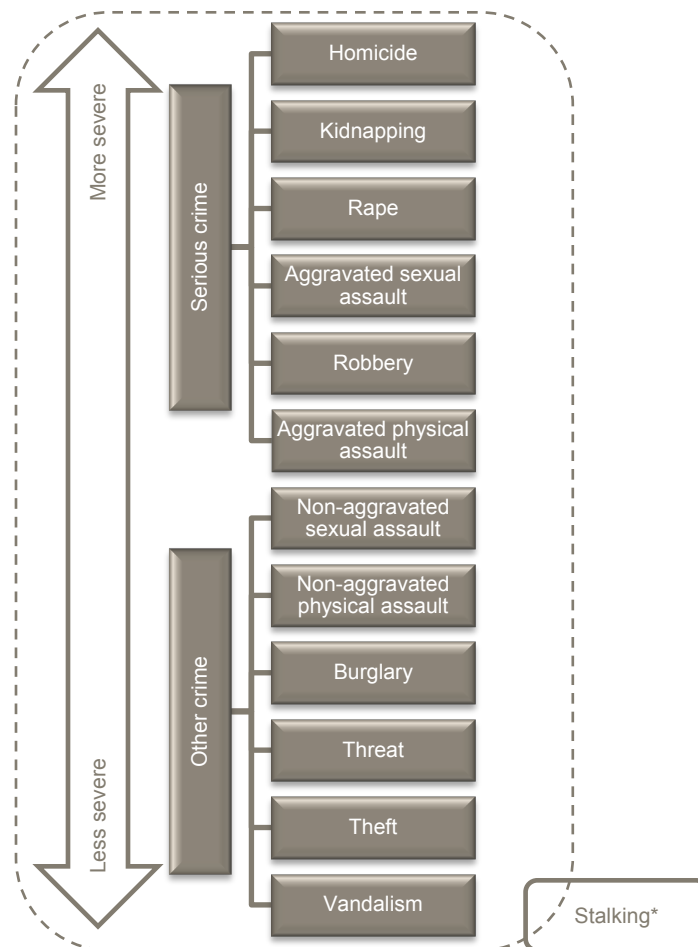
Crime Classification

The Peace Corps collects incident reports for the following incidents: homicide (i.e., killing by another person), kidnapping (i.e., detention of a Volunteer against his or her will for an extended period of time), rape (i.e., penetration without consent by force, threat of force, or when the victim is incapable of consenting), aggravated sexual assault (i.e., unwanted sexual contact by force, threat of force, or when the victim is incapable of consenting), robbery (i.e., taking or attempting to take property or cash by force or the threat of force), aggravated physical assault (i.e., assault that resulted in or could have resulted in severe injury), non-aggravated sexual assault (i.e., unwanted sexual contact or kissing on the mouth without force), non-aggravated physical assault (i.e., assault that resulted in no injury or minor injury), burglary (i.e., unlawful or forcible entry into a residence), threat (i.e., words or actions without physical contact that cause a reasonable fear), theft (i.e., taking or attempting to take property or cash without force), and vandalism (i.e., malicious damage of property). In

¹ Peace Corps two-year program typically lasts 27 months. It usually consists of 3 months of overseas training and 24 months of service in the assigned community.

² In an effort to understand a comprehensive picture of crime (reported and unreported), the Peace Corps launched in 2014 a Security Incident Questionnaire. To read a summary of both reports, including ways in which their data sources differ, or to read the first annual report based on the Security Incident Questionnaire, visit <https://www.peacecorps.gov/about/open-government/reports/>.

addition, stalking (which may include any other types of crime) is documented³. For the purposes of this report, homicide, kidnapping, rape, aggravated sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated physical assault are classified as serious crime.



* Stalking is not part of the severity hierarchy, as it can include other types of reportable incidents.

While the Peace Corps treats all crimes seriously, regardless of their placement on the severity hierarchy, certain crimes pose a threat or potential threat to life and limb, and as a result are classified as serious crimes.

³ Refer to appendices A and B for official Peace Corps definitions of these types of incidents.

Crime Victims, Incidents, and Victimizations

In this report, a crime victim is defined as a Peace Corps Volunteer or trainee who has been directly affected by one or more crimes. A single crime may involve one or multiple victims.



A crime incident, or a crime, is defined as a situation that directly affects the personal property or physical well-being of one or more Peace Corps Volunteers and meets the definition of the Peace Corps crime categories.

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

Volunteer Safety and Security Support System

The safety and security of Volunteers is the most important priority of the Peace Corps in implementing its mission and goals. It is a collaborative effort between Volunteers, Peace Corps staff, and local communities where the Volunteers are placed. The agency's decisions about safety and security of Volunteers are informed by data, best practices, and advice from experts in overseas security.

Introduction to the Peace Corps' safety and security management system begins during the recruitment process by orientating potential Volunteers to the inherent risks of the overseas service and the prevailing security conditions in the countries in which the candidates are interested.

When Peace Corps applicants are selected for service, they are educated on the agency's safety and security management system and are provided with country-specific safety and security information, policies, and expectations before they leave the United States. Once the Peace Corps trainees arrive in their country of service, they become part of the post's safety and security management system through the duration of their service as a Volunteer. Safety and security is a priority topic, which is continuously emphasized during training throughout service.

The country director is responsible for administration and effectiveness of the overseas post's safety and security management system. The primary objective of this system is to provide Volunteers with knowledge and skills necessary to recognize and mitigate risk. If incidents occur, the system provides a network of support and services to Volunteers. The Peace

Corps' safety and security management system is implemented in collaboration with local authorities, host families, and communities where Volunteers live and work on the premises of shared responsibility.

Each Peace Corps post has at least one safety and security manager who is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the safety and security management system. Safety and security managers train Volunteers and provide them with security consultations and advice. They respond to safety and security incidents and maintain documentation about these incidents. The safety and security manager works directly with Volunteers, Peace Corps staff, local authorities, host families, and local communities on a daily basis⁴.

Key Findings

- In 2015, 1,262 Volunteers (13 percent) reported one or more crime incidents, including 268 Volunteers (3 percent) who reported serious crime.
- A total of 219 Volunteers (2 percent), including 206 women and 13 men, reported one or more sexual offenses (non-aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, or rape). Of those, 91 (41 percent) were victims of non-aggravated sexual assault.
- Property-related crimes (thefts, burglaries, robberies, and vandalism) accounted for 70 percent of all reported crime victimizations.
- Robbery has overtaken non-aggravated sexual assault as the third most commonly reported crime. While the overall non-aggravated sexual assault incidence rate has declined by 13 percent from 2014 (and by 6 percent among women), the rate of robbery has increased by 21 percent.
- One hundred and twenty-eight Peace Corps Volunteers (10 percent) were injured in one or more reported crime incidents. Injuries were most common in instances of aggravated physical assaults (38 percent), followed by robberies (30 percent).
- The combined value of property lost to crime was estimated at \$320,000. The median value of property lost per victimization was the highest for burglaries (\$300).
- Peace Corps Volunteers decided to notify local authorities or local law enforcement in less than half of reported victimizations (44 percent). Victimization in which Volunteers were injured were more likely to be reported to local authorities or local law enforcement (52 percent) than were those in which Volunteers were not injured (43 percent).
- Three Peace Corps Volunteers died in service in 2015. All three deaths occurred due to accidents.

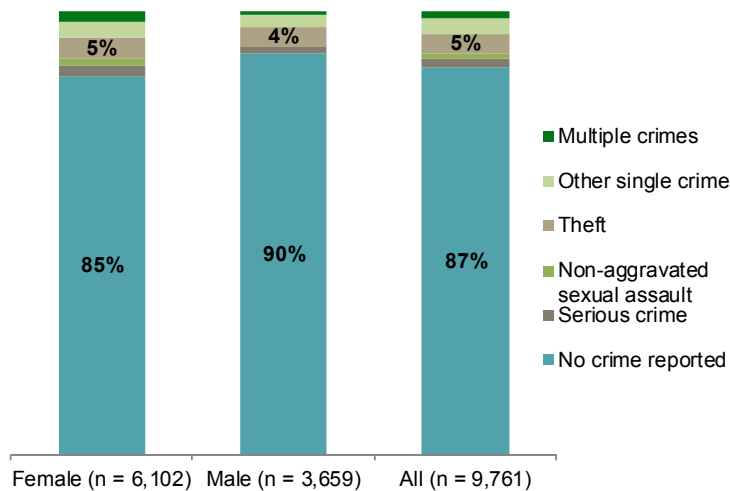
⁴ For more information about safety and security of Volunteers in the Peace Corps, visit our website at: <https://www.peacecorps.gov/volunteer/health-and-safety/safety-and-security/>.

Reported Crime in 2015

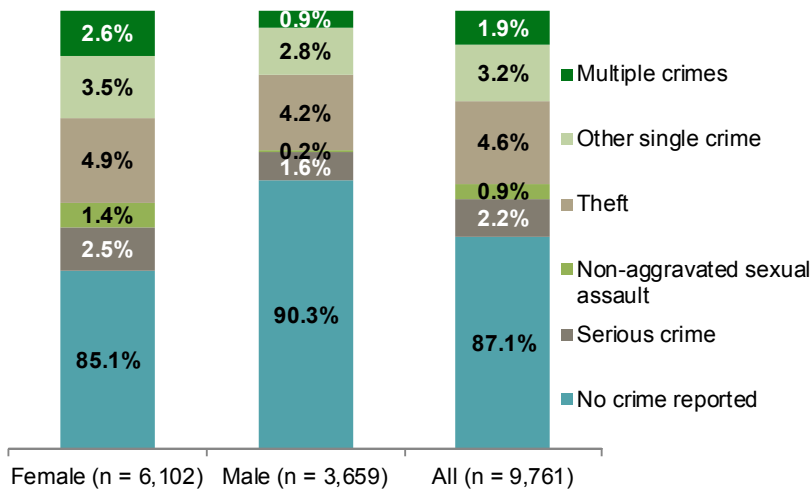
Overview

A total of 9,761 Peace Corps Volunteers served or trained overseas for all or part of 2015 (regardless of whether an individual was overseas for one day or for the entire year). In 2015, a total of 1,262 Volunteers (13 percent) reported one or more crimes to the Peace Corps (figure 1). Theft was the most common crime.

Figure 1: Volunteers who reported crime by sex and selected type of crime, 2015



Percentage of Volunteers; presented at scale.

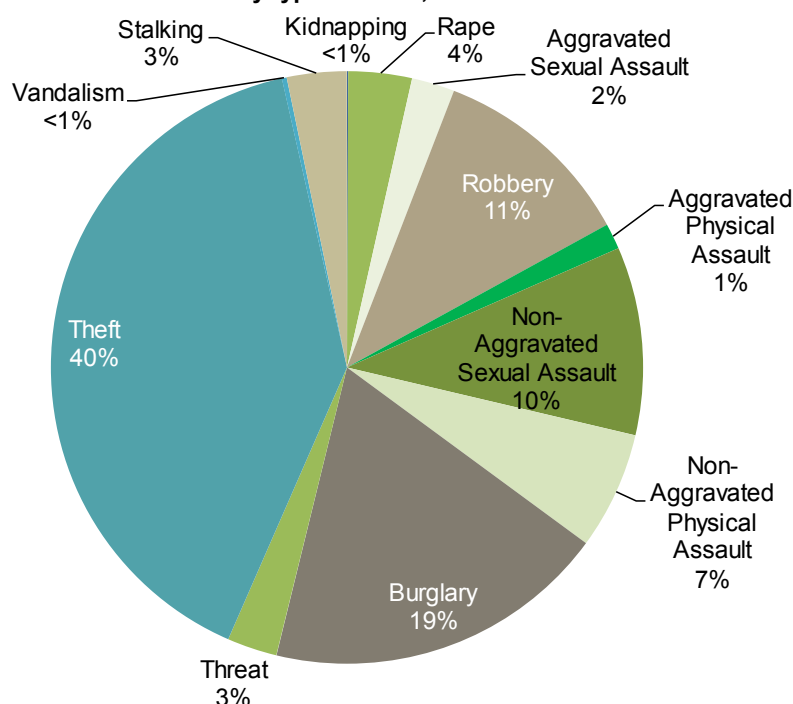


Percentage of Volunteers; presented in the enlarged view.

Worldwide, Peace Corps Volunteers reported 1,370 crime incidents that resulted in 1,499 victimizations (1.2 per person). Property-related crimes—offenses where the purpose was to obtain or damage a Volunteer's possessions—accounted for the largest portion of crime victimizations (70 percent). Thefts accounted for 40 percent of the overall total, burglaries 19

percent, robberies 11 percent, and vandalism for less than 1 percent of all reported victimizations (figure 2).

Figure 2: Distribution of crime victimizations by type of crime, 2015



Percentage of victimizations; n = 1,499.

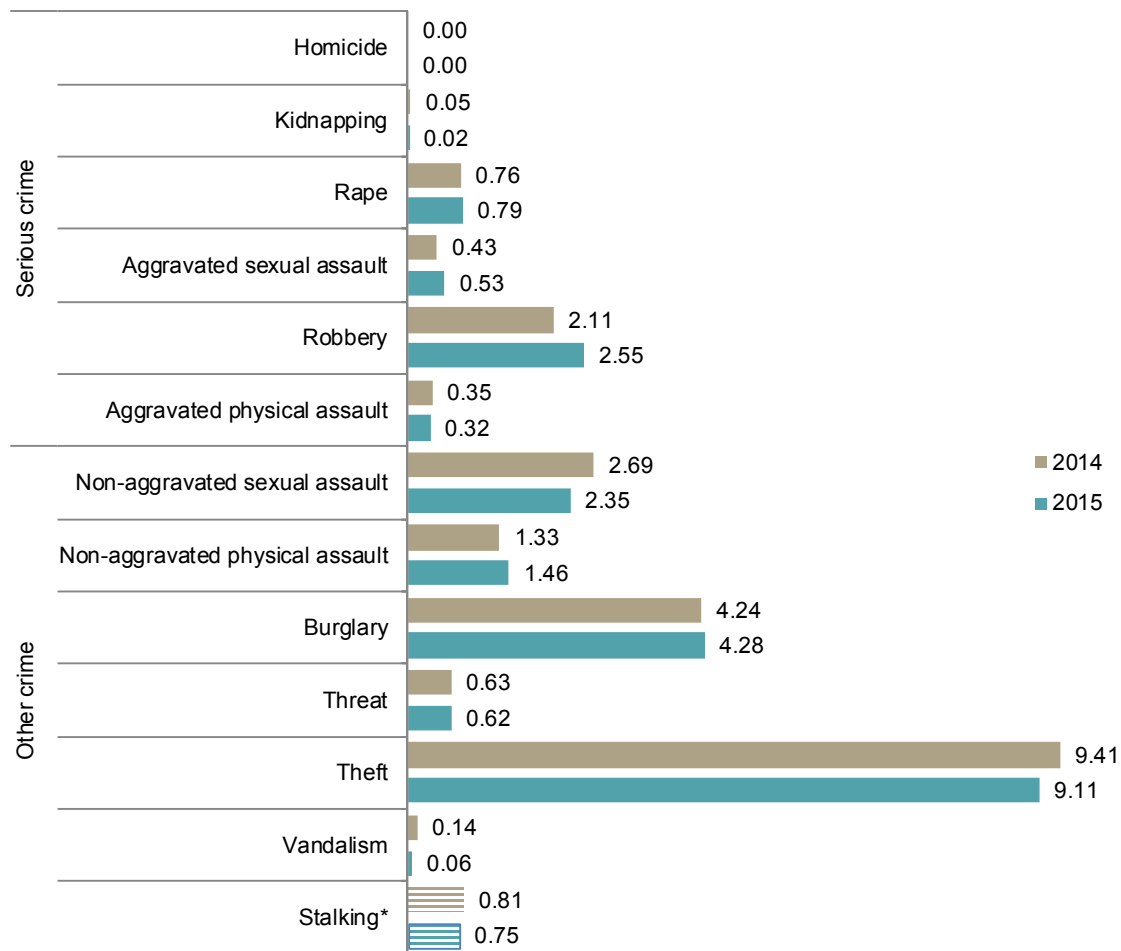
The Peace Corps calculates crime incidence rates to compare the victimization across types of crime, time periods, and subgroups of Volunteers. An incidence rate is the number of reported crime victimizations per population member within a given time period. The Peace Corps adjusts its population at risk (9,761 persons) to account for differences in the length of time each individual Volunteer served during a calendar year (called Volunteer-trainee years or VT years)⁵. There were 6,562 VT years in calendar year 2015.

Overall, the profile of crime types Peace Corps Volunteers experienced in 2015 changed little compared with 2014. There were no homicides in either 2014 or 2015⁶ (figure 3). Theft had the highest incidence rate, and kidnapping had the lowest rate. Consistent with 2014 and previous years, the incidence of theft was double that of the second most common crime, burglary. However, in 2015 robbery overtook non-aggravated sexual assault as the crime with the third highest incidence rate. This change was due to a combination of a 21 percent increase in the incidence of robbery and a 13 percent decline in the incidence of non-aggravated sexual assault.

⁵ If one Volunteer served for the entire 12 months in 2015, this Volunteer is counted as one VT year. If two Volunteers served six months each, these two Volunteers are counted as one VT year. If 12 Volunteers served one month each, these Volunteers are counted as one VT year. Thus, 6,562 VT years indicate that, cumulatively, 9,761 persons served for (6,562 x 12) months.

⁶ No Peace Corps Volunteer has been a victim of murder or non-negligent manslaughter since 2010.

Figure 3: Crime incidence rates per 100 VT years by type of crime, 2014–15



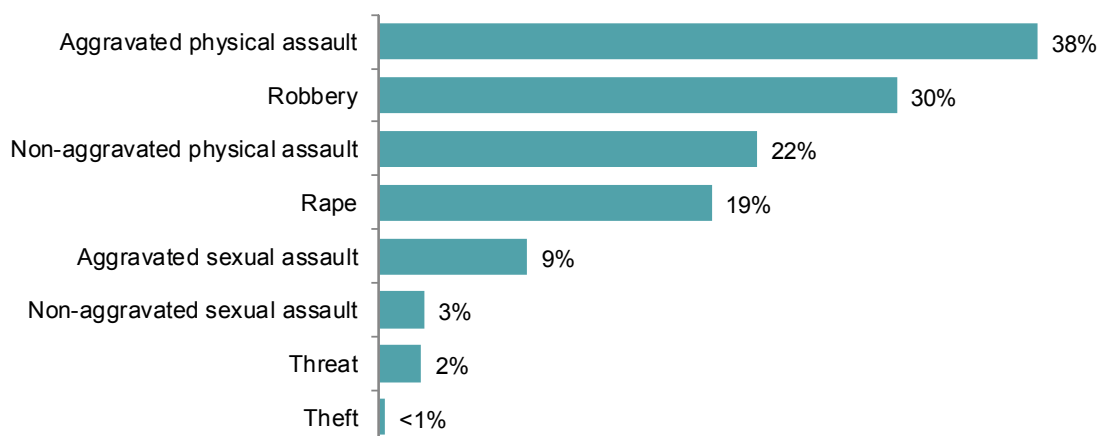
Incidence rate; 2015 (n = 1,499); 2014 (n = 1,503).

* Stalking may include any other types of crime, which are also counted in their respective categories.

Physical and Financial Consequences of Crime

Undoubtedly, crime can have a profound impact on victims. In addition to the emotional harm it causes, crime can also impact the physical and financial well-being of Volunteers, affecting the victim’s families, friends, coworkers, and communities where they serve. In 2015, 128 Peace Corps Volunteers experienced some sort of physical injury as a result of crime victimization. Reported injuries ranged from cuts and scrapes requiring little to no medical attention, to more serious injuries requiring hospitalization and ongoing care. Injuries were most prevalent in aggravated physical assaults (38 percent), followed by robberies (30 percent) (figure 4).

Figure 4: Victimizations with injuries by type of crime, 2015

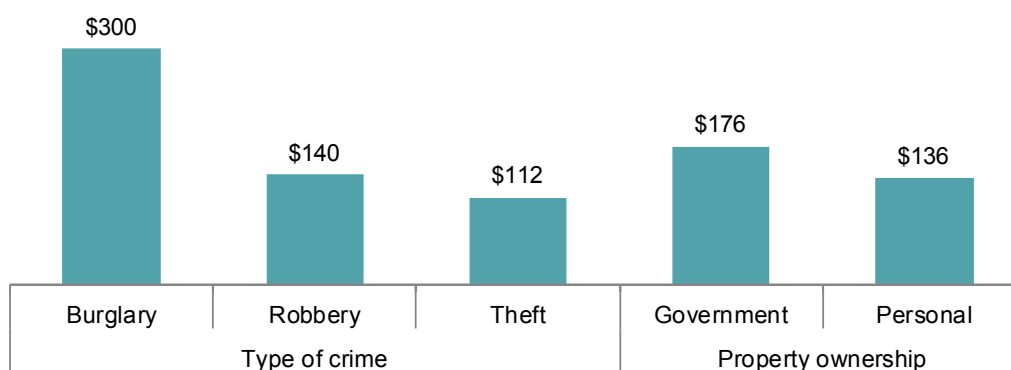


Percentage of victimizations; n = 1,499.

The combined value of property lost to crime was \$320,000, as estimated by the victims. Government property (such as grant money or Peace Corps-issued equipment) was lost in 4 percent of documented crime incidents and amounted to \$32,000.

The value of property lost per victimization ranged from a median of \$112 (theft) to \$300 (burglary) (figure 5). The median value of loss per incident for government property (\$176) was higher than that for personal property (\$136). Only four cases of vandalism were reported in 2015. No government property was vandalized.

Figure 5: Median loss per victimization by type of crime and by property ownership, 2015



n = 925.

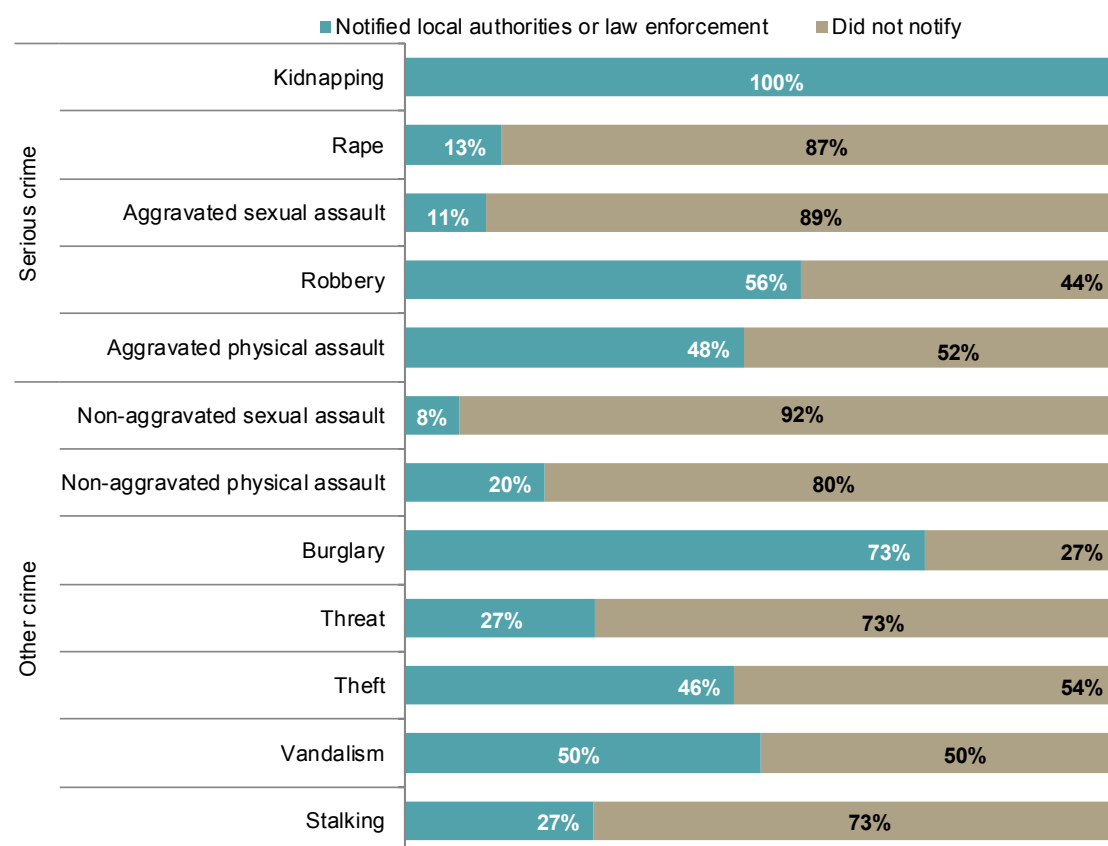
Involving Local Authorities or Law Enforcement

The Peace Corps' crime classifications, which are in large part based on the Federal Bureau of Investigations' Uniform Crime Reporting Program, may not match the definitions of offenses in each of the 61 countries worldwide where Peace Corps Volunteers served. This means that an act that the Peace Corps considers a crime may not be against the law in local criminal justice systems, and vice versa. In addition, the level of confidence in local law enforcement among host country populations in many developing countries is lower relative to the

United States.⁷ These and other factors may have contributed to the relatively low level of willingness of Peace Corps Volunteer victims who reported crimes to the Peace Corps also to report crime to the local authorities or local law enforcement.

In 2015, Peace Corps Volunteers decided to notify local authorities or local law enforcement in less than half of reported victimizations (44 percent). The proportion of victimizations where local authorities or local law enforcement were notified varied by the type of crime and ranged from a low of 8 percent, in cases of non-aggravated sexual assault, to a high of 73 percent, in cases of burglary (not including one kidnapping victim, figure 6).

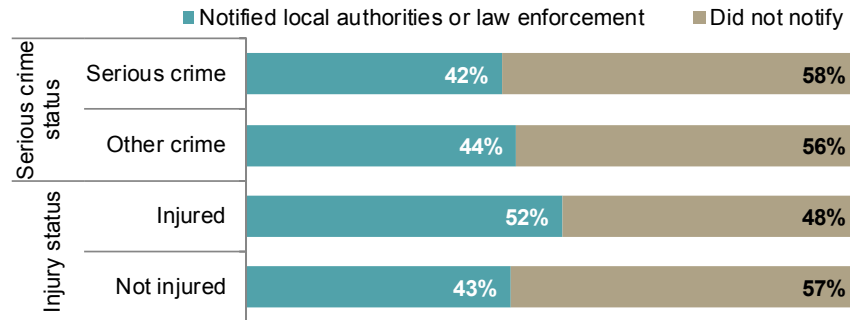
Figure 6: Victimization in which Volunteers notified local authorities or law enforcement by type of crime, 2015



Overall, Volunteers were as likely to report serious crime victimizations to local authorities or local law enforcement (42 percent) as other victimizations (44 percent). However, Volunteers who were injured were substantially more likely to report victimizations to local authorities or law enforcement (52 percent) than those who were not injured (43 percent) (figure 7).

⁷ Gallup. "Global Law and Order 2015."

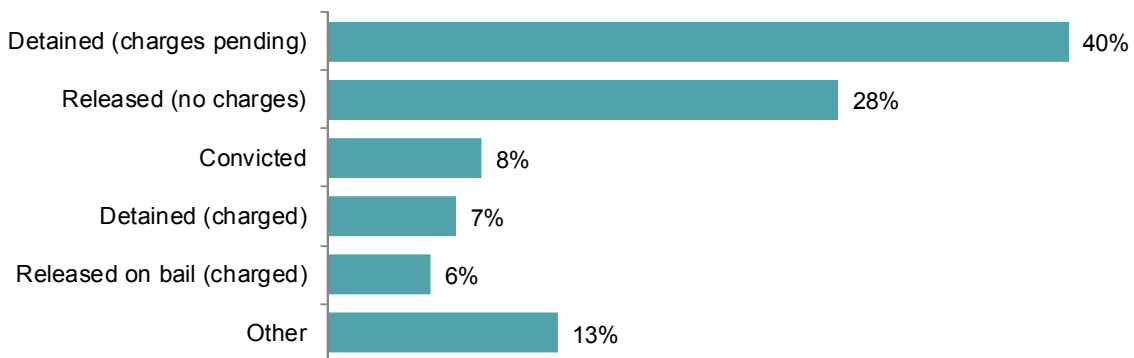
Figure 7: Victimizations in which Volunteers notified local authorities or law enforcement by serious crime status and injury status, 2015



n = 1,499.

In 654 cases where Volunteer victims notified local authorities or local law enforcement, 72 offenders were apprehended. About one-fourth of those offenders were released without being charged. As of the close of the 2015 reporting period, only six offenders were convicted (figure 8).⁸

Figure 8: Offender status, 2015



n = 72.

⁸ Arrest and prosecutorial outcomes for reported offenses are current as of April 27, 2016, and may be updated after this report is published.

10-Year Trend in Crime Incidence Rates

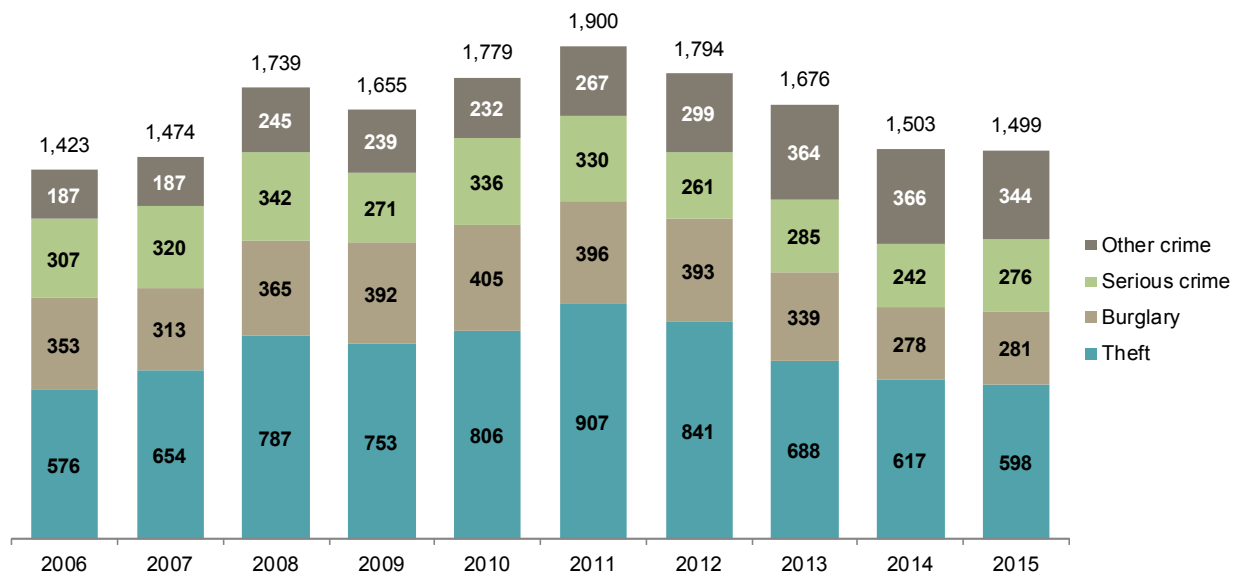
Overview

The Peace Corps routinely monitors trends in the overall volume and rates of reported crime victimizations to identify patterns of increase, decline, or stabilization, as well as to determine how quickly the change may have occurred. This chapter provides an overview of global annual trends for the past 10 years.

The reader should note that a broad range of factors may have contributed to the observed changes in reported crime victimizations over time (for example, changes in the demographic characteristics of the Volunteer population or changes in the number and characteristics of Peace Corps host countries).

From 2006 to 2015, the number of reported crime victimizations fluctuated, but the crime incidence rate remained relatively stable, particularly since 2008. The number of reported victimizations ranged from a low of 1,423 in 2006 to a high of 1,900 in 2011 (figure 9). During the same time period, crime incidence rates ranged from a low of 20 victimizations per 100 VT years in 2007 to a high of 23 victimizations reported in 2008, 2010, and 2013 (figure 10).

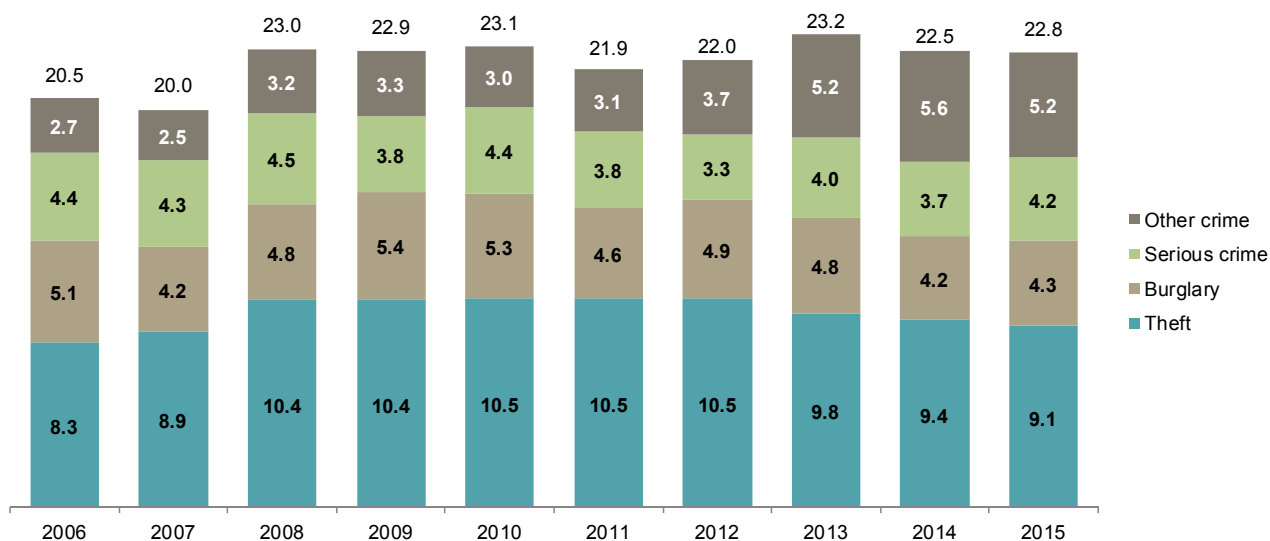
Figure 9: Volume of reported crime victimizations, 2006–15



Although the relative volume of reported crime changed little over time, the composition of crime incidents by type has fluctuated notably over the years. During the past decade, theft and burglaries have contributed to the largest number of victimizations compared to any other type of crime (figure 9). Yet, their combined incidence rate has steadily reduced between 2012 and 2015, from 15 to 13 victimizations per 100 VT years (figure 10). With an average of four victimizations per 100 VT years, the rate of serious crime has fluctuated little between 2006 and 2015. Other crime (which is comprised primarily of incidents of non-

aggravated sexual assault) has steadily increased, with the most notable upturn observed from 2012 to 2013⁹.

Figure 10: Crime incidence rates, 2006–15

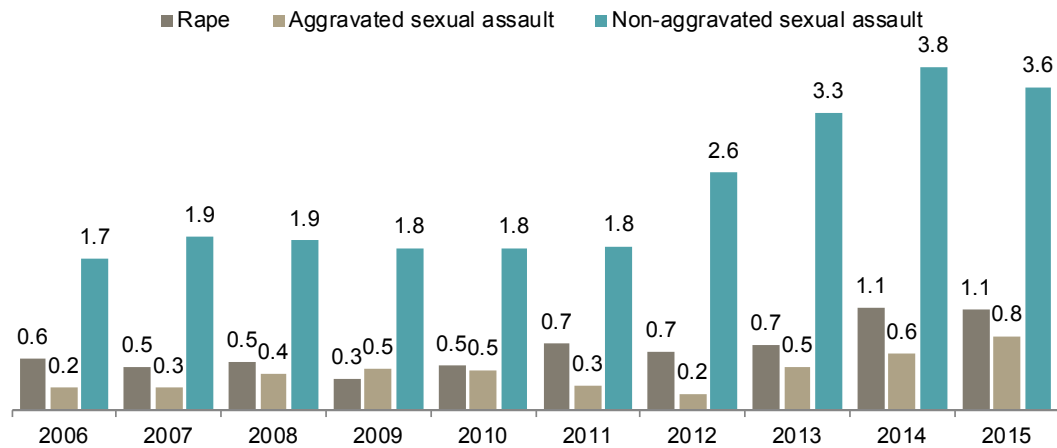


Sexual Offenses against Female Volunteers

While the overall number of reported crime victimizations has gradually declined from 2011 to 2014 (commensurate with changes in the size of the Volunteer population), the number of reported victimizations for each of the three types of sexual offenses—non-aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, and rape—has increased during the same time period, which coincides with major changes to the agency’s policies, procedures, training, and support related to sexual assault. The incidence rate of reported non-aggravated sexual assault among females (who report disproportionately more sexual offences than men) doubled from two to four reported victimizations per 100 female VT years between 2011 and 2014 (figure 11). The increase in reported sexual offenses can, at least in part, be attributed to the implementation of the Kate Puzey Volunteer Protection Act of 2011 and the Sexual Assault Risk-Reduction and Response Program (SARRRP), which was fully launched in 2013. Both the Act and SARRRP encourage victims to come forward and ensure that they are provided with a broad range of support services. Therefore, an increase in incident reporting was one of the expected and desired outcomes of the Kate Puzey Act and SARRRP.

⁹ During this period, the agency implemented a Sexual Assault Risk Reduction and Response program, which encouraged reporting of all sexual offences, including non-aggravated sexual assault, and provided resources and support to Volunteers who were victims of non-aggravated sexual assault to the same extent as to Volunteers who were victims of rape or aggravated sexual assault.

Figure 11: Sexual offense incidence rate by type of offense, females, 2006–15



Counts of crime victimizations reported by female Volunteers:

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Rape (i.e. penetration without consent by force, threat of force, or when the victim is incapable of consenting) | 23 | 21 | 24 | 15 | 23 | 39 | 32 | 32 | 47 | 46 |
| Aggravated sexual assault (i.e., unwanted sexual contact by force, threat of force, or when the victim is incapable of consenting) | 10 | 11 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 14 | 9 | 21 | 26 | 34 |
| Non-aggravated sexual assault (i.e., unwanted sexual contact or kissing on the mouth without force) | 68 | 84 | 85 | 78 | 84 | 96 | 130 | 146 | 158 | 148 |

In-Service Deaths

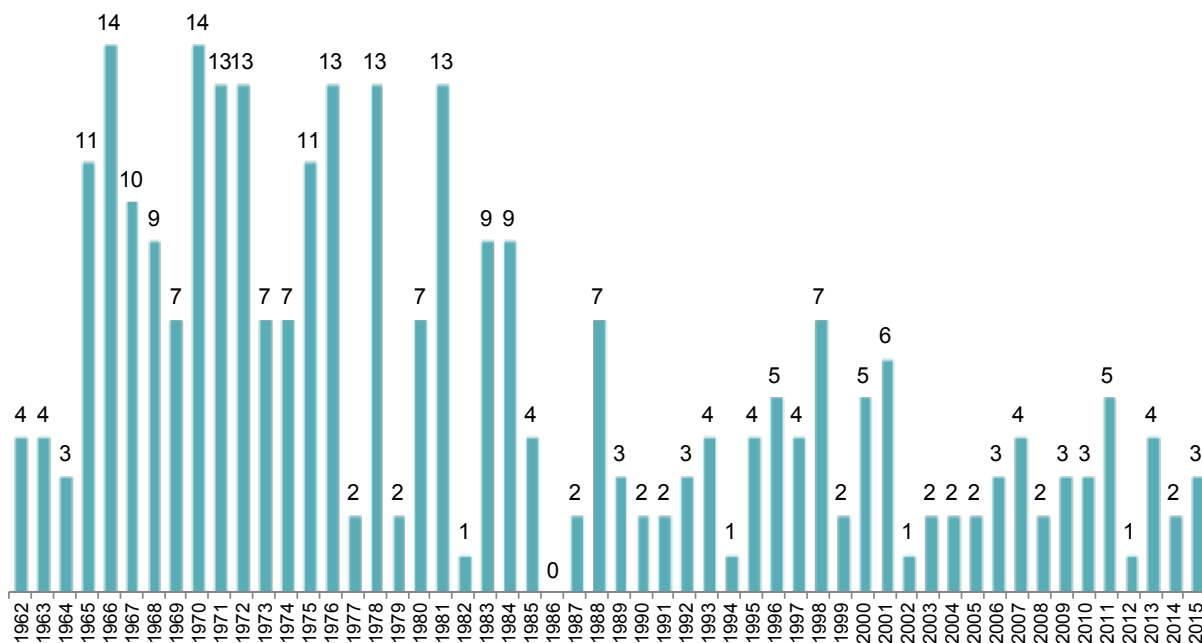
Tribute to Fallen Volunteers

Since the inception of the Peace Corps in 1961, 295 American men and women have passed away during service, a tremendous sacrifice in the pursuit of peace. The Peace Corps expresses its deep gratitude for the passion of its fallen Volunteers and grieves with families and friends who lost loved ones during their service.

Overview

During more than 50 years of the Peace Corps program, the number of deaths per year reached a high of 14 in 1966 and in 1970 (figure 12). No Peace Corps Volunteers died in service in 1961 or in 1986. Overall the number of deaths has declined from an average of 8 per year in the 1960s to the average of 3 per year in the 2000s.

Figure 12: Number of deaths in service, 1962–2015



In-service deaths may occur in different manners—by homicide, suicide, accident, or due to natural causes. At times, the death of a Volunteer may be pending further investigation to establish its cause, or the cause of death may remain unknown. In both instances, this is reported as an indeterminate cause. Of the manners of death, only homicide—the willful non-negligent killing of a Volunteer by another person—is reported as crime by the Peace Corps.

From 1962 to 2015, 24 Peace Corps Volunteers were murdered, 16 took their own lives, 188 died due to accidents, 56 passed away of natural causes, and 10 deaths were of indeterminate cause. In 2015, three in-service deaths occurred, all due to accidents.

Minimizing Safety and Security Risks

Safety and Security Risks Associated with Service

With a large geographic footprint in the developing world, Volunteers in Peace Corps host countries may face instability, natural disasters, political unrest, poorly regulated transportation, and, of course, crime.

By design of the Peace Corps program, the position of Volunteers is unique: They are neither an organic part of the local population nor typical foreigners. By living (often with host families) and working in the local communities, practicing local languages, building personal connections with Peace Corps-assigned counterparts, and becoming friends with other host country nationals, Peace Corps Volunteers may be at a smaller risk of crimes than typical foreigners, but a larger risk of crimes than members of the local community.

Training

To equip Volunteers to meet the challenges of service, the Peace Corps provides them with extensive training. This training is typically conducted in three stages: before Volunteers leave to the host country (pre-departure self-study and staging), upon Volunteers' arrival in the host country (pre-service training), and after several months of service at their assigned site (in-service training). At each stage, training covers four broad areas: language learning; cultural adjustment; technical skills; and maintaining health, safety, and security. The Peace Corps believes that Volunteers' knowledge of local language, culture, safety skills (for example, bystander intervention), and ability to build personal and professional connections can minimize their risk of victimization and amplify their support network in the local community.

Safety and Security Program

In an effort to reduce the risk of crime victimization during Peace Corps service and lessen the impact of crime, the Peace Corps built its safety and security program. It is based on three concepts: integration, mitigation, and response. Integration reflects the notion that Volunteers are safest when they are in their respective communities with community members creating an effective support network. Mitigation is an effort to reduce the likelihood of a safety and security incident occurring or the impact if one does occur. Response covers the strategies in place in the event that there is a specific threat to the well-being of Volunteers (e.g., emergency action plans¹⁰). The Peace Corps follows an integrated approach to the safety and security of Volunteers, with responsibility being shared by the three pillars of the program: staff, Volunteers, and communities.

¹⁰ Each Peace Corps program has an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) specific to that country and developed in cooperation with Peace Corps Washington and the local U.S. Embassy. Volunteers are thoroughly trained in their roles and responsibilities, and posts are prepared to respond to emergency situations.

Security consultation, logistical support, and financial support were most common types of support provided to Volunteers who reported crime. In 2015, Peace Corps staff provided security consultation to nearly 900 Volunteers, logistical support to nearly 600 Volunteers, and financial support to nearly 300 Volunteers.

Appendix A: Methodology

Data Source and Quality

Administrative data from the Peace Corps' Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS) were used to prepare this report. CIRS is used to document all formal reports of Peace Corps Volunteer or trainee deaths in-service; crimes against Peace Corps Volunteers, trainees, and overseas staff on duty; other security incidents impacting Volunteers or trainees; and vehicular accidents involving Volunteers and trainees. CIRS data are primarily collected to carry out the administration of the Peace Corps program (including its safety and security function), and not for statistical purposes. Good administrative quality, however, provides a solid foundation for a good statistical quality of these data.

Safety and security managers at Peace Corps posts overseas work directly with Volunteers and trainees who were victims of crime to obtain detailed information about each incident documented in CIRS. On average, each crime report contains 30 data points about the incident, persons involved, and case status. The Crime Statistics and Analysis Unit within the Office of Safety and Security conducts an ongoing multi-step quality-assurance process of CIRS data to correct errors inherent to the data collection process. Each crime report received by the unit is reviewed for (1) correct incident classification, (2) logical consistency, and (3) report completeness. Data are reviewed daily for misclassification, inconsistency, and missing data. A crime report is not accepted as a complete administrative record until the submitter corrects, completes, or clarifies the information, which sometimes requires collecting additional information from the victim of the crime.

Data summarized in this report are based on a subset of incidents documented in CIRS. Those are crime incidents against Volunteers and trainees that happened from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015 and all in-service deaths in the history of the Peace Corps (with dates of death from January 1, 1962 and December 31, 2015). These data are current as of April 27, 2016. Peace Corps Volunteers, who typically serve abroad for two years, may report past incidents any time during their service. For example, nine incidents that occurred in 2014 were reported to the Peace Corps after April 2015. In addition, new circumstances of crimes may become known long after the incident was initially reported. These circumstances may change the incident classification or inactivate the incident (for example, when a Volunteer finds items presumed stolen). And, although the number of reports submitted after publication of this statistical report, or revised by Crimes Statistics and Analysis Unit, is too small to change the global or regional summary statistics, these additional reports may change the post-level summary statistics substantially. Continuous updates to the administrative database reflect the nature of administrative data.

Classification Hierarchy and Offense Definitions

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

Uniform Crime Reporting system. When a single offense is committed, the report is classified according to the details of that offense. However, in multiple-offense situations, the hierarchy rule requires that the reporter locate the classification that is closest to the top of the hierarchy and use that classification for the entire report, rather than multiple, less-severe classifications. This does not affect the charges that an offender may incur according to local law.

The Peace Corps recognizes that all crimes can be traumatic for victims regardless of where the crimes fall in the severity hierarchy, and provides a comprehensive response and array of support services to all victims of crimes. The severity hierarchy is used only for the purpose of documenting incidents. It does not have any impact on assessing emotional, physical, or financial hardships of the victims, or on the services that the victims of crime receive.

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

Peace Corps Crime Definitions

Detailed definitions for each incident type are provided at the beginning of corresponding sections in Appendix B. The definitions used by the Peace Corps are derived from two primary sources: the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report (where they track corresponding crimes) and multiple years of data collection by the Peace Corps about the experiences of Volunteers and trainees including the incidents that caused the most emotional, physical, or financial hardships. These definitions are rarely the same as those used to charge an offender with a crime, either in the United States or in the country of incident. Below are short definitions of crime types presented in the severity hierarchy.

Crime Classification Severity Hierarchy

| Crime Category | Definition |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Death by homicide | The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded |
| Kidnapping | Unlawful seizure and/or detention of a victim against the person's will. Includes hostage taking |
| Rape | The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the Volunteer, including when the victim is incapacitated or otherwise incapable of consenting |
| Aggravated sexual assault | Intentional contact with the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of the victim OR kissing OR disrobing the victim OR forcing the victim to contact genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks OR attempt to carry out any of these acts; AND any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use or threatened use of a weapon, OR • Use or threatened use of force or other intimidating actions, OR • The victim is incapacitated or otherwise incapable of giving consent |
| Robbery | Taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of the victim under confrontational circumstances including the threat of force, violence, and/or putting the victim in fear of immediate harm. Also includes when a perpetrator transports the victim to obtain his/her money or possessions |
| Aggravated physical assault | Attack or threat of attack with a weapon in a manner capable of causing death or severe/major bodily injury OR attack without a weapon when severe or major bodily injury results |
| Non-aggravated sexual assault | Forced contact with the victim's genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks OR kissing on the victim's mouth without the consent of the victim OR attempts to carry out these acts |
| Non-aggravated physical assault | Aggressive contact that does not require the Volunteer to use substantial force to disengage the offender and results in no injury or minor injury |
| Burglary | Unlawful or forcible entry of the victim's residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. |
| Threat | A situation when the Volunteer is placed in a reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct |
| Theft | Taking or attempting to take away property or cash without the use of force, illegal entry, or direct contact with the victim |
| Vandalism | Mischievous or malicious defacement, destruction, or damage of property |
| Stalking | Engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific Volunteer that would cause a reasonable person to either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others OR • Suffer substantial emotional distress <p>Stalking is not part of the severity hierarchy, as it can include other types of reportable incidents.</p> |

Changes to Crime Reporting

The Peace Corps modified its reporting system in 2013 to capture victimizations rather than reported incidents. For example, if a theft involved two Volunteers or trainees victimized together, prior to 2013, this would have resulted in one reported crime with two associated Volunteer victims. Starting in September 1, 2013, this same incident would result in two reported victimizations, each with one Volunteer victim. All previously reported incidents were also modified to this new standard for consistency; therefore, the numbers and rates in this report are based on the number of victimizations rather than the number of crimes and cannot be compared with those published in Statistical Reports of Crime Against Volunteers prior to 2014.

In September 2013, the definitions of sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, and rape were changed to align to the corresponding change implemented by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.¹¹

Calendar year 2014 is the first full year that the Peace Corps' comprehensive Sexual Assault Risk-Reduction and Response Program has been fully implemented. This Volunteer-centered program includes extensive training and education designed to reduce the risk of sexual assault and, importantly, to encourage reporting when crimes do occur so that Volunteers can receive the full range of care and support services. Under this program, Volunteers are empowered to come forward and report all incidents of sexual assault—everything from unwanted touching on public transportation to forced kissing to rape. As a result of this program, the agency fully anticipated an increase in reports of sexual assault. An increase in the reporting of sexual assaults over the past few years may not be an indication that the actual number of sexual assaults involving Peace Corps Volunteers is increasing. Sexual assault is a widely underreported crime globally, and the Peace Corps' extensive efforts to provide training and raise awareness were designed to facilitate and encourage reporting by empowering Volunteers who may have been victims of sexual assault to come forward.

Data Analysis

Measuring the Volunteer Population

The Volunteer population fluctuates throughout the year as new trainees arrive and seasoned Volunteers complete their service (which is typically 27 months). In addition, new Peace Corps posts are opening, while other posts may be suspending or closing operations. This report covers all Volunteers and trainees in 2015, no matter how long they stayed overseas during the year.

¹¹ The old FBI definition of rape was "The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." The new FBI's summary definition of rape is, "Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim."

The Peace Corps measures its population of Volunteers in three ways:

- The number of Volunteers who served abroad any time during the year. In 2015, 9,761 Peace Corps Volunteers and trainees served abroad with the Peace Corps. This is the population covered in this report.
- The number of Volunteers and trainees adjusted for the length of service of each Volunteer during the year (called Volunteer-trainee years or VT years). In calendar year 2015, there were 6,562 VT years.
- The number of Volunteers and trainees serving on September 30 of a given year (called on-board strength). On September 30, 2015, the Peace Corps' onboard strength was 6,919 Volunteers and trainees.

To compare victimization data across posts of different size and different months of operation, VT years are used in calculating crime incidence rates. If one Volunteer served for the entire 12 months of the year, this Volunteer is counted as one VT year. If two Volunteers served six months each, these two Volunteers are counted as one VT year. If 12 Volunteers served one month each, these Volunteers are counted as one VT year. Thus, 6,562 VT years indicate that cumulatively, 9,761 persons served for (6,562 x 12) months.

While VT years provide a more accurate representation of the actual amount of time Volunteers were at risk of experiencing a crime, the reader should note that the length of stay is associated with higher probability of certain types of crime (e.g., burglary—i.e., unlawful or forcible entry in the residence); while other types of crime (e.g., theft—i.e., taking or attempting to take property or cash without force) have equal probability of occurring either on day one or day 365 of service.

Incidence Rates

The incidence rate is the number of reported victimizations per population at risk adjusted for the length of stay in a given time period.

$$\text{Incidence Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Reported Victimizations}}{\text{Number of VT years}} \times 100$$

As the numerator is the number of victimizations (not the number of persons), the incidence rate does not show how many victims experienced the crime. For example, 10 victimizations may be reported by one person who was victimized 10 times or by 10 people who were victimized once each. The denominator is the sum of the person-time of the at risk population (VT years), not actual persons. As described above, 10 VT years may refer to 10 persons who served 12 months each or 120 persons who served one month each in 2015. The incidence rate fraction is multiplied by 100 to reflect the median number of VT years per post (105 VT years). If the post is relatively small, this approach may exaggerate the number of crimes reported. For example, there were two burglaries reported in Samoa in 2015. The burglary incidence rate, however, was 9 [(2 ÷ 22 VT years) x 100].

The incidence rate is used to compare Peace Corps posts or regions with substantially different numbers of Volunteers. For example, 25 reported aggravated physical assaults will result in a higher incidence rate at a post with 100 Volunteers than at a post with 200 Volunteers who served approximately the same amount of time.

Statistical Testing

The following probability tests were conducted to determine whether the observed differences between the selected groups were statistically significant, i.e., that they were not the results of pure chance:

- Chi-square test—to compare difference in percentages between subgroups formed by categorical variables in cross-classification tables
- Paired-sample t-test—to compare means of the same measurement under different conditions (e.g., 2014 and 2015 data for the same region)
- Analysis of variance (ANOVA)—to compare means of several groups of cases

For all the tests above, the null hypothesis (H_0), which assumes that the differences resulted from pure chance, was rejected if $p < .05$. Please note that in some cases, the data do not meet all test assumptions. Therefore, the test results should be viewed in relative rather than absolute terms.

When interpreting statistical tests, readers should distinguish between statistical and practical significance. For example, for a large number of observations, even minor differences between subgroups may lead to the rejection of the null hypothesis. Conversely, if the number of observations is small, large differences may show no statistical significance. Therefore, in each particular case, the Peace Corps recommends using practical judgment rather than statistical analysis alone.

Demographic Characteristics of Victims

A total of 1,262 Volunteers and trainees reported crime incidents to the Peace Corps in 2015.

This section compares basic demographic information about crime victims with that of the entire population of Volunteers who served in 2015.

Personal Characteristics

Among victims who reported crime, there was a larger proportion of female Volunteers (72 percent) compared with the overall population (63 percent) (table 1). Crime victims were two years younger, on average, than the overall population of Volunteers and trainees (table 2).

Table 13: Personal Characteristics—Sex, 2015

| Sex | Not a victim of crime | A victim of crime | All Volunteers and trainees |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Female | 61% | 72% | 63% |
| Male | 39% | 28% | 37% |
| Number of persons | 8,499 | 1,262 | 9,761 |

Percentage of respondents in a column adds to 100.

The difference in percentages between subgroups is statistically significant ($p < .01$).

Table 14: Personal Characteristics—Age as of January 1, 2015

| Age in the number of years | Not a victim of crime | A victim of crime | All Volunteers and trainees |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Average | 28.6 | 26.4 | 28.3 |
| Median | 25.0 | 24.0 | 25.0 |
| Number of persons | 8,499 | 1,262 | 9,761 |

The difference in means between subgroups is statistically significant ($p < .01$).

Table 15: Personal Characteristics—Marital Status, 2015

| Marital status | Not a victim of crime | A victim of crime | All Volunteers and trainees |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Divorced/legal separation | 4% | 3% | 4% |
| Engaged | <1% | <1% | <1% |
| Married | <1% | <1% | <1% |
| Married (serving w/spouse) | 5% | 4% | 5% |
| Married (while trainee/Volunteer) | <1% | — | <1% |
| Married planning to serve without a spouse | <1% | — | <1% |
| Single | 90% | 94% | 90% |
| Widowed | <1% | <1% | <1% |
| Number of persons | 8,499 | 1,262 | 9,761 |

Percentage of respondents in a column adds to 100.

The difference in percentages between subgroups is not statistically significant.

Program Characteristics

There were proportionally fewer victims among the Peace Corps Response Volunteers¹² than among two-year Volunteers compared to the distribution of these groups in the population (table 5). Not surprisingly, victims who reported crime reflect the proportion of Volunteers assigned to the two largest Peace Corps sectors: education (36 percent) or health (27 percent) (table 8).

Table 16: Program Characteristics—Type of Service, 2015

| Type of service | Not a victim of crime | A victim of crime | All Volunteers and trainees |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Peace Corps Response Volunteer | 6% | 3% | 5% |
| Two-year Volunteer | 94% | 97% | 95% |
| Number of persons | 8,499 | 1,262 | 9,761 |

Percentage of respondents in a column adds to 100.

The difference in percentages between subgroups is statistically significant ($p < .01$).

¹² Peace Corps Response program sends experienced professionals to undertake short-term (3 to 12 months), high-impact service assignments in communities around the world.

Table 17: Program Characteristics—Length of Peace Corps Service as of December 31, 2015

| Length of service in the number of months | Not a victim of crime | A victim of crime | All Volunteers and trainees |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Average | 17.1 | 17.9 | 17.2 |
| Median | 16.0 | 18.0 | 17.0 |
| Number of persons | 8,499 | 1,262 | 9,761 |

The difference in means between subgroups is statistically significant ($p < .05$).

Table 18: Program Characteristics—Peace Corps Region of Service, 2015

| Peace Corps region | Not a victim of crime | A victim of crime | All Volunteers and trainees |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| AFRICA | 45% | 46% | 45% |
| EMA | 27% | 22% | 27% |
| IAP | 28% | 32% | 29% |
| Number of persons | 8,499 | 1,262 | 9,761 |

Percentage of respondents in a column adds to 100.

The difference in percentages between subgroups is statistically significant ($p < .01$).

Table 19: Program Characteristics—Project Sector, 2015

| Project sector | Not a victim of crime | A victim of crime | All Volunteers and trainees |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Agriculture | 6% | 6% | 6% |
| Education | 37% | 36% | 37% |
| Environment | 9% | 9% | 9% |
| Health | 23% | 27% | 24% |
| Community Economic Development | 15% | 12% | 14% |
| Youth in Development | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| Number of persons | 8,499 | 1,262 | 9,761 |

Percentage of respondents in a column adds to 100.

The difference in percentages between subgroups is statistically significant ($p < .01$).

Table 20: Program Characteristics—End-of-Service Disposition as of December 31, 2015

| End-of-Service Disposition | Not a victim of crime | A victim of crime | All Volunteers and trainees |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Continued service | 62% | 69% | 63% |
| Closed service | 25% | 19% | 24% |
| Death-in-service | <1% | — | <1% |
| Early termination | 12% | 11% | 12% |
| Transfer | 1% | <1% | 1% |
| Number of persons | 8,499 | 1,262 | 9,761 |

Percentage of respondents in a column adds to 100.

The difference in percentages between subgroups is statistically significant ($p < .01$).

Data Strengths and Limitations

CIRS administrative data provides useful and timely statistics for the agency's operations based on the following key strengths:

- **Complete population coverage.** Every Peace Corps Volunteer and trainee is educated on how to recognize and report crime during the mandatory safety and security pre-service training. These data represent all reported crimes and victims of reported crimes.
- **Data reliability and validity.** There is a multi-step validation process of the crime incident data, starting with the interview of the victim with the safety and security manager and ending with the report review by the Crime Statistics and Analysis Unit. Each incident classification can be replicated independently based on the incident description. Demographic data, such as age, gender, or location of service, are cross-validated with other Peace Corps administrative datasets and are also considered largely reliable and valid.
- **Data availability.** CIRS data are complete and available in real time to the database users. These data are available relatively quickly to all Peace Corps employees on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis; and to the general public on an annual basis, several months after the close of a given calendar year.
- **Cost-effectiveness.** There are no additional data collection costs associated with this administrative database. As with all administrative data, CIRS provides a cost-effective way to conduct analysis of data on a large segment of the victimized population.

Four major limitations of CIRS data are as follows:

- **Reported victimizations are a subset of all victimizations.** Peace Corps Volunteers and trainees may not report or may underreport crime incidents that happened during their service. Thus, data summarized in this report represent reported victimizations, not all victimizations of Peace Corps Volunteers and trainees.
- **In many cases, information about crime incidents is not validated.** Crime reports are documented based on the information provided by the Volunteer. If a Volunteer cannot provide all relevant information or provides inaccurate information, the incident may be misclassified, or a non-existing incident may be documented.
- **Small counts hinder accurate year-to-year and post-to-post comparisons.** With the small number of reported crimes per post, it is impossible to control statistically for changing factors related to crime, such as Volunteer and trainee demographics. Thus, in many cases, it is impossible to conclude if there is a true change in reported crime, or merely a change in the demographics of Volunteers and trainees at a post (e.g., more women served this year than last year).
- **Data entry errors.** Despite the Peace Corps' best effort to document incidents accurately and conduct rigorous data quality control, data entry mistakes or mistakes due to technological glitches are likely to exist in the dataset. Such mistakes are minimal and are subject to random error (not systematic error).

Appendix B: Detailed Crime Statistics

Introduction

This appendix consists primarily of tables presenting the counts and incidence rates of crime victimizations by the type of crime and by three Peace Corps administrative regions—the Africa region; the Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia (EMA) region; and the Inter-America and the Pacific (IAP) region—and posts within these regions. It is organized into 13 sections, which are presented in the order of the crime severity in the crime classification hierarchy:

- Homicide
- Kidnapping
- Rape
- Aggravated sexual assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated physical assault
- Non-aggravated sexual assault
- Non-aggravated physical assault
- Burglary
- Threat
- Theft
- Vandalism
- Stalking

Each section opens with a detailed definition of the type of crime from the Peace Corps 2014 Consolidated Incident Reporting Guide, followed by a chart depicting a 10-year global incidence rate trend (where applicable), and four tables (incidence rates and number of victimizations by region and by post) each presenting a five-year average (2010–14), 2014 data, and 2015 data. Five-year average is not available if a post did not continuously operate during 2010–14. Posts or regions with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown in respective tables.

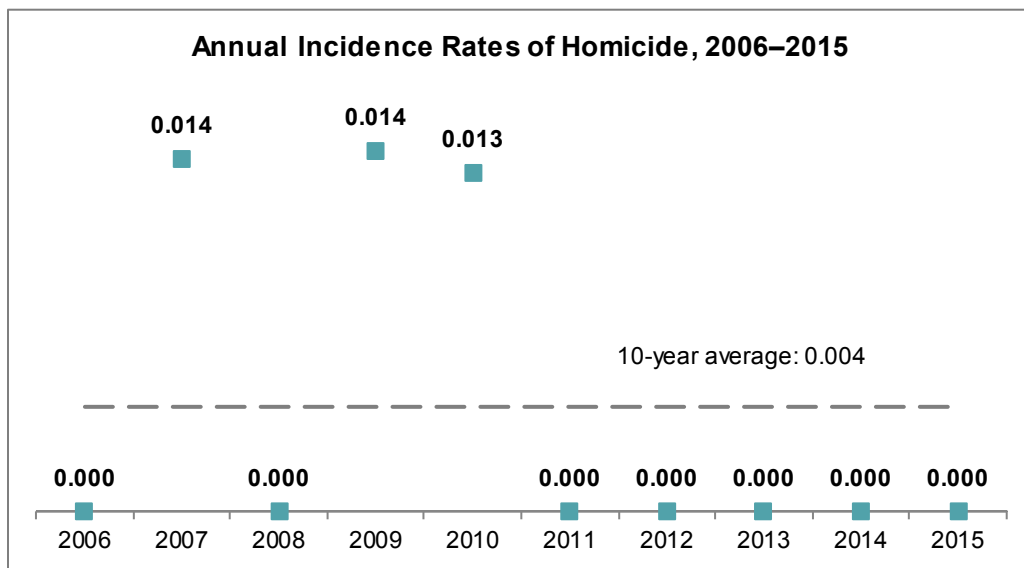
Peace Corps Volunteers and trainees are referred to as “Volunteers” in this appendix.

Homicide

OFFICIAL DEFINITION: The willful (non-negligent) killing of a Volunteer by another person. Deaths caused by negligence, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded.

The incident is homicide if someone intentionally killed the Volunteer or if the Volunteer died during the commission of any crime against the Volunteer.

In the past 10 years, three Peace Corps Volunteers were killed (2007 in Philippines, 2009 in Benin, and 2010 in Lesotho). There were no homicides since 2010.



Incidence rate is the number of reported victimizations per 100 VT years.

Kidnapping

OFFICIAL DEFINITION: The unlawful seizure and/or detention of a Volunteer against his/her will. This category includes hostage-taking.

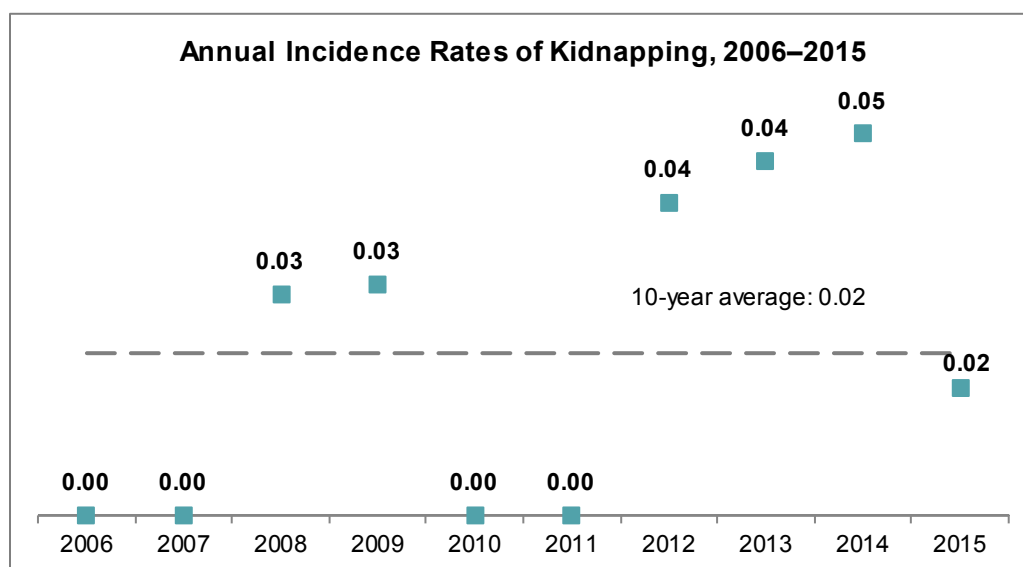
Kidnapping involves taking a Volunteer away or illegally holding the Volunteer against the Volunteer's will. There is no requirement that demands of any kind be made as a condition of the Volunteer's release.

Note: It is essential that the detention be illegal—if police or other authorities legally detain or hold a Volunteer, it is not kidnapping.

An incident is kidnapping if

- Someone forces the Volunteer to go with him/her against the Volunteer's will.
- Someone drugs the Volunteer and takes the Volunteer away.
- Someone prevents a Volunteer from leaving a location, either by locking him/her in or through force or threat of force.
- A rebel, terrorist, or insurgent group holds a Volunteer against the Volunteer's will and makes demands of a political nature.

One case of kidnapping documented in 2015 involved the Volunteer's boyfriend who prevented the Volunteer from leaving the house or using her phone during an argument.



Incidence rate is the number of reported victimizations per 100 VT years.

TABLE 1A. KIDNAPPING, INCIDENCE RATES BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | .03 | .05 | .02 | .03 | .05 | .02 | .03 | .04 | |
| | AFRICA | .05 | .10 | .03 | .07 | .10 | .05 | .02 | .09 | |
| Africa Region | Botswana | .15 | .76 | | .19 | .95 | | | | |
| | Cameroon | .10 | | .65 | .16 | | 1.04 | | | |
| | Uganda | .13 | .64 | | .21 | 1.06 | | | | |
| | Zambia | .23 | .41 | | .25 | | | .19 | .96 | |

Blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts and regions with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

TABLE 1B. KIDNAPPING, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 2.3 | 3 | 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 1 | .8 | 1 | |
| | AFRICA | 1.8 | 3 | 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 1 | .3 | 1 | |
| Africa Region | Botswana | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |
| | Cameroon | .2 | | 1 | .2 | | 1 | | | |
| | Uganda | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |
| | Zambia | .6 | 1 | | .4 | | | .2 | 1 | |

Blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts and regions with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

Rape

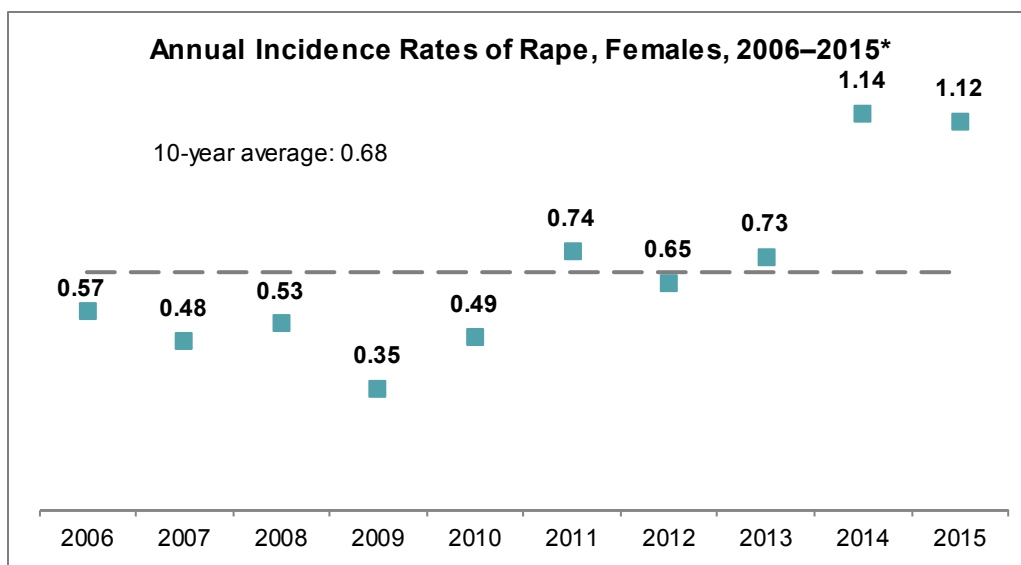
OFFICIAL DEFINITION: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the Volunteer.

Rape can be committed by either male or female offenders, against either male or female Volunteers. Penetration must have occurred. Force or violence is not required, nor is it a requirement that the Volunteer actively resist. The incident is rape anytime the Volunteer does not give consent to the act, including when the Volunteer is asleep or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol. It is also rape if the Volunteer cannot remember giving consent. Rape can be committed by the Volunteer's spouse or boyfriend/girlfriend and it does not matter if the Volunteer has previously consented to sexual intercourse with the offender.

Consent means words or actions that show a knowing and voluntary agreement to engage in mutually agreed-upon activity. Consent is absent if force has been used against the Volunteer, the Volunteer has been threatened or placed in fear, or the Volunteer is incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct or is physically incapable of declining participation in, or communicating unwillingness to engage in, that conduct.

An incident is rape if:

- Someone has sexual intercourse with the Volunteer while the Volunteer is asleep.
- Someone uses violence or the threat of violence to force the Volunteer to have sexual intercourse.
- The Volunteer says he/she does not want to have sexual intercourse, but the other person persists and penetrates the Volunteer's anus or vagina.
- Someone has sexual relations after getting the Volunteer drunk (or giving the Volunteer drugs) so that the Volunteer is not capable of saying "yes" or "no" or does not remember giving consent.
- Someone inserts a finger or other object into the vagina or anus of the Volunteer without his/her consent.
- Someone forces the Volunteer to perform oral sex against the Volunteer's will.
- Someone performs oral sex on a Volunteer while the Volunteer is asleep, unconscious or otherwise unable to give consent.



Incidence rate is the number of reported female victimizations per 100 female VT years.

* Change in definition; restricted reporting introduced in 2013.

TABLE 2A. RAPE, INCIDENCE RATES BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|-------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | .50 | .76 | .79 | .75 | 1.14 | 1.12 | .09 | .12 | .25 |
| | AFRICA | .50 | .89 | .58 | .79 | 1.40 | .80 | .02 | | .19 |
| | EMA | .37 | .48 | .41 | .55 | .70 | .59 | .11 | .15 | .14 |
| | IAP | .60 | .81 | 1.47 | .84 | 1.09 | 2.04 | .19 | .31 | .44 |
| Africa Region | Benin | .68 | .84 | 3.08 | 1.02 | 1.26 | 4.62 | | | |
| | Botswana | .31 | | .74 | .39 | | 1.02 | | | |
| | Burkina Faso | 1.07 | 1.86 | 1.90 | 1.71 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| | Cameroon | .57 | 2.27 | | .90 | 3.66 | | | | |
| | Ethiopia | .36 | .91 | .43 | .60 | 1.35 | .65 | | | |
| | Gambia, The | .69 | | 1.11 | .68 | | 1.90 | .61 | | |
| | Ghana | .29 | .81 | | .48 | 1.32 | | | | |
| | Madagascar | .14 | .72 | | .23 | 1.15 | | | | |
| | Malawi | .62 | 1.57 | 1.61 | 1.08 | 2.47 | 2.45 | | | |
| | Mozambique | .83 | 2.37 | .57 | 1.25 | 3.59 | .92 | | | |
| | Namibia | .52 | .87 | | .81 | 1.38 | | | | |
| | Rwanda | 1.14 | 2.93 | .93 | 1.78 | 4.66 | 1.40 | | | |
| | Senegal | .34 | .87 | | .51 | 1.26 | | | | |
| | South Africa | .39 | .81 | | .57 | 1.13 | | | | |
| | Swaziland | .54 | 1.31 | 1.21 | .75 | 1.67 | 1.55 | | | |
| | Tanzania | .48 | .59 | .49 | .82 | 1.04 | .86 | | | |
| | Togo | .44 | | 2.45 | .70 | | 1.84 | | | 3.65 |
| | Zambia | .48 | .41 | .41 | .81 | .72 | | | | 1.05 |
| EMA Region | Indonesia | .18 | .89 | | .28 | 1.38 | | | | |
| | Kosovo | — | | 2.27 | — | | 3.94 | — | | |
| | Moldova | .33 | .84 | | .57 | 1.33 | | | | |
| | Mongolia | .78 | 1.58 | .73 | 1.54 | 2.95 | 1.31 | | | |
| | Morocco | .50 | | 1.96 | .54 | | 2.54 | .47 | | 1.16 |
| | Philippines | .64 | 2.06 | .63 | .79 | 2.05 | 1.02 | .42 | 2.08 | |
| IAP Region | Costa Rica | 1.26 | .79 | .75 | 1.50 | 1.30 | 1.26 | .85 | | |
| | Dominican Republic | 1.11 | 1.86 | 2.03 | 1.56 | 2.76 | 2.86 | .30 | | |
| | Eastern Caribbean | .54 | | 1.80 | .78 | | 2.62 | | | |
| | Ecuador | .28 | .87 | 1.68 | .43 | 1.31 | 2.58 | | | |
| | El Salvador | 1.30 | | 1.81 | .96 | | 2.72 | 2.04 | | |
| | Fiji | .42 | 2.12 | 3.71 | .62 | 3.11 | 5.66 | | | |
| | Guatemala | 1.33 | 2.95 | 1.82 | 1.65 | 3.77 | 2.41 | .31 | | |
| | Jamaica | .29 | | 1.70 | .44 | | 2.41 | | | |
| | Micronesia and Palau | .52 | 2.59 | | | | | 1.70 | 8.52 | |
| | Nicaragua | .52 | .65 | 2.53 | .81 | .99 | 3.80 | | | |
| | Panama | .08 | | .93 | .13 | | 1.59 | | | |
| | Paraguay | .19 | | .97 | .33 | | 1.55 | | | |
| | Peru | 1.34 | .98 | 2.30 | 2.01 | .77 | 2.27 | .27 | 1.35 | 2.34 |
| | Samoa | 1.93 | 3.94 | 4.52 | 2.92 | 6.17 | | | | 11.66 |
| | Tonga | | | 3.46 | | | 4.16 | | | |
| | Vanuatu | .36 | 1.79 | | .59 | 2.97 | | | | |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

TABLE 2B. RAPE, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 37.0 | 50 | 52 | 34.6 | 47 | 46 | 2.4 | 3 | 6 |
| | AFRICA | 16.0 | 27 | 17 | 15.8 | 27 | 15 | .2 | | 2 |
| | EMA | 7.8 | 8 | 7 | 7.0 | 7 | 6 | .8 | 1 | 1 |
| | IAP | 13.2 | 15 | 28 | 11.8 | 13 | 25 | 1.4 | 2 | 3 |
| Africa Region | Benin | .8 | 1 | 3 | .8 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Botswana | .4 | | 1 | .4 | | 1 | | | |
| | Burkina Faso | 1.4 | 2 | 2 | 1.4 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| | Cameroon | 1.0 | 4 | | 1.0 | 4 | | | | |
| | Ethiopia | .6 | 2 | 1 | .6 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| | Gambia, The | .6 | | 1 | .4 | | 1 | .2 | | |
| | Ghana | .4 | 1 | | .4 | 1 | | | | |
| | Madagascar | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |
| | Malawi | .8 | 2 | 2 | .8 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| | Mozambique | 1.4 | 4 | 1 | 1.4 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| | Namibia | .6 | 1 | | .6 | 1 | | | | |
| | Rwanda | 1.2 | 3 | 1 | 1.2 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| | Senegal | .8 | 2 | | .8 | 2 | | | | |
| | South Africa | .6 | 1 | | .6 | 1 | | | | |
| | Swaziland | .4 | 1 | 1 | .4 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Tanzania | .8 | 1 | 1 | .8 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Togo | .4 | | 2 | .4 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | Zambia | 1.2 | 1 | 1 | 1.2 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| EMA Region | Indonesia | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |
| | Kosovo | — | | 1 | — | | 1 | — | | |
| | Moldova | .4 | 1 | | .4 | 1 | | | | |
| | Mongolia | 1.0 | 2 | 1 | 1.0 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| | Morocco | 1.2 | | 4 | .8 | | 3 | .4 | | 1 |
| | Philippines | 1.0 | 3 | 1 | .8 | 2 | 1 | .2 | 1 | |
| IAP Region | Costa Rica | 1.6 | 1 | 1 | 1.2 | 1 | 1 | .4 | | |
| | Dominican Republic | 2.0 | 3 | 3 | 1.8 | 3 | 3 | .2 | | |
| | Eastern Caribbean | .6 | | 1 | .6 | | 1 | | | |
| | Ecuador | .4 | 1 | 2 | .4 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | El Salvador | .4 | | 1 | .2 | | 1 | .2 | | |
| | Fiji | .2 | 1 | 2 | .2 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | Guatemala | 1.6 | 3 | 2 | 1.4 | 3 | 2 | .2 | | |
| | Jamaica | .2 | | 1 | .2 | | 1 | | | |
| | Micronesia and Palau | .2 | 1 | | | | | .2 | 1 | |
| | Nicaragua | 1.0 | 1 | 4 | 1.0 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| | Panama | .2 | | 2 | .2 | | 2 | | | |
| | Paraguay | .4 | | 2 | .4 | | 2 | | | |
| | Peru | 3.0 | 2 | 5 | 2.8 | 1 | 3 | .2 | 1 | 2 |
| | Samoa | .4 | 1 | 1 | .4 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | Tonga | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| | Vanuatu | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

Aggravated Sexual Assault

OFFICIAL DEFINITION: Another person, without the consent of the Volunteer, intentionally or knowingly:

- touches or contacts, either directly or through clothing, the Volunteer's genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks; OR
- kisses the Volunteer; OR
- disrobes the Volunteer; OR
- causes the Volunteer to touch or contact, either directly or through clothing, another person's genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks, OR
- attempts to carry out any of those acts,

AND:

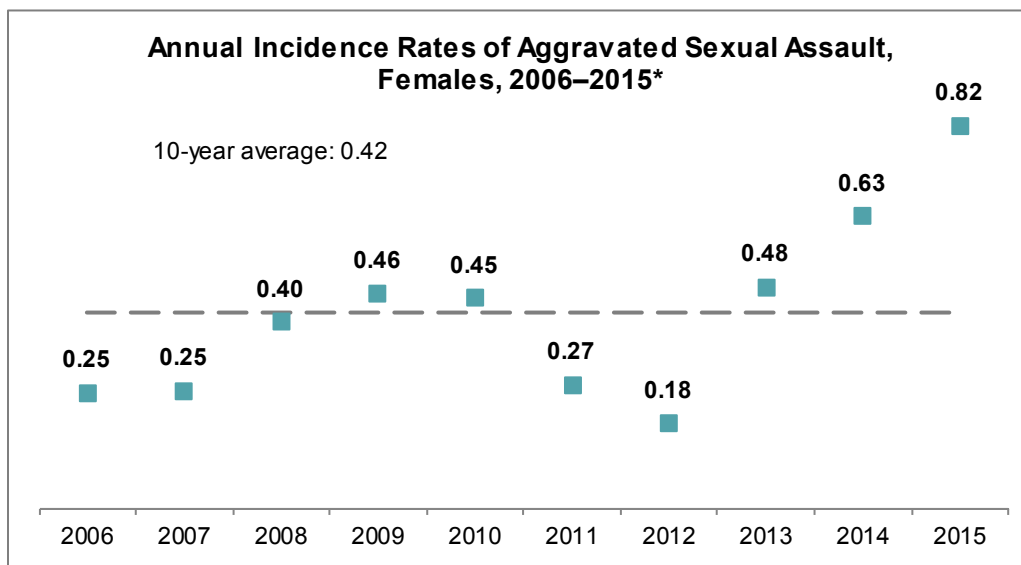
- The offender uses, or threatens to use, a weapon, OR
- The offender uses, or threatens to use, force or other intimidating actions, OR
- The Volunteer is incapacitated or otherwise incapable of giving consent.

Aggravated sexual assaults can be committed by either male or female offenders, against either male or female Volunteers. It requires that the contact be intentional and without the consent of the Volunteer. Aggravated Sexual Assault can be committed by the Volunteer's spouse or boyfriend/girlfriend and it does not matter if the Volunteer has previously consented to sexual interactions with the offender.

Consent means words or actions that show a knowing and voluntary agreement to engage in mutually agreed-upon activity. Consent is absent if force has been used against the Volunteer, the Volunteer has been threatened or placed in fear, or the Volunteer is incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct or is physically incapable of declining participation in, or communicating unwillingness to engage in, that conduct.

An incident is aggravated sexual assault if:

- Someone uses violence or the threat of violence to try to force the Volunteer to have oral, vaginal, or anal intercourse, but does not penetrate the Volunteer's mouth, vagina or anus.
- Someone tries to have oral, vaginal, or anal intercourse with the Volunteer while the Volunteer is asleep, but does not penetrate the Volunteer's mouth, vagina or anus.
- Someone touches the Volunteer's genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks AND has a weapon.
- Someone corners the Volunteer on a bus and kisses the Volunteer.
- Someone forces the Volunteer to touch his/her genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks.



Incidence rate is the number of reported female victimizations per 100 female VT years.

* Change in definition; restricted reporting introduced in 2013.

TABLE 3A. AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT, INCIDENCE RATES BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | .26 | .43 | .53 | .40 | .63 | .82 | .03 | .08 | .04 |
| | AFRICA | .22 | .46 | .61 | .32 | .62 | .90 | .04 | .18 | .10 |
| | EMA | .26 | .30 | .52 | .45 | .50 | .89 | | | |
| | IAP | .32 | .49 | .42 | .47 | .75 | .65 | .06 | | |
| Africa Region | Burkina Faso | .34 | .93 | | .55 | 1.50 | | | | |
| | Cameroon | .11 | .57 | | .18 | .92 | | | | |
| | Ethiopia | | | 2.16 | | | 3.26 | | | |
| | Gambia, The | .98 | 1.24 | 2.22 | 1.64 | 2.00 | 3.80 | | | |
| | Ghana | .16 | .81 | | | | | .42 | 2.10 | |
| | Madagascar | .14 | .72 | .69 | .23 | 1.15 | | | | 1.80 |
| | Malawi | | | .81 | | | 1.23 | | | |
| | Mozambique | .40 | | 2.87 | .59 | | 4.58 | | | |
| | Namibia | .36 | .87 | | .56 | 1.38 | | | | |
| | Rwanda | .20 | .98 | | .31 | 1.55 | | | | |
| | South Africa | .32 | 1.61 | 1.44 | .45 | 2.26 | 2.05 | | | |
| | Tanzania | | | .49 | | | .86 | | | |
| | Togo | .40 | | 1.22 | .62 | | 1.84 | | | |
| | Uganda | .51 | 2.55 | | .64 | 3.18 | | .32 | 1.59 | |
| | Zambia | .08 | .41 | | .14 | .72 | | | | |
| EMA Region | Albania | .72 | 1.20 | | 1.25 | 2.28 | | | | |
| | Cambodia | .41 | 1.09 | | .64 | 1.64 | | | | |
| | Georgia | | | 1.85 | | | 3.38 | | | |
| | Jordan | .99 | 3.22 | | 1.48 | 4.60 | | | | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | .25 | 1.24 | | .46 | 2.31 | | | | |
| | Macedonia | .25 | | 1.12 | .41 | | 1.73 | | | |
| | Mongolia | | | 1.45 | | | 2.63 | | | |
| | Morocco | .58 | | .98 | .94 | | 1.69 | | | |
| | Nepal | — | | 1.46 | — | | 2.77 | — | | |
| | Thailand | .38 | 1.01 | .86 | .58 | 1.52 | 1.33 | | | |
| | Colombia | | | 4.15 | | | 6.28 | | | |
| IAP Region | Fiji | 2.53 | 2.12 | | 4.31 | 3.11 | | | | |
| | Guatemala | .41 | | .91 | .45 | | 1.20 | .31 | | |
| | Jamaica | | | 3.41 | | | 4.82 | | | |
| | Mexico | .30 | 1.48 | | .52 | 2.58 | | | | |
| | Micronesia and Palau | .52 | 2.59 | | .75 | 3.73 | | | | |
| | Nicaragua | .23 | .65 | .63 | .20 | .99 | .95 | .28 | | |
| | Panama | .19 | .95 | | .32 | 1.62 | | | | |
| | Paraguay | .27 | .49 | .97 | .30 | .82 | 1.55 | .22 | | |
| | Vanuatu | 1.32 | 3.58 | | 2.15 | 5.93 | | | | |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

TABLE 3B. AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 19.2 | 28 | 35 | 18.2 | 26 | 34 | 1.0 | 2 | 1 |
| | AFRICA | 6.6 | 14 | 18 | 6.2 | 12 | 17 | .4 | 2 | 1 |
| | EMA | 5.6 | 5 | 9 | 5.6 | 5 | 9 | | | |
| | IAP | 7.0 | 9 | 8 | 6.4 | 9 | 8 | .6 | | |
| Africa Region | Burkina Faso | .4 | 1 | | .4 | 1 | | | | |
| | Cameroon | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |
| | Ethiopia | | | 5 | | | 5 | | | |
| | Gambia, The | .8 | 1 | 2 | .8 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | Ghana | .2 | 1 | | .0 | | | .2 | 1 | |
| | Madagascar | .2 | 1 | 1 | .2 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | Malawi | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| | Mozambique | .6 | | 5 | .6 | | 5 | | | |
| | Namibia | .4 | 1 | | .4 | 1 | | | | |
| | Rwanda | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |
| | South Africa | .4 | 2 | 2 | .4 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| | Tanzania | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| | Togo | .4 | | 1 | .4 | | 1 | | | |
| | Uganda | .8 | 4 | | .6 | 3 | | .2 | 1 | |
| | Zambia | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |
| EMA Region | Albania | .6 | 1 | | .6 | 1 | | | | |
| | Cambodia | .4 | 1 | | .4 | 1 | | | | |
| | Georgia | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | |
| | Jordan | .4 | 1 | | .4 | 1 | | | | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |
| | Macedonia | .2 | | 1 | .2 | | 1 | | | |
| | Mongolia | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | |
| | Morocco | 1.4 | | 2 | 1.4 | | 2 | | | |
| | Nepal | — | | 1 | — | | 1 | — | | |
| | Thailand | .4 | 1 | 1 | .4 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Colombia | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | |
| IAP Region | Fiji | 1.2 | 1 | | 1.2 | 1 | | | | |
| | Guatemala | .6 | | 1 | .4 | | 1 | .2 | | |
| | Jamaica | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | |
| | Mexico | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |
| | Micronesia and Palau | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |
| | Nicaragua | .4 | 1 | 1 | .2 | 1 | 1 | .2 | | |
| | Panama | .4 | 2 | | .4 | 2 | | | | |
| | Paraguay | .6 | 1 | 2 | .4 | 1 | 2 | .2 | | |
| | Vanuatu | .8 | 2 | | .8 | 2 | | | | |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

Robbery

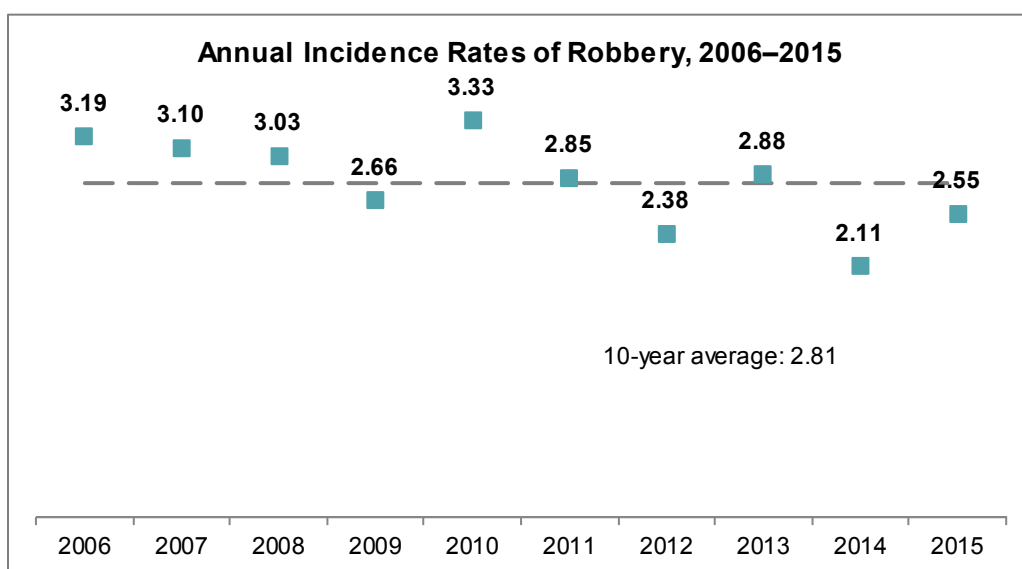
OFFICIAL DEFINITION: The taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody or care of the Volunteer by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the Volunteer in fear of immediate harm. Also includes when a robber threatens, displays, or uses a weapon or transports the Volunteer to obtain his/her money or possessions.

A robbery always involves taking or attempting to take property from a Volunteer through the use of force or the threat of force. A robbery can involve the use of a weapon or just the use of the suspect's hands or feet. If a suspect threatens to harm a Volunteer unless the Volunteer surrenders his or her property, that is also robbery. If a Volunteer is injured while someone is taking his property by force, the incident is still reported as a robbery.

An incident is a robbery if:

- Someone threatens the Volunteer with a weapon (such as a gun, knife or big stick) and takes their property.
- Someone pushes or hits a Volunteer and takes their property.
- Someone threatens to harm the Volunteer unless the Volunteer gives them his/her property.
- Someone tries to steal the Volunteer's backpack off of the Volunteer's shoulder and in the process knocks the Volunteer to the ground.
- Someone confronts the Volunteer with a weapon and demands the Volunteer give them money, but then runs away when the Volunteer screams for help.
- Someone offers the Volunteer a ride, then drives the Volunteer to multiple ATMs and forces him/her to give them money.

If the Volunteer is detained for a short period of time in a vehicle, deprived of his/her possessions and then released, the incident should be classified as a robbery. If the detention is for an extended period of time, the incident should be classified as a kidnapping.



Incidence rate is the number of reported victimizations per 100 VT years.

TABLE 4A. ROBBERY, INCIDENCE RATES BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 2.71 | 2.11 | 2.55 | 2.68 | 1.96 | 2.74 | 2.76 | 2.35 | 2.21 |
| | AFRICA | 3.18 | 1.81 | 2.52 | 3.18 | 1.86 | 2.60 | 3.18 | 1.72 | 2.38 |
| | EMA | .85 | .90 | 1.04 | .72 | .50 | .99 | 1.04 | 1.49 | 1.12 |
| | IAP | 3.90 | 3.69 | 3.94 | 3.80 | 3.34 | 4.40 | 4.10 | 4.34 | 3.11 |
| Africa Region | Benin | 1.54 | | 1.03 | 2.07 | | 1.54 | .52 | | |
| | Botswana | 3.22 | 1.52 | 3.71 | 3.67 | 1.91 | 4.08 | 1.92 | | 2.71 |
| | Burkina Faso | 3.31 | .93 | 3.81 | 4.03 | 1.50 | 4.50 | 2.27 | | 2.61 |
| | Cameroon | 5.44 | 1.13 | 2.61 | 5.18 | 1.83 | 3.11 | 5.83 | | 1.77 |
| | Ethiopia | 1.54 | | 1.30 | 1.68 | | 1.30 | 1.20 | | 1.28 |
| | Gambia, The | .73 | 1.24 | | .42 | | | 1.23 | 3.28 | |
| | Ghana | 3.63 | 3.24 | 2.82 | 2.57 | 2.64 | 3.29 | 4.91 | 4.19 | 1.98 |
| | Lesotho | 1.93 | 1.12 | 3.14 | 1.46 | | 1.70 | 2.63 | 2.95 | 5.41 |
| | Liberia | 5.22 | 2.93 | | 3.77 | 5.57 | | 6.59 | | |
| | Madagascar | 3.41 | 2.15 | 2.74 | 2.59 | 2.31 | 2.22 | 4.89 | 1.89 | 3.59 |
| | Malawi | 2.84 | 3.92 | 3.22 | 3.82 | 4.93 | 4.91 | 1.51 | 2.16 | |
| | Mozambique | 7.84 | 3.55 | 1.72 | 7.70 | 4.49 | 1.83 | 8.31 | 1.73 | 1.53 |
| | Namibia | 5.00 | 2.60 | 2.21 | 3.19 | | 2.43 | 8.20 | 6.98 | 1.87 |
| | Rwanda | 1.09 | | 4.67 | .82 | | 2.80 | 1.64 | | 8.39 |
| | Senegal | 2.38 | 2.16 | 1.69 | 2.88 | 1.26 | 1.87 | 1.63 | 4.14 | 1.32 |
| | South Africa | 6.10 | 4.03 | 5.06 | 5.63 | 4.53 | 3.07 | 6.94 | 2.79 | 9.79 |
| | Swaziland | 2.30 | | 4.86 | 2.25 | | 3.11 | 2.44 | | 11.11 |
| | Tanzania | 3.34 | 2.93 | 1.97 | 3.61 | 3.13 | 1.73 | 2.89 | 2.67 | 2.29 |
| | Togo | 1.54 | 1.30 | 6.11 | 1.46 | 2.05 | 5.52 | 1.75 | | 7.30 |
| | Uganda | 2.87 | 3.18 | 3.73 | 3.63 | 4.24 | 5.91 | 1.90 | 1.59 | |
| | Zambia | 1.85 | 1.23 | .41 | 1.83 | .72 | .68 | 1.84 | 1.92 | |
| EMA Region | Albania | 1.65 | 1.20 | | | | | 3.81 | 2.54 | |
| | Armenia | .71 | | 1.46 | | | | 1.78 | | 3.94 |
| | Cambodia | 1.22 | | 1.06 | 2.11 | | 1.65 | | | |
| | Indonesia | .88 | | .79 | 1.56 | | | | | 2.23 |
| | Kosovo | — | | 2.27 | — | | | — | | 5.37 |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | 1.00 | 2.48 | 2.93 | .47 | | 5.47 | 1.58 | 5.38 | |
| | Macedonia | | | 2.23 | | | 3.45 | | | |
| | Moldova | 1.04 | | 3.36 | .60 | | 2.51 | 1.56 | | 5.08 |
| | Mongolia | 1.39 | 1.58 | 1.45 | 1.58 | | 1.31 | 1.26 | 3.39 | 1.63 |
| | Morocco | 1.88 | 1.87 | .98 | 1.87 | .79 | | 1.83 | 3.44 | 2.32 |
| | Philippines | 1.71 | 4.12 | .63 | 1.93 | 4.10 | 1.02 | 1.32 | 4.17 | |
| IAP Region | Belize | 1.62 | | 11.44 | 2.08 | | 8.42 | .59 | | 17.84 |
| | Colombia | 11.10 | 23.71 | 12.44 | 12.44 | 23.10 | 9.41 | 8.12 | 25.59 | 18.33 |
| | Costa Rica | 4.66 | 5.52 | 2.26 | 3.22 | 3.90 | 3.79 | 7.10 | 8.00 | |
| | Dominican Republic | 4.04 | 4.34 | 4.73 | 3.46 | 2.76 | 4.76 | 5.21 | 7.60 | 4.66 |
| | Eastern Caribbean | 3.26 | 7.19 | | 1.34 | | | 7.48 | 23.29 | |
| | Ecuador | 7.67 | 6.06 | 6.71 | 7.47 | 6.55 | 6.44 | 8.03 | 5.10 | 7.22 |
| | Fiji | 1.76 | 2.12 | 1.85 | 1.07 | | 2.83 | 3.33 | 6.66 | |
| | Guatemala | 6.04 | 2.95 | 3.64 | 6.41 | 3.77 | 3.61 | 4.84 | | 3.74 |
| | Guyana | 1.87 | 1.76 | 4.18 | .38 | | 2.16 | 5.57 | 4.63 | 7.85 |
| | Jamaica | 2.58 | 1.78 | 3.41 | 2.83 | 2.57 | 4.82 | 2.13 | | |
| | Mexico | 1.77 | | 3.01 | 1.12 | | 2.62 | 2.35 | | 3.54 |
| | Nicaragua | 3.61 | 3.87 | 8.22 | 3.12 | 4.94 | 9.51 | 4.48 | 1.86 | 5.67 |
| | Panama | .88 | 1.43 | 2.78 | .57 | .81 | 3.19 | 1.35 | 2.32 | 2.22 |
| | Paraguay | 2.96 | 2.96 | 3.41 | 3.23 | 2.46 | 4.66 | 2.54 | 3.72 | 1.30 |
| | Peru | 4.38 | 3.41 | 4.13 | 4.35 | 3.83 | 6.06 | 4.47 | 2.69 | 1.17 |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

TABLE 4B. ROBBERY, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 206.6 | 138 | 167 | 125.8 | 81 | 113 | 80.8 | 57 | 54 |
| | AFRICA | 100.0 | 55 | 74 | 62.2 | 36 | 49 | 37.8 | 19 | 25 |
| | EMA | 18.4 | 15 | 18 | 9.4 | 5 | 10 | 9.0 | 10 | 8 |
| | IAP | 88.2 | 68 | 75 | 54.2 | 40 | 54 | 34.0 | 28 | 21 |
| Africa Region | Benin | 1.8 | | 1 | 1.6 | | 1 | .2 | | |
| | Botswana | 4.0 | 2 | 5 | 3.4 | 2 | 4 | .6 | | 1 |
| | Burkina Faso | 4.6 | 1 | 4 | 3.4 | 1 | 3 | 1.2 | | 1 |
| | Cameroon | 9.0 | 2 | 4 | 5.4 | 2 | 3 | 3.6 | | 1 |
| | Ethiopia | 2.2 | | 3 | 1.6 | | 2 | .6 | | 1 |
| | Gambia, The | .6 | 1 | | .2 | | | .4 | 1 | |
| | Ghana | 5.4 | 4 | 4 | 2.0 | 2 | 3 | 3.4 | 2 | 1 |
| | Lesotho | 1.6 | 1 | 3 | .8 | | 1 | .8 | 1 | 2 |
| | Liberia | 2.4 | 2 | | 1.0 | 2 | | 1.4 | | |
| | Madagascar | 4.6 | 3 | 4 | 2.2 | 2 | 2 | 2.4 | 1 | 2 |
| | Malawi | 3.6 | 5 | 4 | 2.8 | 4 | 4 | .8 | 1 | |
| | Mozambique | 12.4 | 6 | 3 | 8.4 | 5 | 2 | 4.0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Namibia | 5.8 | 3 | 3 | 2.4 | | 2 | 3.4 | 3 | 1 |
| | Rwanda | 1.2 | | 5 | .6 | | 2 | .6 | | 3 |
| | Senegal | 5.4 | 5 | 4 | 4.2 | 2 | 3 | 1.2 | 3 | 1 |
| | South Africa | 9.0 | 5 | 7 | 5.6 | 4 | 3 | 3.4 | 1 | 4 |
| | Swaziland | 1.6 | | 4 | 1.0 | | 2 | .6 | | 2 |
| | Tanzania | 5.4 | 5 | 4 | 3.4 | 3 | 2 | 2.0 | 2 | 2 |
| | Togo | 1.4 | 1 | 5 | .8 | 1 | 3 | .6 | | 2 |
| | Uganda | 4.2 | 5 | 6 | 3.0 | 4 | 6 | 1.2 | 1 | |
| | Zambia | 4.4 | 3 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 1 | 1.8 | 2 | |
| EMA Region | Albania | 1.4 | 1 | | | | | 1.4 | 1 | |
| | Armenia | .6 | | 1 | | | | .6 | | 1 |
| | Cambodia | 1.0 | | 1 | 1.0 | | 1 | | | |
| | Indonesia | .6 | | 1 | .6 | | | | | 1 |
| | Kosovo | — | | 1 | — | | | — | | 1 |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | .8 | 2 | 3 | .2 | | 3 | .6 | 2 | |
| | Macedonia | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | |
| | Moldova | 1.2 | | 4 | .4 | | 2 | .8 | | 2 |
| | Mongolia | 1.8 | 2 | 2 | 1.0 | | 1 | .8 | 2 | 1 |
| | Morocco | 4.4 | 4 | 2 | 2.8 | 1 | | 1.6 | 3 | 2 |
| | Philippines | 2.8 | 6 | 1 | 2.0 | 4 | 1 | .8 | 2 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| IAP Region | Belize | 1.2 | | 4 | 1.0 | | 2 | .2 | | 2 |
| | Colombia | 5.8 | 15 | 6 | 4.6 | 11 | 3 | 1.2 | 4 | 3 |
| | Costa Rica | 6.0 | 7 | 3 | 2.6 | 3 | 3 | 3.4 | 4 | |
| | Dominican Republic | 7.4 | 7 | 7 | 4.0 | 3 | 5 | 3.4 | 4 | 2 |
| | Eastern Caribbean | 2.6 | 4 | | 1.0 | | | 1.6 | 4 | |
| | Ecuador | 12.4 | 7 | 8 | 8.0 | 5 | 5 | 4.4 | 2 | 3 |
| | Fiji | 1.0 | 1 | 1 | .4 | | 1 | .6 | 1 | |
| | Guatemala | 9.4 | 3 | 4 | 7.2 | 3 | 3 | 2.2 | | 1 |
| | Guyana | 1.2 | 1 | 3 | .2 | | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 2 |
| | Jamaica | 1.8 | 1 | 2 | 1.2 | 1 | 2 | .6 | | |
| | Mexico | 1.0 | | 2 | .4 | | 1 | .6 | | 1 |
| | Nicaragua | 7.0 | 6 | 13 | 3.8 | 5 | 10 | 3.2 | 1 | 3 |
| | Panama | 2.0 | 3 | 6 | .8 | 1 | 4 | 1.2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Paraguay | 6.4 | 6 | 7 | 4.2 | 3 | 6 | 2.2 | 3 | 1 |
| | Peru | 9.8 | 7 | 9 | 6.0 | 5 | 8 | 3.8 | 2 | 1 |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

Aggravated Physical Assault

OFFICIAL DEFINITION: Attack or threat of attack with a weapon in a manner capable of inflicting major or severe bodily injury or death. Attack without a weapon or object when major or severe bodily injury results. Major or severe bodily injury includes:

- diagnostic x-rays for broken bones,
- surgical intervention,
- broken bones,
- lost teeth,
- internal injuries,
- severe laceration,
- loss of consciousness, OR
- any injury requiring hospitalization.

Attempted murder should be reported as aggravated assault.

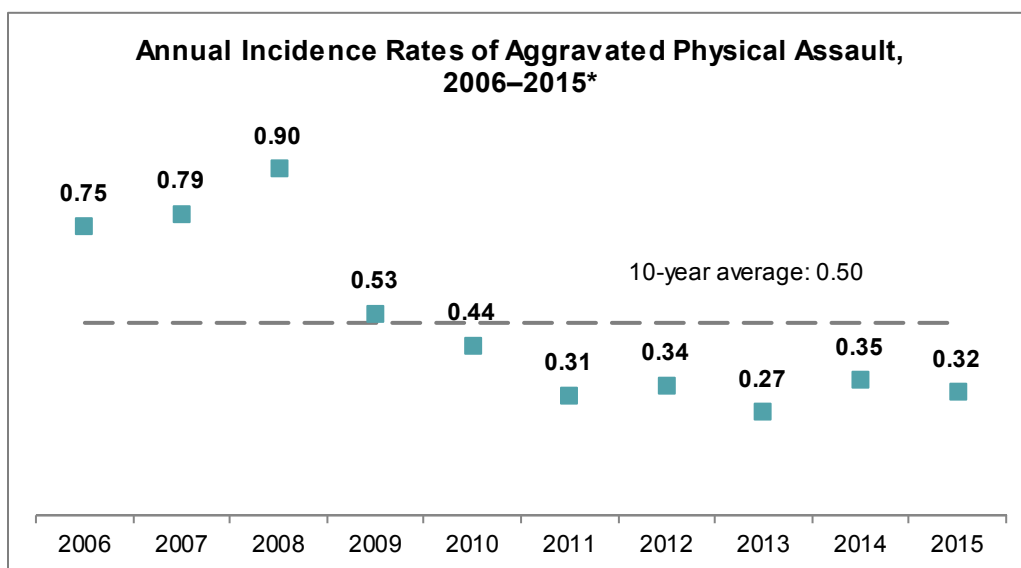
Aggravated physical assault involves an attack or threat against a Volunteer that causes or could cause major or severe bodily injury. A major or severe bodily injury would be broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, severe laceration, loss of consciousness or any injury requiring hospitalization or surgical intervention. The attack can involve a weapon, object or the suspect's hands or feet. If a Volunteer is threatened with a weapon or an object in a manner that could lead to major or severe bodily injury or death, it is an aggravated assault even if the Volunteer is not injured.

When considering whether or not an incident should be classified as aggravated assault, carefully consider the following:

- Whether or not a weapon was used;
- The type of object used as a weapon (and how it was used);
- The seriousness of the injury;
- The intent of the suspect to cause serious injury.

An incident is an aggravated assault if:

- Someone threatens the Volunteer with a weapon (such as a gun, knife or big stick) but does not take or attempt to take the Volunteer's property.
- Someone attacks the Volunteer with a weapon but does not take or attempt to take the Volunteer's property.
- Someone attacks the Volunteer with an object (such as a stick, rock or tool) in such a manner that causes or could cause major or severe injury but does not take or attempt to take the Volunteer's property.
- Someone beats and kicks the Volunteer, causing major or severe injury (such as broken bones, lost teeth or hospitalization) but does not take or attempt to take the Volunteer's property.
- Someone intentionally hits (or tries to hit) the Volunteer with an automobile or other motor vehicle.
- Someone tries to kill the Volunteer.



Incidence rate is the number of reported victimizations per 100 VT years.

* Change in definition in 2006, 2009, and 2013.

TABLE 5A. AGGRAVATED PHYSICAL ASSAULT, INCIDENCE RATES BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | .34 | .35 | .32 | .28 | .31 | .22 | .45 | .41 | .49 |
| | AFRICA | .35 | .49 | .41 | .33 | .31 | .27 | .38 | .82 | .67 |
| | EMA | .37 | .30 | .35 | .19 | .40 | .30 | .63 | .15 | .42 |
| | IAP | .30 | .16 | .16 | .30 | .25 | .08 | .30 | | .30 |
| Africa Region | Cameroon | .21 | | .65 | .19 | | 1.04 | .28 | | |
| | Ethiopia | .71 | 2.26 | .43 | .13 | .67 | .65 | 1.65 | 5.54 | |
| | Lesotho | .50 | | 1.05 | .73 | | | | | 2.71 |
| | Liberia | .59 | 2.93 | | | | | 1.24 | 6.20 | |
| | Madagascar | 1.06 | .72 | | 1.32 | | | .38 | 1.89 | |
| | Malawi | .47 | .78 | .81 | .51 | 1.23 | | .37 | | 2.35 |
| | Mozambique | .52 | .59 | 2.29 | .76 | .90 | 1.83 | | | 3.06 |
| | South Africa | .50 | | 1.44 | .39 | | | .90 | | 4.89 |
| | Swaziland | | | 1.21 | | | | | | 5.56 |
| | Tanzania | .81 | 2.93 | | .63 | 3.13 | | 1.09 | 2.67 | |
| | Uganda | .28 | | .62 | | | .99 | .66 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMA Region | Albania | .45 | | 1.04 | | | | 1.00 | | 1.95 |
| | Georgia | .85 | 2.22 | .93 | .80 | 4.02 | | .91 | | 2.06 |
| | Indonesia | .18 | .89 | | .28 | 1.38 | | | | |
| | Kosovo | — | | 2.27 | — | | 3.94 | — | | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | .99 | 1.24 | | .47 | | | 1.59 | 2.69 | |
| | Morocco | .09 | | .98 | .14 | | .85 | | | 1.16 |
| | Philippines | .12 | | .63 | .20 | | 1.02 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| IAP Region | Costa Rica | .16 | .79 | | .26 | 1.30 | | | | |
| | Guatemala | .62 | .98 | | .70 | 1.26 | | .29 | | |
| | Guyana | | | 1.39 | | | | | | 3.92 |
| | Panama | .09 | | .46 | | | .80 | .24 | | |
| | Paraguay | .09 | | .49 | | | | .22 | | 1.30 |
| | Tonga | .68 | 3.42 | | .90 | 4.49 | | | | |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

TABLE 5B. AGGRAVATED PHYSICAL ASSAULT, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 26.0 | 23 | 21 | 13.0 | 13 | 9 | 13.0 | 10 | 12 |
| | AFRICA | 10.8 | 15 | 12 | 6.4 | 6 | 5 | 4.4 | 9 | 7 |
| | EMA | 8.2 | 5 | 6 | 2.2 | 4 | 3 | 6.0 | 1 | 3 |
| | IAP | 7.0 | 3 | 3 | 4.4 | 3 | 1 | 2.6 | | 2 |
| Africa Region | Cameroon | .4 | | 1 | .2 | | 1 | .2 | | |
| | Ethiopia | 1.2 | 5 | 1 | .2 | 1 | 1 | 1.0 | 4 | |
| | Lesotho | .4 | | 1 | .4 | | | | | 1 |
| | Liberia | .4 | 2 | | | | | .4 | 2 | |
| | Madagascar | 1.2 | 1 | | 1.0 | | | .2 | 1 | |
| | Malawi | .6 | 1 | 1 | .4 | 1 | | .2 | | 1 |
| | Mozambique | .8 | 1 | 4 | .8 | 1 | 2 | | | 2 |
| | South Africa | .8 | | 2 | .4 | | | .4 | | 2 |
| | Swaziland | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| | Tanzania | 1.4 | 5 | | .6 | 3 | | .8 | 2 | |
| | Uganda | .4 | | 1 | | | 1 | .4 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMA Region | Albania | .4 | | 1 | | | | .4 | | 1 |
| | Georgia | .6 | 2 | 1 | .4 | 2 | | .2 | | 1 |
| | Indonesia | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |
| | Kosovo | — | | 1 | — | | 1 | — | | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | .8 | 1 | | .2 | | | .6 | 1 | |
| | Morocco | .2 | | 2 | .2 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | Nepal | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| | Philippines | .2 | | 1 | .2 | | 1 | | | |
| IAP Region | Costa Rica | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |
| | Guatemala | .8 | 1 | | .6 | 1 | | .2 | | |
| | Guyana | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| | Panama | .2 | | 1 | | | 1 | .2 | | |
| | Paraguay | .2 | | 1 | | | | .2 | | 1 |
| | Tonga | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault

OFFICIAL DEFINITION: Another person, without the consent of the Volunteer, intentionally or knowingly:

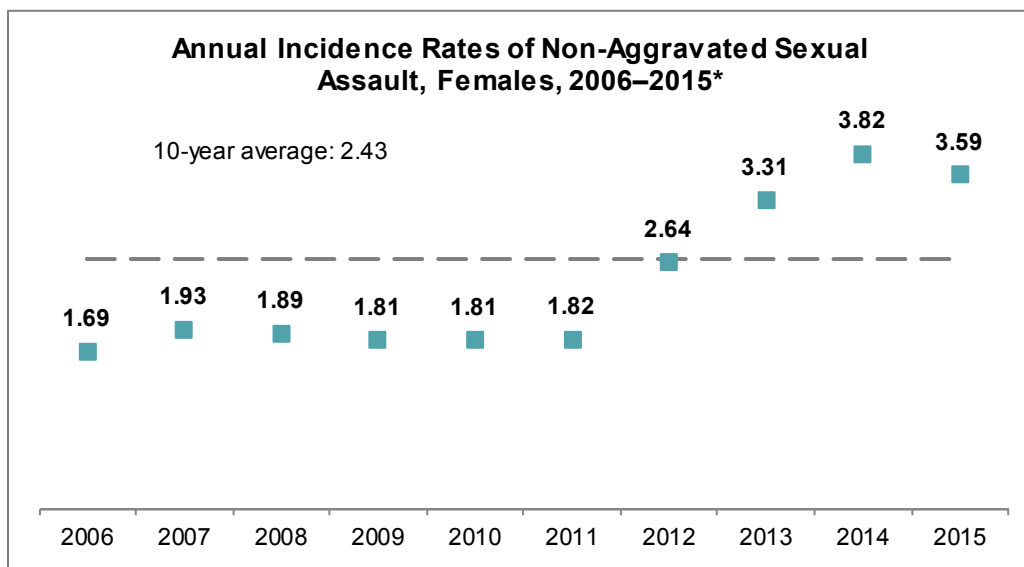
- touches or contacts, either directly or through clothing, the Volunteer's genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks; OR
- kisses the Volunteer on the mouth;

OR attempts to carry out any of those acts.

Non-aggravated sexual assault involves unwanted kisses on the mouth or touching or contact by the offender, involving the genitals, anus, groin, breasts, inner thigh or buttocks, without the use of a weapon or injury to the Volunteer. Non-aggravated sexual assault also includes any attempts to carry out these acts. Non-aggravated sexual assault can be committed by either male or female offenders, against either male or female Volunteers. Non-aggravated sexual assault can be committed by the Volunteer's spouse or boyfriend/girlfriend and it does not matter if the Volunteer has previously consented to sexual interactions with the offender.

An incident is a non-aggravated sexual assault if:

- Someone touches the Volunteer's breasts, buttocks or genitals but the Volunteer is not injured.
- Someone kisses the Volunteer on the mouth without the Volunteer's permission or consent.



Incidence rate is the number of reported female victimizations per 100 female VT years.

* Change in definition; restricted reporting introduced in 2013.

TABLE 6A. NON-AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT, INCIDENCE RATES BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 1.77 | 2.69 | 2.35 | 2.68 | 3.82 | 3.59 | .28 | .74 | .25 |
| | AFRICA | 1.04 | 1.88 | 1.53 | 1.56 | 2.64 | 2.39 | .14 | .54 | |
| | EMA | 3.10 | 5.08 | 4.87 | 4.92 | 7.60 | 8.03 | .47 | 1.34 | .42 |
| | IAP | 1.58 | 1.84 | 1.31 | 2.31 | 2.59 | 1.79 | .33 | .46 | .44 |
| Africa Region | Benin | .70 | .84 | 1.03 | 1.07 | 1.26 | 1.54 | | | |
| | Botswana | .46 | | 2.97 | .60 | | 4.08 | | | |
| | Burkina Faso | .83 | 2.79 | 1.90 | 1.33 | 4.50 | 3.00 | | | |
| | Cameroon | .56 | 2.27 | | .92 | 3.66 | | | | |
| | Ethiopia | 2.95 | 7.70 | 4.75 | 4.43 | 10.09 | 7.18 | .55 | 2.77 | |
| | Gambia, The | .94 | 1.24 | 1.11 | 1.49 | 2.00 | 1.90 | | | |
| | Ghana | .57 | 1.62 | .71 | .96 | 2.64 | 1.10 | | | |
| | Madagascar | .59 | 1.43 | .69 | .45 | | 1.11 | .76 | 3.78 | |
| | Malawi | 2.34 | 2.35 | | 4.10 | 3.70 | | | | |
| | Mozambique | .94 | .59 | 1.72 | 1.37 | .90 | 2.75 | | | |
| | Namibia | .67 | .87 | .74 | 1.05 | 1.38 | 1.22 | | | |
| | Rwanda | 1.68 | 3.91 | 3.73 | 2.57 | 6.22 | 5.60 | | | |
| | Senegal | 1.03 | .87 | 2.96 | 1.52 | 1.26 | 4.35 | | | |
| | South Africa | 2.55 | 1.61 | 4.33 | 3.66 | 2.26 | 6.15 | | | |
| | Swaziland | .27 | | 1.21 | .38 | | 1.55 | | | |
| | Tanzania | .82 | 2.34 | | 1.43 | 4.17 | | | | |
| | Togo | 1.04 | | 2.45 | 1.62 | | 3.68 | | | |
| | Uganda | .51 | 2.55 | | .85 | 4.24 | | | | |
| | Zambia | .90 | 2.05 | | 1.18 | 2.88 | | .52 | .96 | |
| EMA Region | Albania | 6.21 | 6.01 | 5.22 | 10.89 | 11.42 | 11.28 | | | |
| | Armenia | 3.87 | 4.87 | 2.93 | 6.83 | 7.51 | 4.66 | | | |
| | Cambodia | 1.13 | 1.09 | 1.06 | 1.28 | | | 1.13 | 3.23 | 2.95 |
| | China | 1.25 | 1.32 | 1.35 | 1.89 | 1.30 | 2.69 | .55 | 1.35 | |
| | Georgia | 3.12 | 1.11 | 2.78 | 5.28 | 2.01 | 5.07 | | | |
| | Indonesia | 10.94 | 11.59 | 9.54 | 17.37 | 17.89 | 14.84 | 1.43 | | |
| | Kosovo | — | 6.72 | 2.27 | — | 11.63 | 3.94 | — | | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | 6.09 | 9.93 | 16.60 | 11.32 | 18.45 | 31.02 | | | |
| | Macedonia | 2.51 | 3.57 | 6.70 | 4.03 | 5.96 | 10.36 | | | |
| | Moldova | 6.42 | 7.52 | 10.07 | 10.56 | 10.61 | 13.79 | .88 | 2.26 | 2.54 |
| | Mongolia | 3.23 | 7.10 | 3.63 | 6.14 | 11.81 | 5.25 | .34 | 1.69 | 1.63 |
| | Morocco | 3.10 | 7.02 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 11.86 | 8.47 | .23 | | |
| | Nepal | — | 4.46 | 5.82 | — | | 11.06 | — | 9.83 | |
| | Philippines | 1.10 | 2.06 | | 1.12 | 1.03 | | 1.14 | 4.17 | |
| | Thailand | 1.95 | 3.03 | 2.59 | 2.71 | 3.04 | 3.99 | .60 | 3.01 | |
| | Timor-Leste | — | — | 20.15 | — | — | 28.16 | — | — | |
| | Ukraine | .88 | 3.07 | | 1.44 | 4.98 | | | | |

(continued)

TABLE 6A. NON-AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT, INCIDENCE RATES BY REGION AND BY POST (continued)

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|-------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| IAP Region | Belize | .24 | | 2.86 | | | 4.21 | .75 | | |
| | Colombia | .35 | | 2.07 | .47 | | 3.14 | | | |
| | Costa Rica | 1.81 | | .75 | 2.87 | | 1.26 | | | |
| | Dominican Republic | 1.16 | 1.24 | .68 | 1.90 | 1.84 | .95 | | | |
| | Eastern Caribbean | 1.36 | 1.80 | | 2.01 | 2.60 | | | | |
| | Ecuador | 1.29 | 3.46 | .84 | 1.93 | 5.24 | 1.29 | | | |
| | El Salvador | 2.27 | 4.39 | | 3.49 | 6.43 | | | | |
| | Fiji | 2.48 | 6.35 | 1.85 | 3.59 | 6.21 | 2.83 | 1.33 | 6.66 | |
| | Guatemala | 3.69 | 2.95 | 2.73 | 5.08 | 3.77 | 2.41 | | | 3.74 |
| | Guyana | 1.72 | 3.53 | 1.39 | 1.42 | | | 1.85 | 9.26 | 3.92 |
| | Mexico | 2.40 | 2.96 | 1.50 | 3.86 | 5.15 | 2.62 | .72 | | |
| | Micronesia and Palau | .66 | | 4.51 | .89 | | 7.01 | | | |
| | Nicaragua | .82 | .65 | 3.16 | .94 | .99 | 4.75 | .60 | | |
| | Panama | .61 | .48 | .46 | .87 | .81 | .80 | .22 | | |
| | Paraguay | 1.03 | 2.47 | 2.43 | 1.54 | 4.10 | 3.88 | .23 | | |
| | Peru | 1.07 | 1.46 | | 1.72 | 2.30 | | | | |
| | Tonga | 1.96 | 3.42 | | 2.86 | 4.49 | | | | |
| | Vanuatu | 5.36 | 7.16 | 1.76 | 8.58 | 11.87 | | .67 | | 4.41 |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

TABLE 6B. NON-AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 130.4 | 176 | 154 | 122.8 | 158 | 148 | 7.6 | 18 | 6 |
| | AFRICA | 32.6 | 57 | 45 | 31.0 | 51 | 45 | 1.6 | 6 | |
| | EMA | 62.8 | 85 | 84 | 59.2 | 76 | 81 | 3.6 | 9 | 3 |
| | IAP | 35.0 | 34 | 25 | 32.6 | 31 | 22 | 2.4 | 3 | 3 |
| Africa Region | Benin | .8 | 1 | 1 | .8 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Botswana | .6 | | 4 | .6 | | 4 | | | |
| | Burkina Faso | 1.0 | 3 | 2 | 1.0 | 3 | 2 | | | |
| | Cameroon | 1.0 | 4 | | 1.0 | 4 | | | | |
| | Ethiopia | 5.6 | 17 | 11 | 5.2 | 15 | 11 | .4 | 2 | |
| | Gambia, The | .8 | 1 | 1 | .8 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Ghana | .8 | 2 | 1 | .8 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| | Madagascar | .8 | 2 | 1 | .4 | | 1 | .4 | 2 | |
| | Malawi | 3.0 | 3 | | 3.0 | 3 | | | | |
| | Mozambique | 1.4 | 1 | 3 | 1.4 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Namibia | .8 | 1 | 1 | .8 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Rwanda | 1.8 | 4 | 4 | 1.8 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| | Senegal | 2.4 | 2 | 7 | 2.4 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| | South Africa | 3.8 | 2 | 6 | 3.8 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| | Swaziland | .2 | | 1 | .2 | | 1 | | | |
| | Tanzania | 1.4 | 4 | | 1.4 | 4 | | | | |
| | Togo | 1.0 | | 2 | 1.0 | | 2 | | | |
| | Uganda | .8 | 4 | | .8 | 4 | | | | |
| | Zambia | 2.0 | 5 | | 1.6 | 4 | | .4 | 1 | |
| EMA Region | Albania | 5.2 | 5 | 5 | 5.2 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| | Armenia | 3.2 | 3 | 2 | 3.2 | 3 | 2 | | | |
| | Cambodia | 1.0 | 1 | 1 | .6 | | | .4 | 1 | 1 |
| | China | 1.8 | 2 | 2 | 1.4 | 1 | 2 | .4 | 1 | |
| | Georgia | 2.4 | 1 | 3 | 2.4 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Indonesia | 7.4 | 13 | 12 | 7.0 | 13 | 12 | .4 | | |
| | Kosovo | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | 5.0 | 8 | 17 | 5.0 | 8 | 17 | | | |
| | Macedonia | 2.0 | 3 | 6 | 2.0 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| | Moldova | 7.4 | 9 | 12 | 7.0 | 8 | 11 | .4 | 1 | 1 |
| | Mongolia | 4.2 | 9 | 5 | 4.0 | 8 | 4 | .2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Morocco | 7.0 | 15 | 10 | 6.8 | 15 | 10 | .2 | | |
| | Nepal | — | 2 | 4 | — | | 4 | — | 2 | |
| | Philippines | 1.8 | 3 | | 1.2 | 1 | | .6 | 2 | |
| | Thailand | 2.0 | 3 | 3 | 1.8 | 2 | 3 | .2 | 1 | |
| | Timor-Leste | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | |
| | Ukraine | 1.4 | 2 | | 1.4 | 2 | | | | |

(continued)

TABLE 6B. NON-AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY REGION AND BY POST (continued)

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| IAP Region | Belize | .2 | | 1 | | | 1 | .2 | | |
| | Colombia | .2 | | 1 | .2 | | 1 | | | |
| | Costa Rica | 2.4 | | 1 | 2.4 | | 1 | | | |
| | Dominican Republic | 2.2 | 2 | 1 | 2.2 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| | Eastern Caribbean | 1.0 | 1 | | 1.0 | 1 | | | | |
| | Ecuador | 1.8 | 4 | 1 | 1.8 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| | El Salvador | 1.6 | 2 | | 1.6 | 2 | | | | |
| | Fiji | 1.2 | 3 | 1 | 1.0 | 2 | 1 | .2 | 1 | |
| | Guatemala | 5.6 | 3 | 3 | 5.6 | 3 | 2 | | | 1 |
| | Guyana | 1.0 | 2 | 1 | .6 | | | .4 | 2 | 1 |
| | Mexico | 1.6 | 2 | 1 | 1.4 | 2 | 1 | .2 | | |
| | Micronesia and Palau | .2 | | 2 | .2 | | 2 | | | |
| | Nicaragua | 1.6 | 1 | 5 | 1.2 | 1 | 5 | .4 | | |
| | Panama | 1.4 | 1 | 1 | 1.2 | 1 | 1 | .2 | | |
| | Paraguay | 2.2 | 5 | 5 | 2.0 | 5 | 5 | .2 | | |
| | Peru | 2.4 | 3 | | 2.4 | 3 | | | | |
| | Tonga | .6 | 1 | | .6 | 1 | | | | |
| | Vanuatu | 3.4 | 4 | 1 | 3.2 | 4 | | .2 | | 1 |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

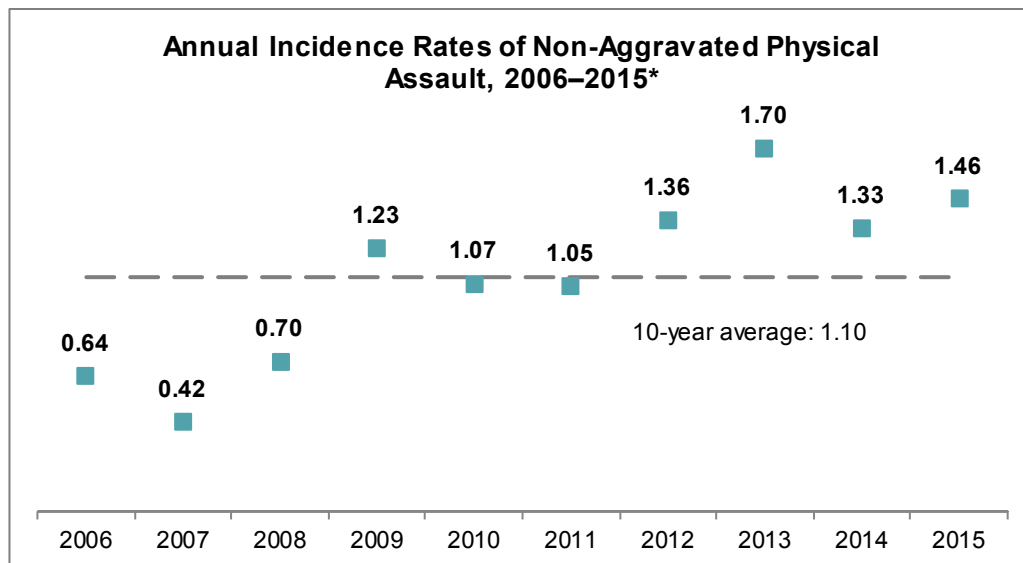
Non-Aggravated Physical Assault

OFFICIAL DEFINITION: Aggressive contact that results in no injury or only minor injury. Minor injury does not require hospitalization, x-ray or surgical intervention (including stitches).

Non-aggravated physical assault occurs when aggressive contact with a Volunteer results in no injury or only minor injury to the Volunteer (such as bruises, black eyes, cuts that do not require stitches, scratches or swelling). This also includes instances when an object is used in a manner capable of causing only minor injury (such as small sticks, stones, or an empty plastic bottle). To be considered a non-aggravated physical assault, the Volunteer must not have been hospitalized, undergone X-rays or had any kind of surgery, to include getting stitches.

An incident is a non-aggravated physical assault if:

- Someone beats or kicks the Volunteer but does not take or attempt to take the Volunteer's property and causes only minor injuries that do not require X-rays or stitches.
- Someone throws small pebbles at the Volunteer but does not cause any injury to the Volunteer and does not take or attempt to take the Volunteer's property.



Incidence rate is the number of reported victimizations per 100 VT years.

* Change in definition in 2006, 2009, and 2013.

TABLE 7A. NON-AGGRAVATED PHYSICAL ASSAULT, INCIDENCE RATES BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|------|-------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 1.30 | 1.33 | 1.46 | 1.46 | 1.65 | 1.58 | 1.03 | .78 | 1.27 |
| | AFRICA | 1.05 | 1.12 | 1.16 | 1.23 | 1.55 | 1.33 | .75 | .36 | .86 |
| | EMA | 1.98 | 2.21 | 2.78 | 2.15 | 2.50 | 3.07 | 1.74 | 1.79 | 2.38 |
| | IAP | 1.00 | .87 | .74 | 1.19 | 1.09 | .73 | .65 | .46 | .74 |
| Africa Region | Benin | 1.56 | .84 | 4.10 | 2.08 | 1.26 | 6.16 | .52 | | |
| | Botswana | 1.48 | 1.52 | 1.48 | 1.49 | 1.91 | 2.04 | 1.23 | | |
| | Burkina Faso | .91 | | .95 | .74 | | | 1.19 | | 2.61 |
| | Cameroon | 1.05 | 1.70 | 1.31 | 1.28 | 2.75 | 2.07 | .67 | | |
| | Ethiopia | 1.95 | 3.62 | 2.59 | 1.94 | 5.38 | 2.61 | 1.80 | | 2.56 |
| | Gambia, The | .21 | | 1.11 | .34 | | 1.90 | | | |
| | Ghana | .75 | | .71 | .49 | | 1.10 | 1.16 | | |
| | Madagascar | .89 | .72 | .69 | 1.42 | 1.15 | | | | 1.80 |
| | Malawi | 1.57 | .78 | .81 | 1.99 | | | 1.14 | 2.16 | 2.35 |
| | Mozambique | 1.09 | .59 | 1.72 | .73 | .90 | .92 | 1.85 | | 3.06 |
| | Namibia | 2.14 | 1.73 | .74 | 3.34 | 2.76 | 1.22 | | | |
| | Rwanda | 2.19 | 1.95 | | 2.45 | 3.11 | | 1.60 | | |
| | Senegal | .36 | .43 | 1.27 | .37 | .63 | 1.24 | .26 | | 1.32 |
| | South Africa | 1.67 | 4.03 | 2.17 | 1.65 | 4.53 | 2.05 | 1.62 | 2.79 | 2.45 |
| | Togo | 1.32 | 2.60 | 3.67 | 1.30 | 2.05 | 5.52 | 1.34 | 3.55 | |
| | Uganda | .64 | 1.91 | .62 | 1.06 | 3.18 | .99 | | | |
| | Zambia | .89 | .82 | .41 | .80 | .72 | .68 | 1.05 | .96 | |
| EMA Region | Albania | 4.47 | 7.21 | 9.40 | 4.66 | 9.13 | 6.77 | 4.32 | 5.08 | 11.67 |
| | Armenia | 2.89 | 9.75 | 2.93 | 4.25 | 15.03 | 2.33 | .42 | | 3.94 |
| | Cambodia | .98 | 1.09 | 1.06 | 1.58 | 1.64 | 1.65 | | | |
| | China | .83 | 1.32 | | .25 | | | 1.53 | 2.70 | |
| | Georgia | 2.76 | 2.22 | 7.42 | 2.75 | 4.02 | 11.82 | 2.82 | | 2.06 |
| | Indonesia | 1.98 | .89 | 2.38 | 3.41 | 1.38 | 2.47 | | | 2.23 |
| | Jordan | 11.62 | 9.66 | | 14.35 | 13.79 | | 6.77 | | |
| | Kosovo | — | 6.72 | 2.27 | — | 11.63 | 3.94 | — | | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | 4.87 | 6.21 | 10.74 | 5.93 | 4.61 | 5.47 | 3.63 | 8.07 | 16.80 |
| | Macedonia | 2.01 | 2.38 | 1.12 | 2.00 | 1.99 | 1.73 | 2.07 | 2.97 | |
| | Moldova | .72 | | 2.52 | .95 | | 3.76 | .41 | | |
| | Mongolia | 5.54 | 2.37 | 3.63 | 4.33 | 2.95 | 6.56 | 6.57 | 1.69 | |
| | Morocco | 1.46 | .94 | .98 | 1.87 | .79 | 1.69 | .70 | 1.15 | |
| | Philippines | .53 | | .63 | .68 | | 1.02 | .29 | | |
| | Ukraine | .39 | | 3.40 | .33 | | 6.73 | .49 | | |
| IAP Region | Colombia | 2.45 | | 2.07 | 1.85 | | 3.14 | 3.35 | | |
| | Costa Rica | .62 | 1.58 | | .77 | 2.60 | | .39 | | |
| | Dominican Republic | .93 | .62 | 1.35 | 1.20 | .92 | | .55 | | 4.66 |
| | Eastern Caribbean | 1.87 | 1.80 | | 1.39 | | | 3.20 | 5.82 | |
| | Ecuador | .48 | | 1.68 | .54 | | 2.58 | .34 | | |
| | Fiji | 1.98 | 2.12 | | 1.98 | 3.11 | | 1.58 | | |
| | Guatemala | 1.67 | 1.97 | 2.73 | 2.04 | 2.51 | 1.20 | .60 | | 7.49 |
| | Guyana | .64 | 1.76 | 1.39 | .95 | 2.85 | 2.16 | | | |
| | Jamaica | 1.61 | | 1.70 | 1.89 | | 2.41 | 1.00 | | |
| | Mexico | .30 | 1.48 | | .52 | 2.58 | | | | |
| | Micronesia and Palau | 4.61 | 5.19 | 4.51 | 4.93 | 7.46 | 7.01 | 3.71 | | |
| | Nicaragua | .49 | .65 | 1.26 | .27 | | .95 | .91 | 1.86 | 1.89 |
| | Paraguay | .91 | .49 | | 1.20 | .82 | | .45 | | |
| | Vanuatu | 4.04 | 5.37 | | 5.13 | 5.93 | | 2.43 | 4.51 | |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

TABLE 7B. NON-AGGRAVATED PHYSICAL ASSAULT, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 97.8 | 87 | 96 | 67.6 | 68 | 65 | 30.2 | 19 | 31 |
| | AFRICA | 33.4 | 34 | 34 | 24.4 | 30 | 25 | 9.0 | 4 | 9 |
| | EMA | 42.0 | 37 | 48 | 26.6 | 25 | 31 | 15.4 | 12 | 17 |
| | IAP | 22.4 | 16 | 14 | 16.6 | 13 | 9 | 5.8 | 3 | 5 |
| Africa Region | Benin | 1.8 | 1 | 4 | 1.6 | 1 | 4 | .2 | | |
| | Botswana | 1.8 | 2 | 2 | 1.4 | 2 | 2 | .4 | | |
| | Burkina Faso | 1.2 | | 1 | .6 | | | .6 | | 1 |
| | Cameroon | 1.8 | 3 | 2 | 1.4 | 3 | 2 | .4 | | |
| | Ethiopia | 3.6 | 8 | 6 | 2.4 | 8 | 4 | 1.2 | | 2 |
| | Gambia, The | .2 | | 1 | .2 | | 1 | | | |
| | Ghana | 1.2 | | 1 | .4 | | 1 | .8 | | |
| | Madagascar | 1.2 | 1 | 1 | 1.2 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | Malawi | 2.0 | 1 | 1 | 1.4 | | | .6 | 1 | 1 |
| | Mozambique | 1.8 | 1 | 3 | .8 | 1 | 1 | 1.0 | | 2 |
| | Namibia | 2.4 | 2 | 1 | 2.4 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| | Rwanda | 2.4 | 2 | | 1.8 | 2 | | .6 | | |
| | Senegal | .8 | 1 | 3 | .6 | 1 | 2 | .2 | | 1 |
| | South Africa | 2.4 | 5 | 3 | 1.6 | 4 | 2 | .8 | 1 | 1 |
| | Togo | 1.2 | 2 | 3 | .8 | 1 | 3 | .4 | 1 | |
| | Uganda | 1.0 | 3 | 1 | 1.0 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| | Zambia | 2.2 | 2 | 1 | 1.2 | 1 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | |
| EMA Region | Albania | 3.8 | 6 | 9 | 2.2 | 4 | 3 | 1.6 | 2 | 6 |
| | Armenia | 2.0 | 6 | 2 | 1.8 | 6 | 1 | .2 | | 1 |
| | Cambodia | 1.0 | 1 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | China | 1.2 | 2 | | .2 | | | 1.0 | 2 | |
| | Georgia | 2.0 | 2 | 8 | 1.2 | 2 | 7 | .8 | | 1 |
| | Indonesia | 1.4 | 1 | 3 | 1.4 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 |
| | Jordan | 6.6 | 3 | | 5.0 | 3 | | 1.6 | | |
| | Kosovo | 1.0 | 1 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1 | .0 | | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | 4.0 | 5 | 11 | 2.6 | 2 | 3 | 1.4 | 3 | 8 |
| | Macedonia | 1.6 | 2 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1 | .6 | 1 | |
| | Moldova | .8 | | 3 | .6 | | 3 | .2 | | |
| | Mongolia | 7.4 | 3 | 5 | 2.8 | 2 | 5 | 4.6 | 1 | |
| | Morocco | 3.4 | 2 | 2 | 2.8 | 1 | 2 | .6 | 1 | |
| | Philippines | 1.0 | | 1 | .8 | | 1 | .2 | | |
| | Ukraine | 1.6 | | 1 | .8 | | 1 | .8 | | |
| IAP Region | Colombia | 1.0 | | 1 | .6 | | 1 | .4 | | |
| | Costa Rica | .8 | 2 | | .6 | 2 | | .2 | | |
| | Dominican Republic | 1.8 | 1 | 2 | 1.4 | 1 | | .4 | | 2 |
| | Eastern Caribbean | 1.6 | 1 | | .8 | | | .8 | 1 | |
| | Ecuador | .8 | | 2 | .6 | | 2 | .2 | | |
| | Fiji | 1.0 | 1 | | .6 | 1 | | .4 | | |
| | Guatemala | 2.8 | 2 | 3 | 2.4 | 2 | 1 | .4 | | 2 |
| | Guyana | .4 | 1 | 1 | .4 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Jamaica | 1.2 | | 1 | .8 | | 1 | .4 | | |
| | Mexico | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |
| | Micronesia and Palau | 1.6 | 2 | 2 | 1.2 | 2 | 2 | .4 | | |
| | Nicaragua | 1.0 | 1 | 2 | .4 | | 1 | .6 | 1 | 1 |
| | Paraguay | 2.0 | 1 | | 1.6 | 1 | | .4 | | |
| | Vanuatu | 2.6 | 3 | | 2.0 | 2 | | .6 | 1 | |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

Burglary

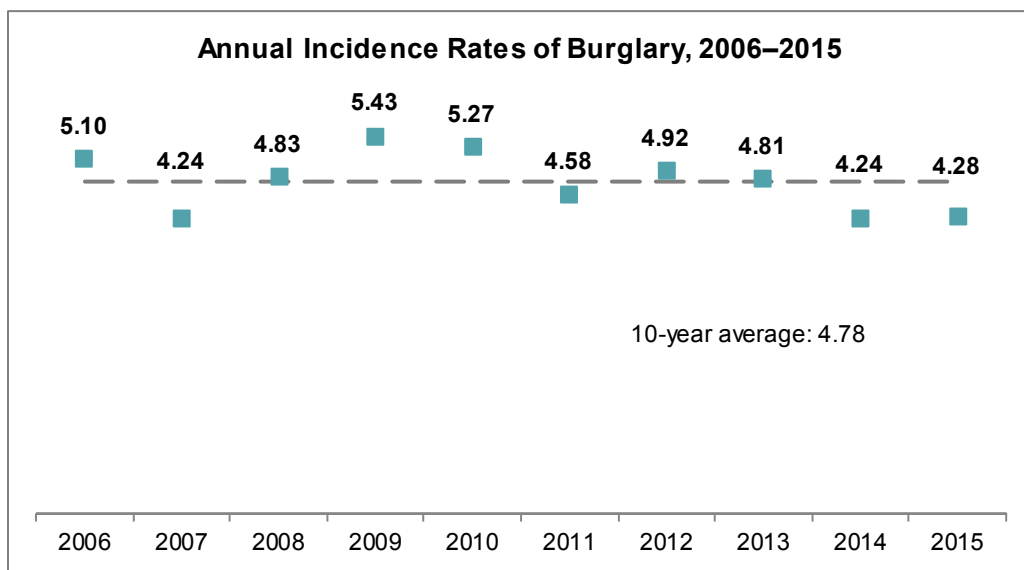
OFFICIAL DEFINITION: Unlawful or forcible entry of a Volunteer's residence. This incident type usually, but not always, involves theft. The illegal entry may be forcible, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window. As 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.

A burglary occurs anytime there is unlawful or unauthorized entry into the Volunteer's house or hotel room and the Volunteer is not assaulted. Unlawful entry does not have to involve force or someone breaking in; unlawful entry occurs anytime someone who does not have permission enters the Volunteer's house or hotel room. Unlawful entry can occur through a window or door that is not locked or through a window or door that has been left open. Also note that "forcible entry" does not require the door or window to be damaged, only that some tool or key was used to gain unlawful entry through a closed or locked door or window. The key element is that someone enters the house or hotel room without the Volunteer's permission. Attempts to enter the Volunteer's house or hotel room must also be reported.

An incident is a burglary if:

- Someone enters the Volunteer's house or hotel room through an unlocked door without the Volunteer giving permission for that person to enter.
- Someone breaks through a closed or locked door and enters the Volunteer's house or hotel room.
- Someone cuts the screen on the window of the Volunteer's house or hotel room and reaches inside (either using the suspect's arm or a long stick or hook).
- Someone reaches in through an open window of the Volunteer's house or hotel room and removes or damages property.
- Someone uses a duplicate key to enter the Volunteer's house or hotel room without the Volunteer's permission.
- Someone attempts to break through a closed or locked door but does not actually enter the Volunteer's house or hotel room.

If the Volunteer suspects that the property was taken from a Volunteer's room by a hotel worker, the incident is classified as a theft because hotel workers are considered to have lawful permission to enter the room that the Volunteer is renting. Generally it would only be considered a burglary if there was sign of forced entry to the Volunteer's room.



Incidence rate is the number of reported victimizations per 100 VT years.

TABLE 8A. BURGLARY, INCIDENCE RATES BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 4.76 | 4.24 | 4.28 | 5.18 | 4.69 | 4.78 | 4.09 | 3.47 | 3.44 |
| | AFRICA | 6.92 | 5.99 | 6.44 | 7.46 | 6.51 | 6.63 | 6.02 | 5.08 | 6.10 |
| | EMA | 1.46 | .90 | 1.33 | 1.61 | 1.20 | 1.78 | 1.24 | .45 | .70 |
| | IAP | 4.92 | 4.39 | 3.62 | 5.25 | 4.67 | 4.40 | 4.34 | 3.87 | 2.22 |
| Africa Region | Benin | 6.88 | 4.19 | 5.13 | 8.52 | 6.29 | 6.16 | 3.63 | | 3.07 |
| | Botswana | 8.02 | 9.90 | 5.93 | 7.01 | 8.59 | 7.14 | 10.87 | 15.07 | 2.71 |
| | Burkina Faso | 5.65 | 4.65 | .95 | 5.87 | 7.51 | | 5.38 | | 2.61 |
| | Cameroon | 4.85 | 3.40 | 9.15 | 6.06 | 4.58 | 12.44 | 2.89 | 1.49 | 3.53 |
| | Comoros | — | — | 5.76 | — | — | 10.15 | — | — | |
| | Ethiopia | 3.37 | 2.72 | 1.73 | 4.11 | 3.36 | 1.96 | 2.32 | 1.38 | 1.28 |
| | Gambia, The | 5.96 | 3.72 | 3.33 | 6.99 | 5.99 | 1.90 | 4.18 | | 5.34 |
| | Ghana | 6.52 | 3.24 | 4.94 | 7.44 | 5.28 | 5.49 | 5.45 | | 3.95 |
| | Lesotho | 1.38 | 1.12 | 2.09 | .83 | | 3.40 | 2.20 | 2.95 | |
| | Liberia | 25.81 | 16.14 | 24.43 | 23.02 | 19.51 | | 27.43 | 12.39 | 36.09 |
| | Madagascar | 12.27 | 8.59 | 16.44 | 13.20 | 10.37 | 18.83 | 10.42 | 5.67 | 12.57 |
| | Malawi | 10.45 | 7.85 | 12.09 | 11.44 | 7.40 | 14.72 | 9.22 | 8.63 | 7.06 |
| | Mali | — | — | 13.53 | — | — | 6.96 | — | — | 19.75 |
| | Mozambique | 9.00 | 5.33 | 14.90 | 10.15 | 7.19 | 12.83 | 6.44 | 1.73 | 18.36 |
| | Namibia | 9.88 | 7.79 | 3.68 | 11.34 | 8.28 | 3.65 | 7.22 | 6.98 | 3.73 |
| | Rwanda | 15.15 | 26.38 | 8.40 | 14.48 | 23.31 | 5.60 | 16.15 | 31.57 | 13.99 |
| | Senegal | 3.36 | 3.90 | .42 | 3.59 | 5.05 | .62 | 2.82 | 1.38 | |
| | South Africa | 4.83 | 6.44 | 5.78 | 5.26 | 6.79 | 5.12 | 4.13 | 5.58 | 7.34 |
| | Tanzania | 3.45 | 4.69 | 7.39 | 3.29 | 6.26 | 8.64 | 3.78 | 2.67 | 5.73 |
| | Togo | 4.98 | 2.60 | 3.67 | 6.22 | 4.11 | 5.52 | 2.81 | | |
| | Uganda | 6.94 | 7.64 | 11.20 | 7.01 | 8.48 | 9.85 | 6.74 | 6.38 | 13.50 |
| | Zambia | 5.80 | 4.93 | 6.16 | 6.38 | 5.03 | 6.75 | 5.01 | 4.79 | 5.23 |
| EMA Region | Albania | 1.64 | 2.40 | | .91 | 4.57 | | 2.81 | | |
| | Armenia | 1.24 | 1.62 | 1.46 | 1.27 | 2.50 | 2.33 | .96 | | |
| | Cambodia | .86 | | 2.12 | 1.14 | | 3.30 | .50 | | |
| | China | 1.55 | .66 | | 1.32 | | | 1.82 | 1.35 | |
| | Georgia | | | .93 | | | 1.69 | | | |
| | Indonesia | 1.37 | 1.78 | | 2.03 | 1.38 | | .51 | 2.53 | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | 1.59 | | 4.88 | .76 | | 5.47 | 2.61 | | 4.20 |
| | Macedonia | 1.25 | 1.19 | | .79 | 1.99 | | 2.07 | | |
| | Mongolia | 1.64 | 1.58 | 5.08 | 2.45 | 2.95 | 7.88 | .83 | | 1.63 |
| | Morocco | 1.85 | 1.40 | 1.47 | 2.34 | 1.58 | 1.69 | 1.04 | 1.15 | 1.16 |
| | Philippines | 3.08 | 2.06 | 1.90 | 3.70 | 3.08 | 3.07 | 2.05 | | |
| | Thailand | 3.12 | | .86 | 3.02 | | | 3.54 | | 2.45 |

(continued)

TABLE 8A. BURGLARY, INCIDENCE RATES BY REGION AND BY POST (continued)

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| IAP Region | Belize | 5.43 | 3.99 | 5.72 | 5.62 | 5.58 | 4.21 | 5.01 | | 8.92 |
| | Costa Rica | 5.90 | 9.46 | .75 | 5.31 | 3.90 | 1.26 | 6.68 | 18.00 | |
| | Dominican Republic | 7.87 | 7.45 | 3.38 | 9.09 | 9.22 | 2.86 | 5.72 | 3.80 | 4.66 |
| | Eastern Caribbean | 9.22 | 7.19 | 14.44 | 8.23 | 10.41 | 15.73 | 11.66 | | 11.57 |
| | Ecuador | 1.33 | 3.46 | .84 | 1.58 | 3.93 | 1.29 | .80 | 2.55 | |
| | Fiji | 14.51 | 14.83 | 31.53 | 17.25 | 18.64 | 39.65 | 9.82 | 6.66 | 16.13 |
| | Guatemala | 3.64 | 2.95 | | 3.74 | 2.51 | | 3.34 | 4.55 | |
| | Guyana | 9.28 | 3.53 | 11.15 | 8.32 | 5.70 | 12.97 | 11.81 | | 7.85 |
| | Jamaica | 3.76 | 3.57 | 1.70 | 3.80 | 5.14 | 2.41 | 3.15 | | |
| | Micronesia and Palau | 6.55 | 2.59 | 6.76 | 10.34 | 3.73 | 10.52 | | | |
| | Nicaragua | 3.01 | .65 | .63 | 3.36 | .99 | .95 | 2.33 | | |
| | Panama | 4.55 | 8.57 | 4.17 | 5.02 | 10.50 | 5.58 | 3.92 | 5.79 | 2.22 |
| | Paraguay | 4.60 | 3.45 | 4.38 | 5.22 | 3.28 | 5.44 | 3.64 | 3.72 | 2.61 |
| | Peru | 1.29 | .49 | | 1.10 | .77 | | 1.56 | | |
| | Samoa | 10.29 | 3.94 | 9.05 | 13.47 | | 14.78 | 4.42 | 10.92 | |
| | Tonga | 7.98 | 6.84 | 6.92 | 8.49 | 4.49 | 4.16 | 8.09 | 14.36 | 20.58 |
| | Vanuatu | 7.69 | 5.37 | | 9.91 | 5.93 | | 3.67 | 4.51 | |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

TABLE 8B. BURGLARY, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 362.2 | 278 | 281 | 242.8 | 194 | 197 | 119.4 | 84 | 84 |
| | AFRICA | 218.4 | 182 | 189 | 147.4 | 126 | 125 | 71.0 | 56 | 64 |
| | EMA | 32.4 | 15 | 23 | 20.8 | 12 | 18 | 11.6 | 3 | 5 |
| | IAP | 111.4 | 81 | 69 | 74.6 | 56 | 54 | 36.8 | 25 | 15 |
| Africa Region | Benin | 8.0 | 5 | 5 | 6.6 | 5 | 4 | 1.4 | | 1 |
| | Botswana | 10.0 | 13 | 8 | 6.6 | 9 | 7 | 3.4 | 4 | 1 |
| | Burkina Faso | 8.2 | 5 | 1 | 5.2 | 5 | | 3.0 | | 1 |
| | Cameroon | 8.8 | 6 | 14 | 7.0 | 5 | 12 | 1.8 | 1 | 2 |
| | Comoros | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | |
| | Ethiopia | 5.2 | 6 | 4 | 3.8 | 5 | 3 | 1.4 | 1 | 1 |
| | Gambia, The | 5.0 | 3 | 3 | 3.6 | 3 | 1 | 1.4 | | 2 |
| | Ghana | 10.2 | 4 | 7 | 6.0 | 4 | 5 | 4.2 | | 2 |
| | Lesotho | 1.0 | 1 | 2 | .4 | | 2 | .6 | 1 | |
| | Liberia | 11.8 | 11 | 1 | 5.8 | 7 | | 6.0 | 4 | 1 |
| | Madagascar | 15.2 | 12 | 24 | 10.6 | 9 | 17 | 4.6 | 3 | 7 |
| | Malawi | 13.2 | 10 | 15 | 8.2 | 6 | 12 | 5.0 | 4 | 3 |
| | Mali | — | — | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| | Mozambique | 14.4 | 9 | 26 | 11.0 | 8 | 14 | 3.4 | 1 | 12 |
| | Namibia | 11.6 | 9 | 5 | 8.6 | 6 | 3 | 3.0 | 3 | 2 |
| | Rwanda | 16.8 | 27 | 9 | 10.8 | 15 | 4 | 6.0 | 12 | 5 |
| | Senegal | 7.8 | 9 | 1 | 5.6 | 8 | 1 | 2.2 | 1 | |
| | South Africa | 7.0 | 8 | 8 | 5.2 | 6 | 5 | 1.8 | 2 | 3 |
| | Tanzania | 5.6 | 8 | 15 | 3.2 | 6 | 10 | 2.4 | 2 | 5 |
| | Togo | 4.8 | 2 | 3 | 3.8 | 2 | 3 | 1.0 | | |
| | Uganda | 10.6 | 12 | 18 | 6.4 | 8 | 10 | 4.2 | 4 | 8 |
| | Zambia | 12.6 | 12 | 15 | 8.6 | 7 | 10 | 4.0 | 5 | 5 |
| EMA Region | Albania | 1.4 | 2 | | .4 | 2 | | 1.0 | | |
| | Armenia | 1.0 | 1 | 1 | .6 | 1 | 1 | .4 | | |
| | Cambodia | .8 | | 2 | .6 | | 2 | .2 | | |
| | China | 2.2 | 1 | | 1.0 | | | 1.2 | 1 | |
| | Georgia | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| | Indonesia | 1.0 | 2 | | .8 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | 1.4 | | 5 | .4 | | 3 | 1.0 | | 2 |
| | Macedonia | 1.0 | 1 | | .4 | 1 | | .6 | | |
| | Mongolia | 2.2 | 2 | 7 | 1.6 | 2 | 6 | .6 | | 1 |
| | Morocco | 4.4 | 3 | 3 | 3.4 | 2 | 2 | 1.0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Philippines | 5.4 | 3 | 3 | 4.0 | 3 | 3 | 1.4 | | |
| | Thailand | 3.4 | | 1 | 2.0 | | | 1.4 | | 1 |

(continued)

TABLE 8B. BURGLARY, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY REGION AND BY POST (continued)

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| IAP Region | Belize | 3.6 | 1 | 2 | 2.4 | 1 | 1 | 1.2 | | 1 |
| | Costa Rica | 7.4 | 12 | 1 | 4.2 | 3 | 1 | 3.2 | 9 | |
| | Dominican Republic | 14.4 | 12 | 5 | 10.4 | 10 | 3 | 4.0 | 2 | 2 |
| | Eastern Caribbean | 8.2 | 4 | 8 | 4.8 | 4 | 6 | 3.4 | | 2 |
| | Ecuador | 2.0 | 4 | 1 | 1.6 | 3 | 1 | .4 | 1 | |
| | Fiji | 7.4 | 7 | 17 | 5.4 | 6 | 14 | 2.0 | 1 | 3 |
| | Guatemala | 4.8 | 3 | | 3.4 | 2 | | 1.4 | 1 | |
| | Guyana | 5.8 | 2 | 8 | 3.6 | 2 | 6 | 2.2 | | 2 |
| | Jamaica | 2.6 | 2 | 1 | 1.6 | 2 | 1 | 1.0 | | |
| | Micronesia and Palau | 2.4 | 1 | 3 | 2.4 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Nicaragua | 6.2 | 1 | 1 | 4.4 | 1 | 1 | 1.8 | | |
| | Panama | 9.6 | 18 | 9 | 6.2 | 13 | 7 | 3.4 | 5 | 2 |
| | Paraguay | 10.2 | 7 | 9 | 7.0 | 4 | 7 | 3.2 | 3 | 2 |
| | Peru | 3.0 | 1 | | 1.6 | 1 | | 1.4 | | |
| | Samoa | 3.6 | 1 | 2 | 3.0 | | 2 | .6 | 1 | |
| | Tonga | 3.0 | 2 | 2 | 2.0 | 1 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Vanuatu | 5.2 | 3 | | 4.2 | 2 | | 1.0 | 1 | |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

Threat

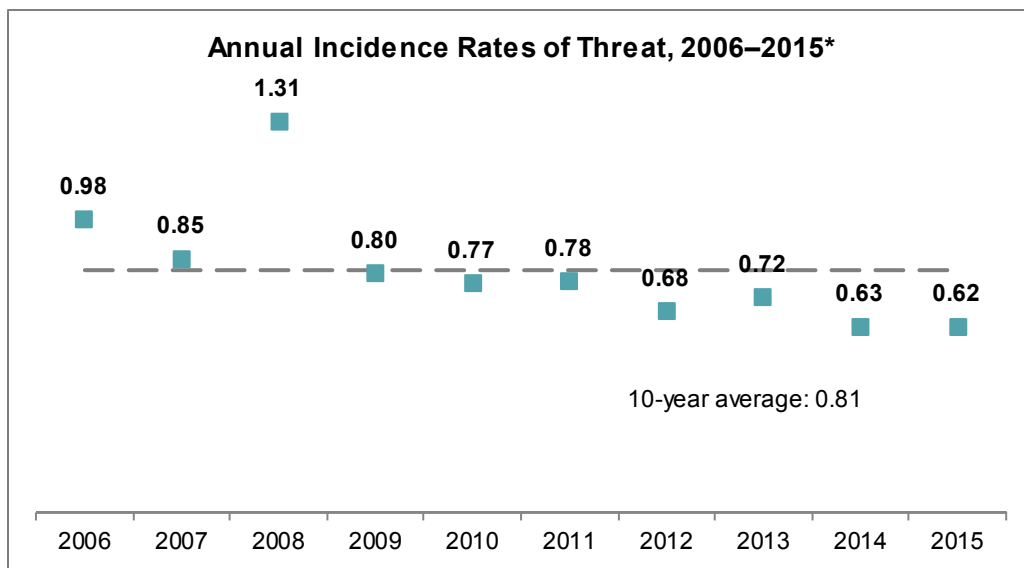
OFFICIAL DEFINITION: A threat is made without physical contact or injury to the Volunteer. Threat occurs when the Volunteer is placed in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct.

Threat occurs anytime someone says they are going to kill the Volunteer; threatens the Volunteer's physical well-being; or causes the Volunteer to reasonably fear for his or her safety, but the offender does not actually make physical contact with the Volunteer. Threats can be made in person, in writing, by e-mail or by phone.

NOTE: If someone threatens the Volunteer with a weapon capable of causing severe bodily injury, the incident is classified as an Aggravated Assault.

An incident is a threat if:

- Someone calls the Volunteer on the telephone and says that he or she is going to kill the Volunteer.
- Someone threatens to kill the Volunteer but does not actually point a weapon at them or physically strike them.
- Someone leaves a note on the Volunteer's house saying that he or she is going to "kick the Volunteer's butt."
- Someone acts in an aggressive manner against the Volunteer, causing the Volunteer to be concerned for his or her safety.



Incidence rate is the number of reported victimizations per 100 VT years.

* Change in definition in 2006.

TABLE 9A. THREAT, INCIDENCE RATES BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|------|-------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | .71 | .63 | .62 | .83 | .58 | .68 | .53 | .70 | .53 |
| | AFRICA | .55 | .40 | .37 | .63 | .36 | .48 | .42 | .45 | .19 |
| | EMA | .67 | 1.02 | .52 | .70 | 1 | .40 | .62 | 1.04 | .70 |
| | IAP | 1.02 | .65 | 1.10 | 1.26 | .58 | 1.22 | .61 | .77 | .89 |
| Africa Region | Comoros | — | — | 5.76 | — | — | 10.15 | — | — | |
| | Ethiopia | 1.02 | | .43 | 1.91 | | .65 | | | |
| | Gambia, The | .95 | 2.48 | | 1.21 | 3.99 | | .56 | | |
| | Ghana | .42 | .81 | | .26 | 1.32 | | .55 | | |
| | Madagascar | .53 | .72 | 1.37 | .55 | | 2.22 | .38 | 1.89 | |
| | Mali | — | — | 3.38 | — | — | | — | — | 6.58 |
| | Mozambique | .12 | | .57 | .18 | | .92 | | | |
| | Namibia | 1.58 | 1.73 | 1.47 | 2.16 | 1.38 | 1.22 | .47 | 2.33 | 1.87 |
| | South Africa | .99 | 1.61 | .72 | .98 | 2.26 | 1.02 | .78 | | |
| | Swaziland | 1.14 | | 2.43 | 1.76 | | 3.11 | | | |
| | Uganda | .66 | 1.27 | | .48 | | | .97 | 3.19 | |
| | Zambia | .53 | .41 | | .24 | | | .98 | .96 | |
| EMA Region | Albania | .47 | 1.20 | 2.09 | .83 | 2.28 | | | | 3.89 |
| | Armenia | .25 | | 1.46 | .40 | | | | | 3.94 |
| | Cambodia | .38 | | 1.06 | .64 | | 1.65 | | | |
| | China | .57 | .66 | | | | | 1.18 | 1.35 | |
| | Georgia | 1.04 | 1.11 | | .87 | 2.01 | | 1.30 | | |
| | Jordan | | | 10.29 | | | 14.35 | | | |
| | Kosovo | — | | 2.27 | — | | 3.94 | — | | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | 4.02 | 9.93 | | 3.61 | 11.53 | | 4.42 | 8.07 | |
| | Macedonia | .73 | 2.38 | 1.12 | .40 | 1.99 | 1.73 | 1.33 | 2.97 | |
| | Moldova | 1.04 | 2.51 | | 1.15 | 2.65 | | .88 | 2.26 | |
| | Mongolia | .46 | | .73 | .63 | | | .33 | | 1.63 |
| | Morocco | .42 | | .49 | .66 | | | | | 1.16 |
| IAP Region | Belize | 2.33 | | 2.86 | 3.50 | | 4.21 | | | |
| | Costa Rica | .65 | | 3.01 | .74 | | 3.79 | .47 | | 1.86 |
| | Dominican Republic | .43 | | .68 | .52 | | | .24 | | 2.33 |
| | Eastern Caribbean | 1.84 | 3.60 | | 1.91 | 2.60 | | 1.73 | 5.82 | |
| | Ecuador | .11 | | 1.68 | | | 2.58 | .34 | | |
| | Fiji | 3.85 | 2.12 | | 5.68 | | | 1.99 | 6.66 | |
| | Guatemala | 1.88 | | .91 | 2.12 | | | 1.23 | | 3.74 |
| | Guyana | 1.58 | 1.76 | 4.18 | 1.74 | | 4.32 | .93 | 4.63 | 3.92 |
| | Jamaica | 1.87 | 1.78 | 3.41 | 1.60 | | | 2.44 | 5.82 | 11.60 |
| | Mexico | .57 | 1.48 | | .54 | | | .69 | 3.47 | |
| | Micronesia and Palau | 1.33 | | 2.25 | .77 | | 3.51 | 2.18 | | |
| | Nicaragua | .89 | .65 | | 1.18 | .99 | | .34 | | |
| | Panama | | | .46 | | | .80 | | | |
| | Paraguay | .70 | | 1.95 | .72 | | 3.11 | .66 | | |
| | Samoa | 3.32 | 11.83 | | 5.16 | 18.51 | | | | |
| | Tonga | 5.94 | 3.42 | | 6.87 | 4.49 | | 3.75 | | |
| | Vanuatu | 4.06 | 1.79 | 1.76 | 5.77 | 2.97 | 2.93 | 1.58 | | |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

TABLE 9B. THREAT, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 54.4 | 41 | 41 | 39.0 | 24 | 28 | 15.4 | 17 | 13 |
| | AFRICA | 17.4 | 12 | 11 | 12.4 | 7 | 9 | 5.0 | 5 | 2 |
| | EMA | 14.0 | 17 | 9 | 8.6 | 10 | 4 | 5.4 | 7 | 5 |
| | IAP | 23.0 | 12 | 21 | 18.0 | 7 | 15 | 5.0 | 5 | 6 |
| Africa Region | Comoros | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | |
| | Ethiopia | .8 | | 1 | .8 | | 1 | | | |
| | Gambia, The | .8 | 2 | | .6 | 2 | | .2 | | |
| | Ghana | .6 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | .4 | | |
| | Madagascar | .6 | 1 | 2 | .4 | | 2 | .2 | 1 | |
| | Mali | — | — | 1 | — | — | | — | — | 1 |
| | Mozambique | .2 | | 1 | .2 | | 1 | | | |
| | Namibia | 1.8 | 2 | 2 | 1.6 | 1 | 1 | .2 | 1 | 1 |
| | South Africa | 1.4 | 2 | 1 | 1.0 | 2 | 1 | .4 | | |
| | Swaziland | .8 | | 2 | .8 | | 2 | | | |
| | Uganda | 1.0 | 2 | | .4 | | | .6 | 2 | |
| | Zambia | 1.2 | 1 | | .4 | | | .8 | 1 | |
| EMA Region | Albania | .4 | 1 | 2 | .4 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| | Armenia | .2 | | 1 | .2 | | | | | 1 |
| | Cambodia | .4 | | 1 | .4 | | 1 | | | |
| | China | .8 | 1 | | | | | .8 | 1 | |
| | Georgia | .8 | 1 | | .4 | 1 | | .4 | | |
| | Jordan | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| | Kosovo | — | | 1 | — | | 1 | — | | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.4 | 8 | | 1.6 | 5 | | 1.8 | 3 | |
| | Macedonia | .6 | 2 | 1 | .2 | 1 | 1 | .4 | 1 | |
| | Moldova | 1.2 | 3 | | .8 | 2 | | .4 | 1 | |
| | Mongolia | .6 | | 1 | .4 | | | .2 | | 1 |
| | Morocco | 1.0 | | 1 | 1.0 | | | | | 1 |
| IAP Region | Belize | 1.8 | | 1 | 1.8 | | 1 | | | |
| | Costa Rica | .8 | | 4 | .6 | | 3 | .2 | | 1 |
| | Dominican Republic | .8 | | 1 | .6 | | | .2 | | 1 |
| | Eastern Caribbean | 1.6 | 2 | | 1.2 | 1 | | .4 | 1 | |
| | Ecuador | .2 | | 2 | | | 2 | .2 | | |
| | Fiji | 2.2 | 1 | | 1.8 | | | .4 | 1 | |
| | Guatemala | 2.2 | | 1 | 1.8 | | | .4 | | 1 |
| | Guyana | 1.0 | 1 | 3 | .8 | | 2 | .2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Jamaica | 1.2 | 1 | 2 | .6 | | | .6 | 1 | 2 |
| | Mexico | .4 | 1 | | .2 | | | .2 | 1 | |
| | Micronesia and Palau | .6 | | 1 | .2 | | 1 | .4 | | |
| | Nicaragua | 1.6 | 1 | | 1.4 | 1 | | .2 | | |
| | Panama | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| | Paraguay | 1.6 | | 4 | 1.0 | | 4 | .6 | | |
| | Samoa | .8 | 3 | | .8 | 3 | | | | |
| | Tonga | 2.2 | 1 | | 1.8 | 1 | | .4 | | |
| | Vanuatu | 2.6 | 1 | 1 | 2.2 | 1 | 1 | .4 | | |

Blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

Theft

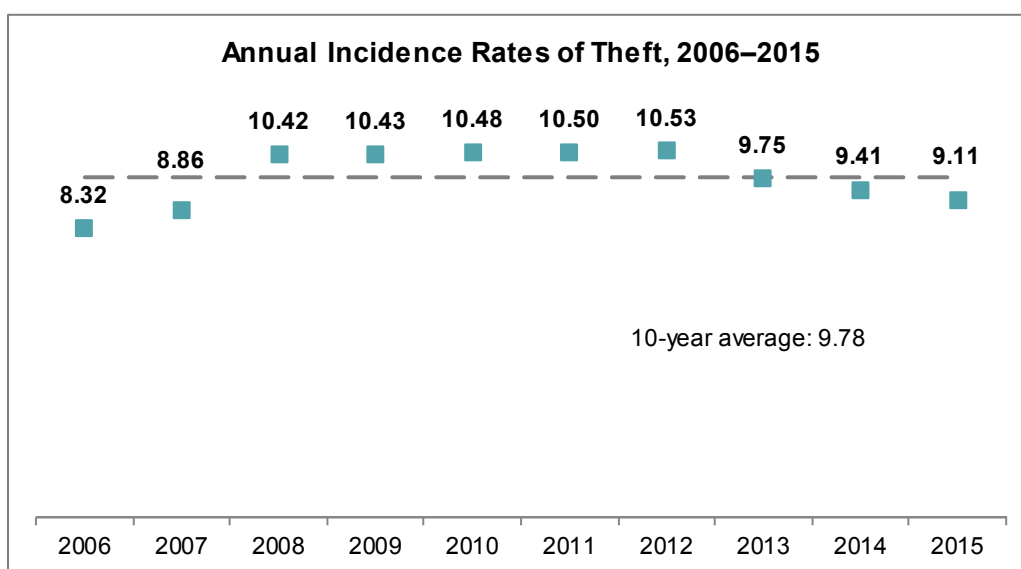
OFFICIAL DEFINITION: The taking away of or attempt to take away property or cash without involving force or illegal entry. This includes pick pocketing, stolen purses, and thefts from a residence that do not involve an illegal entry.

A theft occurs when the Volunteer's property is stolen without a direct confrontation between the Volunteer and the suspect and when there has not been illegal entry into the Volunteer's residence (including hotel room). For example, if the Volunteer gives someone permission to enter his house and that person steals the Volunteer's property, it is a theft. (This also applies if the Volunteer gives permission for someone to regularly enter the house when the Volunteer is not present, such as a housekeeper.) It is also a theft if the Volunteer's purse, cell phone, backpack or similar property is "snatched" away by a suspect but the Volunteer does not resist or is not assaulted in any other way.

An incident is a theft if:

- Someone "picks" the Volunteer's pocket and steals his or her wallet without the Volunteer being aware.
- Someone snatches the Volunteer's cell phone or purse but does not use any other force, injure the Volunteer and the Volunteer does not resist.
- Someone steals the Volunteer's property that was in a public area (such as a beach, library or internet café).
- Someone who has been given permission by the Volunteer to enter the Volunteer's house or hotel room (such as a friend, housekeeper or host-family member) steals the Volunteer's property.
- A Volunteer leaves his or her wallet at a store and returns within a reasonable amount of time to reclaim the item but finds that someone has taken it.

If the Volunteer suspects that the property was taken from the Volunteer's room by a hotel worker, the incident is classified as a theft because hotel workers are considered to have lawful permission to enter the room that the Volunteer is renting. Generally it would only be considered a burglary if there was sign of forced entry to the Volunteer's room.



Incident rate is the number of reported victimizations per 100 VT years.

TABLE 10A. THEFT, INCIDENCE RATES BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 10.14 | 9.41 | 9.11 | 11.42 | 10.67 | 10 | 8.06 | 7.27 | 7.62 |
| | AFRICA | 10.22 | 9.12 | 9.27 | 11.35 | 10.03 | 10.19 | 8.32 | 7.52 | 7.62 |
| | EMA | 7.55 | 7.54 | 7.02 | 8.34 | 8.70 | 8.23 | 6.43 | 5.81 | 5.31 |
| | IAP | 12.58 | 11.61 | 10.77 | 14.39 | 13.35 | 11.15 | 9.43 | 8.36 | 10.07 |
| Africa Region | Benin | 12.67 | 5.87 | 11.29 | 14.22 | 6.29 | 12.33 | 9.75 | 5.01 | 9.22 |
| | Botswana | 4.84 | 4.57 | 2.97 | 5.43 | 3.82 | 4.08 | 3.52 | 7.53 | |
| | Burkina Faso | 8.63 | 12.08 | 3.81 | 8.83 | 13.51 | 6.00 | 8.32 | 9.75 | |
| | Cameroon | 8.42 | 10.21 | 9.80 | 9.84 | 13.74 | 13.47 | 5.87 | 4.47 | 3.53 |
| | Comoros | — | — | 5.76 | — | — | | — | — | 13.33 |
| | Ethiopia | 13.09 | 5.89 | 9.08 | 13.42 | 5.38 | 9.79 | 12.67 | 6.92 | 7.69 |
| | Gambia, The | 10.25 | 13.65 | 7.77 | 11.41 | 15.98 | 1.90 | 8.18 | 9.83 | 16.02 |
| | Ghana | 5.41 | 4.86 | 7.06 | 6.35 | 6.60 | 9.88 | 4.03 | 2.10 | 1.98 |
| | Lesotho | 10.74 | 10.07 | 11.50 | 12.49 | 12.62 | 11.92 | 7.06 | 5.89 | 10.83 |
| | Liberia | 13.50 | 7.34 | 24.43 | 13.19 | 5.57 | | 14.11 | 9.29 | 36.09 |
| | Madagascar | 18.29 | 24.35 | 15.76 | 20.29 | 28.81 | 14.40 | 15.61 | 17.02 | 17.95 |
| | Malawi | 12.66 | 10.98 | 12.09 | 17.17 | 11.10 | 14.72 | 6.98 | 10.79 | 7.06 |
| | Mozambique | 3.71 | 6.51 | 6.88 | 3.80 | 6.29 | 7.33 | 3.39 | 6.94 | 6.12 |
| | Namibia | 12.78 | 6.93 | .74 | 13.74 | 8.28 | | 11.16 | 4.65 | 1.87 |
| | Rwanda | 14.86 | 18.56 | 26.14 | 16.46 | 21.76 | 35.02 | 11.50 | 13.15 | 8.39 |
| | Senegal | 8.37 | 4.33 | 3.81 | 9.76 | 4.41 | 3.11 | 5.95 | 4.14 | 5.28 |
| | South Africa | 13.89 | 12.08 | 15.89 | 15.03 | 13.58 | 15.37 | 11.48 | 8.37 | 17.13 |
| | Swaziland | 6.27 | 1.31 | 9.72 | 7.78 | 1.67 | 9.33 | 3.24 | | 11.11 |
| | Tanzania | 3.40 | 4.69 | 2.46 | 3.94 | 5.22 | 4.32 | 2.61 | 4.01 | |
| | Togo | 7.81 | 1.30 | 6.11 | 7.97 | | 7.36 | 7.53 | 3.55 | 3.65 |
| | Uganda | 13.50 | 17.19 | 14.31 | 14.73 | 15.89 | 11.82 | 11.77 | 19.13 | 18.56 |
| | Zambia | 13.37 | 7.39 | 14.77 | 14.73 | 10.79 | 17.55 | 11.48 | 2.87 | 10.47 |
| EMA Region | Albania | 6.98 | 4.81 | 7.31 | 9.86 | 9.13 | 13.54 | 3.34 | | 1.95 |
| | Armenia | 3.79 | 3.25 | 2.93 | 6.55 | 5.01 | 2.33 | .82 | | 3.94 |
| | Cambodia | 18.25 | 14.15 | 13.76 | 22.60 | 14.76 | 19.80 | 12.23 | 12.94 | 2.95 |
| | China | 7.74 | 7.28 | 6.76 | 8.23 | 9.07 | 5.39 | 7.27 | 5.41 | 8.13 |
| | Georgia | 6.57 | 3.33 | 7.42 | 4.89 | 6.02 | 6.75 | 8.94 | | 8.23 |
| | Indonesia | 12.65 | 12.48 | 6.36 | 14.21 | 13.76 | 9.89 | 10.72 | 10.12 | |
| | Jordan | 9.49 | 16.10 | 10.29 | 8.38 | 9.19 | | 12.71 | 32.29 | 36.46 |
| | Kosovo | 13.43 | 13.43 | 2.27 | 23.26 | 23.26 | 3.94 | | | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | 9.74 | 12.41 | 11.72 | 13.03 | 18.45 | 14.60 | 5.91 | 5.38 | 8.40 |
| | Macedonia | 7.56 | 7.15 | 5.58 | 7.69 | 7.95 | 6.91 | 7.37 | 5.94 | 3.16 |
| | Moldova | 6.03 | 5.02 | 4.20 | 7.51 | 6.63 | 5.02 | 3.94 | 2.26 | 2.54 |
| | Mongolia | 9.63 | 8.68 | 10.89 | 12.90 | 10.33 | 15.75 | 6.51 | 6.78 | 4.88 |
| | Morocco | 7.58 | 10.76 | 3.92 | 7.84 | 10.28 | 5.08 | 7.27 | 11.46 | 2.32 |
| | Nepal | — | | 8.73 | 6.24 | — | 8.30 | 1.59 | — | 9.22 |
| | Philippines | 15.09 | 8.25 | 9.50 | 14.76 | 8.21 | 8.19 | 15.60 | 8.34 | 11.60 |
| | Thailand | 3.27 | | .86 | 3.31 | | | 3.25 | | 2.45 |
| | Timor-Leste | — | — | 20.15 | — | — | 28.16 | — | — | |
| | Ukraine | 4.25 | | 10.19 | 3.74 | | 6.73 | 5.04 | | 13.71 |

(continued)

TABLE 10A. THEFT, INCIDENCE RATES BY REGION AND BY POST (continued)

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| IAP Region | Belize | 13.38 | 7.98 | 5.72 | 15.10 | 11.16 | | 8.29 | | 17.84 |
| | Colombia | 26.91 | 18.97 | 8.29 | 30.41 | 23.10 | 9.41 | 18.56 | 6.40 | 6.11 |
| | Costa Rica | 12.59 | 7.88 | 7.53 | 12.70 | 6.50 | 6.32 | 12.47 | 10.00 | 9.31 |
| | Dominican Republic | 10.23 | 9.93 | 10.14 | 11.29 | 10.14 | 8.57 | 8.56 | 9.50 | 13.99 |
| | Eastern Caribbean | 8.44 | 8.99 | 5.41 | 8.98 | 10.41 | 7.87 | 7.37 | 5.82 | |
| | Ecuador | 4.01 | 3.46 | 14.26 | 4.10 | 3.93 | 14.16 | 3.81 | 2.55 | 14.44 |
| | El Salvador | 8.17 | 10.98 | 16.28 | 9.79 | 12.87 | 19.06 | 5.54 | 6.91 | 10.78 |
| | Fiji | 18.41 | 33.89 | 5.56 | 23.20 | 49.71 | 5.66 | 8.31 | | 5.38 |
| | Guatemala | 28.34 | 28.56 | 16.39 | 30.54 | 32.67 | 16.85 | 21.94 | 13.65 | 14.97 |
| | Guyana | 13.47 | 22.93 | 8.36 | 17.06 | 34.19 | 4.32 | 6.18 | 4.63 | 15.69 |
| | Jamaica | 8.95 | 10.70 | 1.70 | 10.98 | 12.85 | 2.41 | 5.81 | 5.82 | |
| | Mexico | 10.30 | 7.39 | 7.52 | 14.26 | 10.31 | 7.85 | 5.93 | 3.47 | 7.09 |
| | Micronesia and Palau | 7.04 | 12.97 | 6.76 | 8.98 | 14.91 | 10.52 | 2.67 | 8.52 | |
| | Nicaragua | 14.44 | 12.91 | 10.75 | 14.26 | 9.88 | 9.51 | 14.79 | 18.60 | 13.23 |
| | Panama | 6.58 | 7.14 | 7.88 | 6.88 | 7.27 | 9.56 | 5.98 | 6.95 | 5.55 |
| | Paraguay | 15.55 | 8.88 | 15.58 | 18.75 | 8.19 | 19.42 | 10.83 | 9.93 | 9.13 |
| | Peru | 14.32 | 9.75 | 14.24 | 17.61 | 9.95 | 14.38 | 9.01 | 9.42 | 14.02 |
| | Samoa | 17.24 | 23.65 | 18.09 | 21.72 | 37.02 | 29.55 | 9.24 | | |
| | Tonga | 11.60 | 6.84 | 3.46 | 12.91 | 8.98 | | 8.63 | | 20.58 |
| | Vanuatu | 9.11 | 8.95 | 12.34 | 8.68 | 8.90 | 11.74 | 9.73 | 9.03 | 13.24 |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

TABLE 10B. THEFT, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 771.8 | 617 | 598 | 535.8 | 441 | 412 | 236.0 | 176 | 186 |
| | AFRICA | 322.6 | 277 | 272 | 224.2 | 194 | 192 | 98.4 | 83 | 80 |
| | EMA | 163.2 | 126 | 121 | 106.0 | 87 | 83 | 57.2 | 39 | 38 |
| | IAP | 286.0 | 214 | 205 | 205.6 | 160 | 137 | 80.4 | 54 | 68 |
| Africa Region | Benin | 14.4 | 7 | 11 | 10.6 | 5 | 8 | 3.8 | 2 | 3 |
| | Botswana | 6.0 | 6 | 4 | 5.0 | 4 | 4 | 1.0 | 2 | |
| | Burkina Faso | 12.0 | 13 | 4 | 7.8 | 9 | 4 | 4.2 | 4 | |
| | Cameroon | 14.6 | 18 | 15 | 10.8 | 15 | 13 | 3.8 | 3 | 2 |
| | Comoros | — | — | 1 | — | — | | — | — | 1 |
| | Ethiopia | 18.8 | 13 | 21 | 11.2 | 8 | 15 | 7.6 | 5 | 6 |
| | Gambia, The | 8.8 | 11 | 7 | 6.2 | 8 | 1 | 2.6 | 3 | 6 |
| | Ghana | 8.2 | 6 | 10 | 5.2 | 5 | 9 | 3.0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Lesotho | 9.0 | 9 | 11 | 7.0 | 7 | 7 | 2.0 | 2 | 4 |
| | Liberia | 6.0 | 5 | 1 | 3.2 | 2 | | 2.8 | 3 | 1 |
| | Madagascar | 23.0 | 34 | 23 | 16.6 | 25 | 13 | 6.4 | 9 | 10 |
| | Malawi | 16.2 | 14 | 15 | 12.4 | 9 | 12 | 3.8 | 5 | 3 |
| | Mozambique | 6.0 | 11 | 12 | 4.2 | 7 | 8 | 1.8 | 4 | 4 |
| | Namibia | 15.0 | 8 | 1 | 10.4 | 6 | | 4.6 | 2 | 1 |
| | Rwanda | 17.2 | 19 | 28 | 12.8 | 14 | 25 | 4.4 | 5 | 3 |
| | Senegal | 18.6 | 10 | 9 | 14.0 | 7 | 5 | 4.6 | 3 | 4 |
| | South Africa | 21.0 | 15 | 22 | 15.4 | 12 | 15 | 5.6 | 3 | 7 |
| | Swaziland | 4.4 | 1 | 8 | 3.6 | 1 | 6 | .8 | | 2 |
| | Tanzania | 5.6 | 8 | 5 | 3.8 | 5 | 5 | 1.8 | 3 | |
| | Togo | 7.6 | 1 | 5 | 5.0 | | 4 | 2.6 | 1 | 1 |
| | Uganda | 20.6 | 27 | 23 | 13.2 | 15 | 12 | 7.4 | 12 | 11 |
| | Zambia | 30.0 | 18 | 36 | 20.2 | 15 | 26 | 9.8 | 3 | 10 |
| EMA Region | Albania | 6.0 | 4 | 7 | 4.8 | 4 | 6 | 1.2 | | 1 |
| | Armenia | 3.4 | 2 | 2 | 3.0 | 2 | 1 | .4 | | 1 |
| | Cambodia | 17.4 | 13 | 13 | 12.6 | 9 | 12 | 4.8 | 4 | 1 |
| | China | 11.2 | 11 | 10 | 6.4 | 7 | 4 | 4.8 | 4 | 6 |
| | Georgia | 4.4 | 3 | 8 | 2.0 | 3 | 4 | 2.4 | | 4 |
| | Indonesia | 8.0 | 14 | 8 | 5.6 | 10 | 8 | 2.4 | 4 | |
| | Jordan | 5.0 | 5 | 1 | 3.0 | 2 | | 2.0 | 3 | 1 |
| | Kosovo | 2.0 | 2 | 1 | 2.0 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | 8.0 | 10 | 12 | 5.8 | 8 | 8 | 2.2 | 2 | 4 |
| | Macedonia | 6.0 | 6 | 5 | 3.8 | 4 | 4 | 2.2 | 2 | 1 |
| | Moldova | 7.0 | 6 | 5 | 5.0 | 5 | 4 | 2.0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Mongolia | 12.8 | 11 | 15 | 8.4 | 7 | 12 | 4.4 | 4 | 3 |
| | Morocco | 17.6 | 23 | 8 | 11.2 | 13 | 6 | 6.4 | 10 | 2 |
| | Nepal | — | | 6 | — | | 3 | — | | 3 |
| | Philippines | 26.0 | 12 | 15 | 16.0 | 8 | 8 | 10.0 | 4 | 7 |
| | Thailand | 3.6 | | 1 | 2.2 | | | 1.4 | | 1 |
| | Timor-Leste | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | |
| | Ukraine | 16.6 | | 3 | 9.0 | | 1 | 7.6 | | 2 |

(continued)

TABLE 10B. THEFT, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY REGION AND BY POST (continued)

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| IAP Region | Belize | 7.6 | 2 | 2 | 5.4 | 2 | | 2.2 | | 2 |
| | Colombia | 10.2 | 12 | 4 | 8.2 | 11 | 3 | 2.0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Costa Rica | 16.0 | 10 | 10 | 10.0 | 5 | 5 | 6.0 | 5 | 5 |
| | Dominican Republic | 19.0 | 16 | 15 | 13.2 | 11 | 9 | 5.8 | 5 | 6 |
| | Eastern Caribbean | 8.0 | 5 | 3 | 5.8 | 4 | 3 | 2.2 | 1 | |
| | Ecuador | 6.8 | 4 | 17 | 4.6 | 3 | 11 | 2.2 | 1 | 6 |
| | El Salvador | 7.4 | 5 | 9 | 5.2 | 4 | 7 | 2.2 | 1 | 2 |
| | Fiji | 9.4 | 16 | 3 | 7.2 | 16 | 2 | 2.2 | | 1 |
| | Guatemala | 44.0 | 29 | 18 | 34.6 | 26 | 14 | 9.4 | 3 | 4 |
| | Guyana | 8.4 | 13 | 6 | 7.2 | 12 | 2 | 1.2 | 1 | 4 |
| | Jamaica | 6.0 | 6 | 1 | 4.6 | 5 | 1 | 1.4 | 1 | |
| | Mexico | 6.6 | 5 | 5 | 4.8 | 4 | 3 | 1.8 | 1 | 2 |
| | Micronesia and Palau | 2.6 | 5 | 3 | 2.2 | 4 | 3 | .4 | 1 | |
| | Nicaragua | 28.2 | 20 | 17 | 18.2 | 10 | 10 | 10.0 | 10 | 7 |
| | Panama | 14.2 | 15 | 17 | 9.0 | 9 | 12 | 5.2 | 6 | 5 |
| | Paraguay | 34.4 | 18 | 32 | 24.8 | 10 | 25 | 9.6 | 8 | 7 |
| | Peru | 32.2 | 20 | 31 | 24.6 | 13 | 19 | 7.6 | 7 | 12 |
| | Samoa | 4.6 | 6 | 4 | 3.8 | 6 | 4 | .8 | | |
| | Tonga | 4.4 | 2 | 1 | 3.2 | 2 | | 1.2 | | 1 |
| | Vanuatu | 5.8 | 5 | 7 | 3.2 | 3 | 4 | 2.6 | 2 | 3 |

Blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

Vandalism

OFFICIAL DEFINITION: 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.

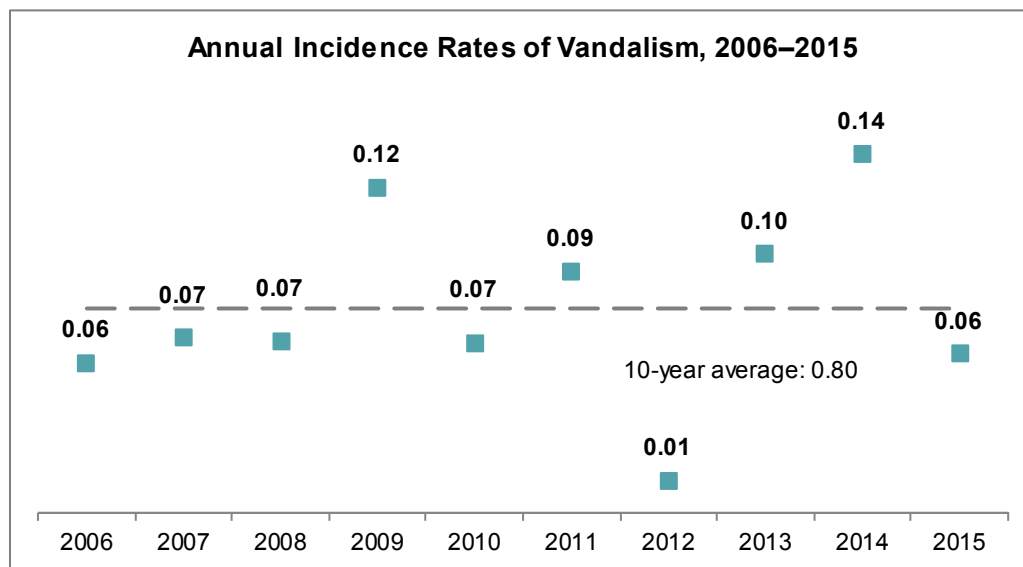
Vandalism is the destruction or damage of a Volunteer's property or the Volunteer's house, without signs of illegal entry or theft. The damage can be in the form of things being broken, cut, torn or burned. Similarly, the damage can be from something that is painted, drawn or marked on the Volunteer's house or property.

You must consider the intent of the offender when making the distinction between Vandalism and Attempted Burglary. For example, if the Volunteer's window was broken by a student who threw a rock at the Volunteer's house, that would be Vandalism. However, if the window was broken in an attempt to enter the house without permission, that would be burglary.

Vandalism can also be an element of other incidents, such as Threat. If the outside of the Volunteer's house was vandalized and the offender painted a threat on the wall, the incident would be classified as Threat.

An incident is a vandalism if:

- Someone cuts the tires on the Volunteer's bicycle.
- Someone destroys the garden the Volunteer planted.
- Someone paints or writes slogans or pictures on the outside of the Volunteer's house.
- Someone breaks the windows on the Volunteer's house but does not try to enter the house.
- Someone wipes feces on the door to the Volunteer's house.



Incidence rate is the number of reported victimizations per 100 VT years.

TABLE 11A. VANDALISM, INCIDENCE RATES BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|------|-------|--------------------|------|-------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | .08 | .14 | .06 | .10 | .15 | .07 | .06 | .12 | .04 |
| | AFRICA | .08 | .16 | .03 | .09 | .16 | | .07 | .18 | .10 |
| | EMA | .06 | .06 | .06 | .07 | .10 | .10 | .04 | | |
| | IAP | .10 | .16 | .11 | .13 | .17 | .16 | .05 | .15 | |
| Africa Region | Burkina Faso | .19 | .93 | .95 | .30 | 1.50 | | | | 2.61 |
| | Malawi | .31 | 1.57 | | | | | .86 | 4.32 | |
| | Tanzania | .12 | .59 | | .21 | 1.04 | | | | |
| | Zambia | .16 | .41 | | .27 | .72 | | | | |
| EMA Region | Indonesia | .18 | .89 | | .28 | 1.38 | | | | |
| | Timor-Leste | — | — | 20.15 | — | — | 28.16 | — | — | |
| IAP Region | Eastern Caribbean | | | 3.61 | | | 5.24 | | | |
| | Nicaragua | .13 | .65 | | .20 | .99 | | | | |
| | Paraguay | .19 | .49 | | .16 | | | .25 | 1.24 | |
| | Tonga | .68 | 3.42 | | .90 | 4.49 | | | | |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

TABLE 11B. VANDALISM, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 6.0 | 9 | 4 | 4.4 | 6 | 3 | 1.6 | 3 | 1 |
| | AFRICA | 2.6 | 5 | 1 | 1.8 | 3 | | .8 | 2 | 1 |
| | EMA | 1.2 | 1 | 1 | .8 | 1 | 1 | .4 | | |
| | IAP | 2.2 | 3 | 2 | 1.8 | 2 | 2 | .4 | 1 | |
| Africa Region | Burkina Faso | .2 | 1 | 1 | .2 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | Malawi | .4 | 2 | | | | | .4 | 2 | |
| | Tanzania | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |
| | Zambia | .4 | 1 | | .4 | 1 | | | | |
| EMA Region | Indonesia | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |
| | Timor-Leste | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | |
| IAP Region | Eastern Caribbean | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | |
| | Nicaragua | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |
| | Paraguay | .4 | 1 | | .2 | | | .2 | 1 | |
| | Tonga | .2 | 1 | | .2 | 1 | | | | |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

Stalking

OFFICIAL DEFINITION: Engaging a course of conduct directed at a specific Volunteer that would cause a reasonable person to either:

- Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; OR
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

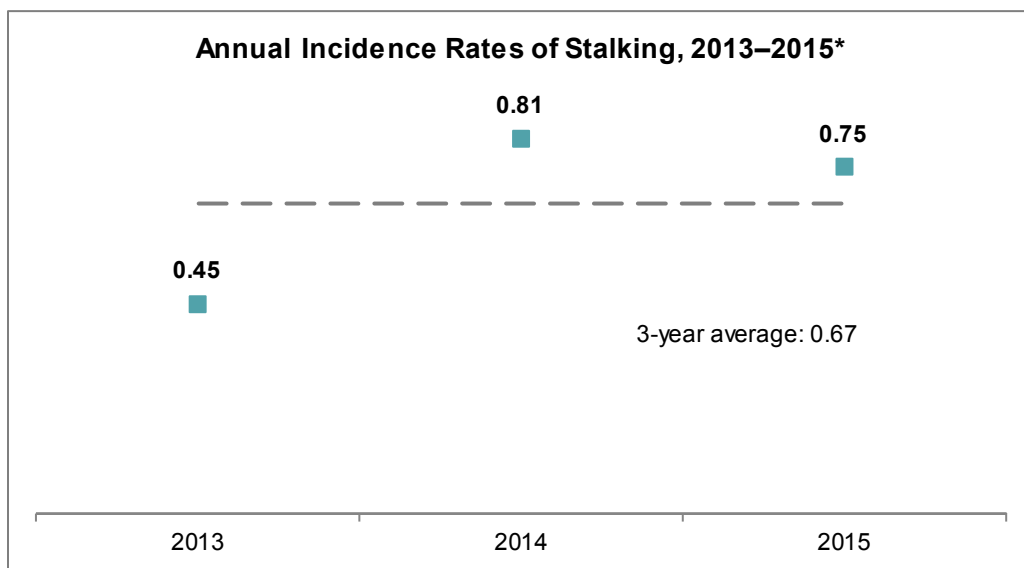
Unlike the other incident types explained in this guide, Stalking is a collection of incidents and events rather than a single item. These events and incidents may not be alarming or distressing when looked at individually, but when two or more occur to a single Volunteer by a single offender or group of offenders, they should be looked at together to see if the situation represents a threat to the Volunteer's ongoing safety and/or security.

A collection of incidents or events should be reported as a Stalking if the Volunteer reports:

- feeling threatened;
- concern for his/her ongoing safety and/or security; and/or
- suffering from emotional distress about the incidents or events.

Incidents and events that may be stalking:

- Targeting a Volunteer for multiple criminal incidents, including property crimes, threats, and assaults;
- Unwanted communication or contact, including but not limited to face-to-face, phone calls, text messages, email, instant messages, postal mail, unwanted gifts or items, and messages through a third party;
- Harassment, even through a third party;
- Pursuing, following, or appearing within sight of the target either in-person or through electronic surveillance;
- Trespassing on the Volunteer's property or in the Volunteer's workplace without express permission (if needed);
- Direct or indirect verbal or physical threats to harm the Volunteer's host or biological/marital family, colleagues, friends, or pets;
- Defamation or spreading malicious rumors about the Volunteer;
- Gathering or obtaining personal information about the Volunteer by accessing public records, hiring a personal investigator, going through the Volunteer's garbage, or contacting the Volunteer's colleagues, community members, host family, friends, etc.;
- Contacting witnesses or any other person involved in a crime incident to intimidate them or get them to change their testimony;
- Posting pictures, videos, or information in chat rooms, forums, or on websites about the Volunteer without the Volunteer's consent or knowledge;
- Sending unwanted or unsolicited email, text messages, instant messages, or social media messages;
- Installing hardware or software on a Volunteer's computer.



Incidence rate is the number of reported victimizations per 100 VT years.

* Data collection started in 2013.

TABLE 12A. STALKING, INCIDENCE RATES BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2013–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2013–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2013–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | .63 | .81 | .75 | .86 | 1.11 | 1.07 | .24 | .29 | .20 |
| | AFRICA | .56 | .66 | .51 | .86 | .98 | .69 | .05 | .09 | .19 |
| | EMA | .79 | 1.08 | 1.33 | 1.05 | 1.50 | 2.08 | .41 | .45 | .28 |
| | IAP | .59 | .81 | .58 | .71 | 1.00 | .81 | .38 | .46 | .15 |
| Africa Region | Benin | .84 | 1.68 | | 1.26 | 2.52 | | | | |
| | Botswana | .38 | | .74 | .49 | | 1.02 | | | |
| | Cameroon | .28 | .57 | 1.31 | .46 | .92 | 1.04 | | | 1.77 |
| | Ethiopia | .45 | .91 | | .67 | 1.35 | | | | |
| | Lesotho | .55 | | 1.05 | .81 | | 1.70 | | | |
| | Madagascar | 1.09 | 1.43 | 2.06 | 1.76 | 2.31 | 3.32 | | | |
| | Mozambique | 1.17 | 1.18 | .57 | 1.80 | 1.80 | .92 | | | |
| | Rwanda | .49 | .98 | .93 | .78 | 1.55 | 1.40 | | | |
| | South Africa | .40 | .81 | 2.17 | .57 | 1.13 | 3.07 | | | |
| | Swaziland | .68 | | 1.21 | .94 | | 1.55 | | | |
| | Uganda | 1.93 | 2.55 | | 3.19 | 4.24 | | | | |
| | Zambia | 1.58 | 2.05 | .82 | 2.39 | 2.88 | .68 | .48 | .96 | 1.05 |
| EMA Region | Albania | 1.21 | 1.20 | | 1.06 | | | 1.27 | 2.54 | |
| | Armenia | .81 | 1.62 | | 1.25 | 2.50 | | | | |
| | Cambodia | .54 | 1.09 | | .82 | 1.64 | | | | |
| | China | 1.04 | | 3.38 | .68 | | 6.74 | 1.41 | | |
| | Georgia | 1.17 | 1.11 | 3.71 | 2.02 | 2.01 | 6.75 | | | |
| | Jordan | | | 10.29 | | | 14.35 | | | |
| | Kosovo | 6.72 | 6.72 | 2.27 | 11.63 | 11.63 | 3.94 | | | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | 1.86 | 3.72 | 3.91 | 3.46 | 6.92 | 5.47 | | | 2.10 |
| | Macedonia | 1.26 | | 2.23 | 2.07 | | 3.45 | | | |
| | Moldova | 1.70 | 2.51 | .84 | 1.99 | 3.98 | 1.25 | 1.08 | | |
| | Mongolia | 1.18 | 2.37 | .73 | 1.48 | 2.95 | 1.31 | .85 | 1.69 | |
| | Morocco | .47 | .94 | .98 | .40 | .79 | .85 | .57 | 1.15 | 1.16 |
| | Nepal | — | 4.46 | 1.46 | — | 8.16 | 2.77 | — | | |
| | Thailand | | | .86 | | | 1.33 | | | |
| IAP Region | Costa Rica | 1.70 | 1.58 | | 1.40 | 1.30 | | 2.17 | 2.00 | |
| | Dominican Republic | 1.19 | 1.24 | .68 | 1.83 | 1.84 | .95 | | | |
| | Eastern Caribbean | .76 | | 3.61 | 1.13 | | 2.62 | | | 5.79 |
| | Ecuador | .43 | .87 | 1.68 | | | 2.58 | 1.28 | 2.55 | |
| | Guatemala | 1.48 | 2.95 | .91 | 1.89 | 3.77 | 1.20 | | | |
| | Guyana | 1.78 | 1.76 | 1.39 | 1.42 | 2.85 | 2.16 | 3.41 | | |
| | Jamaica | | | 1.70 | | | 2.41 | | | |
| | Mexico | .74 | 1.48 | | | | | 1.73 | 3.47 | |
| | Micronesia and Palau | 1.30 | 2.59 | | 1.86 | 3.73 | | | | |
| | Nicaragua | .32 | .65 | .63 | .49 | .99 | .95 | | | |
| | Panama | .47 | .48 | | .77 | .81 | | | | |
| | Peru | | | .46 | | | .76 | | | |
| | Vanuatu | 1.79 | 3.58 | 1.76 | 2.97 | 5.93 | 2.93 | | | |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

TABLE 12B. STALKING, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY REGION AND BY POST

| | | Total | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 | 2010–14 average | 2014 | 2015 |
| Total | GLOBAL | 42.5 | 53 | 49 | 36.5 | 46 | 44 | 6.0 | 7 | 5 |
| | AFRICA | 17.5 | 20 | 15 | 17.0 | 19 | 13 | .5 | 1 | 2 |
| | EMA | 14.0 | 18 | 23 | 11.0 | 15 | 21 | 3.0 | 3 | 2 |
| | IAP | 11.0 | 15 | 11 | 8.5 | 12 | 10 | 2.5 | 3 | 1 |
| Africa Region | Benin | 1.0 | 2 | | 1.0 | 2 | | | | |
| | Botswana | .5 | | 1 | .5 | | 1 | | | |
| | Cameroon | .5 | 1 | 2 | .5 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| | Ethiopia | 1.0 | 2 | | 1.0 | 2 | | | | |
| | Lesotho | .5 | | 1 | .5 | | 1 | | | |
| | Madagascar | 1.5 | 2 | 3 | 1.5 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| | Mozambique | 2.0 | 2 | 1 | 2.0 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| | Rwanda | .5 | 1 | 1 | .5 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | South Africa | .5 | 1 | 3 | .5 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Swaziland | .5 | | 1 | .5 | | 1 | | | |
| | Uganda | 3.0 | 4 | | 3.0 | 4 | | | | |
| | Zambia | 4.0 | 5 | 2 | 3.5 | 4 | 1 | .5 | 1 | 1 |
| EMA Region | Albania | 1.0 | 1 | | .5 | | | .5 | 1 | |
| | Armenia | .5 | 1 | | .5 | 1 | | | | |
| | Cambodia | .5 | 1 | | .5 | 1 | | | | |
| | China | 1.5 | | 5 | .5 | | 5 | 1.0 | | |
| | Georgia | 1.0 | 1 | 4 | 1.0 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| | Jordan | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| | Kosovo | 1.0 | 1 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | 1.5 | 3 | 4 | 1.5 | 3 | 3 | | | 1 |
| | Macedonia | 1.0 | | 2 | 1.0 | | 2 | | | |
| | Moldova | 2.0 | 3 | 1 | 1.5 | 3 | 1 | .5 | | |
| | Mongolia | 1.5 | 3 | 1 | 1.0 | 2 | 1 | .5 | 1 | |
| | Morocco | 1.0 | 2 | 2 | .5 | 1 | 1 | .5 | 1 | 1 |
| | Nepal | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | | |
| | Thailand | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| IAP Region | Costa Rica | 2.0 | 2 | | 1.0 | 1 | | 1.0 | 1 | |
| | Dominican Republic | 2.0 | 2 | 1 | 2.0 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| | Eastern Caribbean | .5 | | 2 | .5 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | Ecuador | .5 | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | .5 | 1 | |
| | Guatemala | 1.5 | 3 | 1 | 1.5 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| | Guyana | 1.0 | 1 | 1 | .5 | 1 | 1 | .5 | | |
| | Jamaica | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| | Mexico | .5 | 1 | | | | | .5 | 1 | |
| | Micronesia and Palau | .5 | 1 | | .5 | 1 | | | | |
| | Nicaragua | .5 | 1 | 1 | .5 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Panama | 1.0 | 1 | | 1.0 | 1 | | | | |
| | Peru | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| | Vanuatu | 1.0 | 2 | 1 | 1.0 | 2 | 1 | | | |

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2014 and 2015 are not shown.

Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).

Data retrieved on 04/27/16 and are current as of that date.

Appendix C: Peace Corps Posts and Regions

Peace Corps Posts Opened in 2015

In calendar year 2015, Volunteers served in 61 Peace Corps posts (65 countries). Posts that were closed or opened in 2015 only provided data for those months in which Volunteers actually served at these posts.

| Africa | Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia | Inter-America and the Pacific |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Benin | Albania | Belize |
| Botswana | Armenia | Colombia |
| Burkina Faso | Cambodia | Costa Rica |
| Cameroon | China | Dominican Republic |
| Comoros** | Georgia | Eastern Caribbean |
| Ethiopia | Indonesia | Ecuador |
| Gambia, The | Jordan* | El Salvador |
| Ghana | Kosovo | Fiji |
| Lesotho | Kyrgyz Republic | Guatemala |
| Liberia** | Macedonia | Guyana |
| Madagascar | Moldova | Jamaica |
| Malawi | Mongolia | Mexico |
| Mali* | Morocco | Micronesia and Palau |
| Mozambique | Nepal | Nicaragua |
| Namibia | Philippines | Panama |
| Rwanda | Thailand | Paraguay |
| Senegal | Timor-Leste** | Peru |
| South Africa | Ukraine** | Samoa |
| Swaziland | | Tonga |
| Tanzania | | Vanuatu |
| Togo | | |
| Uganda | | |
| Zambia | | |

* Peace Corps posts suspended in 2015: Mali (12/2015) and Jordan (2/2015).

** Peace Corps posts opened or reopened in 2015: Comoros (3/2015), Liberia (6/2015), Timor-Leste (10/2015), and Ukraine (5/2015).

*** Peace Corps posts closed in 2015: none.

Country of Incident versus Post of Service

The vast majority of victimizations occur in the Volunteer's post of service. However, crimes against Volunteers do happen outside their post of service, e.g., when a Volunteer is on vacation in another country. In 2015, 41 victimizations (3 percent of all victimizations) occurred in countries other than the Volunteers' post of service. Of 26 countries of incident that were different from the post of service of Volunteer victims, 11 were not Peace Corps posts.

TABLE C-1. COUNTRY OF INCIDENT BY POST OF SERVICE, 2015

| | Post of Service | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------|--------------|-------|-------------|----------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|-------------|--------|-----------|------|-------|--------|-------|
| Country of Incident | Benin | Botswana | Burkina Faso | China | El Salvador | Ethiopia | Georgia | Kosovo | Lesotho | Macedonia | Mozambique | Paraguay | Philippines | Rwanda | Swaziland | Togo | Tonga | Zambia | Total |
| Argentina* | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Burkina Faso | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Cambodia | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Colombia | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Cote d'Ivoire* | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Croatia* | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Ethiopia | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Germany* | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Ghana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Greece* | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Ireland* | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Mexico | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Moldova | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Mozambique | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Namibia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Nicaragua | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| South Africa | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | 5 | | | 1 | 11 |
| Spain* | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Tanzania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| United States* | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Uruguay* | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Viet Nam* | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Zimbabwe* | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 41 |

* Not a Peace Corps post.

Volunteers at Post, 2014–15

TABLE C-2. VOLUNTEER POPULATION, BY POST, 2015

| | | Total | Reported Crime | Female | Female Reported Crime | Male | Male Reported Crime |
|-----|-----------------|-------|----------------|--------|-----------------------|------|---------------------|
| AF | Benin | 149 | 22 | 98 | 18 | 51 | 4 |
| | Botswana | 214 | 19 | 158 | 17 | 56 | 2 |
| | Burkina Faso | 139 | 14 | 91 | 10 | 48 | 4 |
| | Cameroon | 228 | 33 | 144 | 28 | 84 | 5 |
| | Comoros | 31 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 14 | 1 |
| | Ethiopia | 300 | 46 | 200 | 36 | 100 | 10 |
| | Gambia, The | 142 | 15 | 81 | 7 | 61 | 8 |
| | Ghana | 205 | 21 | 129 | 17 | 76 | 4 |
| | Lesotho | 147 | 15 | 88 | 9 | 59 | 6 |
| | Liberia | 10 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| | Madagascar | 203 | 47 | 127 | 29 | 76 | 18 |
| | Malawi | 195 | 29 | 129 | 22 | 66 | 7 |
| | Mali | 47 | 5 | 22 | 1 | 25 | 4 |
| | Mozambique | 257 | 46 | 164 | 29 | 93 | 17 |
| | Namibia | 222 | 12 | 129 | 7 | 93 | 5 |
| | Rwanda | 201 | 37 | 128 | 26 | 73 | 11 |
| | Senegal | 342 | 23 | 226 | 17 | 116 | 6 |
| | South Africa | 212 | 40 | 149 | 29 | 63 | 11 |
| | Swaziland | 121 | 18 | 93 | 13 | 28 | 5 |
| | Tanzania | 278 | 26 | 151 | 19 | 127 | 7 |
| | Togo | 125 | 15 | 88 | 12 | 37 | 3 |
| | Uganda | 251 | 43 | 162 | 27 | 89 | 16 |
| | Zambia | 350 | 52 | 210 | 35 | 140 | 17 |
| EMA | Albania | 130 | 16 | 61 | 12 | 69 | 4 |
| | Armenia | 114 | 9 | 72 | 5 | 42 | 4 |
| | Cambodia | 158 | 15 | 100 | 13 | 58 | 2 |
| | China | 221 | 13 | 113 | 10 | 108 | 3 |
| | Georgia | 160 | 19 | 90 | 15 | 70 | 4 |
| | Indonesia | 173 | 16 | 108 | 14 | 65 | 2 |
| | Jordan | 39 | 3 | 26 | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| | Kosovo | 62 | 8 | 37 | 7 | 25 | 1 |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | 143 | 33 | 76 | 23 | 67 | 10 |
| | Macedonia | 140 | 14 | 90 | 13 | 50 | 1 |
| | Moldova | 176 | 23 | 114 | 19 | 62 | 4 |
| | Mongolia | 201 | 31 | 113 | 24 | 88 | 7 |
| | Morocco | 272 | 28 | 159 | 20 | 113 | 8 |
| | Nepal | 88 | 11 | 48 | 8 | 40 | 3 |
| | Philippines | 250 | 20 | 148 | 13 | 102 | 7 |
| | Thailand | 160 | 7 | 104 | 5 | 56 | 2 |
| | Timor-Leste | 22 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| | Ukraine | 89 | 4 | 49 | 2 | 40 | 2 |

(continued)

TABLE C-3. VOLUNTEER POPULATION, BY POST, 2015 (continued)

| | | Total | Reported Crime | Female | Female Reported Crime | Male | Male Reported Crime |
|-----|----------------------|-------|----------------|--------|-----------------------|------|---------------------|
| IAP | Belize | 52 | 9 | 35 | 4 | 17 | 5 |
| | Colombia | 74 | 10 | 48 | 7 | 26 | 3 |
| | Costa Rica | 181 | 20 | 108 | 14 | 73 | 6 |
| | Dominican Republic | 216 | 27 | 153 | 16 | 63 | 11 |
| | Eastern Caribbean | 99 | 12 | 69 | 10 | 30 | 2 |
| | Ecuador | 174 | 30 | 109 | 21 | 65 | 9 |
| | El Salvador | 94 | 10 | 65 | 8 | 29 | 2 |
| | Fiji | 85 | 21 | 57 | 17 | 28 | 4 |
| | Guatemala | 183 | 28 | 132 | 21 | 51 | 7 |
| | Guyana | 107 | 21 | 71 | 11 | 36 | 10 |
| | Jamaica | 89 | 10 | 61 | 8 | 28 | 2 |
| | Mexico | 94 | 8 | 52 | 5 | 42 | 3 |
| | Micronesia and Palau | 81 | 9 | 49 | 9 | 32 | 0 |
| | Nicaragua | 218 | 39 | 145 | 28 | 73 | 11 |
| | Panama | 305 | 35 | 181 | 26 | 124 | 9 |
| | Paraguay | 280 | 51 | 171 | 40 | 109 | 11 |
| | Peru | 296 | 45 | 178 | 30 | 118 | 15 |
| | Samoa | 48 | 7 | 28 | 6 | 20 | 1 |
| | Tonga | 41 | 4 | 34 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| | Vanuatu | 76 | 10 | 43 | 6 | 33 | 4 |

Source: Peace Corps Volunteer Database Management System and Crime Incident Reporting System.
 Data retrieved 04/27/2016 and are current as of that date.

TABLE C-4. VOLUNTEER-TRAINEE YEARS, BY POST, 2014-15

| Region and Post | | Total | | Female | | Male | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| | | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 |
| AF | Benin | 119.3 | 97.4 | 79.4 | 64.9 | 39.9 | 32.5 |
| | Botswana | 131.4 | 134.9 | 104.8 | 98.0 | 26.5 | 36.9 |
| | Burkina Faso | 107.6 | 105.1 | 66.6 | 66.7 | 41.0 | 38.4 |
| | Cameroon | 176.3 | 153.1 | 109.2 | 96.5 | 67.2 | 56.6 |
| | Comoros | 0.0 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 7.5 |
| | Ethiopia | 220.9 | 231.3 | 148.6 | 153.3 | 72.3 | 78.1 |
| | Gambia, The | 80.6 | 90.1 | 50.1 | 52.6 | 30.5 | 37.5 |
| | Ghana | 123.5 | 141.7 | 75.8 | 91.1 | 47.7 | 50.6 |
| | Lesotho | 89.4 | 95.7 | 55.5 | 58.7 | 34.0 | 36.9 |
| | Liberia | 68.2 | 4.1 | 35.9 | 1.3 | 32.3 | 2.8 |
| | Madagascar | 139.6 | 146.0 | 86.8 | 90.3 | 52.9 | 55.7 |
| | Malawi | 127.5 | 124.1 | 81.1 | 81.5 | 46.3 | 42.5 |
| | Mali | 0.0 | 29.6 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 15.2 |
| | Mozambique | 169.0 | 174.5 | 111.3 | 109.1 | 57.7 | 65.4 |
| | Namibia | 115.5 | 135.7 | 72.5 | 82.1 | 43.0 | 53.6 |
| | Rwanda | 102.4 | 107.1 | 64.4 | 71.4 | 38.0 | 35.7 |
| | Senegal | 231.0 | 236.5 | 158.6 | 160.8 | 72.4 | 75.7 |
| | South Africa | 124.2 | 138.4 | 88.3 | 97.6 | 35.8 | 40.9 |
| | Swaziland | 76.3 | 82.3 | 59.8 | 64.3 | 16.5 | 18.0 |
| | Tanzania | 170.7 | 203.1 | 95.8 | 115.8 | 74.9 | 87.3 |
| | Togo | 76.9 | 81.8 | 48.7 | 54.4 | 28.2 | 27.4 |
| | Uganda | 157.1 | 160.8 | 94.4 | 101.5 | 62.7 | 59.3 |
| | Zambia | 243.5 | 243.7 | 139.1 | 148.1 | 104.4 | 95.6 |
| EMA | Albania | 83.2 | 95.7 | 43.8 | 44.3 | 39.4 | 51.4 |
| | Armenia | 61.6 | 68.3 | 39.9 | 42.9 | 21.6 | 25.4 |
| | Cambodia | 91.9 | 94.5 | 61.0 | 60.6 | 30.9 | 33.8 |
| | China | 151.1 | 148.0 | 77.1 | 74.2 | 74.0 | 73.8 |
| | Georgia | 90.0 | 107.8 | 49.8 | 59.2 | 40.2 | 48.6 |
| | Indonesia | 112.2 | 125.8 | 72.7 | 80.9 | 39.5 | 44.9 |
| | Jordan | 31.1 | 9.7 | 21.8 | 7.0 | 9.3 | 2.7 |
| | Kosovo | 14.9 | 44.0 | 8.6 | 25.4 | 6.3 | 18.6 |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | 80.6 | 102.4 | 43.4 | 54.8 | 37.2 | 47.6 |
| | Macedonia | 84.0 | 89.5 | 50.3 | 57.9 | 33.6 | 31.6 |
| | Moldova | 119.6 | 119.1 | 75.4 | 79.7 | 44.2 | 39.4 |
| | Mongolia | 126.7 | 137.7 | 67.7 | 76.2 | 59.0 | 61.5 |
| | Morocco | 213.8 | 204.3 | 126.5 | 118.0 | 87.2 | 86.2 |
| | Nepal | 44.9 | 68.7 | 24.5 | 36.2 | 20.4 | 32.5 |
| | Philippines | 145.5 | 158.0 | 97.5 | 97.6 | 48.0 | 60.3 |
| | Thailand | 99.0 | 115.8 | 65.8 | 75.1 | 33.2 | 40.8 |
| | Timor-Leste | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| | Ukraine | 65.1 | 29.5 | 40.2 | 14.9 | 24.9 | 14.6 |

(continued)

TABLE C-5. VOLUNTEER-TRAINEE YEARS, BY POST, 2014–15 (continued)

| Region and Post | | Total | | Female | | Male | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|------|
| | | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 |
| IAP | Belize | 25.1 | 35.0 | 17.9 | 23.8 | 7.1 | 11.2 |
| | Colombia | 63.3 | 48.2 | 47.6 | 31.9 | 15.6 | 16.4 |
| | Costa Rica | 126.9 | 132.8 | 76.9 | 79.1 | 50.0 | 53.7 |
| | Dominican Republic | 161.1 | 147.9 | 108.5 | 105.1 | 52.6 | 42.9 |
| | Eastern Caribbean | 55.6 | 55.4 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 17.2 | 17.3 |
| | Ecuador | 115.5 | 119.2 | 76.3 | 77.7 | 39.2 | 41.5 |
| | El Salvador | 45.6 | 55.3 | 31.1 | 36.7 | 14.5 | 18.5 |
| | Fiji | 47.2 | 53.9 | 32.2 | 35.3 | 15.0 | 18.6 |
| | Guatemala | 101.6 | 109.8 | 79.6 | 83.1 | 22.0 | 26.7 |
| | Guyana | 56.7 | 71.8 | 35.1 | 46.3 | 21.6 | 25.5 |
| | Jamaica | 56.1 | 58.7 | 38.9 | 41.5 | 17.2 | 17.2 |
| | Mexico | 67.7 | 66.5 | 38.8 | 38.2 | 28.8 | 28.2 |
| | Micronesia and Palau | 38.6 | 44.4 | 26.8 | 28.5 | 11.7 | 15.9 |
| | Nicaragua | 154.9 | 158.1 | 101.2 | 105.2 | 53.7 | 52.9 |
| | Panama | 210.0 | 215.6 | 123.8 | 125.6 | 86.3 | 90.1 |
| | Paraguay | 202.7 | 205.4 | 122.1 | 128.8 | 80.6 | 76.7 |
| | Peru | 205.0 | 217.7 | 130.7 | 132.1 | 74.3 | 85.6 |
| | Samoa | 25.4 | 22.1 | 16.2 | 13.5 | 9.2 | 8.6 |
| | Tonga | 29.2 | 28.9 | 22.3 | 24.1 | 7.0 | 4.9 |
| | Vanuatu | 55.9 | 56.7 | 33.7 | 34.1 | 22.1 | 22.7 |

Source: PC Apps (Peace Corps Volunteer/trainee years).
 Data retrieved 04/27/2016 and are current as of that date.

Concluding Note

The Peace Corps extends its sincere appreciation to all Volunteers for their service.

Contact Information

For questions or comments regarding this report, methodology, or data, contact the Peace Corps Office of Safety and Security at CIR@peacecorps.gov. Members of the news media with inquiries should contact the Press Office at pressoffice@peacecorps.gov.

Acknowledgements

Country directors, safety and security managers, safety and security assistants, Peace Corps medical officers, Peace Corps safety and security officers, and regional security advisers, data collection and providing safety and security support for Peace Corps Volunteers;

Crime Statistics and Analysis Unit staff: Shawn Bardwell, associate director, manuscript review; David Fleisig, supervisory security specialist, expert advice and editing of manuscript for intellectual content; Marina Murray, social science analyst, manuscript writing; Danielle Porreca, data analyst, data quality assurance and manuscript review; Jennifer Bingham, data analyst, data quality assurance; Sarah Blazucki, writer-editor, Office of Communications, editorial review.

About the Peace Corps

The Peace Corps sends the best and brightest Americans abroad on behalf of the United States to tackle the most pressing needs of people around the world. Volunteers work at the grassroots level to develop sustainable solutions that address challenges in education, health, economic development, agriculture, environment and youth development. Through their service, volunteers gain a unique cultural understanding and a life-long commitment to service that positions them to succeed in today's global economy. Since President John F. Kennedy established the Peace Corps in 1961, nearly 220,000 Americans of all ages have served in 140 countries worldwide. For more information, visit peacecorps.gov and follow us on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

About the Office of Safety and Security

The Office of Safety and Security was established in March 2003, to foster improved communication, coordination, oversight, and accountability for all Peace Corps safety and security efforts. The Office is led by an associate director for safety and security, who reports to the Peace Corps Director, and includes the following divisions: Volunteer Safety and Overseas Security, Information and Personnel Security, and Emergency Management and Physical Security. The office also includes a Crime Statistics and Analysis Unit that tracks crime statistics, identifies crime trends, and highlights potential safety risks to Volunteers.



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