



Peace
Corps

2016
Statistical Report
of Crimes against Volunteers

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Introduction

About this Report

The Statistical Report of Crimes Against Volunteers 2016 provides summary statistics of reported crime victimizations of Peace Corps Volunteers and trainees that occurred in calendar year 2016. It is based on administrative data documented in the Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS)¹. 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 approximately two years², working directly with communities in developing countries to build local capacity in a variety of areas ranging from agriculture to education. In 2016, a total of 10,309 individuals served or trained overseas with the Peace Corps in 66 countries at some point in the year.

While this report provides a reliable set of administrative statistics critical to the management of Peace Corps’ 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 in the calendar year³.

Crime Classification

The Peace Corps collects crime incident reports for the following crimes⁴: 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

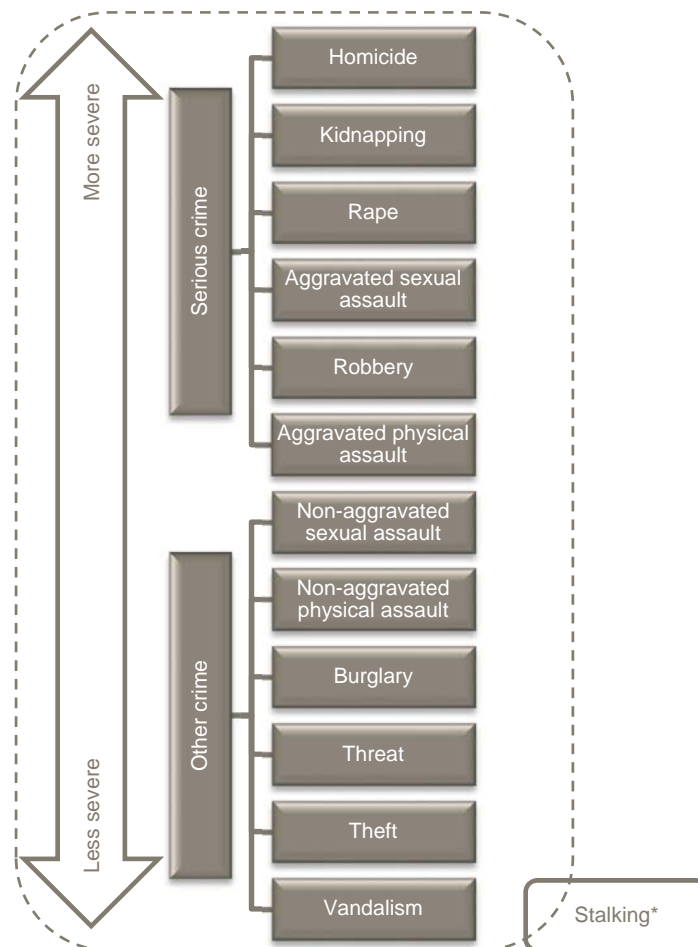
¹ CIRS serves as a point-in-time record of reported incidents and contains a complete listing of such records at any given time. However, the number and content of records in CIRS may change as data are being generated continuously during the administrative process. Data used in this report are current as of April 28, 2017, and may be updated after this report is published.

² Peace Corps’ flagship program typically lasts 27 months and usually consists of three months of overseas training and 24 months of service in the assigned community.

³ In an effort to develop a more comprehensive picture of reported and unreported crime against Volunteers, the Peace Corps launched in 2014 a Security Incident Questionnaire (SIQ). To read reports based on the SIQ results, including ways in which SIQ and CIRS data differ, or, visit <https://www.peacecorps.gov/about/open-government/reports/>.

⁴ Refer to appendices A and B for official Peace Corps definitions of these crimes.

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

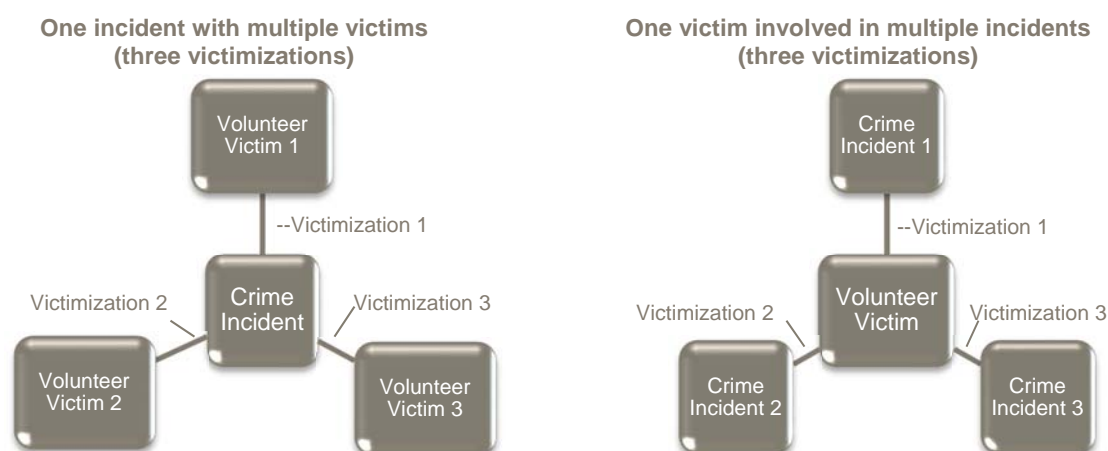


* Stalking is not part of the severity hierarchy, as it can include other types of reportable incidents.

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 categorized as serious crimes.

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. For each type of crime, these definitions may differ from the definitions used in U.S. state and criminal law.

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 one of the Peace Corps' top priorities in implementing its mission and goals. The agency's safety and security model is based on collaboration with local authorities, host families, and communities where Volunteers live and work and relies on the premise of shared responsibility. The agency's decisions about the 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 orienting potential Volunteers to the inherent risks of 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 Peace Corps overseas post's safety and security management system, where they remain for the duration of their service as a Volunteer. Safety and security is a priority topic and is continuously emphasized during training and throughout service. The primary objective of the safety and security management system is to provide Volunteers with knowledge and skills necessary to recognize, assess, and manage risk. If incidents occur, the system provides a network of support and services to Volunteers.

At each Peace Corps post, a country director (the senior Peace Corps official responsible for all aspects of Peace Corps' program in that country) is responsible for overseeing the safety and security of Volunteers. Whereas safety and security of Volunteers is a collective duty of all staff members, at least one safety and security manager at post is directly 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 basis⁵.

Key Findings of 2016 Report

- In 2016, 1,314 Volunteers (13 percent of all Volunteers serving overseas in the calendar year) reported one or more crime incidents, including 218 Volunteers (2 percent) who reported serious crime. The percentage of Volunteers who report crime to the Peace Corps remained essentially unchanged since 2012⁶.
- Property-related crimes (thefts, burglaries, robberies, and vandalism) accounted for 66 percent of all reported crime victimizations. The incidence rate of robbery has declined by 38 percent from 2015 (from 0.025 crimes to 0.016 crimes per year per person⁷), which is the largest reduction across all types of crime. This substantial decline in reported robberies was observed after the agency's concerted effort to modify Volunteer placement strategies at several posts.
- A total of 270 Volunteers (3 percent), including 256 women and 14 men, reported one or more sexual assaults (non-aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, or rape). This represents an increase from 2 percent of Volunteers who reported one or more sexual assaults in 2015.
- In addition to the higher percentage of Volunteers reporting sexual assaults, the number of reported sexual assault victimizations per person has increased as well. For example, the incidence rate of non-aggravated sexual assault (which represents 71 percent of all reported sexual assault victimizations) has increased by 28 percent from 2015 (from 0.025 crimes to 0.032 crimes per year per person).
- One hundred Peace Corps Volunteers (7 percent of crime victims) were injured in one or more reported crimes. Injuries were most common in instances of aggravated physical assaults (64 percent) and robberies (30 percent). It was more common for Volunteers to face armed offenders in instances of aggravated physical assault and robbery than in any other type of crime.

⁵ For more information about safety and security of Volunteers in the Peace Corps, visit our website at: www.peacecorps.gov/volunteer/health-and-safety/safety-and-security/.

⁶ Historically, the Peace Corps' crime reporting system was incident-based, which was modified to the victimization-based system in 2013. Starting from 2012, the year of system transition, all Volunteer victims could be identified. In 2012, 1,536 Volunteers (13 percent) reported one or more crimes to the Peace Corps; in 2013, 1,432 Volunteers (14 percent); in 2014, 1,271 Volunteers (12 percent); and in 2015, 1,278 Volunteers (13 percent) reported one or more crime.

⁷ In calculating incidence rates, the Peace Corps adjusts the number of Volunteers to account for differences in the length of time each individual Volunteer served during a calendar year and typically reports incidence rates per 100 Volunteer-trainee years or VT years (e.g., robbery: 2.53 crimes per 100 VT years to 1.58 crimes per 100 VT years).

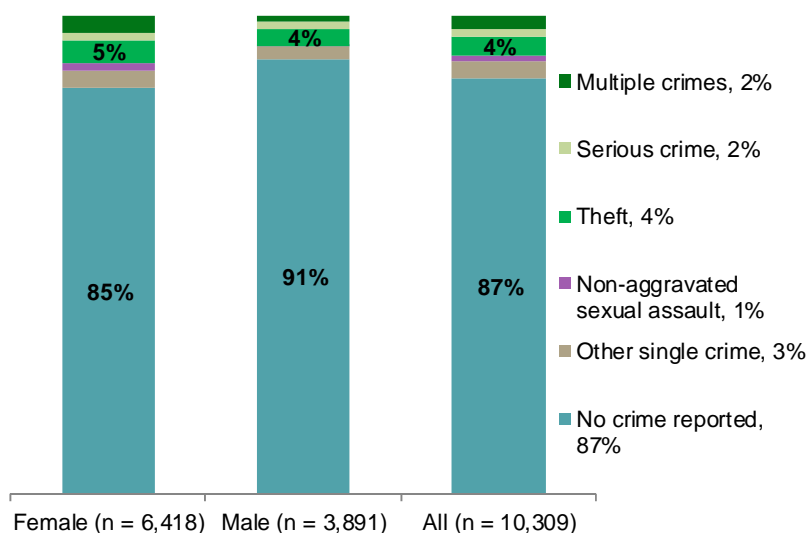
- The combined value of property lost to crime was estimated at \$315,000. The value of property lost per victimization ranged from a median of \$5 for vandalism to a median of \$212 for burglary.
- Peace Corps Volunteers decided to notify local authorities or local law enforcement in 541 instances, or 35 percent of reported victimizations. In response to these reports, 61 offenders were apprehended.
- Two Peace Corps Volunteers died in service in 2016. One death occurred due to a motor vehicle/traffic accident, and one due to an indeterminate cause.

Reported Crime in 2016

Overview

A total of 10,309 Peace Corps Volunteers served or trained overseas for all or part of 2016 (regardless of whether an individual was overseas for one day or for the entire year). In 2016, a total of 1,314 Volunteers (13 percent) reported one or more crimes to the Peace Corps (figure 1). Theft was the most commonly reported crime.

Figure 1: Volunteers who reported crime by sex and selected type of crime, 2016



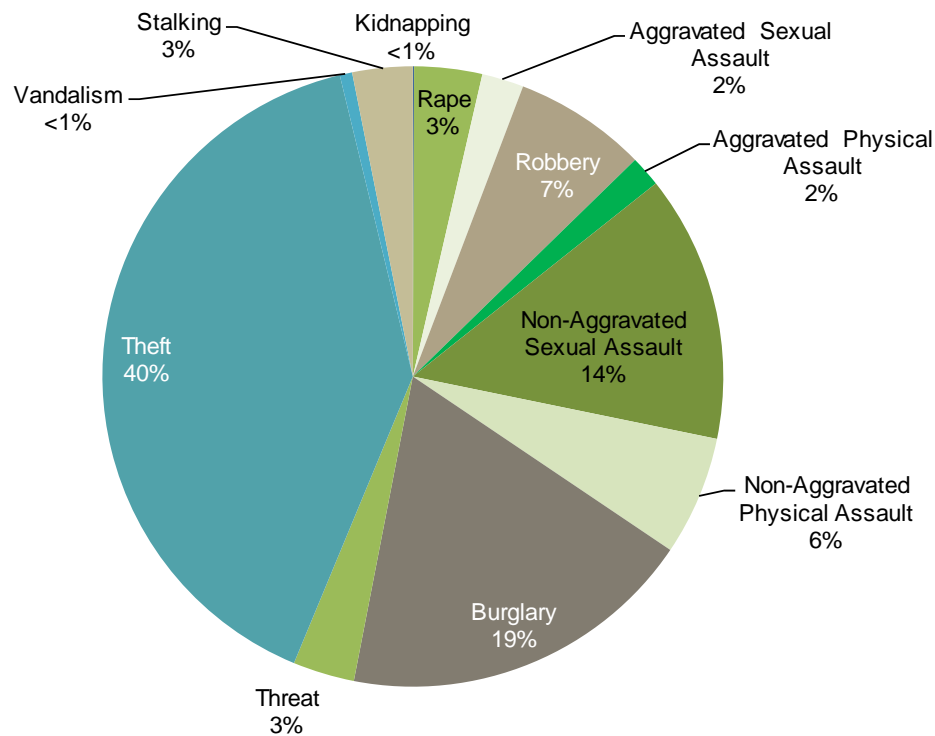
Percentage of Volunteers. Number of Volunteers:

	Multiple crimes	Single serious crime	Single theft	Single non-aggravated sexual assault	Other single crime	No crime reported
Female	210	115	295	114	233	5,451
Male	44	51	145	6	101	3,544
All Volunteers	254	166	440	120	334	8,995

Worldwide, Peace Corps Volunteers reported 1,461 crime incidents that resulted in 1,559 victimizations (1.2 per person)⁸. Property-related crimes – offenses where the purpose was to obtain or damage a Volunteer's possessions – accounted for the largest portion of crime victimizations (66 percent). Thefts accounted for 40 percent of the overall total, burglaries 19 percent, robberies 7 percent, and vandalism for less than 1 percent of all reported victimizations (figure 2). The proportion of non-aggravated sexual assault victimizations has increased by four percentage points compared with 2015, and the proportion of robbery victimizations has decreased by four percentage points.

⁸ A difference in the number of victims, incidents, and victimizations is primarily attributed to multi-victim incidents. In addition, cases of stalking that count as separate incidents (along with crimes that may constitute stalking) contributed to the difference.

Figure 2: Distribution of crime victimizations by type of crime, 2016



Percentage of victimizations; n = 1,559.

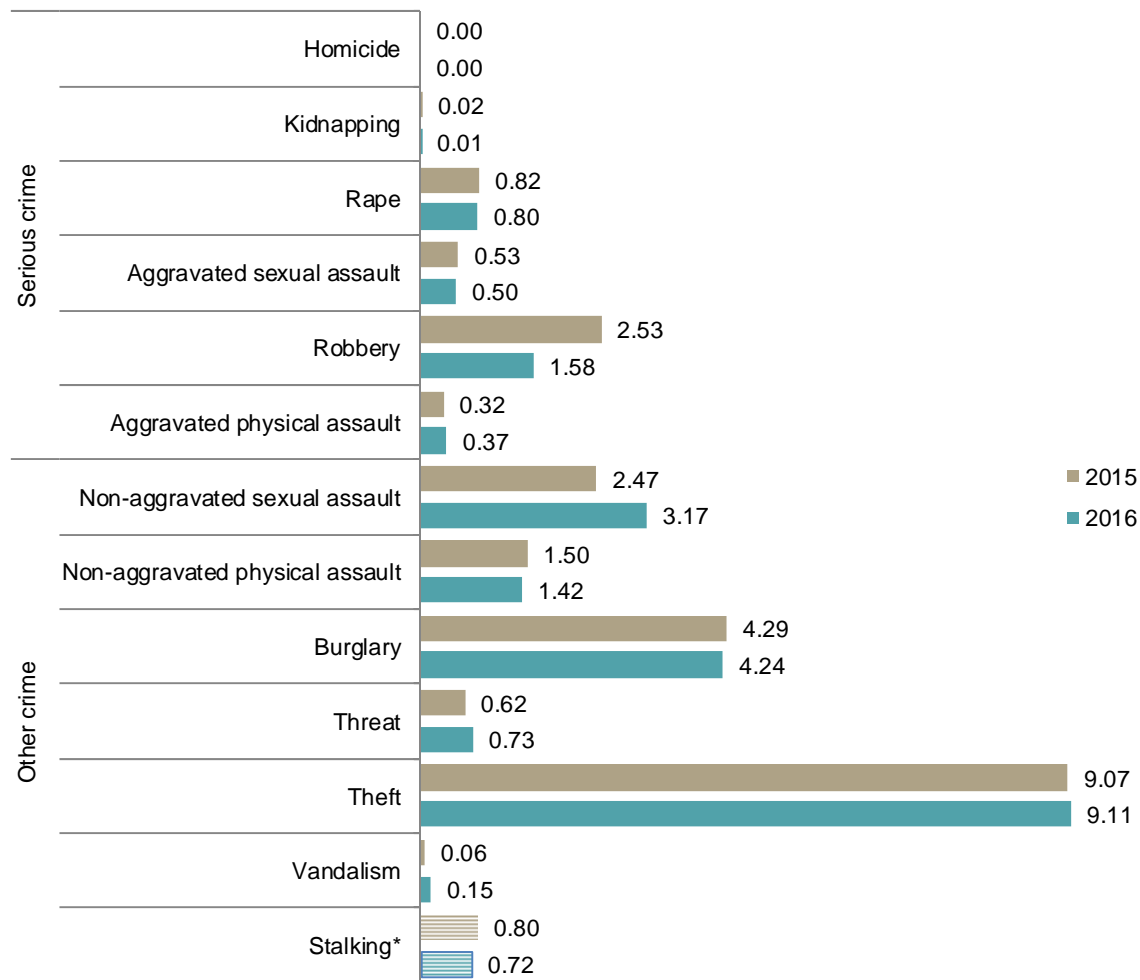
The Peace Corps calculates crime incidence rates to compare the victimization across types of crime, time periods, and subgroups of Volunteers. An incidence rate is the number of reported crime victimizations per population member within a given time period. The Peace Corps adjusts its population at risk (10,309 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)⁹. There were 6,838 VT years in calendar year 2016.

Overall, the profile of crime types Peace Corps Volunteers reported in 2016 changed little compared with 2015. There were no homicides in either 2015 or 2016¹⁰ (figure 3). Theft had the highest incidence rate, and kidnapping had the lowest rate. Consistent with 2015 and previous years, the incidence of theft was double that of the second most common crime, burglary. Non-aggravated sexual assault was the crime with the third highest incidence rate, which has increased by 28 percent from 2015. The incidence rate of robbery has declined by 38 percent from 2015, which is the largest reduction across all types of reported crime. This substantial decline in reported robberies was observed after the agency's concerted effort to modify Volunteer placement strategies at several posts.

⁹ If one Volunteer served for the entire 12 months in 2016, 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, 6,838 VT years indicate that, cumulatively, 10,309 persons served for (6,838 x 12) months.

¹⁰ 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, 2015–16



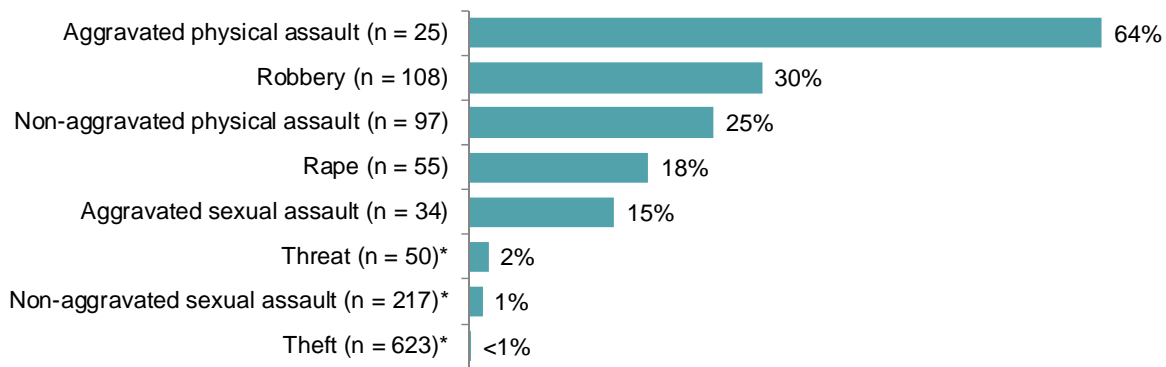
Incidence rate; 2016 (n = 1,559); 2015 (n = 1,520).

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

Physical and Financial Consequences of Crime

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 family, friends, coworkers, and communities where they serve. In 2016, 132 Peace Corps Volunteers experienced a physical injury as a result of a reported incident, including 100 Volunteers who experienced 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 (64 percent), followed by robberies (30 percent) (figure 4).

Figure 4: Victimization with injuries by type of crime, 2016

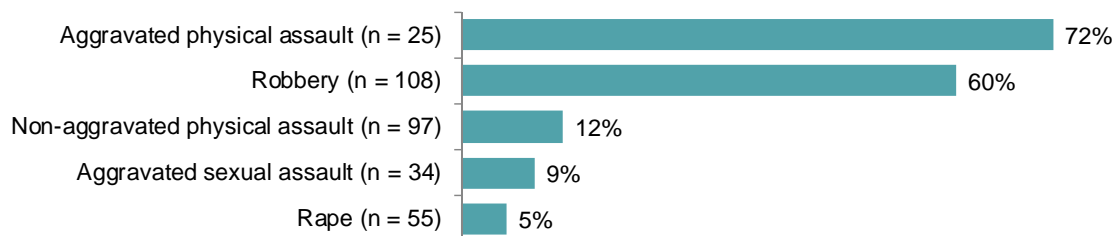


Percentage of victimizations.

* Five persons incurred injuries in the course of non-aggravated sexual assault (3), threat (1), and theft (1). These injuries were concurrent to the crime and not inflicted by offenders (for example, victim falls down while running away).

Aggravated physical assault and robbery were two crimes where offenders were significantly more likely to use, display, or possess a weapon during the incident compared with other crimes (figure 5). Knives or other sharp objects were most common weapons Volunteers faced in these crimes (51%), followed by guns or firearms (28%) and blunt objects such as sticks or stones (20%).

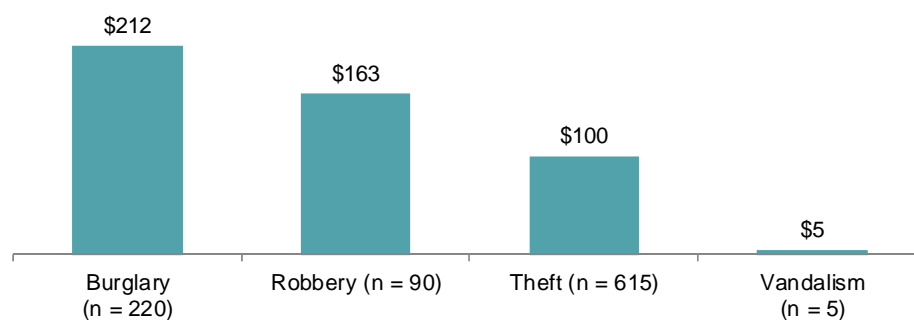
Figure 5: Use, display, or possession of weapons by offenders, by type of crime, 2016



Percentage of victimizations.

The combined value of property lost to crime was \$315,000, 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 \$31,000. The value of property lost per victimization ranged from a median of \$5 (vandalism) to \$212 (burglary) (figure 6).

Figure 6: Median loss per victimization by type of crime, 2016

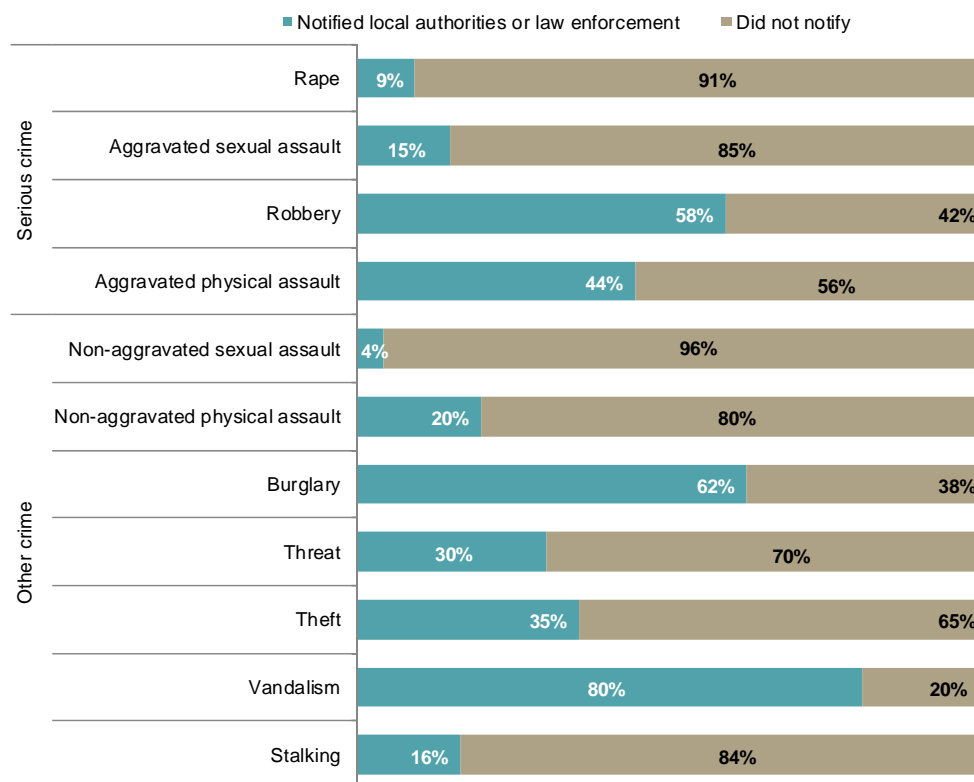


Based on victimizations that resulted in property loss.

Involving Local Authorities or Law Enforcement

In 2016, Peace Corps Volunteers decided to notify local authorities (e.g., village headman or chief, or town mayor) or local law enforcement (e.g., local or national police, militia, or diplomatic security) in slightly more than one-third of reported victimizations (541 instances or 35 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 4 percent in cases of non-aggravated sexual assault to a high of 80 percent in cases of vandalism (figure 7).

Figure 7: Victimization in which Volunteers notified local authorities or law enforcement by type of crime, 2016

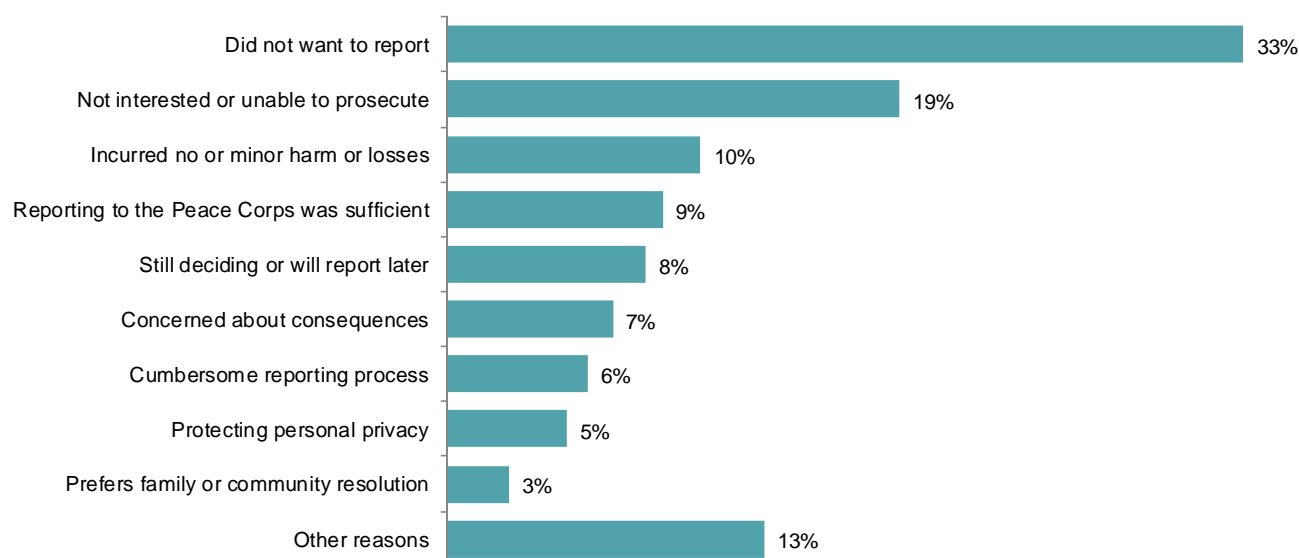


Percentage of victimizations. One case of kidnapping where the victim did not report the crime to the local authorities is not included.

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 66 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.¹¹

In conversation with safety and security managers about the incident, about half of Volunteers (53%) provided feedback on reasons why they did not report crime to local authorities or law enforcement. This feedback yielded two frequently mentioned themes—either general unwillingness to report or no inclination or evidence to prosecute offenders (figure 8).

Figure 8: Reasons why Volunteers did not report crime to local authorities or law enforcement, 2016



Percentage of victimizations; n = 582.

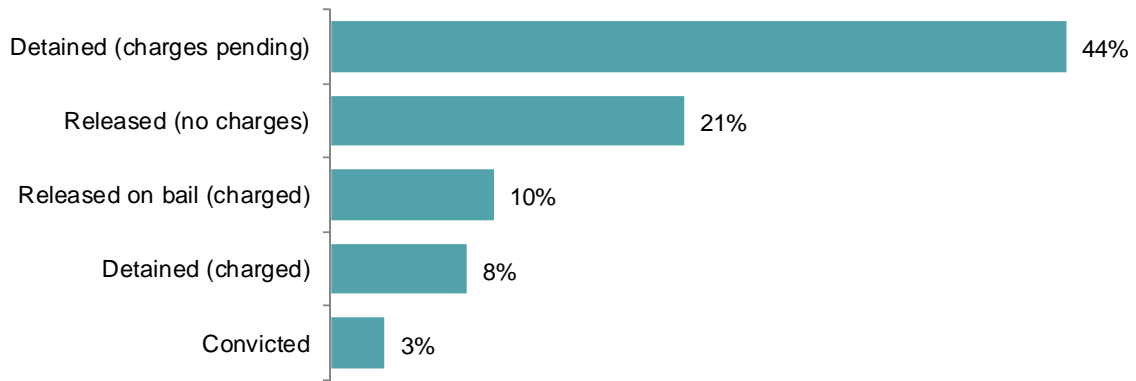
This chart presents results of the qualitative data analysis of responses to the open-ended question “Why the Volunteer did not report the incident to local authorities or local law enforcement?” Safety and security managers who interview victims of crime are instructed not to ask this question directly. If in the course of the interview, Volunteers share reasons for not reporting the incident to local authorities, these reasons are documented. The categories represent major themes that emerged in Volunteers' feedback. Other reasons include feeling safe, disappointment, not the Volunteer's responsibility, not worth reporting, property recovered, felt the perpetrator learned his lessons, was not optimistic about outcomes, etc.

In 541 cases where Volunteer victims notified local authorities or local law enforcement, 61 offenders were apprehended. About one-fourth of those offenders were released without being charged. As of the close of the 2016 reporting period, only two offenders were convicted (figure 9).¹²

¹¹ Gallup. “Global Law and Order 2016.”

¹² Arrest and prosecutorial outcomes for reported offenses are current as of April 28, 2017, and may be updated after this report is published.

Figure 9: Offender status, 2016



n = 61.

10-Year Trend in Crime Incidence Rates

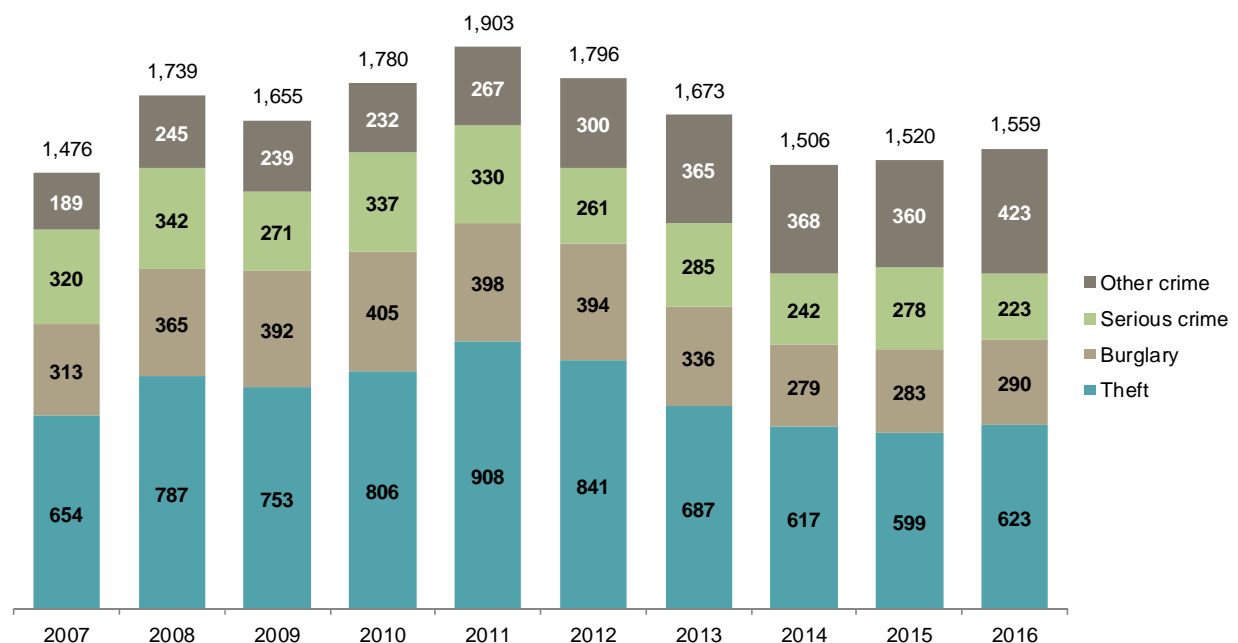
Overview

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 2007 to 2016, 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 1,476 in 2007 to a high of 1,903 in 2011 (figure 10). During the same time period, crime incidence rates (which take into account changes in the size of the Volunteer population) ranged from a low of 20 victimizations per 100 VT years in 2007 to a high of 23 victimizations reported in 2008–2010, and in 2013–2016 (figure 11).

Figure 10: Volume of reported crime victimizations, 2007–16

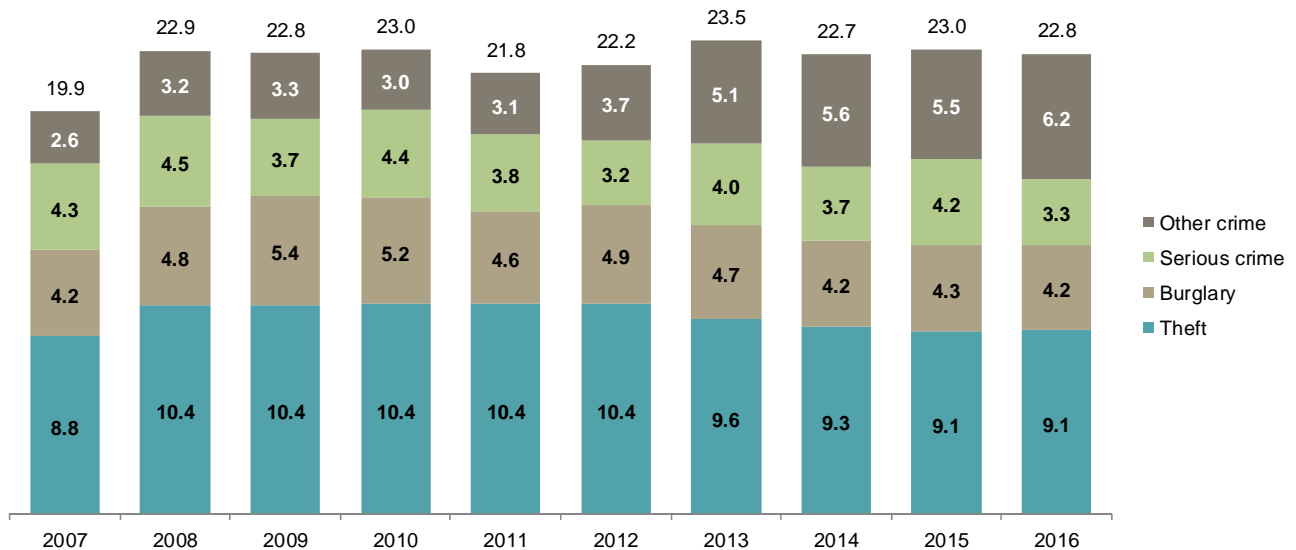


For the purposes of this report, homicide, kidnapping, rape, aggravated sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated physical assault are categorized as serious crime.

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 10). Yet, their combined incidence rate has steadily reduced between 2012 and 2016, from 15 to 13 victimizations per 100 VT years (figure 11). A significant reduction in the rate of reported serious crime, by 22%, was observed from 2015 to 2016. However, the 2016 rate of serious crime is within the range from 3 to 4 victimizations per 100 VT years seen in the last 10 years and generally has fluctuated little between 2007 and 2016. 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 2013¹³.

Figure 11: Crime incidence rates, 2007–16



The sum of incidence rates in each category may not total to the overall rate due to rounding.

Sexual Assaults against Female Volunteers

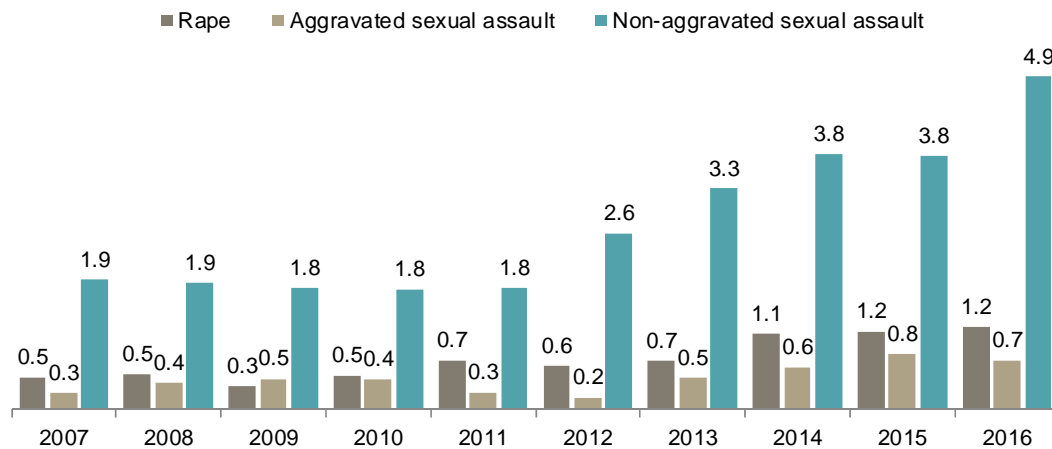
While the overall number of reported crime victimizations gradually declined from 2011 to 2014 (commensurate with changes in the size of the Volunteer population), the number of reported victimizations for each of the three types of sexual assaults—non-aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, 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) more than doubled from two to five reported victimizations per 100 female VT years between 2011 and 2016 (figure 12).

The Peace Corps implemented the Kate Puzey Peace Corps Volunteer Protection Act of 2011 and established the Sexual Assault Risk-Reduction and Response Program (SARRRP). The SARRRP is designed to encourage victims to come forward and ensure that they are provided with a broad range of support services. Therefore, an increase in reporting (as

¹³ 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.

measured by incidence rates of reported sexual assault) was one of the expected and desired outcomes of the Kate Puzey Act and SARRRP. However, an increase or decline in reported sexual assault victimizations may also reflect changes in the population prevalence of sexual assaults rather than changes in victims' inclination to report crimes. Analysis conducted based on the two sources of data on crimes against Peace Corps Volunteers (administrative database of reported crimes and end-of-service crime victimization survey of all Volunteers) suggests that while the observed increase in reports of non-aggravated sexual assault and rape is partially attributable to an increase in the reporting of these types of incidents, the increase in reported aggravated sexual assaults more likely represents an increase in overall victimization.¹⁴

Figure 12: Incidence rates of sexual assault by type of assault, females, 2007–16



Counts of crime victimizations reported by female Volunteers:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape (i.e. penetration without consent by force, threat of force, or when the victim is incapable of consenting)	21	24	15	24	39	32	32	47	48	52
Aggravated sexual assault (i.e., unwanted sexual contact by force, threat of force, or when the victim is incapable of consenting)	11	18	20	21	14	9	21	26	34	31
Non-aggravated sexual assault (i.e., unwanted sexual contact or kissing on the mouth without force)	84	85	78	84	96	130	146	158	156	209

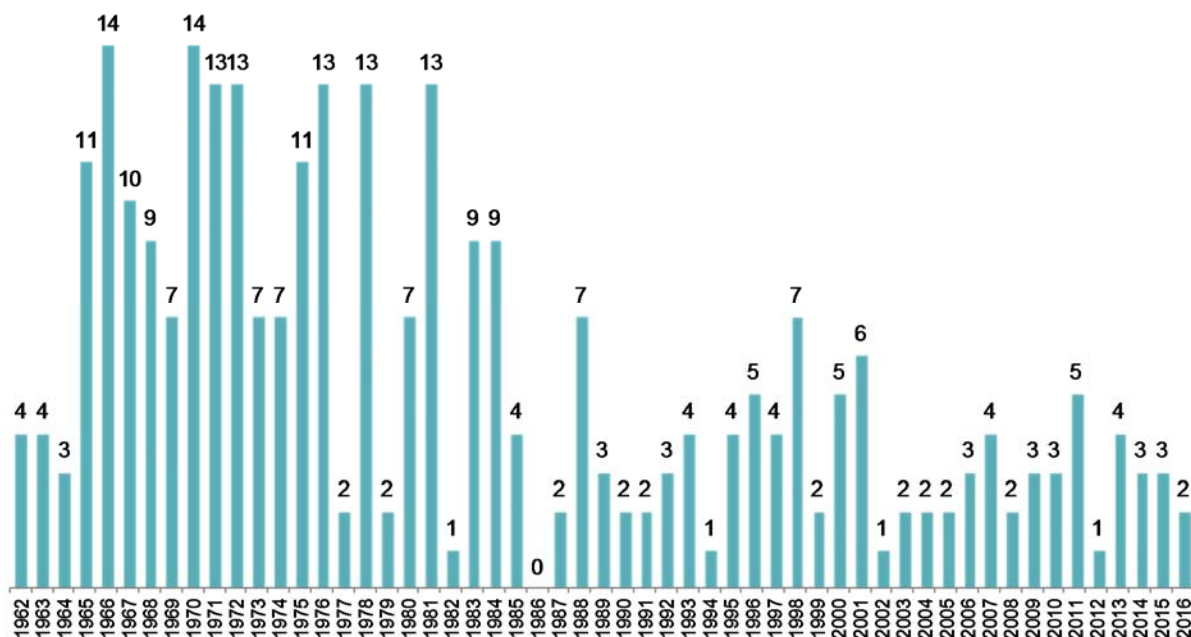
¹⁴ See 2016 *End of Service Crime Survey Report* at <https://www.peacecorps.gov/about/open-government/reports> (analysis based on data from the Consolidated Incident Reporting System and Security Incident Questionnaire).

In-Service Deaths

Overview

Since the inception of the Peace Corps in 1961, 299 American men and women have passed away during service.¹⁵ The number of deaths per year reached a high of 14 in 1966 and in 1970 (figure 13). 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 13: Number of deaths in service, 1962–2016

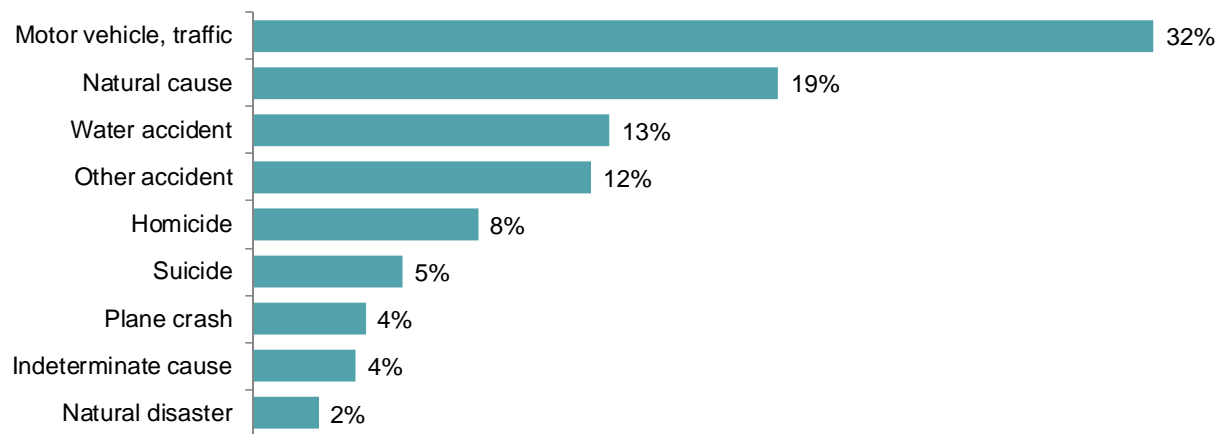


In-service deaths may occur in different manners, such as by homicide, suicide, accident, or natural causes. At times, the death of a Volunteer may be pending further investigation to establish its cause, or the cause of death may remain unknown. In both instances, this is reported as an indeterminate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

From 1962 to 2016, 24 Peace Corps Volunteers were murdered, 16 took their own lives, 189 died due to accidents, 57 passed away of natural causes, and 11 deaths were of indeterminate cause. In 2016, two in-service deaths occurred. One death occurred due to a motor vehicle/traffic accident, and one due to an indeterminate cause. Overall, road traffic accidents are the leading cause of death among Peace Corps Volunteers (figure 14).

¹⁵ This includes the 297 Volunteers who died from 1962 to 2016, and the two who passed away in 2017 by the time of the report's completion.

Figure 14: Percentage of deaths in service by the manner of death, 1962–2016



n = 297.

Peace Corps Model of Safety and Security

Managing Safety and Security Risks

With a large geographic footprint in the developing world, Volunteers in Peace Corps host countries may face or experience higher levels of instability, natural disasters, political unrest, poorly regulated transportation, and crime than people in the United States. Serving as a Volunteer involves inherent risks. To reduce these risks, the agency has developed a holistic safety and security program in which Volunteers, Peace Corps staff, and communities all share responsibility for the Volunteer's well-being. The Peace Corps' safety and security program is based on three concepts: integration, mitigation, and response¹⁶.

Integration

Integration reflects the Peace Corps' belief that Volunteers are safest when they are living and working in their respective communities—that the bonds they forge with community members form their most effective support network. To enable integration, staff members identify local communities for Volunteers, educate community members about the Peace Corps' mission and what they should expect from Volunteers, and train Volunteers on local cultural norms and language. In their turn, Volunteers demonstrate respect to local community members, including adapting to local language and culture, and develop relationships with community members and work partners, thereby creating an effective support network.

Mitigation

Mitigation refers to an effort to reduce the risk and potential impact of safety and security incidents. To reduce the likelihood of crime against Volunteers, staff members conduct risk assessment of every site where they place Volunteers, make sure that Volunteer housing meets safety standards, and raise awareness of potential risk among Volunteers. Similar to the United States, Volunteers are responsible for maintaining situational awareness, making choices that will maximize their personal safety and security, maintaining upkeep of their housing, and proactively identifying risk.

Response

Response covers actions in the event of a specific threat to the safety and security of Volunteers (e.g., emergency action plans¹⁷). It involves a multi-layer approach with immediate help provided by the in-country Peace Corps staff and local authorities in communities where Volunteers serve. When needed, regional staff members are involved as well as Peace Corps

¹⁶ The content of this section is largely based on the Peace Corps "MySafety Guide: A Safety and Security Resource," 2016.

¹⁷ 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.

staff members in the United States. Infrequently, other U.S. government agencies are involved in providing response to specific incidents that involve Volunteers.

Security consultation, logistical support, and financial support were the most common types of support immediately provided to Volunteers who reported crime. In 2016, Peace Corps staff provided security consultation to more than 900 Volunteers, logistical support to more than 500 Volunteers, and financial support to approximately 250 Volunteers who were victims of crime. Security consultation includes advice on how to prevent crime, assess threat, protect persons, facilities, and assets in adverse circumstances, create and maintain safe and secure environment at home and at work, and address other security challenges. For example, a personal visit to check the security of victim's house is a security consultation. Logistical support includes assistance with filing an insurance claim, reporting an incident to local police, making travel arrangements, assisting the Volunteer in returning to post or site, etc. Financial support includes financial resources or material goods provided to victims, for example, reimbursement for lost funds, or replacement of stolen items such as post-issued phone or bicycle.

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 overseas posts 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 group (formerly known as 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, 2016 to December 31, 2016 and all in-service deaths in the history of the Peace Corps (with dates of death from January 1, 1962 to December 31, 2016). These data are current as of April 28, 2017. Peace Corps Volunteers, who typically serve abroad for two years, may report past incidents any time during their service. For example, 23 crime incidents that occurred in 2015 were reported to the Peace Corps after April 2016. 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 crime statistics group, 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.

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.

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.

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. The agency switched its data collection methodology to obtain a more comprehensive picture about victims of crime.

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.¹⁸ 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. This Volunteer-centered approach includes extensive training and education designed to reduce the risk of sexual assault and to encourage reporting when crimes do occur so that Volunteers can receive the full range of care and support services. 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 anticipated an increase in reports of sexual assault. However, an increase or decline in reported sexual assault victimizations may also reflect changes in the population prevalence of sexual assaults rather than changes in victims' inclination to report crimes. Analysis conducted based on the two sources of data on crimes against Peace Corps Volunteers (administrative database of reported crimes and end-of-service crime victimization survey of all Volunteers) suggests that while the observed increase in reports of non-aggravated sexual assault and rape is partially attributable to an increase in the reporting of these types of incidents, the increase in reported aggravated sexual assaults more likely represents an increase in overall victimization.¹⁹

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 may open, while other posts may suspend or close operations. This report covers all Volunteers and trainees in 2016, no matter how long they stayed overseas during the year.

¹⁸ The previous 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."

¹⁹ See *2016 End of Service Crime Survey Report* at <https://www.peacecorps.gov/about/open-government/reports> (analysis based on data from the Consolidated Incident Reporting System and Security Incident Questionnaire).

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

- The number of Volunteers who served abroad any time during the year. In 2016, 10,309 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 2016, there were 6,838 VT years.
- The number of Volunteers and trainees serving on September 30 of a given year (called on-board strength). On September 30, 2016, the Peace Corps' onboard strength was 7,213 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, 6,838 VT years indicate that cumulatively, 10,309 persons served for (6,838 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, such as burglary, while other types of crime, such as theft, 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 total amount of time at risk (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 2016. The incidence rate fraction is multiplied by 100 to reflect the median number of VT years per post (109 VT years). If the post is relatively small, this approach may exaggerate the number of crimes reported. For example, there were three burglaries reported in Tonga in 2016. The burglary incidence rate, however, was 9 [(3 ÷ 33 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., 2015 and 2016 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 1,314 Volunteers and trainees reported crime incidents to the Peace Corps in 2016. This section compares basic demographic information about crime victims with that of the entire population of Volunteers who served in 2016.

Personal Characteristics

Among victims who reported crime, there was a larger proportion of female Volunteers (74 percent) compared with the overall population (62 percent) as seen in Table 1. Crime victims were two years younger, on average, than the overall population of Volunteers and trainees (Table 2).

Table 1: Personal Characteristics—Sex, 2016

Sex	Not a victim of crime	A victim of crime	All Volunteers and trainees
Number of persons	8,995	1,314	10,309
Female	61%	74%	62%
Male	39%	26%	38%

Percentage of respondents in a column adds up to 100.

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

Table 2: Personal Characteristics—Age as of January 1, 2016

Age in the number of years	Not a victim of crime	A victim of crime	All Volunteers and trainees
Number of persons	8,995	1,314	10,309
Average	28.5	26.8	28.3
Median	25.0	24.0	25.0

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

Table 3: Personal Characteristics—Marital Status, 2016

Marital status	Not a victim of crime	A victim of crime	All Volunteers and trainees
Number of persons	8,995	1,314	10,309
Divorced/legal separation	2%	1%	2%
Engaged	<1%	<1%	<1%
Married	<1%	<1%	<1%
Married (serving w/spouse)	4%	2%	4%
Married (while trainee/Volunteer)	<1%	—	<1%
Married planning to serve without a spouse	<1%	—	<1%
Single	93%	96%	94%
Widowed	<1%	<1%	<1%

Percentage of respondents in a column adds up to 100.

The difference in percentages between subgroups is not statistically significant.

Program Characteristics

There were proportionally fewer victims among Peace Corps Response Volunteers²⁰ than among two-year Volunteers compared to the distribution of these groups in the population (Table 4). Not surprisingly, victims who reported crime reflect the proportion of Volunteers assigned to the two largest Peace Corps sectors: education (43 percent) or health (24 percent) (Table 7).

Table 4: Program Characteristics—Type of Service, 2016

Type of service	Not a victim of crime	A victim of crime	All Volunteers and trainees
Number of persons	8,995	1,314	10,309
Peace Corps Response Volunteer	6%	3%	6%
Two-year Volunteer	94%	97%	94%

Percentage of respondents in a column adds up to 100.

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

²⁰ The 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 5: Program Characteristics—Length of Peace Corps Service as of December 31, 2016

Length of service in the number of months	Not a victim of crime	A victim of crime	All Volunteers and trainees
Number of persons	8,995	1,314	10,309
Average	22.5	24.9	22.8
Median	23.0	26.0	24.0

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

Table 6: Program Characteristics—Peace Corps Region of Service, 2016

Peace Corps region	Not a victim of crime	A victim of crime	All Volunteers and trainees
Number of persons	8,995	1,314	10,309
Africa	46%	47%	46%
Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia	28%	24%	27%
Inter-America and the Pacific	27%	29%	27%

Percentage of respondents in a column adds up to 100.

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

Table 7: Program Characteristics—Project Sector, 2016

Project sector	Not a victim of crime	A victim of crime	All Volunteers and trainees
Number of persons	8,995	1,314	10,309
Agriculture	7%	6%	7%
Education	38%	43%	39%
Environment	9%	8%	8%
Health	22%	24%	22%
Community Economic Development	14%	11%	14%
Youth in Development	10%	8%	10%

Percentage of respondents in a column adds up to 100.

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

Table 8: Program Characteristics—End-of-Service Disposition as of December 31, 2016

End-of-Service Disposition	Not a victim of crime	A victim of crime	All Volunteers and trainees
Number of persons	8,995	1,314	10,309
Continued service	62%	72%	63%
Closed service	25%	17%	24%
Death-in-service	<1%	—	<1%
Early termination	13%	12%	13%
Transfer	1%	<1%	1%

Percentage of respondents in a column adds up to 100.

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

Data Strengths and Limitations

CIRS administrative data provide 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 group. 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-existent 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 contains of two parts. The first 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 two tables (incidence rates and number of victimizations by region and by post) each presenting a five-year average (2011–15), 2015 data, and 2016 data. Five-year average is not available if a post did not continuously operate during 2011–15. Posts or regions with zero incidents in both 2015 and 2016 are not shown in respective tables.

The second part of this appendix organizes the same information by country within each of the three administrative regions and contains the three sections (one per region). In that set of tables, all 13 types of crime are listed for each country regardless whether incidents were reported. Types of crime with zero incidents are shown as blank.

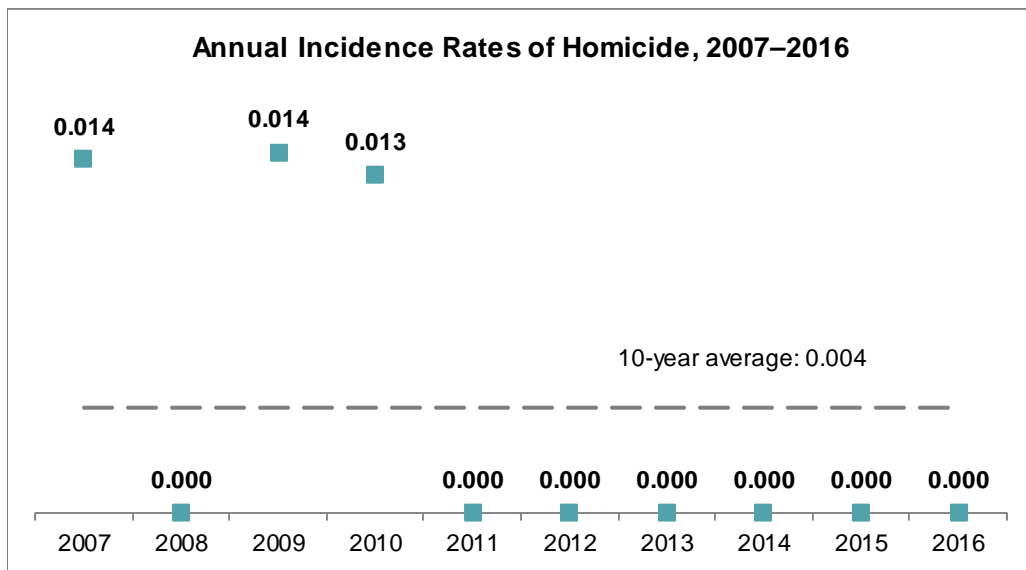
Peace Corps Volunteers and trainees are referred to as “Volunteers” in this appendix.

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 the Philippines, 2009 in Benin, and 2010 in Lesotho). There were no homicides in 2011-2016.



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.

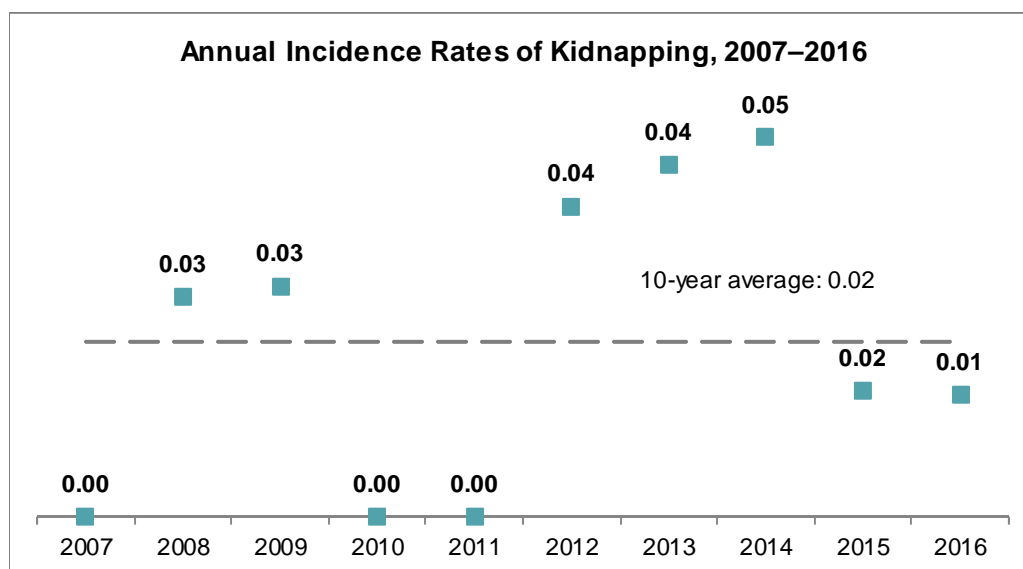
Kidnapping involves taking a Volunteer away or illegally holding the Volunteer against the Volunteer's will. There is no requirement that demands of any kind be made as a condition of the Volunteer's release.

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 2016 involved a Volunteer who was drugged on a date and taken to the offender's house against her will.



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		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	.05	.03	.03	.07	.05	.05	.02		
	EMA	.01						.02		
	IAP	.01						.02		
	GLOBAL	.03	.02	.01	.03	.02	.02	.02		
Africa Region	Cameroon	.23	.65		.36	1.03				
	Uganda	.12		.60	.20		.96			

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	1.6	1	1	1.4	1	1	.2		
	EMA	.2						.2		
	IAP	.2						.2		
	GLOBAL	2.0	1	1	1.4	1	1	.6		
Africa Region	Cameroon	.4	1		.4	1				
	Uganda	.2		1	.2		1			

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

Rape

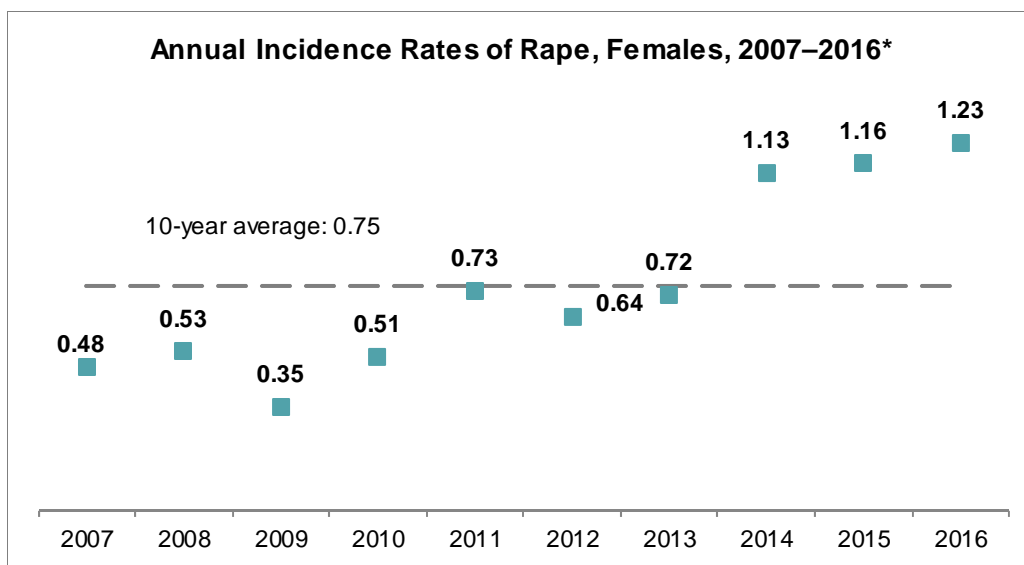
OFFICIAL DEFINITION: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the Volunteer.

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 any time 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 and reporting options introduced in 2013.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	.57	.61	.61	.87	.84	.95	.05	.19	
	EMA	.40	.40	1.03	.59	.59	1.61	.13	.14	.25
	IAP	.82	1.51	.91	1.12	2.10	1.35	.28	.44	.15
	GLOBAL	.60	.82	.80	.88	1.16	1.23	.14	.24	.12
Africa Region	Benin	1.28	3.05		1.94	4.62				
	Botswana	.45	.73	.70	.59	1.00	.99			
	Burkina Faso	1.43	1.89		2.27	2.96				
	Cameroon	.56		3.16	.90		4.90			
	Ethiopia	.44	.43	.44	.73	.65	.68			
	Gambia	.46	1.10		.38	1.90		.58		
	Ghana	.28		.65	.48		1.03			
	Lesotho	.22		1.01	.32		1.67			
	Liberia			1.98			3.92			
	Madagascar	.14		.67	.23		1.04			
	Malawi	1.10	2.41		1.78	3.67				
	Mozambique	.93	.57	1.02	1.41	.90	1.61			
	Rwanda	1.31	.93	.74	2.03	1.39	1.07			
	Senegal	.34		.40	.51		.61			
	Swaziland	.78	1.21	3.46	1.06	1.55	4.67			
	Tanzania	.57	.49		.98	.86				
	Togo	.92	2.41		1.04	1.80		.73	3.65	
	Zambia	.56	.41	.76	.80		1.28	.20	1.02	
EMA Region	Albania	.24		.94	.42		1.92			
	Armenia	.19		3.17	.38		5.51			
	Georgia			2.41			2.87			1.82
	Indonesia	.18		.74	.27		1.32			
	Kosovo	—	2.27	1.53	—	3.94	2.42	—		
	Kyrgyz Republic	.46		5.30	.88		7.27			2.92
	Macedonia			1.09			1.70			
	Mongolia	.91	.72	.79	1.80	1.31	1.38			
	Morocco	.81	1.96	.78	.90	2.54	1.31	.70	1.16	
	Philippines	.64	.62		.79	1.02		.41		
IAP Region	Thailand			1.70			2.80			
	Ukraine	.07		.65			1.14	.16		
	Costa Rica	1.09	.75	.82	1.25	1.26	1.37	.85		
	Dominican Republic	1.41	2.03	2.08	1.97	2.86	3.11	.30		
	Eastern Caribbean	.88	1.79		1.28	2.61				
	Ecuador	.50	1.66	1.84	.78	2.58	2.73			
	El Salvador	1.59	1.65		1.40	2.44		2.04		
	Fiji	1.17	3.71		1.75	5.66				
	Guatemala	1.69	1.82		2.12	2.41		.30		
	Jamaica	.63	1.70		.92	2.41				
	Nicaragua	.92	2.52	1.39	1.40	3.77	2.14			
	Panama	.27	.93	.46	.45	1.59	.81			
	Paraguay	.29	.97	2.03	.47	1.54	2.55			1.26
	Peru	1.58	2.76	1.42	2.10	3.03	2.23	.74	2.34	
	Samoa	2.84	4.52		2.92			2.33	11.66	
	Tonga	.69	3.46		.83	4.16				
	Vanuatu	.34		1.48	.55		2.54			

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	18.2	18	19	17.6	16	19	.6	2	
	EMA	8.2	7	19	7.2	6	17	1.0	1	2
	IAP	16.8	29	17	14.8	26	16	2.0	3	1
	GLOBAL	43.2	54	55	39.6	48	52	3.6	6	3
Africa Region	Benin	1.4	3		1.4	3				
	Botswana	.6	1	1	.6	1	1			
	Burkina Faso	1.8	2		1.8	2				
	Cameroon	1.0		4	1.0		4			
	Ethiopia	.8	1	1	.8	1	1			
	Gambia	.4	1		.2	1		.2		
	Ghana	.4		1	.4		1			
	Lesotho	.2		1	.2		1			
	Liberia			1			1			
	Madagascar	.2		1	.2		1			
	Malawi	1.4	3		1.4	3				
	Mozambique	1.6	1	2	1.6	1	2			
	Rwanda	1.4	1	1	1.4	1	1			
	Senegal	.8		1	.8		1			
	Swaziland	.6	1	3	.6	1	3			
	Tanzania	1.0	1		1.0	1				
	Togo	.8	2		.6	1		.2	1	
	Zambia	1.4	1	2	1.2		2	.2	1	
EMA Region	Albania	.2		1	.2		1			
	Armenia	.2		3	.2		3			
	Georgia			3			2			1
	Indonesia	.2		1	.2		1			
	Kosovo	—	1	1	—	1	1	—		
	Kyrgyz Republic	.4		4	.4		3			1
	Macedonia			1			1			
	Mongolia	1.2	1	1	1.2	1	1			
	Morocco	1.8	4	1	1.2	3	1	.6	1	
	Philippines	1.0	1		.8	1		.2		
	Thailand			2			2			
	Ukraine	.2		1			1	.2		
IAP Region	Costa Rica	1.4	1	1	1.0	1	1	.4		
	Dominican Republic	2.4	3	3	2.2	3	3	.2		
	Eastern Caribbean	.8	1		.8	1				
	Ecuador	.6	2	2	.6	2	2			
	El Salvador	.6	1		.4	1		.2		
	Fiji	.6	2		.6	2				
	Guatemala	2.0	2		1.8	2		.2		
	Jamaica	.4	1		.4	1				
	Nicaragua	1.6	4	2	1.6	4	2			
	Panama	.6	2	1	.6	2	1			
	Paraguay	.6	2	4	.6	2	3			1
	Peru	3.6	6	3	3.0	4	3	.6	2	
	Samoa	.6	1		.4			.2	1	
	Tonga	.2	1		.2	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 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 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:

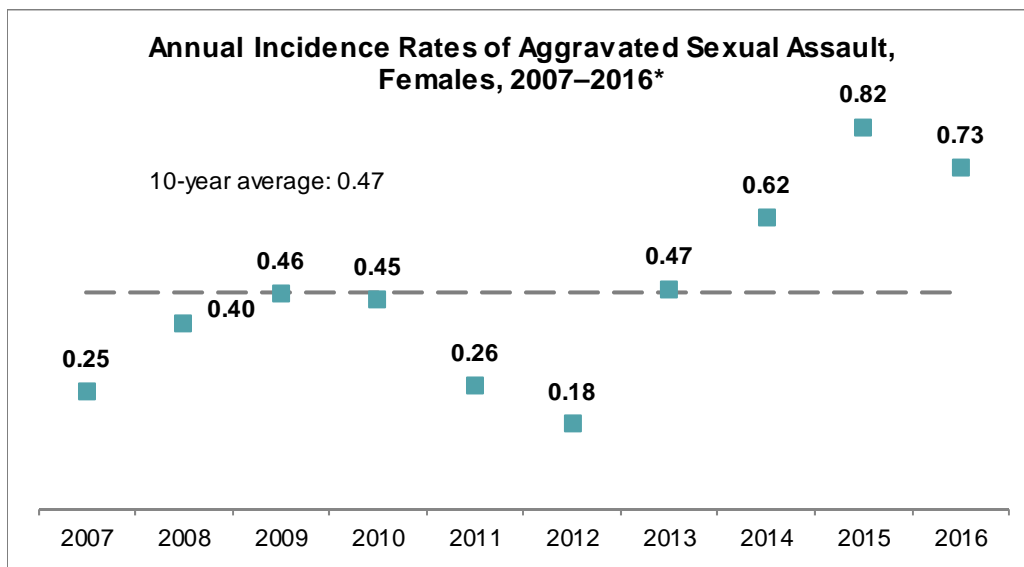
- The offender uses, or threatens to use, a weapon, OR
- the offender uses, or threatens to use, force or other intimidating actions, OR
- The Volunteer is incapacitated or otherwise incapable of giving consent.

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 and reporting options introduced in 2013.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	.27	.61	.54	.40	.90	.85	.05	.09	
	EMA	.32	.52	.60	.55	.89	.85			.25
	IAP	.34	.42	.32	.51	.65	.42	.04		.15
	GLOBAL	.31	.53	.50	.47	.82	.73	.04	.04	.12
Africa Region	Botswana			1.40			1.97			
	Burkina Faso	.33		1.02	.54		1.66			
	Cameroon	.11		1.58	.18		2.45			
	Comoros	—		3.19	—		5.02	—		
	Ethiopia	.43	2.15	1.33	.65	3.23	2.03			
	Gambia	1.41	2.20		2.40	3.80				
	Lesotho			2.01			3.34			
	Madagascar	.28	.68	.67	.23		1.04	.35	1.76	
	Malawi	.16	.80		.24	1.22				
	Mozambique	.68	2.84	1.02	1.08	4.50	1.61			
	Rwanda	.19		.74	.31		1.07			
	Senegal	.09		.40	.14		.61			
	South Africa	.60	1.43		.85	2.04				
	Tanzania	.10	.49		.17	.86				
	Togo	.24	1.20		.36	1.80				
	Uganda	.49		.60	.61		.96	.31		
EMA Region	Albania	.48		.94	.88		1.92			
	Armenia	.40		2.11	.75		3.68			
	Cambodia	.41		.89	.64		1.43			
	Georgia	.37	1.85		.68	3.38				
	Indonesia	.23		.74	.39					1.69
	Kosovo	—		1.53	—		2.42	—		
	Macedonia	.47	1.12	1.09	.76	1.73	1.70			
	Mongolia	.29	1.45	1.57	.53	2.63	2.76			
	Morocco	.70	.98		1.14	1.69				
	Nepal	—	1.46		—	2.77		—		
	Philippines			1.28			1.08			1.57
	Thailand	.55	.86		.84	1.33				
	Colombia	.83	4.15		1.26	6.28				
IAP Region	Dominican Republic	.11		.69	.18		1.04			
	Fiji	2.50		3.09	4.31		2.35			4.50
	Guatemala	.59	.91		.68	1.20		.30		
	Guyana			1.19			1.69			
	Jamaica	.68	3.41		.96	4.82				
	Nicaragua	.25	.63	.69	.38	.94	1.07			
	Panama	.19		.46	.32		.81			
	Paraguay	.46	.97		.61	1.54		.22		

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	8.4	18	17	7.8	17	17	.6	1	
	EMA	6.4	9	11	6.4	9	9			2
	IAP	7	8	6	6.6	8	5	.4		1
	GLOBAL	21.8	35	34	20.8	34	31	1.0	1	3
Africa Region	Botswana			2			2			
	Burkina Faso	.4		1	.4		1			
	Cameroon	.2		2	.2		2			
	Comoros	—		1	—		1	—		
	Ethiopia	1	5	3	1	5	3			
	Gambia	1.2	2		1.2	2				
	Lesotho			2			2			
	Madagascar	.4	1	1	.2		1	.2	1	
	Malawi	.2	1		.2	1				
	Mozambique	1.2	5	2	1.2	5	2			
	Rwanda	.2		1	.2		1			
	Senegal	.2		1	.2		1			
	South Africa	.8	2		.8	2				
	Tanzania	.2	1		.2	1				
	Togo	.2	1		.2	1				
	Uganda	.8		1	.6		1			
EMA Region	Albania	.4		1	.4		1			
	Armenia	.4		2	.4		2			
	Cambodia	.4		1	.4		1			
	Georgia	.4	2		.4	2				
	Indonesia	.2		1	.2					1
	Kosovo	—		1	—		1	—		
	Macedonia	.4	1	1	.4	1	1			
	Mongolia	.4	2	2	.4	2	2			
	Morocco	1.6	2		1.6	2				
	Nepal	—	1		—	1		—		
	Philippines			2			1			1
	Thailand	.6	1		.6	1				
	Colombia	.4	2		.4	2				
IAP Region	Dominican Republic	.2		1	.2		1			
	Fiji	1.2		2	1.2		1			1
	Guatemala	.8	1		.6	1		.2		
	Guyana			1			1			
	Jamaica	.4	2		.4	2				
	Nicaragua	.4	1	1	.4	1	1			
	Panama	.4		1	.4		1			
	Paraguay	1	2		.8	2		.2		

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

Robbery

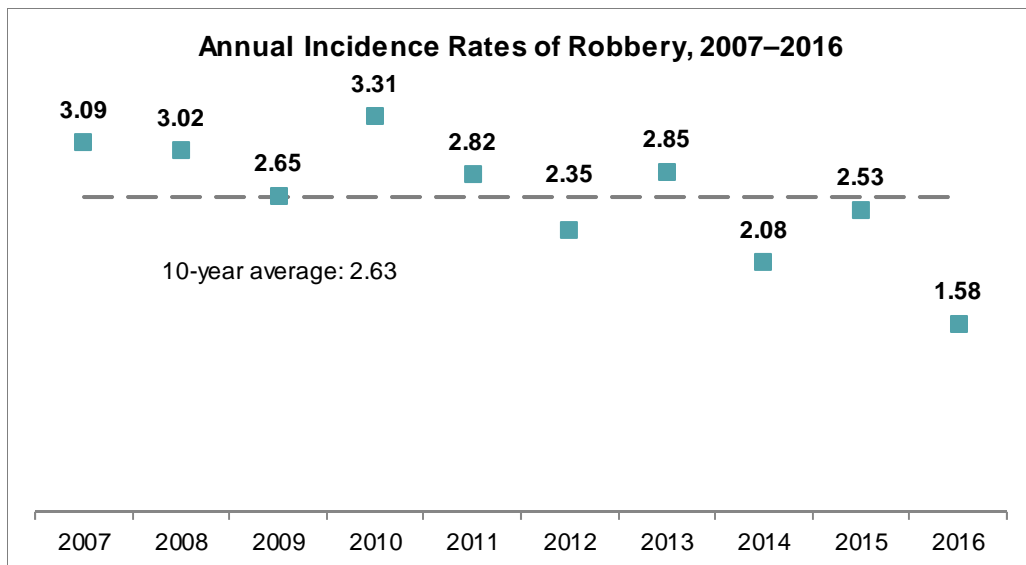
OFFICIAL DEFINITION: The taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody or care of the Volunteer by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the Volunteer in fear of immediate harm. Also includes when a robber threatens, displays, 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		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	2.76	2.50	1.95	2.71	2.58	2.06	2.84	2.36	1.76
	EMA	.89	1.04	.38	.75	.99	.47	1.09	1.11	.25
	IAP	3.79	3.91	2.14	3.80	4.36	2.11	3.78	3.10	2.19
	GLOBAL	2.53	2.53	1.58	2.51	2.73	1.68	2.55	2.20	1.42
Africa Region	Benin	1.36	1.02		1.79	1.54		.51		
	Botswana	3.77	3.66	.70	4.22	4.01		2.43	2.71	2.40
	Burkina Faso	3.41	3.78		4.11	4.45		2.34	2.61	
	Cameroon	3.43	2.60	2.37	3.25	3.09	3.67	3.70	1.75	
	Ethiopia	1.54	1.29	.44	1.93	1.29		.91	1.28	1.28
	Ghana	2.59	2.82	1.30	2.17	3.29	2.07	3.13	1.97	
	Guinea	—	—	1.99	3.22	—	3.21	—	—	
	Lesotho	1.42	3.14	1.01	.71	1.70		2.48	5.41	2.53
	Liberia	4.41		1.98	3.77			5.05		4.01
	Madagascar	3.91	2.72	4.02	3.02	2.22	4.17	5.49	3.51	3.77
	Malawi	2.79	3.22	.80	3.86	4.89	1.18	1.12		
	Mozambique	5.61	1.70	6.11	5.38	1.80	7.24	6.32	1.53	4.17
	Namibia	3.93	2.20	3.46	1.94	2.43	2.23	7.48	1.85	5.46
	Rwanda	1.22	4.65		.56	2.78		2.57	8.39	
	Senegal	2.25	1.67		2.48	1.86		1.84	1.29	
	South Africa	5.16	5.00	3.77	4.65	3.05	4.19	6.32	9.56	2.69
	Swaziland	2.09	4.86	2.31	1.48	3.11	1.56	3.84	11.11	4.45
	Tanzania	2.98	1.95	2.70	2.78	1.72	2.35	3.28	2.25	3.16
	Togo	2.33	6.02	4.37	2.20	5.40	6.71	2.62	7.30	
	Uganda	1.97	3.67	3.58	2.60	5.80	3.84	.93		3.15
	Zambia	1.59	.41	1.53	1.57	.68	1.92	1.63		.95
EMA Region	Armenia	.97	1.44	1.06				2.53	3.94	2.49
	Cambodia	.62	1.06	2.68	1.05	1.65	4.29			
	Indonesia	1.02	.79		1.52			.44	2.20	
	Kosovo	—	2.27		—			—	5.37	
	Kyrgyz Republic	1.58	2.91		1.55	5.41		1.58		
	Macedonia	.45	2.23		.69	3.45				
	Moldova	1.34	3.36		1.10	2.51		1.76	5.08	
	Mongolia	1.36	1.45	.79	1.21	1.31	1.38	1.56	1.61	
	Morocco	1.99	.98	.78	1.73			2.29	2.32	1.94
	Philippines	1.70	.62		1.92	1.02		1.30		
IAP Region	Timor-Leste	—		3.48	—		5.39	—		
	Belize	3.24	11.44		3.03	8.42		3.57	17.84	
	Colombia	13.57	12.44		14.33	9.41		11.79	18.33	
	Costa Rica	4.63	2.26	2.46	3.97	3.79	2.74	5.76		2.03
	Dominican Republic	4.01	4.73	4.85	3.75	4.76	6.22	4.62	4.66	2.08
	Ecuador	7.11	6.63	8.29	7.04	6.44	8.20	7.24	6.97	8.47
	Fiji	1.24	1.85	1.55	.57	2.83	2.35	2.63		
	Guatemala	5.25	3.64		5.74	3.61		3.78	3.74	
	Guyana	2.68	4.18	4.77	.81	2.16	5.06	7.14	7.85	4.05
	Jamaica	2.56	3.41	3.01	2.94	4.82	2.20	1.60		4.79
	Mexico	1.47	2.88	1.51	1.61	2.43	2.67	1.39	3.53	
	Nicaragua	3.61	8.18	1.39	3.72	9.43	2.14	3.33	5.67	
	Panama	1.44	2.78	.46	1.21	3.19		1.78	2.22	1.09
	Paraguay	3.25	3.39	3.05	3.79	4.63		2.36	1.30	7.54
	Peru	4.30	4.13	1.42	4.53	6.06	1.49	3.97	1.17	1.31
	Tonga	1.74		3.02	1.44		3.87	2.31		

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	89.4	74	61	55.0	49	41	34.4	25	20
	EMA	18.2	18	7	9.2	10	5	9.0	8	2
	IAP	81.2	75	40	52.0	54	25	29.2	21	15
	GLOBAL	188.8	167	108	116.2	113	71	72.6	54	37
Africa Region	Benin	1.6	1		1.4	1		.2		
	Botswana	4.8	5	1	4.0	4		.8	1	1
	Burkina Faso	4.6	4		3.4	3		1.2	1	
	Cameroon	6.2	4	3	3.6	3	3	2.6	1	
	Ethiopia	2.6	3	1	2.0	2		.6	1	1
	Ghana	3.8	4	2	1.8	3	2	2.0	1	
	Guinea	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
	Lesotho	1.2	3	1	.4	1		.8	2	1
	Liberia	2.2		1	1.0			1.2		1
	Madagascar	5.4	4	6	2.6	2	4	2.8	2	2
	Malawi	3.6	4	1	3.0	4	1	.6		
	Mozambique	9.4	3	12	6.2	2	9	3.2	1	3
	Namibia	4.8	3	5	1.6	2	2	3.2	1	3
	Rwanda	1.4	5		.4	2		1.0	3	
	Senegal	5.4	4		4.0	3		1.4	1	
	South Africa	8.0	7	5	5.0	3	4	3.0	4	1
	Swaziland	1.6	4	2	.8	2	1	.8	2	1
	Tanzania	5.2	4	6	2.8	2	3	2.4	2	3
	Togo	2.0	5	4	1.2	3	4	.8	2	
	Uganda	3.2	6	6	2.6	6	4	.6		2
	Zambia	4.0	1	4	2.4	1	3	1.6		1
EMA Region	Armenia	.8	1	1				.8	1	1
	Cambodia	.6	1	3	.6	1	3			
	Indonesia	.8	1		.6			.2	1	
	Kosovo	—	1		—			—	1	
	Kyrgyz Republic	1.4	3		.8	3		.6		
	Macedonia	.4	2		.4	2				
	Moldova	1.6	4		.8	2		.8	2	
	Mongolia	1.8	2	1	.8	1	1	1.0	1	
	Morocco	4.6	2	1	2.6			2.0	2	1
	Philippines	2.8	1		2.0	1		.8		
IAP Region	Timor-Leste	—		1	—		1	—		
	Belize	1.4	4		1.0	2		.4	2	
	Colombia	7.0	6		5.2	3		1.8	3	
	Costa Rica	6.0	3	3	3.2	3	2	2.8		1
	Dominican Republic	7.0	7	7	4.2	5	6	2.8	2	1
	Ecuador	10.8	8	9	7.0	5	6	3.8	3	3
	Fiji	.6	1	1	.2	1	1	.4		
	Guatemala	7.0	4		5.8	3		1.2	1	
	Guyana	1.8	3	4	.4	1	3	1.4	2	1
	Jamaica	1.6	2	2	1.2	2	1	.4		1
	Mexico	1.0	2	1	.6	1	1	.4	1	
	Nicaragua	6.4	13	2	4.2	10	2	2.2	3	
	Panama	3.2	6	1	1.6	4		1.6	2	1
	Paraguay	7.0	7	6	5.0	6		2.0	1	6
	Peru	9.8	9	3	6.4	8	2	3.4	1	1
	Tonga	.6		1	.4		1	.2		

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 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.

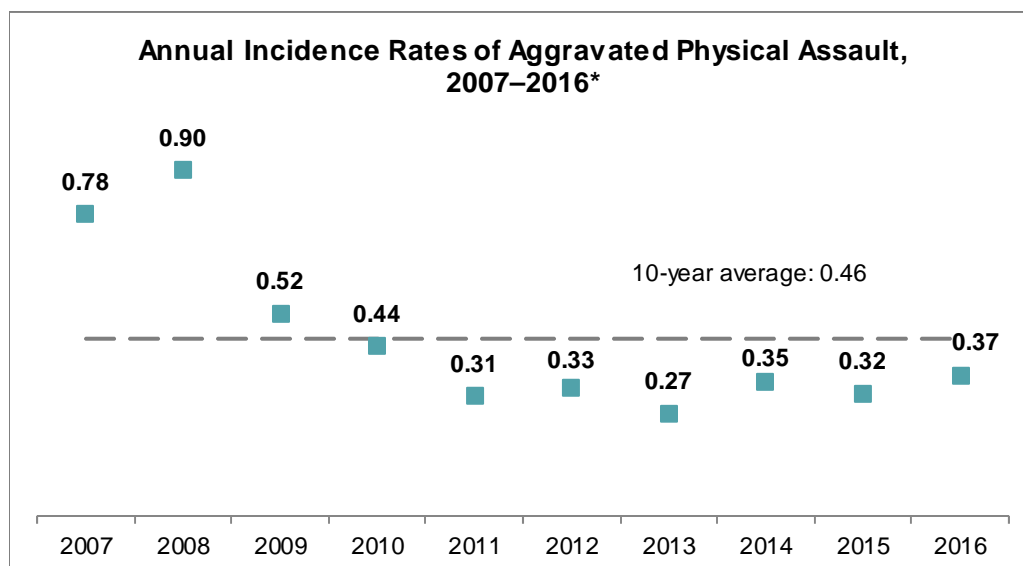
Aggravated physical assault involves an attack or threat against a Volunteer that causes or could cause major or severe bodily injury. A major or severe bodily injury would be broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, severe laceration, loss of consciousness or any injury requiring hospitalization 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 the term in 2006, 2009, 2013, and 2017.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	.34	.41	.48	.27	.26	.50	.47	.66	.44
	EMA	.35	.35	.49	.17	.30	.19	.59	.42	.89
	IAP	.25	.16	.05	.24	.08		.26	.29	.15
	GLOBAL	.32	.32	.37	.23	.22	.28	.45	.49	.50
Africa Region	Botswana	.16		.70			.99	.60		
	Burkina Faso			1.02						2.62
	Cameroon	.34	.65	.79	.39	1.03	1.22	.28		
	Ethiopia	.54	.43	.89	.26	.65	1.35	1.10		
	Lesotho	.48	1.05		.37			.54	2.71	
	Malawi	.62	.80	.80	.51			.83	2.35	2.49
	Mozambique	.69	2.27	1.02	.71	1.80	1.61	.61	3.06	
	South Africa	.76	1.43	.75	.37			1.82	4.78	2.69
	Swaziland	.24	1.21					1.11	5.56	
	Tanzania	.80		1.80	.62		2.35	1.08		1.05
	Togo			1.09						3.14
	Uganda	.25	.61	.60	.19	.97	.96	.34		
EMA Region	Albania	.66	1.04	1.89				1.39	1.95	3.73
	Georgia	.63	.93	3.21	.80		2.87	.41	2.06	3.64
	Indonesia	.18		.74	.27					1.69
	Kosovo	—	2.27	1.53	—	3.94		—		4.12
	Moldova	.16		.90				.35		2.35
	Morocco	.28	.98		.31	.85		.23	1.16	
	Philippines	.12	.62		.20	1.02				
IAP Region	Costa Rica	.16		.82	.26					2.03
	Guyana	.28	1.39					.78	3.92	
	Panama	.18	.46		.16	.80		.24		
	Paraguay	.18	.48					.48	1.30	

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	10.8	12	15	5.4	5	10	5.4	7	5
	EMA	7.2	6	9	1.8	3	2	5.4	3	7
	IAP	5.4	3	1	3.4	1		2.0	2	1
	GLOBAL	23.4	21	25	10.6	9	12	12.8	12	13
Africa Region	Botswana	.2		1			1	.2		
	Burkina Faso			1						1
	Cameroon	.6	1	1	.4	1	1	.2		
	Ethiopia	1.2	1	2	.4	1	2	.8		
	Lesotho	.4	1		.2			.2	1	
	Malawi	.8	1	1	.4			.4	1	1
	Mozambique	1.2	4	2	.8	2	2	.4	2	
	South Africa	1.2	2	1	.4			.8	2	1
	Swaziland	.2	1		.0			.2	1	
	Tanzania	1.4		4	.6		3	.8		1
	Togo			1						1
	Uganda	.4	1	1	.2	1	1	.2		
EMA Region	Albania	.6	1	2				.6	1	2
	Georgia	.6	1	4	.4		2	.2	1	2
	Indonesia	.2		1	.2					1
	Kosovo	—	1	1	—	1		—		1
	Moldova	.2		1				.2		1
	Morocco	.6	2		.4	1		.2	1	
	Philippines	.2	1		.2	1				
IAP Region	Costa Rica	.2		1	.2					1
	Guyana	.2	1					.2	1	
	Panama	.4	1		.2	1		.2		
	Paraguay	.4	1					.4	1	

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault

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

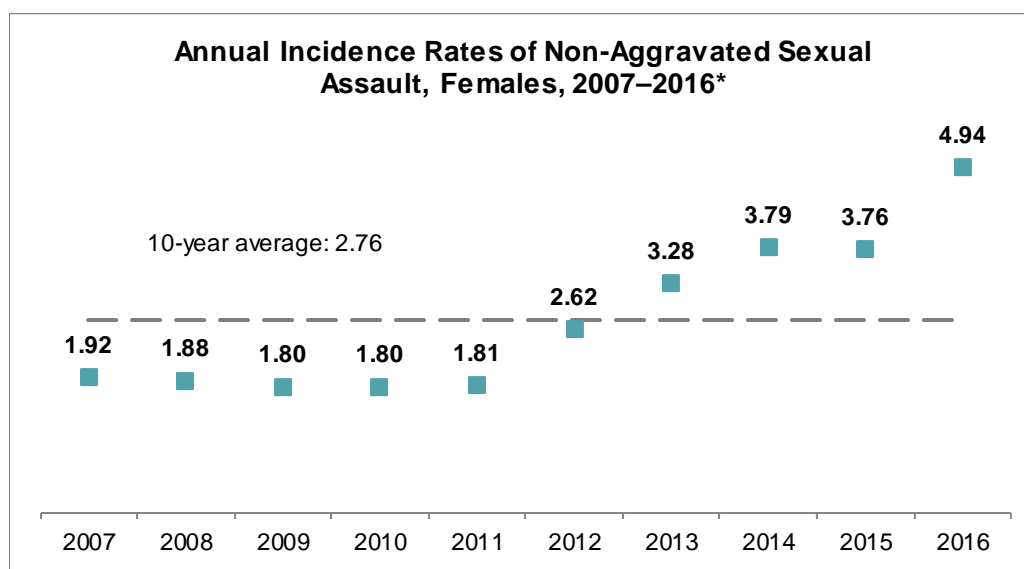
- touches or contacts, either directly or through clothing, the Volunteer's genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks; OR
- kisses the Volunteer on the mouth;

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 and reporting options introduced in 2013.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	1.22	1.69	2.33	1.86	2.64	3.57	.12		.18
	EMA	3.70	4.97	5.11	5.90	8.12	8.73	.55	.56	.25
	IAP	1.67	1.41	2.67	2.38	1.94	3.88	.40	.44	.59
	GLOBAL	2.02	2.47	3.17	3.05	3.76	4.94	.32	.28	.31
Africa Region	Benin	.72	1.02	1.18	1.08	1.54	1.86			
	Botswana	1.05	2.93	.70	1.40	4.01	.99			
	Burkina Faso	1.19	1.89	3.05	1.90	2.96	4.99			
	Ethiopia	3.63	4.72	2.66	5.35	7.11	4.06	.55		
	Gambia	.71	1.10		1.19	1.90				
	Ghana	.70	.71	1.30	1.18	1.10	2.07			
	Guinea	—	—	5.98	—	—	9.64	—	—	
	Lesotho			3.02			5.00			
	Liberia			1.98			3.92			
	Madagascar	.72	.68	.67	.67	1.11	1.04	.73		
	Malawi	2.29		5.61	4.00		7.09			2.49
	Mozambique	.58	1.70	4.08	.89	2.70	6.43			
	Namibia	.82	.73	2.08	1.29	1.22	3.35			
	Rwanda	2.57	5.58	3.69	3.94	8.35	5.37			
	Senegal	1.66	3.76	3.18	2.44	5.57	4.90			
	South Africa	3.04	4.28	3.77	4.31	6.11	4.19			2.69
	Swaziland	.51	1.21	3.46	.69	1.55	4.67			
	Togo	1.11	2.41	1.09	1.70	3.60	1.68			
	Uganda	.62	.61	5.96	1.01	.97	9.59			
	Zambia	.65		.76	.98		1.28	.19		
EMA Region	Albania	6.53	6.27	5.67	12.10	13.54	11.49			
	Armenia	3.25	2.88	5.28	5.27	4.55	9.19			
	Cambodia	1.06	1.06	.89	.80		1.43	1.72	2.95	
	China	1.36	1.35	1.99	2.10	2.69	4.15	.55		
	Georgia	3.27	2.78	4.82	5.55	5.07	8.62			
	Indonesia	11.38	10.30	8.16	17.68	14.84	14.54	1.87	2.20	
	Kosovo	—	2.27	9.15	—	3.94	12.11	—		4.12
	Kyrgyz Republic	9.20	16.49	9.27	17.07	30.63	16.97			
	Macedonia	2.81	6.70	1.09	4.51	10.36	1.70			
	Moldova	7.31	10.07	2.69	11.25	13.79	4.35	1.39	2.54	
	Mongolia	3.77	3.61	7.08	6.87	5.25	12.40	.65	1.61	
	Morocco	4.07	4.90	7.04	6.60	8.47	10.48	.23		1.94
	Nepal	—	5.82	4.90	—	11.06	10.04	—		
	Philippines	.85		.64	.91		1.08	.82		
	Thailand	2.26	2.59	4.25	3.16	3.99	7.01	.60		
	Timor-Leste	—	20.15	52.16	—	28.16	80.83	—		
	Ukraine	.81		1.96	1.33		3.41			
IAP Region	Belize	.81	2.86		.84	4.21		.75		
	Colombia	.76	2.07	6.62	1.10	3.14	8.59			3.92
	Costa Rica	1.79	.75	1.64	2.85	1.26	2.74			
	Dominican Republic	1.19	.68	1.38	1.92	.95	1.04			2.08
	Ecuador	1.43	.83	2.76	2.17	1.29	4.10			
	Fiji	2.83	1.85		4.16	2.83		1.33		
	Guatemala	3.36	2.73	4.28	4.30	2.41	5.76	.75	3.74	
	Guyana	1.95	2.79	2.38	1.37	2.16	3.38	2.64	3.92	
	Jamaica	1.53		3.01	2.04		4.39	.82		
	Mexico	2.64	1.44		4.34	2.43		.69		
	Micronesia and Palau	1.56	4.51	5.54	2.29	7.01	10.45			
	Nicaragua	1.47	3.78	6.25	1.91	5.66	8.54	.60		1.99
	Panama	.70	.46	.46	1.02	.80	.81	.22		
	Paraguay	1.50	2.42	4.06	2.30	3.86	5.96	.22		1.26
	Peru	.97		3.32	1.53		5.20			
	Tonga	1.52		6.04	2.21		7.73			
	Vanuatu	4.72	1.74	1.48	6.90		2.54	1.55	4.41	

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.
Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).
Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	38.6	50	73	37.2	50	71	1.4		2
	EMA	71.4	86	94	67.2	82	92	4.2	4	2
	IAP	35.8	27	50	32.8	24	46	3.0	3	4
	GLOBAL	145.8	163	217	137.2	156	209	8.6	7	8
Africa Region	Benin	.8	1	1	.8	1	1			
	Botswana	1.4	4	1	1.4	4	1			
	Burkina Faso	1.4	2	3	1.4	2	3			
	Ethiopia	7.6	11	6	7.2	11	6			
	Gambia	.6	1		.6	1				
	Ghana	1.0	1	2	1.0	1	2			
	Guinea	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	
	Lesotho			3			3			
	Liberia			1			1			
	Madagascar	1.0	1	1	.6	1	1	.4		
	Malawi	3.0		7	3.0		6			1
	Mozambique	1.0	3	8	1.0	3	8			
	Namibia	1.0	1	3	1.0	1	3			
	Rwanda	2.8	6	5	2.8	6	5			
	Senegal	4.0	9	8	4.0	9	8			
	South Africa	4.6	6	5	4.6	6	4			1
	Swaziland	.4	1	3	.4	1	3			
	Togo	1.0	2	1	1.0	2	1			
	Uganda	1.0	1	10	1.0	1	10			
	Zambia	1.6		2	1.4		2	.2		
EMA Region	Albania	5.6	6	6	5.6	6	6			
	Armenia	2.6	2	5	2.6	2	5			
	Cambodia	1.0	1	1	.4		1	.6	1	
	China	2.0	2	3	1.6	2	3	.4		
	Georgia	2.8	3	6	2.8	3	6			
	Indonesia	9.8	13	11	9.2	12	11	.6	1	
	Kosovo	—	1	6	—	1	5	—		1
	Kyrgyz Republic	8.2	17	7	8.2	17	7			
	Macedonia	2.4	6	1	2.4	6	1			
	Moldova	8.6	12	3	8.0	11	3	.6	1	
	Mongolia	5.0	5	9	4.6	4	9	.4	1	
	Morocco	9.0	10	9	8.8	10	8	.2		1
	Nepal	—	4	3	—	4	3	—		
	Philippines	1.4		1	1.0		1	.4		
	Thailand	2.4	3	5	2.2	3	5	.2		
	Timor-Leste	—	1	15	—	1	15	—		
	Ukraine	1.2		3	1.2		3			
IAP Region	Belize	.4	1		.2	1		.2		
	Colombia	.4	1	4	.4	1	3			1
	Costa Rica	2.4	1	2	2.4	1	2			
	Dominican Republic	2.2	1	2	2.2	1	1			1
	Ecuador	2.0	1	3	2.0	1	3			
	Fiji	1.4	1		1.2	1		.2		
	Guatemala	4.4	3	4	4.2	2	4	.2	1	
	Guyana	1.2	2	2	.6	1	2	.6	1	
	Jamaica	1.0		2	.8		2	.2		
	Mexico	1.8	1		1.6	1		.2		
	Micronesia and Palau	.6	2	3	.6	2	3			
	Nicaragua	2.6	6	9	2.2	6	8	.4		1
	Panama	1.6	1	1	1.4	1	1	.2		
	Paraguay	3.2	5	8	3.0	5	7	.2		1
	Peru	2.2		7	2.2		7			
	Tonga	.4		2	.4		2			
	Vanuatu	3.0	1	1	2.6		1	.4	1	

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.
Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).
Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

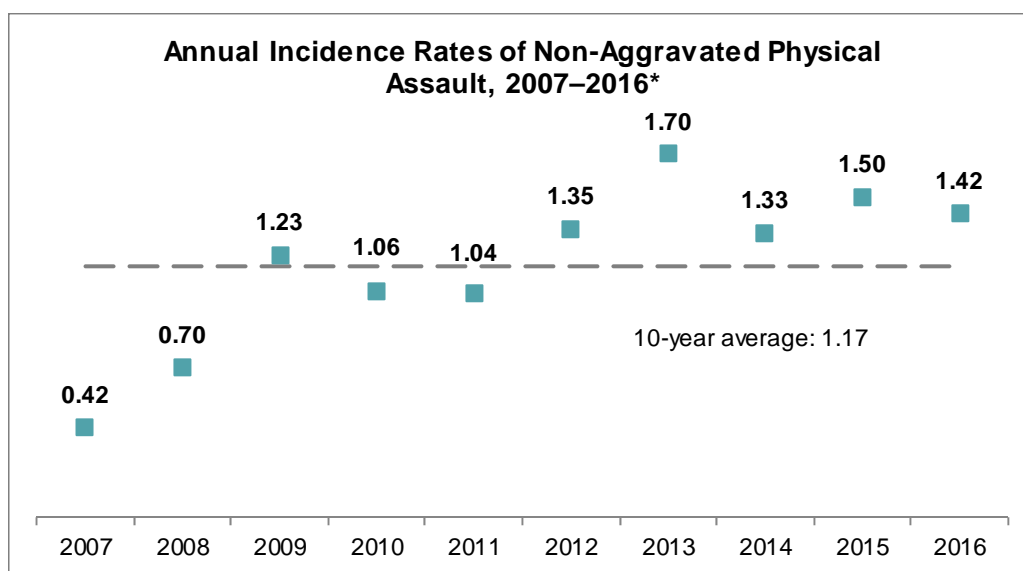
Non-Aggravated Physical Assault

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		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	1.13	1.22	1.18	1.34	1.42	1.51	.78	.85	.62
	EMA	2.20	2.83	2.34	2.42	3.17	2.85	1.89	2.36	1.65
	IAP	.98	.73	.91	1.21	.73	1.01	.57	.74	.73
	GLOBAL	1.38	1.50	1.42	1.58	1.64	1.70	1.06	1.26	.96
Africa Region	Benin	2.00	4.07	1.18	3.01	6.16	1.86			
	Botswana	1.76	1.46	1.40	1.88	2.00	1.97	1.19		
	Burkina Faso	.98	1.89	7.12	1.02	1.48	11.65	.91	2.61	
	Cameroon	1.03	1.30	1.58	1.47	2.06	1.22	.26		2.22
	Comoros	—		3.19	—			—		8.75
	Ethiopia	2.46	2.58	2.22	2.45	2.59	2.71	2.31	2.56	1.28
	Gambia	.43	1.10		.71	1.90				
	Ghana	.88	.71	1.96	.71	1.10	1.03	1.13		3.53
	Lesotho	.44		1.01	.65		1.67			
	Madagascar	1.01	.68	1.34	1.42		1.04	.35	1.76	1.88
	Malawi	1.54	.80	.80	1.93		1.18	1.23	2.35	
	Mozambique	1.28	1.70	.51	.71	.90	.80	2.43	3.06	
	Namibia	1.91	.73	.69	3.00	1.22	1.12			
	Rwanda	1.76		2.95	1.88		4.29	1.57		
	Senegal	.58	1.67	.40	.73	1.86	.61	.26	1.29	
	South Africa	2.04	2.14	.75	2.00	2.04		2.03	2.39	2.69
	Swaziland			1.15			1.56			
	Togo	2.02	3.61	1.09	2.35	5.40	1.68	1.33		
	Uganda	.75	.61	1.19	1.22	.97	1.92			
	Zambia	.84	.41		.92	.68		.72		
EMA Region	Albania	6.12	9.40	.94	5.64	6.77	1.92	6.66	11.67	
	Armenia	2.93	2.88		4.03	2.28		.79	3.94	
	Cambodia	1.19	1.06	2.68	1.91	1.65	1.43			4.77
	China	.67		3.32	.24		5.53	1.18		1.28
	Georgia	4.08	8.35	3.21	5.52	13.51	2.87	2.31	2.06	3.64
	Indonesia	2.41	2.38	1.48	3.81	2.47	2.64	.44	2.20	
	Kosovo	—	2.27	3.05	—	3.94	4.84	—		
	Kyrgyz Republic	7.01	10.67	10.59	7.01	5.41	14.54	6.99	16.80	5.84
	Macedonia	1.45	1.12	1.09	1.95	1.73	1.70	.59		
	Moldova	.85	2.52	.90	1.36	3.76	1.45			
	Mongolia	5.29	3.61	2.36	4.39	6.56	1.38	5.90		3.67
	Morocco	1.65	.98	3.91	2.21	1.69	6.55	.69		
	Nepal	—		1.63	—		3.35	—		
	Philippines	.65	.62		.88	1.02		.28		
	Thailand	.21		1.70				.64		4.32
	Timor-Leste	—		10.43	—		16.17	—		
	Ukraine	.95	3.40	1.31	1.58	6.73		.33		3.06
IAP Region	Colombia	2.87	2.07	1.65	2.47	3.14	2.86	3.35		
	Costa Rica	.45		.82	.52		1.37	.39		
	Dominican Republic	1.09	1.35	1.38	1.20		1.04	1.17	4.66	2.08
	Eastern Caribbean	1.44		1.62	1.36		2.32	1.66		
	Ecuador	.69	1.66	.92	1.05	2.58	1.37			
	Guatemala	1.84	2.73	1.07	1.86	1.20	1.44	1.80	7.49	
	Guyana	.91	1.39	2.38	1.36	2.16	1.69			4.05
	Jamaica	1.25	1.70		1.95	2.41				
	Micronesia and Palau	5.51	4.51	5.54	6.34	7.01	6.97	3.71		3.94
	Nicaragua	.64	1.26	.69	.46	.94		1.00	1.89	1.99
	Paraguay	.72		.51	1.02		.85	.23		
	Tonga	2.18		6.04	2.12		7.73	2.31		
	Vanuatu	3.11		1.48	4.08			1.60		3.57

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	36.4	36	37	27.0	27	30	9.4	9	7
	EMA	44.0	49	43	28.2	32	30	15.8	17	13
	IAP	21.2	14	17	16.6	9	12	4.6	5	5
	GLOBAL	101.6	99	97	71.8	68	72	29.8	31	25
Africa Region	Benin	2.2	4	1	2.2	4	1	.0		
	Botswana	2.2	2	2	1.8	2	2	.4		
	Burkina Faso	1.2	2	7	.8	1	7	.4	1	
	Cameroon	1.8	2	2	1.6	2	1	.2		1
	Comoros	—		1	—			—		1
	Ethiopia	4.8	6	5	3.2	4	4	1.6	2	1
	Gambia	.4	1		.4	1				
	Ghana	1.4	1	3	.6	1	1	.8		2
	Lesotho	.4		1	.4		1			
	Madagascar	1.4	1	2	1.2		1	.2	1	1
	Malawi	2.0	1	1	1.4		1	.6	1	
	Mozambique	2.2	3	1	.8	1	1	1.4	2	
	Namibia	2.2	1	1	2.2	1	1			
	Rwanda	2.0		4	1.4		4	.6		
	Senegal	1.4	4	1	1.2	3	1	.2	1	
	South Africa	3.0	3	1	2.0	2		1.0	1	1
	Swaziland			1			1			
	Togo	1.8	3	1	1.4	3	1	.4		
	Uganda	1.2	1	2	1.2	1	2	.0		
	Zambia	2.2	1		1.4	1		.8		
EMA Region	Albania	5.4	9	1	2.6	3	1	2.8	6	
	Armenia	2.0	2		1.8	1		.2	1	
	Cambodia	1.2	1	3	1.2	1	1			2
	China	1.0		5	.2		4	.8		1
	Georgia	3.8	9	4	3.0	8	2	.8	1	2
	Indonesia	2.0	3	2	1.8	2	2	.2	1	
	Kosovo	—	1	2	—	1	2	—		
	Kyrgyz Republic	6.2	11	8	3.2	3	6	3.0	8	2
	Macedonia	1.2	1	1	1.0	1	1	.2		
	Moldova	1.0	3	1	1.0	3	1			
	Mongolia	7.2	5	3	3.0	5	1	4.2		2
	Morocco	3.8	2	5	3.2	2	5	.6		
	Nepal	—		1	—		1	—		
	Philippines	1.2	1		1.0	1		.2		
	Thailand	.2		2				.2		2
	Timor-Leste	—		3	—		3	—		
	Ukraine	1.4	1	2	.8	1		.6		2
IAP Region	Colombia	1.2	1	1	.8	1	1	.4		
	Costa Rica	.6		1	.4		1	.2		
	Dominican Republic	2.0	2	2	1.4		1	.6	2	1
	Eastern Caribbean	1.2		1	.8		1	.4		
	Ecuador	1.0	2	1	1.0	2	1			
	Guatemala	2.6	3	1	2.0	1	1	.6	2	
	Guyana	.6	1	2	.6	1	1			1
	Jamaica	.8	1		.8	1				
	Micronesia and Palau	2.0	2	3	1.6	2	2	.4		1
	Nicaragua	1.2	2	1	.6	1		.6	1	1
	Paraguay	1.6		1	1.4		1	.2		
	Tonga	.6		2	.4		2	.2		
	Vanuatu	2.0		1	1.6			.4		1

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

Burglary

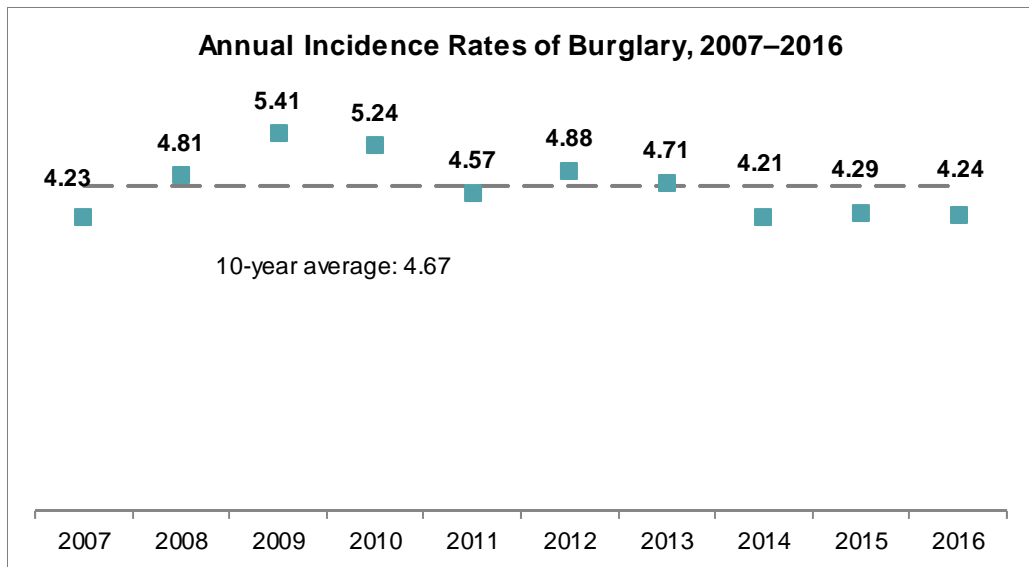
OFFICIAL DEFINITION: Unlawful or forcible entry of a Volunteer's residence. This incident type usually, but not always, involves theft. The illegal entry may be forcible, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window. As 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		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	6.51	6.39	6.27	6.98	6.59	7.08	5.71	6.03	4.84
	EMA	1.42	1.39	1.36	1.62	1.88	1.14	1.12	.70	1.65
	IAP	4.53	3.65	3.69	4.95	4.44	3.79	3.76	2.21	3.51
	GLOBAL	4.53	4.29	4.24	4.97	4.80	4.68	3.82	3.42	3.53
Africa Region	Benin	6.00	5.09	5.90	7.70	6.16	5.57	2.66	2.99	6.47
	Botswana	7.95	5.85	2.10	7.43	7.01	1.97	9.52	2.71	2.40
	Burkina Faso	4.10	.95	4.07	4.30		4.99	3.85	2.61	2.62
	Cameroon	6.37	9.09	1.58	8.32	12.38	2.45	3.16	3.50	
	Comoros	—	5.76	25.52	—	10.15	30.12	—		17.50
	Ethiopia	3.19	1.72	3.99	3.99	1.94	4.06	2.03	1.28	3.85
	Gambia	5.22	3.30	3.44	5.67	1.90	6.20	4.47	5.21	
	Ghana	6.15	5.64	5.87	6.90	6.59	5.17	5.10	3.95	7.07
	Lesotho	1.80	2.09	1.01	1.51	3.40	1.67	2.20		
	Liberia	21.07	24.43	19.83	19.62		23.52	19.22	36.09	16.05
	Madagascar	12.39	16.30	14.09	13.69	18.83	16.67	10.16	12.29	9.42
	Malawi	9.29	11.26	10.42	9.90	13.44	9.45	8.29	7.06	12.45
	Mozambique	9.22	14.74	13.24	9.37	12.61	12.86	8.67	18.36	13.90
	Namibia	8.91	3.67	4.15	9.75	3.65	4.47	7.40	3.70	3.64
	Rwanda	14.87	8.37	8.11	13.56	5.57	6.44	17.17	13.99	11.79
	Senegal	3.08	.42	3.18	3.20	.62	4.28	2.72		1.14
	Sierra Leone	—	—	8.13	—	—	17.16	—	—	
	South Africa	5.00	5.71	3.01	5.13	5.09	3.14	4.83	7.17	2.69
	Swaziland	2.53		1.15	3.41		1.56	.80		
	Tanzania	3.90	7.32	5.40	4.29	8.61	6.28	3.41	5.63	4.22
	Togo	3.85	3.61	10.94	4.73	5.40	11.75	2.19		9.42
	Uganda	7.56	11.00	10.14	7.70	9.66	15.35	7.43	13.30	1.58
	Zambia	4.56	6.10	4.58	5.57	6.76	7.02	3.07	5.11	.95
EMA Region	Albania	1.18		5.67	.91		7.66	1.57		3.73
	Armenia	1.27	1.44	2.11	1.67	2.28	1.84	.51		2.49
	Cambodia	1.27	2.12		1.78	3.30		.49		
	China	1.22		.66	1.01		1.38	1.48		
	Georgia	.59	1.85		1.08	3.38				
	Indonesia	1.34		.74	1.97		1.32	.49		
	Kyrgyz Republic	2.17	4.85	1.32	1.08	5.41	2.42	3.45	4.20	
	Mongolia	2.65	5.06	.79	4.02	7.88		1.15	1.61	1.84
	Morocco	1.49	1.47	4.69	1.96	1.69	2.62	.70	1.16	7.76
	Philippines	2.71	1.87	3.85	3.29	3.07	2.17	1.71		6.29
	Thailand	2.31	.86		1.38			4.03	2.45	
	Ukraine	.66		.65	.82			.43		1.53
IAP Region	Belize	4.54	5.72	2.67	4.29	4.21	3.93	5.02	8.92	
	Colombia	1.55		1.65	.95			2.37		3.92
	Costa Rica	5.89	.75	1.64	5.30	1.26	1.37	6.68		2.03
	Dominican Republic	6.59	3.38	5.54	7.65	2.86	6.22	4.82	4.66	4.16
	Eastern Caribbean	9.70	14.30	4.87	9.59	15.65	6.97	9.88	11.36	
	Ecuador	1.25	.83		1.50	1.29		.77		
	Fiji	18.31	31.53	4.64	20.91	39.65	4.71	12.70	16.13	4.50
	Guyana	9.34	12.54	5.96	9.85	15.13	3.38	9.26	7.85	12.15
	Jamaica	3.17	1.70	3.01	3.86	2.41	4.39	1.64		
	Micronesia and Palau	7.51	6.76	3.70	11.79	10.52	3.48			3.94
	Nicaragua	2.21	.63	4.17	2.59	.94	4.27	1.48		3.97
	Panama	4.68	4.17	7.90	5.24	5.58	4.86	3.86	2.22	11.98
	Paraguay	5.08	4.36	2.54	5.92	5.40	4.25	3.73	2.61	
	Peru	1.08		.47	1.08		.74	1.07		
	Samoa	7.43	9.05	2.87	10.01	14.78	4.86	2.18		
	Tonga	7.19	6.92	9.07	8.04	4.16	11.60	8.21	20.58	
	Vanuatu	4.52		13.35	5.09		17.78	3.63		7.13

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	210.2	189	196	142.0	125	141	68.2	64	55
	EMA	30.0	24	25	19.8	19	12	10.2	5	13
	IAP	97.8	70	69	67.8	55	45	30.0	15	24
	GLOBAL	338.0	283	290	229.6	199	198	108.4	84	92
Africa Region	Benin	7.0	5	5	6.0	4	3	1.0	1	2
	Botswana	10.2	8	3	7.2	7	2	3.0	1	1
	Burkina Faso	6.2	1	4	4.0		3	2.2	1	1
	Cameroon	11.2	14	2	9.2	12	2	2.0	2	
	Comoros	—	1	8	—	1	6	—		2
	Ethiopia	5.6	4	9	4.2	3	6	1.4	1	3
	Gambia	4.4	3	3	2.8	1	3	1.6	2	
	Ghana	9.6	8	9	5.8	6	5	3.8	2	4
	Lesotho	1.4	2	1	.8	2	1	.6		
	Liberia	9.6	1	10	5.4		6	4.2	1	4
	Madagascar	17.4	24	21	12.0	17	16	5.4	7	5
	Malawi	12.0	14	13	7.6	11	8	4.4	3	5
	Mozambique	15.8	26	26	10.6	14	16	5.2	12	10
	Namibia	10.8	5	6	7.6	3	4	3.2	2	2
	Rwanda	16.8	9	11	10.2	4	6	6.6	5	5
	Senegal	7.4	1	8	5.2	1	7	2.2		1
	Sierra Leone	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
	South Africa	7.6	8	4	5.4	5	3	2.2	3	1
	Swaziland	1.8		1	1.6		1	.2		
	Tanzania	7.2	15	12	4.6	10	8	2.6	5	4
	Togo	3.6	3	10	2.8	3	7	.8		3
	Uganda	12.2	18	17	7.6	10	16	4.6	8	1
	Zambia	11.6	15	12	8.4	10	11	3.2	5	1
EMA Region	Albania	1.0		6	.4		4	.6		2
	Armenia	1.0	1	2	.8	1	1	.2		1
	Cambodia	1.2	2		1.0	2		.2		
	China	1.8		1	.8		1	1.0		
	Georgia	.6	2		.6	2		.0		
	Indonesia	1.0		1	.8		1	.2		
	Kyrgyz Republic	2.0	5	1	.6	3	1	1.4	2	
	Mongolia	3.6	7	1	2.8	6		.8	1	1
	Morocco	3.4	3	6	2.8	2	2	.6	1	4
	Philippines	4.8	3	6	3.6	3	2	1.2		4
	Thailand	2.6	1		1.0			1.6	1	
	Ukraine	2.2		1	1.6			.6		1
IAP Region	Belize	2.2	2	1	1.4	1	1	.8	1	
	Colombia	.6		1	.4			.2		1
	Costa Rica	7.4	1	2	4.2	1	1	3.2		1
	Dominican Republic	11.8	5	8	8.6	3	6	3.2	2	2
	Eastern Caribbean	7.6	8	3	4.8	6	3	2.8	2	
	Ecuador	1.8	1		1.4	1		.4		
	Fiji	9.2	17	3	6.6	14	2	2.6	3	1
	Guyana	6.0	9	5	4.4	7	2	1.6	2	3
	Jamaica	2.0	1	2	1.6	1	2	.4		
	Micronesia and Palau	2.8	3	2	2.8	3	1	.0		1
	Nicaragua	4.6	1	6	3.4	1	4	1.2		2
	Panama	10.2	9	17	6.8	7	6	3.4	2	11
	Paraguay	11.2	9	5	8.0	7	5	3.2	2	
	Peru	2.6		1	1.6		1	1.0		
	Samoa	2.0	2	1	1.8	2	1	.2		
	Tonga	2.4	2	3	1.8	1	3	.6	1	
	Vanuatu	3.0		9	2.0		7	1.0		2

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

Threat

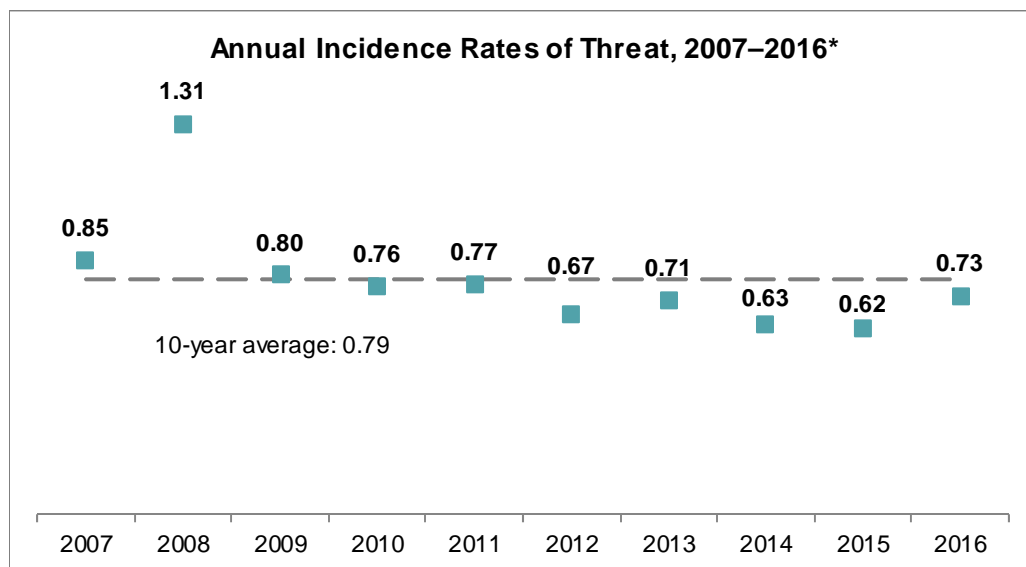
OFFICIAL DEFINITION: A threat is made without physical contact or injury to the Volunteer. Threat occurs when the Volunteer is placed in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct.

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		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	.47	.37	.64	.52	.47	.90	.38	.19	.18
	EMA	.71	.52	.65	.74	.40	.38	.67	.70	1.02
	IAP	1.00	1.10	.96	1.18	1.21	1.18	.69	.88	.59
	GLOBAL	.68	.62	.73	.77	.68	.85	.55	.53	.54
Africa Region	Botswana	.33		.70	.46		.99			
	Comoros	—	5.76		—	10.15		—		
	Ethiopia	.09	.43		.13	.65				
	Gambia	.94		1.15	1.21			.55		2.57
	Ghana	.41		.65	.26		1.03	.54		
	Lesotho	.22		1.01	.32		1.67			
	Madagascar	.56	1.36		.67	2.22		.37		
	Malawi	.15		2.40			3.54	.33		
	Mozambique	.23	.57		.36	.90				
	Namibia	1.12	1.47	1.38	1.25	1.22	2.23	.83	1.85	
	South Africa	.81	.71	3.77	1.16	1.02	4.19			2.69
	Swaziland	1.04	2.43	1.15	1.45	3.11	1.56			
	Tanzania			.90			1.57			
	Uganda	.50		.60	.21		.96	.96		
	Zambia	.40		.76	.23		1.28	.64		
EMA Region	Albania	.66	2.09	5.67	.46		3.83	.78	3.89	7.45
	Armenia	.53	1.44	1.06	.38			.79	3.94	2.49
	Cambodia	.59	1.06		.97	1.65				
	China	.41		.66				.83		1.28
	Indonesia	.77		.74	1.34					1.69
	Kosovo	—	2.27	1.53	—	3.94	2.42	—		
	Kyrgyz Republic	4.02		1.32	3.61			4.42		2.92
	Macedonia	.70	1.12		.74	1.73		.59		
	Moldova	1.04		.90	1.15		1.45	.88		
	Mongolia	.44	.72		.63			.32	1.61	
	Morocco	.52	.49		.66			.23	1.16	
IAP Region	Belize	2.00	2.86		2.90	4.21				
	Colombia	.93		1.65	1.37		2.86			
	Costa Rica	1.25	3.01	1.64	1.50	3.79	1.37	.84	1.86	2.03
	Dominican Republic	.35	.68	.69	.18			.71	2.33	2.08
	Ecuador	.33	1.66		.52	2.58				
	Guatemala	2.05	.91		2.10			1.96	3.74	
	Guyana	2.11	4.18	5.96	2.14	4.32	5.06	1.71	3.92	8.10
	Jamaica	2.32	3.41		1.60			4.26	11.60	
	Mexico	.56		3.03	.54		5.34	.67		
	Micronesia and Palau	1.39	2.25	9.24	1.47	3.51	17.42	1.22		
	Panama	.09	.46		.16	.80				
	Paraguay	1.08	1.94		1.33	3.08		.66		
	Tonga	2.91		3.02	3.02		3.87	2.41		
	Vanuatu	3.75	1.74	1.48	5.26	2.87	2.54	1.56		

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	15.2	11	20	10.6	9	18	4.6	2	2
	EMA	14.4	9	12	8.8	4	4	5.6	5	8
	IAP	21.4	21	18	16.2	15	14	5.2	6	4
	GLOBAL	51.0	41	50	35.6	28	36	15.4	13	14
Africa Region	Botswana	.4		1	.4		1			
	Comoros	—	1		—	1		—		
	Ethiopia	.2	1		.2	1				
	Gambia	.8		1	.6			.2		1
	Ghana	.6		1	.2		1	.4		
	Lesotho	.2		1	.2		1			
	Madagascar	.8	2		.6	2		.2		
	Malawi	.2		3			3	.2		
	Mozambique	.4	1		.4	1				
	Namibia	1.4	2	2	1.0	1	2	.4	1	
	South Africa	1.2	1	5	1.2	1	4			1
	Swaziland	.8	2	1	.8	2	1			
	Tanzania			2			2			
	Uganda	.8		1	.2		1	.6		
	Zambia	1.0		2	.4		2	.6		
EMA Region	Albania	.6	2	6	.2		2	.4	2	4
	Armenia	.4	1	1	.2			.2	1	1
	Cambodia	.6	1		.6	1				
	China	.6		1				.6		1
	Indonesia	.6		1	.6					1
	Kosovo	—	1	1	—	1	1	—		
	Kyrgyz Republic	3.4		1	1.6			1.8		1
	Macedonia	.6	1		.4	1		.2		
	Moldova	1.2		1	.8		1	.4		
	Mongolia	.6	1		.4			.2	1	
	Morocco	1.2	1		1.0			.2	1	
	IAP Region	1.2	1		1.2	1				
	Belize	1.2	1		1.2	1				
IAP Region	Colombia	.4		1	.4		1			
	Costa Rica	1.6	4	2	1.2	3	1	.4	1	1
	Dominican Republic	.6	1	1	.2			.4	1	1
	Ecuador	.4	2		.4	2				
	Guatemala	2.4	1		1.8			.6	1	
	Guyana	1.4	3	5	1.0	2	3	.4	1	2
	Jamaica	1.4	2		.6			.8	2	
	Mexico	.4		2	.2		2	.2		
	Micronesia and Palau	.6	1	5	.4	1	5	.2		
	Panama	.2	1		.2	1				
	Paraguay	2.4	4		1.8	4		.6		
	Tonga	.8		1	.6		1	.2		
	Vanuatu	2.4	1	1	2.0	1	1	.4		

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

Theft

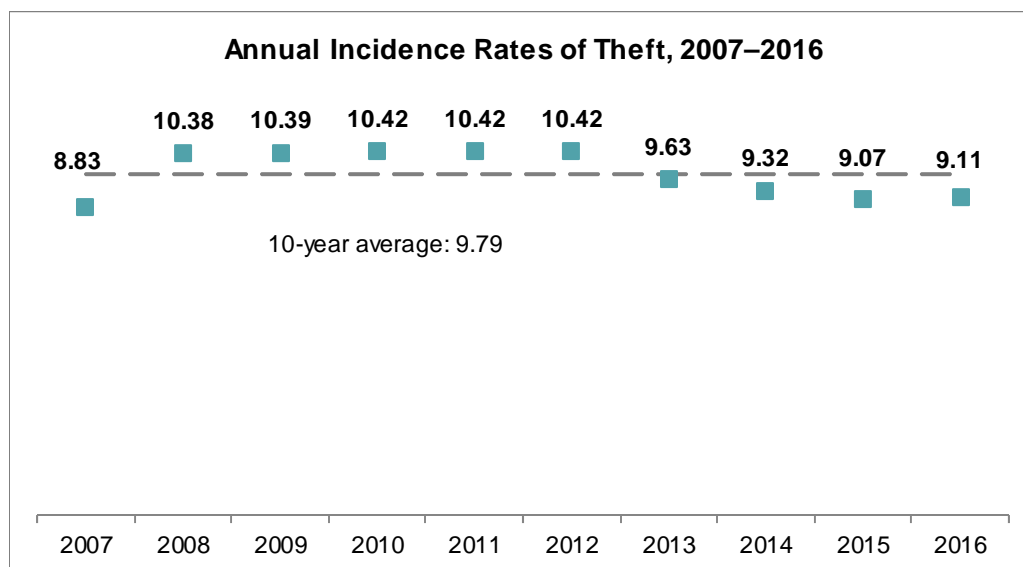
OFFICIAL DEFINITION: The taking away of or attempt to take away property or cash without involving force or illegal entry. This includes pick pocketing, stolen purses, and thefts from a residence that do not involve an illegal entry.

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		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	9.66	9.23	9.18	10.69	10.18	10.20	7.90	7.54	7.39
	EMA	7.76	7.00	7.34	8.65	8.22	8.73	6.49	5.28	5.47
	IAP	11.90	10.70	10.75	13.50	11.06	11.97	9.07	10.03	8.63
	GLOBAL	9.77	9.07	9.11	10.98	9.96	10.33	7.79	7.56	7.14
Africa Region	Benin	12.25	11.19	10.62	13.45	12.33	11.15	9.93	8.98	9.70
	Botswana	4.03	2.93	4.19	4.30	4.01	3.95	3.50		4.79
	Burkina Faso	8.06	3.78	4.07	9.14	5.93	6.66	6.23		
	Cameroon	8.24	9.73	3.16	10.17	13.41	2.45	4.89	3.50	4.43
	Comoros	—	5.76	9.57	—	—	15.06	—	13.33	
	Ethiopia	11.27	9.02	10.64	10.99	9.70	12.86	11.45	7.67	6.42
	Gambia	7.03	7.69	4.58	6.33	1.90	2.07	7.91	15.62	7.71
	Ghana	5.59	7.05	10.44	7.26	9.88	12.40	3.05	1.97	7.07
	Guinea	—	—	1.99	—	—	3.21	—	—	
	Lesotho	11.66	11.50	11.06	13.06	11.92	16.68	8.60	10.83	2.53
	Liberia	14.35	24.43	15.86	9.76	—	23.52	16.70	36.09	8.02
	Madagascar	17.28	15.62	24.15	19.56	14.40	19.79	13.77	17.55	32.03
	Malawi	12.28	12.87	14.42	16.01	15.89	14.18	7.21	7.06	14.94
	Mozambique	4.21	6.80	6.62	4.40	7.21	9.65	3.69	6.12	1.39
	Namibia	10.85	.73	6.23	12.00	—	10.05	8.85	1.85	
	Rwanda	17.32	26.03	24.34	20.25	34.81	28.98	11.54	8.39	14.15
	Senegal	7.07	3.76	3.18	7.89	3.09	3.06	5.55	5.17	3.41
	Sierra Leone	—	—	8.13	—	—	—	—	—	15.44
	South Africa	14.82	15.71	12.06	15.88	15.27	12.56	12.51	16.73	10.76
	Swaziland	5.54	9.72	1.15	6.39	9.33	1.56	3.84	11.11	
	Tanzania	3.69	2.44	4.50	4.50	4.30	3.92	2.57		5.27
	Togo	4.95	6.02	5.47	4.98	7.20	6.71	4.85	3.65	3.14
	Uganda	13.02	14.05	11.33	13.25	11.59	12.47	12.74	18.28	9.46
	Zambia	11.94	14.65	10.69	13.89	17.57	10.22	9.15	10.23	11.40
EMA Region	Albania	7.74	7.31	6.61	11.82	13.54	9.58	3.12	1.95	3.73
	Armenia	2.75	2.88	2.11	4.08	2.28	3.68	1.18	3.94	
	Cambodia	17.65	13.76	14.30	21.82	19.80	15.74	11.43	2.95	11.92
	China	7.91	6.76	4.65	8.01	5.39	5.53	7.86	8.13	3.83
	Georgia	5.18	7.42	2.41	4.75	6.75	2.87	6.04	8.23	1.82
	Indonesia	10.85	6.34	8.16	13.61	9.89	9.25	6.70		6.77
	Kosovo	—	2.27	9.15	—	3.94	12.11	—		4.12
	Kyrgyz Republic	11.10	11.64	11.92	14.40	14.41	19.39	7.19	8.40	2.92
	Macedonia	7.60	5.58	3.28	7.48	6.91	5.10	7.85	3.16	
	Moldova	5.38	4.20	5.38	7.48	5.02	2.90	2.41	2.54	9.40
	Mongolia	10.00	10.84	13.38	13.53	15.75	15.16	6.44	4.82	11.02
	Morocco	7.21	3.92	4.69	7.27	5.08	2.62	7.14	2.32	7.76
	Nepal	—	8.73	4.90	9.88	8.30	6.69	4.15	9.22	3.19
	Philippines	15.23	9.33	13.48	—	8.19	15.18	—	11.07	11.01
	Thailand	2.64	.86	3.40	2.30	—	2.80	3.27	2.45	4.32
	Timor-Leste	—	20.15	13.91	—	28.16	21.56	—		
	Ukraine	5.26	10.19	6.53	4.29	6.73	9.10	6.36	13.71	3.06

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
IAP Region	Belize	11.25	5.72	8.01	11.98		7.85	8.31	17.84	8.36
	Colombia	28.38	8.29	9.92	32.29	9.41	8.59	19.32	6.11	11.75
	Costa Rica	11.19	7.53	12.29	10.43	6.32	10.98	12.55	9.31	14.23
	Dominican Republic	8.69	10.14	18.00	9.32	8.57	19.71	8.00	13.99	14.56
	Eastern Caribbean	7.16	5.36	6.49	8.23	7.82	9.30	4.92		
	Ecuador	6.00	14.08	12.89	6.24	14.16	12.29	5.53	13.94	14.12
	El Salvador	8.18	14.81		9.40	17.08		5.65	10.11	
	Fiji	16.74	5.56	10.82	21.14	5.66	9.42	7.19	5.38	13.51
	Guatemala	25.77	16.39	14.97	27.40	16.85	15.83	20.55	14.97	12.49
	Guyana	13.50	8.36	4.77	16.25	4.32	6.75	7.66	15.69	
	Jamaica	7.65	1.70	4.52	8.91	2.41	6.59	5.22		
	Mexico	9.47	7.20	13.63	13.04	7.29	16.02	5.55	7.06	10.50
	Micronesia and Palau	7.23	6.76	1.85	9.78	10.52	3.48	1.70		
	Nicaragua	12.47	10.70	13.20	12.13	9.43	14.95	13.16	13.23	9.93
	Panama	7.32	7.88	8.83	8.10	9.56	8.91	6.11	5.55	8.71
	Paraguay	15.73	15.51	9.14	19.05	19.28	13.61	10.50	9.13	2.51
	Peru	13.82	14.24	12.81	16.49	14.38	13.38	9.38	14.02	11.80
	Samoa	18.52	18.09	2.87	24.43	29.55	4.86	8.12		
	Tonga	10.55	3.46	9.07	10.98		11.60	11.42	20.58	
	Vanuatu	10.45	12.18	11.87	10.11	11.49	12.70	10.72	13.24	10.70

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	311.8	273	287	217.2	193	203	94.6	80	84
	EMA	161.0	121	135	105.4	83	92	55.6	38	43
	IAP	257.6	205	201	186.4	137	142	71.2	68	59
	GLOBAL	730.4	599	623	509.0	413	437	221.4	186	186
Africa Region	Benin	13.8	11	9	10.0	8	6	3.8	3	3
	Botswana	5.2	4	6	4.2	4	4	1.0		2
	Burkina Faso	11.2	4	4	8.0	4	4	3.2		
	Cameroon	14.6	15	4	11.2	13	2	3.4	2	2
	Comoros	—	1	3	—		3	—	1	
	Ethiopia	20.2	21	24	12.4	15	19	7.8	6	5
	Gambia	6.0	7	4	3.2	1	1	2.8	6	3
	Ghana	8.4	10	16	6.2	9	12	2.2	1	4
	Guinea	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
	Lesotho	10.0	11	11	7.4	7	10	2.6	4	1
	Liberia	5.2	1	8	2.8		6	2.4	1	2
	Madagascar	24.2	23	36	17.0	13	19	7.2	10	17
	Malawi	16.0	16	18	12.2	13	12	3.8	3	6
	Mozambique	7.2	12	13	5.0	8	12	2.2	4	1
	Namibia	13.0	1	9	9.2		9	3.8	1	
	Rwanda	20.2	28	33	15.6	25	27	4.6	3	6
	Senegal	16.8	9	8	12.4	5	5	4.4	4	3
	Sierra Leone	—	—	1	—	—		—	—	1
	South Africa	23.0	22	16	17.0	15	12	6.0	7	4
	Swaziland	4.2	8	1	3.4	6	1	.8	2	
	Tanzania	6.4	5	10	4.6	5	5	1.8		5
	Togo	4.6	5	5	3.0	4	4	1.6	1	1
	Uganda	21.0	23	19	13.0	12	13	8.0	11	6
	Zambia	30.2	36	28	21.0	26	16	9.2	10	12
EMA Region	Albania	6.8	7	7	5.6	6	5	1.2	1	2
	Armenia	2.4	2	2	2.0	1	2	.4	1	
	Cambodia	17.6	13	16	13.0	12	11	4.6	1	5
	China	11.8	10	7	6.4	4	4	5.4	6	3
	Georgia	4.6	8	3	2.4	4	2	2.2	4	1
	Indonesia	9.2	8	11	7.0	8	7	2.2		4
	Kosovo	—	1	6	—	1	5	—		1
	Kyrgyz Republic	9.4	12	9	6.6	8	8	2.8	4	1
	Macedonia	6.2	5	3	3.8	4	3	2.4	1	
	Moldova	6.4	5	6	5.2	4	2	1.2	1	4
	Mongolia	13.6	15	17	9.2	12	11	4.4	3	6
	Morocco	16.4	8	6	10.2	6	2	6.2	2	4
	Nepal	—	6	3	—	3	2	—	3	1
	Philippines	26.4	15	21	16.4	8	14	10.0	7	7
	Thailand	3.0	1	4	1.6		2	1.4	1	2
	Timor-Leste	—	1	4	—	1	4	—		
	Ukraine	13.8	3	10	7.6	1	8	6.2	2	2

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
IAP Region	Belize	5.2	2	3	3.8		2	1.4	2	1
	Colombia	11.0	4	6	8.8	3	3	2.2	1	3
	Costa Rica	14.4	10	15	8.2	5	8	6.2	5	7
	Dominican Republic	15.4	15	26	10.6	9	19	4.8	6	7
	Eastern Caribbean	6.4	3	4	4.8	3	4	1.6		
	Ecuador	8.8	17	14	6.0	11	9	2.8	6	5
	El Salvador	5.2	9		3.8	7		1.4	2	
	Fiji	8.2	3	7	6.4	2	4	1.8	1	3
	Guatemala	35.4	18	14	28.0	14	11	7.4	4	3
	Guyana	8.6	6	4	7.0	2	4	1.6	4	
	Jamaica	4.8	1	3	3.6	1	3	1.2		
	Mexico	6.6	5	9	4.8	3	6	1.8	2	3
	Micronesia and Palau	2.6	3	1	2.4	3	1	.2		
	Nicaragua	23.6	17	19	15.2	10	14	8.4	7	5
	Panama	16.2	17	19	10.8	12	11	5.4	5	8
	Paraguay	34.8	32	18	25.8	25	16	9.0	7	2
	Peru	31.8	31	27	23.8	19	18	8.0	12	9
	Samoa	4.4	4	1	3.8	4	1	.6		
	Tonga	3.8	1	3	2.6		3	1.2	1	
	Vanuatu	6.6	7	8	3.8	4	5	2.8	3	3

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 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.

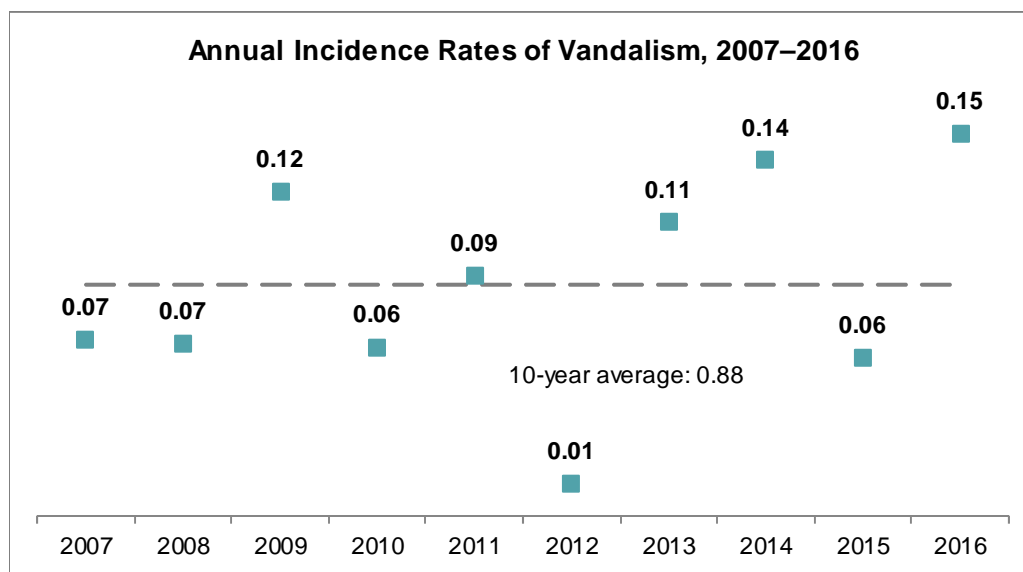
Vandalism is the destruction or damage of a Volunteer's property or the Volunteer's house, without signs of illegal entry or theft. The damage can be in the form of things being broken, cut, torn or burned. Similarly, the damage can be from something that is painted, drawn or marked on the Volunteer's 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		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	.09	.03	.13	.09		.15	.09	.09	.09
	EMA	.06	.06		.07	.10		.04		
	IAP	.10	.10	.32	.14	.16	.34	.03		.29
	GLOBAL	.08	.06	.15	.10	.07	.17	.06	.04	.12
Africa Region	Burkina Faso	.37	.95		.29			.52	2.61	
	Mozambique			.51			.80			
	Zambia	.15		.38	.27		.64			
EMA Region	Timor-Leste	—	20.15		—	28.16		—		
IAP Region	Costa Rica	.14		.82	.22		1.37			
	Eastern Caribbean	.71	3.57		1.04	5.22				
	Vanuatu	.32		7.42	.52		7.62			7.13

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	2.8	1	4	1.8		3	1.0	1	1
	EMA	1.2	1		.8	1		.4		
	IAP	2.0	2	6	1.8	2	4	.2		2
	GLOBAL	6.0	4	10	4.4	3	7	1.6	1	3
Africa Region	Burkina Faso	.4	1		.2			.2	1	
	Mozambique			1			1			
	Zambia	.4		1	.4		1			
EMA Region	Timor-Leste	—	1		—	1		—		
IAP Region	Costa Rica	.2		1	.2		1			
	Eastern Caribbean	.4	2		.4	2				
	Vanuatu	.2		5	.2		3			2

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 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.

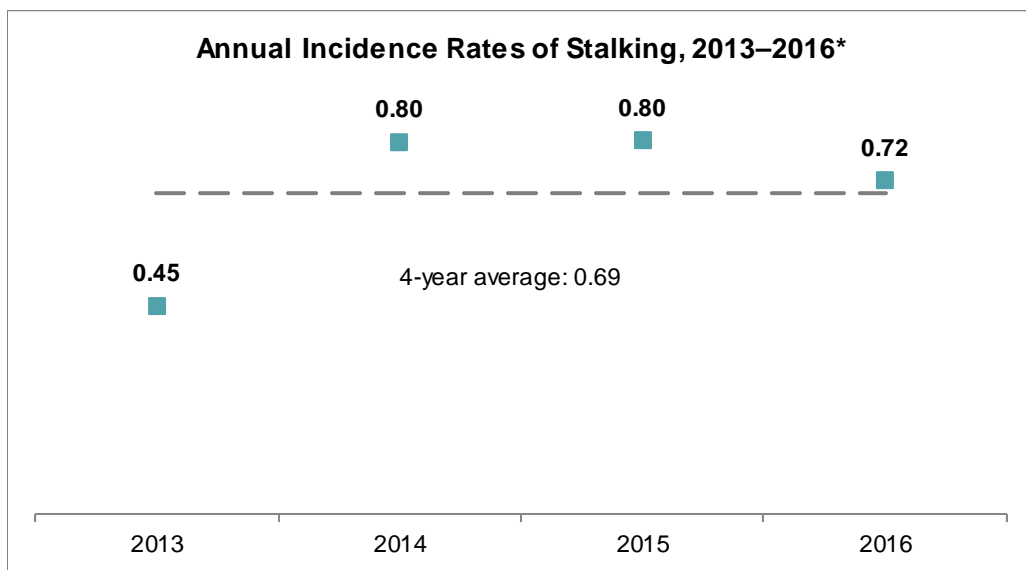
Unlike the other incident types explained in this guide, stalking is a collection of incidents and events rather than a single item. These events and incidents may not be alarming or distressing when looked at individually, but when two or more occur to a single Volunteer by a single offender or group 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		
		2013–15 average	2015	2016	2013–15 average	2015	2016	2013–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	.55	.54	.51	.81	.74	.75	.09	.19	.09
	EMA	.99	1.39	.65	1.42	2.18	.76	.36	.28	.51
	IAP	.62	.68	1.12	.79	.97	1.77	.30	.15	
	GLOBAL	.68	.80	.72	.96	1.16	1.04	.23	.20	.19
Africa Region	Botswana	.50	.73	.70	.66	1.00	.99			
	Cameroon	.62	1.30		.65	1.03		.58	1.75	
	Ghana			1.30			2.07			
	Lesotho	.72	1.05	2.01	1.11	1.70	3.34			
	Madagascar	1.40	2.04	.67	2.28	3.32	1.04			
	Malawi	.26		.80	.46		1.18			
	Mozambique	.96	.57	.51	1.49	.90	.80			
	Namibia	.30		1.38	.47		2.23			
	Rwanda	.63	.93		.97	1.39				
	Senegal	.14	.42		.21	.62				
	South Africa	.97	2.14		1.38	3.05				
	Swaziland	.85	1.21		1.14	1.55				
	Uganda	1.25		2.39	2.05		2.88			1.58
	Zambia	1.32	.81	.76	1.81	.68	1.28	.65	1.02	
EMA Region	Albania	.81		.94	.71		1.92	.85		
	Armenia	.52		2.11	.78					4.97
	China	1.81	3.38	1.33	2.69	6.74	0	.94		2.55
	Georgia	2.02	3.71	1.61	3.60	6.75	2.87			
	Indonesia			1.48			2.64			
	Kosovo	—	2.27	1.53	—	3.94	2.42	—		
	Kyrgyz Republic	2.53	3.88	1.32	4.11	5.41	2.42	.70	2.10	
	Macedonia	1.58	2.23		2.53	3.45				
	Moldova	1.42	.84		1.74	1.25		.72		
	Mongolia	1.02	.72		1.42	1.31		.55		
	Morocco	.64	.98		.55	.85		.76	1.16	
	Nepal	1.94	1.46		3.64	2.77				
	Thailand	.29	.86		.44	1.33				
	Timor-Leste	—		3.48	—		5.39	—		
	Ukraine	1.13	3.40		2.24	6.73				
IAP Region	Belize			5.34			7.85			
	Costa Rica	1.13		.82	.93		1.37	1.44		
	Dominican Republic	1.24	1.35	3.46	1.85	1.90	5.19			
	Eastern Caribbean	1.68	3.57	4.87	1.60	2.61	6.97	1.89	5.68	
	Ecuador	.83	1.66		.86	2.58		.80		
	Guatemala	1.29	.91	2.14	1.66	1.20	2.88			
	Guyana	1.63	1.39	2.38	1.65	2.16	3.38	2.27		
	Jamaica	.57	1.70		.80	2.41				
	Micronesia and Palau	.86		3.70	1.24		6.97			
	Nicaragua	.42	.63	.69	.64	.94	1.07			
	Panama	.31		.93	.51		1.62			
	Paraguay			.51			.85			
	Peru	.15	.46		.25	.76				
	Tonga	1.15	3.46		1.39	4.16				
	Vanuatu	1.71	1.74		2.78	2.87				

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2013–15 average	2015	2016	2013–15 average	2015	2016	2013–15 average	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	17.0	16	16	16.0	14	15	1.0	2	1
	EMA	17.3	24	12	14.7	22	8	2.7	2	4
	IAP	11.7	13	21	9.7	12	21	2.0	1	
	GLOBAL	46.0	53	49	40.3	48	44	5.7	5	5
Africa Region	Botswana	.7	1	1	.7	1	1			
	Cameroon	1.0	2		.7	1		.3	1	
	Ghana			2			2			
	Lesotho	.7	1	2	.7	1	2			
	Madagascar	2.0	3	1	2.0	3	1			
	Malawi	.3		1	.3		1			
	Mozambique	1.7	1	1	1.7	1	1			
	Namibia	.3		2	.3		2			
	Rwanda	.7	1		.7	1				
	Senegal	.3	1		.3	1				
	South Africa	1.3	3		1.3	3				
	Swaziland	.7	1		.7	1				
	Uganda	2.0		4	2.0		3			1
	Zambia	3.3	2	2	2.7	1	2	.7	1	
EMA Region	Albania	.7		1	.3		1	.3		
	Armenia	.3		2	.3			.0		2
	China	2.7	5	2	2.0	5		.7		2
	Georgia	2.0	4	2	2.0	4	2	.0		
	Indonesia			2			2			
	Kosovo	—	1	1	—	1	1	—		
	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3	4	1	2.0	3	1	.3	1	
	Macedonia	1.3	2		1.3	2		.0		
	Moldova	1.7	1		1.3	1		.3		
	Mongolia	1.3	1		1.0	1		.3		
	Morocco	1.3	2		.7	1		.7	1	
	Nepal	1.0	1		1.0	1				
	Thailand	.3	1		.3	1				
	Timor-Leste	—		1	—		1	—		
	Ukraine	.3	1		.3	1				
IAP Region	Belize			2			2			
	Costa Rica	1.3		1	.7		1	.7		
	Dominican Republic	2.0	2	5	2.0	2	5	.0		
	Eastern Caribbean	1.0	2	3	.7	1	3	.3	1	
	Ecuador	1.0	2		.7	2		.3		
	Guatemala	1.3	1	2	1.3	1	2			
	Guyana	1.0	1	2	.7	1	2	.3		
	Jamaica	.3	1		.3	1				
	Micronesia and Palau	.3		2	.3		2			
	Nicaragua	.7	1	1	.7	1	1			
	Panama	.7		2	.7		2			
	Paraguay			1			1			
	Peru	.3	1		.3	1				
	Tonga	.3	1		.3	1				
	Vanuatu	1.0	1		1.0	1				

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2015 and 2016 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

Africa Region

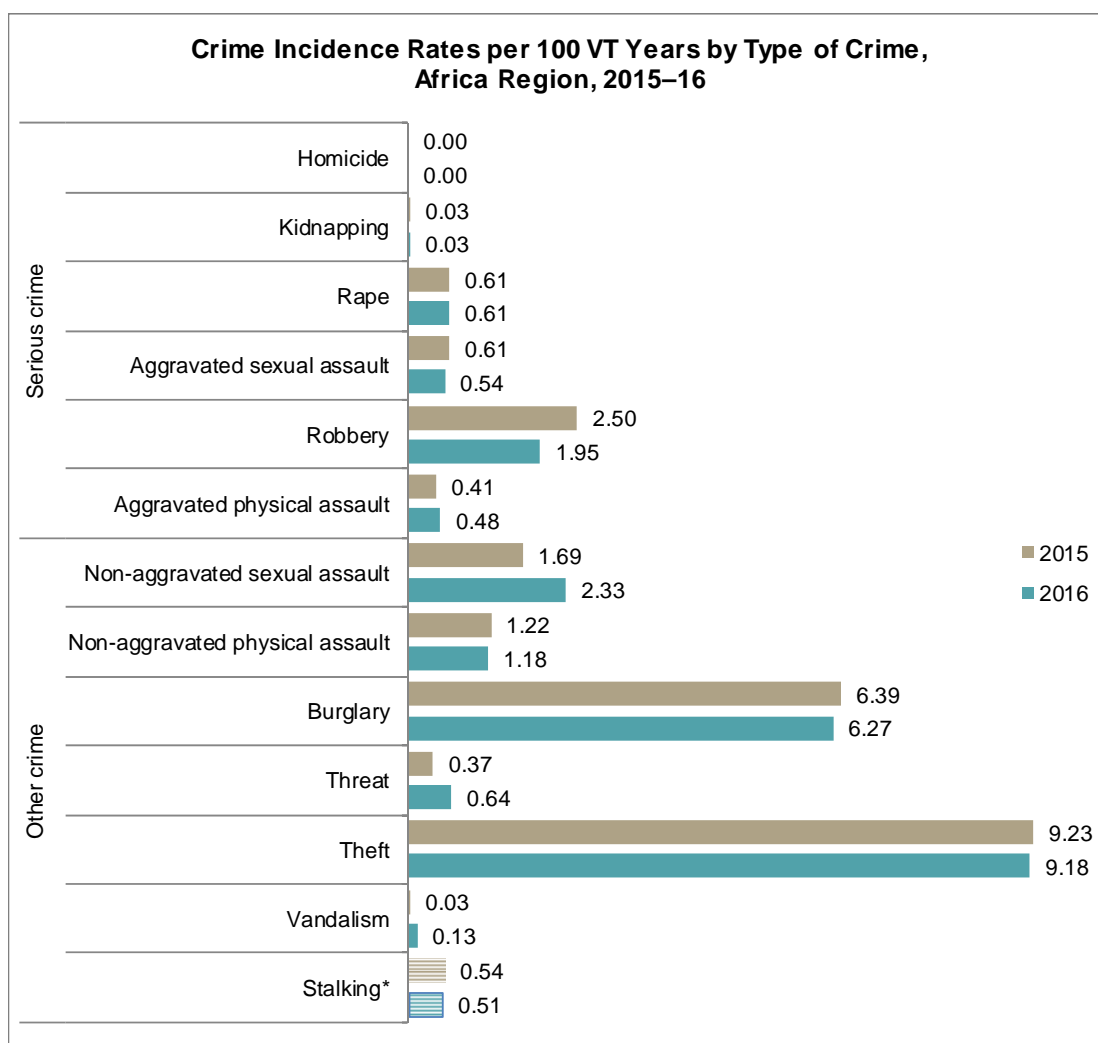
The following 24 Peace Corps posts were in operation in the Africa region in 2016:

Sahel: Senegal, The Gambia

Coastal West and Central Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Togo

Eastern Africa: Comoros, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda

Southern Africa: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia



Incidence rate; 2016 (n = 746); 2015 (n = 699).

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

TABLE 13A. AFRICA REGION, INCIDENCE RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Benin	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.28	3.05		1.94	4.62				
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery	1.36	1.02		1.79	1.54		.51		
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.72	1.02	1.18	1.08	1.54	1.86			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.00	4.07	1.18	3.01	6.16	1.86			
	Burglary	6.00	5.09	5.90	7.70	6.16	5.57	2.66	2.99	6.47
	Threat	.16			.24					
	Theft	12.25	11.19	10.62	13.45	12.33	11.15	9.93	8.98	9.70
	Vandalism	.16			.24					
	Stalking	.55			.84					
Botswana	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping	.15			.19					
	Rape	.45	.73	.70	.59	1.00	.99			
	Aggravated sexual assault			1.40			1.97			
	Robbery	3.77	3.66	.70	4.22	4.01		2.43	2.71	2.40
	Aggravated physical assault	.16		.70			.99	.60		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.05	2.93	.70	1.40	4.01	.99			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.76	1.46	1.40	1.88	2.00	1.97	1.19		
	Burglary	7.95	5.85	2.10	7.43	7.01	1.97	9.52	2.71	2.40
	Threat	.33		.70	.46		.99			
	Theft	4.03	2.93	4.19	4.30	4.01	3.95	3.50		4.79
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.50	.73	.70	.66	1.00	.99			
Burkina Faso	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.43	1.89		2.27	2.96				
	Aggravated sexual assault	.33		1.02	.54		1.66			
	Robbery	3.41	3.78		4.11	4.45		2.34	2.61	
	Aggravated physical assault			1.02						2.62
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.19	1.89	3.05	1.90	2.96	4.99			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.98	1.89	7.12	1.02	1.48	11.65	.91	2.61	
	Burglary	4.10	.95	4.07	4.30		4.99	3.85	2.61	2.62
	Threat	.27			.18			.39		
	Theft	8.06	3.78	4.07	9.14	5.93	6.66	6.23		
	Vandalism	.37	.95		.29			.52	2.61	
	Stalking									
Cameroon	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping	.23	.65		.36	1.03				
	Rape	.56		3.16	.90		4.90			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.11		1.58	.18		2.45			
	Robbery	3.43	2.60	2.37	3.25	3.09	3.67	3.70	1.75	
	Aggravated physical assault	.34	.65	.79	.39	1.03	1.22	.28		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.56			.92					
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.03	1.30	1.58	1.47	2.06	1.22	.26		2.22
	Burglary	6.37	9.09	1.58	8.32	12.38	2.45	3.16	3.50	
	Threat	.73			1.01			.26		
	Theft	8.24	9.73	3.16	10.17	13.41	2.45	4.89	3.50	4.43
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.62	1.30		.65	1.03		.58	1.75	

(continued)

TABLE 13A. AFRICA REGION, INCIDENCE RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Comoros	Death by homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—			—			—		
	Aggravated sexual assault	—		3.19	—		5.02	—		
	Robbery	—			—			—		
	Aggravated physical assault	—			—			—		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	—			—			—		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	—		3.19	—			—		8.75
	Burglary	—	5.76	25.52	—	10.15	30.12	—		17.50
	Threat	—	5.76		—	10.15		—		
	Theft	—	5.76	9.57	—		15.06	—	13.33	
	Vandalism	—			—			—		
	Stalking	—			—			—		
Ethiopia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.44	.43	.44	.73	.65	.68			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.43	2.15	1.33	.65	3.23	2.03			
	Robbery	1.54	1.29	.44	1.93	1.29		.91	1.28	1.28
	Aggravated physical assault	.54	.43	.89	.26	.65	1.35	1.10		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	3.63	4.72	2.66	5.35	7.11	4.06	.55		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.46	2.58	2.22	2.45	2.59	2.71	2.31	2.56	1.28
	Burglary	3.19	1.72	3.99	3.99	1.94	4.06	2.03	1.28	3.85
	Threat	.09	.43		.13	.65				
	Theft	11.27	9.02	10.64	10.99	9.70	12.86	11.45	7.67	6.42
	Vandalism	.17			.33					
	Stalking	.30			.45					
Gambia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.46	1.10		.38	1.90		.58		
	Aggravated sexual assault	1.41	2.20		2.40	3.80				
	Robbery	.73			.42			1.19		
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.71	1.10		1.19	1.90				
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.43	1.10		.71	1.90				
	Burglary	5.22	3.30	3.44	5.67	1.90	6.20	4.47	5.21	
	Threat	.94		1.15	1.21			.55		2.57
	Theft	7.03	7.69	4.58	6.33	1.90	2.07	7.91	15.62	7.71
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.40			.69					
Ghana	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.28		.65	.48		1.03			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.16						.41		
	Robbery	2.59	2.82	1.30	2.17	3.29	2.07	3.13	1.97	
	Aggravated physical assault	.49			.49			.49		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.70	.71	1.30	1.18	1.10	2.07			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.88	.71	1.96	.71	1.10	1.03	1.13		3.53
	Burglary	6.15	5.64	5.87	6.90	6.59	5.17	5.10	3.95	7.07
	Threat	.41		.65	.26		1.03	.54		
	Theft	5.59	7.05	10.44	7.26	9.88	12.40	3.05	1.97	7.07
	Vandalism									
	Stalking			1.30			2.07			

(continued)

TABLE 13A. AFRICA REGION, INCIDENCE RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Guinea	Death by homicide	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Kidnapping	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Rape	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Aggravated sexual assault	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Robbery	—	—	1.99	—	—	3.21	—	—	
	Aggravated physical assault	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	—	—	5.98	—	—	9.64	—	—	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Burglary	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Threat	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Theft	—	—	1.99	—	—	3.21	—	—	
	Vandalism	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Stalking	—	—		—	—		—	—	
Lesotho	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.22		1.01	.32		1.67			
	Aggravated sexual assault			2.01			3.34			
	Robbery	1.42	3.14	1.01	.71	1.70		2.48	5.41	2.53
	Aggravated physical assault	.48	1.05		.37			.54	2.71	
	Non-aggravated sexual assault			3.02			5.00			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.44		1.01	.65		1.67			
	Burglary	1.80	2.09	1.01	1.51	3.40	1.67	2.20		
	Threat	.22		1.01	.32		1.67			
	Theft	11.66	11.50	11.06	13.06	11.92	16.68	8.60	10.83	2.53
	Vandalism			1.01			1.67			
	Stalking	.72	1.05	2.01	1.11	1.70	3.34			
Liberia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape			1.98			3.92			
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery	4.41		1.98	3.77			5.05		4.01
	Aggravated physical assault	.59						1.24		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault			1.98			3.92			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.35			.71					
	Burglary	21.07	24.43	19.83	19.62		23.52	19.22	36.09	16.05
	Threat	3.28			1.78			5.16		
	Theft	14.35	24.43	15.86	9.76		23.52	16.70	36.09	8.02
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.44			.87					
Madagascar	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.14		.67	.23		1.04			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.28	.68	.67	.23		1.04	.35	1.76	
	Robbery	3.91	2.72	4.02	3.02	2.22	4.17	5.49	3.51	3.77
	Aggravated physical assault	.59			.67			.37		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.72	.68	.67	.67	1.11	1.04	.73		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.01	.68	1.34	1.42		1.04	.35	1.76	1.88
	Burglary	12.39	16.30	14.09	13.69	18.83	16.67	10.16	12.29	9.42
	Threat	.56	1.36		.67	2.22		.37		
	Theft	17.28	15.62	24.15	19.56	14.40	19.79	13.77	17.55	32.03
	Vandalism			.67						1.88
	Stalking	1.40	2.04	.67	2.28	3.32	1.04			

(continued)

TABLE 13A. AFRICA REGION, INCIDENCE RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Malawi	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.10	2.41		1.78	3.67				
	Aggravated sexual assault	.16	.80		.24	1.22				
	Robbery	2.79	3.22	.80	3.86	4.89	1.18	1.12		
	Aggravated physical assault	.62	.80	.80	.51			.83	2.35	2.49
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.29		5.61	4.00		7.09			2.49
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.54	.80	.80	1.93		1.18	1.23	2.35	
	Burglary	9.29	11.26	10.42	9.90	13.44	9.45	8.29	7.06	12.45
	Threat	.15		2.40			3.54	.33		
	Theft	12.28	12.87	14.42	16.01	15.89	14.18	7.21	7.06	14.94
	Vandalism	.31						.86		
	Stalking	.26		.80	.46		1.18			
Mozambique	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.93	.57	1.02	1.41	.90	1.61			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.68	2.84	1.02	1.08	4.50	1.61			
	Robbery	5.61	1.70	6.11	5.38	1.80	7.24	6.32	1.53	4.17
	Aggravated physical assault	.69	2.27	1.02	.71	1.80	1.61	.61	3.06	
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.58	1.70	4.08	.89	2.70	6.43			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.28	1.70	.51	.71	.90	.80	2.43	3.06	
	Burglary	9.22	14.74	13.24	9.37	12.61	12.86	8.67	18.36	13.90
	Threat	.23	.57		.36	.90				
	Theft	4.21	6.80	6.62	4.40	7.21	9.65	3.69	6.12	1.39
	Vandalism			.51			.80			
	Stalking	.96	.57	.51	1.49	.90	.80			
Namibia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping	.16			.25					
	Rape	.33			.52					
	Aggravated sexual assault	.17			.28					
	Robbery	3.93	2.20	3.46	1.94	2.43	2.23	7.48	1.85	5.46
	Aggravated physical assault	.16			.24					
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.82	.73	2.08	1.29	1.22	3.35			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.91	.73	.69	3.00	1.22	1.12			
	Burglary	8.91	3.67	4.15	9.75	3.65	4.47	7.40	3.70	3.64
	Threat	1.12	1.47	1.38	1.25	1.22	2.23	.83	1.85	
	Theft	10.85	.73	6.23	12.00		10.05	8.85	1.85	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.30		1.38	.47		2.23			
Rwanda	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.31	.93	.74	2.03	1.39	1.07			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.19		.74	.31		1.07			
	Robbery	1.22	4.65		.56	2.78		2.57	8.39	
	Aggravated physical assault	.20			.31					
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.57	5.58	3.69	3.94	8.35	5.37			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.76		2.95	1.88		4.29	1.57		
	Burglary	14.87	8.37	8.11	13.56	5.57	6.44	17.17	13.99	11.79
	Threat	.93			.65			1.47		
	Theft	17.32	26.03	24.34	20.25	34.81	28.98	11.54	8.39	14.15
	Vandalism	.29			.43					
	Stalking	.63	.93		.97	1.39				

(continued)

TABLE 13A. AFRICA REGION, INCIDENCE RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Senegal	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.34		.40	.51		.61			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.09		.40	.14		.61			
	Robbery	2.25	1.67		2.48	1.86		1.84	1.29	
	Aggravated physical assault	.08			.12					
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.66	3.76	3.18	2.44	5.57	4.90			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.58	1.67	.40	.73	1.86	.61	.26	1.29	
	Burglary	3.08	.42	3.18	3.20	.62	4.28	2.72		1.14
	Threat									
	Theft	7.07	3.76	3.18	7.89	3.09	3.06	5.55	5.17	3.41
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.14	.42		.21	.62				
Sierra Leone	Death by homicide	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Kidnapping	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Rape	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Aggravated sexual assault	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Robbery	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Aggravated physical assault	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Burglary	—	—	8.13	—	—	17.16	—	—	
	Threat	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Theft	—	—	8.13	—	—		—	—	15.44
	Vandalism	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Stalking	—	—		—	—		—	—	
South Africa	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.38			.55					
	Aggravated sexual assault	.60	1.43		.85	2.04				
	Robbery	5.16	5.00	3.77	4.65	3.05	4.19	6.32	9.56	2.69
	Aggravated physical assault	.76	1.43	.75	.37			1.82	4.78	2.69
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	3.04	4.28	3.77	4.31	6.11	4.19			2.69
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.04	2.14	.75	2.00	2.04		2.03	2.39	2.69
	Burglary	5.00	5.71	3.01	5.13	5.09	3.14	4.83	7.17	2.69
	Threat	.81	.71	3.77	1.16	1.02	4.19			2.69
	Theft	14.82	15.71	12.06	15.88	15.27	12.56	12.51	16.73	10.76
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.97	2.14		1.38	3.05				
Swaziland	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.78	1.21	3.46	1.06	1.55	4.67			
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery	2.09	4.86	2.31	1.48	3.11	1.56	3.84	11.11	4.45
	Aggravated physical assault	.24	1.21					1.11	5.56	
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.51	1.21	3.46	.69	1.55	4.67			
	Non-aggravated physical assault			1.15			1.56			
	Burglary	2.53		1.15	3.41		1.56	.80		
	Threat	1.04	2.43	1.15	1.45	3.11	1.56			
	Theft	5.54	9.72	1.15	6.39	9.33	1.56	3.84	11.11	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.85	1.21		1.14	1.55				

(continued)

TABLE 13A. AFRICA REGION, INCIDENCE RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Tanzania	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.57	.49		.98	.86				
	Aggravated sexual assault	.10	.49		.17	.86				
	Robbery	2.98	1.95	2.70	2.78	1.72	2.35	3.28	2.25	3.16
	Aggravated physical assault	.80		1.80	.62		2.35	1.08		1.05
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.80			1.40					
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.12						.29		
	Burglary	3.90	7.32	5.40	4.29	8.61	6.28	3.41	5.63	4.22
	Threat			.90			1.57			
	Theft	3.69	2.44	4.50	4.50	4.30	3.92	2.57		5.27
	Vandalism	.11			.21					
	Stalking									
Togo	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.92	2.41		1.04	1.80		.73	3.65	
	Aggravated sexual assault	.24	1.20		.36	1.80				
	Robbery	2.33	6.02	4.37	2.20	5.40	6.71	2.62	7.30	
	Aggravated physical assault			1.09						3.14
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.11	2.41	1.09	1.70	3.60	1.68			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.02	3.61	1.09	2.35	5.40	1.68	1.33		
	Burglary	3.85	3.61	10.94	4.73	5.40	11.75	2.19		9.42
	Threat	.19			.29					
	Theft	4.95	6.02	5.47	4.98	7.20	6.71	4.85	3.65	3.14
	Vandalism	.25						.67		
	Stalking									
Uganda	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping	.12		.60	.20		.96			
	Rape	.13			.21					
	Aggravated sexual assault	.49		.60	.61		.96	.31		
	Robbery	1.97	3.67	3.58	2.60	5.80	3.84	.93		3.15
	Aggravated physical assault	.25	.61	.60	.19	.97	.96	.34		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.62	.61	5.96	1.01	.97	9.59			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.75	.61	1.19	1.22	.97	1.92			
	Burglary	7.56	11.00	10.14	7.70	9.66	15.35	7.43	13.30	1.58
	Threat	.50		.60	.21		.96	.96		
	Theft	13.02	14.05	11.33	13.25	11.59	12.47	12.74	18.28	9.46
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.25		2.39	2.05		2.88			1.58
Zambia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping	.23			.25			.19		
	Rape	.56	.41	.76	.80		1.28	.20	1.02	
	Aggravated sexual assault	.08			.14					
	Robbery	1.59	.41	1.53	1.57	.68	1.92	1.63		.95
	Aggravated physical assault	.09						.22		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.65		.76	.98		1.28	.19		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.84	.41		.92	.68		.72		
	Burglary	4.56	6.10	4.58	5.57	6.76	7.02	3.07	5.11	.95
	Threat	.40		.76	.23		1.28	.64		
	Theft	11.94	14.65	10.69	13.89	17.57	10.22	9.15	10.23	11.40
	Vandalism	.15		.38	.27		.64			
	Stalking	1.32	.81	.76	1.81	.68	1.28	.65	1.02	

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

TABLE 13B. AFRICA REGION, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Benin	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.4	3		1.4	3				
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery	1.6	1		1.4	1		.2		
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.8	1	1	.8	1	1			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.2	4	1	2.2	4	1			
	Burglary	7.0	5	5	6.0	4	3	1.0	1	2
	Threat	.2			.2					
	Theft	13.8	11	9	10.0	8	6	3.8	3	3
	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking	.7			.7					
Botswana	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping	.2			.2					
	Rape	.6	1	1	.6	1	1			
	Aggravated sexual assault			2			2			
	Robbery	4.8	5	1	4.0	4		.8	1	1
	Aggravated physical assault	.2		1			1	.2		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.4	4	1	1.4	4	1			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.2	2	2	1.8	2	2	.4		
	Burglary	10.2	8	3	7.2	7	2	3.0	1	1
	Threat	.4		1	.4		1			
	Theft	5.2	4	6	4.2	4	4	1.0		2
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.7	1	1	.7	1	1			
Burkina Faso	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.8	2		1.8	2				
	Aggravated sexual assault	.4		1	.4		1			
	Robbery	4.6	4		3.4	3		1.2	1	
	Aggravated physical assault			1						1
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.4	2	3	1.4	2	3			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.2	2	7	.8	1	7	.4	1	
	Burglary	6.2	1	4	4.0		3	2.2	1	1
	Threat	.4			.2			.2		
	Theft	11.2	4	4	8.0	4	4	3.2		
	Vandalism	.4	1		.2			.2	1	
	Stalking									
Cameroon	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping	.4	1		.4	1				
	Rape	1.0		4	1.0		4			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.2		2	.2		2			
	Robbery	6.2	4	3	3.6	3	3	2.6	1	
	Aggravated physical assault	.6	1	1	.4	1	1	.2		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.0			1.0					
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.8	2	2	1.6	2	1	.2		1
	Burglary	11.2	14	2	9.2	12	2	2.0	2	
	Threat	1.4			1.2			.2		
	Theft	14.6	15	4	11.2	13	2	3.4	2	2
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.0	2		.7	1		.3	1	

(continued)

TABLE 13B. AFRICA REGION, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Comoros	Death by homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—			—			—		
	Aggravated sexual assault	—		1	—		1	—		
	Robbery	—			—			—		
	Aggravated physical assault	—			—			—		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	—			—			—		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	—		1	—			—		1
	Burglary	—	1	8	—	1	6	—		2
	Threat	—	1		—	1		—		
	Theft	—	1	3	—		3	—	1	
	Vandalism	—			—			—		
	Stalking	—			—			—		
Ethiopia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.8	1	1	.8	1	1	.0		
	Aggravated sexual assault	1.0	5	3	1.0	5	3	.0		
	Robbery	2.6	3	1	2.0	2		.6	1	1
	Aggravated physical assault	1.2	1	2	.4	1	2	.8		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	7.6	11	6	7.2	11	6	.4		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	4.8	6	5	3.2	4	4	1.6	2	1
	Burglary	5.6	4	9	4.2	3	6	1.4	1	3
	Threat	.2	1		.2	1				
	Theft	20.2	21	24	12.4	15	19	7.8	6	5
	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking	.7			.7					
Gambia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.4	1		.2	1		.2		
	Aggravated sexual assault	1.2	2		1.2	2		.0		
	Robbery	.6			.2			.4		
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.6	1		.6	1				
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.4	1		.4	1				
	Burglary	4.4	3	3	2.8	1	3	1.6	2	
	Threat	.8		1	.6			.2		1
	Theft	6.0	7	4	3.2	1	1	2.8	6	3
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.3			.3					
Ghana	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.4		1	.4		1			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.2						.2		
	Robbery	3.8	4	2	1.8	3	2	2.0	1	
	Aggravated physical assault	.8			.4			.4		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.0	1	2	1.0	1	2			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.4	1	3	.6	1	1	.8		2
	Burglary	9.6	8	9	5.8	6	5	3.8	2	4
	Threat	.6		1	.2		1	.4		
	Theft	8.4	10	16	6.2	9	12	2.2	1	4
	Vandalism									
	Stalking			2			2			

(continued)

TABLE 13B. AFRICA REGION, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Guinea	Death by homicide	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Kidnapping	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Rape	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Aggravated sexual assault	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Robbery	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
	Aggravated physical assault	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Burglary	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Threat	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Theft	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
	Vandalism	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Stalking	—	—		—	—		—	—	
Lesotho	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2		1	.2		1			
	Aggravated sexual assault			2			2			
	Robbery	1.2	3	1	.4	1		.8	2	1
	Aggravated physical assault	.4	1		.2			.2	1	
	Non-aggravated sexual assault			3			3			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.4		1	.4		1			
	Burglary	1.4	2	1	.8	2	1	.6		
	Threat	.2		1	.2		1			
	Theft	10.0	11	11	7.4	7	10	2.6	4	1
	Vandalism			1			1			
	Stalking	.7	1	2	.7	1	2			
Liberia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape			1			1			
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery	2.2		1	1.0			1.2		1
	Aggravated physical assault	.4						.4		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault			1			1			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.2			.2					
	Burglary	9.6	1	10	5.4		6	4.2	1	4
	Threat	1.2			.4			.8		
	Theft	5.2	1	8	2.8		6	2.4	1	2
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.3			.3					
Madagascar	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2		1	.2		1			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.4	1	1	.2		1	.2	1	
	Robbery	5.4	4	6	2.6	2	4	2.8	2	2
	Aggravated physical assault	.8			.6			.2		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.0	1	1	.6	1	1	.4		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.4	1	2	1.2		1	.2	1	1
	Burglary	17.4	24	21	12.0	17	16	5.4	7	5
	Threat	.8	2		.6	2		.2		
	Theft	24.2	23	36	17.0	13	19	7.2	10	17
	Vandalism			1						1
	Stalking	2.0	3	1	2.0	3	1			

(continued)

TABLE 13B. AFRICA REGION, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Malawi	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.4	3		1.4	3				
	Aggravated sexual assault	.2	1		.2	1				
	Robbery	3.6	4	1	3.0	4	1	.6		
	Aggravated physical assault	.8	1	1	.4			.4	1	1
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	3.0		7	3.0		6			1
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.0	1	1	1.4		1	.6	1	
	Burglary	12.0	14	13	7.6	11	8	4.4	3	5
	Threat	.2		3			3	.2		
	Theft	16.0	16	18	12.2	13	12	3.8	3	6
	Vandalism	.4						.4		
	Stalking	.3		1	.3		1			
Mozambique	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.6	1	2	1.6	1	2			
	Aggravated sexual assault	1.2	5	2	1.2	5	2			
	Robbery	9.4	3	12	6.2	2	9	3.2	1	3
	Aggravated physical assault	1.2	4	2	.8	2	2	.4	2	
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.0	3	8	1.0	3	8			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.2	3	1	.8	1	1	1.4	2	
	Burglary	15.8	26	26	10.6	14	16	5.2	12	10
	Threat	.4	1		.4	1				
	Theft	7.2	12	13	5.0	8	12	2.2	4	1
	Vandalism			1			1			
	Stalking	1.7	1	1	1.7	1	1			
Namibia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping	.2			.2					
	Rape	.4			.4					
	Aggravated sexual assault	.2			.2					
	Robbery	4.8	3	5	1.6	2	2	3.2	1	3
	Aggravated physical assault	.2			.2					
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.0	1	3	1.0	1	3			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.2	1	1	2.2	1	1			
	Burglary	10.8	5	6	7.6	3	4	3.2	2	2
	Threat	1.4	2	2	1.0	1	2	.4	1	
	Theft	13.0	1	9	9.2		9	3.8	1	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.3		2	.3		2			
Rwanda	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.4	1	1	1.4	1	1			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.2		1	.2		1			
	Robbery	1.4	5		.4	2		1.0	3	
	Aggravated physical assault	.2			.2					
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.8	6	5	2.8	6	5			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.0		4	1.4		4	.6		
	Burglary	16.8	9	11	10.2	4	6	6.6	5	5
	Threat	1.2			.6			.6		
	Theft	20.2	28	33	15.6	25	27	4.6	3	6
	Vandalism	.4			.4					
	Stalking	.7	1		.7	1				

(continued)

TABLE 13B. AFRICA REGION, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Senegal	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.8		1	.8		1			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.2		1	.2		1			
	Robbery	5.4	4		4.0	3		1.4	1	
	Aggravated physical assault	.2			.2					
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	4.0	9	8	4.0	9	8			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.4	4	1	1.2	3	1	.2	1	
	Burglary	7.4	1	8	5.2	1	7	2.2		1
	Threat									
	Theft	16.8	9	8	12.4	5	5	4.4	4	3
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.3	1		.3	1				
Sierra Leone	Death by homicide	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Kidnapping	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Rape	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Aggravated sexual assault	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Robbery	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Aggravated physical assault	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Burglary	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
	Threat	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Theft	—	—	1	—	—		—	—	1
	Vandalism	—	—		—	—		—	—	
	Stalking	—	—		—	—		—	—	
South Africa	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.6			.6					
	Aggravated sexual assault	.8	2		.8	2				
	Robbery	8.0	7	5	5.0	3	4	3.0	4	1
	Aggravated physical assault	1.2	2	1	.4			.8	2	1
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	4.6	6	5	4.6	6	4	.0		1
	Non-aggravated physical assault	3.0	3	1	2.0	2		1.0	1	1
	Burglary	7.6	8	4	5.4	5	3	2.2	3	1
	Threat	1.2	1	5	1.2	1	4			1
	Theft	23.0	22	16	17.0	15	12	6.0	7	4
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.3	3		1.3	3				
Swaziland	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.6	1	3	.6	1	3			
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery	1.6	4	2	.8	2	1	.8	2	1
	Aggravated physical assault	.2	1					.2	1	
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.4	1	3	.4	1	3			
	Non-aggravated physical assault			1			1			
	Burglary	1.8		1	1.6		1	.2		
	Threat	.8	2	1	.8	2	1			
	Theft	4.2	8	1	3.4	6	1	.8	2	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.7	1		.7	1				

(continued)

TABLE 13B. AFRICA REGION, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Tanzania	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.0	1		1.0	1				
	Aggravated sexual assault	.2	1		.2	1				
	Robbery	5.2	4	6	2.8	2	3	2.4	2	3
	Aggravated physical assault	1.4		4	.6		3	.8		1
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.4			1.4					
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.2						.2		
	Burglary	7.2	15	12	4.6	10	8	2.6	5	4
	Threat			2			2			
	Theft	6.4	5	10	4.6	5	5	1.8		5
	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking									
Togo	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.8	2		.6	1		.2	1	
	Aggravated sexual assault	.2	1		.2	1				
	Robbery	2.0	5	4	1.2	3	4	.8	2	
	Aggravated physical assault			1						1
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.0	2	1	1.0	2	1			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.8	3	1	1.4	3	1	.4		
	Burglary	3.6	3	10	2.8	3	7	.8		3
	Threat	.2			.2					
	Theft	4.6	5	5	3.0	4	4	1.6	1	1
	Vandalism	.2						.2		
	Stalking									
Uganda	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping	.2		1	.2		1			
	Rape	.2			.2					
	Aggravated sexual assault	.8		1	.6		1	.2		
	Robbery	3.2	6	6	2.6	6	4	.6		2
	Aggravated physical assault	.4	1	1	.2	1	1	.2		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.0	1	10	1.0	1	10			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.2	1	2	1.2	1	2			
	Burglary	12.2	18	17	7.6	10	16	4.6	8	1
	Threat	.8		1	.2		1	.6		
	Theft	21.0	23	19	13.0	12	13	8.0	11	6
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	2.0		4	2.0		3			1
Zambia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping	.6			.4			.2		
	Rape	1.4	1	2	1.2		2	.2	1	
	Aggravated sexual assault	.2			.2					
	Robbery	4.0	1	4	2.4	1	3	1.6		1
	Aggravated physical assault	.2						.2		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.6		2	1.4		2	.2		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.2	1		1.4	1		.8		
	Burglary	11.6	15	12	8.4	10	11	3.2	5	1
	Threat	1.0		2	.4		2	.6		
	Theft	30.2	36	28	21.0	26	16	9.2	10	12
	Vandalism	.4		1	.4		1			
	Stalking	3.3	2	2	2.7	1	2	.7	1	

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia Region

The following 18 Peace Corps posts were in operation in the Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia region in 2016:

Balkans: Albania, Kosovo, Republic of Macedonia

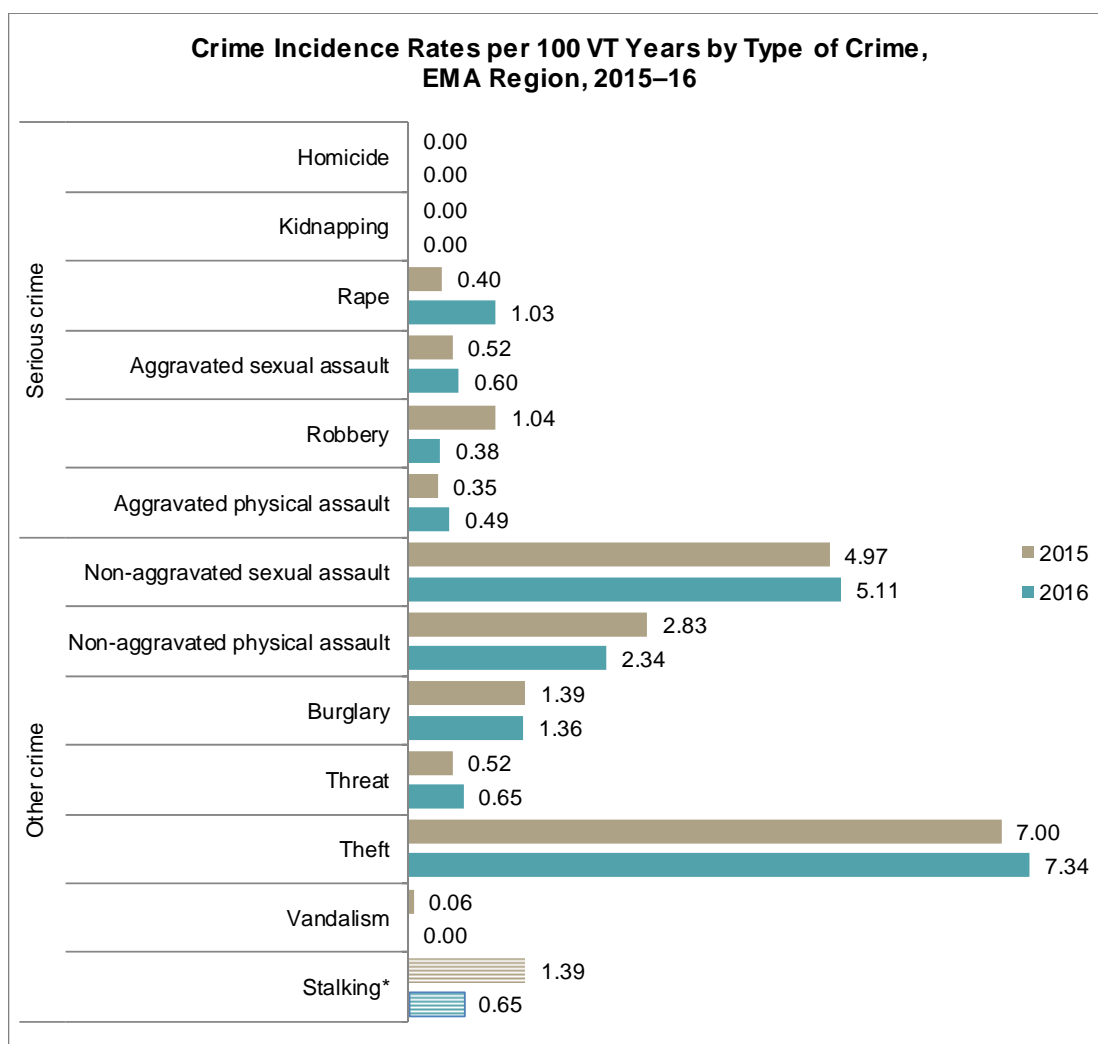
Central and Eastern Europe: Moldova, Ukraine

North Africa and the Middle East: Morocco

The Caucasus: Armenia, Georgia

Central Asia: Kyrgyz Republic

Asia: Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste



Incidence rate; 2016 (n = 367); 2015 (n = 354).

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

TABLE 14A. EUROPE, MEDITERRANEAN, AND ASIA REGION, INCIDENCE RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Albania	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.24		.94	.42		1.92			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.48		.94	.88		1.92			
	Robbery	1.65						3.81		
	Aggravated physical assault	.66	1.04	1.89				1.39	1.95	3.73
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	6.53	6.27	5.67	12.10	13.54	11.49			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	6.12	9.40	.94	5.64	6.77	1.92	6.66	11.67	
	Burglary	1.18		5.67	.91		7.66	1.57		3.73
	Threat	.66	2.09	5.67	.46		3.83	.78	3.89	7.45
	Theft	7.74	7.31	6.61	11.82	13.54	9.58	3.12	1.95	3.73
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.81		.94	.71		1.92	.85		
Armenia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.19		3.17	.38		5.51			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.40		2.11	.75		3.68			
	Robbery	.97	1.44	1.06				2.53	3.94	2.49
	Aggravated physical assault	.24						.68		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	3.25	2.88	5.28	5.27	4.55	9.19			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.93	2.88		4.03	2.28		.79	3.94	
	Burglary	1.27	1.44	2.11	1.67	2.28	1.84	.51		2.49
	Threat	.53	1.44	1.06	.38			.79	3.94	2.49
	Theft	2.75	2.88	2.11	4.08	2.28	3.68	1.18	3.94	
	Vandalism	.24						.68		
	Stalking	.52		2.11	.78					4.97
Cambodia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.40			.72					
	Aggravated sexual assault	.41		.89	.64		1.43			
	Robbery	.62	1.06	2.68	1.05	1.65	4.29			
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.06	1.06	.89	.80		1.43	1.72	2.95	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.19	1.06	2.68	1.91	1.65	1.43			4.77
	Burglary	1.27	2.12		1.78	3.30		.49		
	Threat	.59	1.06		.97	1.65				
	Theft	17.65	13.76	14.30	21.82	19.80	15.74	11.43	2.95	11.92
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.36			.55					
China	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.14			.27					
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery									
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.36	1.35	1.99	2.10	2.69	4.15	.55		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.67		3.32	.24		5.53	1.18		1.28
	Burglary	1.22		.66	1.01		1.38	1.48		
	Threat	.41		.66				.83		1.28
	Theft	7.91	6.76	4.65	8.01	5.39	5.53	7.86	8.13	3.83
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.81	3.38	1.33	2.69	6.74		.94		2.55

(continued)

TABLE 14A. EUROPE, MEDITERRANEAN, AND ASIA REGION, INCIDENCE RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST
(continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Georgia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape			2.41			2.87			1.82
	Aggravated sexual assault	.37	1.85		.68	3.38				
	Robbery									
	Aggravated physical assault	.63	.93	3.21	.80		2.87	.41	2.06	3.64
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	3.27	2.78	4.82	5.55	5.07	8.62			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	4.08	8.35	3.21	5.52	13.51	2.87	2.31	2.06	3.64
	Burglary	.59	1.85		1.08	3.38				
	Threat	1.25			1.27			1.28		
	Theft	5.18	7.42	2.41	4.75	6.75	2.87	6.04	8.23	1.82
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	2.02	3.71	1.61	3.60	6.75	2.87			
Indonesia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.18		.74	.27		1.32			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.23		.74	.39					1.69
	Robbery	1.02	.79		1.52			.44	2.20	
	Aggravated physical assault	.18		.74	.27					1.69
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	11.38	10.30	8.16	17.68	14.84	14.54	1.87	2.20	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.41	2.38	1.48	3.81	2.47	2.64	.44	2.20	
	Burglary	1.34		.74	1.97		1.32	.49		
	Threat	.77		.74	1.34					1.69
	Theft	10.85	6.34	8.16	13.61	9.89	9.25	6.70		6.77
	Vandalism	.18			.27					
	Stalking			1.48			2.64			
Kosovo	Death by homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—	2.27	1.53	—	3.94	2.42	—		
	Aggravated sexual assault	—		1.53	—		2.42	—		
	Robbery	—	2.27		—			—	5.37	
	Aggravated physical assault	—	2.27	1.53	—	3.94		—		4.12
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	—	2.27	9.15	—	3.94	12.11	—		4.12
	Non-aggravated physical assault	—	2.27	3.05	—	3.94	4.84	—		
	Burglary	—			—			—		
	Threat	—	2.27	1.53	—	3.94	2.42	—		
	Theft	—	2.27	9.15	—	3.94	12.11	—		4.12
	Vandalism	—			—			—		
	Stalking	—	2.27	1.53	—	3.94	2.42	—		
Kyrgyz Republic	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.46		5.30	.88		7.27			2.92
	Aggravated sexual assault	.25			.46					
	Robbery	1.58	2.91		1.55	5.41		1.58		
	Aggravated physical assault	.99			.47			1.59		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	9.20	16.49	9.27	17.07	30.63	16.97			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	7.01	10.67	10.59	7.01	5.41	14.54	6.99	16.80	5.84
	Burglary	2.17	4.85	1.32	1.08	5.41	2.42	3.45	4.20	
	Threat	4.02		1.32	3.61			4.42		2.92
	Theft	11.10	11.64	11.92	14.40	14.41	19.39	7.19	8.40	2.92
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	2.53	3.88	1.32	4.11	5.41	2.42	.70	2.10	

(continued)

TABLE 14A. EUROPE, MEDITERRANEAN, AND ASIA REGION, INCIDENCE RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST
(continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Macedonia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape			1.09			1.70			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.47	1.12	1.09	.76	1.73	1.70			
	Robbery	.45	2.23		.69	3.45				
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.81	6.70	1.09	4.51	10.36	1.70			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.45	1.12	1.09	1.95	1.73	1.70	.59		
	Burglary	.99			.40			2.05		
	Threat	.70	1.12		.74	1.73		.59		
	Theft	7.60	5.58	3.28	7.48	6.91	5.10	7.85	3.16	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.58	2.23		2.53	3.45				
Moldova	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.33			.57					
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery	1.34	3.36		1.10	2.51		1.76	5.08	
	Aggravated physical assault	.16		.90				.35		2.35
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	7.31	10.07	2.69	11.25	13.79	4.35	1.39	2.54	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.85	2.52	.90	1.36	3.76	1.45			
	Burglary	.34			.61					
	Threat	1.04		.90	1.15		1.45	.88		
	Theft	5.38	4.20	5.38	7.48	5.02	2.90	2.41	2.54	9.40
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.42	.84		1.74	1.25		.72		
Mongolia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.91	.72	.79	1.80	1.31	1.38			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.29	1.45	1.57	.53	2.63	2.76			
	Robbery	1.36	1.45	.79	1.21	1.31	1.38	1.56	1.61	
	Aggravated physical assault	.58						1.09		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	3.77	3.61	7.08	6.87	5.25	12.40	.65	1.61	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	5.29	3.61	2.36	4.39	6.56	1.38	5.90		3.67
	Burglary	2.65	5.06	.79	4.02	7.88		1.15	1.61	1.84
	Threat	.44	.72		.63			.32	1.61	
	Theft	10.00	10.84	13.38	13.53	15.75	15.16	6.44	4.82	11.02
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.02	.72		1.42	1.31		.55		
Morocco	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.81	1.96	.78	.90	2.54	1.31	.70	1.16	
	Aggravated sexual assault	.70	.98		1.14	1.69				
	Robbery	1.99	.98	.78	1.73			2.29	2.32	1.94
	Aggravated physical assault	.28	.98		.31	.85		.23	1.16	
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	4.07	4.90	7.04	6.60	8.47	10.48	.23		1.94
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.65	.98	3.91	2.21	1.69	6.55	.69		
	Burglary	1.49	1.47	4.69	1.96	1.69	2.62	.70	1.16	7.76
	Threat	.52	.49		.66			.23	1.16	
	Theft	7.21	3.92	4.69	7.27	5.08	2.62	7.14	2.32	7.76
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.64	.98		.55	.85		.76	1.16	

(continued)

TABLE 14A. EUROPE, MEDITERRANEAN, AND ASIA REGION, INCIDENCE RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST
(continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Nepal	Death by homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—			—			—		
	Aggravated sexual assault	—	1.46		—	2.77		—		
	Robbery	—			—			—		
	Aggravated physical assault	—			—			—		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	—	5.82	4.90	—	11.06	10.04	—		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	—		1.63	—		3.35	—		
	Burglary	—			—			—		
	Threat	—			—			—		
	Theft	—	8.73	4.90	—	8.30	6.69	—	9.22	3.19
	Vandalism	—			—			—		
	Stalking	—	1.46		—	2.77		—		
Philippines	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.64	.62		.79	1.02		.41		
	Aggravated sexual assault			1.28			1.08			1.57
	Robbery	1.70	.62		1.92	1.02		1.30		
	Aggravated physical assault	.12	.62		.20	1.02				
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.85		.64	.91		1.08	.82		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.65	.62		.88	1.02		.28		
	Burglary	2.71	1.87	3.85	3.29	3.07	2.17	1.71		6.29
	Threat	.20			.17			.24		
	Theft	15.23	9.33	13.48	15.11	8.19	15.18	15.40	11.07	11.01
	Vandalism	.11			.17					
	Stalking									
Thailand	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape			1.70			2.80			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.55	.86		.84	1.33				
	Robbery	.17			.29					
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.26	2.59	4.25	3.16	3.99	7.01	.60		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.21		1.70				.64		4.32
	Burglary	2.31	.86		1.38			4.03	2.45	
	Threat	.17						.48		
	Theft	2.64	.86	3.40	2.30		2.80	3.27	2.45	4.32
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.29	.86		.44	1.33				
Timor-Leste	Death by homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—			—			—		
	Aggravated sexual assault	—			—			—		
	Robbery	—		3.48	—		5.39	—		
	Aggravated physical assault	—			—			—		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	—	20.15	52.16	—	28.16	80.83	—		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	—		10.43	—		16.17	—		
	Burglary	—			—			—		
	Threat	—			—			—		
	Theft	—	20.15	13.91	—	28.16	21.56	—		
	Vandalism	—	20.15		—	28.16		—		
	Stalking	—		3.48	—		5.39	—		

(continued)

TABLE 14A. EUROPE, MEDITERRANEAN, AND ASIA REGION, INCIDENCE RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST
(continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Ukraine	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.07		.65			1.14	.16		
	Aggravated sexual assault	.07			.11					
	Robbery	.04						.11		
	Aggravated physical assault	.25						.60		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.81		1.96	1.33		3.41			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.95	3.40	1.31	1.58	6.73		.33		3.06
	Burglary	.66		.65	.82			.43		1.53
	Threat	.07						.16		
	Theft	5.26	10.19	6.53	4.29	6.73	9.10	6.36	13.71	3.06
	Vandalism	.07			.11					
	Stalking	1.13	3.40		2.24	6.73				

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

TABLE 14B. EUROPE, MEDITERRANEAN, AND ASIA REGION, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Albania	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2		1	.2		1			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.4		1	.4		1			
	Robbery	1.4						1.4		
	Aggravated physical assault	.6	1	2				.6	1	2
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	5.6	6	6	5.6	6	6			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	5.4	9	1	2.6	3	1	2.8	6	
	Burglary	1.0		6	.4		4	.6		2
	Threat	.6	2	6	.2		2	.4	2	4
	Theft	6.8	7	7	5.6	6	5	1.2	1	2
	Vandalism									
Armenia	Stalking	.7		1	.3		1	.3		
	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2		3	.2		3			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.4		2	.4		2			
	Robbery	.8	1	1				.8	1	1
	Aggravated physical assault	.2						.2		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.6	2	5	2.6	2	5			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.0	2		1.8	1		.2	1	
	Burglary	1.0	1	2	.8	1	1	.2		1
	Threat	.4	1	1	.2			.2	1	1
	Theft	2.4	2	2	2.0	1	2	.4	1	
Cambodia	Vandalism	.2						.2		
	Stalking	.3		2	.3					2
	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.4			.4					
	Aggravated sexual assault	.4		1	.4		1			
	Robbery	.6	1	3	.6	1	3			
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.0	1	1	.4		1	.6	1	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.2	1	3	1.2	1	1			2
	Burglary	1.2	2		1.0	2		.2		
	Threat	.6	1		.6	1				
China	Theft	17.6	13	16	13.0	12	11	4.6	1	5
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.3			.3					
	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2			.2					
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery									
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.0	2	3	1.6	2	3	.4		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.0		5	.2		4	.8		1
	Burglary	1.8		1	.8		1	1.0		
	Threat	.6		1				.6		1
	Theft	11.8	10	7	6.4	4	4	5.4	6	3
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	2.7	5	2	2.0	5		.7		2

(continued)

TABLE 14B. EUROPE, MEDITERRANEAN, AND ASIA REGION, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Georgia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape			3			2			1
	Aggravated sexual assault	.4	2		.4	2				
	Robbery									
	Aggravated physical assault	.6	1	4	.4		2	.2	1	2
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.8	3	6	2.8	3	6			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	3.8	9	4	3.0	8	2	.8	1	2
	Burglary	.6	2		.6	2				
	Threat	1.0			.6			.4		
	Theft	4.6	8	3	2.4	4	2	2.2	4	1
	Vandalism									
Indonesia	Stalking	2.0	4	2	2.0	4	2			
	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2		1	.2		1			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.2		1	.2					1
	Robbery	.8	1		.6			.2	1	
	Aggravated physical assault	.2		1	.2					1
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	9.8	13	11	9.2	12	11	.6	1	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.0	3	2	1.8	2	2	.2	1	
	Burglary	1.0		1	.8		1	.2		
	Threat	.6		1	.6					1
	Theft	9.2	8	11	7.0	8	7	2.2		4
Kosovo	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking			2			2			
	Death by homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—	1	1	—	1	1	—		
	Aggravated sexual assault	—		1	—		1	—		
	Robbery	—	1		—			—	1	
	Aggravated physical assault	—	1	1	—	1		—		1
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	—	1	6	—	1	5	—		1
	Non-aggravated physical assault	—	1	2	—	1	2	—		
	Burglary	—			—			—		
	Threat	—	1	1	—	1	1	—		
Kyrgyz Republic	Theft	—	1	6	—	1	5	—		
	Vandalism	—			—			—		
	Stalking	—	1	1	—	1	1	—		
	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.4		4	.4		3			1
	Aggravated sexual assault	.2			.2					
	Robbery	1.4	3		.8	3		.6		
	Aggravated physical assault	.8			.2			.6		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	8.2	17	7	8.2	17	7			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	6.2	11	8	3.2	3	6	3.0	8	2
	Burglary	2.0	5	1	.6	3	1	1.4	2	
	Threat	3.4		1	1.6			1.8		1
	Theft	9.4	12	9	6.6	8	8	2.8	4	1
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	2.3	4	1	2.0	3	1	.3	1	

(continued)

TABLE 14B. EUROPE, MEDITERRANEAN, AND ASIA REGION, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Macedonia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape			1			1			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.4	1	1	.4	1	1			
	Robbery	.4	2		.4	2				
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.4	6	1	2.4	6	1			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.2	1	1	1.0	1	1	.2		
	Burglary	.8			.2			.6		
	Threat	.6	1		.4	1		.2		
	Theft	6.2	5	3	3.8	4	3	2.4	1	
	Vandalism									
Moldova	Stalking	1.3	2		1.3	2				
	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.4			.4					
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery	1.6	4		.8	2		.8	2	
	Aggravated physical assault	.2		1				.2		1
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	8.6	12	3	8.0	11	3	.6	1	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.0	3	1	1.0	3	1			
	Burglary	.4			.4					
	Threat	1.2		1	.8		1	.4		
	Theft	6.4	5	6	5.2	4	2	1.2	1	4
Mongolia	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.7	1		1.3	1		.3		
	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.2	1	1	1.2	1	1			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.4	2	2	.4	2	2			
	Robbery	1.8	2	1	.8	1	1	1.0	1	
	Aggravated physical assault	.8						.8		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	5.0	5	9	4.6	4	9	.4	1	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	7.2	5	3	3.0	5	1	4.2		2
	Burglary	3.6	7	1	2.8	6		.8	1	1
	Threat	.6	1		.4			.2	1	
Morocco	Theft	13.6	15	17	9.2	12	11	4.4	3	6
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.3	1		1.0	1		.3		
	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.8	4	1	1.2	3	1	.6	1	
	Aggravated sexual assault	1.6	2		1.6	2				
	Robbery	4.6	2	1	2.6			2.0	2	1
	Aggravated physical assault	.6	2		.4	1		.2	1	
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	9.0	10	9	8.8	10	8	.2		1
	Non-aggravated physical assault	3.8	2	5	3.2	2	5	.6		
	Burglary	3.4	3	6	2.8	2	2	.6	1	4
	Threat	1.2	1		1.0			.2	1	
	Theft	16.4	8	6	10.2	6	2	6.2	2	4
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.3	2		.7	1		.7	1	

(continued)

TABLE 14B. EUROPE, MEDITERRANEAN, AND ASIA REGION, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Nepal	Death by homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—			—			—		
	Aggravated sexual assault	—	1		—	1		—		
	Robbery	—			—			—		
	Aggravated physical assault	—			—			—		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	—	4	3	—	4	3	—		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	—		1	—		1	—		
	Burglary	—			—			—		
	Threat	—			—			—		
	Theft	—	6	3	—	3	2	—	3	1
	Vandalism	—			—			—		
	Stalking	—	1		—	1		—		
Philippines	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1	1		.8	1		.2		
	Aggravated sexual assault			2			1			1
	Robbery	2.8	1		2.0	1		.8		
	Aggravated physical assault	.2	1		.2	1		.0		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.4		1	1.0		1	.4		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.2	1		1.0	1		.2		
	Burglary	4.8	3	6	3.6	3	2	1.2		4
	Threat	.4			.2			.2		
	Theft	26.4	15	21	16.4	8	14	10.0	7	7
	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking									
Thailand	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape			2			2			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.6	1		.6	1				
	Robbery	.2			.2					
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.4	3	5	2.2	3	5	.2		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.2		2				.2		2
	Burglary	2.6	1		1.0			1.6	1	
	Threat	.2						.2		
	Theft	3	1	4	1.6		2	1.4	1	2
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.3	1		.3	1		—		
Timor-Leste	Death by homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—			—			—		
	Aggravated sexual assault	—			—			—		
	Robbery	—		1	—		1	—		
	Aggravated physical assault	—			—			—		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	—	1	15	—	1	15	—		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	—		3	—		3	—		
	Burglary	—			—			—		
	Threat	—			—			—		
	Theft	—	1	4	—	1	4	—		
	Vandalism	—	1		—	1		—		
	Stalking	—		1	—		1	—		

(continued)

TABLE 14B. EUROPE, MEDITERRANEAN, AND ASIA REGION, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Ukraine	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2		1			1	.2		
	Aggravated sexual assault	.2			.2					
	Robbery	.2						.2		
	Aggravated physical assault	1.0						1.0		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.2		3	1.2		3			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.4	1	2	.8	1		.6		2
	Burglary	2.2		1	1.6			.6		1
	Threat	.2						.2		
	Theft	13.8	3	10	7.6	1	8	6.2	2	2
	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking	.3	1		.3	1				

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

Inter-America and the Pacific Region

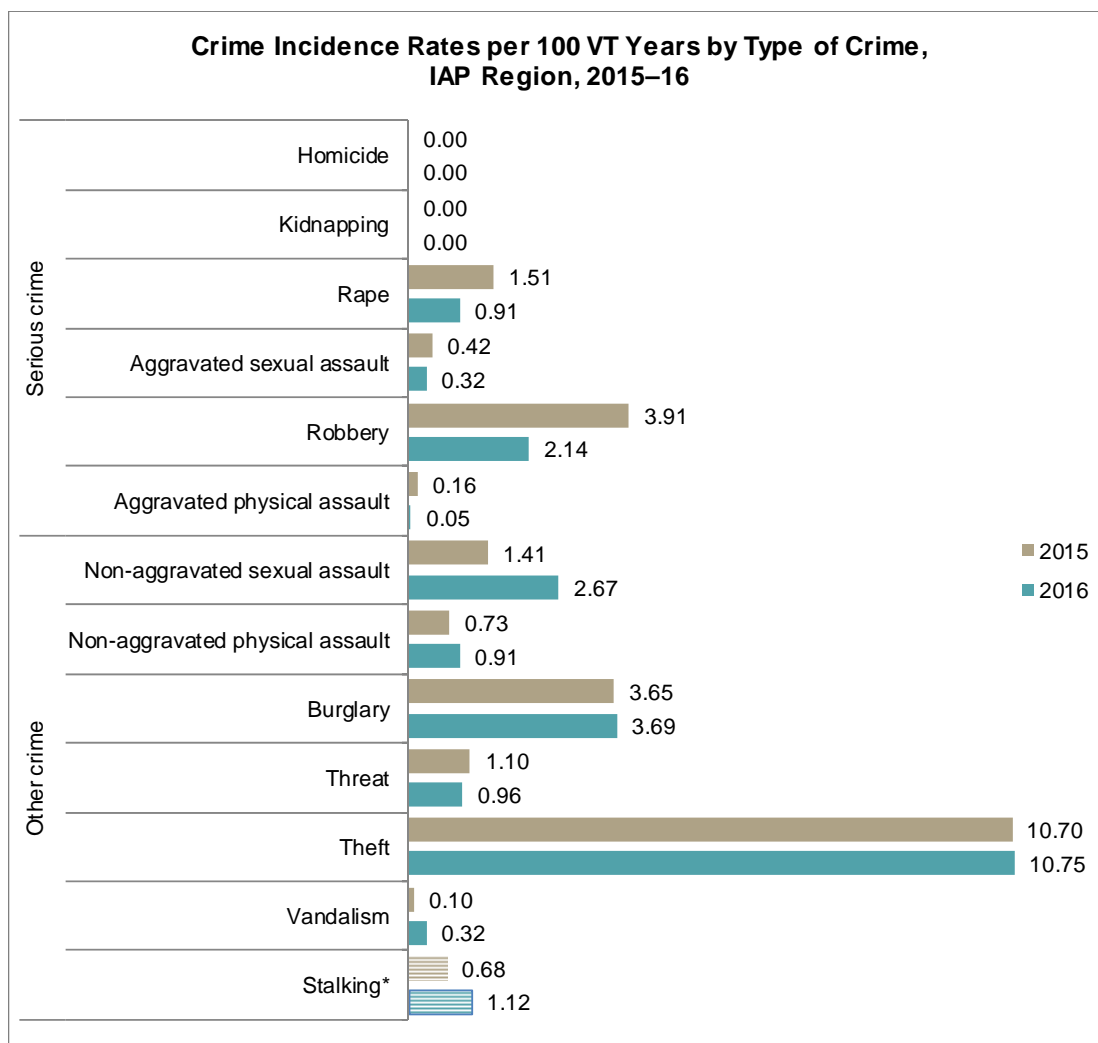
The following 20 Peace Corps posts were in operation in the Inter-America and the Pacific region in 2016:

Central America: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

Caribbean: Dominican Republic, Eastern Caribbean (Dominica, Grenada and Carriacou, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines), Jamaica

South America: Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru

Pacific: Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia (Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei and Kosrae) and Republic of Palau, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu



Incidence rate; 2016 (n = 446); 2015 (n = 467).

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

TABLE 15A. INTER-AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC REGION, INCIDENCE RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Belize	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape									
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery	3.24	11.44		3.03	8.42		3.57	17.84	
	Aggravated physical assault	.24						.75		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.81	2.86		.84	4.21		.75		
	Non-aggravated physical assault									
	Burglary	4.54	5.72	2.67	4.29	4.21	3.93	5.02	8.92	
	Threat	2.00	2.86		2.90	4.21				
	Theft	11.25	5.72	8.01	11.98		7.85	8.31	17.84	8.36
	Vandalism									
	Stalking			5.34			7.85			
Colombia	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape									
	Aggravated sexual assault	.83	4.15		1.26	6.28				
	Robbery	13.57	12.44		14.33	9.41		11.79	18.33	
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.76	2.07	6.62	1.10	3.14	8.59			3.92
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.87	2.07	1.65	2.47	3.14	2.86	3.35		
	Burglary	1.55		1.65	.95			2.37		3.92
	Threat	.93		1.65	1.37		2.86			
	Theft	28.38	8.29	9.92	32.29	9.41	8.59	19.32	6.11	11.75
	Vandalism									
	Stalking									
Costa Rica	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.09	.75	.82	1.25	1.26	1.37	.85		
	Aggravated sexual assault	.32			.52					
	Robbery	4.63	2.26	2.46	3.97	3.79	2.74	5.76		2.03
	Aggravated physical assault	.16		.82	.26					2.03
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.79	.75	1.64	2.85	1.26	2.74			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.45		.82	.52		1.37	.39		
	Burglary	5.89	.75	1.64	5.30	1.26	1.37	6.68	.	2.03
	Threat	1.25	3.01	1.64	1.50	3.79	1.37	.84	1.86	2.03
	Theft	11.19	7.53	12.29	10.43	6.32	10.98	12.55	9.31	14.23
	Vandalism	.14		.82	.22		1.37			
	Stalking	1.13		.82	.93		1.37	1.44		
Dominican Republic	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.41	2.03	2.08	1.97	2.86	3.11	.30		
	Aggravated sexual assault	.11		.69	.18		1.04	.		
	Robbery	4.01	4.73	4.85	3.75	4.76	6.22	4.62	4.66	2.08
	Aggravated physical assault	.10			.16					
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.19	.68	1.38	1.92	.95	1.04			2.08
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.09	1.35	1.38	1.20		1.04	1.17	4.66	2.08
	Burglary	6.59	3.38	5.54	7.65	2.86	6.22	4.82	4.66	4.16
	Threat	.35	.68	.69	.18			.71	2.33	2.08
	Theft	8.69	10.14	18.00	9.32	8.57	19.71	8.00	13.99	14.56
	Vandalism	.10			.16					
	Stalking	1.24	1.35	3.46	1.85	1.90	5.19			

(continued)

TABLE 15A. INTER-AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC REGION, INCIDENCE RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Eastern Caribbean	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.88	1.79		1.28	2.61				
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery	2.41			.52			6.48		
	Aggravated physical assault	.65			.24			1.45		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.32			1.96					
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.44		1.62	1.36		2.32	1.66		
	Burglary	9.70	14.30	4.87	9.59	15.65	6.97	9.88	11.36	
	Threat	1.60			1.60			1.66		
	Theft	7.16	5.36	6.49	8.23	7.82	9.30	4.92		
	Vandalism	.71	3.57		1.04	5.22				
	Stalking	1.68	3.57	4.87	1.60	2.61	6.97	1.89	5.68	
Ecuador	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping	.11						.35		
	Rape	.50	1.66	1.84	.78	2.58	2.73			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.25			.37					
	Robbery	7.11	6.63	8.29	7.04	6.44	8.20	7.24	6.97	8.47
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.43	.83	2.76	2.17	1.29	4.10			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.69	1.66	.92	1.05	2.58	1.37			
	Burglary	1.25	.83		1.50	1.29		.77		
	Threat	.33	1.66		.52	2.58				
	Theft	6.00	14.08	12.89	6.24	14.16	12.29	5.53	13.94	14.12
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.83	1.66		.86	2.58		.80		
El Salvador	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.59	1.65		1.40	2.44		2.04		
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery	4.60			5.05			3.85		
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.05			3.11					
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.15			.24					
	Burglary	2.89			3.73			1.14		
	Threat									
	Theft	8.18	14.81		9.40	17.08		5.65	10.11	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking									
Fiji	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.17	3.71		1.75	5.66				
	Aggravated sexual assault	2.50		3.09	4.31		2.35			4.50
	Robbery	1.24	1.85	1.55	.57	2.83	2.35	2.63		
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.83	1.85		4.16	2.83		1.33		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.96			1.98			1.53		
	Burglary	18.31	31.53	4.64	20.91	39.65	4.71	12.70	16.13	4.50
	Threat	2.05			3.02			1.33		
	Theft	16.74	5.56	10.82	21.14	5.66	9.42	7.19	5.38	13.51
	Vandalism									
	Stalking									

(continued)

TABLE 15A. INTER-AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC REGION, INCIDENCE RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Guatemala	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.69	1.82		2.12	2.41		.30		
	Aggravated sexual assault	.59	.91		.68	1.20		.30		
	Robbery	5.25	3.64		5.74	3.61		3.78	3.74	
	Aggravated physical assault	.52			.69					
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	3.36	2.73	4.28	4.30	2.41	5.76	.75	3.74	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.84	2.73	1.07	1.86	1.20	1.44	1.80	7.49	
	Burglary	3.14			3.43			2.41		
	Threat	2.05	.91		2.10			1.96	3.74	
	Theft	25.77	16.39	14.97	27.40	16.85	15.83	20.55	14.97	12.49
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.29	.91	2.14	1.66	1.20	2.88			
Guyana	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape									
	Aggravated sexual assault			1.19			1.69			
	Robbery	2.68	4.18	4.77	.81	2.16	5.06	7.14	7.85	4.05
	Aggravated physical assault	.28	1.39					.78	3.92	
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.95	2.79	2.38	1.37	2.16	3.38	2.64	3.92	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.91	1.39	2.38	1.36	2.16	1.69			4.05
	Burglary	9.34	12.54	5.96	9.85	15.13	3.38	9.26	7.85	12.15
	Threat	2.11	4.18	5.96	2.14	4.32	5.06	1.71	3.92	8.10
	Theft	13.50	8.36	4.77	16.25	4.32	6.75	7.66	15.69	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.63	1.39	2.38	1.65	2.16	3.38	2.27		
Jamaica	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.63	1.70		.92	2.41				
	Aggravated sexual assault	.68	3.41		.96	4.82				
	Robbery	2.56	3.41	3.01	2.94	4.82	2.20	1.60		4.79
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.53		3.01	2.04		4.39	.82		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.25	1.70		1.95	2.41				
	Burglary	3.17	1.70	3.01	3.86	2.41	4.39	1.64		
	Threat	2.32	3.41		1.60			4.26	11.60	
	Theft	7.65	1.70	4.52	8.91	2.41	6.59	5.22		
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.57	1.70		.80	2.41				
Mexico	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape									
	Aggravated sexual assault	.29			.52					
	Robbery	1.47	2.88	1.51	1.61	2.43	2.67	1.39	3.53	
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.64	1.44		4.34	2.43		.69		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.29			.52					
	Burglary	.85			1.07			.69		
	Threat	.56		3.03	.54		5.34	.67		
	Theft	9.47	7.20	13.63	13.04	7.29	16.02	5.55	7.06	10.50
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.49						1.12		

(continued)

TABLE 15A. INTER-AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC REGION, INCIDENCE RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Micronesia and Palau	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.52						1.70		
	Aggravated sexual assault	.52			.75					
	Robbery									
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.56	4.51	5.54	2.29	7.01	10.45			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	5.51	4.51	5.54	6.34	7.01	6.97	3.71		3.94
	Burglary	7.51	6.76	3.70	11.79	10.52	3.48			3.94
	Threat	1.39	2.25	9.24	1.47	3.51	17.42	1.22		
	Theft	7.23	6.76	1.85	9.78	10.52	3.48	1.70		
	Vandalism	.66			.89					
	Stalking	.86		3.70	1.24		6.97			
Nicaragua	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.92	2.52	1.39	1.40	3.77	2.14			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.25	.63	.69	.38	.94	1.07			
	Robbery	3.61	8.18	1.39	3.72	9.43	2.14	3.33	5.67	
	Aggravated physical assault	.12			.18					
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.47	3.78	6.25	1.91	5.66	8.54	.60		1.99
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.64	1.26	.69	.46	.94		1.00	1.89	1.99
	Burglary	2.21	.63	4.17	2.59	.94	4.27	1.48		3.97
	Threat	.89			1.18			.34		
	Theft	12.47	10.70	13.20	12.13	9.43	14.95	13.16	13.23	9.93
	Vandalism	.13			.20					
	Stalking	.42	.63	.69	.64	.94	1.07			
Panama	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.27	.93	.46	.45	1.59	.81			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.19		.46	.32		.81			
	Robbery	1.44	2.78	.46	1.21	3.19		1.78	2.22	1.09
	Aggravated physical assault	.18	.46		.16	.80		.24		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.70	.46	.46	1.02	.80	.81	.22		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.26			.42					
	Burglary	4.68	4.17	7.90	5.24	5.58	4.86	3.86	2.22	11.98
	Threat	.09	.46		.16	.80				
	Theft	7.32	7.88	8.83	8.10	9.56	8.91	6.11	5.55	8.71
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.31		.93	.51		1.62			
Paraguay	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.29	.97	2.03	.47	1.54	2.55			1.26
	Aggravated sexual assault	.46	.97		.61	1.54		.22		
	Robbery	3.25	3.39	3.05	3.79	4.63		2.36	1.30	7.54
	Aggravated physical assault	.18	.48					.48	1.30	
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.50	2.42	4.06	2.30	3.86	5.96	.22		1.26
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.72		.51	1.02		.85	.23		
	Burglary	5.08	4.36	2.54	5.92	5.40	4.25	3.73	2.61	
	Threat	1.08	1.94		1.33	3.08		.66		
	Theft	15.73	15.51	9.14	19.05	19.28	13.61	10.50	9.13	2.51
	Vandalism	.19			.16			.25		
	Stalking			.51			.85			

(continued)

TABLE 15A. INTER-AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC REGION, INCIDENCE RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST (continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Peru	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.58	2.76	1.42	2.10	3.03	2.23	.74	2.34	
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery	4.30	4.13	1.42	4.53	6.06	1.49	3.97	1.17	1.31
	Aggravated physical assault	.34			.40			.25		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.97		3.32	1.53		5.20			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.36			.55					
	Burglary	1.08		.47	1.08		.74	1.07		
	Threat									
	Theft	13.82	14.24	12.81	16.49	14.38	13.38	9.38	14.02	11.80
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.15	.46		.25	.76				
Samoa	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	2.84	4.52		2.92			2.33	11.66	
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery									
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	4.29			6.28					
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.65			3.93					
	Burglary	7.43	9.05	2.87	10.01	14.78	4.86	2.18		
	Threat	3.32			5.16					
	Theft	18.52	18.09	2.87	24.43	29.55	4.86	8.12		
	Vandalism									
	Stalking									
Tonga	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.69	3.46		.83	4.16				
	Aggravated sexual assault	.84			1.32					
	Robbery	1.74		3.02	1.44		3.87	2.31		
	Aggravated physical assault	.68			.90					
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.52		6.04	2.21		7.73			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.18		6.04	2.12		7.73	2.31		
	Burglary	7.19	6.92	9.07	8.04	4.16	11.60	8.21	20.58	
	Threat	2.91		3.02	3.02		3.87	2.41		
	Theft	10.55	3.46	9.07	10.98		11.60	11.42	20.58	
	Vandalism	.68			.90					
	Stalking	1.15	3.46		1.39	4.16				
Vanuatu	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.34		1.48	.55		2.54			
	Aggravated sexual assault	1.00			1.61					
	Robbery	.62			.52			.67		
	Aggravated physical assault	1.17			.97			1.36		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	4.72	1.74	1.48	6.90		2.54	1.55	4.41	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	3.11		1.48	4.08			1.60		3.57
	Burglary	4.52		13.35	5.09		17.78	3.63		7.13
	Threat	3.75	1.74	1.48	5.26	2.87	2.54	1.56		
	Theft	10.45	12.18	11.87	10.11	11.49	12.70	10.72	13.24	10.70
	Vandalism	.32		7.42	.52		7.62			7.13
	Stalking	1.71	1.74		2.78	2.87				

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

TABLE 15B. INTER-AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC REGION, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Belize	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape									
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery	1.4	4		1	2		.4	2	
	Aggravated physical assault	.2						.2		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.4	1		.2	1		.2		
	Non-aggravated physical assault									
	Burglary	2.2	2	1	1.4	1	1	.8	1	
	Threat	1.2	1		1.2	1				
	Theft	5.2	2	3	3.8		2	1.4	2	1
	Vandalism									
Colombia	Stalking			2			2			
	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape									
	Aggravated sexual assault	.4	2		.4	2				
	Robbery	7.0	6		5.2	3		1.8	3	
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.4	1	4	.4	1	3			1
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.2	1	1	.8	1	1	.4		
	Burglary	.6		1	.4			.2		1
	Threat	.4		1	.4		1			
	Theft	11.0	4	6	8.8	3	3	2.2	1	3
Costa Rica	Vandalism									
	Stalking									
	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.4	1	1	1	1	1	.4		
	Aggravated sexual assault	.4			.4					
	Robbery	6.0	3	3	3.2	3	2	2.8		1
	Aggravated physical assault	.2		1	.2					1
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.4	1	2	2.4	1	2			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.6		1	.4		1	.2		
	Burglary	7.4	1	2	4.2	1	1	3.2		1
	Threat	1.6	4	2	1.2	3	1	.4	1	1
Dominican Republic	Theft	14.4	10	15	8.2	5	8	6.2	5	7
	Vandalism	.2		1	.2		1			
	Stalking	1.3		1	.7		1	.7		
	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	2.4	3	3	2.2	3	3	.2		
	Aggravated sexual assault	.2		1	.2		1			
	Robbery	7.0	7	7	4.2	5	6	2.8	2	1
	Aggravated physical assault	.2			.2					
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.2	1	2	2.2	1	1			1
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.0	2	2	1.4		1	.6	2	1
	Burglary	11.8	5	8	8.6	3	6	3.2	2	2
	Threat	.6	1	1	.2			.4	1	1
	Theft	15.4	15	26	10.6	9	19	4.8	6	7
	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking	2.0	2	5	2	2	5			

(continued)

TABLE 15B. INTER-AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC REGION, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST
(continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Eastern Caribbean	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.8	1		.8	1				
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery	1.8			.4			1.4		
	Aggravated physical assault	.6			.2			.4		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.0			1.0					
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.2		1	.8		1	.4		
	Burglary	7.6	8	3	4.8	6	3	2.8	2	
	Threat	1.4			1.0			.4		
	Theft	6.4	3	4	4.8	3	4	1.6		
	Vandalism	.4	2		.4	2				
	Stalking	1.0	2	3	.7	1	3	.3	1	
Ecuador	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping	.2						.2		
	Rape	.6	2	2	.6	2	2			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.4			.4					
	Robbery	10.8	8	9	7.0	5	6	3.8	3	3
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.0	1	3	2.0	1	3			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.0	2	1	1.0	2	1			
	Burglary	1.8	1		1.4	1		.4		
	Threat	.4	2		.4	2				
	Theft	8.8	17	14	6.0	11	9	2.8	6	5
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.0	2		.7	2		.3		
El Salvador	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.6	1		.4	1		.2		
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery	4.6			3.0			1.6		
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.4			1.4					
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.2			.2					
	Burglary	1.8			1.2			.6		
	Threat									
	Theft	5.2	9		3.8	7		1.4	2	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking									
Fiji	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.6	2		.6	2				
	Aggravated sexual assault	1.2		2	1.2		1			1
	Robbery	.6	1	1	.2	1	1	.4		
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.4	1		1.2	1		.2		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.0			.6			.4		
	Burglary	9.2	17	3	6.6	14	2	2.6	3	1
	Threat	1.0			.8			.2		
	Theft	8.2	3	7	6.4	2	4	1.8	1	3
	Vandalism									
	Stalking									

(continued)

TABLE 15B. INTER-AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC REGION, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST
(continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Guatemala	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	2.0	2		1.8	2		.2		
	Aggravated sexual assault	.8	1		.6	1		.2		
	Robbery	7.0	4		5.8	3		1.2	1	
	Aggravated physical assault	.6			.6					
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	4.4	3	4	4.2	2	4	.2	1	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.6	3	1	2.0	1	1	.6	2	
	Burglary	3.8			3.0			.8		
	Threat	2.4	1		1.8			.6	1	
	Theft	35.4	18	14	28.0	14	11	7.4	4	3
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.3	1	2	1.3	1	2			
Guyana	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape									
	Aggravated sexual assault			1			1			
	Robbery	1.8	3	4	.4	1	3	1.4	2	1
	Aggravated physical assault	.2	1					.2	1	
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.2	2	2	.6	1	2	.6	1	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.6	1	2	.6	1	1			1
	Burglary	6.0	9	5	4.4	7	2	1.6	2	3
	Threat	1.4	3	5	1.0	2	3	.4	1	2
	Theft	8.6	6	4	7.0	2	4	1.6	4	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.0	1	2	.7	1	2	.3		
Jamaica	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.4	1		.4	1				
	Aggravated sexual assault	.4	2		.4	2				
	Robbery	1.6	2	2	1.2	2	1	.4		1
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.0		2	.8		2	.2		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.8	1		.8	1				
	Burglary	2.0	1	2	1.6	1	2	.4		
	Threat	1.4	2		.6			.8	2	
	Theft	4.8	1	3	3.6	1	3	1.2		
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.3	1		.3	1				
Mexico	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape									
	Aggravated sexual assault	.2			.2					
	Robbery	1.0	2	1	.6	1	1	.4	1	
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.8	1		1.6	1		.2		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.2			.2					
	Burglary	.6			.4			.2		
	Threat	.4		2	.2		2	.2		
	Theft	6.6	5	9	4.8	3	6	1.8	2	3
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.3						.3		

(continued)

TABLE 15B. INTER-AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC REGION, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST
(continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Micronesia and Palau	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2						.2		
	Aggravated sexual assault	.2			.2					
	Robbery									
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.6	2	3	.6	2	3			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.0	2	3	1.6	2	2	.4		1
	Burglary	2.8	3	2	2.8	3	1			1
	Threat	.6	1	5	.4	1	5	.2		
	Theft	2.6	3	1	2.4	3	1	.2		
	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking	.3		2	.3		2			
Nicaragua	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.6	4	2	1.6	4	2			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.4	1	1	.4	1	1			
	Robbery	6.4	13	2	4.2	10	2	2.2	3	
	Aggravated physical assault	.2			.2					
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.6	6	9	2.2	6	8	.4		1
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.2	2	1	.6	1		.6	1	1
	Burglary	4.6	1	6	3.4	1	4	1.2		2
	Threat	1.6			1.4			.2		
	Theft	23.6	17	19	15.2	10	14	8.4	7	5
	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking	.7	1	1	.7	1	1			
Panama	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.6	2	1	.6	2	1			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.4		1	.4		1			
	Robbery	3.2	6	1	1.6	4		1.6	2	1
	Aggravated physical assault	.4	1		.2	1		.2		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.6	1	1	1.4	1	1	.2		
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.6			.6					
	Burglary	10.2	9	17	6.8	7	6	3.4	2	11
	Threat	.2	1		.2	1				
	Theft	16.2	17	19	10.8	12	11	5.4	5	8
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.7		2	.7		2			
Paraguay	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.6	2	4	.6	2	3			1
	Aggravated sexual assault	1.0	2		.8	2		.2		
	Robbery	7.0	7	6	5.0	6		2.0	1	6
	Aggravated physical assault	.4	1					.4	1	
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	3.2	5	8	3.0	5	7	.2		1
	Non-aggravated physical assault	1.6		1	1.4		1	.2		
	Burglary	11.2	9	5	8.0	7	5	3.2	2	
	Threat	2.4	4		1.8	4		.6		
	Theft	34.8	32	18	25.8	25	16	9.0	7	2
	Vandalism	.4			.2			.2		
	Stalking			1			1			

(continued)

TABLE 15B. INTER-AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC REGION, NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME AND BY POST
(continued)

		Total			Female			Male		
		2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016	2011–15 average	2015	2016
Peru	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	3.6	6	3	3.0	4	3	.6	2	
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery	9.8	9	3	6.4	8	2	3.4	1	1
	Aggravated physical assault	.8			.6			.2		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	2.2		7	2.2		7			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.8			.8					
	Burglary	2.6		1	1.6		1	1.0		
	Threat									
	Theft	31.8	31	27	23.8	19	18	8.0	12	9
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.3	1		.3	1				
Samoa	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.6	1		.4			.2	1	
	Aggravated sexual assault									
	Robbery									
	Aggravated physical assault									
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1.2			1.2					
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.6			.6					
	Burglary	2.0	2	1	1.8	2	1	.2		
	Threat	.8			.8					
	Theft	4.4	4	1	3.8	4	1	.6		
	Vandalism									
	Stalking									
Tonga	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2	1		.2	1				
	Aggravated sexual assault	.2			.2					
	Robbery	.6		1	.4		1	.2		
	Aggravated physical assault	.2			.2					
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	.4		2	.4		2			
	Non-aggravated physical assault	.6		2	.4		2	.2		
	Burglary	2.4	2	3	1.8	1	3	.6	1	
	Threat	.8		1	.6		1	.2		
	Theft	3.8	1	3	2.6		3	1.2	1	
	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking	.3	1		.3	1				
Vanuatu	Death by homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2		1	.2		1			
	Aggravated sexual assault	.6			.6					
	Robbery	.4			.2			.2		
	Aggravated physical assault	.8			.4			.4		
	Non-aggravated sexual assault	3.0	1	1	2.6		1	.4	1	
	Non-aggravated physical assault	2.0		1	1.6			.4		1
	Burglary	3.0		9	2.0		7	1.0		2
	Threat	2.4	1	1	2.0	1	1	.4		
	Theft	6.6	7	8	3.8	4	5	2.8	3	3
	Vandalism	.2		5	.2		3			2
	Stalking	1.0	1		1.0	1				

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents.

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

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

Appendix C: Peace Corps Posts and Regions

Peace Corps Posts Included in 2016 Analysis

In calendar year 2016, Volunteers served in 62 Peace Corps posts (covering 66 countries). Posts that were closed or opened in 2016 only provided data for those months in which Volunteers 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	Kosovo	El Salvador*
Ghana	Kyrgyz Republic	Fiji
Guinea**	Macedonia	Guatemala
Lesotho	Moldova	Guyana
Liberia	Mongolia	Jamaica
Madagascar	Morocco	Mexico
Malawi	Myanmar**	Micronesia and Palau
Mozambique	Nepal	Nicaragua
Namibia	Philippines	Panama
Rwanda	Thailand	Paraguay
Senegal	Timor-Leste	Peru
Sierra Leone**	Ukraine	Samoa
South Africa		Tonga
Swaziland		Vanuatu
Tanzania		
Togo		
Uganda		
Zambia		

* Peace Corps posts suspended in 2016: El Salvador (1/2016).

** Peace Corps posts opened or reopened in 2016: Guinea (1/2016), Myanmar (9/2016), and Sierra Leone (3/2016).

*** Peace Corps posts closed in 2016: Azerbaijan.

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 2016, 30 victimizations (2 percent of all victimizations) occurred in countries other than the Volunteers' post of service. Of 18 countries of incident that were different from the post of service of Volunteer victims, 10 were not Peace Corps posts.

TABLE C-1. COUNTRY OF INCIDENT BY POST OF SERVICE, 2016

Country of Incident	Post of Service																			
	Albania	Armenia	Benin	Botswana	Fiji	Georgia	Ghana	Kosovo	Kyrgyz Republic	Lesotho	Malawi	Moldova	Mozambique	Nicaragua	Rwanda	South Africa	Swaziland	Thailand	Zambia	Total
Austria*	1																			1
Bosnia and Herzegovina*						1														1
Colombia														1						1
Georgia		1																		1
Greece*												1								1
Hungary*								1												1
India*									1									1		1
Kazakhstan*									1											1
Kenya															1					1
Morocco								1												1
Romania*												1								1
Senegal			1																	1
South Africa				2			1			4	1									8
Swaziland																1				1
Tanzania															2		1		2	5
Turkey*	1																			1
United States*					1															1
Zimbabwe*													1						1	2
Total	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	30

* Not a Peace Corps post.

Volunteers at Post, 2015-16

TABLE C-2. VOLUNTEER POPULATION, BY POST OF SERVICE, 2016

		Total	Reported Crime	Female	Female Reported Crime	Male	Male Reported Crime
AF	Benin	138	15	85	10	53	5
	Botswana	216	18	153	14	63	4
	Burkina Faso	155	15	96	14	59	1
	Cameroon	189	17	122	14	67	3
	Comoros	48	9	29	7	19	2
	Ethiopia	326	38	217	29	109	9
	Gambia, The	132	8	79	4	53	4
	Ghana	218	29	136	19	82	10
	Guinea	131	4	79	4	52	0
	Lesotho	156	20	95	18	61	2
	Liberia	94	20	50	13	44	7
	Madagascar	203	56	129	33	74	23
	Malawi	188	39	127	28	61	11
	Mozambique	287	55	178	43	109	12
	Namibia	215	25	134	20	81	5
	Rwanda	202	40	141	31	61	9
	Senegal	371	25	242	21	129	4
	Sierra Leone	35	2	15	1	20	1
	South Africa	208	32	155	23	53	9
	Swaziland	131	11	98	10	33	1
	Tanzania	318	32	187	20	131	12
	Togo	128	17	81	12	47	5
	Uganda	260	47	167	37	93	10
	Zambia	374	50	225	37	149	13
EMA	Albania	142	25	70	15	72	10
	Armenia	119	13	67	9	52	4
	Cambodia	173	23	112	16	61	7
	China	227	19	105	12	122	7
	Georgia	181	20	100	13	81	7
	Indonesia	191	27	114	21	77	6
	Kosovo	99	14	63	11	36	3
	Kyrgyz Republic	106	24	57	20	49	4
	Macedonia	140	7	89	7	51	0
	Moldova	169	12	109	7	60	5
	Mongolia	187	29	106	21	81	8
	Morocco	279	26	168	17	111	9
	Myanmar	6	0	2	0	4	0
	Nepal	75	7	36	6	39	1
	Philippines	247	26	149	17	98	9
	Thailand	160	13	101	9	59	4
	Timor-Leste	51	15	34	15	17	0
	Ukraine	248	16	138	11	110	5

(continued)

TABLE C-2. VOLUNTEER POPULATION, BY POST OF SERVICE, 2016 (continued)

		Total	Reported Crime	Female	Female Reported Crime	Male	Male Reported Crime
IAP	Belize	57	5	40	4	17	1
	Colombia	83	12	47	8	36	4
	Costa Rica	171	26	103	17	68	9
	Dominican Republic	213	45	144	35	69	10
	Eastern Caribbean	94	9	65	9	29	0
	Ecuador	152	27	102	20	50	7
	El Salvador*	53	2	35	1	18	1
	Fiji	97	13	66	8	31	5
	Guatemala	161	19	120	16	41	3
	Guyana	120	20	82	16	38	4
	Jamaica	95	8	66	7	29	1
	Mexico	99	12	54	9	45	3
	Micronesia and Palau	95	11	46	9	49	2
	Nicaragua	213	32	139	25	74	7
	Panama	306	33	178	18	128	15
	Paraguay	280	37	169	27	111	10
	Peru	298	36	193	26	105	10
	Samoa	55	2	32	2	23	0
	Tonga	51	9	40	9	11	0
	Vanuatu	93	19	57	13	36	6

This table provides the total number of Volunteers who served overseas any time in 2016.

* Two Volunteers who reported crime continued service at other posts after El Salvador's suspension. These individuals are also included in the count of persons who reported crime at posts where they continued service.

Source: Peace Corps Volunteer Database Management System and Crime Incident Reporting System.

Data retrieved 04/28/17 and are current as of that date.

TABLE C-3. VOLUNTEER-TRAINEE YEARS, BY POST OF SERVICE, 2015–16

		Total		Female		Male	
		2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Total	AFRICA	2,957.7	3,127.5	1,896.3	1,991.0	1,061.3	1,136.5
	EMA	1,729.7	1,840.2	1,010.3	1,053.9	719.4	786.3
	IAP	1916.5	1870.1	1238.3	1186.6	678.2	683.5
	GLOBAL	6,603.8	6,837.7	4,144.9	4,231.5	2,459.0	2,606.3
Africa Region	Benin	98.3	84.8	64.9	53.8	33.4	30.9
	Botswana	136.7	143.1	99.8	101.3	36.9	41.7
	Burkina Faso	105.8	98.3	67.5	60.1	38.4	38.2
	Cameroon	154.1	126.8	97.0	81.6	57.1	45.1
	Comoros	17.4	31.3	9.9	19.9	7.5	11.4
	Ethiopia	232.9	225.7	154.7	147.8	78.2	77.9
	Gambia	91.0	87.3	52.6	48.4	38.4	38.9
	Ghana	141.7	153.3	91.1	96.7	50.7	56.6
	Guinea	—	50.2	—	31.1	—	19.1
	Lesotho	95.7	99.4	58.7	60.0	36.9	39.5
	Liberia	4.1	50.4	1.3	25.5	2.8	24.9
	Madagascar	147.2	149.1	90.3	96.0	57.0	53.1
	Malawi	124.3	124.8	81.8	84.6	42.5	40.2
	Mozambique	176.4	196.3	111.0	124.4	65.4	71.9
	Namibia	136.1	144.5	82.1	89.5	54.0	55.0
	Rwanda	107.6	135.6	71.8	93.2	35.7	42.4
	Senegal	239.1	251.4	161.7	163.4	77.4	88.0
	Sierra Leone	—	12.3	—	5.8	—	6.5
	South Africa	140.1	132.7	98.2	95.5	41.9	37.2
	Swaziland	82.3	86.7	64.3	64.2	18.0	22.5
	Tanzania	204.9	222.3	116.2	127.4	88.7	94.9
	Togo	83.0	91.4	55.6	59.6	27.4	31.9
	Uganda	163.7	167.7	103.5	104.3	60.2	63.4
	Zambia	245.8	261.9	148.0	156.6	97.8	105.3
EMA Region	Albania	95.7	105.9	44.3	52.2	51.4	53.7
	Armenia	69.3	94.6	43.9	54.4	25.4	40.2
	Cambodia	94.5	111.9	60.6	69.9	33.8	42.0
	China	148.0	150.7	74.2	72.3	73.8	78.4
	Georgia	107.8	124.6	59.2	69.6	48.6	55.0
	Indonesia	126.3	134.8	80.9	75.7	45.4	59.1
	Kosovo	44.0	65.6	25.4	41.3	18.6	24.3
	Kyrgyz Republic	103.1	75.5	55.5	41.3	47.6	34.3
	Macedonia	89.5	91.3	57.9	58.8	31.6	32.6
	Moldova	119.1	111.6	79.7	69.0	39.4	42.6
	Mongolia	138.4	127.0	76.2	72.6	62.2	54.5
	Morocco	204.3	127.9	118.0	76.3	86.2	51.6
	Myanmar	—	2.2	—	.7	—	1.5
	Nepal	68.7	61.2	36.2	29.9	32.5	31.3
	Philippines	160.9	155.8	97.6	92.2	63.2	63.6
	Thailand	115.8	117.6	75.1	71.3	40.8	46.3
	Timor-Leste	5.0	28.8	3.6	18.6	1.4	10.2
	Ukraine	29.5	153.3	14.9	87.9	14.6	65.3

(continued)

TABLE C-3. VOLUNTEER-TRAINEE YEARS, BY POST OF SERVICE, 2015–16 (continued)

IAP Region		Total		Female		Male	
		2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
IAP Region	Belize	35.0	37.4	23.8	25.5	11.2	12.0
	Colombia	48.2	60.5	31.9	34.9	16.4	25.5
	Costa Rica	132.8	122.1	79.1	72.9	53.7	49.2
	Dominican Republic	147.9	144.5	105.1	96.4	42.9	48.1
	Eastern Caribbean	56.0	61.6	38.3	43.0	17.6	18.6
	Ecuador	120.7	108.6	77.7	73.2	43.0	35.4
	El Salvador	60.8	4.3	41.0	2.9	19.8	1.3
	Fiji	53.9	64.7	35.3	42.5	18.6	22.2
	Guatemala	109.8	93.5	83.1	69.5	26.7	24.0
	Guyana	71.8	83.9	46.3	59.3	25.5	24.7
	Jamaica	58.7	66.4	41.5	45.5	17.2	20.9
	Mexico	69.5	66.0	41.1	37.4	28.3	28.6
	Micronesia and Palau	44.4	54.1	28.5	28.7	15.9	25.4
	Nicaragua	158.9	144.0	106.0	93.6	52.9	50.4
	Panama	215.6	215.3	125.6	123.4	90.1	91.8
	Paraguay	206.4	197.0	129.7	117.5	76.7	79.5
	Peru	217.7	210.8	132.1	134.5	85.6	76.3
	Samoa	22.1	34.9	13.5	20.6	8.6	14.3
	Tonga	28.9	33.1	24.1	25.9	4.9	7.2
	Vanuatu	57.5	67.4	34.8	39.4	22.7	28.0

This table provides the number of Volunteers who served overseas in 2015 and in 2016 adjusted for the length of service of each Volunteer during the year.

Source: PC Apps (Peace Corps Volunteer/trainee years).

Data retrieved on 04/28/17 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 should contact the Press Office at pressoffice@peacecorps.gov for all inquiries.

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;

Office of Safety and Security staff: Shawn Bardwell, associate director, manuscript review; David Fleisig, chief of overseas operations, manuscript review; John Allen, chief of crime response and analysis, manuscript review; Marina Murray, social science analyst, manuscript writing; Caitlin Connolly, data analyst, data quality assurance; Melissa Silverman, contractor, Office of Communications, copy editing.

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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: Overseas Operations, Information and Personnel Security, and Emergency Management and Physical Security. The office also includes a crime statistics group in the Crime Response and Analysis unit that tracks crime statistics, identifies crime trends, and highlights potential safety risks to Volunteers.



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