



**Peace
Corps**

2017
Statistical Report
of Crimes against Volunteers

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Introduction

About this Report

The Statistical Report of Crimes against Volunteers 2017 provides summary statistics of reported crime victimizations of Peace Corps Volunteers and trainees that occurred in calendar year 2017. It is based on administrative data documented in the agency's 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 of Peace Corps Volunteers and trainees since 1962. The purpose of this publication is to inform the agency, current Volunteers and trainees, prospective Volunteers, Congress, researchers, the news media, and the general public 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 years,² working directly with communities in developing countries to build local capacity in agriculture, education, environment, health, community economic development, and youth development. In 2017, a total of 10,482 individuals served or trained overseas with the Peace Corps in 64 countries at some point in the year.

This report provides a reliable set of administrative statistics critical to the management of the Peace Corps' safety and security procedures and resource allocation. However, it is important to note that these statistics only reflect crimes that were reported to the Peace Corps. Because Volunteers may not report to the Peace Corps all crimes they experience, these reported victimizations are a subset of all victimizations and security incidents that may have happened during the calendar year.³

Crime Classification

The Peace Corps collects crime incident reports for the following 12 types of crime:

- 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)

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 may change as data are being generated continuously during the administrative process. Data used in this report are current as of May 1, 2018, and may be updated after this report is published.

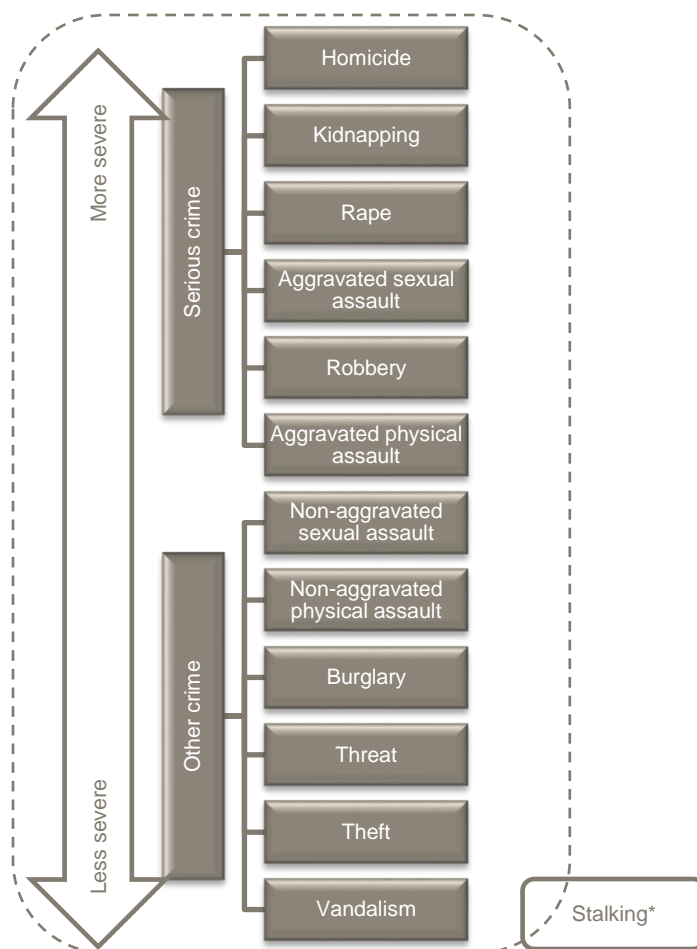
² The Peace Corps' flagship program typically lasts 27 months and usually consists of three months of overseas training and 24 months of service in the assigned community.

³ The Peace Corps collects data on all crimes that Volunteers experienced during service through its Security Incident Questionnaire (SIQ). The summary of survey results is published annually in "End of Service Crime Survey Report" available at <https://www.peacecorps.gov/about/open-government/reports/>.

- 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 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 without force)
- non-aggravated physical assault (i.e., assault that resulted in no injury or minor injury)
- burglary (i.e., unlawful entry into a residence)
- threat (i.e., words or actions without physical contact that cause a reasonable fear of harm)
- theft (i.e., taking property or cash without force)
- vandalism (i.e., malicious damage of property)

Seven of these 12 types of crime (aggravated sexual assault, robbery, aggravated physical assault, non-aggravated sexual assault, non-aggravated physical assault, burglary, and theft) include attempts, as well as successfully perpetrated crimes. This means that if an offender attempted to commit a crime, but the attempt was not successful, such a crime will still be counted along with completed crimes. Stalking (which is not part of the severity hierarchy may include any other type of crime) is also documented.⁴

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

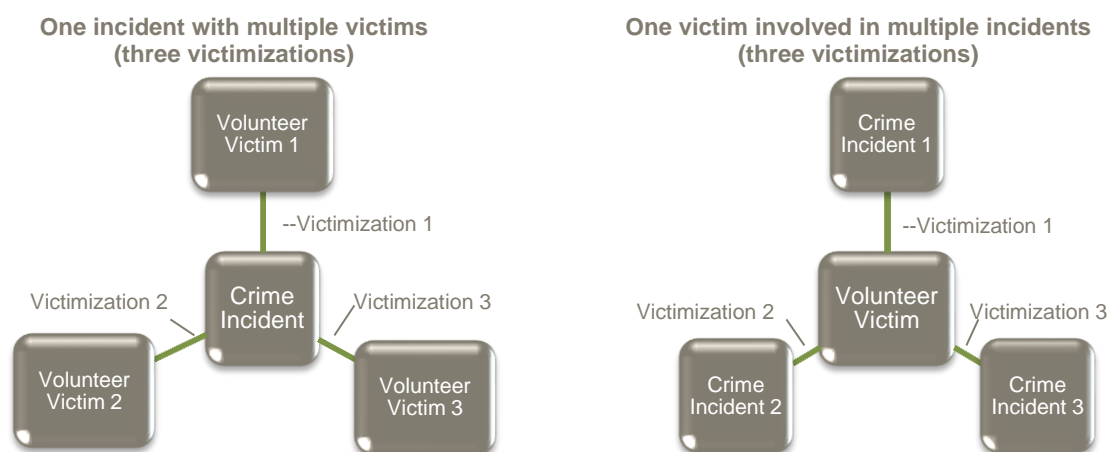


* Stalking is not part of the severity hierarchy as it can include other types of reportable incidents.

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

Crime Victims, Incidents, and Victimizations

In this report, a crime victim is defined as a Peace Corps Volunteer 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 Peace Corps' applicable definition of crime. 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

Volunteer well-being—including safety, security, and physical and emotional health—is one of the Peace Corps’ top priorities in implementing its mission and pursuing its goals. The agency’s safety and security⁵ 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 decades of data, best practices, and advice from experts in overseas security. The holistic approach to safety and security shapes daily interactions with host families, counterparts, friends, and other host country nationals enabling the agency’s mission and goals.

Peace Corps works diligently to optimize Volunteer’s natural resilience throughout their service. Based on their prior life experiences, identity, education, as well as the social and cultural complexities of work at their sites, Volunteers are coached individually on setting expectations and building skills, including their ability to develop their own personal safety plans that promote a safe, healthy and productive service.

The primary objective of the Peace Corps’ safety and security management system is to provide Volunteers with the knowledge and skills necessary to recognize, assess, and manage risk. If incidents occur, the system provides a network of support and services to Volunteers. Safety and security is a priority topic and is continuously emphasized throughout the Volunteer “life cycle”—from recruitment to pre-service training, and throughout the duration of service.

To enhance the ability of Volunteers to navigate the challenges of overseas service, the Peace Corps orients potential Volunteers to inherent risks of overseas service starting from the recruitment process. When applicants are selected for service, the agency provides them with detailed safety and security information before they leave the United States, including an overview of Peace Corps’ safety and security management system as well as country-specific background on prevailing security conditions, policies, and expectations. Once the Peace

⁵ Safety is defined as guarding against natural or accidental threats (transportation crashes, natural disasters, or other weather-related incidents). Security is defined as measures to protect against intentional threats or violence (crime, terrorism, political unrest).

Corps trainees arrive in their country of service, they become part of the post's safety and security management system, where they remain for the duration of their service as a Volunteer.

At each Peace Corps post, a country director (the senior Peace Corps official responsible for all aspects of the Peace Corps' program in that country) is responsible for overseeing the safety and security of Volunteers. While safety and security of Volunteers is the responsibility of all staff members, at least one safety and security manager at post directly oversees 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 basis.⁶

⁶ For more information about the safety and security of Volunteers in the Peace Corps, visit our website at: www.peacecorps.gov/volunteer/health-and-safety/safety-and-security/.

Key Findings of the 2017 Report

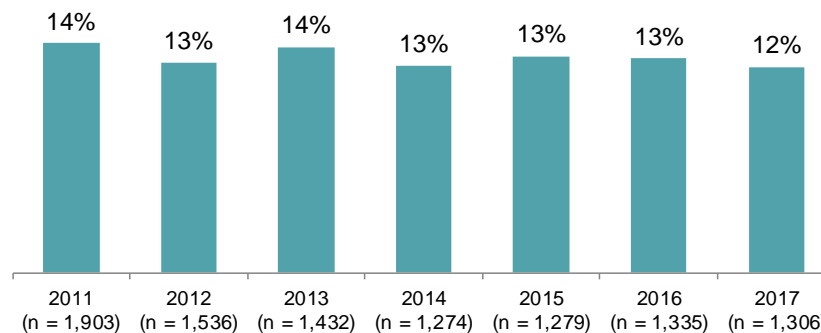
- In 2017, 1,306 Volunteers (12 percent of all Volunteers serving overseas in the calendar year) reported one or more crime incidents, including 255 Volunteers (2 percent) who reported serious crimes. The percentage of Volunteers who report crimes to the Peace Corps has remained consistent since 2011.
- The Peace Corps documented 1,610 crime victimizations against Volunteers in 2017 (1.2 per victim). Property-related crimes (thefts, burglaries, robberies, and vandalism) accounted for 62 percent of all reported crime victimizations.
- In response to reported crimes, Peace Corps staff provided crime incident support to 1,107 Volunteers who needed or requested support. In 22 percent of reported crime victimizations, host country nationals (counterparts, local officials, local business owners, host family members, etc.) also provided assistance to Volunteers in the aftermath of crime.
- 91 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 (48 percent of assaults) and robberies (22 percent of robberies).
- The combined value of property lost to crime was estimated at \$275,000. The median value of property lost per victimization ranged from a median of \$11 for vandalism to a median of \$300 for robbery.
- Peace Corps Volunteers chose to notify local authorities or local law enforcement in 508 instances (32 percent of reported victimizations). In response to these reports, 53 suspects were apprehended, six of whom were convicted.
- Three Peace Corps Volunteers died in service in 2017. Two deaths occurred due to a motor vehicle/traffic accident, and one due to accidental drowning.

Reported Crime in 2017

Overview

A total of 10,482 Peace Corps Volunteers served or trained overseas for all or part of 2017. (Every Volunteer is included in this number, regardless of whether the individual was overseas for one day of 2017 or for the entire year.) In 2017, a total of 1,306 Volunteers (12 percent) reported one or more crimes to the Peace Corps (Figure 1). The percentage of Volunteers who report crime to the Peace Corps has remained consistent, holding steady between 12 percent to 14 percent, since 2011.⁷

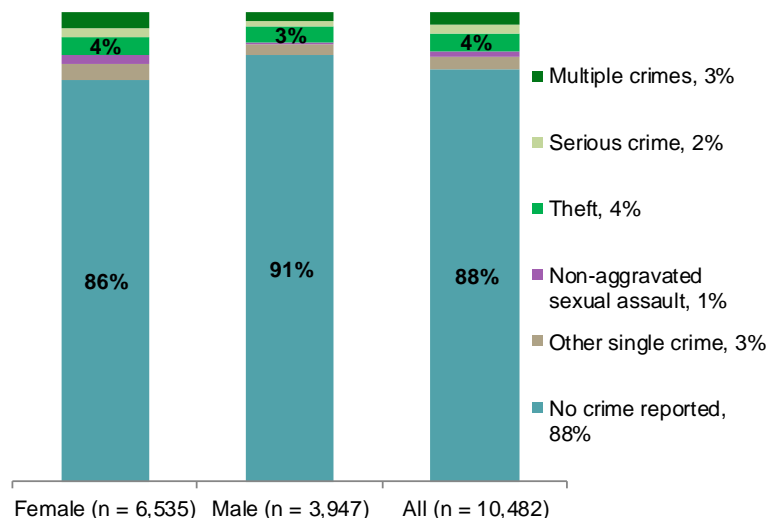
Figure 1: Volunteers who reported crime by incident year, 2011–2017



Percentage of Volunteers.

Consistent with previous years, female Volunteers were more likely to report crimes than male Volunteers (Figure 2 and Exhibit 4). Theft was the most commonly reported crime.

Figure 2: Percentage of Volunteers who reported crime by sex and by selected type of crime, 2017



Percentage of Volunteers.

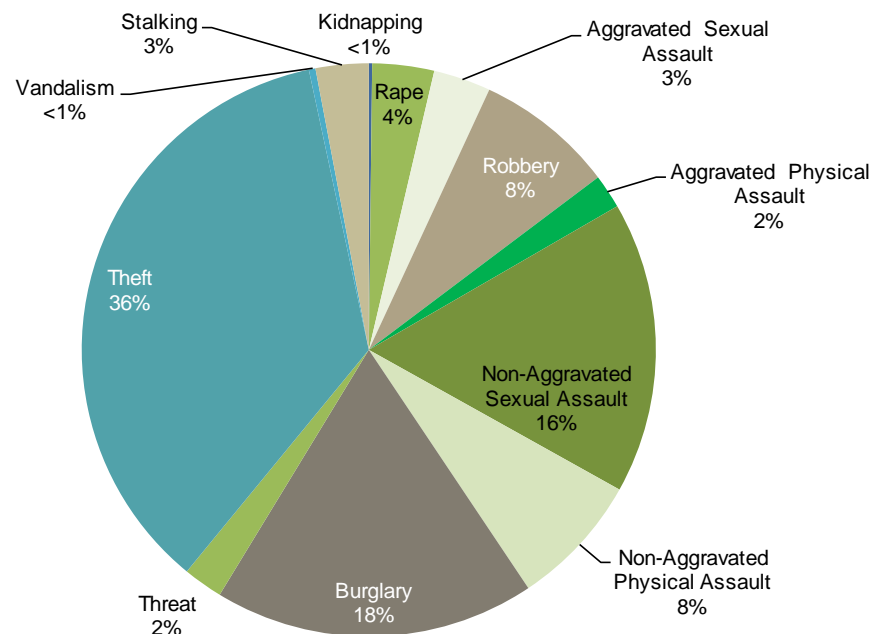
⁷ Historically, the Peace Corps' crime reporting system was incident-based, which was modified to the victimization-based system in 2013. By the time of this publication, all Volunteer victims could be identified going back to 2011.

Exhibit 4: Number of Volunteers who reported crime by sex and by selected type of crime, 2017

	Multiple crimes	Single serious crime	Single theft	Single non-aggravated sexual assault	Other single crime	No crime reported	Total number of Volunteers
Female	234	111	267	127	201	5,595	6,535
Male	73	59	135	10	89	3,581	3,947
All Volunteers	307	170	402	137	290	9,176	10,482

Worldwide, Peace Corps Volunteers reported 1,523 crime incidents that resulted in 1,610 victimizations (1.2 per victim).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 (62 percent). Thefts accounted for 36 percent of the overall total, burglaries 18 percent, robberies 8 percent, and vandalism less than 1 percent of all reported victimizations (Figure 3). The proportion of non-aggravated sexual assault victimizations has continued to increase (Figure 4). The Peace Corps’ emphasis on sexual assault risk awareness, training, and support may have contributed to the growing share of sexual assaults in the composition of reported crime victimizations⁹. Volunteers’ willingness to report incidents of sexual assault is supported by specific incentives put in place by the agency.

Figure 3: Distribution of crime victimizations by type of crime, 2017

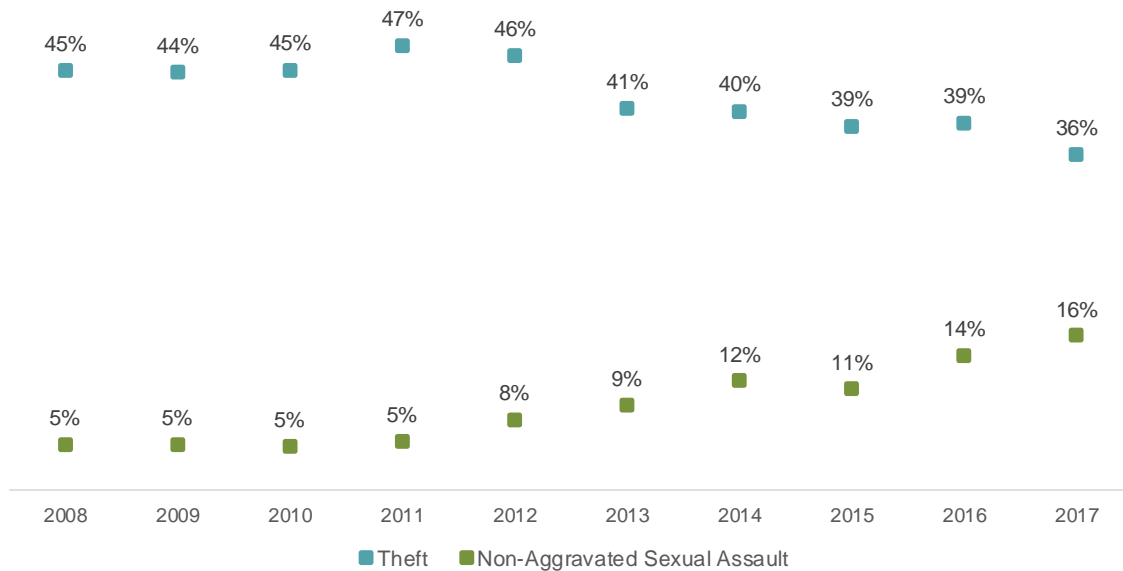


Percentage of victimizations; n = 1,610.

⁸ The 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.

⁹ According to the 2017 End of Service Crime Survey Report, 51 percent of Volunteers who experienced crime during service reported them to the Peace Corps staff. Fifty-three percent of those who chose not to report crimes shared that they did not think the incidents were serious or threatening. The Peace Corps’ emphasis on sexual assault risk awareness may have elevated the perception of seriousness of non-aggravated sexual assault among Volunteers over the years.

Figure 4: Thefts and non-aggravated sexual assaults in reported crime victimizations, 2008–2017



Percentage of reported victimizations.

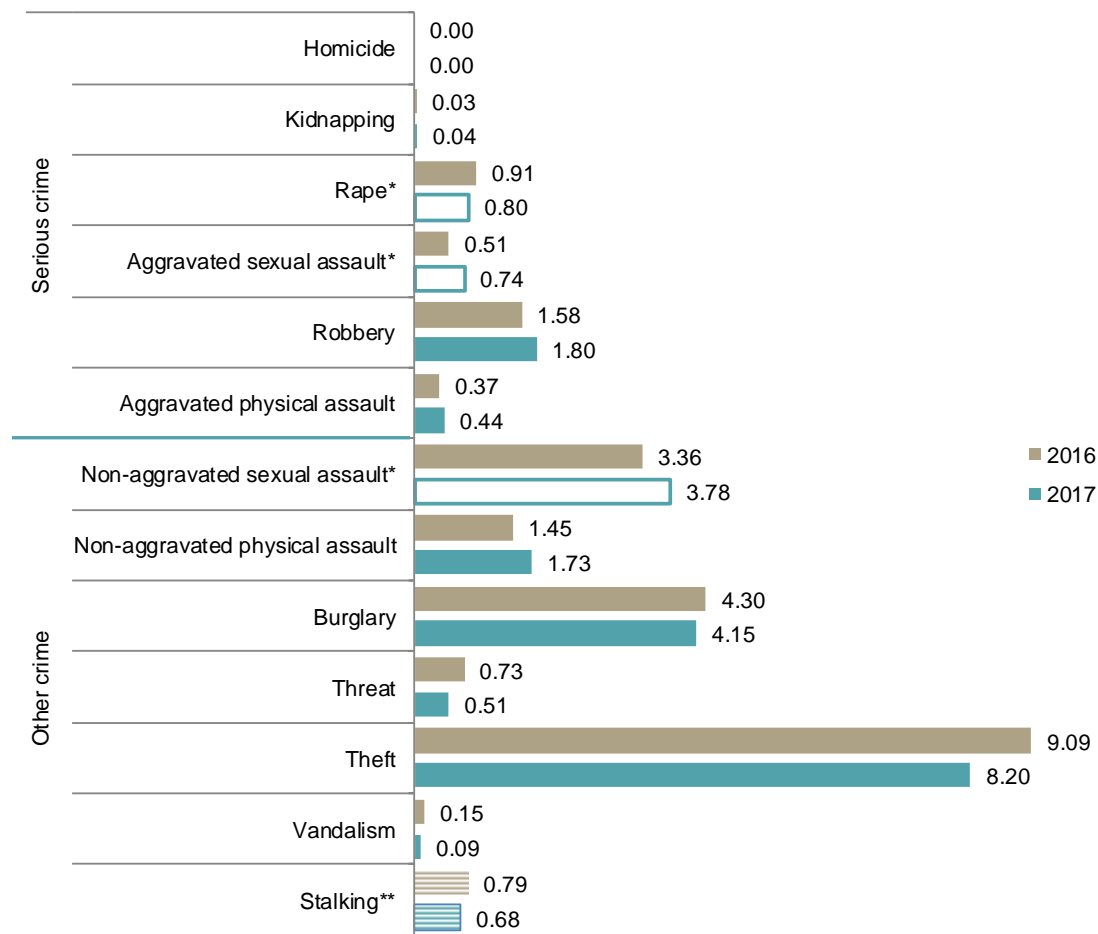
The Peace Corps calculates crime incidence rates to compare the victimization across crime types, time periods, and groups of Volunteers (e.g., males and females). An incidence rate is the number of reported crime victimizations per population member within a given time period. The Peace Corps adjusts its population at risk (10,482 persons) to account for differences in the length of time each individual Volunteer served during the calendar year (“Volunteer-trainee years” or “VT years”).¹⁰ There were 7,011 VT years in calendar year 2017.

Overall, the profile of crime types that Peace Corps Volunteers reported in 2017 changed little compared with 2016. There were no homicides in either 2016 or 2017¹¹ (Figure 5). Theft had the highest incidence rate, and kidnapping had the lowest rate. Consistent with 2016 and previous years, the incidence of theft was double that of the second-most common crime, burglary.

¹⁰ If one Volunteer served for the entire 12 months of 2017, 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, 7,011 VT years indicate that, cumulatively, 10,482 persons served for (7,011 x 12) months.

¹¹ No Peace Corps Volunteer has been a victim of murder or non-negligent manslaughter since 2010.

Figure 5: Crime incidence rates per 100 VT years by type of crime, 2016–2017



Incidence rate; 2016 (n = 1,591); 2017 (n = 1,610).

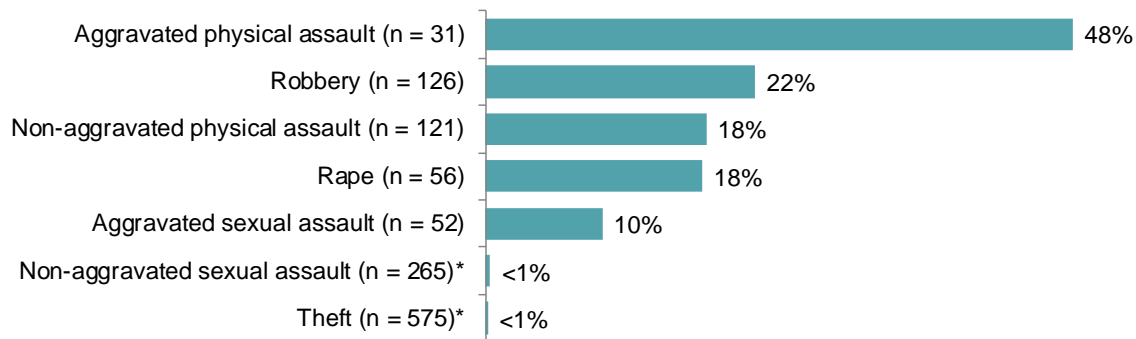
* Since numerous reports are communicated to the Peace Corps up to a year after the incident, 2017 incidence rates of rape, aggravated sexual assault, and non-aggravated sexual assault victimizations cannot be accurately compared with 2016 rates.

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

Physical and Financial Consequences of Crime

The impact of crime on victims can be documented in many different ways. In addition to the emotional harm it causes, crime can also impact the physical and financial well-being of Volunteers, affecting the victims' family, friends, coworkers, and communities where they serve. In 2017, 130 Peace Corps Volunteers experienced a physical injury as a result of a reported safety or security incident, including 91 Volunteers who experienced injury as a result of crime victimization. Reported injuries ranged from cuts and scrapes requiring little or no medical attention to more serious injuries requiring hospitalization and ongoing care. Injuries were most prevalent in aggravated physical assaults (48 percent), followed by robberies (22 percent) (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Victimizations with injuries by type of crime, 2017

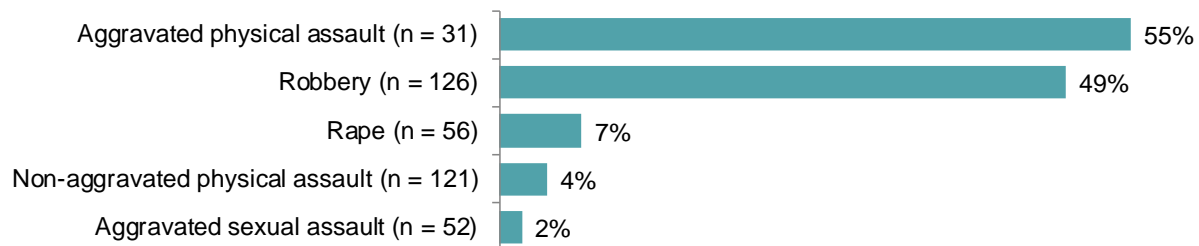


Percentage of victimizations.

* Two persons incurred injuries in the course of non-aggravated sexual assault (1) and theft (1). These injuries were concurrent to the crime and not inflicted by offenders (for example, a victim's wrist hurt after the victim retaliated against the offender).

Aggravated physical assault and robbery were two crimes during in which offenders were significantly more likely to use, display, or possess some sort of weapon compared to other crimes (figure 7). Knives or other sharp objects were the most common weapons Volunteers faced in these crimes (62%), followed by blunt objects such as sticks or stones (20%) and guns or firearms (17%).

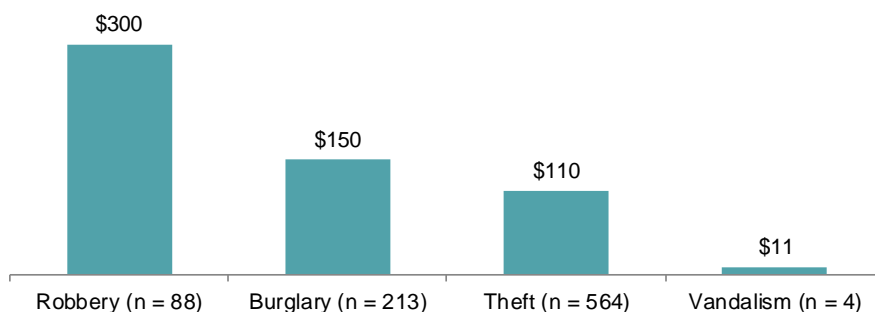
Figure 7: Use, display, or possession of weapons by offenders, by type of crime, 2017



Percentage of victimizations.

The combined value of property lost to crime was \$275,000, as estimated by the victims. Cash and small electronic devices such as mobile phones were most commonly targeted by offenders. The largest individual monetary loss reported in 2017 was estimated at \$6,000 and consisted of clothing, electronics, and tools. The most expensive item stolen was a personal computer with an estimated value of \$2,500. Government property (such as grant money or Peace Corps-issued equipment) was lost in 6 percent of documented crime incidents and amounted to \$39,700. The value of property lost per victimization ranged from a median of \$11 (vandalism) to \$300 (robbery) (figure 8). In 14 crime victimizations, all stolen property was recovered. The estimated value of recovered property was \$4,600.

Figure 8: Median loss per victimization by type of crime, 2017

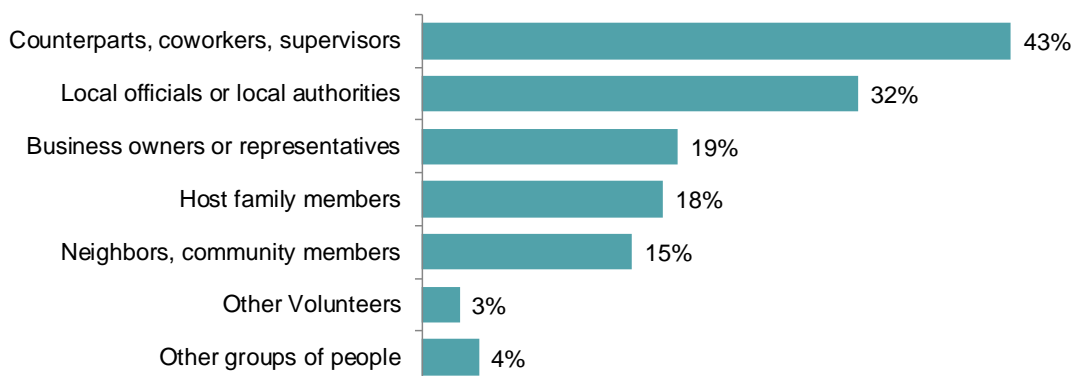


Based on victimizations that resulted in property loss. The median value is the center of a distribution so that half of the values are below the median value and half are above the median value.

First Line of Defense: Local Community Members

During the course of their service, Peace Corps Volunteers develop close relationships with local people, including their host families, work counterparts, colleagues, neighbors, and community leaders. This investment in building community trust has long been an essential element of Peace Corps service—including Volunteer safety and security. In the immediate aftermath of 360 reported crime victimizations (22 percent of all reported crime victimizations), someone other than Peace Corps staff helped Volunteers. Local counterparts who work side-by-side with Volunteers comprised the largest group of people who were involved in helping Volunteers in the immediate aftermath of a crime (Figure 9). The Peace Corps' safety and security philosophy of shared responsibility, which is communicated to counterparts before they start working with Volunteers, may have contributed to that.

Figure 9: People other than Peace Corps staff involved in helping Volunteers after the crime, by group, 2017



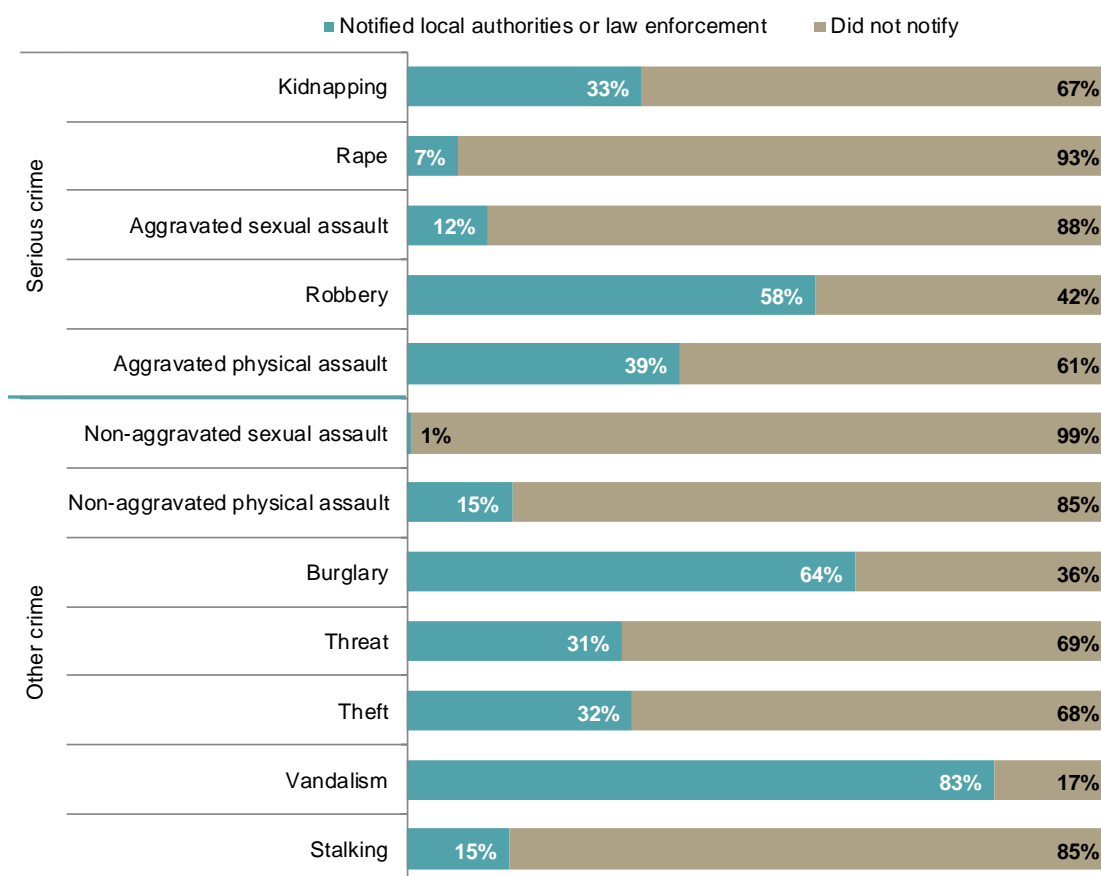
Percentage of victimizations in which people other than Peace Corps staff were involved in helping Volunteers; n = 360.

This chart presents the results of a qualitative data analysis of responses to the open-ended question "Were any other persons involved in the follow-up for this incident, for example community groups? If "Yes," who was involved?" The categories represent major themes that emerged in Volunteers' feedback. Other groups of people include friends, spouses, U.S. government officials, etc.

Involving Local Authorities or Law Enforcement

In 2017, Peace Corps Volunteers chose 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 less than one-third of reported victimizations (508 instances or 32 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 1 percent in cases of non-aggravated sexual assault to a high of 83 percent in cases of vandalism (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Victimizations in which Volunteers notified local authorities or law enforcement by type of crime, 2017

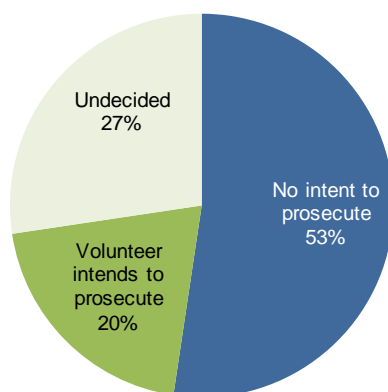


Percentage of victimizations.

The Peace Corps' crime classification is in large part based on the Federal Bureau of Investigations' Uniform Crime Reporting Program, but also contains unique definitions that were developed based on the nature of incidents which befall Peace Corps Volunteers abroad. These definitions may not match the definitions of analogous offenses in each of the 64 countries worldwide where Peace Corps Volunteers served. This means that an act which the Peace Corps considers to be a crime (for example, an unsuccessful attempt to kiss on the mouth or an unwanted hug) may not be against the law in the local criminal justice system in the country in which it occurred. In general, there are relatively few crime victimizations (103 or 20 percent) in which Volunteers pursued prosecution through the local justice system

(Figure 11). In 508 cases that Volunteers reported to local authorities or law enforcement, half were filed with no intent to pursue prosecution (266 or 53 percent).

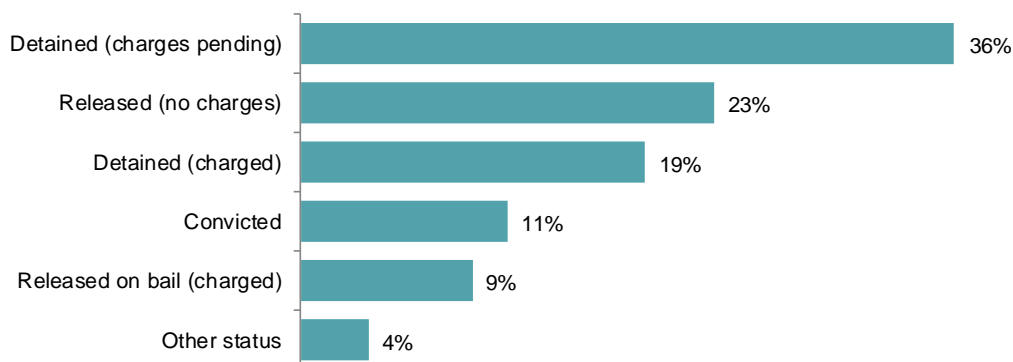
Figure 11: Volunteer intent to prosecute crimes reported to local authorities or law enforcement, 2017



Percentage of victimizations reported to local authorities or law enforcement; n = 508.

In the 508 cases where Volunteer victims notified local authorities or local law enforcement, 53 suspects were apprehended. About one-fourth of those apprehended were subsequently released without being charged. As of the close of the 2017 reporting period, six offenders were convicted (Figure 12).¹²

Figure 12: Offender status, 2017



Percentage of victimizations; n = 53. Percentages do not total to 100 as multiple offenders may have been apprehended in each case. "Other" includes "under the custody of the Chief" and "released with the condition of not leaving town." As of May 1, 2018, 6 offenders (11%) were convicted as presented in the chart.

Similar to the United States, most Peace Corps host countries require due process when bringing charges against offenders. The process typically starts with an investigation and ends with a final court hearing. The amount of time needed to complete the process varies by country, the type of hearing, court caseload, and other factors. This means that cases may not go through the local justice system in the same year the crime was committed. For example, in early 2018, three offenders were sentenced to 20 years in prison each for a 2015 robbery against two Peace Corps Volunteers who had served in Africa.

¹² Arrest and prosecutorial outcomes for reported 2017 offenses are current as of May 1, 2018, and may be updated after this report is published. For example, as of June 11, 2018, the Peace Corps records showed that 11 offenders were convicted.

10-Year Trend in Crime Incidence Rates

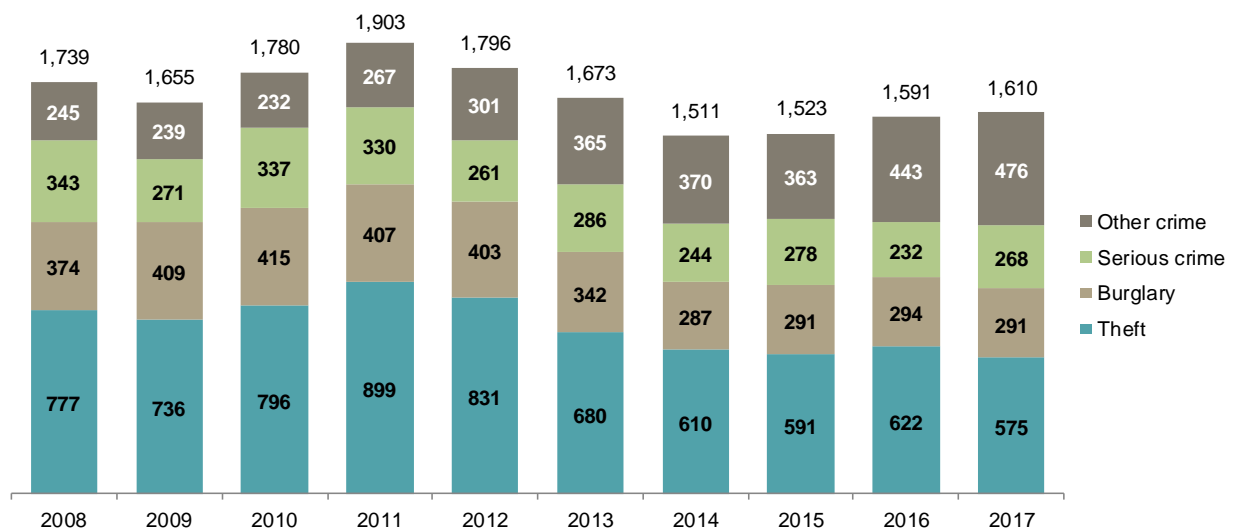
Overview

The Peace Corps monitors trends in the overall volume and rates of reported crime victimizations to identify patterns of increase, decline, or stabilization; as well as the pace of change. 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, such as changes in the demographic characteristics of the Volunteer population (e.g., sex or age); or changes in the number and characteristics of Peace Corps host countries (e.g., the level of poverty or the population density).

From 2008 to 2017, the number of reported crime victimizations fluctuated, but the crime incidence rate remained relatively stable. The number of reported victimizations ranged from a low of 1,511 in 2014 to a high of 1,903 in 2011 (Figure 13). 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 22 victimizations per 100 VT years in 2011 and in 2012 to a high of 23 victimizations per 100 VT years reported in 2008–2010, and in 2013–2017 (Figure 14).

Figure 13: Volume of reported crime victimizations, 2008–2017

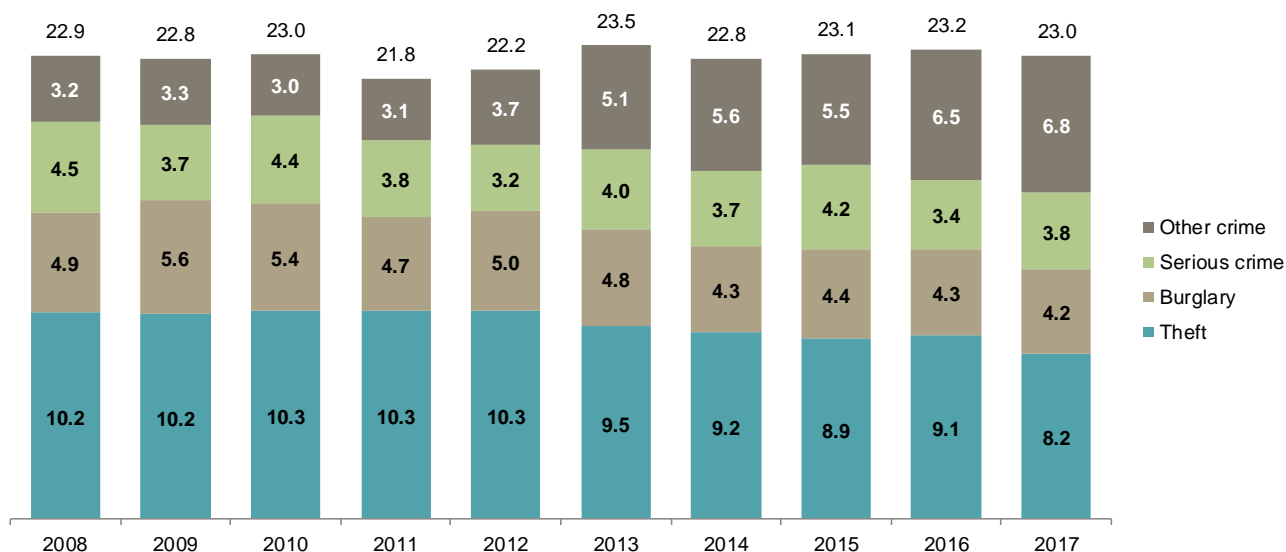


For the purposes of this report, homicide, kidnapping, rape, aggravated sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated physical assault are categorized as serious crime.

Although the relative volume of reported crime changed little in 2008–2017, the composition of crime incidents by type has fluctuated notably during the same time. In 2008–2017, theft and burglaries contributed to more victimizations than any other type of crime (Figure 14); yet their combined incidence rate dropped steadily between 2012 and 2017, from 15 to 12 victimizations per 100 VT years (Figure 14). After a substantial reduction in the rate of reported serious crime from 2015 to 2016, a 12 percent increase was observed from 2016 to

2017. However, the 2017 rate of serious crime is within the range of 3 to 4 victimizations per 100 VT years, which is the rate observed in the last 10 years. The rate of serious crime generally fluctuated little between 2008 and 2017. Other crime (comprised primarily of incidents of non-aggravated sexual assault) steadily increased, with the most notable upturn observed from 2012 to 2013¹³.

Figure 14: Crime incidence rates, 2008–2017



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

Sexual Assaults against Female Volunteers

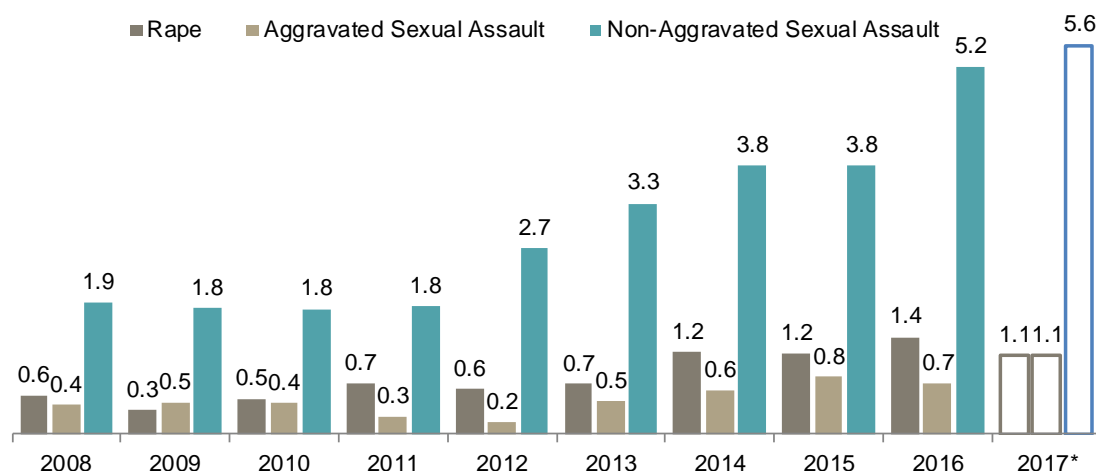
While the overall incidence rate of reported crime victimizations remained essentially unchanged in the last decade, the incidence rates of reported victimizations for each of the three types of sexual assaults—non-aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, and rape—continuously increased from 2011 to 2016. (Due to changes in reporting patterns of sexual assaults¹⁴, 2017 data will be finalized in April 2019 and could not be compared with data from previous years at the time of this publication.) This increase coincides with major changes to the agency’s policies, procedures, training, and support related to sexual assault. The incidence rate of non-aggravated sexual assault among female Volunteers (who report disproportionately more sexual offenses than male Volunteers) nearly tripled between 2011 and 2016, from fewer than two to more than five reported victimizations per 100 female VT years, and continued to rise in 2017 (Figure 15 and Exhibit 5).

¹³ During this period, the agency began implementation of its Sexual Assault Risk Reduction and Response program, which encourages reporting of all sexual offenses, including non-aggravated sexual assault, and provides resources and support to Volunteers who are victims of non-aggravated sexual assault to the same extent as to Volunteers who were victims of rape or aggravated sexual assault.

¹⁴ An increase in the number of reported sexual assaults that Volunteers shared with a substantial delay from when the incident happened (see Exhibits A1–A3).

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 the observed changes in reported sexual assault reflect similar changes in overall victimization, not just a change in reporting.¹⁵

Figure 15: Incidence rates of sexual assault by type of assault, female Volunteers, 2008–2017



Incidence rate per 100 VT years.

* Since numerous reports of rape, aggravated sexual assault, and non-aggravated sexual assault are communicated to the Peace Corps up to a year after the incident, 2017 incidence rates of sexual assault victimizations cannot necessarily be compared with incidence rates in previous years.

Exhibit 5: Number of sexual assault victimizations reported by female Volunteers, 2008–2017

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
Rape (i.e. penetration without consent by force, threat of force, or when the victim is incapable of consenting; attempts are <u>not</u> included)	25	15	24	39	32	32	49	48	59	49
Aggravated sexual assault (i.e., unwanted sexual contact by force, threat of force, or when the victim is incapable of consenting; attempts are included)	19	20	21	14	9	21	26	34	31	49
Non-aggravated sexual assault (i.e., unwanted sexual contact or kissing on the mouth, ear, or neck without force; attempts are included)	85	78	84	97	132	147	160	159	222	241

* Since numerous reports of rape, aggravated sexual assault, and non-aggravated sexual assault are communicated to the Peace Corps up to a year after the incident, 2017 counts of sexual assault victimizations cannot necessarily be compared with counts in previous years.

Understanding Peace Corps-Defined Types of Sexual Assault

In 2017–2018, dozens of women and men in the United States came forward to share stories of how people in power took sexual advantage of them. High-profile revelations were widely covered in the news media where reporters used many terms such as “sexual misconduct,” “sexual abuse,” “sexual assault,” or “sexual harassment.” At times, the same phrase (e.g., “sexual assault”) appeared to describe very different phenomena ranging from a rape to

¹⁵ See 2017 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).

suggestive remarks. When standard definitions do not exist and various terms are used at the discretion of the author, the reader should understand well what every author means by the terms they use in order to interpret the information correctly.

The Peace Corps' term of "sexual assault" includes three very different types of crime: rape, aggravated sexual assault, and non-aggravated sexual assault. Peace Corps considers rape and aggravated sexual assault (serious crimes) to pose a higher threat to the life of Volunteers than non-aggravated sexual assault. Each incident that matches elements of the Peace Corps definition could include a wide range of experiences. For example, a non-aggravated sexual could include an attempted kiss on the mouth as well as repetitive touching of genitals, buttocks, or breasts (Exhibit 1).

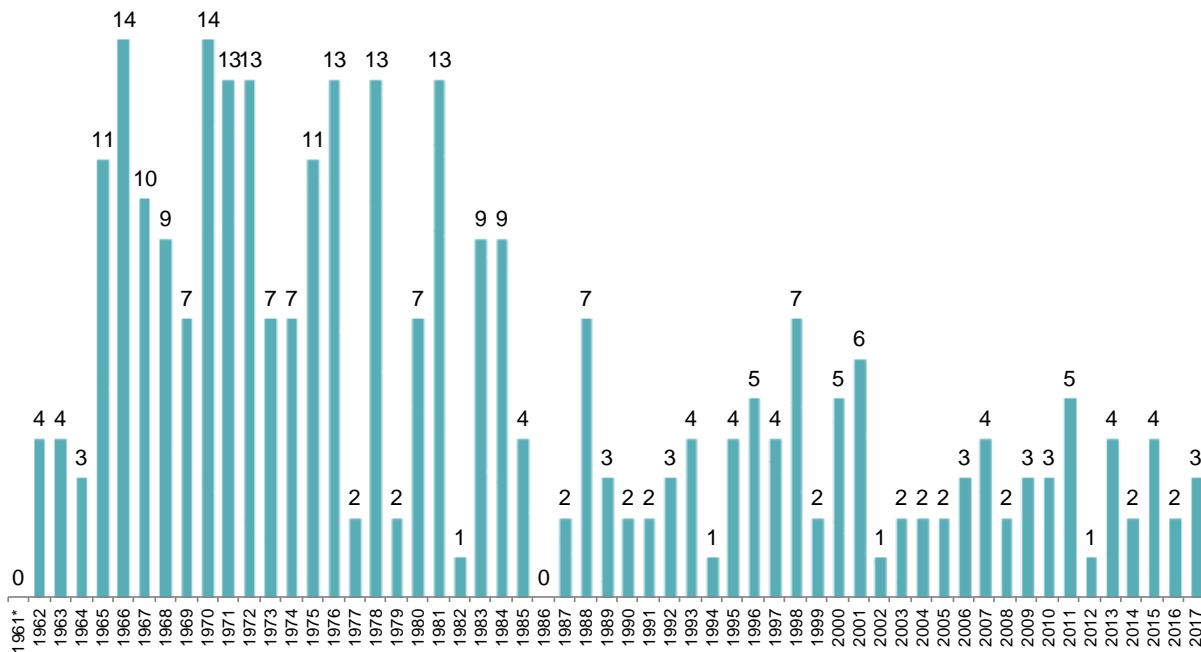
The Peace Corps uses the same definition of rape as the Federal Bureau of Investigations' Uniform Crime Reporting Program. However, the Peace Corps' definitions of aggravated sexual assault and non-aggravated sexual assault are unique to the agency and do not have a close match either in the criminal justice system or among definitions used by U.S. colleges or other organizations. As mentioned earlier, rape is the only type of sexual assault that does not include attempts. Both aggravated sexual assault and non-aggravated sexual assault include situations where the Volunteer successfully averted an attempt of assault.

In-Service Deaths

Overview

Since the inception of the Peace Corps in 1961, 301 American men and women have passed away during service, representing a tremendous sacrifice in the pursuit of peace.¹⁶ The number of deaths per year reached a high of 14 in 1966 and in 1970 (Figure 16). No Peace Corps Volunteers died in service in 1961 or in 1986.

Figure 16: Number of deaths in service, 1961*–2017



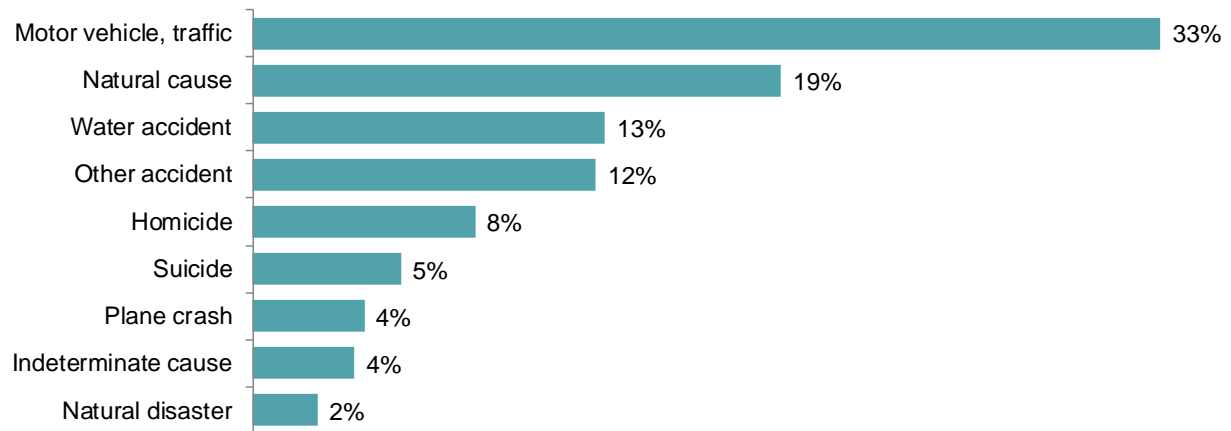
* 1961 is not comparable to other years because the first group of Volunteers left the United States on August 28, 1961, after President Kennedy signed the executive order that officially started the Peace Corps program.

The causes of in-service deaths have included homicide, suicide, accident, and 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. Out of all causes of Volunteer 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 2017, 24 Peace Corps Volunteers were murdered, 16 took their own lives, 192 died due to accidents, 57 passed away of natural causes, and 11 deaths were of indeterminate cause. In 2017, three in-service deaths occurred. Two deaths occurred due to a motor vehicle/traffic accident, and one due to accidental drowning. Overall, road traffic accidents remained the leading cause of death among Peace Corps Volunteers (Figure 17).

¹⁶ This includes the 300 Volunteers who died from 1962 to 2017, and one Volunteer who passed away in 2018 by the time of this report's completion. The Peace Corps expresses its deep gratitude for the service of its fallen Volunteers and grieves with families and friends who lost loved ones during their service.

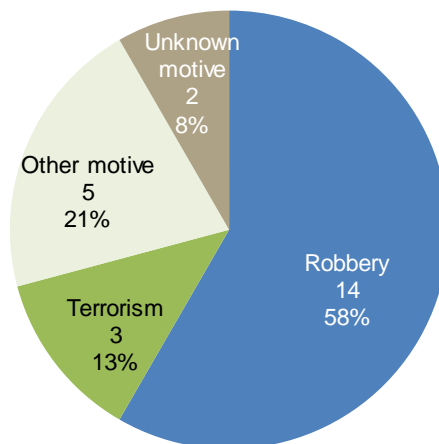
Figure 17: Percentage of deaths in service by the manner of death, 1962–2017



n = 300.

In the entire history of the Peace Corps, there have been 24 homicides of Volunteers. Half of the 24 homicides started as robberies, which marks robbery—especially armed robbery—as the most dangerous crime (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Homicides of Peace Corps Volunteers by motive, 1962–2010



n = 24.

Peace Corps Model of Safety and Security

Managing Safety and Security Risks

Serving as a Peace Corps Volunteer involves inherent risks. Living and working in developing countries, Volunteers may be exposed to higher levels of poorly-regulated transportation, crime, political unrest, instability, and natural disasters than they would face in the United States. 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-being¹⁷. The Peace Corps' safety and security program is based on three components: integration, mitigation, and response.

Integration

Integration reflects the Peace Corps' belief that Volunteers are safest when they are living and working as trusted members of their respective communities, forging bonds with other community members that become 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 turn, Volunteers demonstrate respect to local community members, including adapting to local language and culture, and develop close relationships with community members and work partners. The result is a close-knit support network.

Mitigation

Mitigation refers to efforts to reduce the risk and potential impact of safety and security incidents. To reduce the likelihood and impact of crime against Volunteers, staff members conduct risk assessments of every site where they place Volunteers, make sure that Volunteer housing meets safety standards. Peace Corps staff also raise awareness of potential risk among Volunteers throughout their service. Volunteers also play a part in mitigation, including responsibility for maintaining situational awareness, making choices that maximize their personal safety and security, maintaining upkeep of their housing, and proactively identifying risk. Since the Peace Corps was established, everyone from Volunteers in the field to agency leaders has strived to identify and proactively address risks (including emergency preparedness) and put robust processes and procedures into place.

Response

Response covers actions in the event of a specific threat to the safety and security of Volunteers (e.g., emergency action plans¹⁸). It involves a multi-layered approach with immediate help provided by the in-country Peace Corps staff and local authorities in

¹⁷ The content of this section is largely based on the Peace Corps' "MySafety Guide: A Safety and Security Resource," 2017.

¹⁸ 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.

communities where Volunteers serve. When necessary, regional Peace Corps staff members are involved, as well as staff members in the United States. On occasion, other U.S. government agencies are also 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 response to reported crimes, Peace Corps staff provided support to 1,107 Volunteers in 2017. Peace Corps staff provided security consultation to more than 800 Volunteers, logistical support to more than 450 Volunteers, and financial support to nearly 300 Volunteers. Security consultation includes advice on how to prevent crime; assess threat; protect persons, facilities, and assets in adverse circumstances; create and maintain a safe and secure environment at home and at work; and address other security challenges. For example, a personal visit to check the security of a victim's house is a security consultation. Logistical support includes providing assistance with filing an insurance claim, reporting an incident to local police, making travel arrangements, etc. Financial support includes providing financial resources or material goods to victims, such as reimbursement for lost funds or replacement of stolen items that were provided by the Peace Corps (i.e., post-issued mobile phone or bicycle).

Appendix A: Methodology

Data Source and Quality

Administrative data from the Peace Corps' Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS) contributed to 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. However, the quality of these data is sufficiently high to preform statistical analysis.

Safety and security managers at the 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 office of safety and security conducts an ongoing multi-step quality-assurance review of CIRS data in order to correct errors inherent to the data collection process (such as data entry mistakes). Each crime report 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, 2017 to December 31, 2017 and all in-service deaths in the history of the Peace Corps (with dates of death from January 1, 1962 to December 31, 2017). These data are current as of May 1, 2018. Peace Corps Volunteers, who typically serve abroad for two years, may report past incidents any time during their service. In addition, new circumstances of crimes may become known long after the incident was initially reported. These circumstances may change the incident classification or rescind the incident (for example, when a Volunteer finds items presumed stolen). With the exception of sexual assault (where a substantial number of incidents are reported too long after the incident to be included in summary statistics, thus meaning year-to-year comparisons may be skewed), the number of reports submitted after publication of this statistical report, or revised by the office of safety and security, is too small to change the global or regional summary statistics. These additional reports, however, 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 crime 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 crime 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 corresponding crimes are tracked) and multiple years of data collection by the Peace Corps about the experiences of Volunteers and trainees, including the incidents that cause the most emotional, physical, or financial hardship. 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. Seven of the 12 types of crime that the Peace Corps documents include attempts (aggravated sexual assault, robbery, aggravated physical assault, non-aggravated sexual assault, non-aggravated physical assault, burglary, and theft). This means that if an offender attempted to commit a crime, but the attempt was not successful, such an attempt would be counted along with completed crimes. Below are short definitions of crime types presented in the severity hierarchy.

Crime Classification Severity Hierarchy

Category	Definition
Death by homicide	The willful (non-negligent) killing of a Volunteer by another person. Deaths caused by negligence, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded
Kidnapping	The unlawful seizure and/or detention of a Volunteer against his/her will. This category 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
Aggravated sexual assault	A situation when 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, thigh, or buttocks; OR kisses the Volunteer on the mouth, ear, or neck; OR disrobes the Volunteer; OR causes the Volunteer to touch or contact, either directly or through clothing, another person's genitalia, anus, groin, breast, 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
Robbery	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
Aggravated physical assault	Attack or threat of attack with a weapon in a manner capable of inflicting major or severe bodily injury or death; or attack without a weapon or object that results in a major or severe bodily injury results
Non-aggravated sexual assault	A situation when 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, thigh, or buttocks; OR kisses the Volunteer on the mouth, ear, or neck; OR touches the Volunteer with the offender's genitalia, either directly or through clothing, or offender's semen or vaginal fluids (no matter which Volunteer's body part is touched); OR attempts to carry out any of those acts.
Non-aggravated physical assault	A situation when the offender makes a deliberate aggressive, repetitive, or unwanted physical contact that results in no injury or minor injury. Minor injury does not require hospitalization, X-ray, or surgical intervention
Burglary	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
Threat	Words, actions, or behavior expressed or directed toward the Volunteer without physical contact or injury to the Volunteer that cause the Volunteer to reasonably fear for his or her safety or well-being
Theft	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
Vandalism	Mischievous or malicious defacement, destruction, or damage of the Volunteer's property
Stalking	<p>The same perpetrator(s) engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific Volunteer that would cause a Volunteer victim, or a reasonable person, to either fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; and/or suffer substantial emotional distress.</p> <p>Stalking is not part of the severity hierarchy, as it can include other types of reportable incidents.</p>

Changes in Crime Reporting

Change to definitions

In January 2017, the Peace Corps broadened its definitions of burglary, non-aggravated sexual assault, and aggravated sexual assault as follows:

- In cases of burglary, the definition of a residence was expanded to include adjacent or nearby structures extending the Volunteer's primary living space (e.g., open or closed porches, verandas, standalone kitchens, standalone bathrooms, and toolsheds).
- Non-aggravated sexual assault was expanded to include kissing on the ear or neck; as well as contact with the offender's genitalia or semen/vaginal fluids, either directly or through clothing.
- Aggravated sexual assault was expanded to include kissing on the ear or neck.

When the Peace Corps changes or modifies its definitions of crime, all incidents in the last 10 years that may have been affected by the change are reviewed and reclassified to match the new definitions. (For example, the expanded definition of burglary impacted incidents of theft and burglary.) Therefore, the counts and incidence rates of thefts and burglaries published in this report can be compared from 2008 to 2017. However, counts found in previous reports cannot be compared to the 2017 data presented in this report, and 2007 or earlier statistics found in previous reports that have not been revised according to the new definitions cannot be compared to 2008–2017 statistics from this report. Due to change in definitions, care should be taken in interpreting data published in previous reports.

In 2013, the Peace Corps modified its reporting system to capture victimizations rather than reported incidents in order to obtain a more comprehensive picture of the victims of crime. For example, a theft involving two Volunteers or trainees victimized together would have resulted in one reported crime prior to 2013, with two associated Volunteer victims. Starting on September 1, 2013, this same incident would result in two reported victimizations, each with one Volunteer victim. All previously reported incidents were 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 Crimes against Volunteers prior to 2014.

Although previous reports are not revised to reflect changes in definitions, the Peace Corps ensures that at the time of each year's publication, every change, if any, is consistently applied to data for that publication. Revisions are applied going back 10 years in order to make reliable conclusions about 10-year trends in reported crime victimization discussed in most current publication.

Change in reporting patterns of sexual assault

Peace Corps Volunteers, who typically serve abroad for two years, may report past incidents any time during their service, as well as after leaving the Peace Corps. To allow Volunteers an ample amount of time to report incidents, the Peace Corps uses a predetermined cut-off date in its administrative data collection for annual statistical reporting (typically, the end of April of the year following the incident year). In the past, this cut-off date allowed the Peace Corps to document nearly all incidents that would have been reported for the incident year. The

number of incidents documented after the publication of the statistical report was typically too small to change the global or regional summary statistics.

However, more recently, the Peace Corps has noticed a changing pattern in the reporting of sexual assault victimizations. The end-of-April cut-off date no longer allows the Peace Corps to document a sufficient number of sexual assault victimizations to either provide an accurate summary of reported sexual assault victimizations or to determine an annual trend as data collection continues (Exhibit A1). For example, the Peace Corps has determined that the number and rates of 2017 sexual assault victimizations reported by May 1, 2018 are not comparable either with the number and rates of sexual assaults reported in 2016 (which were documented by May 1, 2018), or with the number and rates of other crime victimizations. The pattern of late reporting is problematic when examining crimes such as rape and aggravated sexual assault due to the comparatively rare nature of these crimes. While all sexual assault victimizations reported by the cut-off date are published in this report, readers should avoid making comparisons of 2017 sexual assault data with data from previous years. Conclusions about reported sexual assault victimizations that occurred in 2017 should be suitable for interpretation in May 2019 or later.

Exhibit A1: Number of sexual assaults reported to the Peace Corps by type of assault and reporting period, 2011–2017

Incident year	Rape			Aggravated Sexual Assault			Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault		
	Reported by April of the year following incident year	Reported by April of the second year following incident year	Difference in the number of reports	Reported by April of the year following incident year	Reported by April of the second year following incident year	Difference in the number of reports	Reported by April of the year following incident year	Reported by April of the second year following incident year	Difference in the number of reports
2011	40	41	+1	16	16	0	100	102	+2
2012	31	32	+1	9	9	0	135	138	+3
2013	36	39	+3	20	21	+1	153	154	+1
2014	47	50	+3	27	28	+1	168	176	+8
2015	52	54	+2	35	35	0	154	163	+9
2016	55	62	+7	34	35	+2	217	230	+13
2017	56	N/A	N/A	52	N/A	N/A	265	N/A	N/A

Exhibit A2: Number of selected crimes other than sexual assault reported to the Peace Corps by type of crime and reporting period, 2011–2017

Incident year	Robbery			Aggravated Physical Assault			Non-Aggravated Physical Assault		
	Reported by April of the year following incident year	Reported by April of the second year following incident year	Difference in the number of reports	Reported by April of the year following incident year	Reported by April of the second year following incident year	Difference in the number of reports	Reported by April of the year following incident year	Reported by April of the second year following incident year	Difference in the number of reports
2011	246	246	0	27	27	0	90	90	0
2012	190	190	0	27	27	0	108	108	0
2013	204	204	0	19	19	0	120	120	0
2014	138	138	0	23	23	0	88	87	-1
2015	167	167	0	21	21	0	96	96	0
2016	108	108	0	25	25	0	99	99	0
2017	126	N/A	N/A	31	N/A	N/A	121	N/A	N/A

In 2017, Volunteers reported to the Peace Corps nearly 80 percent of crime victimizations (54 percent of sexual assaults and 82 percent of other victimizations) within one week after incidents happened. Eight percent of Volunteers reported crime victimizations one month after incidents happened or later. This includes 33 percent of sexual assault victimizations and only 7 percent of other victimizations. Delayed reporting of sexual assaults became more prevalent in the last several years (Exhibit A3). This delay in reporting has caused a significant change in the global summary statistics published in 2016.

Exhibit A3: Number of days between the incident date and the date when the incident was reported to the Peace Corps by broad type of crime, 2008–2017

Incident year	Sexual Assaults			Other Crimes		
	Average number of days	Median number of days	Maximum number of days	Average number of days	Median number of days	Maximum number of days
2008	28.2	1.0	1,599	7.1	1.0	417
2009	27.3	1.0	740	6.6	1.0	712
2010	32.6	2.0	2,152	6.2	1.0	651
2011	28.3	1.0	730	8.2	1.0	2,230
2012	30.6	2.0	601	6.9	1.0	304
2013	29.7	2.0	726	11.4	1.0	1,115
2014	45.6	2.0	1,479	11.1	1.0	898
2015	41.8	1.0	904	12.0	1.0	586
2016	46.6	4.0	606	13.2	1.0	691
2017	41.3	5.0	386	10.2	1.0	426

The median value is the center of a distribution so that half of the values are below the median value and half are above the median value. This measure is less sensitive to very high or very low values compared to the average.

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 2017, no matter how much time they spent overseas during the year.

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

- The number of Volunteers who were stationed abroad any time during the year. In 2017, 10,482 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 2017, there were 7,011 VT years.
- The number of Volunteers and trainees serving on September 30 of a given year (called on-board strength). On September 30, 2017, the Peace Corps' onboard strength was 7,376 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, 7,011 VT years indicate that cumulatively, 10,482 persons served for (7,011 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 sum of the person-time of the at risk population (VT years), not actual persons. As described previously, 10 VT years may refer to 10 persons who served 12 months each or 120 persons who served one month each in a calendar year. The incidence rate fraction is multiplied by 100 to reflect the median number of VT years per post (107 VT years). If the post is relatively small, this approach may exaggerate the number of crimes reported. For example, there were four burglaries reported in Tonga in 2017. The burglary incidence rate, however, was 10 $[(4 \div 42 \text{ VT years}) \times 100]$.

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., to check 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., 2016 and 2017 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 numerical 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 1,306 Volunteers and trainees reported crime incidents to the Peace Corps in 2017. This section compares basic demographic information about crime victims with that of the entire population of Volunteers who served in 2017.

Personal Characteristics

Among victims who reported crime, there was a larger proportion of female Volunteers (72 percent) compared with the overall population (62 percent) as seen in Table 1. Crime victims were one year younger, on average, than the overall population of Volunteers and trainees (Table 2).

Table 1: Personal Characteristics—Sex, 2017

Sex	Not a victim of crime	A victim of crime	All Volunteers and trainees
Number of persons	9,176	1,306	10,482
Female	61%	72%	62%
Male	39%	28%	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, 2017

Age in the number of years	Not a victim of crime	A victim of crime	All Volunteers and trainees
Number of persons	9,176	1,306	10,482
Average	27.5	26.1	27.4
Median	24.0	24.0	24.0

The youngest Volunteer serving in 2017 was 19, the oldest was 82.

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

Table 3: Personal Characteristics—Marital Status, 2017

Marital status	Not a victim of crime	A victim of crime	All Volunteers and trainees
Number of persons	9,176	1,306	10,482
Divorced/legal separation	1%	1%	1%
Engaged	<1%	—	<1%
Married	<1%	<1%	<1%
Married (serving w/spouse)	2%	1%	2%
Married (while trainee/Volunteer)	<1%	<1%	<1%
Married planning to serve without a spouse	<1%	—	<1%
Single	96%	98%	96%
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

When comparing across Peace Corps programs, there were proportionally fewer victims of crime among Peace Corps Response Volunteers¹⁹ than among two-year Volunteers (Table 4). When comparing across program sectors, 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, 2017

Type of service	Not a victim of crime	A victim of crime	All Volunteers and trainees
Number of persons	9,176	1,306	10,482
Peace Corps Response Volunteer	5%	4%	5%
Two-year Volunteer	95%	96%	95%

Percentage of respondents in a column adds up to 100. Of 521 Peace Corps Response Volunteers, 9% reported crime to the Peace Corps; of 9,961 two-year Volunteers, 13% reported crime.

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

¹⁹ 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, 2017

Length of service in the number of months	Not a victim of crime	A victim of crime	All Volunteers and trainees
Number of persons	9,176	1,306	10,482
Average	15.3	16.6	15.4
Median	15.0	17.0	16.0

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

Table 6: Program Characteristics—Peace Corps Region of Service, 2017

Peace Corps region	Not a victim of crime	A victim of crime	All Volunteers and trainees
Number of persons	9,176	1,306	10,482
Africa	46%	51%	47%
Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia	28%	23%	28%
Inter-America and the Pacific	26%	26%	26%

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, 2017

Project sector	Not a victim of crime	A victim of crime	All Volunteers and trainees
Number of persons	9,176	1,306	10,482
Agriculture	7%	6%	7%
Education	40%	43%	40%
Environment	8%	8%	8%
Health	21%	24%	21%
Community Economic Development	14%	10%	14%
Youth in Development	10%	9%	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, 2017

End-of-Service Disposition	Not a victim of crime	A victim of crime	All Volunteers and trainees
Number of persons	9,176	1,306	10,482
Continued service	62%	69%	63%
Closed service	26%	19%	25%
Death-in-service	<1%	—	<1%
Early termination	12%	12%	12%
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 provides useful and timely statistics for the agency's operations based on the following key strengths:

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

Four major limitations of CIRS data are as follows:

- **Reported victimizations are a subset of all victimizations.** Peace Corps Volunteers and trainees may not report or may underreport crime incidents that happened during their service. Thus, data summarized in this report represent reported victimizations, not all potential 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 likely to be 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 2017 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 (2012–16)²⁰, 2016 data, and 2017 data. Five-year average is not available if a post did not continuously operate during 2012–16. Posts or regions with zero incidents in both 2016 and 2017 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.

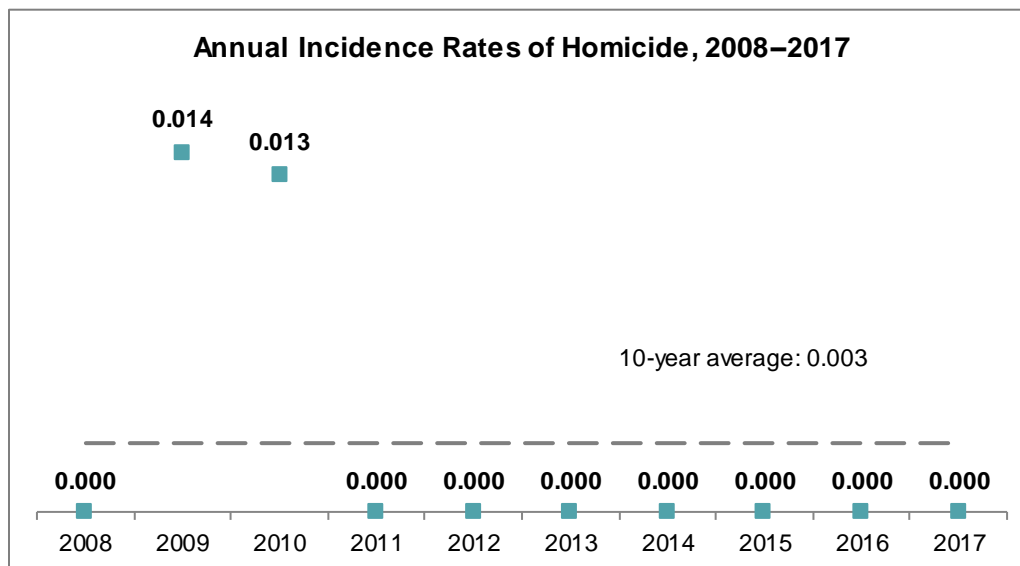
²⁰ For incidents of stalking, data collection started in 2013, and four-year average (2013–16) is presented instead of five-year average.

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, two Peace Corps Volunteers were killed (2009 in Benin, and 2010 in Lesotho). There were no homicides in 2012-2017.



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.

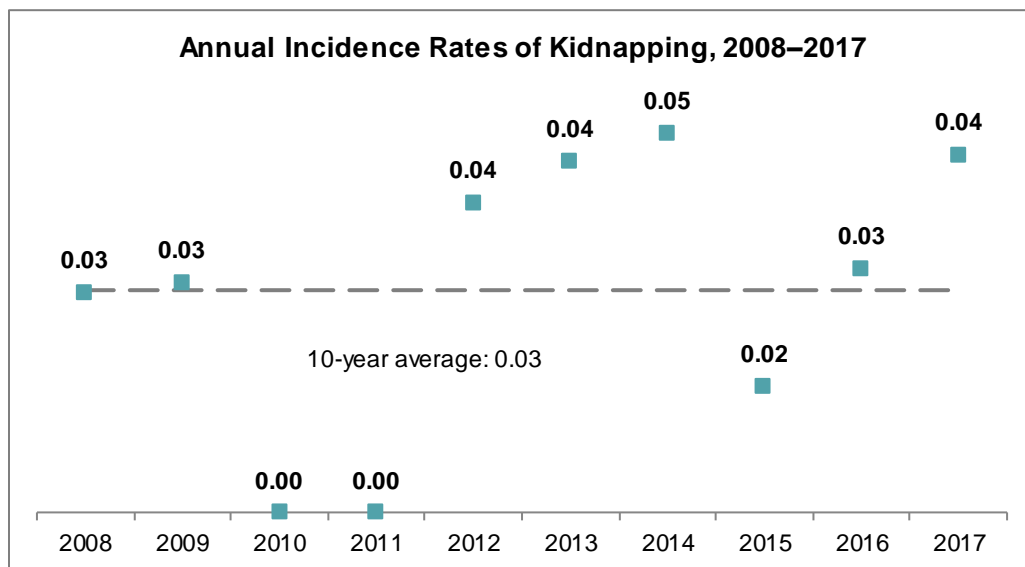
Kidnapping involves taking a Volunteer away or illegally holding the Volunteer against the Volunteer's will. There is no requirement that demands of any kind be made as a condition of the Volunteer's release.

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.

Three cases of kidnapping documented in 2017 involved a Volunteer who was taken to an isolated outdoor location by a host family member and kept there for two hours against her will, and two Volunteers who each were kept in vehicles for several hours driven around unfamiliar locations against their 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		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	.03	.03	.04	.04	.02	.05	.03	.04	.04
	AFRICA	.06	.06	.03	.08	.05		.04	.09	.08
	EMA	.01		.10			.18	.02		
	IAP	.01						.02		
Africa Region	Mozambique	.10	.51					.27	1.37	
	Tanzania			.43						1.06
	Uganda	.24	.59		.39	.95				
EMA Region	Georgia			.81			1.41			
	Morocco			.69			1.05			

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	2.4	2	3	1.6	1	2	.8	1	1
	AFRICA	2.0	2	1	1.6	1		.4	1	1
	EMA	.2		2			2	.2		
	IAP	.2						.2		
Africa Region	Mozambique	.2	1					.2	1	
	Tanzania			1						1
	Uganda	.4	1		.4	1				
EMA Region	Georgia			1			1			
	Morocco			1			1			

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

Rape

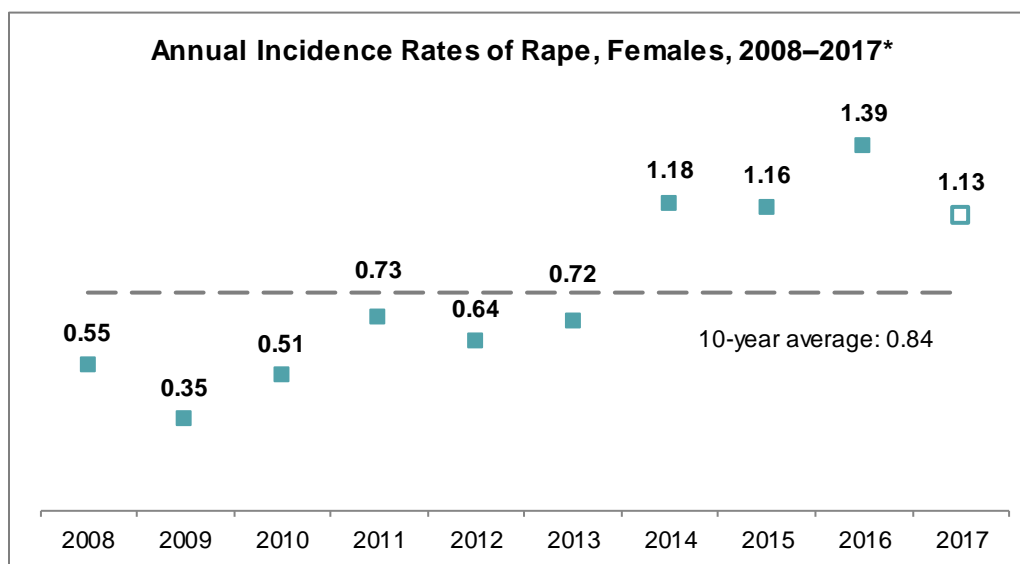
OFFICIAL DEFINITION: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the Volunteer.

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 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 has sexual intercourse or 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. Since numerous reports are communicated to the Peace Corps up to a year after the incident, 2017 incidence rate of rape victimizations cannot be accurately compared with rates in previous years.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017*	2012–16 average	2016	2017*	2012–16 average	2016	2017*
Total	GLOBAL	.69	.91	.80	1.02	1.39	1.13	.15	.11	.26
	AFRICA	.66	.80	1.11	1.01	1.25	1.60	.05		.25
	EMA	.53	1.03	.46	.77	1.61	.53	.18	.25	.37
	IAP	.90	.96	.61	1.25	1.43	.87	.27	.15	.15
Africa Region	Benin	1.57	2.36	3.07	2.40	3.72	4.90			
	Botswana	.73	1.40	3.90	.98	1.97	5.53			
	Cameroon	1.08	3.15	.90	1.71	4.90	1.27			
	Ethiopia	.44	.89	1.52	.67	1.35	2.44			
	Gambia	.46		.96	.38		1.68			
	Ghana	.42	.65	2.09	.69	1.03	3.33			
	Guinea**	.34		.87	.54		1.54			
	Lesotho	.42	1.01		.66	1.67				
	Liberia	.40	1.98		.78	3.92				
	Madagascar	.27	.67	.62	.44	1.04	1			
	Malawi	1.10		.85	1.78		1.28			
	Mozambique	1.01	1.02	.93	1.57	1.62	.71			1.34
	Rwanda	1.75	2.21	1.87	2.67	3.22	1.84			1.94
	Senegal	.33	.40	.84	.49	.61	1.35			
	South Africa	.38		2.27	.55		3.05			
	Swaziland	1.47	3.46		1.99	4.67				
	Tanzania	.44		.86	.76		1.45			
	Uganda	.13		.59	.21		.88			
	Zambia	.53	.76	1.45	.77	1.27	1.81	.20		.91
EMA Region	Albania	.43	.94	1.05	.81	1.92	1.95			
	Armenia	.63	3.17		1.10	5.51				
	Cambodia	.18		.83	.32		1.31			
	China	.14		.68	.27					1.28
	Georgia	.48	2.41		.57	2.87		.36	1.82	
	Indonesia	.32	.74	.79	.54	1.32	1.46			
	Kosovo	—	1.53	1.55	—	2.42	2.32	—		
	Kyrgyz Republic	1.30	5.30	1.59	1.91	7.27	2.97	.58	2.92	
	Macedonia	.22	1.09		.34	1.70				
	Mongolia	.93	.79	.87	1.78	1.38	1.48			
	Morocco	.89	.78		1.03	1.31		.70		
	Thailand	.34	1.70	.83	.56	2.80				2.36
	Timor-Leste	—		2.26	—			—		5.23
	Ukraine	.20	.65		.23	1.14		.16		
IAP Region	Costa Rica	.84	.82	.90	1.09	1.37	1.56	.47		
	Dominican Republic	1.53	2.08	.70	2.11	3.11	1.01	.30		
	Ecuador	.87	1.84	.85	1.32	2.73	1.30			
	Mexico			1.54			2.87			
	Nicaragua	1.11	1.39	1.37	1.69	2.14	2.15			
	Panama	.45	.93	1.41	.77	1.62	1.66			1.08
	Paraguay	.69	2.02	.52	.98	2.54	.90	.25	1.26	
	Peru	1.63	1.42	.61	2.15	2.22	.92	.74		
	Vanuatu	.64	1.48		1.05	2.54				

* 2017 incidence rates of rape victimizations cannot be accurately compared with rates in previous years because numerous reports are communicated to the Peace Corps up to a year after the incident.

** Five-year average is based on 2012–2014 and 2016; there were no Volunteers in 2015 due to the Ebola outbreak.

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017*	2012–16 average	2016	2017*	2012–16 average	2016	2017*
Total	GLOBAL	47.8	62	56	44.0	59	49	3.8	3	7
	AFRICA	20.8	25	36	20.2	25	33	.6		3
	EMA	9.8	19	9	8.4	17	6	1.4	2	3
	IAP	17.2	18	11	15.4	17	10	1.8	1	1
Africa Region	Benin	1.6	2	3	1.6	2	3			
	Botswana	1.0	2	6	1.0	2	6			
	Cameroon	1.6	4	1	1.6	4	1			
	Ethiopia	1.0	2	2	1.0	2	2			
	Gambia	.4		1	.2		1	.2		
	Ghana	.6	1	3	.6	1	3			
	Guinea*	.3		1	.3		1			
	Lesotho	.4	1		.4	1				
	Liberia	.2	1		.2	1				
	Madagascar	.4	1	1	.4	1	1			
	Malawi	1.4		1	1.4		1			
	Mozambique	1.8	2	2	1.8	2	1			1
	Rwanda	2.0	3	3	2.0	3	2			1
	Senegal	.8	1	2	.8	1	2			
	South Africa	.6		3	.6		3			
	Swaziland	1.2	3		1.2	3				
	Tanzania	.8		2	.8		2			
	Uganda	.2		1	.2		1			
	Zambia	1.4	2	4	1.2	2	3	.2		1
EMA Region	Albania	.4	1	1	.4	1	1			
	Armenia	.6	3		.6	3				
	Cambodia	.2		1	.2		1			
	China	.2		1	.2					1
	Georgia	.6	3		.4	2		.2	1	
	Indonesia	.4	1	1	.4	1	1			
	Kosovo	—	1	1	—	1	1	—		
	Kyrgyz Republic	1.0	4	1	.8	3	1	.2	1	
	Macedonia	.2	1		.2	1				
	Mongolia	1.2	1	1	1.2	1	1			
	Morocco	1.8	1		1.2	1		.6		
	Thailand	.4	2	1	.4	2				1
	Timor-Leste	—		1	—			—		1
	Ukraine	.4	1		.2	1		.2		
IAP Region	Costa Rica	1.0	1	1	.8	1	1	.2		
	Dominican Republic	2.4	3	1	2.2	3	1	.2		
	Ecuador	1.0	2	1	1.0	2	1			
	Mexico			1			1			
	Nicaragua	1.8	2	2	1.8	2	2			
	Panama	1.0	2	3	1.0	2	2			1
	Paraguay	1.4	4	1	1.2	3	1	.2	1	
	Peru	3.6	3	1	3.0	3	1	.6		
	Vanuatu	.4	1		.4	1				

* 2017 counts of rape victimizations cannot be accurately compared with counts in previous years because numerous reports are communicated to the Peace Corps up to a year after the incident.

** Five-year average is based on 2012–2014 and 2016; there were no Volunteers in 2015 due to the Ebola outbreak.

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

Aggravated Sexual Assault

OFFICIAL DEFINITION: A situation when 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, thigh, or buttocks; OR
- kisses the Volunteer on the mouth, ear, or neck; OR
- disrobes the Volunteer; OR
- causes the Volunteer to touch or contact, either directly or through clothing, another person's genitalia, anus, groin, breast, thigh, or buttocks, OR
- attempts to carry out any of those acts,

AND:

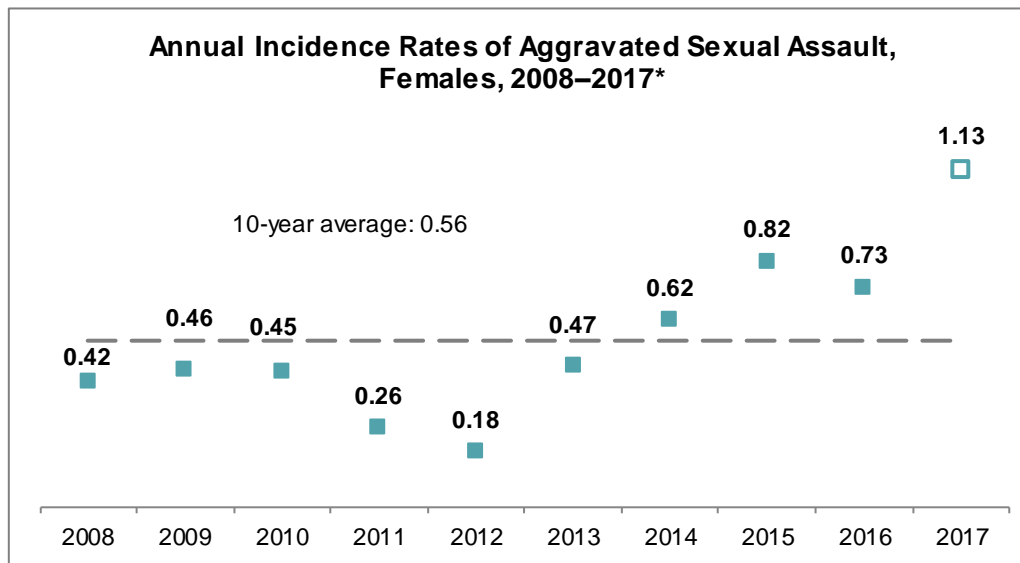
- The offender uses, or threatens to use, a weapon, OR
- the offender uses, or threatens to use, force or other intimidating actions, OR
- The Volunteer is incapacitated or otherwise incapable of giving consent.

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 or blocks the Volunteer preventing the Volunteer from exiting and kisses the Volunteer on the mouth, ear, or neck.
- 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 in 2013 and in 2017; change in reporting options in 2013. Since numerous reports are communicated to the Peace Corps up to a year after the incident, 2017 incidence rate of aggravated sexual assault victimizations cannot be accurately compared with rates in previous years.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017*	2012–16 average	2016	2017*	2012–16 average	2016	2017*
Total	GLOBAL	.37	.51	.74	.57	.73	1.13	.06	.15	.11
	AFRICA	.37	.54	.68	.55	.85	.97	.05		.17
	EMA	.40	.65	.77	.63	.85	1.33	.08	.38	
	IAP	.35	.32	.83	.53	.42	1.21	.03	.15	.15
Africa Region	Benin			2.05			3.26			
	Botswana	.28	1.40		.39	1.97				
	Burkina Faso	.54	1.02		.87	1.66				
	Cameroon	.43	1.57		.67	2.45				
	Comoros	—	3.19		—	5.02		—		
	Ethiopia	.70	1.33	3.05	1.05	2.03	4.89			
	Gambia	1.41		.96	2.40		1.68			
	Lesotho	.40	2.01	2.72	.67	3.34	4.38			
	Liberia			1.02						2.17
	Madagascar	.41	.67		.44	1.04		.35		
	Malawi	.16		.85	.24		1.28			
	Mozambique	.89	1.02	.46	1.41	1.62	.71			
	Rwanda	.34	.74	1.25	.52	1.07	1.84			
	Senegal	.08	.40	.42	.12	.61	.68			
	South Africa	.60		1.51	.85		1.02			2.94
	Tanzania	.10		.43	.17		.73			
	Togo	.24		1.03	.36		1.69			
	Uganda	.61	.59	1.17	.80	.95	1.77	.31		
EMA Region	Albania	.67	.94	1.05	1.26	1.92	1.95			
	Armenia	.85	3.17	1.05	1.10	3.68	1.87	.50	2.49	
	Cambodia	.59	.89		.93	1.43				
	Indonesia	.38	.74	2.36	.39		4.37	.34	1.69	
	Kosovo	—	1.53	1.55	—	2.42	2.32	—		
	Macedonia	.69	1.09		1.10	1.70				
	Mongolia	.60	1.57	.87	1.08	2.76	1.48			
	Morocco	.45		2.75	.74		4.19			
	Philippines	.26	1.28		.22	1.08		.31	1.57	
	Thailand	.55		.83	.84		1.27			
	Ukraine	.07		1.08	.11		1.97			
IAP Region	Dominican Republic	.25	.69	.70	.39	1.04	1.01			
	Fiji	2.78	3.09		4.09	2.35		.90	4.50	
	Guatemala	.43		2.23	.57		3.01			
	Guyana	.24	1.19	3.62	.34	1.69	5.25			
	Jamaica	.68		1.53	.96		2.22			
	Nicaragua	.39	.69	.68	.60	1.07				1.87
	Panama	.28	.46	.94	.48	.81	1.66			
	Paraguay	.29		1.03	.47		1.79			
	Peru			.61			.92			
	Samoa			2.41			3.80			
	Tonga	.84		2.41	1.32		3.20			

* 2017 incidence rates of aggravated sexual assault victimizations cannot be accurately compared with rates in previous years because numerous reports are communicated to the Peace Corps up to a year after the incident.
Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.
Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).
Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017*	2012–16 average	2016	2017*	2012–16 average	2016	2017*
Total	GLOBAL	25.6	35	52	24.2	31	49	1.4	4	3
	AFRICA	11.4	17	22	10.8	17	20	.6		2
	EMA	7.4	12	15	6.8	9	15	.6	3	
	IAP	6.8	6	15	6.6	5	14	.2	1	1
Africa Region	Benin			2			2			
	Botswana	.4	2		.4	2				
	Burkina Faso	.6	1		.6	1				
	Cameroon	.6	2		.6	2				
	Comoros	—	1		—	1		—		
	Ethiopia	1.6	3	4	1.6	3	4			
	Gambia	1.2		1	1.2		1			
	Lesotho	.4	2	3	.4	2	3			
	Liberia			1						1
	Madagascar	.6	1		.4	1		.2		
	Malawi	.2		1	.2		1			
	Mozambique	1.6	2	1	1.6	2	1			
	Rwanda	.4	1	2	.4	1	2			
	Senegal	.2	1	1	.2	1	1			
	South Africa	.8		2	.8		1			1
	Tanzania	.2		1	.2		1			
	Togo	.2		1	.2		1			
	Uganda	1.0	1	2	.8	1	2	.2		
EMA Region	Albania	.6	1	1	.6	1	1			
	Armenia	.8	3	1	.6	2	1	.2	1	
	Cambodia	.6	1		.6	1				
	Indonesia	.4	1	3	.2		3	.2	1	
	Kosovo	—	1	1	—	1	1	—		
	Macedonia	.6	1		.6	1				
	Mongolia	.8	2	1	.8	2	1			
	Morocco	1.0		4	1.0		4			
	Philippines	.4	2		.2	1		.2	1	
	Thailand	.6		1	.6		1			
	Ukraine	.2		3	.2		3			
IAP Region	Dominican Republic	.4	1	1	.4	1	1			
	Fiji	1.4	2		1.2	1		.2	1	
	Guatemala	.4		2	.4		2			
	Guyana	.2	1	3	.2	1	3			
	Jamaica	.4		1	.4		1			
	Nicaragua	.6	1	1	.6	1				1
	Panama	.6	1	2	.6	1	2			
	Paraguay	.6		2	.6		2			
	Peru			1			1			
	Samoa			1			1			
	Tonga	.2		1	.2		1			

* 2017 counts of aggravated sexual assault victimizations cannot be accurately compared with counts in previous years because numerous reports are communicated to the Peace Corps up to a year after the incident.

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

Robbery

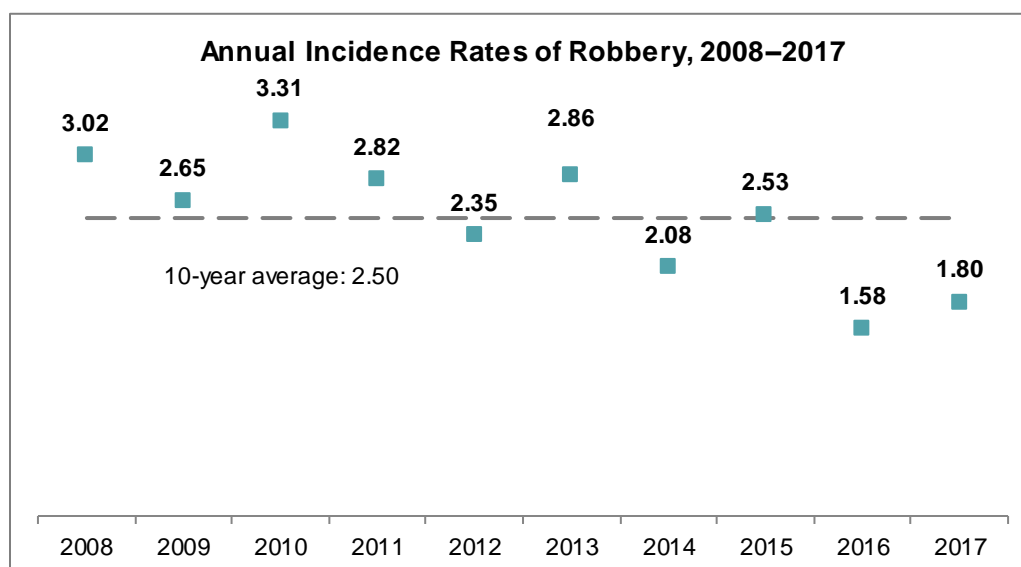
OFFICIAL DEFINITION: The taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody or care of the Volunteer by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the Volunteer in fear of immediate harm. Also includes when a robber threatens, displays, 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.
- Someone incapacitates the Volunteer (e.g., by adding a drug to the Volunteer's drink) and takes the Volunteer's property.

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		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	2.28	1.58	1.80	2.30	1.68	1.59	2.25	1.42	2.13
	AFRICA	2.47	1.95	2.65	2.45	2.06	2.24	2.48	1.76	3.37
	EMA	.79	.38	.41	.70	.47	.53	.92	.25	.24
	IAP	3.44	2.14	1.76	3.46	2.11	1.47	3.42	2.19	2.26
Africa Region	Benin	1.18		4.10	1.51		3.26	.51		5.50
	Botswana	3.02	.70	1.95	3.22		1.84	2.32	2.40	2.20
	Cameroon	3.01	2.36	4.49	2.97	3.67	3.81	3.03		6.16
	Ethiopia	1.10	.44	4.57	1.27		2.44	.79	1.28	8.10
	Gambia	.73		.96	.42		1.68	1.19		
	Ghana	2.33	1.30		2.03	2.07		2.64		
	Guinea*	1.58	1.96	1.73	2.49	3.12	3.08			
	Lesotho	1.32	1.01	.91	.71			2.18	2.53	2.39
	Liberia	2.47	1.98	1.02	1.63			3.27	4.01	2.17
	Madagascar	3.81	4	2.46	3.40	4.17	2	4.44	3.71	3.21
	Malawi	2.66	.80	3.42	3.57	1.18	2.56	1.12		5.17
	Mozambique	3.93	6.11	6.01	4.31	7.29	6.36	3.31	4.11	5.36
	Namibia	3.50	3.46	7.75	1.18	2.23	8.01	7.61	5.46	7.32
	Senegal	1.89		.84	2.06		.68	1.60		1.09
	Sierra Leone	—		2.56	—		4.24	—		
	South Africa	5.47	3.74	7.56	5.11	4.15	4.07	6.25	2.69	17.62
	Swaziland	1.98	2.31	1.16	1.35	1.56		3.93	4.45	3.71
	Tanzania	3.26	2.70	2.58	2.81	2.35	2.18	3.92	3.16	3.18
	Togo	3.02	4.37	2.06	3.55	6.71	3.37	2.08		
	Uganda	2.45	3.56	1.17	3.15	3.81	.88	1.28	3.15	1.74
	Zambia	1.28	1.52	2.54	1.51	1.91	1.21	.92	.95	4.56
EMA Region	Armenia	.99	1.06					2.64	2.49	
	Cambodia	.93	2.68	1.67	1.51	4.29	2.61			
	Indonesia	1.02		1.57	1.52		1.46	.44		1.71
	Kosovo	—		1.55	—		2.32	—		
	Mongolia	1.37	.79		1.49	1.38		1.28		
	Morocco	1.66	.78	1.37	1.06		2.10	2.46	1.93	
	Timor-Leste	—	3.48		—	5.39		—		
	Ukraine			.36						.80
IAP Region	Belize	2.75		4.94	2.32		3.62	3.57		7.76
	Colombia	12.71		5.69	12.99		4.40	11.79		8.04
	Costa Rica	4.28	2.46	2.70	3.87	2.74	3.11	5.01	2.03	2.14
	Dominican Republic	4.50	4.85	4.21	4.35	6.22	3.04	4.79	2.08	6.81
	Ecuador	7.54	8.29	2.56	7.97	8.20	1.30	6.61	8.47	5.02
	Fiji	1.55	1.55	1.52	1.04	2.35		2.63		5.12
	Guatemala	4.02		3.34	4.29		4.52	3.17		
	Guyana	3.34	4.77	4.83	1.82	5.06	1.75	7.08	4.05	11.67
	Jamaica	2.50	2.97		2.81	2.20		1.74	4.60	
	Mexico	1.52	1.51		1.62	2.67		1.39		
	Nicaragua	3.27	1.39	2.05	3.74	2.14	2.15	2.35		1.87
	Panama	1.44	.46		1.21			1.79	1.09	
	Paraguay	3.51	3.03	1.55	3.38		1.79	3.65	7.54	1.21
	Peru	3.62	1.42		4.04	1.48		2.98	1.31	
	Tonga	1.44	3.02		.77	3.87		2.31		

* Five-year average is based on 2012–2014 and 2016; there were no Volunteers in 2015 due to the Ebola outbreak.

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	161.4	108	126	101.2	71	69	60.2	37	57
	AFRICA	79.0	61	86	49.6	41	46	29.4	20	40
	EMA	15.0	7	8	8.0	5	6	7.0	2	2
	IAP	67.4	40	32	43.6	25	17	23.8	15	15
Africa Region	Benin	1.4		4	1.2		2	.2		2
	Botswana	4.0	1	3	3.2		2	.8	1	1
	Cameroon	5.2	3	5	3.0	3	3	2.2		2
	Ethiopia	2.2	1	6	1.6		2	.6	1	4
	Gambia	.6		1	.2		1	.4		
	Ghana	3.4	2		1.8	2		1.6		
	Guinea*	1.3	1	2	1.3	1	2			
	Lesotho	1.2	1	1	.4			.8	1	1
	Liberia	1.6	1	1	.6			1.0	1	1
	Madagascar	5.4	6	4	3.0	4	2	2.4	2	2
	Malawi	3.4	1	4	2.8	1	2	.6		2
	Mozambique	7.0	12	13	5.0	9	9	2.0	3	4
	Namibia	4.4	5	11	1.0	2	7	3.4	3	4
	Senegal	4.6		2	3.4		1	1.2		1
	Sierra Leone	—		1	—		1	—		
	South Africa	8.2	5	10	5.4	4	4	2.8	1	6
	Swaziland	1.6	2	1	.8	1		.8	1	1
	Tanzania	6.0	6	6	3.0	3	3	3.0	3	3
	Togo	2.6	4	2	2.0	4	2	.6		
	Uganda	4.0	6	2	3.2	4	1	.8	2	1
	Zambia	3.4	4	7	2.4	3	2	1.0	1	5
EMA Region	Armenia	.8	1					.8	1	
	Cambodia	1.0	3	2	1.0	3	2			
	Indonesia	.8		2	.6		1	.2		1
	Kosovo	—		1	—		1	—		
	Mongolia	1.8	1		1.0	1		.8		
	Morocco	3.6	1	2	1.6		2	2.0	1	
	Timor-Leste	—	1		—	1		—		
	Ukraine			1						1
IAP Region	Belize	1.0		2	.6		1	.4		1
	Colombia	6.8		4	5.0		2	1.8		2
	Costa Rica	5.4	3	3	3.0	2	2	2.4	1	1
	Dominican Republic	7.4	7	6	4.6	6	3	2.8	1	3
	Ecuador	10.0	9	3	7.2	6	1	2.8	3	2
	Fiji	.8	1	1	.4	1		.4		1
	Guatemala	4.0		3	3.2		3	.8		
	Guyana	2.4	4	4	1.0	3	1	1.4	1	3
	Jamaica	1.6	2		1.2	1		.4	1	
	Mexico	1.0	1		.6	1		.4		
	Nicaragua	5.4	2	3	4.0	2	2	1.4		1
	Panama	3.2	1		1.6			1.6	1	
	Paraguay	7.4	6	3	4.4		2	3.0	6	1
	Peru	8.0	3		5.6	2		2.4	1	
	Tonga	.4	1		.2	1		.2		

* Five-year average is based on 2012–2014 and 2016; there were no Volunteers in 2015 due to the Ebola outbreak.

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

Aggravated Physical Assault

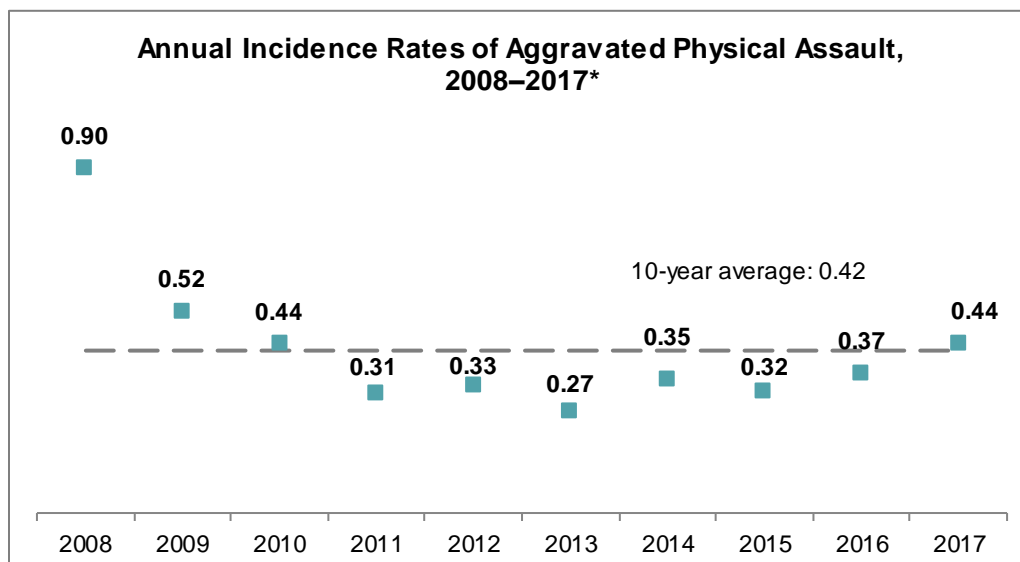
OFFICIAL DEFINITION: Attack or threat of attack with a weapon in a manner capable of inflicting major or severe bodily injury or death; or attack without a weapon or object that results in a major or severe bodily injury results. Major or severe bodily injury includes any of the following:

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

Attempted aggravated physical assault that involves the display of—or threat to use—a gun, knife, or other weapon is included in this crime category because serious personal injury would likely result if the assault were completed. 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 physical assault even if the Volunteer is not injured. Attempted murder should be reported as aggravated physical assault.

An incident is an aggravated physical 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 incapacitates the Volunteer (e.g., drugs the Volunteer's drink), but does not 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		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	.33	.37	.44	.23	.28	.41	.48	.50	.49
	AFRICA	.37	.48	.40	.28	.50	.49	.52	.44	.25
	EMA	.38	.49	.67	.21	.19	.44	.62	.89	.98
	IAP	.20	.05	.28	.17		.26	.25	.15	.30
Africa Region	Botswana	.30	.70		.20	.99		.60		
	Burkina Faso	.20	1.02	1.42			2.20	.52	2.62	
	Cameroon	.50	.79		.64	1.22		.28		
	Ethiopia	.71	.89	1.52	.53	1.35	2.44	1.10		
	Ghana	.23		1.39	.22		2.22	.24		
	Madagascar	.14		1.85			3	.37		
	Malawi	.63	.80		.24			1.33	2.49	
	Mozambique	.77	1.02	.46	.87	1.62	.71	.60		
	South Africa	.68	.75	.76				2.36	2.69	2.94
	Swaziland	.24		1.16				1.11		3.71
	Tanzania	1.16	1.80		1.09	2.35		1.29	1.05	
	Togo	.22	1.09	1.03			1.69	.63	3.14	
	Uganda	.37	.59		.38	.95		.34		
	Zambia			.36						.91
EMA Region	Albania	1.04	1.89	1.05				2.13	3.73	2.26
	Georgia	1.27	3.21	2.42	1.38	2.87	2.83	1.14	3.64	1.88
	Indonesia	.32	.74		.27			.34	1.69	
	Kosovo	—	1.53		—			—	4.12	
	Kyrgyz Republic	.77		1.59	.47			1.13		3.42
	Moldova	.18	.89					.47	2.35	
	Mongolia	.58		.87				1.09		2.14
	Thailand			2.48			2.55			2.36
	Timor-Leste	—		4.52	—		3.99	—		5.23
	Ukraine	.20		.72				.49		1.61
IAP Region	Colombia			1.42						4.02
	Costa Rica	.32	.82		.26			.41	2.03	
	Eastern Caribbean	.48		3			4.15	1.45		
	Fiji			1.52			2.16			
	Paraguay	.18		.52				.48		1.21

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	23.0	25	31	10.0	12	18	13.0	13	13
	AFRICA	11.6	15	13	5.6	10	10	6.0	5	3
	EMA	7.4	9	13	2.2	2	5	5.2	7	8
	IAP	4.0	1	5	2.2		3	1.8	1	2
Africa Region	Botswana	.4	1		.2	1		.2		
	Burkina Faso	.2	1	1			1	.2	1	
	Cameroon	.8	1		.6	1		.2		
	Ethiopia	1.6	2	2	.8	2	2	.8		
	Ghana	.4		2	.2		2	.2		
	Madagascar	.2		3			3	.2		
	Malawi	.8	1		.2			.6	1	
	Mozambique	1.4	2	1	1.0	2	1	.4		
	South Africa	1.0	1	1				1.0	1	1
	Swaziland	.2		1				.2		1
	Tanzania	2.2	4		1.2	3		1.0	1	
	Togo	.2	1	1			1	.2	1	
	Uganda	.6	1		.4	1		.2		
	Zambia			1						1
EMA Region	Albania	1.0	2	1				1.0	2	1
	Georgia	1.4	4	3	.8	2	2	.6	2	1
	Indonesia	.4	1		.2			.2	1	
	Kosovo	—	1		—			—	1	
	Kyrgyz Republic	.6		1	.2			.4		1
	Moldova	.2	1					.2	1	
	Mongolia	.8		1				.8		1
	Thailand			3			2			1
	Timor-Leste	—		2	—		1	—		1
	Ukraine	.8		2				.8		2
IAP Region	Colombia			1						1
	Costa Rica	.4	1		.2			.2	1	
	Eastern Caribbean	.4		2			2	.4		
	Fiji			1			1			
	Paraguay	.4		1				.4		1

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault

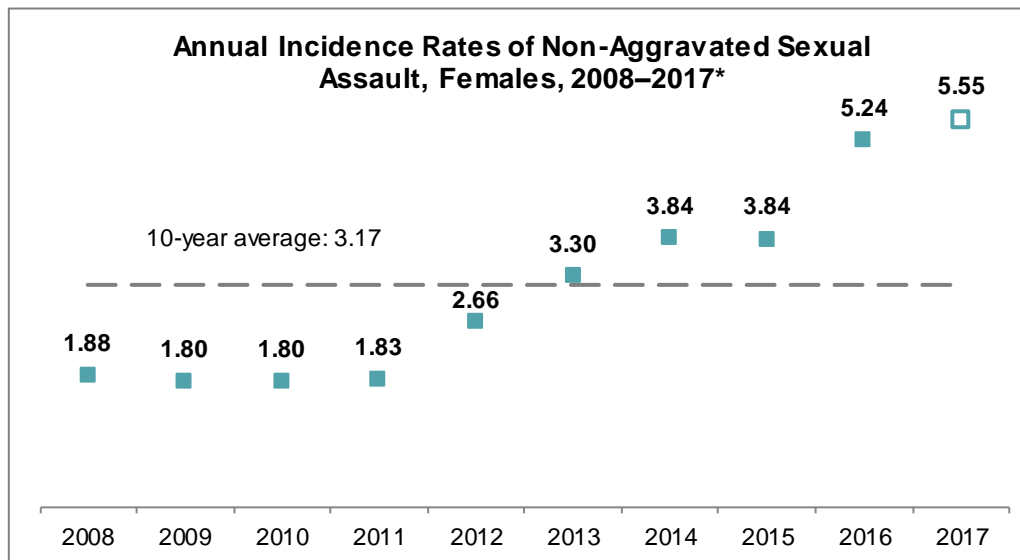
OFFICIAL DEFINITION: A situation when another person, without the consent of the Volunteer, intentionally or knowingly:

- touches or contacts, either directly or through clothing, the Volunteer's genitalia, anus, groin, breast, thigh, or buttocks; OR
- kisses the Volunteer on the mouth, ear, or neck; OR
- touches the Volunteer with the offender's genitalia, either directly or through clothing, or offender's semen or vaginal fluids (no matter which Volunteer's body part is touched); OR
- attempts to carry out any of those acts.

Non-aggravated sexual assault involves unwanted kisses on the mouth, ear, or neck, or touching or contact by the offender either directly or through clothing, of the Volunteer's genitalia, anus, groin, breast, thigh, or buttocks; or the offenders' genitalia is rubbed against the Volunteer without the use of a weapon, threat, or injury to the Volunteer. Non-aggravated sexual assault also includes any attempt to carry out these acts. 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 intentionally touches the Volunteer's breasts, buttocks or genitals, but the Volunteer is not injured.
- Someone kisses the Volunteer on the mouth, ear, or neck without the Volunteer's permission.
- Someone rubs their genitals against the Volunteer without the Volunteer's permission.



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

* Change in definition in 2013 and in 2017; change in reporting options in 2013. Since numerous reports are communicated to the Peace Corps up to a year after the incident, 2017 incidence rate of non-aggravated sexual assault victimizations cannot be accurately compared with rates in previous years.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017*	2012–16 average	2016	2017*	2012–16 average	2016	2017*
Total	GLOBAL	2.49	3.36	3.78	3.78	5.24	5.55	.36	.31	.90
	AFRICA	1.64	2.49	3.24	2.50	3.81	4.77	.14	.18	.59
	EMA	4.50	5.38	5.54	7.30	9.21	8.76	.57	.25	1.10
	IAP	1.93	2.83	2.86	2.74	4.13	3.82	.48	.58	1.21
Africa Region	Benin	1.75	2.36	2.05	2.67	3.72	3.26			
	Botswana	1.19	.70	1.30	1.60	.99	1.84			
	Burkina Faso	1.81	3.05	2.85	2.90	4.99	4.40			
	Cameroon	.56		8.09	.92		11.42			
	Comoros	—		5.13	—		7.86	—		
	Ethiopia	3.98	2.66	12.20	5.83	4.06	18.33	.55		2.03
	Gambia	1.17	2.29	3.85	2.02	4.14	5.05			2.25
	Ghana	.96	1.30	2.09	1.59	2.07	2.22			1.86
	Guinea**	2.15	5.87		3.42	9.37				
	Lesotho	.60	3.02	1.81	1	5	2.92			
	Liberia	.40	1.98		.78	3.92				
	Madagascar	.55	.67	1.23	.43	1.04	2	.73		
	Malawi	2.82	5.61	6.84	4.36	7.09	7.67	.50	2.49	5.17
	Mozambique	1.49	4.58	3.70	2.36	7.29	4.24			2.68
	Namibia	1.23	2.08	2.11	1.96	3.35	3.43			
	Rwanda	3.02	3.69	1.25	4.58	5.37	1.84			
	Senegal	2.29	3.18	2.51	3.42	4.90	4.06			
	Sierra Leone	—		5.13	—		8.47	—		
	South Africa	3.81	3.74	3.78	5.14	4.15	5.09	.54	2.69	
	Swaziland	1.20	3.46		1.62	4.67				
	Tanzania	.80		.86	1.40		1.45			
	Togo	.95	1.09	3.09	1.45	1.68	5.06			
	Uganda	1.92	6.53	6.45	3.11	10.47	9.72			
	Zambia	.63	.76	4	.95	1.27	6.63	.19		
EMA Region	Albania	7.44	5.67	3.14	14.03	11.49	3.90			2.26
	Armenia	4.11	5.28	3.15	6.73	9.19	5.62			
	Cambodia	.80	.89	.83	.29	1.43		1.72		2.30
	China	1.62	2.01	.68	2.72	4.25		.55		1.28
	Georgia	3.85	5.62	7.26	6.63	10.05	12.73			
	Indonesia	11.71	9.65	14.17	18.37	17.18	23.33	1.87		3.42
	Kosovo	—	9.15	4.64	—	12.11	6.97	—	4.12	
	Kyrgyz Republic	10.17	9.27	9.53	18.79	16.97	17.79			
	Macedonia	3.03	1.09	2.23	4.85	1.70	3.67			
	Moldova	7.37	3.56	9.19	11.19	5.73	14.96	1.39		
	Mongolia	5.04	7.08	4.37	9.05	12.40	7.39	.65		
	Morocco	5.23	7.02	11.67	8.29	10.48	16.78	.62	1.93	1.99
	Nepal	4.13	6.54	4.64	6.59	13.39	6.94	1.88		2.79
	Philippines	.79	.64	.74	.82	1.08	1.16	.82		
	Thailand	2.95	4.25	4.13	4.28	7.01	6.36	.60		
	Timor-Leste	—	52.16	20.36	—	80.83	35.87	—		
	Ukraine	1.88	1.95	4.34	3.35	3.41	6.57			1.61

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017*	2012–16 average	2016	2017*	2012–16 average	2016	2017*
IAP Region	Colombia	2.09	6.62	1.42	2.82	8.59	2.20	.78	3.92	
	Costa Rica	1.14	1.64	3.61	1.88	2.74	4.67			2.14
	Dominican Republic	1.18	1.38	7.01	1.65	1.04	7.10	.42	2.08	6.81
	Eastern Caribbean	1.32		3.00	1.96		4.15			
	Ecuador	2.16	4.60	3.42	3.26	6.83	5.19			
	Fiji	2.50		3.04	3.47		4.32	1.33		
	Guatemala	3.65	4.30	4.45	4.68	5.80	4.52	.75		4.27
	Guyana	2.43	2.38	6.04	2.05	3.38	8.76	2.64		
	Jamaica	1.46	2.97	1.53	1.76	4.39	2.22	.82		
	Mexico	2.64		1.54	4.34		2.87	.69		
	Micronesia	3.04	7.39		5.08	13.94				
	Nicaragua	2.81	6.25	4.78	3.76	8.54	4.31	.99	1.99	5.60
	Panama	.70	.46	.94	1.02	.81	1.66	.22		
	Paraguay	2.14	4.04	3.10	3.21	5.92	5.38	.47	1.26	
	Peru	1.47	3.31	1.22	2.31	5.18	1.84			
	Tonga	2.73	6.04		3.76	7.73				
	Vanuatu	4.74	1.48	1.41	6.96	2.54	2.67	1.55		

* 2017 incidence rates of non-aggravated sexual assault victimizations cannot be accurately compared with rates in previous years because numerous reports are communicated to the Peace Corps up to a year after the incident.

** Five-year average is based on 2012–2014 and 2016; there were no Volunteers in 2015 due to the Ebola outbreak.

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017*	2012–16 average	2016	2017*	2012–16 average	2016	2017*
Total	GLOBAL	173.2	230	265	164.0	222	241	9.2	8	24
	AFRICA	51.4	78	105	49.8	76	98	1.6	2	7
	EMA	84.0	99	108	79.8	97	99	4.2	2	9
	IAP	37.8	53	52	34.4	49	44	3.4	4	8
Africa Region	Benin	1.8	2	2	1.8	2	2			
	Botswana	1.6	1	2	1.6	1	2			
	Burkina Faso	2.0	3	2	2.0	3	2			
	Cameroon	1.0		9	1.0		9			
	Comoros	—		2	—		2	—		
	Ethiopia	8.6	6	16	8.2	6	15	.4		1
	Gambia	1.0	2	4	1.0	2	3			1
	Ghana	1.4	2	3	1.4	2	2			1
	Guinea**	1.3	3		1.3	3				
	Lesotho	.6	3	2	.6	3	2			
	Liberia	.2	1		.2	1				
	Madagascar	.8	1	2	.4	1	2	.4		
	Malawi	3.6	7	8	3.4	6	6	.2	1	2
	Mozambique	2.8	9	8	2.8	9	6			2
	Namibia	1.6	3	3	1.6	3	3			
	Rwanda	3.4	5	2	3.4	5	2			
	Senegal	5.6	8	6	5.6	8	6			
	Sierra Leone	—		2	—		2	—		
	South Africa	5.6	5	5	5.4	4	5	.2	1	
	Swaziland	1.0	3		1.0	3				
	Tanzania	1.4		2	1.4		2			
	Togo	.8	1	3	.8	1	3			
	Uganda	3.2	11	11	3.2	11	11			
	Zambia	1.6	2	11	1.4	2	11	.2		

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017*	2012–16 average	2016	2017*	2012–16 average	2016	2017*
EMA Region	Albania	6.6	6	3	6.6	6	2			1
	Armenia	3.4	5	3	3.4	5	3			
	Cambodia	.8	1	1	.2	1		.6		1
	China	2.4	3	1	2.0	3		.4		1
	Georgia	3.8	7	9	3.8	7	9			
	Indonesia	11.8	13	18	11.2	13	16	.6		2
	Kosovo	—	6	3	—	5	3	—	1	
	Kyrgyz Republic	8.8	7	6	8.8	7	6			
	Macedonia	2.6	1	2	2.6	1	2			
	Moldova	8.6	4	10	8.0	4	10	.6		
	Mongolia	6.6	9	5	6.2	9	5	.4		
	Morocco	10.2	9	17	9.8	8	16	.4	1	1
	Nepal	2.2	4	3	1.8	4	2	.4		1
	Philippines	1.2	1	1	.8	1	1	.4		
	Thailand	3.2	5	5	3.0	5	5	.2		
	Timor-Leste	—	15	9	—	15	9	—		
	Ukraine	2.0	3	12	2.0	3	10			2
IAP Region	Colombia	1.2	4	1	1.0	3	1	.2	1	
	Costa Rica	1.4	2	4	1.4	2	3			1
	Dominican Republic	2.0	2	10	1.8	1	7	.2	1	3
	Eastern Caribbean	1.0		2	1.0		2			
	Ecuador	2.6	5	4	2.6	5	4			
	Fiji	1.2		2	1.0		2	.2		
	Guatemala	3.8	4	4	3.6	4	3	.2		1
	Guyana	1.6	2	5	1.0	2	5	.6		
	Jamaica	1.0	2	1	.8	2	1	.2		
	Mexico	1.8		1	1.6		1	.2		
	Micronesia	1.4	4		1.4	4				
	Nicaragua	4.6	9	7	4.0	8	4	.6	1	3
	Panama	1.6	1	2	1.4	1	2	.2		
	Paraguay	4.4	8	6	4.0	7	6	.4	1	
	Peru	3.2	7	2	3.2	7	2			
	Tonga	.8	2		.8	2				
	Vanuatu	3.0	1	1	2.6	1	1	.4		

* 2017 counts of non-aggravated sexual assault victimizations cannot be accurately compared with counts in previous years because numerous reports are communicated to the Peace Corps up to a year after the incident.

** Five-year average is based on 2012–2014 and 2016; there were no Volunteers in 2015 due to the Ebola outbreak.

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

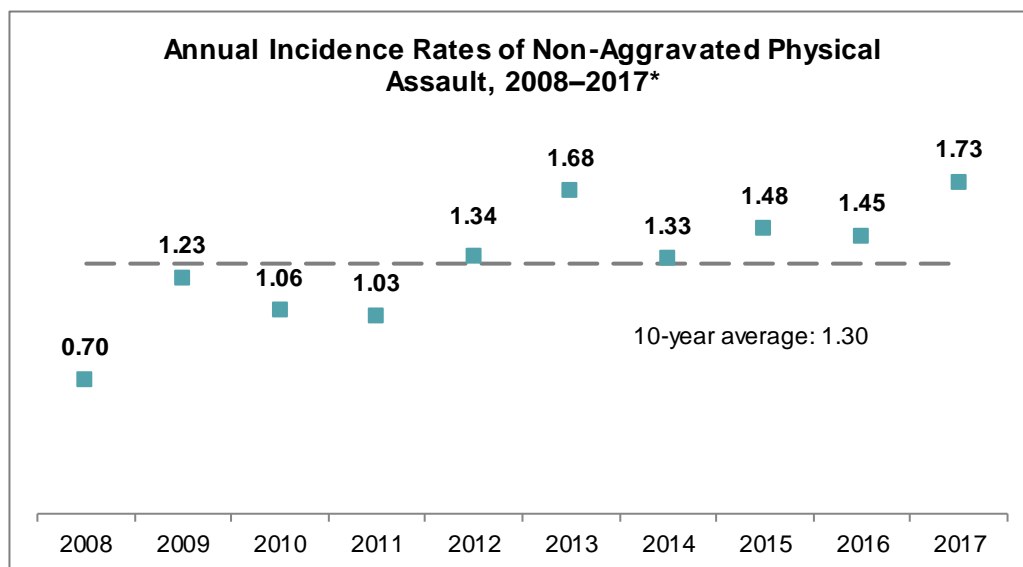
Non-Aggravated Physical Assault

OFFICIAL DEFINITION: A situation when the offender makes a deliberate aggressive, repetitive, or unwanted physical contact that results in no injury or minor injury. Minor injury does not require hospitalization, X-ray, or surgical intervention (including stitches).

Non-aggravated physical assault occurs when there is a deliberate aggressive contact with a Volunteer that 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 against the Volunteer 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 punches, pushes, shoves, 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 grabs the Volunteer and refuses to let the Volunteer go.
- Someone cuts the Volunteer's hair without the Volunteer's consent.
- Someone throws and hits the Volunteer with small pebbles (which 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; change in term in 2017.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	1.46	1.45	1.73	1.69	1.75	2.14	1.06	.96	1.05
	AFRICA	1.21	1.21	1.39	1.43	1.56	1.65	.83	.61	.93
	EMA	2.38	2.39	2.97	2.76	2.94	3.98	1.85	1.65	1.58
	IAP	.96	.91	.99	1.16	1.01	1.21	.58	.73	.60
Africa Region	Benin	1.87	1.18	1.02	2.82	1.86	1.63			
	Botswana	1.33	1.40	1.95	1.77	1.97				6.60
	Burkina Faso	2.40	7.12		3.35	11.65		.91		
	Cameroon	1.23	1.57	4.49	1.55	1.22	3.81	.70	2.20	6.16
	Comoros	—	3.19		—			—	8.75	
	Ethiopia	2.55	2.22	4.57	2.66	2.71	6.11	2.20	1.28	2.03
	Gambia	.22		3.85	.38		6.74			
	Ghana	1.15	1.96		.64	1.03		1.84	3.53	
	Guinea*	.74	1.96	3.46	1.17	3.12	3.08			3.95
	Lesotho	.64	1.01		.98	1.67				
	Liberia	.35		1.02	.71		1.94			
	Madagascar	1.13	1.33	1.85	1.40	1.04	1	.72	1.86	3.21
	Malawi	1.55	.80	2.56	1.91	1.18	3.83	1.23		
	Mozambique	1.14	.51		.70	.81		2		
	Namibia	2.04	.69	.70	3.23	1.12	1.14			
	Rwanda	2.06	2.95		2.52	4.29		1.13		
	Senegal	.66	.40	.42	.86	.61	.68	.26		
	South Africa	1.93	.75	3.02	1.63		3.05	2.57	2.69	2.94
	Swaziland	.23	1.15	3.48	.31	1.56	5.06			
	Tanzania	.12		.43			.73	.29		
	Togo	1.67	1.09	1.03	1.81	1.68	1.69	1.33		
	Uganda	.99	1.19	1.76	1.60	1.90	2.65			
	Zambia	.67		.36	.63		.60	.72		
EMA Region	Albania	5.86	.94	5.23	5.22	1.92	5.85	6.66		4.52
	Armenia	2.93		1.05	4.03		1.87	.79		
	Cambodia	1.73	2.68		2.20	1.43		.95	4.77	
	China	1.07	3.36	1.36	1.37	5.67	1.45	.80	1.28	1.28
	Georgia	4.45	3.21	2.42	6.09	2.87	4.24	2.40	3.64	
	Indonesia	2.32	2.23	3.94	3.68	3.97	4.37	.44		3.42
	Kosovo	—	3.05	4.64	—	4.84	6.97	—		
	Kyrgyz Republic	8.25	10.59	6.35	9.08	14.54	8.90	7.24	5.84	3.42
	Macedonia	1.17	1.09	2.23	1.50	1.70	3.67	.59		
	Moldova	.86	.89	.92	1.35	1.43	1.50			
	Mongolia	4.18	2.36	6.99	4.06	1.38	8.86	4.15	3.67	4.27
	Morocco	2.35	3.90	4.81	3.39	6.55	6.29	.69		1.99
	Nepal	.33	1.63	1.55	.67	3.35				2.79
	Philippines	.55		.74	.73		1.16	.28		
	Thailand	.55	1.70					1.50	4.32	
	Timor-Leste	—	10.43	9.05	—	16.17	15.94	—		
	Ukraine	.40	1.30	3.98	.16		5.26	.72	3.04	2.41

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
IAP Region	Belize			4.94			3.62			7.76
	Colombia	3.20	1.65	2.84	3.05	2.86	4.40	3.35		
	Costa Rica	.48	.82	1.80	.79	1.37	1.56			2.14
	Dominican Republic	.99	1.38	2.10	.92	1.04	3.04	1.35	2.08	
	Eastern Caribbean	1.27	1.62		1.34	2.32		1.12		
	Ecuador	.88	.92	.85	1.32	1.37	1.30			
	Guatemala	1.57	1.07		1.60	1.45		1.50		
	Guyana	1.39	2.38	2.42	1.70	1.69	3.50	.81	4.05	
	Micronesia	5.68	5.54	6.85	6.19	6.97		4.49	3.94	13.32
	Nicaragua	.61	.69		.19			1.40	1.99	
	Panama	.26		.47	.42		.83			
	Paraguay	.82	.51		1.19	.85		.23		
	Peru	.36		.61	.55		.92			
	Samoa	2.10		4.82	3.15		7.59			
	Tonga	2.93	6.04		2.95	7.73		2.31		
	Vanuatu	2.59	1.48		3.18			1.62	3.57	

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	102.6	99	121	74.2	74	93	28.4	25	28
	AFRICA	38.6	38	45	28.8	31	34	9.8	7	11
	EMA	45.2	44	58	30.8	31	45	14.4	13	13
	IAP	18.8	17	18	14.6	12	14	4.2	5	4
Africa Region	Benin	2.0	1	1	2.0	1	1	.0		
	Botswana	1.8	2	3	1.8	2		.0		3
	Burkina Faso	2.6	7		2.2	7		.4		
	Cameroon	2.0	2	5	1.6	1	3	.4	1	2
	Comoros	—	1		—			—	1	
	Ethiopia	5.4	5	6	3.8	4	5	1.6	1	1
	Gambia	.2		4	.2		4			
	Ghana	1.8	3		.6	1		1.2	2	
	Guinea*	.5	1	4	.5	1	2			2
	Lesotho	.6	1		.6	1				
	Liberia	.2		1	.2		1			
	Madagascar	1.6	2	3	1.2	1	1	.4	1	2
	Malawi	2.0	1	3	1.4	1	3	.6		
	Mozambique	2.0	1		.8	1		1.2		
	Namibia	2.4	1	1	2.4	1	1			
	Rwanda	2.4	4		2.0	4		.4		
	Senegal	1.6	1	1	1.4	1	1	.2		
	South Africa	2.8	1	4	1.6		3	1.2	1	1
	Swaziland	.2	1	3	.2	1	3			
	Tanzania	.2		1	.0		1	.2		
	Togo	1.4	1	1	1.0	1	1	.4		
	Uganda	1.6	2	3	1.6	2	3			
	Zambia	1.8		1	1.0		1	.8		

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
EMA Region	Albania	5.2	1	5	2.4	1	3	2.8		2
	Armenia	2.0		1	1.8		1	.2		
	Cambodia	1.8	3		1.4	1		.4	2	
	China	1.6	5	2	1.0	4	1	.6	1	1
	Georgia	4.4	4	3	3.4	2	3	1.0	2	
	Indonesia	2.4	3	5	2.2	3	3	.2		2
	Kosovo	—	2	3	—	2	3	—		
	Kyrgyz Republic	7.0	8	4	4.0	6	3	3.0	2	1
	Macedonia	1.0	1	2	.8	1	2	.2		
	Moldova	1.0	1	1	1.0	1	1			
	Mongolia	5.6	3	8	2.8	1	6	2.8	2	2
	Morocco	4.6	5	7	4.0	5	6	.6		1
	Nepal	.2	1	1	.2	1				1
	Philippines	1.0		1	.8		1	.2		
	Thailand	.6	2					.6	2	
	Timor-Leste	—	3	4	—	3	4	—		
	Ukraine	1.0	2	11	.4		8	.6	2	3
IAP Region	Belize			2			1			1
	Colombia	1.4	1	2	1.0	1	2	.4		
	Costa Rica	.6	1	2	.6	1	1	.0		1
	Dominican Republic	1.6	2	3	1.0	1	3	.6	1	
	Eastern Caribbean	.8	1		.6	1		.2		
	Ecuador	1.2	1	1	1.2	1	1	.0		
	Guatemala	1.6	1		1.2	1		.4		
	Guyana	1.0	2	2	.8	1	2	.2	1	
	Micronesia	2.2	3	2	1.6	2		.6	1	2
	Nicaragua	1.0	1		.2			.8	1	
	Panama	.6		1	.6		1			
	Paraguay	1.8	1		1.6	1		.2		
	Peru	.8		1	.8		1			
	Samoa	.4		2	.4		2			
	Tonga	.8	2		.6	2		.2		
	Vanuatu	1.6	1		1.2			.4	1	

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 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. Burglary also includes an illegal entry of a hotel room where the Volunteer is staying (by someone other than the hotel staff).

A Volunteer residence is a structure where the Volunteer lives. It also includes adjacent or nearby structures that extend the residence and are utilized by the Volunteer. The extended residence areas include porches (open or closed), verandas, standalone kitchens, standalone bathrooms, and toolsheds. The extended residence areas do not include yards or other non-structural space near the Volunteer's residence (e.g., a garden).

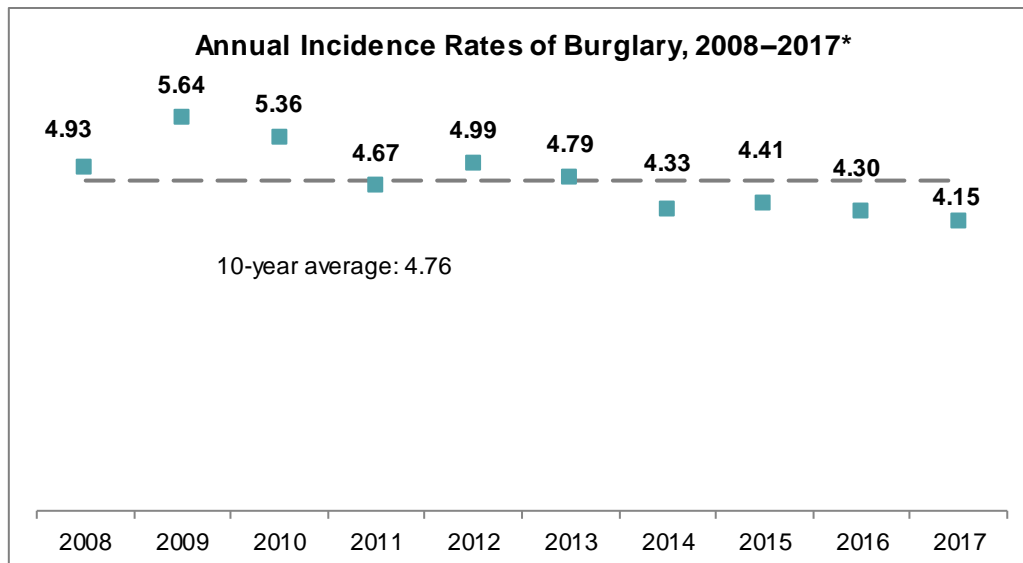
A burglary occurs anytime there is unlawful or unauthorized entry into the Volunteer's house or hotel room and the Volunteer is not assaulted. Unlawful entry does not have to involve force or someone breaking in; unlawful entry occurs anytime someone who does not have permission enters the Volunteer's 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. This includes attempts to enter the Volunteer's residence forcibly through doors, windows, walls, or roof.

An incident is a burglary if:

- Someone without the legal right to do so enters the Volunteer's house, hotel room (if it is not a hotel employee), or detached kitchen through an unlocked door without the Volunteer's 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, hotel room, or detached kitchen and removes or damages the Volunteer's 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.
- Someone takes a bike from a porch attached to the Volunteer's residence.

If a Volunteer lives with a host family, host family members have the legal right to be in all rooms in the house, including the Volunteer's room. If the Volunteer's property is taken from the Volunteer's room and a suspected offender is family member living in the same house, the incident should be classified as theft.

If the Volunteer suspects that the property was taken from a Volunteer's hotel 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. However, if there is a sign of forcible entry in the Volunteer's hotel room, the incident is a burglary.



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

* Change in definition in 2017.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	4.56	4.30	4.15	4.98	4.75	4.65	3.87	3.56	3.33
	AFRICA	6.57	6.32	6.38	7.04	7.17	7.10	5.76	4.83	5.14
	EMA	1.36	1.36	.92	1.45	1.14	1.06	1.23	1.65	.73
	IAP	4.44	3.79	3.63	4.84	3.87	3.82	3.71	3.65	3.32
Africa Region	Benin	6.25	5.90	1.02	7.93	5.57	1.63	2.91	6.47	
	Botswana	7.10	2.10	5.20	6.75	1.97	4.61	8.21	2.40	6.60
	Burkina Faso	4.42	4.07	4.27	4.75	4.99	6.60	4.02	2.62	
	Cameroon	4.78	1.57	2.70	6.61	2.45	2.54	1.83		3.08
	Comoros	—	25.52	17.95	—	30.12	11.78	—	17.50	29.54
	Ethiopia	3.29	3.99	4.57	3.81	4.06	6.11	2.43	3.85	2.03
	Gambia	5.70	3.44	13.49	6.57	6.20	18.53	4.47		6.76
	Ghana	5.89	5.87	2.78	6.00	5.17	3.33	5.54	7.07	1.86
	Guinea*	2.92	1.96	2.60	3.56	3.12	3.08	1.78		1.97
	Lesotho	1.11	1.01	2.72	1.38	1.67	2.92	.59		2.39
	Liberia	20.42	19.83	15.37	17.04	23.52	13.58	21.14	16.05	17.38
	Madagascar	13.38	14.01	10.48	14.78	16.67	15.01	11.02	9.29	3.21
	Malawi	10.05	10.42	18.81	10.47	9.45	25.55	9.45	12.45	5.17
	Mozambique	10.88	13.24	7.40	10.65	12.97	3.53	11.19	13.71	14.74
	Namibia	7.98	4.15	2.11	8.95	4.47	1.14	6.20	3.64	3.66
	Rwanda	14.02	8.11	10.62	12.25	6.44	11.07	17.31	11.79	9.68
	Senegal	3.27	3.18	2.09	3.77	4.28	2.71	2.24	1.14	1.09
	Sierra Leone	—	8.13	10.26	—	17.16	8.47	—		12.99
	South Africa	5.05	2.99	2.27	5.01	3.11	2.04	5.27	2.69	2.94
	Swaziland	1.26	1.15	2.32	1.37	1.56	3.37	1.11		
	Tanzania	4.85	5.40	9.91	5.55	6.28	15.23	3.94	4.22	2.12
	Togo	4.54	12.03	2.06	5.96	13.43	3.37	1.88	9.42	
	Uganda	8.75	10.09	4.69	9.90	15.23	5.30	6.91	1.58	3.49
	Zambia	4.91	4.57	6.54	6.18	6.99	6.03	3.04	.95	7.30
EMA Region	Albania	2.31	5.67	1.05	2.45	7.66	1.95	2.32	3.73	
	Armenia	1.69	2.11	1.05	2.03	1.84	1.87	1.01	2.49	
	China	.81	.67		.82	1.42		.84		
	Indonesia	.96	.74	1.57	1.32	1.32		.49		3.42
	Kyrgyz Republic	2.00	1.32		1.57	2.42		2.53		
	Mongolia	2.37	.79	4.37	3.12		4.43	1.51	1.84	4.27
	Morocco	2.01	4.68		1.82	2.62		2.25	7.71	
	Philippines	2.63	3.85	.74	2.63	2.17		2.53	6.29	2.02
	Timor-Leste	—		11.31	—		15.94	—		5.23
	Ukraine	.70	.65	1.08	.75		1.97	.62	1.52	
IAP Region	Belize	3.87	2.67	2.47	4.02	3.93	3.62	3.51		
	Colombia	1.03	1.65		.95			.78	3.92	
	Costa Rica	5.68	2.46	6.31	4.70	1.37	7.78	7.11	4.07	4.28
	Dominican Republic	6.50	6.23	4.21	7.83	7.26	3.04	4.21	4.16	6.81
	Eastern Caribbean	9.67	4.87	7.50	10.76	6.97	8.29	7.19		5.43
	Ecuador	1.06		1.71	1.36		1.30	.48		2.51
	Fiji	17.58	4.64	6.08	19.10	4.71	6.48	12.96	4.50	5.12
	Guyana	9.10	5.96	4.83	8.75	3.38	3.50	10.82	12.15	7.78
	Jamaica	3.10	2.97	3.06	4.16	4.39	4.44	.86		
	Mexico	.59		1.54	.54		2.87	.69		
	Micronesia	5.90	3.70		8.64	3.48		.79	3.94	
	Nicaragua	2.25	4.17	2.73	2.68	4.27	3.23	1.42	3.97	1.87
	Panama	5.90	7.90	6.58	5.73	4.86	5.82	6.13	11.98	7.55
	Paraguay	4.30	2.53	1.55	5.10	4.23		3.07		3.64
	Peru	.86	.47	.61	.84	.74	.92	.86		
	Samoa	5.27	2.87	2.41	7.08	4.86	3.80	2.18		
	Tonga	6.29	9.07	9.63	6.77	11.60	12.80	6.99		
	Vanuatu	7.17	13.35	9.90	8.42	17.78	16.05	5.22	7.13	3.00

* Five-year average is based on 2012–2014 and 2016; there were no Volunteers in 2015 due to the Ebola outbreak.

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	323.4	294	291	219.6	201	202	103.8	93	89
	AFRICA	209.8	198	207	142.4	143	146	67.4	55	61
	EMA	26.4	25	18	16.2	12	12	10.2	13	6
	IAP	87.2	71	66	61.0	46	44	26.2	25	22
Africa Region	Benin	7.0	5	1	6.0	3	1	1.0	2	
	Botswana	9.4	3	8	6.8	2	5	2.6	1	3
	Burkina Faso	6.2	4	3	4.0	3	3	2.2	1	
	Cameroon	8.2	2	3	7.0	2	2	1.2		1
	Comoros	—	8	7	—	6	3	—	2	4
	Ethiopia	6.6	9	6	4.8	6	5	1.8	3	1
	Gambia	4.8	3	14	3.2	3	11	1.6		3
	Ghana	9.2	9	4	5.4	5	3	3.8	4	1
	Guinea*	2.3	1	3	1.8	1	2	.5		1
	Lesotho	1.0	1	3	.8	1	2	.2		1
	Liberia	10.2	10	15	5.4	6	7	4.8	4	8
	Madagascar	19.2	21	17	13.2	16	15	6.0	5	2
	Malawi	12.8	13	22	8.2	8	20	4.6	5	2
	Mozambique	19.4	26	16	12.2	16	5	7.2	10	11
	Namibia	9.8	6	3	7.0	4	1	2.8	2	2
	Rwanda	15.6	11	17	9.0	6	12	6.6	5	5
	Senegal	8.0	8	5	6.2	7	4	1.8	1	1
	Sierra Leone	—	1	4	—	1	2	—		2
	South Africa	7.4	4	3	5.2	3	2	2.2	1	1
	Swaziland	1.0	1	2	.8	1	2	.2		
	Tanzania	9.4	12	23	6.2	8	21	3.2	4	2
	Togo	4.0	11	2	3.4	8	2	.6	3	
	Uganda	14.2	17	8	10.0	16	6	4.2	1	2
	Zambia	12.8	12	18	9.6	11	10	3.2	1	8
EMA Region	Albania	2.2	6	1	1.2	4	1	1.0	2	
	Armenia	1.4	2	1	1.0	1	1	.4	1	
	China	1.2	1		.6	1		.6		
	Indonesia	1.0	1	2	.8	1		.2		2
	Kyrgyz Republic	1.8	1		.8	1		1.0		
	Mongolia	3.2	1	5	2.2		3	1.0	1	2
	Morocco	3.6	6		2.2	2		1.4	4	
	Philippines	4.2	6	1	2.6	2		1.6	4	1
	Timor-Leste	—		5	—		4	—		1
IAP Region	Ukraine	2.0	1	3	1.4		3	.6	1	
	Belize	1.4	1	1	1.0	1	1	.4		
	Colombia	.6	1		.4			.2	1	
	Costa Rica	7.0	3	7	3.6	1	5	3.4	2	2
	Dominican Republic	10.8	9	6	8.4	7	3	2.4	2	3
	Eastern Caribbean	6.8	3	5	5.0	3	4	1.8		1
	Ecuador	1.4		2	1.2		1	.2		1
	Fiji	8.8	3	4	6.2	2	3	2.6	1	1
	Guyana	6.0	5	4	4.0	2	2	2.0	3	2
	Jamaica	2.0	2	2	1.8	2	2	.2		
	Mexico	.4		1	.2		1	.2		
	Micronesia	2.2	2		2.0	1		.2	1	
	Nicaragua	3.8	6	4	3.0	4	3	.8	2	1
	Panama	12.8	17	14	7.4	6	7	5.4	11	7
	Paraguay	9.2	5	3	6.6	5		2.6		3
	Peru	2.0	1	1	1.2	1	1	.8		
	Samoa	1.2	1	1	1.0	1	1	.2		
	Tonga	1.8	3	4	1.4	3	4	.4		
	Vanuatu	4.6	9	7	3.2	7	6	1.4	2	1

* Five-year average is based on 2012–2014 and 2016; there were no Volunteers in 2015 due to the Ebola outbreak.

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

Threat

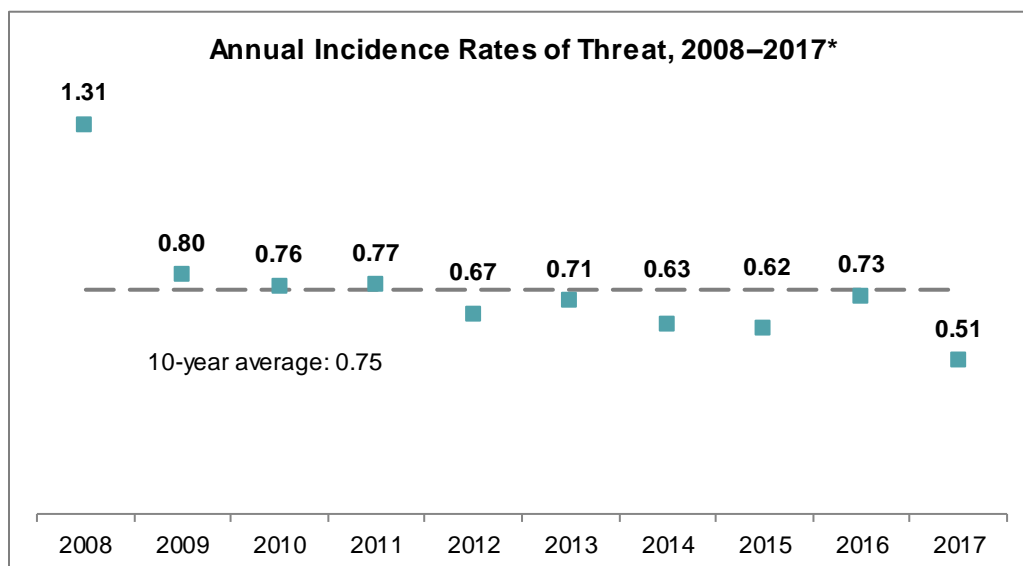
OFFICIAL DEFINITION: Words, actions, or behavior expressed or directed toward the Volunteer without physical contact or injury to the Volunteer that cause the Volunteer to reasonably fear for his or her safety or well-being.

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 physical 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 in person but does not actually point a weapon at the Volunteer or physically strike the Volunteer.
- Someone leaves a note on the Volunteer's house saying that he or she is going to "kick the Volunteer's butt."
- Someone threatens to kill the Volunteer's pet.
- 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		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	.67	.73	.51	.78	.85	.46	.50	.54	.60
	AFRICA	.47	.64	.65	.59	.90	.58	.27	.18	.76
	EMA	.69	.65	.36	.69	.38	.27	.69	1.02	.49
	IAP	.99	.96	.44	1.17	1.18	.43	.67	.58	.45
Africa Region	Botswana	.30	.70		.41	.99				
	Cameroon	.73		.90	1.01			.26		3.08
	Comoros	—		2.56	—			—		7.39
	Gambia	.96	1.15	.96	1.21		1.68	.51	2.57	
	Ghana	.42	.65		.47	1.03		.30		
	Lesotho	.42	1.01	1.81	.66	1.67				4.77
	Liberia	.35		3.07	.71		3.88			2.17
	Malawi	.48	2.40	.85	.71	3.54	1.28			
	Mozambique	.23		.46	.36					1.34
	Namibia	1.23	1.38	1.41	1.46	2.23	1.14	.83		1.83
	South Africa	1.56	3.74	2.27	1.99	4.15	2.04	.54	2.69	2.94
	Swaziland	1.27	1.15	1.16	1.76	1.56	1.69			
	Tanzania	.18	.90	1.29	.31	1.57	2.18			
	Togo			1.03			1.69			
	Uganda	.62	.59	.59	.40	.95		.96		1.74
	Zambia	.37	.76		.49	1.27		.19		
EMA Region	Albania	1.79	5.67	1.05	1.22	3.83		2.27	7.45	2.26
	Armenia	.74	1.06		.38			1.28	2.49	
	China	.54	.67					1.09	1.28	
	Indonesia	.92	.74		1.34			.34	1.69	
	Kosovo	—	1.53		—	2.42		—		
	Kyrgyz Republic	2.75	1.32		2.77			2.70	2.92	
	Macedonia	.70		1.12	.74		1.83	.59		
	Moldova	1.22	.89		1.44	1.43		.88		
	Morocco	.44		2.06	.53		2.10	.23		1.99
	Philippines	.11		.74	.17					2.02
IAP Region	Ukraine	.07		.36				.16		.80
	Belize	1.04		2.47	1.48					7.76
	Colombia	1.26	1.65	1.42	1.95	2.86	2.20			
	Costa Rica	1.30	1.64		1.33	1.37		1.24	2.03	
	Dominican Republic	.49	.69		.18			1.12	2.08	
	Guyana	3.01	5.96	1.21	2.72	5.06	1.75	3.33	8.10	
	Mexico	1.17	3.03	1.54	1.61	5.34	2.87	.67		
	Micronesia	2.30	9.24	3.42	4.19	17.42				6.66
	Nicaragua	.89		.68	1.18		1.08	.34		
	Panama	.09		.47	.16		.83			
	Paraguay	.82		.52	1.06			.44		1.21
	Tonga	3.06	3.02		3.07	3.87		2.41		
	Vanuatu	3.50	1.48		5.32	2.54		.86		

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	47.6	50	36	34.6	36	20	13.0	14	16
	AFRICA	15.2	20	21	12.0	18	12	3.2	2	9
	EMA	13.0	12	7	7.8	4	3	5.2	8	4
	IAP	19.4	18	8	14.8	14	5	4.6	4	3
Africa Region	Botswana	.4	1		.4	1				
	Cameroon	1.4		1	1.2			.2		1
	Comoros	—		1	—			—		1
	Gambia	.8	1	1	.6		1	.2	1	
	Ghana	.6	1		.4	1		.2		
	Lesotho	.4	1	2	.4	1				2
	Liberia	.2		3	.2		2			1
	Malawi	.6	3	1	.6	3	1			
	Mozambique	.4		1	.4					1
	Namibia	1.6	2	2	1.2	2	1	.4		1
	South Africa	2.2	5	3	2.0	4	2	.2	1	1
	Swaziland	1.0	1	1	1.0	1	1			
	Tanzania	.4	2	3	.4	2	3			
	Togo			1			1			
	Uganda	1.0	1	1	.4	1		.6		1
	Zambia	1.0	2		.8	2		.2		
EMA Region	Albania	1.8	6	1	.6	2		1.2	4	1
	Armenia	.6	1		.2			.4	1	
	China	.8	1					.8	1	
	Indonesia	.8	1		.6			.2	1	
	Kosovo	—	1		—	1		—		
	Kyrgyz Republic	2.2	1		1.2			1.0	1	
	Macedonia	.6		1	.4		1	.2		
	Moldova	1.4	1		1.0	1		.4		
	Morocco	1.0		3	.8		2	.2		1
	Philippines	.2		1	.2					1
	Ukraine	.2		1				.2		1
IAP Region	Belize	.4		1	.4					1
	Colombia	.6	1	1	.6	1	1			
	Costa Rica	1.6	2		1.0	1		.6	1	
	Dominican Republic	.8	1		.2			.6	1	
	Guyana	2.2	5	1	1.4	3	1	.8	2	
	Mexico	.8	2	1	.6	2	1	.2		
	Micronesia	1.2	5	1	1.2	5				1
	Nicaragua	1.6		1	1.4		1	.2		
	Panama	.2		1	.2		1			
	Paraguay	1.8		1	1.4			.4		1
	Tonga	.8	1		.6	1		.2		
	Vanuatu	2.2	1		2.0	1		.2		

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

Theft

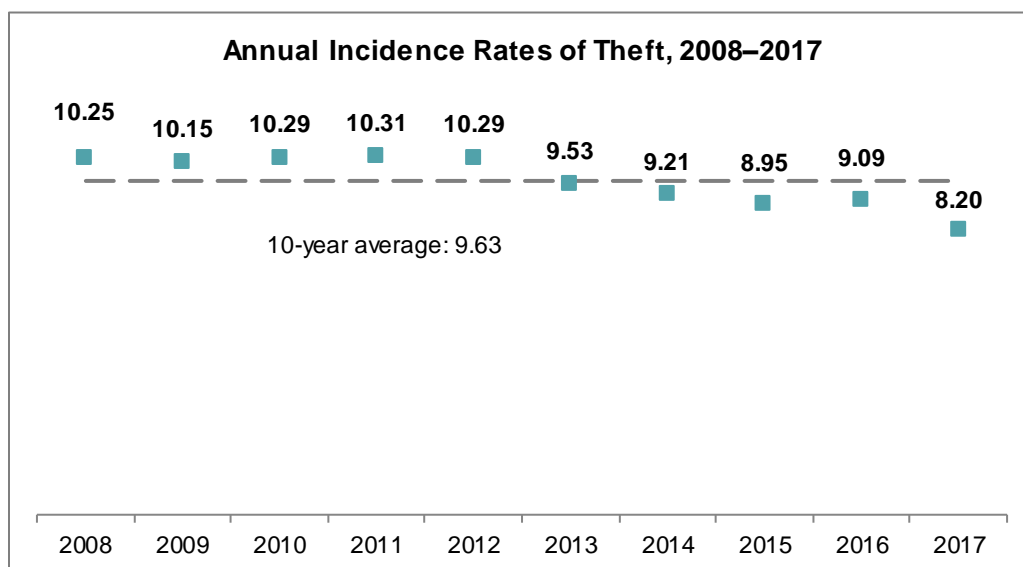
OFFICIAL DEFINITION: The taking away of or attempt to take away property or cash without involving force or illegal entry. This includes pick pocketing, stolen purses, and thefts from a residence that do not involve an illegal entry.

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 cellphone/purse/backpack but does not use any other force, injure the Volunteer, and the Volunteer does not resist.
- Volunteer leaves his or her property in a public area (beach, library, internet café, etc.) and returns within a reasonable amount of time (approximately 30 minutes) to reclaim the item, but finds that someone has taken it.
- 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		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	9.41	9.09	8.20	10.60	10.30	9.01	7.45	7.13	6.89
	AFRICA	9.26	9.20	8.57	10.33	10.18	9.14	7.41	7.47	7.58
	EMA	7.71	7.34	6.61	8.69	8.74	7.88	6.34	5.46	4.88
	IAP	11.33	10.63	9.25	12.78	11.87	9.88	8.71	8.48	8.14
Africa Region	Benin	8.75	10.62	5.12	9.56	11.15	3.26	7.18	9.70	8.25
	Botswana	4.01	4.19	2.60	4.15	3.95	2.76	3.86	4.79	2.20
	Burkina Faso	7.77	4.07	2.85	9.73	6.66	2.20	4.44		4.04
	Cameroon	7.54	3.15	5.39	8.99	2.45	7.61	5.11	4.41	
	Comoros	—	9.57	12.82	—	15.06	11.78	—		14.77
	Ethiopia	11.30	10.64	13.72	11.91	12.86	13.44	10.13	6.42	14.18
	Gambia	7.32	4.58	2.89	6.08	2.07	5.05	8.91	7.71	
	Ghana	6.64	11.09	9.74	8.57	13.44	7.77	3.49	7.07	13.04
	Guinea*	2.26	1.96	4.33	2.68	3.12	6.16	1.57		1.97
	Lesotho	12.99	11.06	9.06	15.47	16.68	10.23	8.30	2.53	7.16
	Liberia	13.37	15.86	9.22	11.06	23.52	13.58	13.15	8.02	4.34
	Madagascar	18.97	24.02	25.88	20.82	19.79	27.01	16.14	31.57	24.07
	Malawi	12.37	14.42	11.97	14.62	14.18	10.22	9.19	14.94	15.50
	Mozambique	4.44	7.13	8.79	4.99	9.73	10.60	3.52	2.74	5.36
	Namibia	10.33	6.23	3.52	12.56	10.05	5.72	6.44		
	Rwanda	17.38	24.34	12.49	20.19	28.98	12.91	11.71	14.15	11.62
	Senegal	5.49	3.18	4.18	5.68	3.06	4.06	5.04	3.41	4.38
	Sierra Leone	—	8.13	15.38	—		8.47	—	15.44	25.97
	South Africa	14.17	11.97	11.34	15.41	12.44	12.21	11.39	10.76	8.81
	Swaziland	3.86	1.15	4.64	4.61	1.56	5.06	1.93		3.71
	Tanzania	4.07	4.50	6.03	4.84	3.92	5.80	2.99	5.27	6.37
	Togo	3.73	4.37	5.15	4.23	5.04	6.75	2.74	3.14	2.65
	Uganda	12.76	11.28	5.86	12.80	12.37	7.07	12.68	9.46	3.49
	Zambia	10.76	10.66	11.99	12.65	10.17	13.27	8.07	11.40	10.04
EMA Region	Albania	6.81	6.61	8.37	10.62	9.58	9.74	2.79	3.73	6.78
	Armenia	1.62	2.11	2.10	2.13	3.68	3.75	.79		
	Cambodia	17.42	14.30	10.84	20.57	15.74	9.15	12.34	11.92	13.80
	China	6.13	4.70	4.76	6.54	5.67	8.69	5.74	3.83	1.28
	Georgia	4.59	2.41	11.29	3.93	2.87	8.48	5.77	1.82	15
	Indonesia	10.36	8.16	10.23	12.71	9.25	8.75	6.78	6.77	11.97
	Kosovo	—	9.15	10.83	—	12.11	13.93	—	4.12	4.63
	Kyrgyz Republic	12.83	11.92	4.76	17.44	19.39	5.93	7.32	2.92	3.42
	Macedonia	6.74	3.28	3.35	7.31	5.10	3.67	5.80		2.86
	Moldova	4.66	5.34	2.76	5.65	2.87	4.49	3.23	9.40	
	Mongolia	10.80	13.38	13.10	14.15	15.16	20.68	7.27	11.02	2.14
	Morocco	6.91	4.68	5.49	6.20	2.62	6.29	8.05	7.71	3.98
	Nepal	6.64	4.90	1.55	9.24	6.69	3.47	3.96	3.19	
	Philippines	13.92	13.48	2.94	14.54	15.18	2.32	12.97	11.01	4.03
	Thailand	2.30	3.40	1.65	1.72	2.80	2.55	3.29	4.32	
	Timor-Leste	—	13.91	9.05	—	21.56	15.94	—		
	Ukraine	5.53	6.51	7.95	5.05	9.10	9.86	5.99	3.04	5.62

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
IAP Region	Belize	9.96	8.01	2.47	10.72	7.85	3.62	6.96	8.36	
	Colombia	21.81	9.92	1.42	24.64	8.59	2.20	14.56	11.75	
	Costa Rica	11.39	11.47	7.21	10.66	10.98	6.22	12.67	12.20	8.57
	Dominican Republic	10.23	17.31	9.81	10.50	18.67	10.14	9.95	14.56	9.09
	Eastern Caribbean	5.82	6.49	6.00	7.46	9.30	6.22	2.24		5.43
	Ecuador	7.81	12.89	17.10	7.99	12.29	15.56	7.48	14.12	20.08
	Fiji	16.58	10.82	7.60	20.96	9.42	6.48	7.32	13.51	10.24
	Guatemala	22.26	15.05	14.47	23.56	15.94	15.06	17.90	12.49	12.81
	Guyana	11.87	4.77	3.62	14.23	6.75	3.50	6.79		3.89
	Jamaica	6.56	4.46	19.88	7.92	6.59	24.40	3.67		9.84
	Mexico	10.12	13.63	15.42	13.08	16.02	22.92	6.64	10.50	6.67
	Micronesia	7.60	1.85	10.27	10.48	3.48	7.04	1.70		13.32
	Nicaragua	12.32	13.20	18.44	12.07	14.95	18.30	12.81	9.93	18.67
	Panama	8.08	8.83	10.33	9.24	8.91	13.31	6.27	8.71	6.47
	Paraguay	12.95	9.10	6.19	15.80	13.52	3.59	8.57	2.51	9.72
	Peru	13.49	12.78	6.10	15.50	13.33	8.30	10.07	11.80	1.80
	Samoa	16.36	2.87	2.41	22.27	4.86	3.80	6.30		
	Tonga	6.49	9.07	2.41	6.83	11.60	3.20	6.53		
	Vanuatu	10.40	11.87		10.64	12.70		9.92	10.70	

* Five-year average is based on 2012–2014 and 2016; there were no Volunteers in 2015 due to the Ebola outbreak.

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	666.8	622	575	467.6	436	391	199.2	186	184
	AFRICA	295.2	288	278	208.6	203	188	86.6	85	90
	EMA	148.6	135	129	97.8	92	89	50.8	43	40
	IAP	223.0	199	168	161.2	141	114	61.8	58	54
Africa Region	Benin	9.4	9	5	6.8	6	2	2.6	3	3
	Botswana	5.4	6	4	4.2	4	3	1.2	2	1
	Burkina Faso	10.2	4	2	8.0	4	1	2.2		1
	Cameroon	13.0	4	6	9.6	2	6	3.4	2	
	Comoros	—	3	5	—	3	3	—		2
	Ethiopia	22.6	24	18	15.2	19	11	7.4	5	7
	Gambia	6.2	4	3	3.0	1	3	3.2	3	
	Ghana	10.0	17	14	7.8	13	7	2.2	4	7
	Guinea*	1.8	1	5	1.3	1	4	.5		1
	Lesotho	11.6	11	10	9.0	10	7	2.6	1	3
	Liberia	5.2	8	9	3.2	6	7	2.0	2	2
	Madagascar	27.2	36	42	18.4	19	27	8.8	17	15
	Malawi	15.8	18	14	11.4	12	8	4.4	6	6
	Mozambique	8.0	14	19	5.8	12	15	2.2	2	4
	Namibia	12.6	9	5	9.8	9	5	2.8		
	Rwanda	20.2	33	20	15.6	27	14	4.6	6	6
	Senegal	13.4	8	10	9.4	5	6	4.0	3	4
	Sierra Leone	—	1	6	—		2	—	1	4
	South Africa	21.0	16	15	16.2	12	12	4.8	4	3
	Swaziland	3.0	1	4	2.6	1	3	.4		1
	Tanzania	7.6	10	14	5.2	5	8	2.4	5	6
	Togo	3.2	4	5	2.4	3	4	.8	1	1
	Uganda	20.6	19	10	12.8	13	8	7.8	6	2
	Zambia	28.2	28	33	19.6	16	22	8.6	12	11

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
EMA Region	Albania	6.2	7	8	5.0	5	5	1.2	2	3
	Armenia	1.2	2	2	1.0	2	2	.2		
	Cambodia	18.0	16	13	13.0	11	7	5.0	5	6
	China	9.2	7	7	5.0	4	6	4.2	3	1
	Georgia	4.4	3	14	2.2	2	6	2.2	1	8
	Indonesia	10.6	11	13	7.8	7	6	2.8	4	7
	Kosovo	—	6	7	—	5	6	—	1	1
	Kyrgyz Republic	10.6	9	3	7.8	8	2	2.8	1	1
	Macedonia	5.6	3	3	3.8	3	2	1.8		1
	Moldova	5.4	6	3	4.0	2	3	1.4	4	
	Mongolia	14.4	17	15	9.8	11	14	4.6	6	1
	Morocco	14.6	6	8	8.2	2	6	6.4	4	2
	Nepal	2.2	3	1	1.2	2	1	1.0	1	
	Philippines	22.2	21	4	14.6	14	2	7.6	7	2
	Thailand	2.6	4	2	1.2	2	2	1.4	2	
	Timor-Leste	—	4	4	—	4	4	—		
	Ukraine	11.0	10	22	6.2	8	15	4.8	2	7
IAP Region	Belize	3.4	3	1	2.6	2	1	.8	1	
	Colombia	10.2	6	1	8.0	3	1	2.2	3	
	Costa Rica	14.2	14	8	8.0	8	4	6.2	6	4
	Dominican Republic	16.4	25	14	11.0	18	10	5.4	7	4
	Eastern Caribbean	4.2	4	4	3.6	4	3	.6		1
	Ecuador	10.0	14	20	6.8	9	12	3.2	5	8
	Fiji	8.2	7	5	6.6	4	3	1.6	3	2
	Guatemala	22.2	14	13	17.6	11	10	4.6	3	3
	Guyana	7.6	4	3	6.2	4	2	1.4		1
	Jamaica	4.2	3	13	3.4	3	11	.8		2
	Mexico	6.8	9	10	4.8	6	8	2.0	3	2
	Micronesia	2.8	1	3	2.6	1	1	.2		2
	Nicaragua	21.2	19	27	13.6	14	17	7.6	5	10
	Panama	17.8	19	22	12.2	11	16	5.6	8	6
	Paraguay	27.6	18	12	20.4	16	4	7.2	2	8
	Peru	30.0	27	10	21.8	18	9	8.2	9	1
	Samoa	3.6	1	1	3.2	1	1	.4		
	Tonga	1.8	3	1	1.4	3	1	.4		
	Vanuatu	6.6	8		4.0	5		2.6	3	

* Five-year average is based on 2012–2014 and 2016; there were no Volunteers in 2015 due to the Ebola outbreak.

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

Vandalism

OFFICIAL DEFINITION: Mischievous or malicious defacement, destruction, or damage of the Volunteer's property.

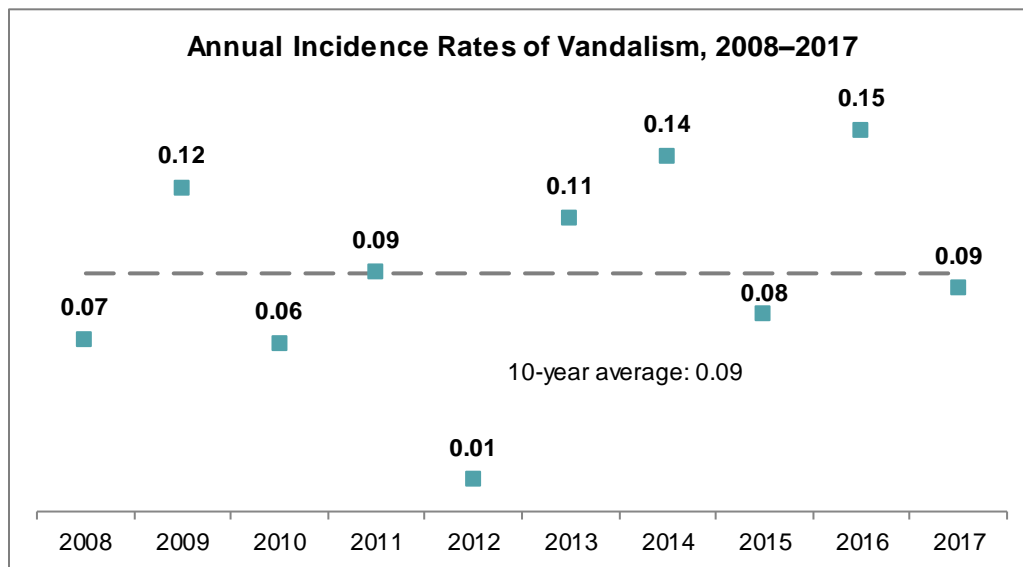
Vandalism is the destruction or damage of a Volunteer's property or the Volunteer's house (including the host family's house if the Volunteer lives with the host family) without signs of illegal entry or theft. The damage can be in the form of things being broken, cut, torn, or burned. Similarly, the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

You must consider the purpose of the crime when making a distinction between vandalism and burglary. For example, if the Volunteer's window was broken by a student who threw a rock at the Volunteer's house, that is vandalism. However, if the window was broken in an attempt to enter the house without permission, that is 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. Anytime vandalism involves illegal or unlawful entry to the Volunteer's house or hotel room, the incident is classified as burglary.

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.
- Someone breaks Volunteer's phone on purpose.
- Someone purposely kills or hurts Volunteer's pet.



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		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	.10	.15	.09	.11	.17	.14	.07	.11	
	AFRICA	.09	.13	.15	.09	.15	.24	.09	.09	
	EMA	.05			.07			.02		
	IAP	.15	.32	.06	.18	.34	.09	.09	.29	
Africa Region	Cameroon			.90			1.27			
	Lesotho	.20	1.01		.33	1.67				
	Madagascar	.13	.67					.37	1.86	
	Malawi	.31		1.71			2.56	.86		
	Mozambique	.10	.51		.16	.81				
	Namibia			.70			1.14			
	Swaziland			1.16			1.69			
	Zambia	.31	.38		.53	.64				
IAP Region	Costa Rica	.16	.82		.27	1.37				
	Fiji			1.52			2.16			
	Vanuatu	1.81	7.42		2.04	7.62		1.43	7.13	

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.
Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).
Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	6.6	10	6	4.8	7	6	1.8	3	
	AFRICA	2.8	4	5	1.8	3	5	1.0	1	
	EMA	1.0			.8			.2		
	IAP	2.8	6	1	2.2	4	1	.6	2	
Africa Region	Cameroon			1			1			
	Lesotho	.2	1		.2	1				
	Madagascar	.2	1					.2	1	
	Malawi	.4		2			2	.4		
	Mozambique	.2	1		.2	1				
	Namibia			1			1			
	Swaziland			1			1			
	Zambia	.8	1		.8	1				
IAP Region	Costa Rica	.2	1		.2	1				
	Fiji			1			1			
	Vanuatu	1.2	5		.8	3		.4	2	

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.
Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS).
Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

Stalking

OFFICIAL DEFINITION: The same perpetrator(s) engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific Volunteer that would cause a Volunteer victim, or a reasonable person, to either:

- fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; and/or
- suffer substantial emotional distress.

The “course of conduct” means threatening behavior composed of more than one act across a period of time, however short, demonstrating a continuity of purpose. This behavior includes repeatedly maintaining unwanted visual or physical proximity to a person; conveying oral or written threats, implicitly threatening conduct, or any combination of these directed at or toward a person; or directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, following, monitoring, observing, surveilling, threatening, or communicating to or about a person.

Unlike other incident types explained in this appendix, stalking is a collection of incidents and/or events rather than a single incident or event. 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 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 or security; or
- suffering substantial emotional distress about the incidents or events.

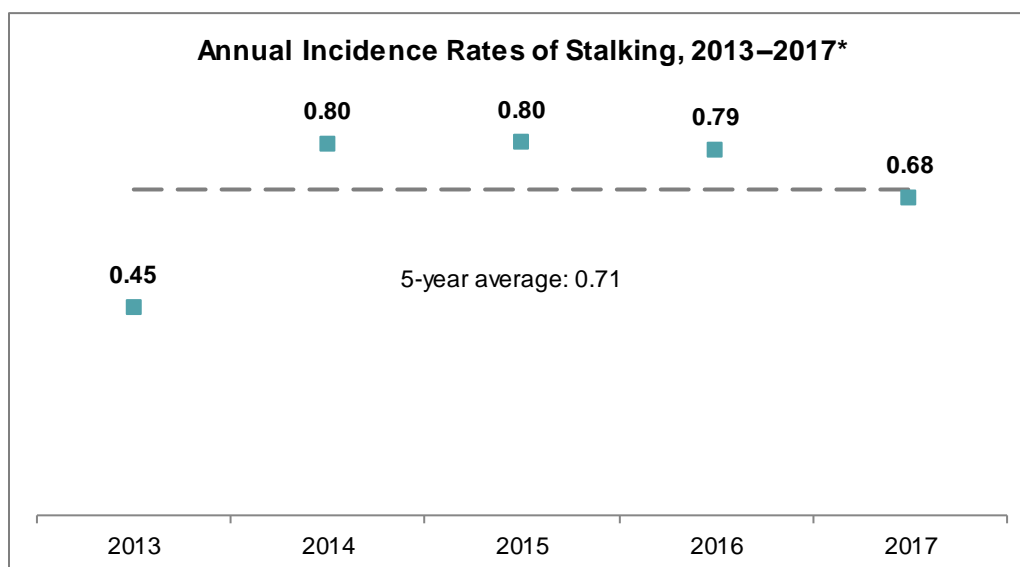
A collection of incidents or events should also be reported if a Volunteer is not afraid or distressed, but Peace Corps staff members believe that a reasonable person would be afraid or distressed.

A stalking event is an intentional and unwanted situation where the Volunteer may feel harassment, intrusion, or fear, but it does not meet any of the definitions of a crime. Other security incidents, of which staff learned at the time of receiving information about stalking, may be reported as stalking events. Cyberstalking is also included in this category.

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 or social media;
- Verbal harassment, even through a third party;
- Pursuing, following, or appearing within sight of the Volunteer either in person or through electronic surveillance;
- Trespassing on the Volunteer’s property or in the Volunteer’s workplace without express permission (if permission is needed);
- Direct or indirect verbal or physical threats to harm the Volunteer’s host or biological/marital family, colleagues, friends, or pets;

- Defamation of character 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.



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

* Data collection started in 2013.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	.71	.79	.68	1.01	1.16	.99	.22	.19	.19
	AFRICA	.56	.61	.62	.84	.90	.92	.09	.09	.08
	EMA	.92	.71	.87	1.28	.85	1.33	.40	.51	.24
	IAP	.76	1.18	.61	1.06	1.85	.78	.23		.30
Africa Region	Botswana	.55	.70		.74	.99				
	Cameroon	.47		2.70	.49		3.81	.44		
	Comoros	—		2.56	—		3.93	—		
	Ghana	.33	1.30	2.09	.52	2.07	3.33			
	Lesotho	1.04	2.01	.91	1.67	3.34				2.39
	Madagascar	1.21	.67		1.97	1.04				
	Malawi	.40	.80	.85	.64	1.18	1.28			
	Mozambique	.85	.51		1.32	.81				
	Namibia	.57	1.38	.70	.91	2.23	1.14			
	Rwanda	.47		.62	.73		.92			
	Senegal	.10		.42	.15		.68			
	South Africa	.73		.76	1.04		1.02			
	Swaziland	.93	1.15		1.25	1.56				
	Tanzania	.11	.45	1.72	.20	.78	2.90			
	Togo			1.03			1.69			
	Uganda	1.68	2.97	.59	2.49	3.81	.88	.39	1.58	
	Zambia	1.18	.76	.36	1.67	1.27	.60	.49		
EMA Region	Albania	.84	.94	1.05	1.01	1.92	1.95	.63		
	Armenia	.92	2.11		.59			1.24	4.97	
	China	1.69	1.34		2.02			1.34	2.55	
	Georgia	2.12	2.41	2.42	3.77	4.31	4.24			
	Indonesia	.37	1.48	2.36	.66	2.64	2.92			1.71
	Kosovo	—	1.53	1.55	—	2.42	2.32	—		
	Kyrgyz Republic	2.23	1.32		3.69	2.42		.53		
	Moldova	1.06		1.84	1.31		2.99	.54		
	Mongolia	.76		1.75	1.07		1.48	.41		2.14
	Nepal	1.46		1.55	2.73		3.47			
	Timor-Leste	—	3.48	2.26	—	5.39	3.99	—		
	Ukraine	.85		1.08	1.68		1.97			
IAP Region	Belize	1.34	5.34	2.47	1.96	7.85	3.62			
	Costa Rica	1.06	.82		1.04	1.37		1.08		
	Dominican Republic	1.80	3.46	.70	2.69	5.19	1.01			
	Eastern Caribbean	2.48	4.87		2.94	6.97		1.42		
	Fiji			1.52			2.16			
	Guatemala	1.50	2.15		1.97	2.90				
	Guyana	1.81	2.38	2.42	2.08	3.38	3.50	1.70		
	Mexico	.36		1.54			2.87	.84		
	Micronesia	1.57	3.70	6.85	2.67	6.97	7.04			6.66
	Nicaragua	.49	.69		.75	1.07				
	Panama	.58	1.39		.99	2.43				
	Paraguay	.13	.51	1.55	.21	.85	1.79			1.21

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2013–16 average	2016	2017	2013–16 average	2016	2017	2013–16 average	2016	2017
Total	GLOBAL	48.0	54	48	42.5	49	43	5.5	5	5
	AFRICA	17.5	19	20	16.5	18	19	1.0	1	1
	EMA	16.3	13	17	13.3	9	15	3.0	4	2
	IAP	14.3	22	11	12.8	22	9	1.5		2
Africa Region	Botswana	.8	1		.8	1				
	Cameroon	.8		3	.5		3	.3		
	Comoros	—		1	—		1	—		
	Ghana	.5	2	3	.5	2	3			
	Lesotho	1.0	2	1	1.0	2				1
	Madagascar	1.8	1		1.8	1				
	Malawi	.5	1	1	.5	1	1			
	Mozambique	1.5	1		1.5	1				
	Namibia	.8	2	1	.8	2	1			
	Rwanda	.5		1	.5		1			
	Senegal	.3		1	.3		1			
	South Africa	1.0		1	1.0		1			
	Swaziland	.8	1		.8	1				
	Tanzania	.3	1	4	.3	1	4			
	Togo			1			1			
	Uganda	2.8	5	1	2.5	4	1	.3	1	
	Zambia	3.0	2	1	2.5	2	1	.5		
EMA Region	Albania	.8	1	1	.5	1	1	.3		
	Armenia	.8	2		.3			.5	2	
	China	2.5	2		1.5			1.0	2	
	Georgia	2.3	3	3	2.3	3	3			
	Indonesia	.5	2	3	.5	2	2			1
	Kosovo	—	1	1	—	1	1	—		
	Kyrgyz Republic	2.0	1		1.8	1				
	Moldova	1.3		2	1.0		2			
	Mongolia	1.0		2	.8		1			1
	Nepal	.8		1	.8		1			
	Timor-Leste	—	1	1	—	1	1	—		
	Ukraine	.3		3	.3		3			
IAP Region	Belize	.5	2	1	.5	2	1			
	Costa Rica	1.3	1		.8	1		.5		
	Dominican Republic	2.8	5	1	2.8	5	1			
	Eastern Caribbean	1.5	3		1.3	3		.3		
	Fiji			1			1			
	Guatemala	1.5	2		1.5	2				
	Guyana	1.3	2	2	1.0	2	2	.3		
	Mexico	.3		1	.0		1	.3		
	Micronesia	.8	2	2	.8	2	1			1
	Nicaragua	.8	1		.8	1				
	Panama	1.3	3		1.3	3				
	Paraguay	.3	1	3	.3	1	2			1

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

Africa Region

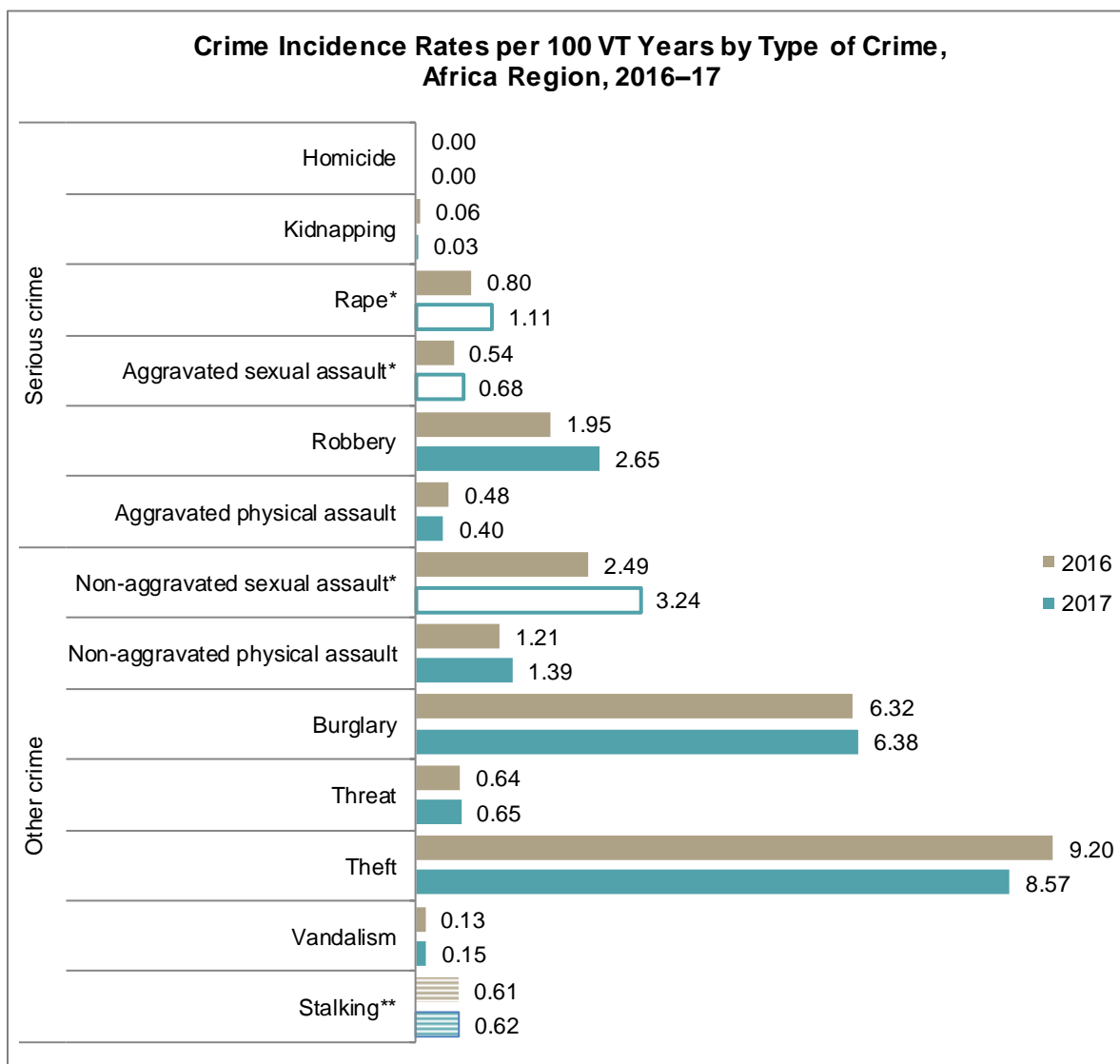
The following 24 Peace Corps posts were in operation in the Africa region in 2017:

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 = 765); 2017 (n = 839).

* Since numerous reports are communicated to the Peace Corps up to a year after the incident, 2017 incidence rates of rape, aggravated sexual assault, and non-aggravated sexual assault victimizations cannot be accurately compared with 2016 rates.

** 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		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Benin	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.57	2.36	3.07	2.40	3.72	4.90			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault			2.05			3.26			
	Robbery	1.18		4.10	1.51		3.26	.51		5.50
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.75	2.36	2.05	2.67	3.72	3.26			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.87	1.18	1.02	2.82	1.86	1.63			
	Burglary	6.25	5.90	1.02	7.93	5.57	1.63	2.91	6.47	
	Threat	.16			.24					
	Theft	8.75	10.62	5.12	9.56	11.15	3.26	7.18	9.70	8.25
	Vandalism	.16			.24					
	Stalking	.42			.63					
Botswana	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping	.15			.19					
	Rape	.73	1.40	3.90	.98	1.97	5.53			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.28	1.40		.39	1.97				
	Robbery	3.02	.70	1.95	3.22		1.84	2.32	2.40	2.20
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.30	.70		.20	.99		.60		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.19	.70	1.30	1.60	.99	1.84			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.33	1.40	1.95	1.77	1.97				6.60
	Burglary	7.10	2.10	5.20	6.75	1.97	4.61	8.21	2.40	6.60
	Threat	.30	.70		.41	.99				
	Theft	4.01	4.19	2.60	4.15	3.95	2.76	3.86	4.79	2.20
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.55	.70		.74	.99				
Burkina Faso	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.31			2.09					
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.54	1.02		.87	1.66				
	Robbery	2.43			3.37			.91		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.20	1.02	1.42			2.20	.52	2.62	
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.81	3.05	2.85	2.90	4.99	4.40			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.40	7.12		3.35	11.65		.91		
	Burglary	4.42	4.07	4.27	4.75	4.99	6.60	4.02	2.62	
	Threat	.15						.39		
	Theft	7.77	4.07	2.85	9.73	6.66	2.20	4.44		4.04
	Vandalism	.37			.29			.52		
	Stalking									
Cameroon	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping	.23			.36					
	Rape	1.08	3.15	.90	1.71	4.90	1.27			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.43	1.57		.67	2.45				
	Robbery	3.01	2.36	4.49	2.97	3.67	3.81	3.03		6.16
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.50	.79		.64	1.22		.28		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.56		8.09	.92		11.42			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.23	1.57	4.49	1.55	1.22	3.81	.70	2.20	6.16
	Burglary	4.78	1.57	2.70	6.61	2.45	2.54	1.83		3.08
	Threat	.73		.90	1.01			.26		3.08
	Theft	7.54	3.15	5.39	8.99	2.45	7.61	5.11	4.41	
	Vandalism			.90			1.27			
	Stalking	.47		2.70	.49		3.81	.44		

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Comoros	Death by Homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—			—			—		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	—	3.19		—	5.02		—		
	Robbery	—			—			—		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	—			—			—		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	—		5.13	—		7.86	—		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	—	3.19		—			—	8.75	
	Burglary	—	25.52	17.95	—	30.12	11.78	—	17.50	29.54
	Threat	—		2.56	—			—		7.39
	Theft	—	9.57	12.82	—	15.06	11.78	—		14.77
	Vandalism	—			—			—		
	Stalking	—		2.56	—		3.93	—		
Ethiopia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.44	.89	1.52	.67	1.35	2.44			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.70	1.33	3.05	1.05	2.03	4.89			
	Robbery	1.10	.44	4.57	1.27		2.44	.79	1.28	8.10
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.71	.89	1.52	.53	1.35	2.44	1.10		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.98	2.66	12.20	5.83	4.06	18.33	.55		2.03
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.55	2.22	4.57	2.66	2.71	6.11	2.20	1.28	2.03
	Burglary	3.29	3.99	4.57	3.81	4.06	6.11	2.43	3.85	2.03
	Threat	.09			.13					
	Theft	11.30	10.64	13.72	11.91	12.86	13.44	10.13	6.42	14.18
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.22			.33					
Gambia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.46		.96	.38		1.68	.58		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.41		.96	2.40		1.68			
	Robbery	.73		.96	.42		1.68	1.19		
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.17	2.29	3.85	2.02	4.14	5.05			2.25
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.22		3.85	.38		6.74			
	Burglary	5.70	3.44	13.49	6.57	6.20	18.53	4.47		6.76
	Threat	.96	1.15	.96	1.21		1.68	.51	2.57	
	Theft	7.32	4.58	2.89	6.08	2.07	5.05	8.91	7.71	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.30			.52					
Ghana	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.42	.65	2.09	.69	1.03	3.33			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.16						.41		
	Robbery	2.33	1.30		2.03	2.07		2.64		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.23		1.39	.22		2.22	.24		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.96	1.30	2.09	1.59	2.07	2.22			1.86
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.15	1.96		.64	1.03		1.84	3.53	
	Burglary	5.89	5.87	2.78	6	5.17	3.33	5.54	7.07	1.86
	Threat	.42	.65		.47	1.03		.30		
	Theft	6.64	11.09	9.74	8.57	13.44	7.77	3.49	7.07	13.04
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.33	1.30	2.09	.52	2.07	3.33			

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Guinea*	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.34		.87	.54		1.54			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.25			.39					
	Robbery	1.58	1.96	1.73	2.49	3.12	3.08			
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.34			.54					
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.15	5.87		3.42	9.37				
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.74	1.96	3.46	1.17	3.12	3.08			3.95
	Burglary	2.92	1.96	2.60	3.56	3.12	3.08	1.78		1.97
	Threat									
	Theft	2.26	1.96	4.33	2.68	3.12	6.16	1.57		1.97
	Vandalism									
	Stalking									
Lesotho	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.42	1.01		.66	1.67				
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.40	2.01	2.72	.67	3.34	4.38			
	Robbery	1.32	1.01	.91	.71			2.18	2.53	2.39
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.48			.37			.54		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.60	3.02	1.81	1	5	2.92			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.64	1.01		.98	1.67				
	Burglary	1.11	1.01	2.72	1.38	1.67	2.92	.59		2.39
	Threat	.42	1.01	1.81	.66	1.67				4.77
	Theft	12.99	11.06	9.06	15.47	16.68	10.23	8.30	2.53	7.16
	Vandalism	.20	1.01		.33	1.67				
	Stalking	1.04	2.01	.91	1.67	3.34				2.39
Liberia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.40	1.98		.78	3.92				
	Aggravated Sexual Assault			1.02						2.17
	Robbery	2.47	1.98	1.02	1.63			3.27	4.01	2.17
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.59						1.24		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.40	1.98		.78	3.92				
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.35		1.02	.71		1.94			
	Burglary	20.42	19.83	15.37	17.04	23.52	13.58	21.14	16.05	17.38
	Threat	.35		3.07	.71		3.88			2.17
	Theft	13.37	15.86	9.22	11.06	23.52	13.58	13.15	8.02	4.34
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.33			.65					
Madagascar	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.27	.67	.62	.44	1.04	1			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.41	.67		.44	1.04		.35		
	Robbery	3.81	4	2.46	3.40	4.17	2	4.44	3.71	3.21
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.14		1.85			3	.37		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.55	.67	1.23	.43	1.04	2	.73		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.13	1.33	1.85	1.40	1.04	1	.72	1.86	3.21
	Burglary	13.38	14.01	10.48	14.78	16.67	15.01	11.02	9.29	3.21
	Threat	.41			.44			.37		
	Theft	18.97	24.02	25.88	20.82	19.79	27.01	16.14	31.57	24.07
	Vandalism	.13	.67					.37	1.86	
	Stalking	1.21	.67		1.97	1.04				

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Malawi	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.10		.85	1.78		1.28			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.16		.85	.24		1.28			
	Robbery	2.66	.80	3.42	3.57	1.18	2.56	1.12		5.17
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.63	.80		.24			1.33	2.49	
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.82	5.61	6.84	4.36	7.09	7.67	.50	2.49	5.17
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.55	.80	2.56	1.91	1.18	3.83	1.23		
	Burglary	10.05	10.42	18.81	10.47	9.45	25.55	9.45	12.45	5.17
	Threat	.48	2.40	.85	.71	3.54	1.28			
	Theft	12.37	14.42	11.97	14.62	14.18	10.22	9.19	14.94	15.50
	Vandalism	.31		1.71			2.56	.86		
	Stalking	.40	.80	.85	.64	1.18	1.28			
Mozambique	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping	.10	.51					.27	1.37	
	Rape	1.01	1.02	.93	1.57	1.62	.71			1.34
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.89	1.02	.46	1.41	1.62	.71			
	Robbery	3.93	6.11	6.01	4.31	7.29	6.36	3.31	4.11	5.36
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.77	1.02	.46	.87	1.62	.71	.60		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.49	4.58	3.70	2.36	7.29	4.24			2.68
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.14	.51		.70	.81		2		
	Burglary	10.88	13.24	7.40	10.65	12.97	3.53	11.19	13.71	14.74
	Threat	.23		.46	.36					1.34
	Theft	4.44	7.13	8.79	4.99	9.73	10.60	3.52	2.74	5.36
	Vandalism	.10	.51		.16	.81				
	Stalking	.85	.51		1.32	.81				
Namibia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping	.16			.25					
	Rape	.33			.52					
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.17			.28					
	Robbery	3.50	3.46	7.75	1.18	2.23	8.01	7.61	5.46	7.32
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.23	2.08	2.11	1.96	3.35	3.43			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.04	.69	.70	3.23	1.12	1.14			
	Burglary	7.98	4.15	2.11	8.95	4.47	1.14	6.20	3.64	3.66
	Threat	1.23	1.38	1.41	1.46	2.23	1.14	.83		1.83
	Theft	10.33	6.23	3.52	12.56	10.05	5.72	6.44		
	Vandalism			.70			1.14			
	Stalking	.57	1.38	.70	.91	2.23	1.14			
Rwanda	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.75	2.21	1.87	2.67	3.22	1.84			1.94
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.34	.74	1.25	.52	1.07	1.84			
	Robbery	1.08			.56			2.13		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.20			.31					
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.02	3.69	1.25	4.58	5.37	1.84			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.06	2.95		2.52	4.29		1.13		
	Burglary	14.02	8.11	10.62	12.25	6.44	11.07	17.31	11.79	9.68
	Threat	.64			.22			1.47		
	Theft	17.38	24.34	12.49	20.19	28.98	12.91	11.71	14.15	11.62
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.47		.62	.73		.92			

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Senegal	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.33	.40	.84	.49	.61	1.35			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.08	.40	.42	.12	.61	.68			
	Robbery	1.89		.84	2.06		.68	1.60		1.09
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.08			.12					
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.29	3.18	2.51	3.42	4.90	4.06			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.66	.40	.42	.86	.61	.68	.26		
	Burglary	3.27	3.18	2.09	3.77	4.28	2.71	2.24	1.14	1.09
	Threat									
	Theft	5.49	3.18	4.18	5.68	3.06	4.06	5.04	3.41	4.38
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.10		.42	.15		.68			
Sierra Leone	Death by Homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—			—			—		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	—			—			—		
	Robbery	—		2.56	—		4.24	—		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	—			—			—		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	—		5.13	—		8.47	—		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	—			—			—		
	Burglary	—	8.13	10.26	—	17.16	8.47	—		12.99
	Threat	—			—			—		
	Theft	—	8.13	15.38	—		8.47	—	15.44	25.97
	Vandalism	—			—			—		
	Stalking	—			—			—		
South Africa	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.38		2.27	.55		3.05			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.60		1.51	.85		1.02			2.94
	Robbery	5.47	3.74	7.56	5.11	4.15	4.07	6.25	2.69	17.62
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.68	.75	.76				2.36	2.69	2.94
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.81	3.74	3.78	5.14	4.15	5.09	.54	2.69	
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.93	.75	3.02	1.63		3.05	2.57	2.69	2.94
	Burglary	5.05	2.99	2.27	5.01	3.11	2.04	5.27	2.69	2.94
	Threat	1.56	3.74	2.27	1.99	4.15	2.04	.54	2.69	2.94
	Theft	14.17	11.97	11.34	15.41	12.44	12.21	11.39	10.76	8.81
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.73		.76	1.04		1.02			
Swaziland	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.47	3.46		1.99	4.67				
	Aggravated Sexual Assault									
	Robbery	1.98	2.31	1.16	1.35	1.56		3.93	4.45	3.71
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.24		1.16				1.11		3.71
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.20	3.46		1.62	4.67				
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.23	1.15	3.48	.31	1.56	5.06			
	Burglary	1.26	1.15	2.32	1.37	1.56	3.37	1.11		
	Threat	1.27	1.15	1.16	1.76	1.56	1.69			
	Theft	3.86	1.15	4.64	4.61	1.56	5.06	1.93		3.71
	Vandalism			1.16			1.69			
	Stalking	.93	1.15		1.25	1.56				

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Tanzania	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping			.43						1.06
	Rape	.44		.86	.76		1.45			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.10		.43	.17		.73			
	Robbery	3.26	2.70	2.58	2.81	2.35	2.18	3.92	3.16	3.18
	Aggravated Physical Assault	1.16	1.80		1.09	2.35		1.29	1.05	
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.80		.86	1.40		1.45			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.12		.43			.73	.29		
	Burglary	4.85	5.40	9.91	5.55	6.28	15.23	3.94	4.22	2.12
	Threat	.18	.90	1.29	.31	1.57	2.18			
	Theft	4.07	4.50	6.03	4.84	3.92	5.80	2.99	5.27	6.37
	Vandalism	.11			.21					
	Stalking	.11	.45	1.72	.20	.78	2.90			
Togo	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.73			.75			.73		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.24		1.03	.36		1.69			
	Robbery	3.02	4.37	2.06	3.55	6.71	3.37	2.08		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.22	1.09	1.03			1.69	.63	3.14	
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.95	1.09	3.09	1.45	1.68	5.06			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.67	1.09	1.03	1.81	1.68	1.69	1.33		
	Burglary	4.54	12.03	2.06	5.96	13.43	3.37	1.88	9.42	
	Threat			1.03			1.69			
	Theft	3.73	4.37	5.15	4.23	5.04	6.75	2.74	3.14	2.65
	Vandalism	.25						.67		
	Stalking			1.03			1.69			
Uganda	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping	.24	.59		.39	.95				
	Rape	.13		.59	.21		.88			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.61	.59	1.17	.80	.95	1.77	.31		
	Robbery	2.45	3.56	1.17	3.15	3.81	.88	1.28	3.15	1.74
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.37	.59		.38	.95		.34		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.92	6.53	6.45	3.11	10.47	9.72			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.99	1.19	1.76	1.60	1.90	2.65			
	Burglary	8.75	10.09	4.69	9.90	15.23	5.30	6.91	1.58	3.49
	Threat	.62	.59	.59	.40	.95		.96		1.74
	Theft	12.76	11.28	5.86	12.80	12.37	7.07	12.68	9.46	3.49
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.68	2.97	.59	2.49	3.81	.88	.39	1.58	
Zambia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping	.23			.25			.19		
	Rape	.53	.76	1.45	.77	1.27	1.81	.20		.91
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.08			.14					
	Robbery	1.28	1.52	2.54	1.51	1.91	1.21	.92	.95	4.56
	Aggravated Physical Assault			.36						.91
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.63	.76	4	.95	1.27	6.63	.19		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.67		.36	.63		.60	.72		
	Burglary	4.91	4.57	6.54	6.18	6.99	6.03	3.04	.95	7.30
	Threat	.37	.76		.49	1.27		.19		
	Theft	10.76	10.66	11.99	12.65	10.17	13.27	8.07	11.40	10.04
	Vandalism	.31	.38		.53	.64				
	Stalking	1.18	.76	.36	1.67	1.27	.60	.49		

* Five-year average is based on 2012–2014 and 2016; there were no Volunteers in 2015 due to the Ebola outbreak.

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown. 2017 incidence rates of rape, aggravated sexual assault, and non-aggravated sexual assault victimizations are not comparable with rates in previous years because a substantial number of reports is communicated to the Peace Corps within a year after the incident.

For incidents of stalking, data collection started in 2013, and four-year average (2013–16) is presented instead of five-year average.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Benin	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.6	2	3	1.6	2	3			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault			2			2			
	Robbery	1.4		4	1.2		2	.2		2
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.8	2	2	1.8	2	2			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.0	1	1	2.0	1	1			
	Burglary	7.0	5	1	6.0	3	1	1.0	2	
	Threat	.2			.2					
	Theft	9.4	9	5	6.8	6	2	2.6	3	3
	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking	.5			.5					
Botswana	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping	.2			.2					
	Rape	1.0	2	6	1.0	2	6			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.4	2		.4	2				
	Robbery	4.0	1	3	3.2		2	.8	1	1
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.4	1		.2	1		.2		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.6	1	2	1.6	1	2			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.8	2	3	1.8	2				3
	Burglary	9.4	3	8	6.8	2	5	2.6	1	3
	Threat	.4	1		.4	1				
	Theft	5.4	6	4	4.2	4	3	1.2	2	1
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.8	1		.8	1				
Burkina Faso	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.6			1.6					
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.6	1		.6	1				
	Robbery	3.0			2.6			.4		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.2	1	1			1	.2	1	
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.0	3	2	2.0	3	2			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.6	7		2.2	7		.4		
	Burglary	6.2	4	3	4.0	3	3	2.2	1	
	Threat	.2			.0			.2		
	Theft	10.2	4	2	8.0	4	1	2.2		1
	Vandalism	.4			.2			.2		
	Stalking									
Cameroon	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping	.4			.4					
	Rape	1.6	4	1	1.6	4	1			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.6	2		.6	2				
	Robbery	5.2	3	5	3.0	3	3	2.2		2
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.8	1		.6	1		.2		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.0		9	1.0		9			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.0	2	5	1.6	1	3	.4	1	2
	Burglary	8.2	2	3	7.0	2	2	1.2		1
	Threat	1.4		1	1.2			.2		1
	Theft	13.0	4	6	9.6	2	6	3.4	2	
	Vandalism			1			1			
	Stalking	.8		3	.5		3	.3		

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Comoros	Death by Homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—			—			—		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	—	1		—	1		—		
	Robbery	—			—			—		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	—			—			—		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	—		2	—		2	—		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	—	1		—			—	1	
	Burglary	—	8	7	—	6	3	—	2	4
	Threat	—		1	—			—		1
	Theft	—	3	5	—	3	3	—		2
	Vandalism	—			—			—		
	Stalking	—		1	—		1	—		
Ethiopia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.0	2	2	1.0	2	2			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.6	3	4	1.6	3	4			
	Robbery	2.2	1	6	1.6		2	.6	1	4
	Aggravated Physical Assault	1.6	2	2	.8	2	2	.8		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	8.6	6	16	8.2	6	15	.4		1
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	5.4	5	6	3.8	4	5	1.6	1	1
	Burglary	6.6	9	6	4.8	6	5	1.8	3	1
	Threat	.2			.2					
	Theft	22.6	24	18	15.2	19	11	7.4	5	7
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.5			.5			.0		
Gambia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.4		1	.2		1	.2		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.2		1	1.2		1	.0		
	Robbery	.6		1	.2		1	.4		
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.0	2	4	1.0	2	3			1
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.2		4	.2		4			
	Burglary	4.8	3	14	3.2	3	11	1.6		3
	Threat	.8	1	1	.6		1	.2	1	
	Theft	6.2	4	3	3.0	1	3	3.2	3	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.3			.3					
Ghana	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.6	1	3	.6	1	3			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2						.2		
	Robbery	3.4	2		1.8	2		1.6		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.4		2	.2		2	.2		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.4	2	3	1.4	2	2			1
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.8	3		.6	1		1.2	2	
	Burglary	9.2	9	4	5.4	5	3	3.8	4	1
	Threat	.6	1		.4	1		.2		
	Theft	10.0	17	14	7.8	13	7	2.2	4	7
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.5	2	3	.5	2	3			

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Guinea*	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.3		1	.3		1			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.3			.3					
	Robbery	1.3	1	2	1.3	1	2			
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.3			.3					
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.3	3		1.3	3				
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.5	1	4	.5	1	2			2
	Burglary	2.3	1	3	1.8	1	2	.5		1
	Threat									
	Theft	1.8	1	5	1.3	1	4	.5		1
	Vandalism									
	Stalking									
Lesotho	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.4	1		.4	1				
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.4	2	3	.4	2	3			
	Robbery	1.2	1	1	.4			.8	1	1
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.4			.2			.2		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.6	3	2	.6	3	2			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.6	1		.6	1				
	Burglary	1.0	1	3	.8	1	2	.2		1
	Threat	.4	1	2	.4	1				2
	Theft	11.6	11	10	9.0	10	7	2.6	1	3
	Vandalism	.2	1		.2	1				
	Stalking	1.0	2	1	1.0	2				1
Liberia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2	1		.2	1				
	Aggravated Sexual Assault			1						1
	Robbery	1.6	1	1	.6			1.0	1	1
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.4			.0			.4		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2	1		.2	1				
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.2		1	.2		1			
	Burglary	10.2	10	15	5.4	6	7	4.8	4	8
	Threat	.2		3	.2		2			1
	Theft	5.2	8	9	3.2	6	7	2.0	2	2
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.3			.3					
Madagascar	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.4	1	1	.4	1	1			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.6	1		.4	1		.2		
	Robbery	5.4	6	4	3.0	4	2	2.4	2	2
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.2		3	.0		3	.2		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.8	1	2	.4	1	2	.4		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.6	2	3	1.2	1	1	.4	1	2
	Burglary	19.2	21	17	13.2	16	15	6.0	5	2
	Threat	.6			.4			.2		
	Theft	27.2	36	42	18.4	19	27	8.8	17	15
	Vandalism	.2	1					.2	1	
	Stalking	1.8	1		1.8	1				

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Malawi	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.4		1	1.4		1			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2		1	.2		1			
	Robbery	3.4	1	4	2.8	1	2	.6		2
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.8	1		.2			.6	1	
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.6	7	8	3.4	6	6	.2	1	2
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.0	1	3	1.4	1	3	.6		
	Burglary	12.8	13	22	8.2	8	20	4.6	5	2
	Threat	.6	3	1	.6	3	1			
	Theft	15.8	18	14	11.4	12	8	4.4	6	6
	Vandalism	.4		2			2	.4		
	Stalking	.5	1	1	.5	1	1			
Mozambique	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping	.2	1					.2	1	
	Rape	1.8	2	2	1.8	2	1			1
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.6	2	1	1.6	2	1			
	Robbery	7.0	12	13	5.0	9	9	2.0	3	4
	Aggravated Physical Assault	1.4	2	1	1.0	2	1	.4		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.8	9	8	2.8	9	6			2
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.0	1		.8	1		1.2		
	Burglary	19.4	26	16	12.2	16	5	7.2	10	11
	Threat	.4		1	.4					1
	Theft	8.0	14	19	5.8	12	15	2.2	2	4
	Vandalism	.2	1		.2	1				
	Stalking	1.5	1		1.5	1				
Namibia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping	.2			.2					
	Rape	.4			.4					
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2			.2					
	Robbery	4.4	5	11	1.0	2	7	3.4	3	4
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.6	3	3	1.6	3	3			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.4	1	1	2.4	1	1			
	Burglary	9.8	6	3	7.0	4	1	2.8	2	2
	Threat	1.6	2	2	1.2	2	1	.4		1
	Theft	12.6	9	5	9.8	9	5	2.8		
	Vandalism			1			1			
	Stalking	.8	2	1	.8	2	1			
Rwanda	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	2.0	3	3	2.0	3	2			1
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.4	1	2	.4	1	2			
	Robbery	1.2			.4			.8		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.2			.2					
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.4	5	2	3.4	5	2			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.4	4		2.0	4		.4		
	Burglary	15.6	11	17	9.0	6	12	6.6	5	5
	Threat	.8			.2			.6		
	Theft	20.2	33	20	15.6	27	14	4.6	6	6
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.5		1	.5		1			

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Senegal	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.8	1	2	.8	1	2			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2	1	1	.2	1	1			
	Robbery	4.6		2	3.4		1	1.2		1
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.2			.2					
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	5.6	8	6	5.6	8	6			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.6	1	1	1.4	1	1	.2		
	Burglary	8.0	8	5	6.2	7	4	1.8	1	1
	Threat									
	Theft	13.4	8	10	9.4	5	6	4.0	3	4
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.3		1	.3		1			
Sierra Leone	Death by Homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—			—			—		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	—			—			—		
	Robbery	—		1	—		1	—		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	—			—			—		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	—		2	—		2	—		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	—			—			—		
	Burglary	—	1	4	—	1	2	—		2
	Threat	—			—			—		
	Theft	—	1	6	—		2	—	1	4
	Vandalism	—			—			—		
	Stalking	—			—			—		
South Africa	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.6		3	.6		3			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.8		2	.8		1			1
	Robbery	8.2	5	10	5.4	4	4	2.8	1	6
	Aggravated Physical Assault	1.0	1	1				1.0	1	1
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	5.6	5	5	5.4	4	5	.2	1	
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.8	1	4	1.6		3	1.2	1	1
	Burglary	7.4	4	3	5.2	3	2	2.2	1	1
	Threat	2.2	5	3	2.0	4	2	.2	1	1
	Theft	21.0	16	15	16.2	12	12	4.8	4	3
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.0		1	1.0		1			
Swaziland	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.2	3		1.2	3				
	Aggravated Sexual Assault									
	Robbery	1.6	2	1	.8	1		.8	1	1
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.2		1				.2		1
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.0	3		1.0	3				
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.2	1	3	.2	1	3			
	Burglary	1.0	1	2	.8	1	2	.2		
	Threat	1.0	1	1	1.0	1	1			
	Theft	3.0	1	4	2.6	1	3	.4		1
	Vandalism			1			1			
	Stalking	.8	1		.8	1				

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Tanzania	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping			1						1
	Rape	.8		2	.8		2			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2		1	.2		1			
	Robbery	6.0	6	6	3.0	3	3	3.0	3	3
	Aggravated Physical Assault	2.2	4		1.2	3		1.0	1	
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.4		2	1.4		2			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.2		1	.0		1	.2		
	Burglary	9.4	12	23	6.2	8	21	3.2	4	2
	Threat	.4	2	3	.4	2	3			
	Theft	7.6	10	14	5.2	5	8	2.4	5	6
	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking	.3	1	4	.3	1	4			
Togo	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.6			.4			.2		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2		1	.2		1			
	Robbery	2.6	4	2	2.0	4	2	.6		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.2	1	1			1	.2	1	
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.8	1	3	.8	1	3	.0		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.4	1	1	1.0	1	1	.4		
	Burglary	4.0	11	2	3.4	8	2	.6	3	
	Threat			1			1			
	Theft	3.2	4	5	2.4	3	4	.8	1	1
	Vandalism	.2						.2		
	Stalking			1			1			
Uganda	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping	.4	1		.4	1				
	Rape	.2		1	.2		1			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.0	1	2	.8	1	2	.2		
	Robbery	4.0	6	2	3.2	4	1	.8	2	1
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.6	1		.4	1		.2		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.2	11	11	3.2	11	11			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.6	2	3	1.6	2	3			
	Burglary	14.2	17	8	10.0	16	6	4.2	1	2
	Threat	1.0	1	1	.4	1		.6		1
	Theft	20.6	19	10	12.8	13	8	7.8	6	2
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	2.8	5	1	2.5	4	1	.3	1	
Zambia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping	.6			.4			.2		
	Rape	1.4	2	4	1.2	2	3	.2		1
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2			.2			.0		
	Robbery	3.4	4	7	2.4	3	2	1.0	1	5
	Aggravated Physical Assault			1						1
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.6	2	11	1.4	2	11	.2		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.8		1	1.0		1	.8		
	Burglary	12.8	12	18	9.6	11	10	3.2	1	8
	Threat	1.0	2		.8	2		.2		
	Theft	28.2	28	33	19.6	16	22	8.6	12	11
	Vandalism	.8	1		.8	1				
	Stalking	3.0	2	1	2.5	2	1	.5		

* Five-year average is based on 2012–2014 and 2016; there were no Volunteers in 2015 due to the Ebola outbreak.

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown.

2017 numbers of rape, aggravated sexual assault, and non-aggravated sexual assault victimizations are not comparable with numbers in previous years because a substantial number of reports is communicated to the Peace Corps within a year after the incident.

For incidents of stalking, data collection started in 2013, and four-year average (2013–16) is presented instead of five-year average.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 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 2017:

Balkans: Albania, Kosovo, Republic of Macedonia

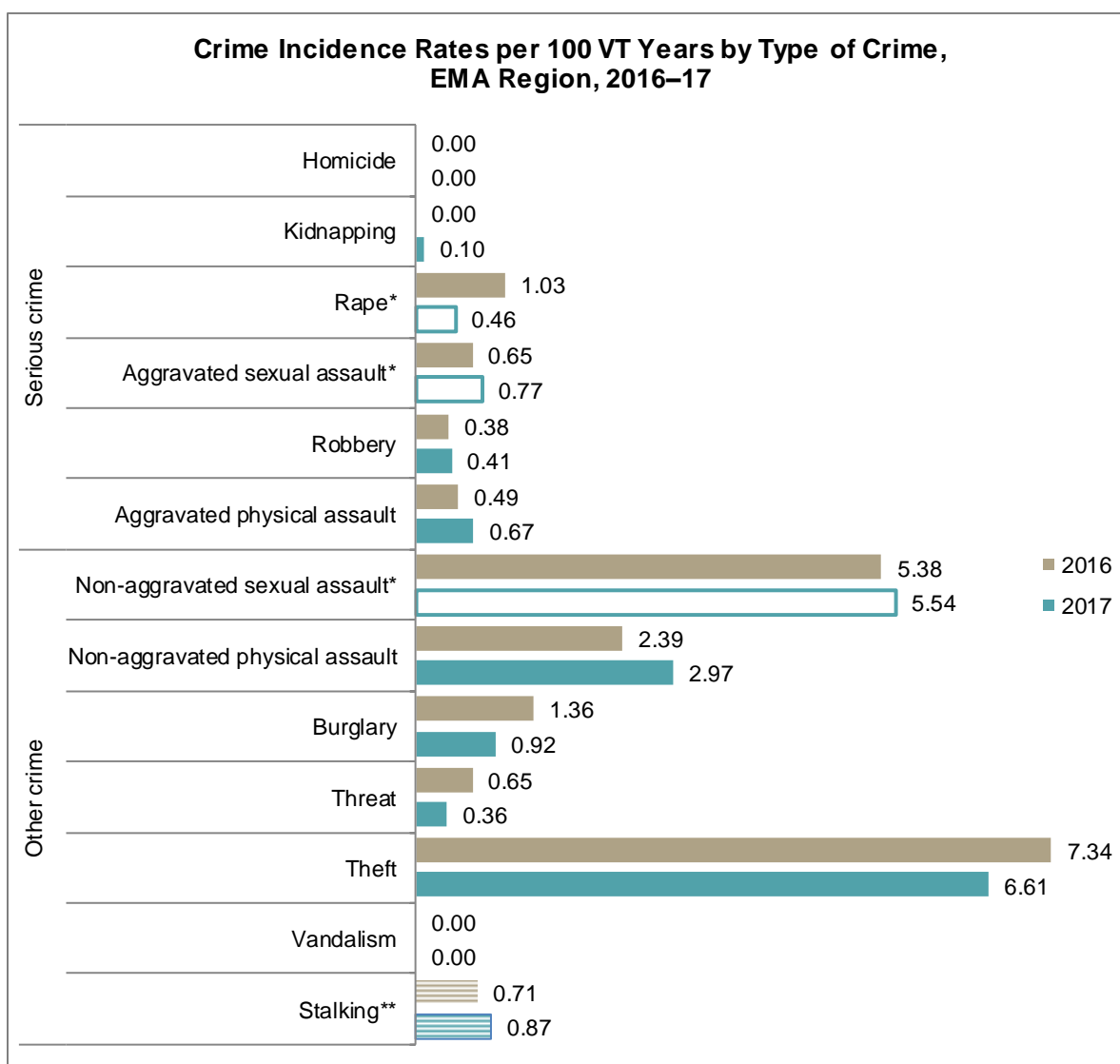
Central and Eastern Europe: Moldova, Ukraine

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 = 375); 2017 (n = 384).

* Since numerous reports are communicated to the Peace Corps up to a year after the incident, 2017 incidence rates of rape, aggravated sexual assault, and non-aggravated sexual assault victimizations cannot be accurately compared with 2016 rates.

** 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		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Albania	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.43	.94	1.05	.81	1.92	1.95			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.67	.94	1.05	1.26	1.92	1.95			
	Robbery	1.20						2.74		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	1.04	1.89	1.05				2.13	3.73	2.26
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	7.44	5.67	3.14	14.03	11.49	3.90			2.26
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	5.86	.94	5.23	5.22	1.92	5.85	6.66		4.52
	Burglary	2.31	5.67	1.05	2.45	7.66	1.95	2.32	3.73	
	Threat	1.79	5.67	1.05	1.22	3.83		2.27	7.45	2.26
	Theft	6.81	6.61	8.37	10.62	9.58	9.74	2.79	3.73	6.78
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.84	.94	1.05	1.01	1.92	1.95	.63		
Armenia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.63	3.17		1.10	5.51				
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.85	3.17	1.05	1.10	3.68	1.87	.50	2.49	
	Robbery	.99	1.06					2.64	2.49	
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.24						.68		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	4.11	5.28	3.15	6.73	9.19	5.62			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.93		1.05	4.03		1.87	.79		
	Burglary	1.69	2.11	1.05	2.03	1.84	1.87	1.01	2.49	
	Threat	.74	1.06		.38			1.28	2.49	
	Theft	1.62	2.11	2.10	2.13	3.68	3.75	.79		
	Vandalism	.24						.68		
	Stalking	.92	2.11		.59			1.24	4.97	
Cambodia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.18		.83	.32		1.31			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.59	.89		.93	1.43				
	Robbery	.93	2.68	1.67	1.51	4.29	2.61			
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.80	.89	.83	.29	1.43		1.72		2.30
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.73	2.68		2.20	1.43		.95	4.77	
	Burglary	.61			.98					
	Threat	.59			.97					
	Theft	17.42	14.30	10.84	20.57	15.74	9.15	12.34	11.92	13.80
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.27			.41					
China	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.14		.68	.27					1.28
	Aggravated Sexual Assault									
	Robbery									
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.62	2.01	.68	2.72	4.25		.55		1.28
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.07	3.36	1.36	1.37	5.67	1.45	.80	1.28	1.28
	Burglary	.81	.67		.82	1.42		.84		
	Threat	.54	.67					1.09	1.28	
	Theft	6.13	4.70	4.76	6.54	5.67	8.69	5.74	3.83	1.28
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.69	1.34		2.02			1.34	2.55	

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Georgia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping			.81			1.41			
	Rape	.48	2.41		.57	2.87		.36	1.82	
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.37			.68					
	Robbery									
	Aggravated Physical Assault	1.27	3.21	2.42	1.38	2.87	2.83	1.14	3.64	1.88
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.85	5.62	7.26	6.63	10.05	12.73			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	4.45	3.21	2.42	6.09	2.87	4.24	2.40	3.64	
	Burglary	.82			1.08			.50		
	Threat	.44			.80					
	Theft	4.59	2.41	11.29	3.93	2.87	8.48	5.77	1.82	15
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	2.12	2.41	2.42	3.77	4.31	4.24			
Indonesia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.32	.74	.79	.54	1.32	1.46			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.38	.74	2.36	.39		4.37	.34	1.69	
	Robbery	1.02		1.57	1.52		1.46	.44		1.71
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.32	.74		.27			.34	1.69	
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	11.71	9.65	14.17	18.37	17.18	23.33	1.87		3.42
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.32	2.23	3.94	3.68	3.97	4.37	.44		3.42
	Burglary	.96	.74	1.57	1.32	1.32		.49		3.42
	Threat	.92	.74		1.34			.34	1.69	
	Theft	10.36	8.16	10.23	12.71	9.25	8.75	6.78	6.77	11.97
	Vandalism	.18			.27					
	Stalking	.37	1.48	2.36	.66	2.64	2.92			1.71
Kosovo	Death by Homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—	1.53	1.55	—	2.42	2.32	—		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	—	1.53	1.55	—	2.42	2.32	—		
	Robbery	—		1.55	—		2.32	—		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	—	1.53		—			—	4.12	
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	—	9.15	4.64	—	12.11	6.97	—	4.12	
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	—	3.05	4.64	—	4.84	6.97	—		
	Burglary	—			—			—		
	Threat	—	1.53		—	2.42		—		
	Theft	—	9.15	10.83	—	12.11	13.93	—	4.12	4.63
	Vandalism	—			—			—		
	Stalking	—	1.53	1.55	—	2.42	2.32	—		
Kyrgyz Republic	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.30	5.30	1.59	1.91	7.27	2.97	.58	2.92	
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.25			.46					
	Robbery	1.58			1.55			1.58		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.77		1.59	.47			1.13		3.42
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	10.17	9.27	9.53	18.79	16.97	17.79			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	8.25	10.59	6.35	9.08	14.54	8.90	7.24	5.84	3.42
	Burglary	2	1.32		1.57	2.42		2.53		
	Threat	2.75	1.32		2.77			2.70	2.92	
	Theft	12.83	11.92	4.76	17.44	19.39	5.93	7.32	2.92	3.42
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	2.23	1.32		3.69	2.42		.53		

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Macedonia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.22	1.09		.34	1.70				
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.69	1.09		1.10	1.70				
	Robbery	.45			.69					
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.03	1.09	2.23	4.85	1.70	3.67			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.17	1.09	2.23	1.50	1.70	3.67	.59		
	Burglary	.24			.40					
	Threat	.70		1.12	.74		1.83	.59		
	Theft	6.74	3.28	3.35	7.31	5.10	3.67	5.80		2.86
	Vandalism									
Moldova	Stalking	1.18			1.90					
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.17			.27					
	Aggravated Sexual Assault									
	Robbery	1.01			.80			1.41		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.18	.89					.47	2.35	
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	7.37	3.56	9.19	11.19	5.73	14.96	1.39		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.86	.89	.92	1.35	1.43	1.50			
	Burglary	.18			.31					
	Threat	1.22	.89		1.44	1.43		.88		
	Theft	4.66	5.34	2.76	5.65	2.87	4.49	3.23	9.40	
Mongolia	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.06		1.84	1.31		2.99	.54		
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.93	.79	.87	1.78	1.38	1.48			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.60	1.57	.87	1.08	2.76	1.48			
	Robbery	1.37	.79		1.49	1.38		1.28		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.58		.87				1.09		2.14
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	5.04	7.08	4.37	9.05	12.40	7.39	.65		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	4.18	2.36	6.99	4.06	1.38	8.86	4.15	3.67	4.27
	Burglary	2.37	.79	4.37	3.12		4.43	1.51	1.84	4.27
	Threat	.44			.63			.32		
Morocco	Theft	10.80	13.38	13.10	14.15	15.16	20.68	7.27	11.02	2.14
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.76		1.75	1.07		1.48	.41		2.14
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping			.69			1.05			
	Rape	.89	.78		1.03	1.31		.70		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.45		2.75	.74		4.19			
	Robbery	1.66	.78	1.37	1.06		2.10	2.46	1.93	
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.28			.31			.23		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	5.23	7.02	11.67	8.29	10.48	16.78	.62	1.93	1.99
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.35	3.90	4.81	3.39	6.55	6.29	.69		1.99
	Burglary	2.01	4.68		1.82	2.62		2.25	7.71	
	Threat	.44		2.06	.53		2.10	.23		1.99
	Theft	6.91	4.68	5.49	6.20	2.62	6.29	8.05	7.71	3.98
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.48			.41			.57		

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Myanmar	Death by Homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—			—			—		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	—			—			—		
	Robbery	—			—			—		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	—			—			—		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	—			—			—		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	—			—			—		
	Burglary	—			—			—		
	Threat	—			—			—		
	Theft	—			—			—		
	Vandalism	—			—			—		
	Stalking	—			—			—		
Nepal	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping	.79						1.48		
	Rape									
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.29			.55					
	Robbery									
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.79						1.48		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	4.13	6.54	4.64	6.59	13.39	6.94	1.88		2.79
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.33	1.63	1.55	.67	3.35				2.79
	Burglary									
	Threat									
	Theft	6.64	4.90	1.55	9.24	6.69	3.47	3.96	3.19	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.46		1.55	2.73		3.47			
Philippines	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.64			.79			.41		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.26	1.28		.22	1.08		.31	1.57	
	Robbery	1.41			1.77			.82		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.12			.20					
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.79	.64	.74	.82	1.08	1.16	.82		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.55		.74	.73		1.16	.28		
	Burglary	2.63	3.85	.74	2.63	2.17		2.53	6.29	2.02
	Threat	.11		.74	.17					2.02
	Theft	13.92	13.48	2.94	14.54	15.18	2.32	12.97	11.01	4.03
	Vandalism	.11			.17					
	Stalking									
Thailand	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.34	1.70	.83	.56	2.80				2.36
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.55		.83	.84		1.27			
	Robbery									
	Aggravated Physical Assault			2.48			2.55			2.36
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.95	4.25	4.13	4.28	7.01	6.36	.60		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.55	1.70					1.50	4.32	
	Burglary	2.31			1.38			4.03		
	Threat	.17						.48		
	Theft	2.30	3.40	1.65	1.72	2.80	2.55	3.29	4.32	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.22			.33					

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Timor-Leste	Death by Homicide	—				—		—		
	Kidnapping	—				—		—		
	Rape	—		2.26		—		—		5.23
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	—				—		—		
	Robbery	—	3.48		2.69	—		—		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	—		4.52		—	3.99	—		5.23
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	—	52.16	20.36	54.50	—	35.87	—		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	—	10.43	9.05	8.08	—	15.94	—		
	Burglary	—		11.31		—	15.94	—		5.23
	Threat	—				—		—		
	Theft	—	13.91	9.05	24.86	—	15.94	—		
	Vandalism	—			14.08	—		—		
	Stalking	—	3.48	2.26	2.69	—	3.99	—		
Ukraine	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.20	.65		.23	1.14		.16		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.07		1.08	.11		1.97			
	Robbery			.36						.80
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.20		.72				.49		1.61
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.88	1.95	4.34	3.35	3.41	6.57			1.61
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.40	1.30	3.98	.16		5.26	.72	3.04	2.41
	Burglary	.70	.65	1.08	.75		1.97	.62	1.52	
	Threat	.07		.36				.16		.80
	Theft	5.53	6.51	7.95	5.05	9.10	9.86	5.99	3.04	5.62
	Vandalism	.07			.11					
	Stalking	.85		1.08	1.68		1.97			

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown. 2017 incidence rates of rape, aggravated sexual assault, and non-aggravated sexual assault victimizations are not comparable with rates in previous years because a substantial number of reports is communicated to the Peace Corps within a year after the incident.

For incidents of stalking, data collection started in 2013, and four-year average (2013–16) is presented instead of five-year average.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 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		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Albania	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.4	1	1	.4	1	1			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.6	1	1	.6	1	1			
	Robbery	1.0						1.0		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	1.0	2	1				1.0	2	1
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	6.6	6	3	6.6	6	2			1
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	5.2	1	5	2.4	1	3	2.8		2
	Burglary	2.2	6	1	1.2	4	1	1.0	2	
	Threat	1.8	6	1	.6	2		1.2	4	1
	Theft	6.2	7	8	5.0	5	5	1.2	2	3
	Vandalism									
Armenia	Stalking	.8	1	1	.5	1	1	.3		
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.6	3		.6	3				
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.8	3	1	.6	2	1	.2	1	
	Robbery	.8	1					.8	1	
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.2						.2		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.4	5	3	3.4	5	3			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.0		1	1.8		1	.2		
	Burglary	1.4	2	1	1.0	1	1	.4	1	
	Threat	.6	1		.2			.4	1	
	Theft	1.2	2	2	1.0	2	2	.2		
Cambodia	Vandalism	.2						.2		
	Stalking	.8	2		.3			.5	2	
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2		1	.2		1			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.6	1		.6	1				
	Robbery	1.0	3	2	1.0	3	2			
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.8	1	1	.2	1		.6		1
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.8	3		1.4	1		.4	2	
	Burglary	.6			.6					
	Threat	.6			.6					
China	Theft	18.0	16	13	13.0	11	7	5.0	5	6
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.3			.3					
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2		1	.2					1
	Aggravated Sexual Assault									
	Robbery									
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.4	3	1	2.0	3		.4		1
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.6	5	2	1.0	4	1	.6	1	1
	Burglary	1.2	1		.6	1		.6		
	Threat	.8	1					.8	1	
	Theft	9.2	7	7	5.0	4	6	4.2	3	1
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	2.5	2		1.5			1.0	2	

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Georgia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping			1			1			
	Rape	.6	3		.4	2		.2	1	
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.4			.4					
	Robbery									
	Aggravated Physical Assault	1.4	4	3	.8	2	2	.6	2	1
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.8	7	9	3.8	7	9			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	4.4	4	3	3.4	2	3	1.0	2	
	Burglary	.8			.6			.2		
	Threat	.4			.4					
	Theft	4.4	3	14	2.2	2	6	2.2	1	8
	Vandalism									
Indonesia	Stalking	2.3	3	3	2.3	3	3			
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.4	1	1	.4	1	1			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.4	1	3	.2		3	.2	1	
	Robbery	.8		2	.6		1	.2		1
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.4	1		.2			.2	1	
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	11.8	13	18	11.2	13	16	.6		2
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.4	3	5	2.2	3	3	.2		2
	Burglary	1.0	1	2	.8	1		.2		2
	Threat	.8	1		.6			.2	1	
	Theft	10.6	11	13	7.8	7	6	2.8	4	7
Kosovo	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking	.5	2	3	.5	2	2			1
	Death by Homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—	1	1	—	1	1	—		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	—	1	1	—	1	1	—		
	Robbery	—		1	—		1	—		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	—	1		—			—	1	
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	—	6	3	—	5	3	—	1	
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	—	2	3	—	2	3	—		
	Burglary	—			—			—		
	Threat	—	1		—	1		—		
Kyrgyz Republic	Theft	—	6	7	—	5	6	—	1	1
	Vandalism	—			—			—		
	Stalking	—	1	1	—	1	1	—		
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.0	4	1	.8	3	1	.2	1	
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2			.2			.0		
	Robbery	1.4			.8			.6		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.6		1	.2			.4		1
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	8.8	7	6	8.8	7	6			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	7.0	8	4	4.0	6	3	3.0	2	1
	Burglary	1.8	1		.8	1		1.0		
	Threat	2.2	1		1.2			1.0	1	
	Theft	10.6	9	3	7.8	8	2	2.8	1	1
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	2.0	1		1.8	1		.3		

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Macedonia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2	1		.2	1				
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.6	1		.6	1				
	Robbery	.4			.4					
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.6	1	2	2.6	1	2			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.0	1	2	.8	1	2	.2		
	Burglary	.2			.2					
	Threat	.6		1	.4		1	.2		
	Theft	5.6	3	3	3.8	3	2	1.8		1
	Vandalism									
Moldova	Stalking	1.0			1.0					
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2			.2					
	Aggravated Sexual Assault									
	Robbery	1.2			.6			.6		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.2	1		.0			.2	1	
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	8.6	4	10	8.0	4	10	.6		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.0	1	1	1.0	1	1			
	Burglary	.2			.2					
	Threat	1.4	1		1.0	1		.4		
	Theft	5.4	6	3	4.0	2	3	1.4	4	
Mongolia	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.3		2	1.0		2	.3		
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.2	1	1	1.2	1	1			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.8	2	1	.8	2	1			
	Robbery	1.8	1		1.0	1		.8		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.8		1				.8		1
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	6.6	9	5	6.2	9	5	.4		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	5.6	3	8	2.8	1	6	2.8	2	2
	Burglary	3.2	1	5	2.2		3	1.0	1	2
	Threat	.6			.4			.2		
Morocco	Theft	14.4	17	15	9.8	11	14	4.6	6	1
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.0		2	.8		1	.3		1
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping			1			1			
	Rape	1.8	1		1.2	1		.6		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.0		4	1.0		4			
	Robbery	3.6	1	2	1.6		2	2.0	1	
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.6			.4			.2		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	10.2	9	17	9.8	8	16	.4	1	1
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	4.6	5	7	4.0	5	6	.6		1
	Burglary	3.6	6		2.2	2		1.4	4	
	Threat	1.0		3	.8		2	.2		1
	Theft	14.6	6	8	8.2	2	6	6.4	4	2
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.0			.5			.5		

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Myanmar	Death by Homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—			—			—		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	—			—			—		
	Robbery	—			—			—		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	—			—			—		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	—			—			—		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	—			—			—		
	Burglary	—			—			—		
	Threat	—			—			—		
	Theft	—			—			—		
	Vandalism	—			—			—		
	Stalking	—			—			—		
Nepal	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping	.2						.2		
	Rape									
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2			.2					
	Robbery									
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.2						.2		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.2	4	3	1.8	4	2	.4		1
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.2	1	1	.2	1				1
	Burglary									
	Threat									
	Theft	2.2	3	1	1.2	2	1	1.0	1	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.8		1	.8		1			
Philippines	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.0			.8			.2		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.4	2		.2	1		.2	1	
	Robbery	2.2			1.8			.4		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.2			.2			.0		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.2	1	1	.8	1	1	.4		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.0		1	.8		1	.2		
	Burglary	4.2	6	1	2.6	2		1.6	4	1
	Threat	.2		1	.2					1
	Theft	22.2	21	4	14.6	14	2	7.6	7	2
	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking									
Thailand	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.4	2	1	.4	2				1
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.6		1	.6		1			
	Robbery									
	Aggravated Physical Assault			3			2			1
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.2	5	5	3.0	5	5	.2		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.6	2		.0			.6	2	
	Burglary	2.6			1.0			1.6		
	Threat	.2			.0			.2		
	Theft	2.6	4	2	1.2	2	2	1.4	2	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.3			.3					

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Timor-Leste	Death by Homicide	—			—			—		
	Kidnapping	—			—			—		
	Rape	—		1	—			—		1
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	—			—			—		
	Robbery	—	1		—	1		—		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	—		2	—		1	—		1
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	—	15	9	—	15	9	—		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	—	3	4	—	3	4	—		
	Burglary	—		5	—		4	—		1
	Threat	—			—			—		
	Theft	—	4	4	—	4	4	—		
	Vandalism	—			—			—		
	Stalking	—	1	1	—	1	1	—		
Ukraine	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.4	1		.2	1		.2		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2		3	.2		3			
	Robbery			1						1
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.8		2				.8		2
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.0	3	12	2.0	3	10			2
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.0	2	11	.4		8	.6	2	3
	Burglary	2.0	1	3	1.4		3	.6	1	
	Threat	.2		1				.2		1
	Theft	11.0	10	22	6.2	8	15	4.8	2	7
	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking	.3		3	.3		3			

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown. 2017 numbers of rape, aggravated sexual assault, and non-aggravated sexual assault victimizations are not comparable with numbers in previous years because a substantial number of reports is communicated to the Peace Corps within a year after the incident. For incidents of stalking, data collection started in 2013, and four-year average (2013–16) is presented instead of five-year average. Source: Peace Corps Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS). Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

Inter-America and the Pacific Region

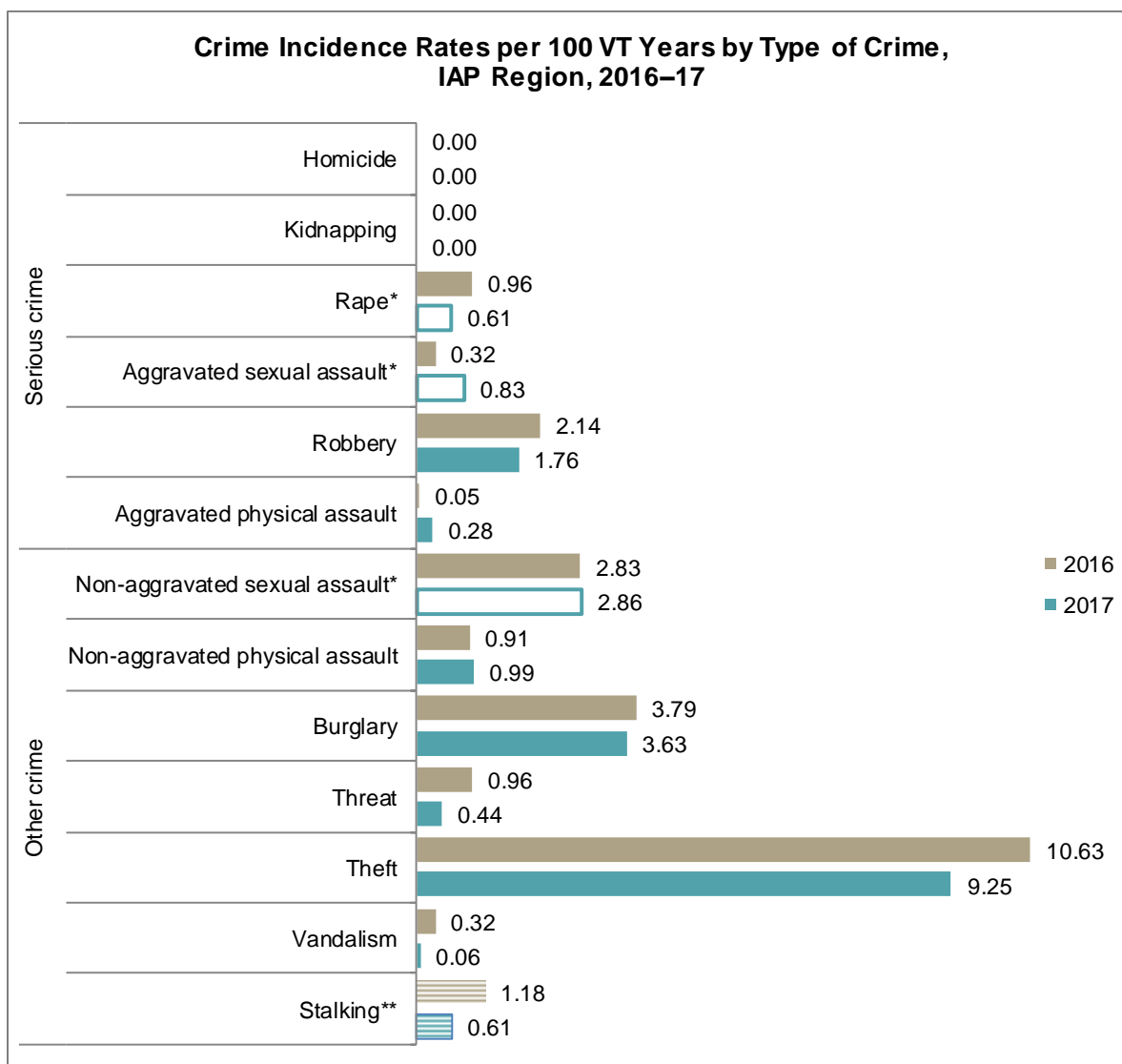
The following 19 Peace Corps posts were in operation in the Inter-America and the Pacific region in 2017:

Central America: Belize, Costa Rica, 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 = 451); 2017 (n = 387).

* Since numerous reports are communicated to the Peace Corps up to a year after the incident, 2017 incidence rates of rape, aggravated sexual assault, and non-aggravated sexual assault victimizations cannot be accurately compared with 2016 rates.

** 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		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Belize	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape									
	Aggravated Sexual Assault									
	Robbery	2.75		4.94	2.32		3.62	3.57		7.76
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.57			.84					
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault			4.94			3.62			7.76
	Burglary	3.87	2.67	2.47	4.02	3.93	3.62	3.51		
	Threat	1.04		2.47	1.48					7.76
	Theft	9.96	8.01	2.47	10.72	7.85	3.62	6.96	8.36	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.34	5.34	2.47	1.96	7.85	3.62			
Colombia	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape									
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.83			1.26					
	Robbery	12.71		5.69	12.99		4.40	11.79		8.04
	Aggravated Physical Assault			1.42						4.02
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.09	6.62	1.42	2.82	8.59	2.20	.78	3.92	
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	3.20	1.65	2.84	3.05	2.86	4.40	3.35		
	Burglary	1.03	1.65		.95			.78	3.92	
	Threat	1.26	1.65	1.42	1.95	2.86	2.20			
	Theft	21.81	9.92	1.42	24.64	8.59	2.20	14.56	11.75	
	Vandalism									
	Stalking									
Costa Rica	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.84	.82	.90	1.09	1.37	1.56	.47		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.18			.30					
	Robbery	4.28	2.46	2.70	3.87	2.74	3.11	5.01	2.03	2.14
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.32	.82		.26			.41	2.03	
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.14	1.64	3.61	1.88	2.74	4.67			2.14
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.48	.82	1.80	.79	1.37	1.56			2.14
	Burglary	5.68	2.46	6.31	4.70	1.37	7.78	7.11	4.07	4.28
	Threat	1.30	1.64		1.33	1.37		1.24	2.03	
	Theft	11.39	11.47	7.21	10.66	10.98	6.22	12.67	12.20	8.57
	Vandalism	.16	.82		.27	1.37				
	Stalking	1.06	.82		1.04	1.37		1.08		
Dominican Republic	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.53	2.08	.70	2.11	3.11	1.01	.30		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.25	.69	.70	.39	1.04	1.01			
	Robbery	4.50	4.85	4.21	4.35	6.22	3.04	4.79	2.08	6.81
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.18	1.38	7.01	1.65	1.04	7.10	.42	2.08	6.81
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.99	1.38	2.10	.92	1.04	3.04	1.35	2.08	
	Burglary	6.50	6.23	4.21	7.83	7.26	3.04	4.21	4.16	6.81
	Threat	.49	.69		.18			1.12	2.08	
	Theft	10.23	17.31	9.81	10.50	18.67	10.14	9.95	14.56	9.09
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.80	3.46	.70	2.69	5.19	1.01			

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Eastern Caribbean	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.55			.81					
	Aggravated Sexual Assault									
	Robbery	2.08			.28			5.95		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.48		3.00			4.15	1.45		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.32		3.00	1.96		4.15			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.27	1.62		1.34	2.32		1.12		
	Burglary	9.67	4.87	7.50	10.76	6.97	8.29	7.19		5.43
	Threat	1.27			1.36			1.12		
	Theft	5.82	6.49	6.00	7.46	9.30	6.22	2.24		5.43
	Vandalism	.71			1.04					
	Stalking	2.48	4.87		2.94	6.97		1.42		
Ecuador	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping	.11						.35		
	Rape	.87	1.84	.85	1.32	2.73	1.30			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.25			.37					
	Robbery	7.54	8.29	2.56	7.97	8.20	1.30	6.61	8.47	5.02
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.16	4.60	3.42	3.26	6.83	5.19			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.88	.92	.85	1.32	1.37	1.30			
	Burglary	1.06		1.71	1.36		1.30	.48		2.51
	Threat	.33			.52					
	Theft	7.81	12.89	17.10	7.99	12.29	15.56	7.48	14.12	20.08
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.63			.64			.60		
Fiji	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.17			1.75					
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.78	3.09		4.09	2.35		.90	4.50	
	Robbery	1.55	1.55	1.52	1.04	2.35		2.63		5.12
	Aggravated Physical Assault			1.52			2.16			
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.50		3.04	3.47		4.32	1.33		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.29			1.29			.89		
	Burglary	17.58	4.64	6.08	19.10	4.71	6.48	12.96	4.50	5.12
	Threat	1.72			2.33			1.33		
	Theft	16.58	10.82	7.60	20.96	9.42	6.48	7.32	13.51	10.24
	Vandalism			1.52			2.16			
	Stalking			1.52			2.16			
Guatemala	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.44			1.90					
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.43		2.23	.57		3.01			
	Robbery	4.02		3.34	4.29		4.52	3.17		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.44			.58					
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.65	4.30	4.45	4.68	5.80	4.52	.75		4.27
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.57	1.07		1.60	1.45		1.50		
	Burglary	2.73			2.99			2.11		
	Threat	1.64			1.66			1.66		
	Theft	22.26	15.05	14.47	23.56	15.94	15.06	17.90	12.49	12.81
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.50	2.15		1.97	2.90				

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Guyana	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape									
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.24	1.19	3.62	.34	1.69	5.25			
	Robbery	3.34	4.77	4.83	1.82	5.06	1.75	7.08	4.05	11.67
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.28						.78		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.43	2.38	6.04	2.05	3.38	8.76	2.64		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.39	2.38	2.42	1.70	1.69	3.50	.81	4.05	
	Burglary	9.10	5.96	4.83	8.75	3.38	3.50	10.82	12.15	7.78
	Threat	3.01	5.96	1.21	2.72	5.06	1.75	3.33	8.10	
	Theft	11.87	4.77	3.62	14.23	6.75	3.50	6.79		3.89
	Vandalism									
Jamaica	Stalking	1.81	2.38	2.42	2.08	3.38	3.50	1.70		
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.99			1.44					
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.68		1.53	.96		2.22			
	Robbery	2.50	2.97		2.81	2.20		1.74	4.60	
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.46	2.97	1.53	1.76	4.39	2.22	.82		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.92			1.37					
	Burglary	3.10	2.97	3.06	4.16	4.39	4.44	.86		
	Threat	1.33			.45			3.48		
	Theft	6.56	4.46	19.88	7.92	6.59	24.40	3.67		9.84
Mexico	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.43			.60					
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape			1.54			2.87			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.29			.52					
	Robbery	1.52	1.51		1.62	2.67		1.39		
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.64		1.54	4.34		2.87	.69		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.29			.52					
	Burglary	.59		1.54	.54		2.87	.69		
	Threat	1.17	3.03	1.54	1.61	5.34	2.87	.67		
Micronesia	Theft	10.12	13.63	15.42	13.08	16.02	22.92	6.64	10.50	6.67
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.36		1.54			2.87	.84		
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.52						1.70		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.52			.75					
	Robbery									
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.04	7.39		5.08	13.94				
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	5.68	5.54	6.85	6.19	6.97		4.49	3.94	13.32
	Burglary	5.90	3.70		8.64	3.48		.79	3.94	
	Threat	2.30	9.24	3.42	4.19	17.42				6.66
	Theft	7.60	1.85	10.27	10.48	3.48	7.04	1.70		13.32
	Vandalism	.66			.89					
	Stalking	1.57	3.70	6.85	2.67	6.97	7.04			6.66

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Nicaragua	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.11	1.39	1.37	1.69	2.14	2.15			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.39	.69	.68	.60	1.07				1.87
	Robbery	3.27	1.39	2.05	3.74	2.14	2.15	2.35		1.87
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.12			.18					
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.81	6.25	4.78	3.76	8.54	4.31	.99	1.99	5.60
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.61	.69		.19			1.40	1.99	
	Burglary	2.25	4.17	2.73	2.68	4.27	3.23	1.42	3.97	1.87
	Threat	.89		.68	1.18		1.08	.34		
	Theft	12.32	13.20	18.44	12.07	14.95	18.30	12.81	9.93	18.67
	Vandalism	.13			.20					
	Stalking	.49	.69		.75	1.07				
Panama	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.45	.93	1.41	.77	1.62	1.66			1.08
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.28	.46	.94	.48	.81	1.66			
	Robbery	1.44	.46		1.21			1.79	1.09	
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.18			.16			.24		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.70	.46	.94	1.02	.81	1.66	.22		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.26		.47	.42		.83			
	Burglary	5.90	7.90	6.58	5.73	4.86	5.82	6.13	11.98	7.55
	Threat	.09		.47	.16		.83			
	Theft	8.08	8.83	10.33	9.24	8.91	13.31	6.27	8.71	6.47
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.58	1.39		.99	2.43				
Paraguay	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.69	2.02	.52	.98	2.54	.90	.25	1.26	
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.29		1.03	.47		1.79			
	Robbery	3.51	3.03	1.55	3.38		1.79	3.65	7.54	1.21
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.18		.52				.48		1.21
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.14	4.04	3.10	3.21	5.92	5.38	.47	1.26	
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.82	.51		1.19	.85		.23		
	Burglary	4.30	2.53	1.55	5.10	4.23		3.07		3.64
	Threat	.82		.52	1.06			.44		1.21
	Theft	12.95	9.10	6.19	15.80	13.52	3.59	8.57	2.51	9.72
	Vandalism	.19			.16			.25		
	Stalking	.13	.51	1.55	.21	.85	1.79			1.21
Peru	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.63	1.42	.61	2.15	2.22	.92	.74		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault			.61			.92			
	Robbery	3.62	1.42		4.04	1.48		2.98	1.31	
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.34			.40			.25		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.47	3.31	1.22	2.31	5.18	1.84			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.36		.61	.55		.92			
	Burglary	.86	.47	.61	.84	.74	.92	.86		
	Threat									
	Theft	13.49	12.78	6.10	15.50	13.33	8.30	10.07	11.80	1.80
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.11			.19					

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Samoa	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	2.84			2.92			2.33		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault			2.41			3.80			
	Robbery									
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.10			3.15					
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.10		4.82	3.15		7.59			
	Burglary	5.27	2.87	2.41	7.08	4.86	3.80	2.18		
	Threat	3.32			5.16					
	Theft	16.36	2.87	2.41	22.27	4.86	3.80	6.30		
	Vandalism									
	Stalking									
Tonga	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.69			.83					
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.84		2.41	1.32		3.20			
	Robbery	1.44	3.02		.77	3.87		2.31		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.68			.90					
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.73	6.04		3.76	7.73				
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.93	6.04		2.95	7.73		2.31		
	Burglary	6.29	9.07	9.63	6.77	11.60	12.80	6.99		
	Threat	3.06	3.02		3.07	3.87		2.41		
	Theft	6.49	9.07	2.41	6.83	11.60	3.20	6.53		
	Vandalism	.68			.90					
	Stalking	.86			1.04					
Vanuatu	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.64	1.48		1.05	2.54				
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	1			1.61					
	Robbery	.62			.52			.67		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.62			.52			.67		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	4.74	1.48	1.41	6.96	2.54	2.67	1.55		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.59	1.48		3.18			1.62	3.57	
	Burglary	7.17	13.35	9.90	8.42	17.78	16.05	5.22	7.13	3
	Threat	3.50	1.48		5.32	2.54		.86		
	Theft	10.40	11.87		10.64	12.70		9.92	10.70	
	Vandalism	1.81	7.42		2.04	7.62		1.43	7.13	
	Stalking	1.29			2.08					

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown. 2017 incidence rates of rape, aggravated sexual assault, and non-aggravated sexual assault victimizations are not comparable with rates in previous years because a substantial number of reports is communicated to the Peace Corps within a year after the incident.

For incidents of stalking, data collection started in 2013, and four-year average (2013–16) is presented instead of five-year average.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 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		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Belize	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape									
	Aggravated Sexual Assault									
	Robbery	1.0		2	.6		1	.4		1
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2			.2					
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault			2			1			1
	Burglary	1.4	1	1	1.0	1	1	.4		
	Threat	.4		1	.4					1
	Theft	3.4	3	1	2.6	2	1	.8	1	
	Vandalism									
Colombia	Stalking	.5	2	1	.5	2	1			
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape									
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.4			.4					
	Robbery	6.8		4	5.0		2	1.8		2
	Aggravated Physical Assault			1						1
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.2	4	1	1.0	3	1	.2	1	
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.4	1	2	1.0	1	2	.4		
	Burglary	.6	1		.4			.2	1	
	Threat	.6	1	1	.6	1	1			
	Theft	10.2	6	1	8.0	3	1	2.2	3	
Costa Rica	Vandalism									
	Stalking									
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.0	1	1	.8	1	1	.2		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2			.2					
	Robbery	5.4	3	3	3.0	2	2	2.4	1	1
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.4	1		.2			.2	1	
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.4	2	4	1.4	2	3			1
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.6	1	2	.6	1	1			1
	Burglary	7.0	3	7	3.6	1	5	3.4	2	2
	Threat	1.6	2		1.0	1		.6	1	
Dominican Republic	Theft	14.2	14	8	8.0	8	4	6.2	6	4
	Vandalism	.2	1		.2	1				
	Stalking	1.3	1		.8	1		.5		
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	2.4	3	1	2.2	3	1	.2		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.4	1	1	.4	1	1			
	Robbery	7.4	7	6	4.6	6	3	2.8	1	3
	Burglary with Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.0	2	10	1.8	1	7	.2	1	3
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.6	2	3	1.0	1	3	.6	1	
	Burglary	10.8	9	6	8.4	7	3	2.4	2	3
	Threat	.8	1		.2			.6	1	
	Theft	16.4	25	14	11.0	18	10	5.4	7	4
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	2.8	5	1	2.8	5	1			

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Eastern Caribbean	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.4			.4					
	Aggravated Sexual Assault									
	Robbery	1.4			.2			1.2		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.4		2			2	.4		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.0		2	1.0		2			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.8	1		.6	1		.2		
	Burglary	6.8	3	5	5.0	3	4	1.8		1
	Threat	1.0			.8			.2		
	Theft	4.2	4	4	3.6	4	3	.6		1
Ecuador	Vandalism	.4			.4					
	Stalking	1.5	3		1.3	3		.3		
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping	.2						.2		
	Rape	1.0	2	1	1.0	2	1			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.4			.4					
	Robbery	10.0	9	3	7.2	6	1	2.8	3	2
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	2.6	5	4	2.6	5	4			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.2	1	1	1.2	1	1			
	Burglary	1.4		2	1.2		1	.2		1
Fiji	Threat	.4			.4					
	Theft	10.0	14	20	6.8	9	12	3.2	5	8
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.8			.5			.3		
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.6			.6					
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.4	2		1.2	1		.2	1	
	Robbery	.8	1	1	.4	1		.4		1
	Aggravated Physical Assault			1			1			
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.2		2	1.0		2	.2		
Guatemala	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.6			.4			.2		
	Burglary	8.8	3	4	6.2	2	3	2.6	1	1
	Threat	.8			.6			.2		
	Theft	8.2	7	5	6.6	4	3	1.6	3	2
	Vandalism			1			1			
	Stalking			1			1			
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.4			1.4					
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.4		2	.4		2			
	Robbery	4.0		3	3.2		3	.8		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.4			.4					
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.8	4	4	3.6	4	3	.2		1
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.6	1		1.2	1		.4		
	Burglary	2.8			2.2			.6		
	Threat	1.4			1.0			.4		
	Theft	22.2	14	13	17.6	11	10	4.6	3	3
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.5	2		1.5	2				

(continued)

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

		Total			Female			Male		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Guyana	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape									
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2	1	3	.2	1	3			
	Robbery	2.4	4	4	1.0	3	1	1.4	1	3
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.2						.2		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.6	2	5	1.0	2	5	.6		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.0	2	2	.8	1	2	.2	1	
	Burglary	6.0	5	4	4.0	2	2	2.0	3	2
	Threat	2.2	5	1	1.4	3	1	.8	2	
	Theft	7.6	4	3	6.2	4	2	1.4		1
Jamaica	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.3	2	2	1.0	2	2	.3		
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.6			.6					
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.4		1	.4		1			
	Robbery	1.6	2		1.2	1		.4	1	
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.0	2	1	.8	2	1	.2		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.6			.6					
	Burglary	2.0	2	2	1.8	2	2	.2		
Mexico	Threat	.8			.2			.6		
	Theft	4.2	3	13	3.4	3	11	.8		2
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.3			.3					
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape			1			1			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2			.2					
	Robbery	1.0	1		.6	1		.4		
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.8		1	1.6		1	.2		
Micronesia	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.2			.2					
	Burglary	.4		1	.2		1	.2		
	Threat	.8	2	1	.6	2	1	.2		
	Theft	6.8	9	10	4.8	6	8	2.0	3	2
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	.3		1			1	.3		
	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2						.2		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2			.2					
	Robbery									
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.4	4		1.4	4				
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	2.2	3	2	1.6	2		.6	1	2
	Burglary	2.2	2		2.0	1		.2	1	
	Threat	1.2	5	1	1.2	5				1
	Theft	2.8	1	3	2.6	1	1	.2		2
	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking	.8	2	2	.8	2	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		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Nicaragua	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.8	2	2	1.8	2	2			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.6	1	1	.6	1				1
	Robbery	5.4	2	3	4.0	2	2	1.4		1
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.2			.2					
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	4.6	9	7	4.0	8	4	.6	1	3
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.0	1		.2			.8	1	
	Burglary	3.8	6	4	3.0	4	3	.8	2	1
	Threat	1.6		1	1.4		1	.2		
	Theft	21.2	19	27	13.6	14	17	7.6	5	10
	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking	.8	1		.8	1				
Panama	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.0	2	3	1.0	2	2			1
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.6	1	2	.6	1	2			
	Robbery	3.2	1		1.6			1.6	1	
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.4			.2			.2		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1.6	1	2	1.4	1	2	.2		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.6		1	.6		1	.0		
	Burglary	12.8	17	14	7.4	6	7	5.4	11	7
	Threat	.2		1	.2		1			
	Theft	17.8	19	22	12.2	11	16	5.6	8	6
	Vandalism									
	Stalking	1.3	3		1.3	3				
Paraguay	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	1.4	4	1	1.2	3	1	.2	1	
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.6		2	.6		2			
	Robbery	7.4	6	3	4.4		2	3.0	6	1
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.4		1				.4		1
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	4.4	8	6	4.0	7	6	.4	1	
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.8	1		1.6	1		.2		
	Burglary	9.2	5	3	6.6	5		2.6		3
	Threat	1.8		1	1.4			.4		1
	Theft	27.6	18	12	20.4	16	4	7.2	2	8
	Vandalism	.4			.2			.2		
	Stalking	.3	1	3	.3	1	2			1
Peru	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	3.6	3	1	3.0	3	1	.6		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault			1			1			
	Robbery	8.0	3		5.6	2		2.4	1	
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.8			.6			.2		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.2	7	2	3.2	7	2			
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.8		1	.8		1			
	Burglary	2.0	1	1	1.2	1	1	.8		
	Threat									
	Theft	30.0	27	10	21.8	18	9	8.2	9	1
	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		
		2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017	2012–16 average	2016	2017
Samoa	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.6			.4			.2		
	Aggravated Sexual Assault			1			1			
	Robbery									
	Aggravated Physical Assault									
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.4			.4					
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.4		2	.4		2			
	Burglary	1.2	1	1	1.0	1	1	.2		
	Threat	.8			.8					
	Theft	3.6	1	1	3.2	1	1	.4		
	Vandalism									
	Stalking									
Tonga	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.2			.2					
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.2		1	.2		1			
	Robbery	.4	1		.2	1		.2		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.2			.2					
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	.8	2		.8	2				
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	.8	2		.6	2		.2		
	Burglary	1.8	3	4	1.4	3	4	.4		
	Threat	.8	1		.6	1		.2		
	Theft	1.8	3	1	1.4	3	1	.4		
	Vandalism	.2			.2					
	Stalking	.3			.3					
Vanuatu	Death by Homicide									
	Kidnapping									
	Rape	.4	1		.4	1				
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	.6			.6					
	Robbery	.4			.2			.2		
	Aggravated Physical Assault	.4			.2			.2		
	Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.0	1	1	2.6	1	1	.4		
	Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	1.6	1		1.2			.4	1	
	Burglary	4.6	9	7	3.2	7	6	1.4	2	1
	Threat	2.2	1		2.0	1		.2		
	Theft	6.6	8		4.0	5		2.6	3	
	Vandalism	1.2	5		.8	3		.4	2	
	Stalking	.8			.8					

Dashes indicate that data were not available; and blank cells indicate zero incidents. Posts with zero incidents both in 2016 and 2017 are not shown. 2017 numbers of rape, aggravated sexual assault, and non-aggravated sexual assault victimizations are not comparable with numbers in previous years because a substantial number of reports is communicated to the Peace Corps within a year after the incident.

For incidents of stalking, data collection started in 2013, and four-year average (2013–16) is presented instead of five-year average.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

Appendix C: Peace Corps Posts and Regions

Peace Corps Posts Included in 2017 Analysis

In calendar year 2017, Volunteers served in 61 Peace Corps posts (covering 64 countries). Posts that were closed or opened in 2017 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	Fiji
Ghana	Kyrgyz Republic	Guatemala
Guinea	Macedonia	Guyana
Lesotho	Moldova	Jamaica
Liberia	Mongolia	Mexico
Madagascar	Morocco	Micronesia
Malawi	Myanmar	Nicaragua
Mozambique	Nepal	Panama
Namibia	Philippines	Paraguay
Rwanda	Thailand	Peru
Senegal	Timor-Leste	Samoa
Sierra Leone	Ukraine	Tonga
South Africa		Vanuatu
Swaziland		
Tanzania		
Togo		
Uganda		
Zambia		

* Peace Corps posts suspended in 2017: Burkina Faso (9/2017).

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 2017, 54 victimizations (3 percent of all victimizations) occurred in countries other than the Volunteers' post of service. Of 26 countries of incident that were different from the post of service of Volunteer victims, half (13 countries) were not Peace Corps posts.

TABLE C-1. COUNTRY OF INCIDENT BY POST OF SERVICE, 2017

Country of Incident	Post of Service																										
	Albania	Armenia	Benin	Botswana	Costa Rica	Gambia	Georgia	Guinea	Indonesia	Kosovo	Kyrgyz Republic	Lesotho	Macedonia	Malawi	Moldova	Morocco	Mozambique	Namibia	Panama	Paraguay	Rwanda	Samoa	Swaziland	Tonga	Uganda	Zambia	Total
Argentina*																				2							2
Bosnia and Herzegovina*										1																	1
Bulgaria*	1																										1
Colombia																			1								1
Fiji																						1					1
Germany*															1							1					1
Ghana			1																								1
Greece*							1				1		1														3
Hungary*										1																	1
Italy*	1														1												2
Madagascar																							1				1
Morocco		1																									1
Namibia				2																						2	4
New Zealand*																								1			1
Nicaragua					1																						1
Panama					1																						1
Portugal*				1											1	1											3
Qatar*																									1		1
Senegal						3															1					1	4
South Africa				3								5					1	1							1		11
Spain*																2	1								1		3
Swaziland				1								1															2
Tanzania														2											1		3
Thailand									1																		1
United Kingdom*										1																	1
United States*								1													1						2
Total	2	1	1	7	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	6	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	54

* Not a Peace Corps post.

Volunteers at Post, 2016–17

TABLE C-2. VOLUNTEER POPULATION, BY POST OF SERVICE, 2017

		Total	Reported Crime	Female	Female Reported Crime	Male	Male Reported Crime
Africa Region	Benin	153	14	101	9	52	5
	Botswana	219	23	150	17	69	6
	Burkina Faso	178	8	115	7	63	1
	Cameroon	177	26	126	20	51	6
	Comoros	62	14	41	8	21	6
	Ethiopia	180	47	113	35	67	12
	Gambia, The	156	20	91	18	65	2
	Ghana	215	25	135	16	80	9
	Guinea	192	12	110	8	82	4
	Lesotho	172	20	106	12	66	8
	Liberia	154	26	82	16	72	10
	Madagascar	225	58	144	38	81	20
	Malawi	199	39	135	30	64	9
	Mozambique	296	48	194	30	102	18
	Namibia	206	24	130	18	76	6
	Rwanda	236	36	158	25	78	11
	Senegal	350	22	221	16	129	6
	Sierra Leone	76	12	46	7	30	5
	South Africa	198	36	149	25	49	11
	Swaziland	132	12	89	9	43	3
	Tanzania	323	41	192	30	131	11
	Togo	133	14	84	13	49	1
	Uganda	271	34	174	28	97	6
	Zambia	394	58	249	38	145	20
EMA Region	Albania	137	19	71	14	66	5
	Armenia	117	8	65	8	52	0
	Cambodia	191	15	124	8	67	7
	China	214	11	105	7	109	4
	Georgia	185	29	107	20	78	9
	Indonesia	175	34	94	22	81	12
	Kosovo	96	12	64	11	32	1
	Kyrgyz Republic	119	12	64	9	55	3
	Macedonia	137	6	84	5	53	1
	Moldova	163	9	101	9	62	0
	Mongolia	168	31	101	25	67	6
	Morocco	265	29	176	25	89	4
	Myanmar	21	0	12	0	9	0
	Nepal	93	6	44	4	49	2
	Philippines	221	8	135	4	86	4
	Thailand	169	11	108	9	61	2
	Timor-Leste	63	15	33	13	30	2
	Ukraine	378	49	212	33	166	16

(continued)

TABLE C-2. VOLUNTEER POPULATION, BY POST OF SERVICE, 2017 (continued)

		Total	Reported Crime	Female	Female Reported Crime	Male	Male Reported Crime
IAP Region	Belize	64	8	42	5	22	3
	Colombia	95	9	61	6	34	3
	Costa Rica	165	23	96	15	69	8
	Dominican Republic	204	29	139	22	65	7
	Eastern Caribbean	100	10	73	8	27	2
	Ecuador	170	27	111	18	59	9
	Fiji	105	13	73	9	32	4
	Guatemala	139	21	103	18	36	3
	Guyana	114	18	80	13	34	5
	Jamaica	92	16	62	14	30	2
	Mexico	106	13	59	11	47	2
	Micronesia	57	5	28	2	29	3
	Nicaragua	204	38	128	26	76	12
	Panama	305	40	171	27	134	13
	Paraguay	275	29	165	15	110	14
	Peru	252	15	167	14	85	1
	Samoa	60	5	41	5	19	0
	Tonga	62	6	44	6	18	0
	Vanuatu	104	8	57	7	47	1

This table provides the total number of Volunteers who served overseas any time in 2017.

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

Data retrieved 05/01/18 and are current as of that date.

TABLE C-4. VOLUNTEER-TRAINEE YEARS, BY POST, 2016–17

		Total		Female		Male	
		2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Total	AFRICA	3131.9	3243.5	1993.4	2056.5	1138.5	1187.1
	EMA	1839.9	1950.3	1053.0	1130.0	787.0	820.2
	GLOBAL	6843.7	7010.7	4233.8	4339.7	2609.8	2670.9
	IAP	1871.8	1816.9	1187.5	1153.3	684.3	663.6
Africa Region	Benin	84.8	97.6	53.8	61.3	30.9	36.4
	Botswana	143.1	154.0	101.3	108.5	41.7	45.5
	Burkina Faso	98.3	70.2	60.1	45.5	38.2	24.8
	Cameroon	127.0	111.3	81.6	78.8	45.4	32.5
	Comoros	31.3	39.0	19.9	25.5	11.4	13.5
	Ethiopia	225.7	131.2	147.8	81.8	77.9	49.4
	Gambia	87.3	103.8	48.4	59.4	38.9	44.4
	Ghana	153.3	143.8	96.7	90.1	56.6	53.7
	Guinea	51.1	115.6	32.0	64.9	19.1	50.6
	Lesotho	99.4	110.3	60.0	68.4	39.5	41.9
	Liberia	50.4	97.6	25.5	51.6	24.9	46.0
	Madagascar	149.8	162.3	96.0	100.0	53.8	62.3
	Malawi	124.8	117.0	84.6	78.3	40.2	38.7
	Mozambique	196.3	216.1	123.4	141.5	72.9	74.6
	Namibia	144.5	142.0	89.5	87.3	55.0	54.6
	Rwanda	135.6	160.1	93.2	108.4	42.4	51.6
	Senegal	251.4	239.1	163.4	147.8	88.0	91.3
	Sierra Leone	12.3	39.0	5.8	23.6	6.5	15.4
	South Africa	133.7	132.3	96.5	98.2	37.2	34.0
	Swaziland	86.7	86.3	64.2	59.3	22.5	27.0
	Tanzania	222.3	232.2	127.4	137.9	94.9	94.2
	Togo	91.4	97.0	59.6	59.3	31.9	37.7
	Uganda	168.5	170.6	105.1	113.2	63.4	57.3
	Zambia	262.7	275.3	157.4	165.8	105.3	109.5
EMA Region	Albania	105.9	95.6	52.2	51.3	53.7	44.3
	Armenia	94.6	95.2	54.4	53.4	40.2	41.8
	Cambodia	111.9	120.0	69.9	76.5	42.0	43.5
	China	149.0	147.2	70.6	69.0	78.4	78.2
	Georgia	124.6	124.0	69.6	70.7	55.0	53.3
	Indonesia	134.8	127.1	75.7	68.6	59.1	58.5
	Kosovo	65.6	64.7	41.3	43.1	24.3	21.6
	Kyrgyz Republic	75.5	63.0	41.3	33.7	34.3	29.3
	Macedonia	91.3	89.5	58.8	54.5	32.6	35.0
	Moldova	112.3	108.9	69.8	66.9	42.6	42.0
	Mongolia	127.0	114.5	72.6	67.7	54.5	46.8
	Morocco	128.2	145.7	76.3	95.4	51.9	50.3
	Myanmar	2.2	12.7	.7	8.3	1.5	4.4
	Nepal	61.2	64.7	29.9	28.8	31.3	35.9
	Philippines	155.8	135.9	92.2	86.3	63.6	49.6
	Thailand	117.6	121.0	71.3	78.6	46.3	42.4
	Timor-Leste	28.8	44.2	18.6	25.1	10.2	19.1
	Ukraine	153.7	276.6	87.9	152.1	65.7	124.5

(continued)

TABLE C-4. VOLUNTEER-TRAINEE YEARS, BY POST, 2016–17 (continued)

		Total		Female		Male	
		2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
IAP Region	Belize	37.4	40.5	25.5	27.6	12.0	12.9
	Colombia	60.5	70.4	34.9	45.5	25.5	24.9
	Costa Rica	122.1	111.0	72.9	64.3	49.2	46.7
	Dominican Republic	144.5	142.6	96.4	98.6	48.1	44.0
	Eastern Caribbean	61.6	66.6	43.0	48.2	18.6	18.4
	Ecuador	108.6	117.0	73.2	77.1	35.4	39.8
	Fiji	64.7	65.8	42.5	46.3	22.2	19.5
	Guatemala	93.1	89.8	69.0	66.4	24.0	23.4
	Guyana	83.9	82.8	59.3	57.1	24.7	25.7
	Jamaica	67.3	65.4	45.5	45.1	21.7	20.3
	Mexico	66.0	64.9	37.4	34.9	28.6	30.0
	Micronesia	54.1	29.2	28.7	14.2	25.4	15.0
	Nicaragua	144.0	146.4	93.6	92.9	50.4	53.6
	Panama	215.3	212.9	123.4	120.2	91.8	92.7
	Paraguay	197.8	193.8	118.3	111.5	79.5	82.3
	Peru	211.3	164.0	135.0	108.5	76.3	55.5
	Samoa	34.9	41.5	20.6	26.3	14.3	15.1
	Tonga	33.1	41.6	25.9	31.2	7.2	10.3
	Vanuatu	67.4	70.7	39.4	37.4	28.0	33.3

This table provides the number of Volunteers who served overseas in 2016 and in 2017 adjusted for the length of service of each Volunteer during the year.

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

Data retrieved on 05/01/18 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.

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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 Response and Analysis unit that tracks crime statistics, identifies crime trends, and highlights potential safety risks to Volunteers.



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