



Statistical Report of Crimes Against Volunteers 2013

September 2014

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Introduction

Purpose

The *Statistical Report of Crimes Against Volunteers 2013* provides summary statistics of reported crime victimizations and Volunteer deaths for calendar year 2013. In addition, it also provides a global trend analysis of reported crime victimizations over the last 10 years. The objective of this publication is to provide information regarding the number and types of victimizations reported by Peace Corps Volunteers.

Measuring the Volunteer Population

The Volunteer population fluctuates throughout the year as new trainees arrive and seasoned Volunteers complete their service (normally 27 months). New Peace Corps posts are opening, while other posts may be suspending or closing operations. To more accurately compare victimization data across posts, Volunteer/trainee years (VT years) are used in calculating incidence rates because this measurement provides a more accurate count of the actual amount of time Volunteers are at risk of experiencing a crime. While there were 8,073 Volunteers and trainees serving as of September 30, 2013, there were 7,209 VT years in calendar year 2013. See Appendix B for more information regarding calculations with VT years.

Overseas Post Changes

In calendar year 2013, Volunteers served in 67 Peace Corps posts in 72 countries. Posts that close or open within a calendar year only provide data for those months in which Volunteers actually serve (see Appendix C).

Data Source

The data used to prepare this report were collected through the Crime Incident Reporting Form (CIRF) and the Consolidated Incident Reporting System (CIRS). The CIRS, an in-house developed application built using web services, was released in April, 2008 and updated most recently in September, 2013.

Report Classification

Crime victimizations are ranked on a hierarchy ranging from Vandalism (least severe) to Death of a Volunteer (most severe). Appendix A contains an overview of this hierarchy. Definitions for each incident type are provided at the front of each larger section in this report. The definitions used by Peace Corps are derived from two primary sources: the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report, and specifically that system's rape definition, and also multiple years of data collection about the experiences of Volunteers and the incidents that caused the most emotional, physical, or financial hardships. These definitions are rarely the same as those used to charge an offender with a crime, either in the United States or in the country of incident.

Information collected in the CIRS falls into nine categories, the first six of which are covered in this report:

- Sexual Assaults (rape, aggravated sexual assault and sexual assault);
- Physical Assaults (kidnapping, aggravated assault and physical assault);
- Property Crimes (robbery, burglary, theft and vandalism);
- Threats;
- Deaths (due to homicide, suicide, accident, natural cause and indeterminate cause);
- Stalking (multiple incidents or events are targeted at a Volunteer by an offender or group of offenders);

Introduction

- Other security incidents (including harassment and crimes in a Volunteer's community);
- Vehicular Accidents (including collisions, overturned vehicles, and pedestrians struck by vehicles); and
- Crimes occurring to staff overseas.

Reports are classified into incident types in order to:

- Collect data that can inform applicants, invitees, Trainees and Volunteers on the types of crimes affecting Volunteers in each post; and
- Identify trends among reported crimes for the purposes of improving and directing Volunteer programs, training and support systems.

Regardless of how a report is classified, all Volunteer victims have access to care and support services.

Important Changes in 2013

In 2013, Peace Corps adopted new classifications and definitions for several categories of victimization, including sexual assaults, physical assaults and property crimes, as well as creating a new category of stalking. These changes officially took effect on September 1, 2013. Reports submitted since that date were classified using the new definitions, and old reports were renamed but classification of those reports was not revised.

Unlike other crime categories, stalking is not a single incident; rather, it is a series of incidents and events that are linked together over time. Stalking is considered an umbrella category under which reports of any classification and other events that do not rise to the level of a reportable crime can be linked and collectively counted as a stalking. The individual reports are still classified and counted according to the details of the specific incident.

In addition, Peace Corps modified its reporting system to capture victimizations rather than reported incidents. For example, if a theft involved two Volunteers victimized together, in prior years, this would have resulted in one report with two associated Volunteer victims. Beginning on September 1, 2013, this same incident would result in two reports, each with one Volunteer victim. This change was made to ensure the best possible compliance with the restricted reporting policy and to protect the confidentiality and reporting options of each victim when multiple Volunteers are victimized in a single incident. All previously reported incidents were also modified to this new standard for consistency; therefore, the numbers and rates in this report are based on the number of victims rather than the number of incidents and cannot be compared with those of previous *Statistical Reports*.

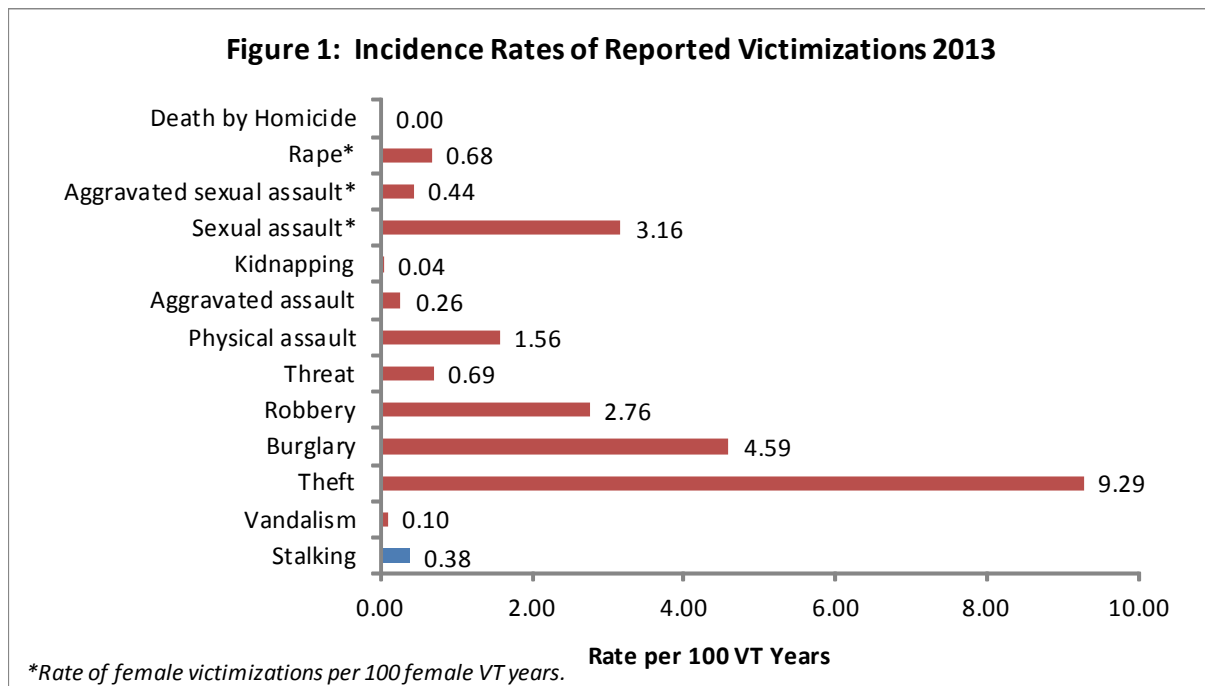
An overview of the methodology utilized in preparing this report, as well as a discussion of incidence rates and data limitations, can be found in Appendix B.

Introduction

Overview of 2013

Worldwide, Peace Corps Volunteers reported 1,629 crime victimizations during 2013, or an overall incidence rate of 22.1 victimizations per 100 VT years (Figure 1). There were 28 reports of stalking, which also include some of the victimizations reported as crimes, as explained on the previous page/

Property crimes continue to be the most prevalent type of victimization reported (75.6 percent of all reports), with thefts accounting for 42.0 percent of the overall total, burglaries 20.7 percent and robberies 12.5 percent. Of the more serious crimes reported, there were 19 aggravated assaults, 36 rapes and 20 aggravated sexual assaults.



Sexual Assaults

Definitions

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

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

AND:

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

Sexual assault: Another person, without the consent of the Volunteer, intentionally or knowingly:

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

OR attempts to carry out any of those acts.

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.

Sexual Assaults

The following section provides a global analysis of reported sexual assault victimizations. Incidence of sexual assault is expressed as victimizations reported by females per 100 female VT years because women report more sexual assault victimizations than men. In 2013, 93.8 percent of the reported sexual assaults were committed against female Volunteers. Use of female-specific incidence rates better characterizes the risk of sexual assault. In comparing year-to-year data for rapes and aggravated sexual assaults, incidence rates should be interpreted with caution due to the relatively small number of reported victimizations perpetrated annually against Peace Corps Volunteers.

In addition, trends and rates are likely not stable due to changes in definitions. As stated in the Introduction, reports received prior to September 1, 2013 were classified according to previous definitions, and although the labels were changed to match the newly introduced definitions, the reports themselves were not reclassified. Some of the biggest changes to definitions which could influence trends over time include:

- Rape: attempted rape is no longer classified as rape. This is consistent with homicide and aggravated assault, since attempted murder is classified as aggravated assault.
- Aggravated sexual assault: the previous definition included an option for using the victim's actions to define this category, but that has now been removed. In addition, touching of any body part in a sexual manner was included in the previous definition, but it is now limited to touching of specific body parts and any kissing.
- Sexual assault: the previous definition included touching of any body part in a sexual manner. It is now limited to touching of specific body parts and kissing only on the mouth.

On September 1, 2013, Peace Corps formally launched a new process for reporting sexual assaults, known as restricted reporting. Under this option, a Volunteer can report a sexual assault to Peace Corps and still receive all available support services, without disseminating the Volunteer's personally identifiable information or triggering an investigation. Both standard and restricted reports are counted in the summary tables for sexual

assaults, but the numbers of restricted reports are also specifically stated in the text.

Beginning in 2011, Peace Corps has received considerable media coverage around the issue of sexual assault and response and support services for Volunteer victims. Since that time, the Agency has instituted several new training programs; developed new offices to improve the support to Volunteer victims; and implemented new policies and procedures to encourage reporting, such as restricted reporting. It is possible that all of this will continue to affect the number of reports of sexual assault victimizations that are received into the reporting system for several years to come.

Arrest and prosecutorial outcomes for reported sexual assaults are also detailed below. An important note about outcome data: the Consolidated Incident Reporting System functions as a point-in-time record. Reports are not automatically updated as the case progresses.

I. Rape

Global Analysis

Table 1 provides the number and rates of rapes reported by female Volunteers. As noted above, only sexual assaults reported by female Volunteers are included in the table and graph.

Male Peace Corps Volunteers reported 5 rapes during 2013, for an incidence rate of 0.18 victimizations per 100 male VT years.

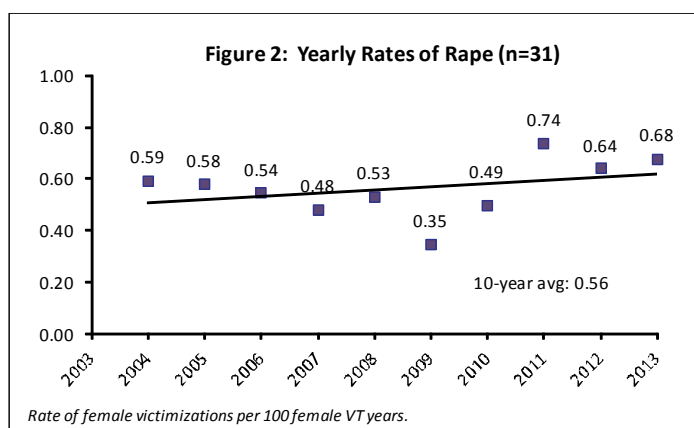
Table 1: Summary—Rape	
<i>Victimizations reported by female Volunteers only</i>	
2013 Number of Victimizations	31
2013 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	0.68
2012 Number of Victimizations	32
2012 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	0.64
Yearly Rate Comparison (2012 to 2013)	6%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2004 to 2013)	14%

There were 31 rapes reported by female Peace Corps Volunteers during 2013, resulting in an incidence rate of 0.68 victimizations per 100 female VT years.

Figure 2 shows that the incidence rate for rapes re-

Sexual Assaults

maintained relatively unchanged from 2004 to 2008. In 2009, a substantially lower number of rapes were reported, though in 2010 the number returned to the level previously seen. In 2011, the number and rate climbed to the highest level seen since 2004, potentially as a result of increased media coverage, new reporting and response procedures and additional training instituted throughout the year. In 2012 and 2013, the number and rate declined, though both are still higher than the 10-year average of 0.56 victimizations per 100 female VT years.



Of the 14 total rape victimizations reported to Peace Corps since September 1, 2013, 12 (86 percent) are restricted reports.

Outcomes

Volunteers in 5 of the 36 reported rapes chose to report to local authorities and/or law enforcement. All are still under investigation or in the judicial process. Offenders have been apprehended in 4 of the victimizations. As of the date of this report, no verdicts have been rendered.

II. Aggravated Sexual Assault

Global Analysis

Table 2 provides the number and rates of aggravated sexual assaults reported by female Volunteers. As noted above, only sexual assaults reported by female Volunteers are included in the table and graph.

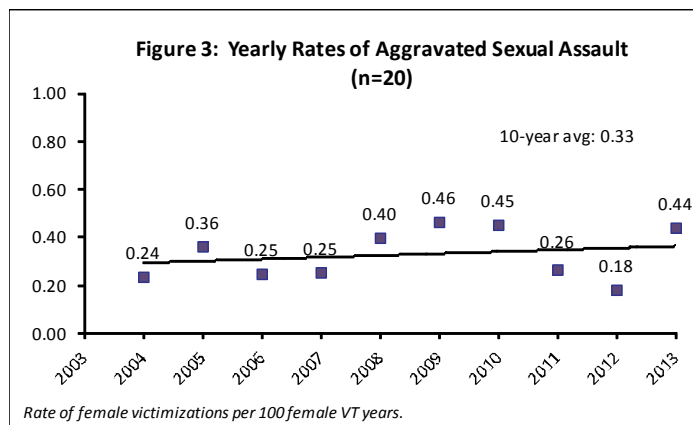
Male Peace Corps Volunteers did not report any aggravated sexual assaults during 2013.

Table 2: Summary—Aggravated Sexual Assault

<i>Victimizations reported by female Volunteers only</i>	
2013 Number of Victimizations	20
2013 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	0.44
2012 Number of Victimizations	9
2012 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	0.18
Yearly Rate Comparison (2012 to 2013)	142%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2004 to 2013)	85%

There were 20 aggravated sexual assaults reported by female Peace Corps Volunteers during 2013, resulting in an incidence rate of 0.44 victimizations per 100 female VT years.

Figure 3 shows that over the 10-year period, the rate of aggravated sexual assaults has varied, though the trend is towards higher rates overall. In 2012, the lowest rate of aggravated sexual assaults was reported of any time in the last 10 years, but in 2013 the rate returned to levels seen previously.



Of the 11 total aggravated sexual assault victimizations reported to Peace Corps since September 1, 2013, 4 (36 percent) are restricted reports.

Outcomes

Volunteers in 7 of the 20 reported aggravated sexual assaults chose to report to local authorities and/or law enforcement. One Volunteer later chose not to pursue the case and 2 are still under investigation or in the judicial process. In 2 victimizations, the state declined to investigate. Offenders have been apprehended in 4 of the victimizations. As of the date of this report, 2 guilty verdicts have been rendered.

Sexual Assaults

III. Sexual Assault

Global Analysis

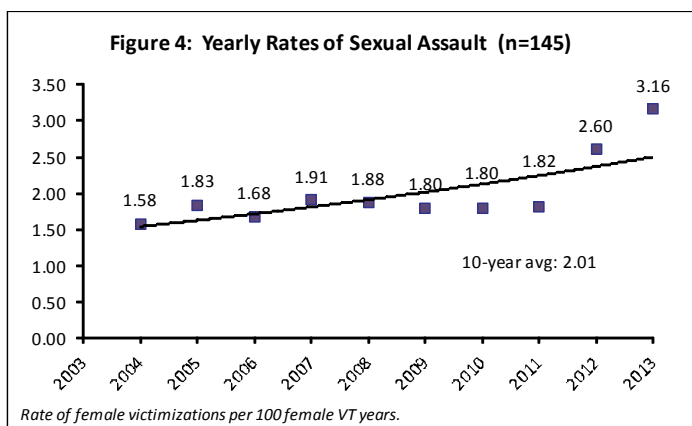
Table 3 provides the number and rates for sexual assaults reported by female Volunteers. As noted above, only sexual assaults reported by female Volunteers are included in the table and graph.

Male Peace Corps Volunteers reported 8 sexual assaults in 2013, resulting in an incidence rate of 0.29 victimizations per 100 male VT years.

Table 3: Summary—Sexual Assault	
<i>Victimizations reported by female Volunteers only</i>	
2013 Number of Victimizations	145
2013 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	3.16
2012 Number of Victimizations	130
2012 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	2.60
Yearly Rate Comparison (2012 to 2013)	22%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2004 to 2013)	100%

There were 145 sexual assaults reported by female Peace Corps Volunteers during 2013, resulting in an incidence rate of 3.16 victimizations per 100 female VT years.

Figure 4 shows that this number and rate are the highest reported in the 10-year period. Higher rates in 2012 and 2013 may represent the beginning of an upward trend in reported sexual assault victimizations, perhaps influenced by new reporting and response procedures and additional training that have been instituted in recent years. Before 2012, the rate routinely fluctuated around an average of 1.79 victimizations per 100 female VT years.



Of the 62 total sexual assault victimizations reported to Peace Corps since September 1, 2013, 27 (44 percent) are restricted reports.

Outcomes

Volunteers in 14 of the 153 reported sexual assaults victimizations chose to report to local authorities and/or law enforcement. Four Volunteers later chose not to pursue the case and 9 are still under investigation. Offenders have been apprehended in 4 of the victimizations. As of the date of this report, 1 guilty verdict has been rendered.

Physical Assaults

Definitions

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

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

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

Attempted murder should be reported as aggravated assault.

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

Physical Assaults

The following section provides a global analysis of all reported physical assault victimizations. Incidence of physical assaults is expressed per 100 VT years.

Physical assault definitions have undergone several changes in the past few years which make long-term trend monitoring difficult. Prior to 2006, if an attempt to take property was accompanied by an attack, the report would have been classified as a physical assault rather than a robbery.

The next change involved only physical assaults. Reports involving any type of weapon use or threat of use were classified as aggravated assaults prior to 2009, including children throwing small rocks or threats made with plastic bottles. Since that time, assaults involving weapons are classified on the basis of the potential of the weapon to cause severe or major bodily injury or death (aggravated assault) or no injury to minor injury (physical assault).

Finally, on September 1, 2013, physical assault categories were collapsed from 3 to 2 (major physical assault was folded into aggravated assault) in order to allow more consistency in wording and categorization with sexual assaults. Reports received after September 1 were classified into either physical assault or aggravated physical assault, while earlier reports of major physical assault were relabeled as aggravated assault. This is unlikely to have a noticeable impact on numbers for 2013, the elimination of this category may impact trends analysis in coming years.

Arrest and prosecutorial outcomes for reported physical assaults are also detailed below. An important note about outcome data: the Consolidated Incident Reporting System functions as a point-in-time record. Reports are not automatically updated as the case progresses.

I. Kidnapping

Global Analysis

Table 4 provides the number and rates of kidnapping reported by Volunteers

Table 4: Summary—Kidnapping	
2013 Number of Victimizations	3
2013 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.04
2012 Number of Victimizations	3
2012 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.04
Yearly Rate Comparison (2012 to 2013)	10%
8-Year Rate Comparison (2006 to 2013)	N/A

Kidnapping was added to the list of reportable victimizations in 2006, but no kidnappings were reported in 2006 or 2007. Two victimizations were reported in each of 2008 and 2009; however, in 2010 and 2011 the number reported returned to zero. In 2013, 3 victimizations were reported as kidnappings for an incidence rate of 0.04 victimizations per 100 VT years. Due to this volatility in number and rate, no trend graph is shown for kidnapping.

Two of the reported incidents involved Volunteers using transportation who were not released when asked. In the final reported kidnapping, a Volunteer was taken off of the street against his will and robbed, and the Volunteer was not released for an extended period of time.

Outcomes

The Volunteer in 2 of the 3 reported kidnappings chose to report to local authorities and/or law enforcement and both are still under investigation. Offenders have not been apprehended in any of the victimizations and no verdicts have been rendered.

Physical Assaults

II. Aggravated Assault

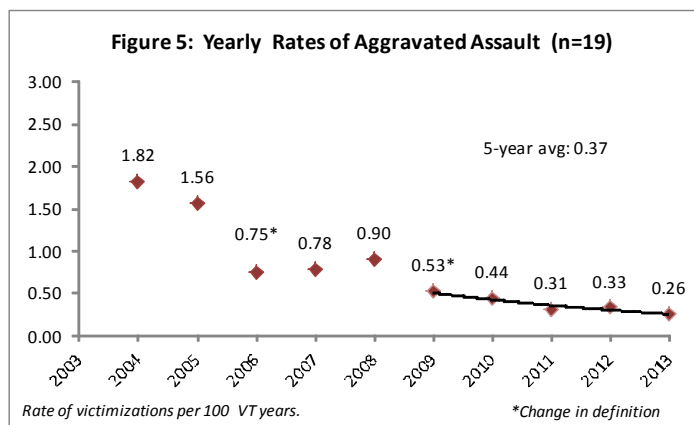
Global Analysis

Table 5 provides the number and rates of aggravated assaults reported by Volunteers. Due to the definition changes, only the 5-year trend from 2009 to 2013 is given in the table.

Table 5: Summary—Aggravated Assault	
2013 Number of Victimizations	19
2013 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.26
2012 Number of Victimizations	27
2012 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.33
Yearly Rate Comparison (2012 to 2013)	-22%
5-Year Rate Comparison (2009 to 2013)	-51%

There were 19 aggravated assaults reported by Peace Corps Volunteers during 2013, resulting in an incidence rate of 0.26 victimizations per 100 VT years.

Figure 5 indicates that the aggravated assault number and rate have declined in the last 10 years, though the overall decline in aggravated assaults since 2004 likely reflects the two changes made to the definition in the past 10 years. Aggravated assault rates declined with each definition change and have continued to decline since.



Outcomes

Volunteers in 8 of the 19 reported aggravated assaults chose to report to local authorities and/or law enforce-

ment. Three Volunteers later chose not to pursue the case and 5 are still under investigation or in the judicial process. Offenders have been apprehended in 1 victimization. As of the date of this report, no verdicts have been rendered.

III. Physical Assault

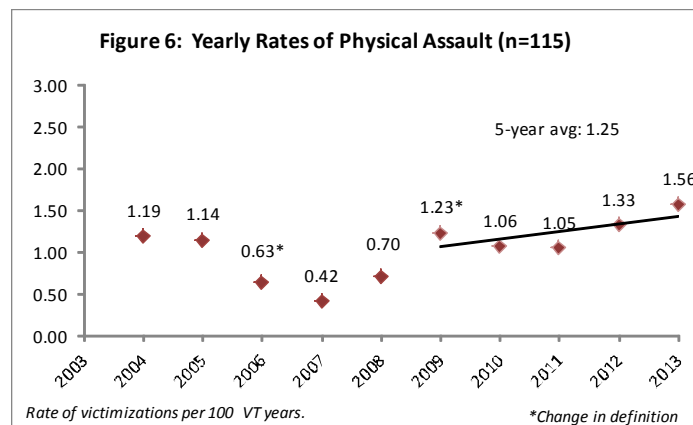
Global Analysis

Table 6 provides the number and rates of physical assaults. Due to the definition changes, only the 5-year trend from 2009 to 2013 is given in the table.

Table 6: Summary—Physical Assault	
2013 Number of Victimizations	115
2013 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	1.56
2012 Number of Victimizations	108
2012 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	1.33
Yearly Rate Comparison (2012 to 2013)	17%
5-Year Rate Comparison (2009 to 2013)	27%

There were 115 physical assault victimizations reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2013, resulting in a rate of 1.56 victimizations per 100 VT years.

Figure 6 shows a decline in physical assaults in 2006 that reflects the first definition change. Between 2006 and 2008, the incidence rate for physical assaults showed an upward trend. This trend continued from 2009 to 2013, though the initial increase in the rate for 2009 was likely as a result of the second definition change.



Physical Assaults

Outcomes

Volunteers in 38 of the 115 reported physical assaults chose to report to local authorities and/or law enforcement. Eighteen Volunteers later chose not to pursue the case and 19 are still under investigation or in the judicial process. Offenders have been apprehended in 10 of the victimizations. As of the date of this report, 1 guilty verdict has been rendered.

Property Crimes

Definitions

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.

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. Also includes illegal entry of a hotel room.

Theft: The taking away of or attempt to take away property or cash without involving force or illegal entry. 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 property. If unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a residence is involved, the incident should be classified as burglary.

Property Crimes

The following section provides a global analysis of all reported property crimes. Incidence of property crimes is expressed per 100 VT years.

Arrest and prosecutorial outcomes for reported property crimes are also detailed below. An important note about outcome data: the Consolidated Incident Reporting System functions as a point-in-time record. Reports are not automatically updated as the case progresses.

I. Robbery

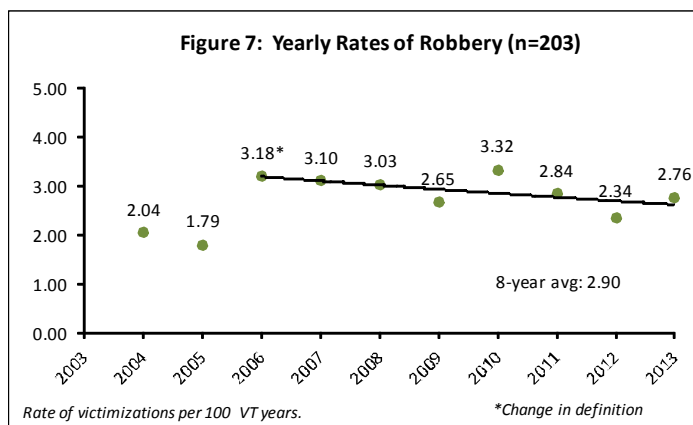
Global Analysis

Table 7 provides the number and rates of robberies reported by Volunteers.

Table 7: Summary—Robbery	
2013 Number of Victimizations	203
2013 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	2.76
2012 Number of Victimizations	190
2012 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	2.34
Yearly Rate Comparison (2012 to 2013)	18%
8-Year Rate Comparison (2006 to 2013)	-13%

There were 203 robberies reported by Peace Corps Volunteers during 2013, resulting in a rate of 2.76 victimizations per 100 VT years.

As noted in the physical assaults section, a definition change occurred in 2006 that resulted in some incidents that would have been categorized as physical assaults in previous years now being classified as robberies. Figure 7 shows that the result of this change is an increase in the incidence rate between 2005 and 2006. Since 2006, the incidence rate for robberies has declined, though there was a spike in the rate in 2010.



Outcomes

Volunteers in 146 of the 203 reported robberies chose to report to local authorities and/or law enforcement. Nineteen Volunteers later chose not to pursue the case and 118 are still under investigation or have entered the judicial process. In 8 victimizations, the state declined to investigate. Offenders have been apprehended in 12 of the victimizations. As of the date of this report, 1 guilty verdict has been rendered.

II. Burglary

Global Analysis

Table 8 provides the number and rates of burglaries reported by Volunteers.

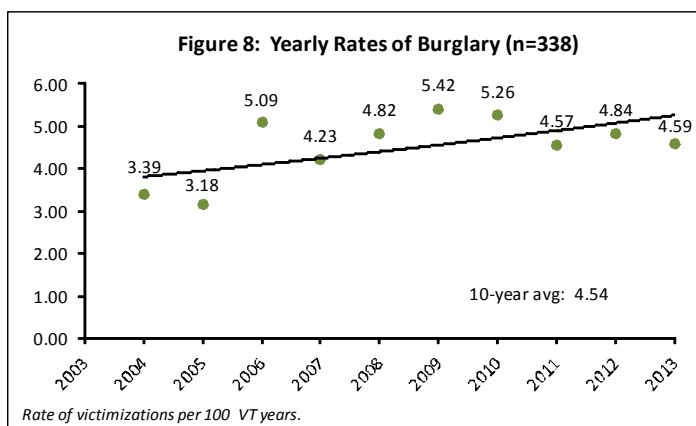
Table 8: Summary—Burglary	
2013 Number of Victimizations	338
2013 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	4.59
2012 Number of Victimizations	393
2012 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	4.84
Yearly Rate Comparison (2012 to 2013)	-5%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2004 to 2013)	35%

There were 338 burglaries reported by Peace Corps Volunteers during 2013, resulting in a rate of 4.59 victimizations per 100 VT years.

As seen in Figure 8, the burglary rate for 2013 decreased from 2012. The incidence rate for burglaries appears to have peaked in 2009, at 5.42 victimizations per 100 VT

Property Crimes

years, and has moved downward in the years since.



Outcomes

Volunteers in 238 of the 338 reported burglaries chose to report to local authorities and/or law enforcement. Fifty Volunteers later chose not to pursue the case and 180 are still under investigation or in the judicial process. In 1 victimization, the state declined to investigate. Offenders have been apprehended in 35 of the victimizations. As of the date of this report, 7 guilty verdicts have been rendered.

III. Theft

Global Analysis

Table 9 provides the number and rates of thefts reported by Volunteers.

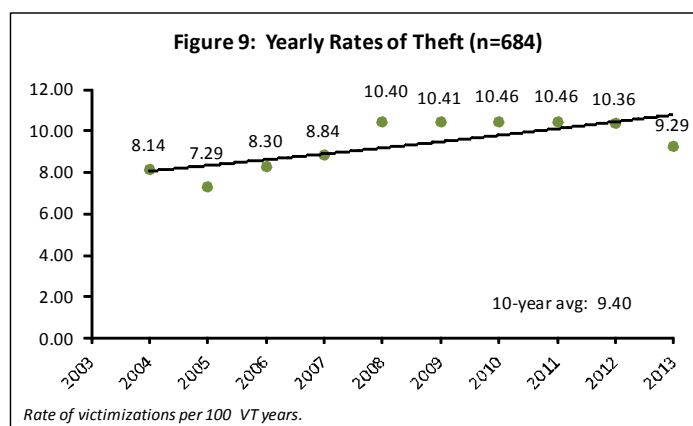
Table 9: Summary—Theft	
2013 Number of Victimizations	684
2013 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	9.29
2012 Number of Victimizations	841
2012 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	10.36
Yearly Rate Comparison (2012 to 2013)	-10%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2004 to 2013)	14%

There were 684 thefts reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2013, resulting in a rate of 9.29 victimizations per 100 VT years.

As shown in Figure 9, reported thefts have generally in-

creased over the past 10 years, and between 2004 and 2013, the rate of thefts increased by 14 percent. Although it is early to say with certainty, the theft incidence rate appears to be stabilizing or even decreasing following many years of steady increase.

While the causes for this are not yet known, possible reasons include: among Volunteers, there may be saturation of knowledge regarding the reporting process; efforts to professionalize safety and security staff at post may have led to growing confidence and trust; and finally, increased emphasis on safety and security training in the last few years may have resulted in more emphasis on training that provides tactics for protecting personal property.



Outcomes

Volunteers in 323 of the 684 reported thefts chose to report to local authorities and/or law enforcement. Seventy Volunteers later chose not to pursue the case and 250 are still under investigation or in the judicial process. In 2 victimizations, the state declined to investigate. Offenders have been apprehended in 19 of the victimizations. As of the date of this report, 1 guilty verdict has been rendered.

Property Crimes

IV. Vandalism

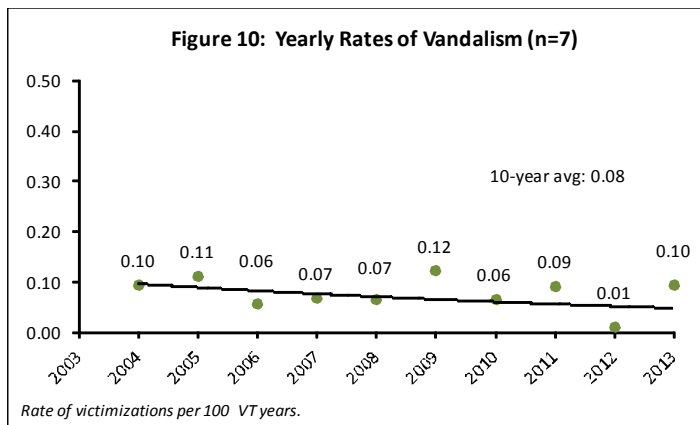
Global Analysis

Table 10 provides the number and rates of vandalism reported by Volunteers.

Table 10: Summary—Vandalism	
2013 Number of Victimizations	7
2013 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.10
2012 Number of Victimizations	1
2012 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.01
Yearly Rate Comparison (2012 to 2013)	671%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2004 to 2013)	-1%

There were 7 vandalisms reported by Peace Corps Volunteers during 2013, resulting in a rate of 0.10 victimizations per 100 VT years.

Figure 10 shows that the rate of vandalism has fluctuated since 2002, though reports of this crime appear to be relatively stable around the 10-year average of 0.08 incidents per 100 VT years.



Outcomes

Volunteers in 2 of the 7 reported vandalisms chose to report to local authorities and/or law enforcement. Both Volunteers later chose not to pursue the cases. An offender was apprehended in 1 of the victimizations.

Threats and Stalking

Definitions

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

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

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

Threats and Stalking

The following section provides a global analysis of all reported threat and stalking victimizations. Incidence of threats and stalking are expressed per 100 VT years.

Arrest and prosecutorial outcomes for reported threat and stalking victimizations are also detailed below. An important note about outcome data: the Consolidated Incident Reporting System functions as a point-in-time record. Reports are not automatically updated as the case progresses.

I. Threat

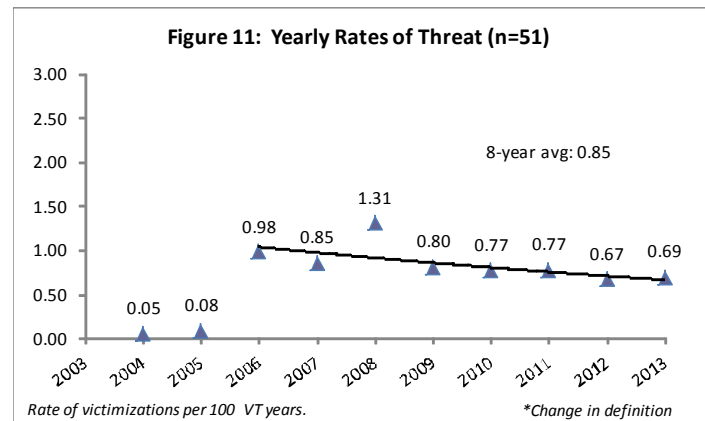
Global Analysis

Table 11 provides the number and rates of threats reported by Volunteers.

Table 11: Summary—Threat	
2013 Number of Victimizations	51
2013 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.69
2012 Number of Victimizations	54
2012 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.67
Yearly Rate Comparison (2012 to 2013)	4%
8-Year Rate Comparison (2006 to 2013)	-29%

There were 51 threats reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2013, resulting in a rate of 0.69 victimizations per 100 VT years.

It is important to note that prior to 2006, only death threats were a reportable category. Beginning in 2006, a new class of threats known as “intimidation” was added as a reportable category, resulting in the substantial increase in rates seen in Figure 11. The incidence rate for threats has been highly variable, reaching its peak in 2008, followed by its lowest point in 2012 and 2013.



Outcomes

Volunteers in 21 of the 51 reported threats chose to report to local authorities and/or law enforcement. Two Volunteers later chose not to pursue the case and 18 are under investigation or in the judicial process. In 1 victimization, the state declined to investigate. Offenders have been apprehended in 3 of the victimizations. As of the date of this report, no verdicts have been rendered.

II. Stalking

Global Analysis

Table 12 provides the number and rates of stalking reported by Volunteers. Stalking was added to the list of crimes reportable to Peace Corps in September, 2013; therefore the overall data seen here are not reflective of the incidence for an entire year. Stalking is also distinguished from the other crimes covered in this report due to their aggregate nature. A stalking is a combination of several different incidents or events, some of which are reported as individual crimes covered in previous sections.

Table 12: Summary—Stalking	
2013 Number of Victimizations	28
2013 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.38

There were 28 stalking reports by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2013, resulting in a rate of 0.38 victimizations per 100 VT years. Since this is the first year that stalking reports were captured, there is no

Threats and Stalking

trend data to report.

Outcomes

Volunteers in 12 of the 28 reported stalking victimizations chose to report to local authorities and/or law enforcement. Three Volunteers later chose not to pursue the case and 8 are under investigation or in the judicial process. Offenders have been apprehended in 4 of the victimizations. As of the date of this report, 1 guilty verdict has been rendered.

In-Service Deaths

Definitions

Volunteer Deaths by:

Homicide: The willful (non-negligent) killing of a Volunteer by another person.

Suicide: The act of a Volunteer killing him/herself intentionally.

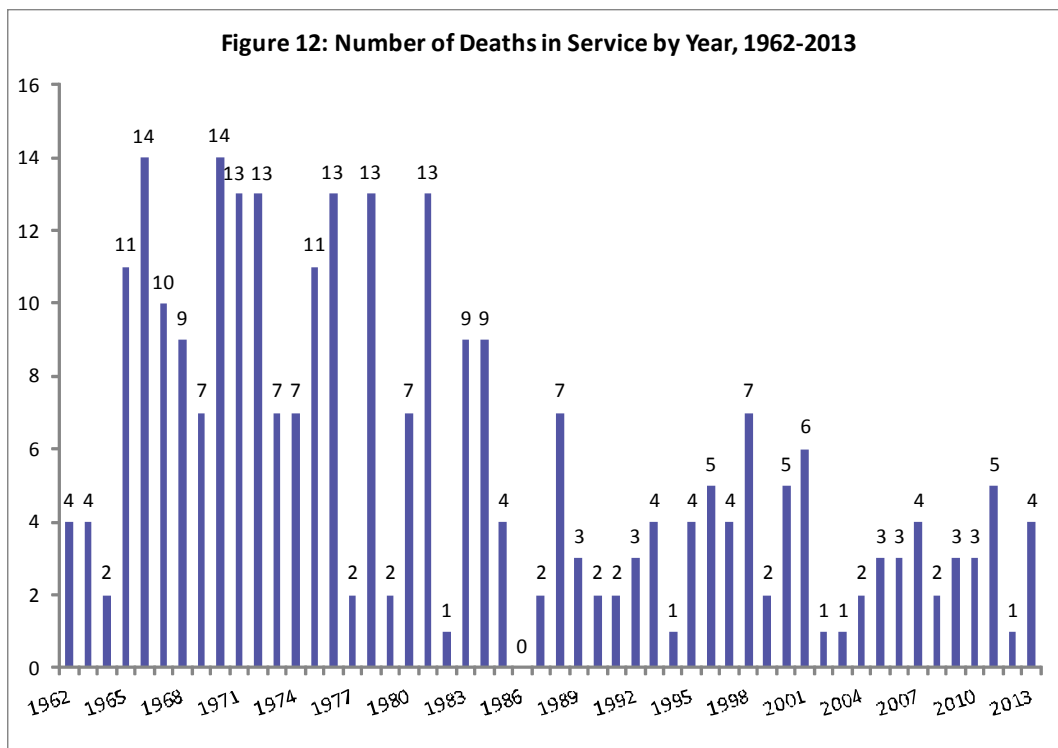
Accident: Death of a Volunteer due to unintentional injury.

Natural cause: Death of a Volunteer due to illness or natural cause.

Indeterminate cause: Death of a Volunteer pending further investigation to establish cause of death. Deaths categorized as this type will be revisited after 6 months and re-categorized as death due to homicide, suicide, accident or illness, if the information is available.

Volunteer death consists of the categories homicide, suicide, accidental death, death due to natural causes and death due to indeterminate causes.

From 1961 through 2013, there have been 24 homicides in the Peace Corps. In 2013, there were 4 in-service deaths: 3 due to natural causes and 1 due to accident. In the five-year period from 2009 to 2013, there were 16 Volunteer deaths: 6 accidental deaths, 2 homicides, and 8 deaths due to natural causes. Figure 12 shows all deaths in service of Peace Corps Volunteers from 1962 to 2013.



Appendices

Appendix A: Classification Hierarchy

Appendix B: Methodology

Appendix C: Peace Corps Posts, 2013

Appendix D: Demographics of All Volunteers, 2013

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Numbers and Rates, 2013

Appendix F: Country of Incident Compared with Post of Service, 2013

Appendix A: Classification Hierarchy

Hierarchy Rule

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

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

Classification Hierarchy

- Volunteer Death
- Kidnapping
- Rape
- Aggravated Sexual Assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Sexual Assault
- Physical Assault
- Burglary
- Threat
- Theft
- Vandalism

Appendix B: Methodology

Data Analysis

The Crime Statistics and Analysis Unit within the Office of Safety and Security conducts a multi-step quality-assurance process to mitigate errors inherent to the data collection process (i.e., respondent errors, non-response errors, misclassifications, etc.). Each report received at headquarters is reviewed for: 1) appropriate classification; and 2) discrepancies between the summary and the closed-ended questions (i.e., questions with multiple choice responses). Data are reviewed daily for misclassification, inconsistencies, errors or missing data and are sent back to the submitter for correction or clarification.

The *Statistical Report of Crimes Against Volunteers 2013* displays data from six categories of reported victimizations reported by Volunteers: sexual assaults, physical assaults, property crimes, threats, stalking and Volunteer deaths. Incidence rates and global trend analyses are provided in each of the four largest categories. This report includes three periods of data collection and analysis: the 2013 calendar year, the 8-year period from 2006-2013, and the 10-year period from 2004-2013. Analyzing multiple time periods provides a better understanding of areas of fluctuation and long-standing victimization trends. Data for this report are current as of May 5, 2014. Longitudinal data are represented in scatter plots that provide victimization rates for each year. Within each scatter plot, a trend line approximates the best-fit line through the data points.

Incidence Rates

$$\text{Incidence Rate} = (\text{Number of reported victimizations} \div \text{VT Years}) \times 100$$

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

Furthermore, incidence rates are calculated using VT years, which are more accurate than using the population of Volunteers at post in the rate denominator. The VT year calculation considers the length of time Volunteers were at post and at risk. A VT year includes the amount of time a Volunteer/trainee served during a given year between the start of domestic training ("staging") through the end of service. For example, if a Volunteer leaves after six months, he or she is only at risk during that six-month period, and only half (0.5) of a VT year is contributed to the rate denominator. If a Volunteer stays the full year, one full (1.0) VT year is contributed. Unless otherwise noted in the report, incidence rates are reported as incidents per 100 Volunteer/trainee (VT) years.

Data Limitations

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

The first limitation relates to the selective reporting of crimes by Volunteers. In reviewing the frequency of victimizations, the reader should keep in mind that these are the numbers for *reported* victimizations. Victimization and Volunteer survey findings consistently show that underreporting of crimes does occur. Related to the self-reported nature of the reporting process is the potential for misclassification of reports. Reports are classified based on the information provided by the Volunteer, which could lead to inaccurate classification if a Volunteer does not provide all necessary and relevant information. The incident definitions are included in Appendix A.

The second limitation is more of a cautionary note and relates to comparing incidence rates across Peace Corps posts.

Appendix B: Methodology

While the use of incidence rates does allow for more comparisons than the use of raw numbers, caution should still be used when comparing rates for posts with limited VT years, such as Samoa (17 VT years), because they appear dramatically higher when compared to rates for posts with greater VT years, such as Senegal (244 VT years), even when the number of reports is small. To illustrate, an increase from one theft to two thefts at a post with 25 VT years results in the theft incidence rate increasing from 4.0 to 8.0 incidents per 100 VT years. Whereas, with a large post with 175 VT years, the theft incidence rate would increase from 0.6 to 1.1 per 100 VT years. In 2013, there were 10 posts (15 percent) with fewer than 50 VT years. In addition, rates based on a small number of reports (fewer than 30), such as aggravated assault, should be interpreted with caution as they may not be an accurate indicator of risk. Appendix E provides the number of reported victimizations and the number of VT years contributed by each post in 2013.

A third limitation involves the analysis of the data by the Volunteer's 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; for example, when a Volunteer is vacationing in another country. The percentage of victimizations occurring outside the Volunteer's post of service is typically 3 percent or less (Appendix F).

Appendix C: Peace Corps Posts and Regions (2013)

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

*	Peace Corps posts suspended:	Mali, Niger
**	Peace Corps posts opened or reopened:	
***	Peace Corps posts closed:	Bulgaria, Honduras, Romania, Suriname

Note: Programs noted above do not provide data for a full calendar year, so incidence of reported victimizations for these posts should be interpreted cautiously.

Appendix D: Demographics of All Volunteers (2013)

Demographic Characteristic	N	%	Demographic Characteristic	N	%
Men	2,673	37	Marital status:		
Women	4,536	63	Single	6,257	87
Racial Minority Volunteers/Trainees	1,602	24	Married	491	7
Seniors (50+)	547	8	Divorced	319	4
Oldest Volunteer	79		Engaged	30	<1
Age: Average/Median/Most Common	28.7/25/24		Married/serving alone	64	<1
Ethnicity:			Widowed	44	<1
Caucasian	5,122	76	Married/while serving	4	<1
Hispanic	622	9	Age:		
Asian American	329	5	20-29	5,837	81
African American	398	6	30-39	694	10
Mixed Ethnicity	242	4	40-49	131	2
Native American	11	<1	50-59	173	2
Not Specified	485	N/A	60-69	318	4
			70-79	56	<1

Notes:

1. As reported on September 30, 2013.
2. N = Volunteers in the field. Reported by the Peace Corps' Office of Strategic Information, Research, and Planning.
3. Some percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Numbers and Rates (2013)

Sexual Assault Numbers and Incidence Rates (2013)

Global

All Posts of Service	Female VT Years	Rape		Aggravated Sexual Assault		Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	4452	36	0.81	20	0.45	153	3.44	209	4.69

Africa Region

Post of Service	Female VT Years	Rape		Aggravated Sexual Assault		Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
BENIN	84	1	1.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.19
BOTSWANA	103	2	1.95	0	0.00	2	1.95	4	3.90
BURKINA FASO	82	2	2.43	0	0.00	1	1.21	3	3.64
CAMEROON	107	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.94	1	0.94
ETHIOPIA	125	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	4.79	6	4.79
GHANA	92	1	1.08	0	0.00	1	1.08	2	2.17
GUINEA	65	0	0.00	1	1.54	0	0.00	1	1.54
KENYA	73	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LESOTHO	62	1	1.62	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.62
LIBERIA	39	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MADAGASCAR	82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MALAWI	73	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	8.24	6	8.24
MALI**	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MOZAMBIQUE	112	2	1.78	1	0.89	0	0.00	3	2.67
NAMIBIA	71	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.40	1	1.40
NIGER**	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
RWANDA	65	2	3.06	0	0.00	2	3.06	4	6.11
SENEGAL	169	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	2.95	5	2.95
SIERRA LEONE	39	0	0.00	1	2.58	0	0.00	1	2.58
SOUTH AFRICA	108	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	7.39	8	7.39
SWAZILAND	53	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.88	1	1.88
TANZANIA	100	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.00	1	1.00
THE GAMBIA	48	1	2.07	3	6.20	1	2.07	5	10.33
TOGO	51	1	1.96	0	0.00	1	1.96	2	3.92
UGANDA	97	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ZAMBIA	160	2	1.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.25
TOTAL AFRICA	2061	15	0.73	6	0.29	37	1.80	58	2.81

Notes

1.* Peace Corps posts opened or reopened in calendar year 2013: N/A

2.** Peace Corps posts suspended or closed in calendar year 2013: Bulgaria, Honduras, Mali, Niger, Romania, Suriname

3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.

For Physical Assaults, Stalking, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Numbers and Rates (2013)

Sexual Assault Numbers and Incidence Rates (2013) (cont'd)

Global

All Posts of Service	Female VT Years	Rape		Aggravated Sexual Assault		Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	4452	36	0.81	20	0.45	153	3.44	209	4.69

EMA Region

Post of Service	Female VT Years	Rape		Aggravated Sexual Assault		Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ALBANIA	47	1	2.12	1	2.12	12	25.41	14	29.64
ARMENIA	52	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.81	2	3.81
AZERBAIJAN	64	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	10.92	7	10.92
BULGARIA**	12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAMBODIA	64	0	0.00	1	1.57	1	1.57	2	3.14
CHINA	75	1	1.34	0	0.00	5	6.68	6	8.02
GEORGIA	49	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	10.13	5	10.13
INDONESIA	51	0	0.00	1	1.95	10	19.46	11	21.40
JORDAN	35	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	5.75	2	5.75
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	43	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	16.40	7	16.40
MACEDONIA	48	0	0.00	1	2.07	2	4.15	3	6.22
MOLDOVA	65	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	13.92	9	13.92
MONGOLIA	62	2	3.24	0	0.00	6	9.73	8	12.98
MOROCCO	147	2	1.36	2	1.36	12	8.16	16	10.88
NEPAL	12	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	8.48	1	8.48
PHILIPPINES	91	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.10	1	1.10
ROMANIA**	12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
THAILAND	64	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	4.67	3	4.67
UKRAINE	178	1	0.56	1	0.56	1	0.56	3	1.68
TOTAL EMA	1171	7	0.60	7	0.60	86	7.35	100	8.54

Notes

- * Peace Corps posts opened or reopened in calendar year 2013: N/A
- ** Peace Corps posts suspended or closed in calendar year 2013: Bulgaria, Honduras, Mali, Niger, Romania, Suriname
- For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Stalking, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Numbers and Rates (2013)

Sexual Assault Numbers and Incidence Rates (2013) (cont'd)

Global

All Posts of Service	Female VT Years	Rape		Aggravated Sexual Assault		Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	4452	36	0.81	20	0.45	153	3.44	209	4.69

IAP Region

Post of Service	Female VT Years	Rape		Aggravated Sexual Assault		Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
BELIZE	16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
COLOMBIA	42	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.37	1	2.37
COSTA RICA	67	2	3.01	1	1.50	2	3.01	5	7.52
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	110	2	1.81	1	0.91	1	0.91	4	3.63
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	46	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.39	2	4.39
ECUADOR	93	0	0.00	1	1.07	2	2.15	3	3.22
EL SALVADOR	22	2	9.14	0	0.00	1	4.57	3	13.71
FIJI	30	0	0.00	2	6.68	0	0.00	2	6.68
GUATEMALA	60	2	3.31	1	1.66	2	3.31	5	8.29
GUYANA	43	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.70	2	4.70
HONDURAS**	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
JAMAICA	45	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.46	2	4.46
MEXICO	34	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	8.94	3	8.94
MICRONESIA	23	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.43	1	4.43
NICARAGUA	113	1	0.89	0	0.00	2	1.78	3	2.66
PANAMA	137	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.73	1	0.73
PARAGUAY	124	1	0.81	0	0.00	2	1.62	3	2.43
PERU	145	3	2.07	0	0.00	3	2.07	6	4.14
SAMOA	12	1	8.43	0	0.00	1	8.43	2	16.87
SURINAME**	8	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TONGA	14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
VANUATU	39	0	0.00	1	2.59	2	5.17	3	7.76
TOTAL IAP	1221	14	1.15	7	0.57	30	2.46	51	4.18

Notes

1.* Peace Corps posts opened or reopened in calendar year 2013: N/A

2.** Peace Corps posts suspended or closed in calendar year 2013: Bulgaria, Honduras, Mali, Niger, Romania, Suriname

3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.

For Physical Assaults, Stalking, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Numbers and Rates (2013)

Physical Assault Numbers and Incidence Rates (2013)

Global

All Posts of Service	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	7134	3	0.04	19	0.27	115	1.61	137	1.92

Africa Region

Post of Service	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
BENIN	127	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.79	1	0.79
BOTSWANA	131	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.52	2	1.52
BURKINA FASO	134	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.24	3	2.24
CAMEROON	184	0	0.00	1	0.54	2	1.09	3	1.63
ETHIOPIA	194	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	2.58	5	2.58
GHANA	160	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	2.50	4	2.50
GUINEA	100	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.00	1	1.00
KENYA	109	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LESOTHO	91	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.20	2	2.20
LIBERIA	77	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MADAGASCAR	135	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.22	3	2.22
MALAWI	128	0	0.00	1	0.78	3	2.34	4	3.12
MALI**	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MOZAMBIQUE	175	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.57
NAMIBIA	111	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	6.28	7	6.28
NIGER**	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
RWANDA	101	0	0.00	1	0.99	4	3.96	5	4.96
SENEGAL	244	0	0.00	1	0.41	1	0.41	2	0.82
SIERRA LEONE	89	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.25	2	2.25
SOUTH AFRICA	147	0	0.00	1	0.68	2	1.36	3	2.04
SWAZILAND	74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TANZANIA	168	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.59	1	0.59
THE GAMBIA	83	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOGO	81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
UGANDA	155	0	0.00	1	0.64	1	0.64	2	1.29
ZAMBIA	273	2	0.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.73
TOTAL AFRICA	3270	2	0.06	6	0.18	45	1.38	53	1.62

Notes

1. * Peace Corps posts opened or reopened in calendar year 2013: N/A

2. ** Peace Corps posts suspended or closed in calendar year 2013: Bulgaria, Honduras, Mali, Niger, Romania, Suriname

3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.

For Physical Assaults, Stalking, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Numbers and Rates (2013)

Physical Assault Numbers and Incidence Rates (2013) (cont'd)

Global

All Posts of Service	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	7134	3	0.04	19	0.27	115	1.61	137	1.92

EMA Region

Post of Service	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ALBANIA	82	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	4.88	4	4.88
ARMENIA	82	0	0.00	1	1.22	2	2.44	3	3.66
AZERBAIJAN	101	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.98	2	1.98
BULGARIA**	23	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.34	1	4.34
CAMBODIA	105	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	3.82	4	3.82
CHINA	146	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GEORGIA	81	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	4.93	4	4.93
INDONESIA	88	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	4.55	4	4.55
JORDAN	54	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.72	2	3.72
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	76	0	0.00	2	2.62	5	6.54	7	9.16
MACEDONIA	80	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.25	1	1.25
MOLDOVA	111	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.90	1	0.90
MONGOLIA	127	0	0.00	1	0.79	8	6.30	9	7.09
MOROCCO	233	0	0.00	1	0.43	8	3.44	9	3.86
NEPAL	25	1	3.95	1	3.95	0	0.00	2	7.89
PHILIPPINES	138	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ROMANIA**	22	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
THAILAND	96	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.05	1	1.05
UKRAINE	305	0	0.00	1	0.33	0	0.00	1	0.33
TOTAL EMA	1974	1	0.05	7	0.35	47	2.38	55	2.79

Notes

- * Peace Corps posts opened or reopened in calendar year 2013: N/A
- ** Peace Corps posts suspended or closed in calendar year 2013: Bulgaria, Honduras, Mali, Niger, Romania, Suriname
- For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Stalking, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Numbers and Rates (2013)

Physical Assault Numbers and Incidence Rates (2013) (cont'd)

Global

All Posts of Service	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	7134	3	0.04	19	0.27	115	1.61	137	1.92

IAP Region

Post of Service	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
BELIZE	21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
COLOMBIA	57	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.49	2	3.49
COSTA RICA	109	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	177	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.57
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	68	0	0.00	1	1.47	2	2.95	3	4.42
ECUADOR	138	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.72	1	0.72
EL SALVADOR	32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
FIJI	45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUATEMALA	82	0	0.00	1	1.22	1	1.22	2	2.43
GUYANA	57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HONDURAS**	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
JAMAICA	69	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.89	2	2.89
MEXICO	63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MICRONESIA	30	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.28	1	3.28
NICARAGUA	171	0	0.00	1	0.59	0	0.00	1	0.59
PANAMA	220	0	0.00	1	0.46	2	0.91	3	1.37
PARAGUAY	212	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.94	2	0.94
PERU	224	0	0.00	1	0.45	4	1.78	5	2.23
SAMOA	17	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.72	1	5.72
SURINAME**	12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TONGA	23	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.44	1	4.44
VANUATU	62	0	0.00	1	1.62	3	4.85	4	6.47
TOTAL IAP	1890	0	0.00	6	0.32	23	1.22	29	1.53

Notes

- * Peace Corps posts opened or reopened in calendar year 2013: N/A
- ** Peace Corps posts suspended or closed in calendar year 2013: Bulgaria, Honduras, Mali, Niger, Romania, Suriname
- For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Stalking, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Numbers and Rates (2013)

Threat and Stalking Numbers and Incidence Rates (2013)

Global

All Posts of Service	VT Years	Threat	
		Number	Rate
	7134	51	0.71

VT Years	Stalking	
	Number	Rate
7134	28	0.39

Africa Region

Post of Service	VT Years	Threat	
		Number	Rate
BENIN	127	0	0.00
BOTSWANA	131	0	0.00
BURKINA FASO	134	1	0.75
CAMEROON	184	3	1.63
ETHIOPIA	194	0	0.00
GHANA	160	1	0.63
GUINEA	100	0	0.00
KENYA	109	0	0.00
LESOTHO	91	1	1.10
LIBERIA	77	0	0.00
MADAGASCAR	135	0	0.00
MALAWI	128	0	0.00
MALI**	0	0	0.00
MOZAMBIQUE	175	1	0.57
NAMIBIA	111	0	0.00
NIGER**	0	0	0.00
RWANDA	101	1	0.99
SENEGAL	244	0	0.00
SIERRA LEONE	89	0	0.00
SOUTH AFRICA	147	1	0.68
SWAZILAND	74	0	0.00
TANZANIA	168	0	0.00
THE GAMBIA	83	0	0.00
TOGO	81	1	1.24
UGANDA	155	0	0.00
ZAMBIA	273	0	0.00
TOTAL AFRICA	3270	10	0.31

VT Years	Stalking	
	Number	Rate
127	0	0.00
131	1	0.76
134	0	0.00
184	0	0.00
194	0	0.00
160	0	0.00
100	0	0.00
109	0	0.00
91	1	1.10
77	1	1.30
135	1	0.74
128	1	0.78
0	0	0.00
175	2	1.14
111	1	0.90
0	0	0.00
101	0	0.00
244	0	0.00
89	0	0.00
147	0	0.00
74	1	1.35
168	0	0.00
83	0	0.00
81	1	1.24
155	2	1.29
273	3	1.10
3270	15	0.46

Notes

1.* Peace Corps posts opened or reopened in calendar year 2013: N/A

2.** Peace Corps posts suspended or closed in calendar year 2013: Bulgaria, Honduras, Mali, Niger, Romania, Suriname

3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.

For Physical Assaults, Stalking, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Numbers and Rates (2013)

Threat and Stalking Numbers and Incidence Rates (2013) (cont'd)

Global

All Posts of Service	VT Years	Threat	
		Number	Rate
	7134	51	0.71

VT Years	Stalking	
	Number	Rate
7134	28	0.39

EMA Region

Post of Service	VT Years	Threat	
		Number	Rate
ALBANIA	82	0	0.00
ARMENIA	82	1	1.22
AZERBAIJAN	101	0	0.00
BULGARIA**	23	1	4.34
CAMBODIA	105	1	0.95
CHINA	146	2	1.37
GEORGIA	81	0	0.00
INDONESIA	88	2	2.27
JORDAN	54	0	0.00
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	76	1	1.31
MACEDONIA	80	0	0.00
MOLDOVA	111	3	2.70
MONGOLIA	127	1	0.79
MOROCCO	233	2	0.86
NEPAL	25	0	0.00
PHILIPPINES	138	0	0.00
ROMANIA**	22	0	0.00
THAILAND	96	0	0.00
UKRAINE	305	1	0.33
TOTAL EMA	1974	15	0.76

VT Years	Stalking	
	Number	Rate
82	1	1.22
82	0	0.00
101	2	1.98
23	0	0.00
105	0	0.00
146	1	0.69
81	1	1.23
88	0	0.00
54	0	0.00
76	0	0.00
80	2	2.50
111	1	0.90
127	0	0.00
233	0	0.00
25	0	0.00
138	0	0.00
22	0	0.00
96	0	0.00
305	0	0.00
1974	8	0.41

Notes

1.* Peace Corps posts opened or reopened in calendar year 2013: N/A

2.** Peace Corps posts suspended or closed in calendar year 2013: Bulgaria, Honduras, Mali, Niger, Romania, Suriname

3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.

For Physical Assaults, Stalking, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Numbers and Rates (2013)

Threat and Stalking Numbers and Incidence Rates (2013) (cont'd)

Global

All Posts of Service	VT Years	Threat	
		Number	Rate
	7134	51	0.71

VT Years	Stalking	
	Number	Rate
7134	28	0.39

IAP Region

Post of Service	VT Years	Threat	
		Number	Rate
BELIZE	21	0	0.00
COLOMBIA	57	1	1.75
COSTA RICA	109	2	1.83
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	177	1	0.57
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	68	0	0.00
ECUADOR	138	0	0.00
EL SALVADOR	32	0	0.00
FIJI	45	1	2.21
GUATEMALA	82	6	7.29
GUYANA	57	1	1.75
HONDURAS**	0	0	0.00
JAMAICA	69	1	1.45
MEXICO	63	0	0.00
MICRONESIA	30	0	0.00
NICARAGUA	171	5	2.93
PANAMA	220	0	0.00
PARAGUAY	212	1	0.47
PERU	224	0	0.00
SAMOA	17	0	0.00
SURINAME**	12	0	0.00
TONGA	23	2	8.89
VANUATU	62	5	8.09
TOTAL IAP	1890	26	1.38

VT Years	Stalking	
	Number	Rate
21	0	0.00
57	0	0.00
109	2	1.83
177	2	1.13
68	1	1.47
138	0	0.00
32	0	0.00
45	0	0.00
82	0	0.00
57	0	0.00
0	0	0.00
69	0	0.00
63	0	0.00
30	0	0.00
171	0	0.00
220	0	0.00
212	0	0.00
224	0	0.00
17	0	0.00
12	0	0.00
23	0	0.00
62	0	0.00
1890	5	0.26

Notes

1.* Peace Corps posts opened or reopened in calendar year 2013: N/A

2.** Peace Corps posts suspended or closed in calendar year 2013: Bulgaria, Honduras, Mali, Niger, Romania, Suriname

3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.

For Physical Assaults, Stalking, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Numbers and Rates (2013)

Property Crime Numbers and Incidence Rates (2013)

Global

All Posts of Service	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	7134	203	2.85	338	4.74	684	9.59	7	0.10	1232	17.27

Africa Region

Post of Service	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
BENIN	127	2	1.58	10	7.90	10	7.90	1	0.79	23	18.18
BOTSWANA	131	5	3.81	5	3.81	9	6.86	0	0.00	19	14.48
BURKINA FASO	134	10	7.47	2	1.49	10	7.47	0	0.00	22	16.44
CAMEROON	184	10	5.43	7	3.80	15	8.14	0	0.00	32	17.37
ETHIOPIA	194	5	2.58	4	2.06	23	11.85	0	0.00	32	16.49
GHANA	160	6	3.75	8	5.00	9	5.63	0	0.00	23	14.39
GUINEA	100	3	3.00	3	3.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	8	8.00
KENYA	109	6	5.52	7	6.44	10	9.21	0	0.00	23	21.17
LESOTHO	91	0	0.00	0	0.00	17	18.72	0	0.00	17	18.72
LIBERIA	77	3	3.91	20	26.08	5	6.52	0	0.00	28	36.51
MADAGASCAR	135	9	6.66	14	10.36	19	14.07	0	0.00	42	31.09
MALAWI	128	4	3.12	17	13.24	10	7.79	0	0.00	31	24.15
MALI**	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MOZAMBIQUE	175	4	2.29	15	8.57	2	1.14	0	0.00	21	12.00
NAMIBIA	111	5	4.49	12	10.77	19	17.05	0	0.00	36	32.31
NIGER**	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
RWANDA	101	0	0.00	19	18.83	11	10.90	0	0.00	30	29.73
SENEGAL	244	4	1.64	8	3.29	21	8.62	0	0.00	33	13.55
SIERRA LEONE	89	1	1.13	14	15.77	15	16.90	0	0.00	30	33.80
SOUTH AFRICA	147	10	6.81	9	6.13	23	15.67	0	0.00	42	28.62
SWAZILAND	74	0	0.00	2	2.69	2	2.69	0	0.00	4	5.39
TANZANIA	168	11	6.54	5	2.97	11	6.54	0	0.00	27	16.06
THE GAMBIA	83	1	1.21	1	1.21	3	3.63	0	0.00	5	6.05
TOGO	81	0	0.00	8	9.89	6	7.42	0	0.00	14	17.31
UGANDA	155	2	1.29	6	3.86	19	12.22	0	0.00	27	17.37
ZAMBIA	273	5	1.83	15	5.49	28	10.25	1	0.37	49	17.94
TOTAL AFRICA	3270	106	3.24	211	6.45	299	9.14	2	0.06	618	18.90

Notes

1.* Peace Corps posts opened or reopened in calendar year 2013: N/A

2.** Peace Corps posts suspended or closed in calendar year 2013: Bulgaria, Honduras, Mali, Niger, Romania, Suriname

3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.

For Physical Assaults, Stalking, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Numbers and Rates (2013)

Property Crime Numbers and Incidence Rates (2013) (cont'd)

Global

All Posts of Service	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	7134	203	2.85	338	4.74	684	9.59	7	0.10	1232	17.27

EMA Region

Post of Service	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ALBANIA	82	3	3.66	1	1.22	7	8.55	0	0.00	11	13.43
ARMENIA	82	2	2.44	1	1.22	0	0.00	1	1.22	4	4.88
AZERBAIJAN	101	0	0.00	1	0.99	3	2.97	0	0.00	4	3.96
BULGARIA**	23	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.34	0	0.00	1	4.34
CAMBODIA	105	0	0.00	0	0.00	21	20.04	0	0.00	21	20.04
CHINA	146	0	0.00	3	2.06	6	4.12	0	0.00	9	6.17
GEORGIA	81	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	7.40	0	0.00	6	7.40
INDONESIA	88	1	1.14	2	2.27	15	17.06	0	0.00	18	20.47
JORDAN	54	0	0.00	2	3.72	4	7.44	0	0.00	6	11.16
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	76	1	1.31	2	2.62	16	20.94	0	0.00	19	24.86
MACEDONIA	80	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	11.25	0	0.00	9	11.25
MOLDOVA	111	0	0.00	1	0.90	5	4.50	0	0.00	6	5.40
MONGOLIA	127	3	2.36	3	2.36	11	8.66	0	0.00	17	13.39
MOROCCO	233	6	2.58	1	0.43	19	8.16	0	0.00	26	11.16
NEPAL	25	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.95	0	0.00	1	3.95
PHILIPPINES	138	1	0.73	3	2.18	25	18.14	0	0.00	29	21.04
ROMANIA**	22	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.64	0	0.00	1	4.64
THAILAND	96	0	0.00	2	2.09	2	2.09	0	0.00	4	4.18
UKRAINE	305	0	0.00	8	2.63	13	4.27	1	0.33	22	7.22
TOTAL EMA	1974	17	0.86	30	1.52	165	8.36	2	0.10	214	10.84

Notes

1. * Peace Corps posts opened or reopened in calendar year 2013: N/A

2.** Peace Corps posts suspended or closed in calendar year 2013: Bulgaria, Honduras, Mali, Niger, Romania, Suriname

3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.

For Physical Assaults, Stalking, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Numbers and Rates (2013)

Property Crime Numbers and Incidence Rates (2013) (cont'd)

Global

All Posts of Service	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	7134	203	2.85	338	4.74	684	9.59	7	0.10	1232	17.27

IAP Region

Post of Service	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
BELIZE	21	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	9.48	0	0.00	2	9.48
COLOMBIA	57	9	15.71	2	3.49	11	19.20	0	0.00	22	38.41
COSTA RICA	109	4	3.65	9	8.22	14	12.79	0	0.00	27	24.67
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	177	8	4.53	21	11.88	10	5.66	0	0.00	39	22.07
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	68	1	1.47	7	10.31	1	1.47	0	0.00	9	13.26
ECUADOR	138	15	10.86	0	0.00	3	2.17	0	0.00	18	13.03
EL SALVADOR	32	0	0.00	2	6.32	1	3.16	0	0.00	3	9.47
FIJI	45	1	2.21	7	15.45	7	15.45	0	0.00	15	33.11
GUATEMALA	82	7	8.51	4	4.86	25	30.38	0	0.00	36	43.75
GUYANA	57	1	1.75	11	19.22	7	12.23	0	0.00	19	33.20
HONDURAS**	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
JAMAICA	69	3	4.34	2	2.89	8	11.57	0	0.00	13	18.80
MEXICO	63	2	3.19	1	1.60	9	14.36	0	0.00	12	19.15
MICRONESIA	30	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	9.84	1	3.28	4	13.12
NICARAGUA	171	2	1.17	4	2.34	22	12.89	0	0.00	28	16.40
PANAMA	220	1	0.46	11	5.01	24	10.92	0	0.00	36	16.39
PARAGUAY	212	11	5.19	11	5.19	30	14.17	1	0.47	53	25.03
PERU	224	14	6.25	1	0.45	31	13.83	0	0.00	46	20.52
SAMOA	17	0	0.00	1	5.72	4	22.88	0	0.00	5	28.60
SURINAME**	12	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	8.06	0	0.00	1	8.06
TONGA	23	0	0.00	1	4.44	2	8.89	0	0.00	3	13.33
VANUATU	62	1	1.62	2	3.23	5	8.09	1	1.62	9	14.55
TOTAL IAP	1890	80	4.23	97	5.13	220	11.64	3	0.16	400	21.16

Notes

1.* Peace Corps posts opened or reopened in calendar year 2013: N/A

2.** Peace Corps posts suspended or closed in calendar year 2013: Bulgaria, Honduras, Mali, Niger, Romania, Suriname

3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.

For Physical Assaults, Stalking, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix F: Country of Incident Compared with Post of Service (2013)

Country of Incident Compared with Post of Service

Volunteers serving in . . .	Also reported . . .
Albania	2 Robberies in Bosnia and Herzegovina*
Armenia	Aggravated Assault in Georgia
Belize	2 Thefts in Mexico
Burkina Faso	Robbery in Togo
China	2 Sexual Assaults in Indonesia
Guatemala	Theft in the United States*
Guyana	Theft in Suriname
Lesotho	2 Thefts in South Africa
Macedonia	Theft in Greece* Theft in Bosnia and Herzegovina* Theft in Switzerland*
Moldova	Physical Assault in Croatia* 2 Thefts in Bulgaria*
Morocco	2 Thefts in Spain* Theft in Italy*
Panama	Theft in Costa Rica
Paraguay	Theft in Uruguay*
Senegal	Robbery in Cape Verde*
Sierra Leone	Theft in Spain*
Tanzania	Burglary and Theft in Kenya Theft in India* Death by Natural Cause in the United States*
Uganda	Burglary in Tanzania
Zambia	2 Robberies in Mozambique

*Not a current Peace Corps post.

Note: In 2012, 32 victimizations occurred in a country other than the Volunteer's post of service. Of the 32 victimizations, 17 occurred in a country that is not a current Peace Corps post.



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