

Annual Report of Volunteer Safety



OFFICE OF SAFETY AND SECURITY

Safety of the Volunteer 2010

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Executive Summary.....	3
Sexual Assaults.....	5
Rape.....	6
Major Sexual Assault	6
Other Sexual Assault	7
Physical Assaults.....	13
Kidnapping.....	14
Aggravated Assault.....	14
Major Physical Assault.....	15
Other Physical Assault	15
Threats	21
Property Crimes	27
Robbery	28
Burglary	28
Theft	29
Vandalism	29
In-Service Deaths	35
Appendices.....	36
A: Severity Hierarchy and Incident Definitions.....	37
B: Methodology	39
C: Peace Corps Countries.....	41
D: Demographics of All Volunteers.....	42
E: Global, Regional, and Post Volume and Rates.....	43
F: Country of Incident compared with Country of Service	55

Contributors

Edward Hobson, *Associate Director for Safety and Security*

Daryl Sink, *Chief of Overseas Operations, Office of Safety and Security*

David Fleisig, *Lead Security Specialist, Office of Safety and Security*

Elizabeth Lowery, *Program Manager, Office of Safety and Security*

Jennifer Bingham de Mateo, *Data Analyst, Office of Safety and Security*

Country Directors, Peace Corps Safety and Security Coordinators, Peace Corps Medical Officers, Peace Corps Safety and Security Officers, and Safety and Security Desk Officers

Introduction

Purpose

The *Safety of the Volunteer 2010* provides summary statistics for calendar year 2010. In addition, it also provides a global trend analysis over the last 10 years and an analysis of incident and risk characteristics from 2006 to 2010.

The objective of this publication is to provide detailed information regarding the distribution and trends in crimes occurring to Peace Corps Volunteers overseas.

Profile of Volunteers on Board vs. Volunteer Crime Victims in 2010

Before examining crime incidents in 2010, it is important to consider the demographic profile of the average Peace Corps Volunteer/trainee and to compare this profile to that of the Volunteers who were victims of crimes to see if there are any differences in the two populations. Volunteers are considered trainees from the period of their staging event (preliminary training completed in the U.S.) through swearing in. A comparison of the Volunteer victims to the general Volunteer population of 2010 is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of Volunteer Victims to General Volunteer Population in 2010

Characteristic	% Volunteers on Board	% Volunteer Crime Victims	Characteristic	% Volunteers on Board	% Volunteer Crime Victims
Female	60	69.5	Male	40	30.5
<i>Age</i>			<i>Ethnicity</i>		
<30	84	88	Caucasian	75	77
30-39	8	6	Not specified	8	3
40-49	2	1	Asian	5	5
50-59	2	2	Hispanic	6	6
60-69	4	3	African American	3	4
70-79	<1	<1	Mixed Ethnicity	3	3
80-89	<1	0	Native American	<1	<1

Measuring the Volunteer Population

The Volunteer population fluctuates throughout the year as 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 crime data across countries, Volunteer/trainee years (VT years) are used in calculating crime incidence rates because this measurement provides a more accurate count of the actual length of time Volunteers are at risk of experiencing an incident. While there were 8,655 Volunteers and trainees serving as of September 30, 2010, there were only 7,736 VT years in calendar year 2010.

Overseas Post Changes

In calendar year 2010, Volunteers served in 70 Peace Corps posts in 76 countries. Programs that close or open within a calendar year only provide data for those months in which Volunteers actually served (see Appendix C).

Introduction

Data Source

The data used to prepare this report was 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. CIRS expanded on the data fields collected by the CIRF; therefore, some risk characteristics analyzed in the report are limited to data collected since April 2008.

Incident Classification

Crime incidents are ranked on a severity hierarchy ranging from Vandalism (least severe) to Death (most severe) Appendix A contains an overview of this hierarchy, including all definitions used to classify incidents. Information collected in the CIRS falls into one of five categories:

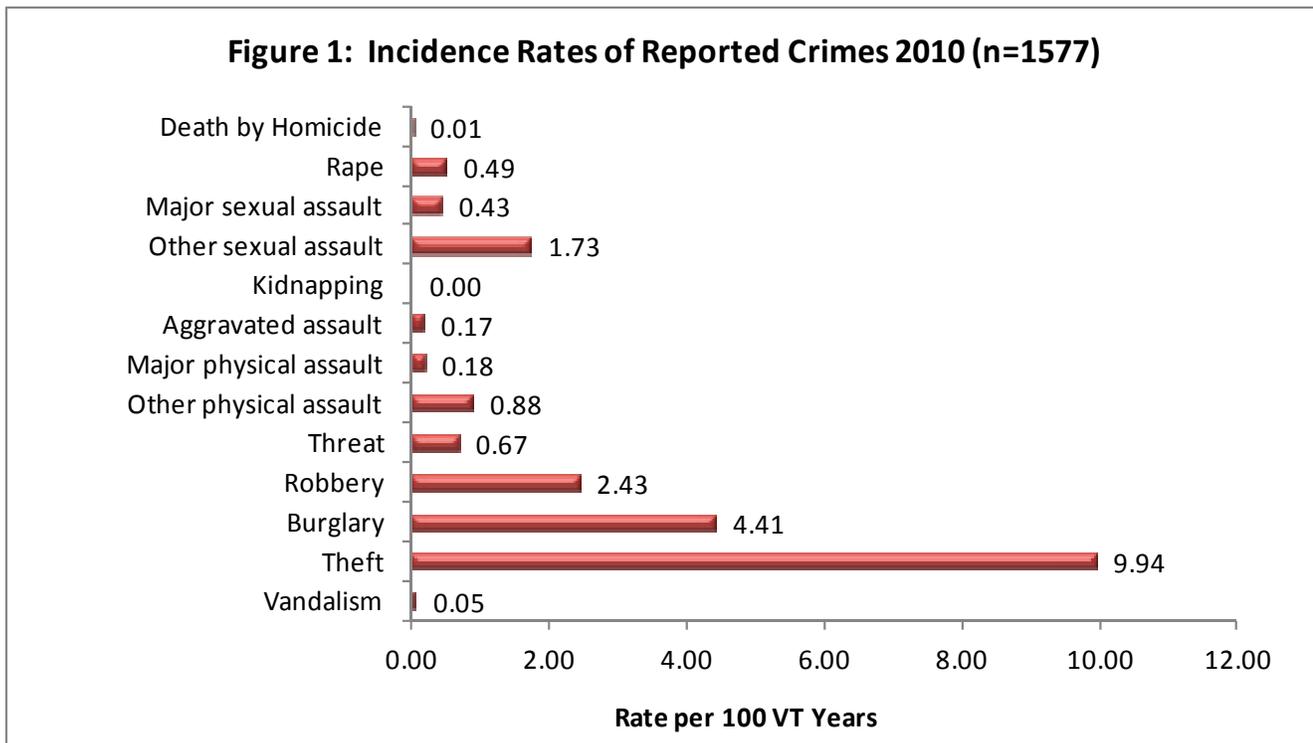
- Sexual Assaults (rape/attempted rape, major sexual assault, and other sexual assault);
- Physical Assaults (kidnapping, aggravated assault, major physical assault, and other physical assault);
- Property Crimes (robbery, burglary, theft, and vandalism);
- Threats (including intimidation and death threat); and
- Death (due to homicide, suicide, accident, illness, and indeterminate cause).

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.

Executive Summary

The Peace Corps is committed to minimizing risks that Volunteers face in the field so they are able to complete a successful and productive two-year service. Peace Corps' approach to Volunteer safety is multifaceted and draws heavily upon the assumption that staff, Volunteers and community members will fulfill their roles and obligations as they pertain to Volunteer safety. This approach is a shared responsibility that draws its strength from building community relationships, sharing pertinent information, providing in-depth training, conducting thorough site development, ensuring accurate and timely incident reporting, developing effective incident response procedures, and implementing a comprehensive and tested emergency communications/response system. This report, when combined with all of the aforementioned responsibilities and activities, is one tool to assist staff and Volunteers in improving safety and security systems and protocols and can provide insights into reducing risks in the field.

Worldwide, Peace Corps Volunteers reported 1,577 crimes during 2010, or an overall incidence rate of 20.38 incidents per 100 VT years. Property crimes continue to be the most prevalent incidents reported (83 percent of all reported incidents), with thefts accounting for 49 percent of the overall total, burglaries 22 percent and robberies 12 percent. Of the more serious crimes reported, there were 13 aggravated assaults, 23 rapes/attempted and 1 death by homicide.



Sexual Assaults

Sexual assaults are categorized into one of three areas: rape/attempted rape, major sexual assault, or other sexual assault. From 2009 to 2010, the number and rate of rapes/attempted rapes increased noticeably, returning to the levels seen in 2008 and earlier. The number of reported major sexual assaults remained the same, though an increase in Volunteer population means this rate has declined slightly. The rate of other sexual assaults decreased slightly, though the number reported was an increase of one from 2009.

In rapes/attempted rapes, the offender is typically a friend or acquaintance of the Volunteer and the incident most often occurs in the Volunteer's residence. Major sexual assaults and other sexual assaults are more commonly commit-

Executive Summary

ted by strangers and tend to occur in public areas at the Volunteer's site, or, in the case of other sexual assaults, on a form of transportation. Most rapes occur between midnight and 6 a.m. on Saturday night/Sunday morning. Major sexual assaults are most common between 6 p.m. and midnight over the weekend, while other sexual assaults are more common during daylight hours and have no discernible pattern by day of week. The Volunteer is rarely physically injured in a sexual assault. It is rare for a Volunteer to decide to pursue prosecution in a sexual assault; therefore, offenders are typically not identified or apprehended.

Physical Assaults

Physical assaults are categorized into one of four areas: kidnapping, aggravated assault, major physical assault, or other physical assault. Data on kidnapping has only been collected since 2006, and no kidnappings were reported in 2010. Between 2009 and 2010, the incidence rate of aggravated assaults continued to decrease in the same manner it has since 2006. Major physical assaults increased slightly from 2009 to 2010, while other physical assaults decreased from 2009 to 2010.

Male and Caucasian Volunteers tend to be the most frequent victims of aggravated assaults. A large percentage of major physical assaults occur between midnight and 6 a.m. Approximately half of all physical assaults occur on weekends, though this is primarily seen in aggravated assaults on Saturdays and major physical assaults on Sundays. The physical assault categories are distinctive since the frequency of these events does not decrease noticeably with months in service. Physical assaults are only slightly more likely to occur at the Volunteer's site as compared to when the Volunteer is out of site. A majority of aggravated assaults occur in rural areas, while rural areas are the least common location for other physical assaults.

Threats

Threats are two types of incidents combined into a single category: death threats and intimidation. Intimidation has been collected only since 2006. The incidence rate for threats remained steady from 2009 to 2010, following a decrease from 2008. Female and Caucasian Volunteers experience higher rates of threat incidents. Threat incidents are also one of the only types of crime that occur more frequently during the second half of the Volunteer's first year. The offender in the majority of threat incidents is a stranger, though a relatively high percentage are the result of actions by a friend or acquaintance.

Property Crimes

Property crimes are categorized into one of four areas: robbery, burglary, theft, or vandalism. Between 2009 and 2010, incidence rates for robbery and theft increased slightly, while rates for burglary and vandalism decreased. In the case of theft, this continues a fairly steady increase in rate seen since 2001. The incidence rates for most property crimes have steadily increased over the past 10 years. Robberies and thefts typically occur in urban areas outside of the Volunteer's site, while burglary, since it involves trespass into a residence, is typically in the Volunteer's site (barring rare exceptions for hotel rooms). Robberies more often have multiple victims in a single event, while burglaries and thefts tend to impact a single Volunteer. Almost all robberies are committed by strangers, whereas thefts and burglaries have no identifiable offender. Robberies typically occur in public areas, while thefts are more common on transportation, primarily buses. Property crimes can result in substantial losses to Volunteers, and since April of 2008, Volunteer victims of property crimes lost an estimated \$886,933.

Sexual Assaults

Definitions

Rape: Penetration of the vagina or anus with a penis, tongue, finger or object without the consent and/or against the will of the Volunteer. This includes when a victim is unable to consent because of ingestion of drugs and/or alcohol. Rape also includes forced oral sex, where:

1. the victim's mouth contacts the offender's genitals or anus, OR
2. the offender's mouth contacts the victim's genitals or anus, OR
3. the victim is forced to perform oral sex on another person.

Any unsuccessful attempts to penetrate the vagina or anus are also classified as rape.

Major sexual assault: Intentional or forced contact with the victim's breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus OR disrobing of the Volunteer or offender without contact of the Volunteer's aforementioned body parts, for sexual gratification AND any of the following:

1. the use of a weapon by the offender, OR
2. physical injury to the victim, OR
3. when the victim has to use *substantial* force to disengage the offender.

Other sexual assault: Unwanted or forced kissing, fondling, and/or groping of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus for sexual gratification.

Sexual Assaults

The following section provides a global analyses of sexual assault incidents. Incidence of sexual assault is expressed as incidents reported by females per 100 female VT years because women are at a much greater risk for sexual assaults than men. In 2010, 98 percent of the sexual assaults reported worldwide were against female Volunteers. Use of female-specific incidence rates better characterizes the risk of sexual assault. However, in viewing the risk factor graphs, all sexual assaults are included irrespective of the sex of the victim. In comparing year-to-year data for rapes/attempted rapes and major sexual assaults, incidence rates should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of incidents perpetrated annually against Peace Corps Volunteers.

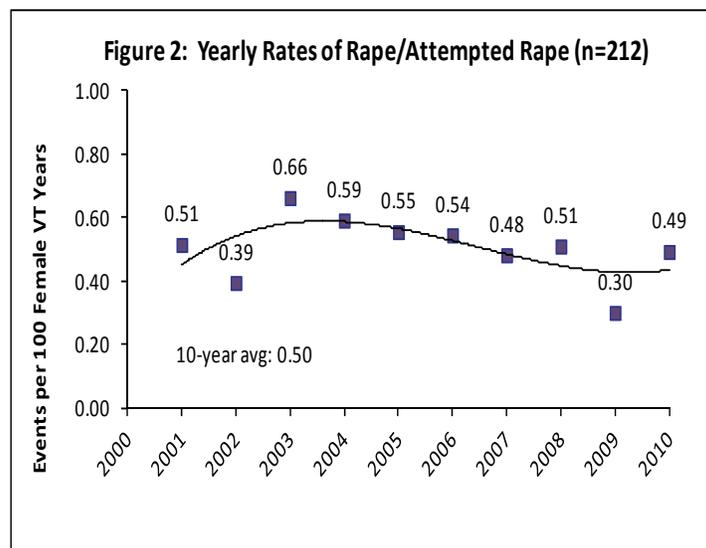
I. Rape/Attempted Rape

Global Analysis

Table 2 provides the volume and rates of rapes/attempted rapes reported by female Volunteers.

<i>Incidents reported by female Volunteers only</i>	
2010 Number of Incidents	23
2010 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	0.49
2009 Number of Incidents	13
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	0.30
Yearly Rate Comparison (2009 to 2010)	64%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2001 to 2010)	-4%

There were 23 rapes/attempted rapes reported by female Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2010, resulting in an incidence rate of 0.49 incidents per 100 female VT years. The incidence rate for rapes/attempted rapes has remained relatively unchanged since 2001. In 2009, a substantially lower number were reported, though in 2010 this number returned to the level previously seen.



II. Major Sexual Assault

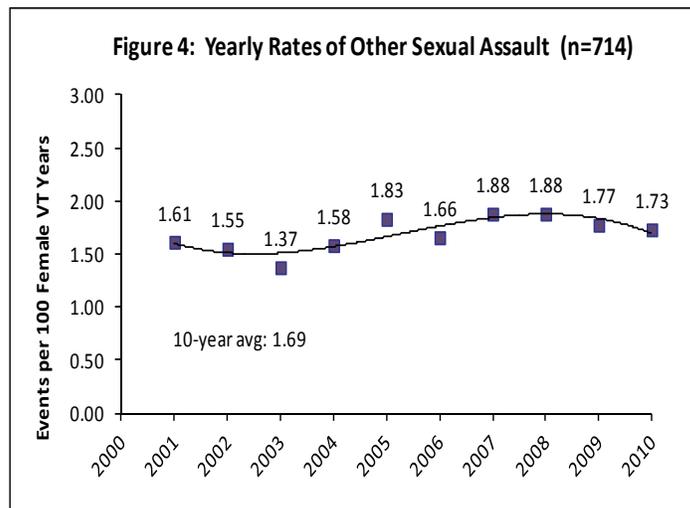
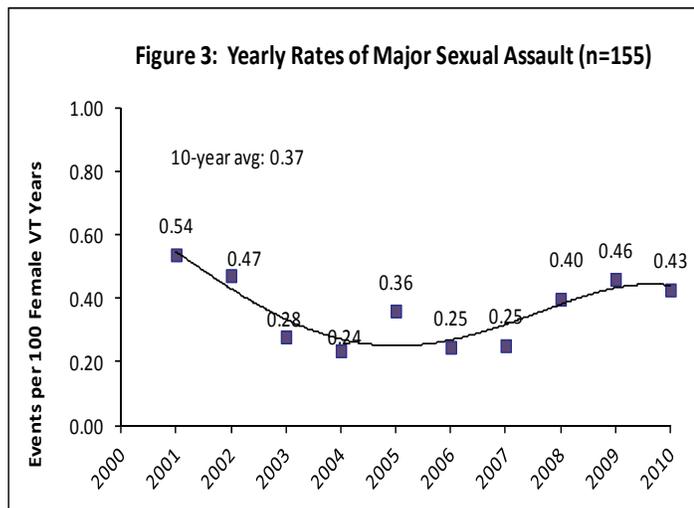
Global Analysis

Table 3 provides the volume and rates of major sexual assaults reported by female Volunteers

<i>Incidents reported by female Volunteers only</i>	
2010 Number of Incidents	20
2010 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	0.43
2009 Number of Incidents	20
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	0.46
Yearly Rate Comparison (2009 to 2010)	-7%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2001 to 2010)	-21%

There were 20 major sexual assaults reported by female Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2010, resulting in an incidence rate of 0.43 incidents per 100 female VT years. Over the last 10-year period, the rate of major sexual assaults has varied widely from a high of 0.56 incidents in 2001 to a low of 0.24 incidents per 100 female VT years in 2004. Male Peace Corps Volunteers reported one major sexual assault worldwide during 2010, resulting in an incidence rate of 0.07 per 100 male VT years.

Sexual Assaults



III. Other Sexual Assault

Global Analysis

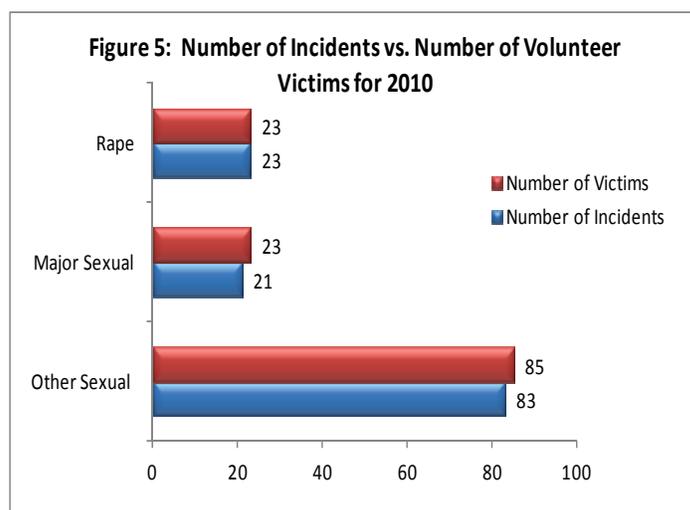
Table 4 provides the volume and rates for other sexual assaults reported by female Volunteers.

Table 4: Summary—Other Sexual Assault	
<i>Incidents reported by female Volunteers only</i>	
2010 Number of Incidents	81
2010 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	1.73
2009 Number of Incidents	77
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 Female VT years)	1.77
Yearly Rate Comparison (2009 to 2010)	-2%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2001 to 2010)	7%

There were 81 other sexual assaults reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2010, resulting in an incidence rate of 1.75 incidents per 100 female VT years. This number is slightly higher than the previous year, though an increase in Volunteer population means the rate has decreased slightly. Over the last 10-year period, the incidence rate of other sexual assaults has fluctuated around an average of 1.69 incidents per 100 female VT years. Male Peace Corps Volunteers reported two other sexual assaults worldwide in 2010, resulting in an incidence rate of 0.98 per 100 male VT years.

IV. Number of Incidents vs. Number of Victims

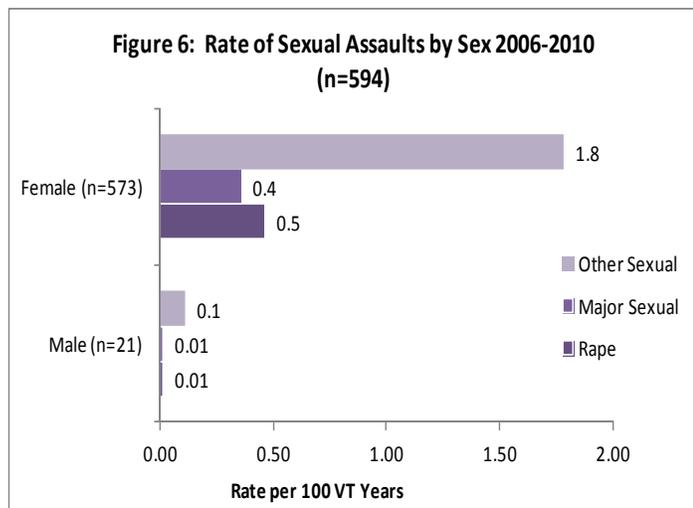
The number of reported sexual assaults and the number of victims generally do not differ, meaning there is usually only one Volunteer victim in a sexual assault. In two major sexual assaults and two other sexual assaults, more than one Volunteer was victimized in each incident.



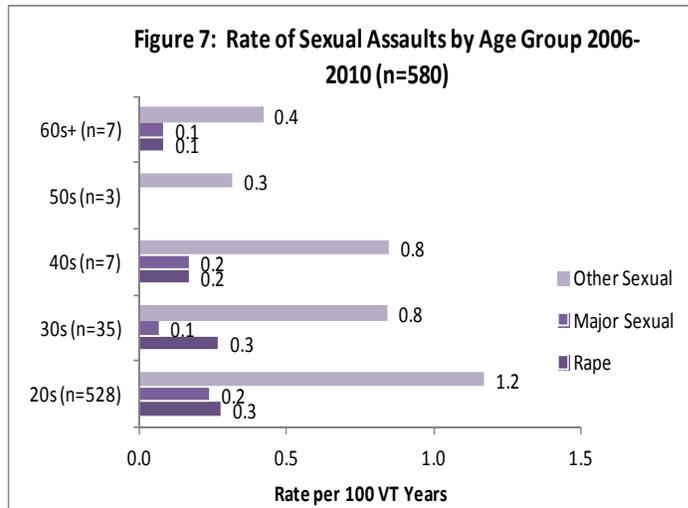
Sexual Assaults

Volunteer Characteristics

Sex



Age

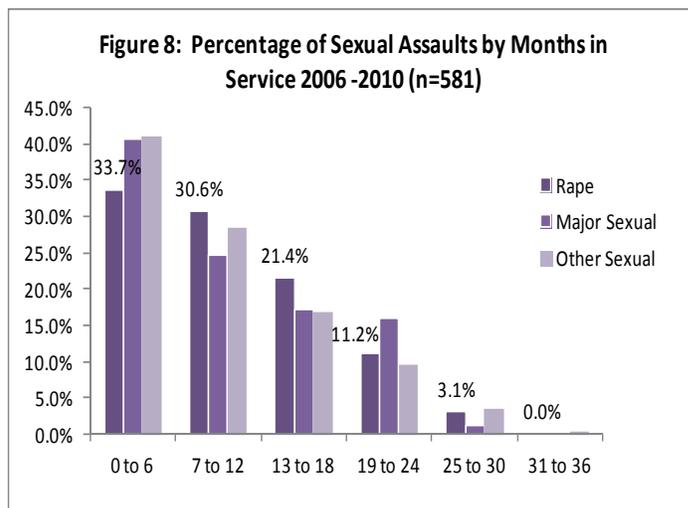


Ethnicity

Table 5: Comparison of Sexual Assaults by Race/Ethnicity to Volunteer Population, 2010 (n=125)

Race/Ethnicity	Rape	Major Sexual Assault	Other Sexual Assault	Volunteer Population
Caucasian (n=101)	91.3%	81.0%	77.8%	74%
Not specified (n=4)	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	10%
Hispanic (n=10)	4.3%	9.5%	8.6%	6%
Asian (n=4)	0.0%	4.8%	3.7%	5%
African American (n=4)	4.3%	0.0%	3.7%	3%
Two or more races (n=2)	0.0%	4.8%	1.2%	3%
Native American (n=0)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<1

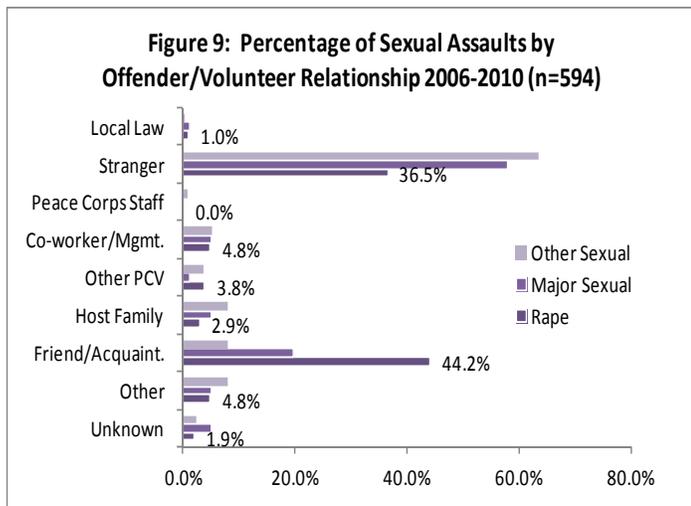
Months in Service



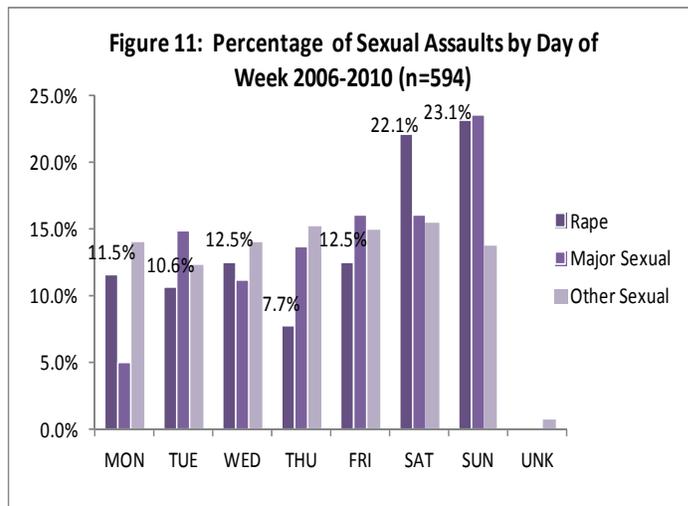
Sexual Assaults

Offender Characteristics

Victim/Offender Relationship

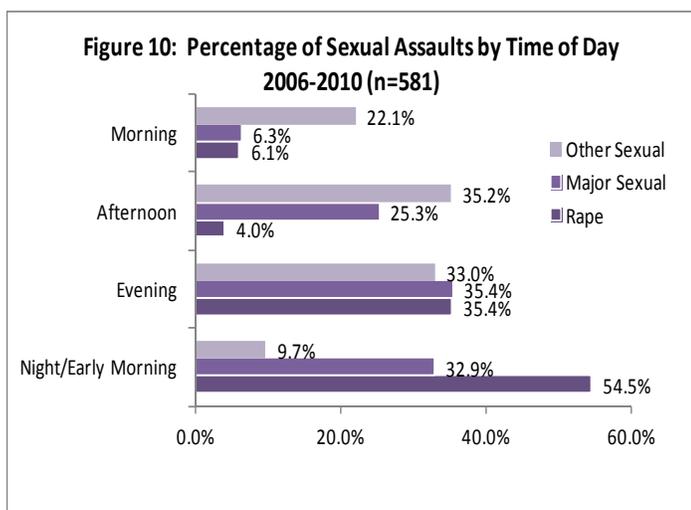


Day of Week

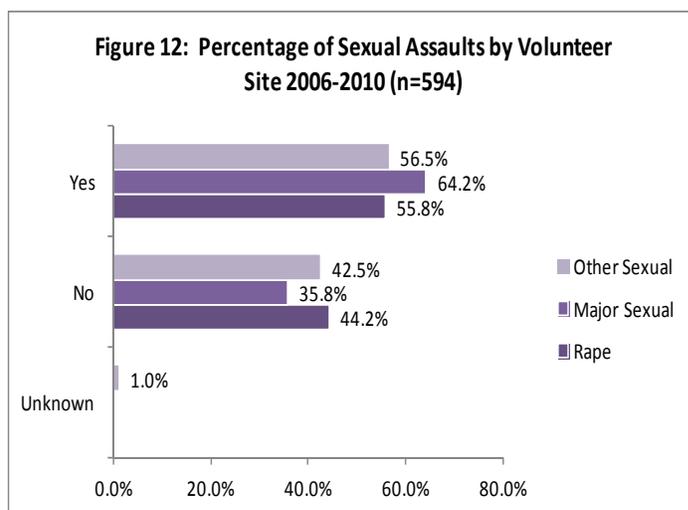


Incident Characteristics

Time of Day

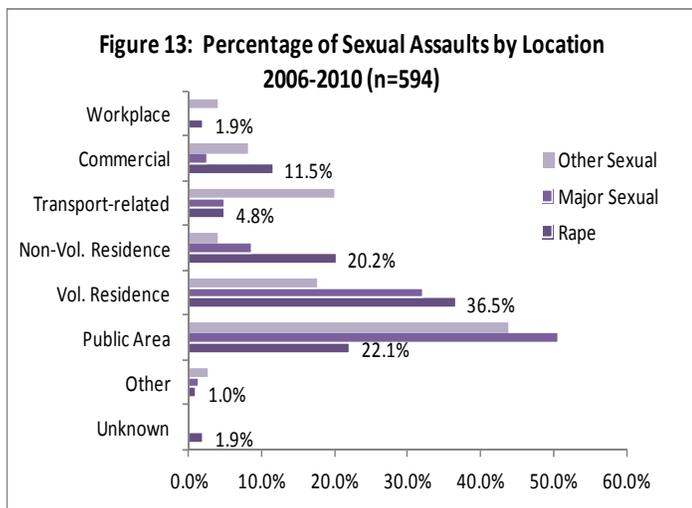


At Volunteer's Site

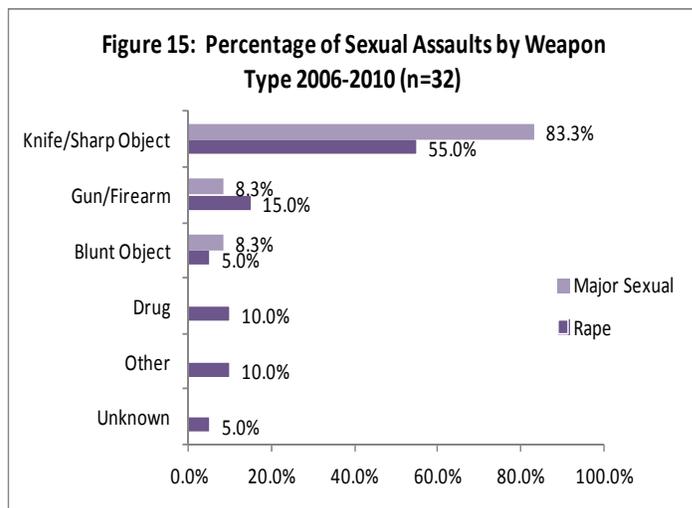


Sexual Assaults

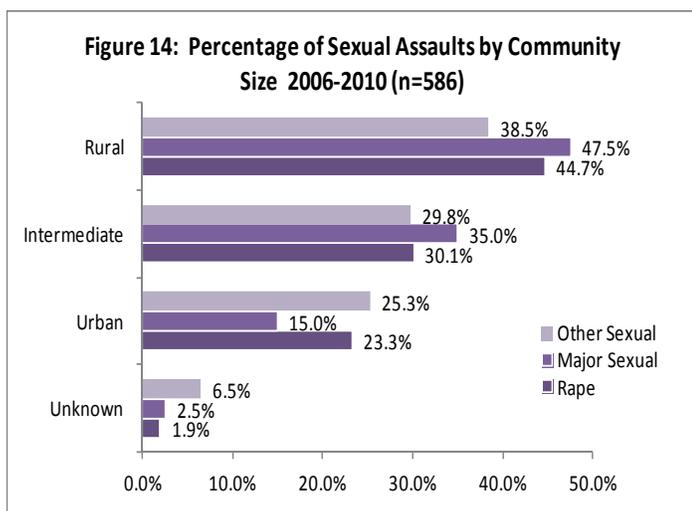
Location



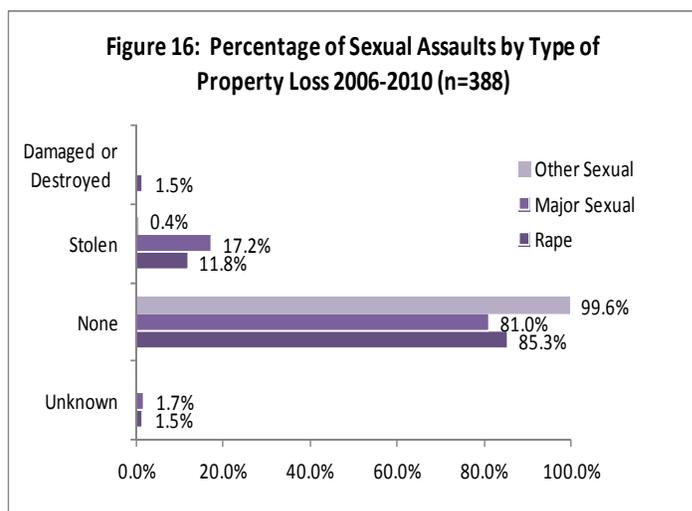
Weapon Type



Community Size

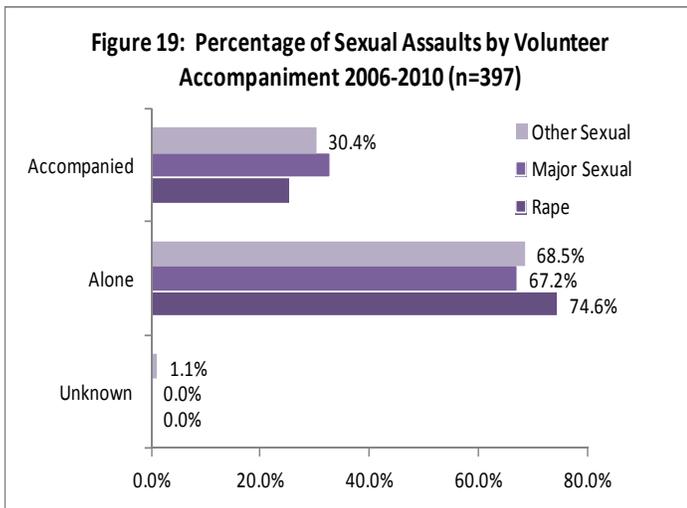


Property Loss

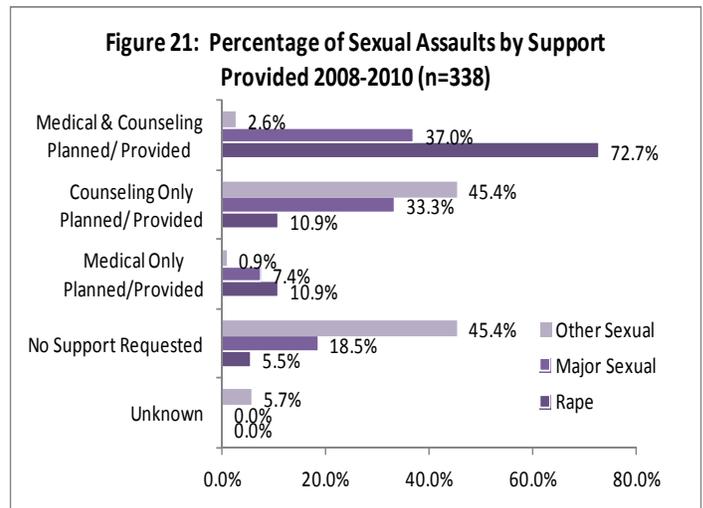


Sexual Assaults

Persons Accompanying Volunteer

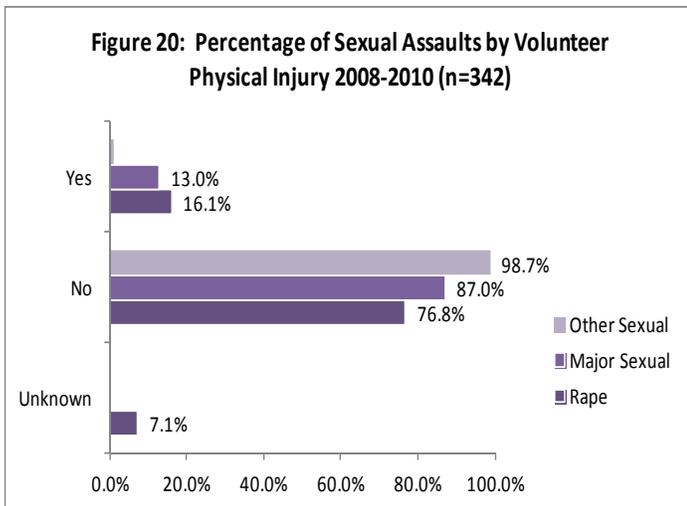


Support Provided

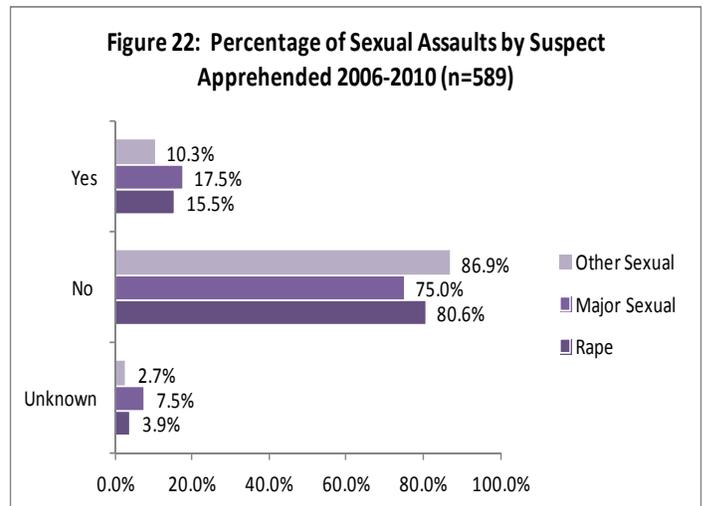


Resulting Actions

Injury to Volunteer

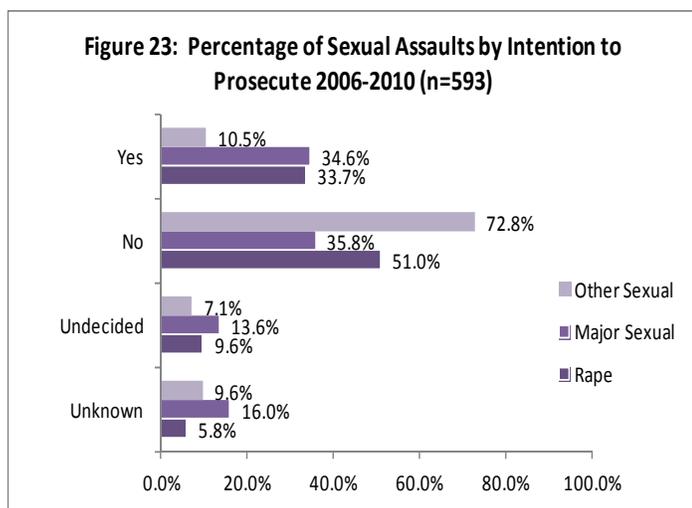


Suspects Apprehended



Sexual Assaults

Intention of Volunteer to Prosecute



Volunteers who report any incident to the Peace Corps also have the option of reporting the incident to the appropriate law enforcement agency. Beginning in 2010, the Peace Corps began tracking the outcomes for incidents in which Volunteer victims chose to report to local authorities and pursue prosecution of the offender (Table 6).

Table 6: Outcomes in Rape/Attempted Rape and Major Sexual Assault Incidents, 2010 (n=44)

	Number	Percent
Volunteer Declined to Pursue Prosecution	32	73%
Volunteer Pursued Prosecution	12	27%
Under Investigation	4	33%
Suspect Apprehended	8	67%
State Declined to Prosecute	1	13%
In Judicial Process	3	38%
Verdict: Guilty	4	50%

Physical Assaults

Definitions

Kidnapping: The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a victim against her/his will for ransom or reward. This category includes hostage-taking.

Aggravated assault: Attack or threat of attack with a weapon in a manner capable of inflicting severe bodily injury or death. Attack without a weapon or object when severe bodily injury results. Severe bodily injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, severe laceration, loss of consciousness, or any injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Attempted murder should be reported as aggravated assault.

Major physical assault: Aggressive contact that requires the Volunteer to use substantial force to disengage the offender OR that results in major bodily injury, including any of the following: injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization; or diagnostic X-rays to rule out broken bones (and no fracture is found); or surgical intervention (including stitches).

Other physical assault: Aggressive contact that does not require the Volunteer to use substantial force to disengage the offender and 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 global analyses of all physical assault incidents. Incidence of physical assaults is expressed per 100 VT years.

Physical assault definitions have undergone several changes in the past five years which make long-term trend monitoring difficult. Prior to 2006, robbery was defined as an incident devoid of violence or threat of violence in which property or cash is taken directly from a Volunteer. If the robbery was accompanied by an attack, the robbery would have been reported as a physical assault. Some incidents that would have been classified as aggravated assaults, major physical assaults, or other physical assaults prior to 2006 are now classified as robberies, leading to a general decline in the physical assault rates and an increase in robbery rates from 2006.

The next change involved only physical assaults. Incidents involving any type of weapon use or threat are classified as aggravated assaults prior to 2009, including children throwing small rocks or threats made with plastic bottles. In 2010, assaults involving weapons are classified on the basis of the potential of the weapon to cause severe bodily injury or death (aggravated assaults), major bodily injury (major physical assault), or no injury to minor injury (other physical assault).

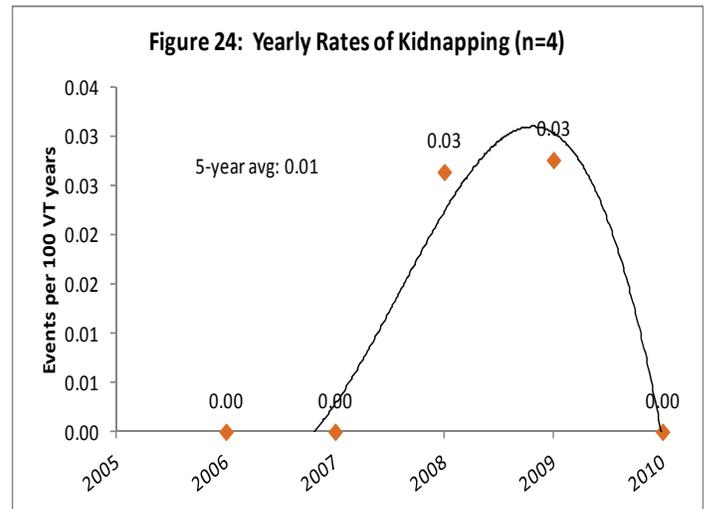
I. Kidnapping

Global Analysis

Table 7 provides the volume and rates of kidnappings.

Table 7: Summary—Kidnapping	
2010 Number of Incidents	0
2010 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.00
2009 Number of Incidents	2
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.03
Yearly Rate Comparison (2009 to 2010)	-100%
5-Year Rate Comparison (2006 to 2010)	0%

Kidnapping was added to the list of reportable incidents in 2006, but there were no kidnapping incidents reported in 2006 or 2007. Two incidents were reported in each of 2008 and 2009; however, in 2010 the number reported returned to zero.



II. Aggravated Assault

Global Analysis

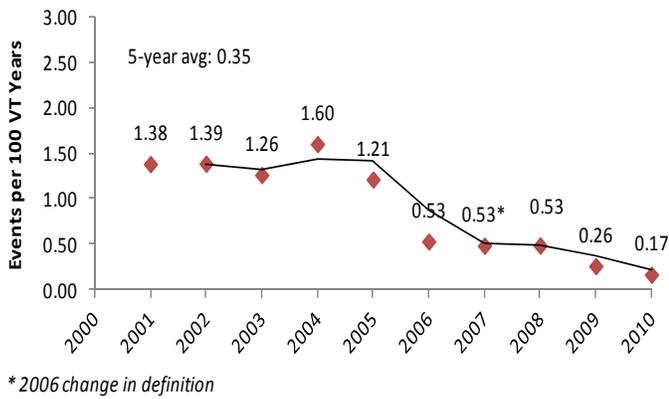
Table 8 provides the volume and rates of aggravated assaults.

Table 8: Summary—Aggravated Assault	
2010 Number of Incidents	13
2010 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.17
2009 Number of Incidents	19
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.26
Yearly Rate Comparison (2009 to 2010)	-36%
5-Year Rate Comparison (2006 to 2010)	-68%

There were 13 aggravated assaults reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2010, resulting in an incidence rate of 0.17 incidents per 100 VT years. The aggravated assault number and rate decreased 36 percent from 2009 and has decreased by 68 percent since 2006.

Physical Assaults

Figure 25: Yearly Rates of Aggravated Assault (n=610)



The sharp decline in aggravated assaults from 2005 to 2006 reflects the definition change. Aggravated assault rates continued to decline from 2006 to 2009, and dropped substantially in 2010, perhaps as a result of changes to the definitions.

III. Major Physical Assault

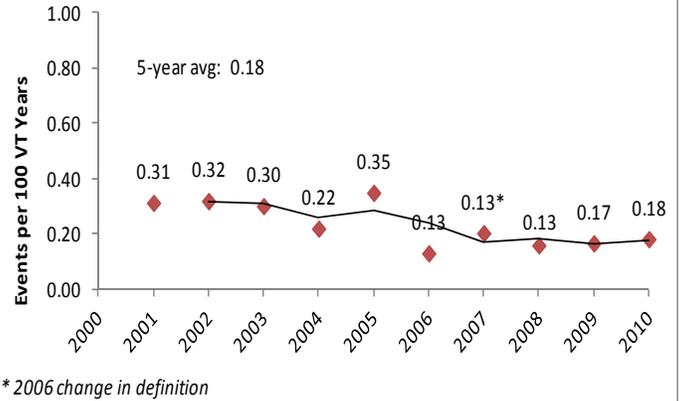
Global Analysis

Table 9 provides the volume and rates of major physical assaults.

Table 9: Summary—Major Physical Assault	
2010 Number of Incidents	14
2010 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.18
2009 Number of Incidents	12
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.17
Yearly Rate Comparison (2009 to 2010)	9%
5-Year Rate Comparison (2006 to 2010)	40%

There were 14 major physical assaults reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2010, resulting in an incidence rate of 0.18 incidents per 100 VT years. The major physical assault rate increased 9 percent compared to 2009, which is also an increase of 40 percent from 2006.

Figure 26: Yearly Rates of Major Physical Assault (n=164)



The decline in major physical assaults from 2005 to 2006 reflects the definition change. Between 2006 and 2009, the rate for major physical assaults showed no clear directional trend, though in 2009, the rate increased slightly, perhaps as a result of the second change in definition.

IV. Other Physical Assault

Global Analysis

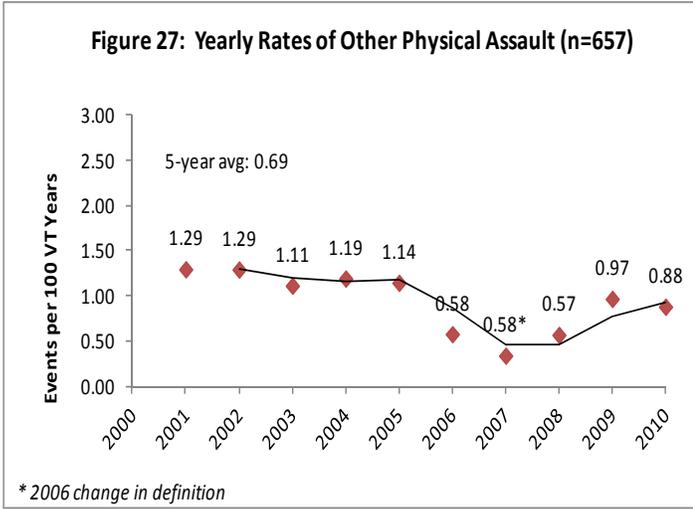
Table 10 provides the volume and rates of other physical assaults.

Table 10: Summary—Other Physical Assault	
2010 Number of Incidents	68
2010 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.88
2009 Number of Incidents	70
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.97
Yearly Rate Comparison (2009 to 2010)	-9%
5-Year Rate Comparison (2006 to 2010)	52%

There were 68 other physical assault incidents reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2010, resulting in a rate of 0.88 incidents per 100 VT years. The other physical assault rate experienced a large increase between 2006 and 2010 (52 percent), though the rate has declined slightly since 2009 (9 percent).

Physical Assaults

Figure 27: Yearly Rates of Other Physical Assault (n=657)

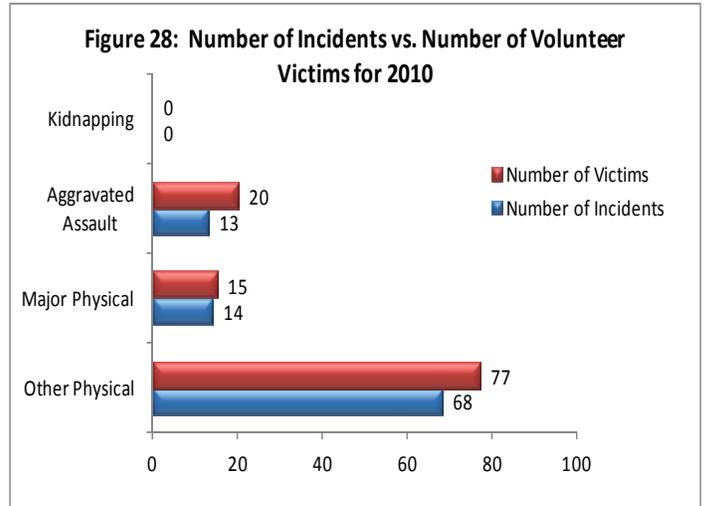


The decline in other physical assaults in 2006 reflects the definition change. Since 2006, the incidence rate for other physical assaults shows an upward trend. This trend accelerated in 2009, likely as a result of the second definition change, which classified previous aggravated assaults as other physical assaults when the likelihood of severe bodily injury from use of a weapon is low.

V. Number of Incidents vs. Number of Victims

The number of reported physical assaults and the number of victims reported in 2010 differ more than in past years. This is primarily due to a single aggravated assault involving five Volunteers and an other physical assault involving six Volunteers.

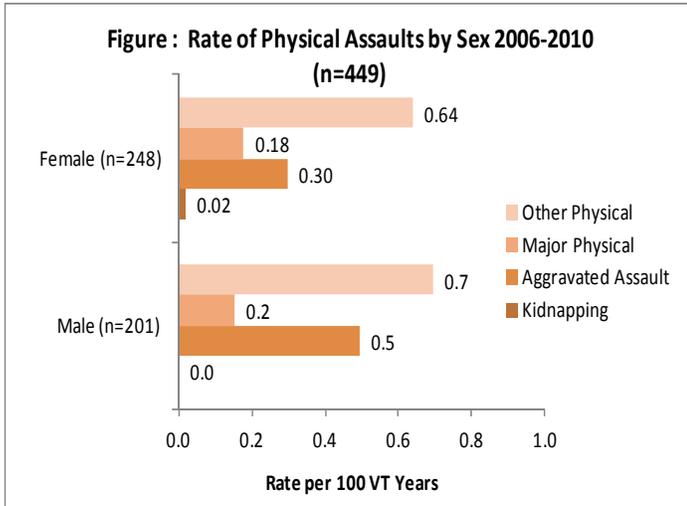
Figure 28: Number of Incidents vs. Number of Volunteer Victims for 2010



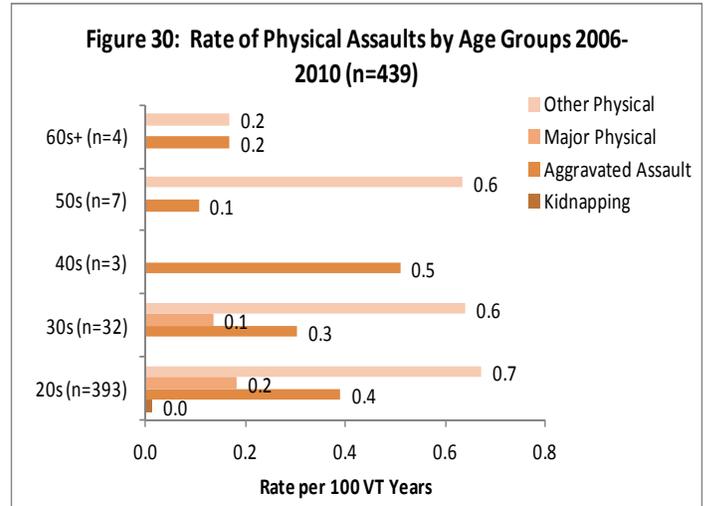
Physical Assaults

Volunteer Characteristics

Sex



Age

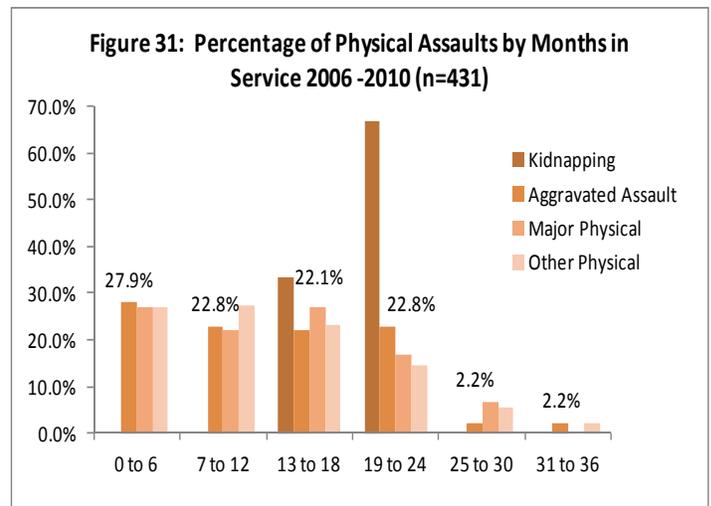


Ethnicity

Table 11: Comparison of Physical Assaults by Race/Ethnicity to Volunteer Population 2010 (n=94)

Race/Ethnicity	Kidnapping	Aggravated Assault	Major Physical	Other Physical	Volunteer Population
Caucasian (n=67)	N/A	53.8%	71.4%	74.6%	74%
Not specified (n=4)	N/A	15.4%	0.0%	3.0%	10%
Hispanic (n=7)	N/A	0.0%	7.1%	9.0%	6%
Asian (n=4)	N/A	7.7%	7.1%	3.0%	5%
African American (n=8)	N/A	23.1%	14.3%	4.5%	3%
Two or more races (n=4)	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	3%
Native American (n=0)	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<1

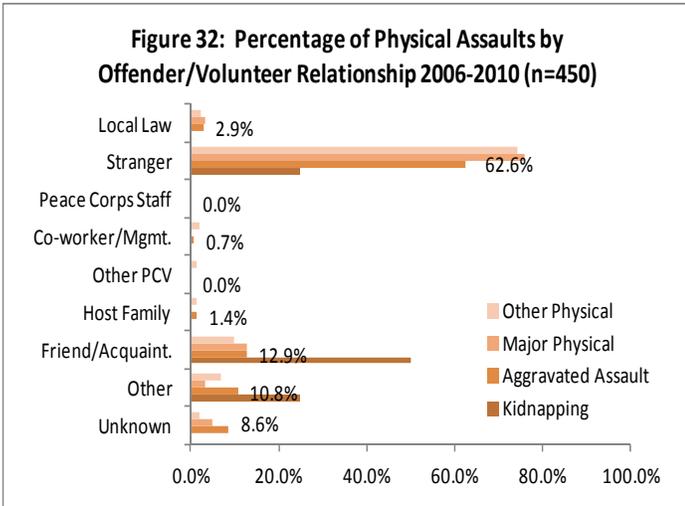
Months in Service



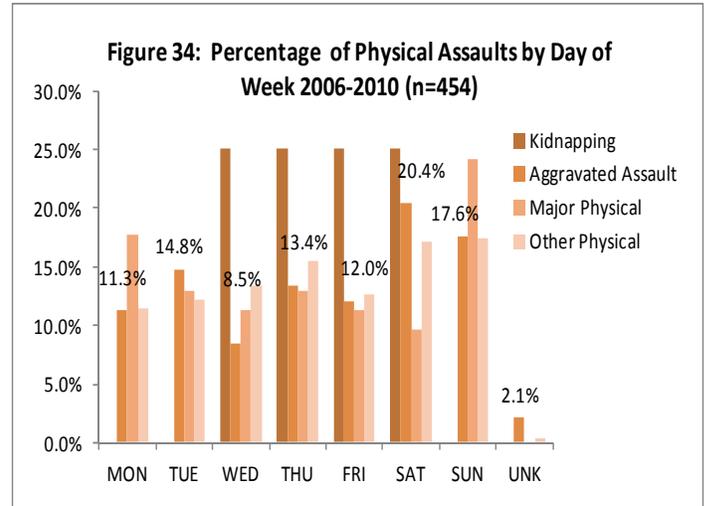
Physical Assaults

Offender Characteristics

Victim/Offender Relationship

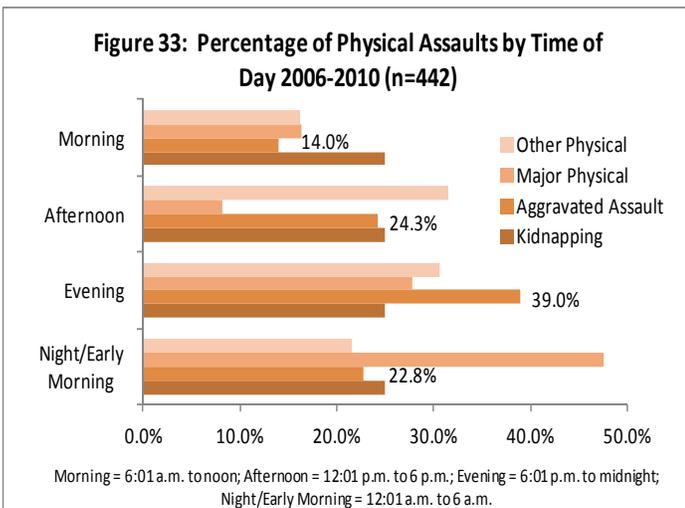


Day of Week

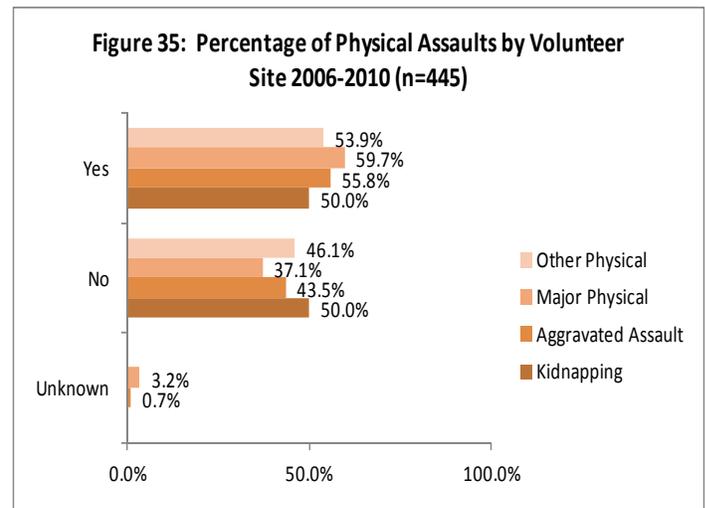


Incident Characteristics

Time of Day

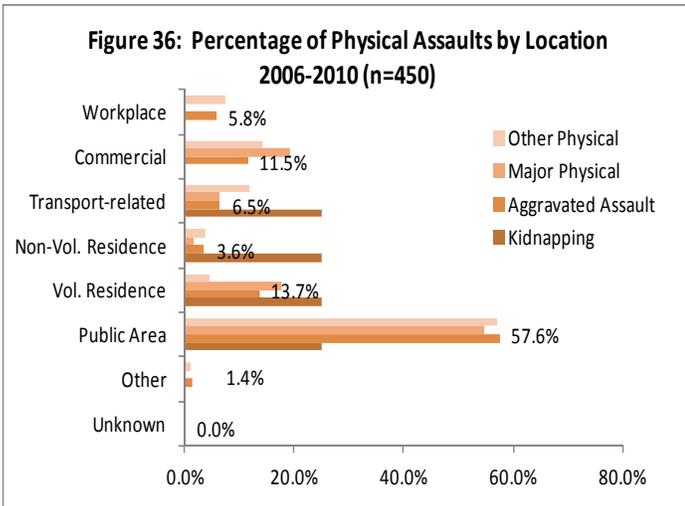


Occurred at Volunteer Site

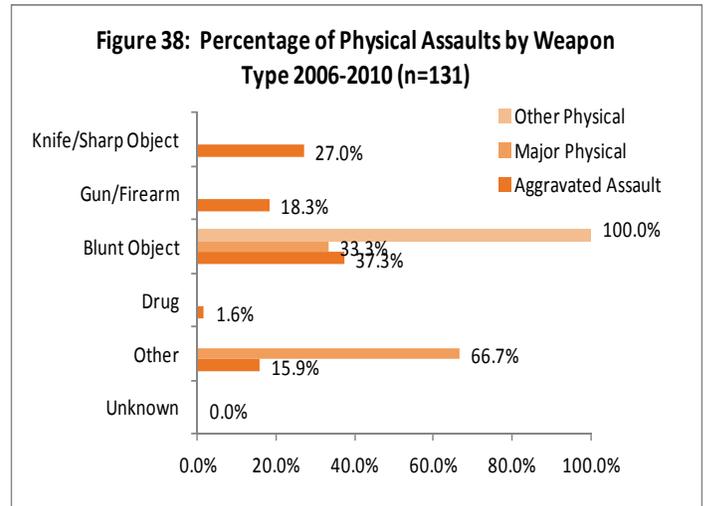


Physical Assaults

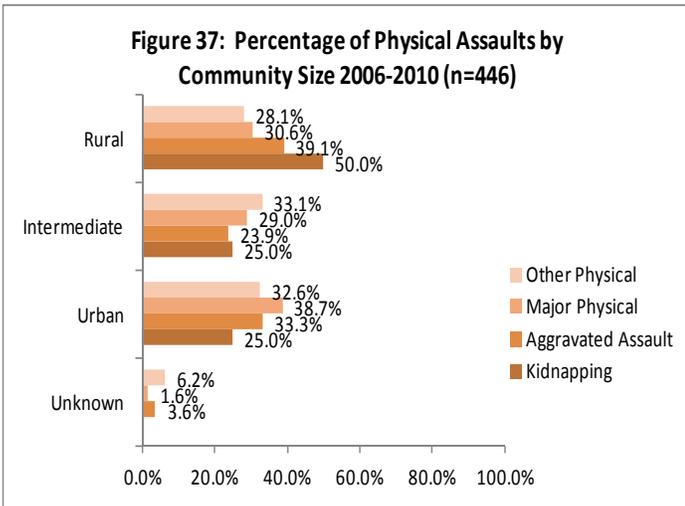
Location



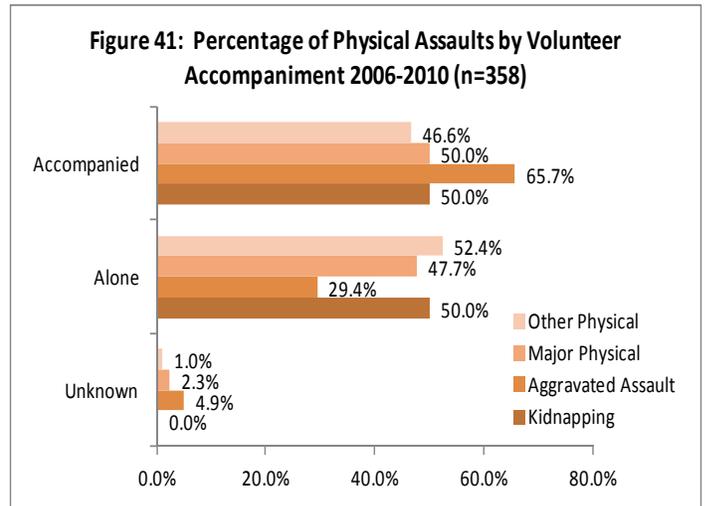
Weapon Type



Community Size



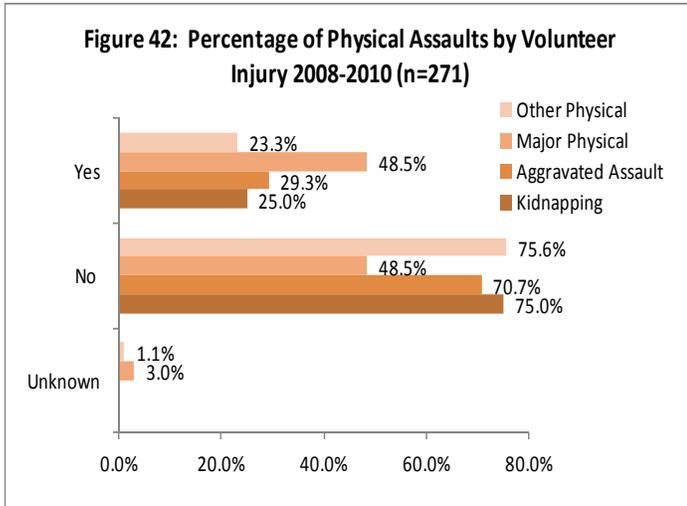
Persons Accompanying Volunteer



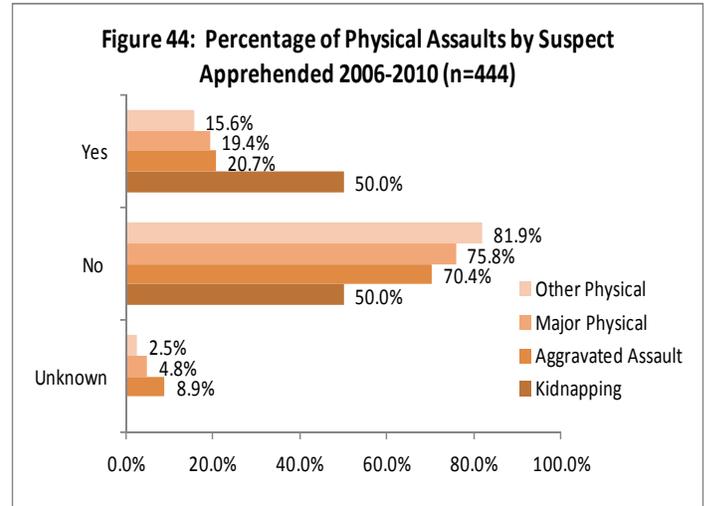
Physical Assaults

Resulting Actions

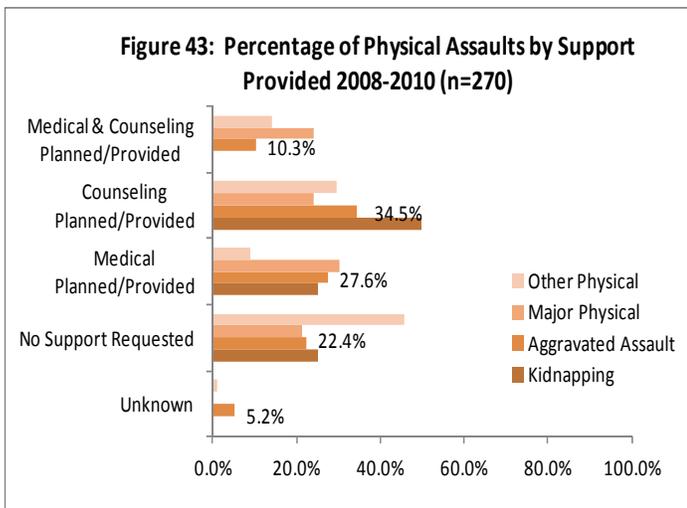
Injury to Volunteer



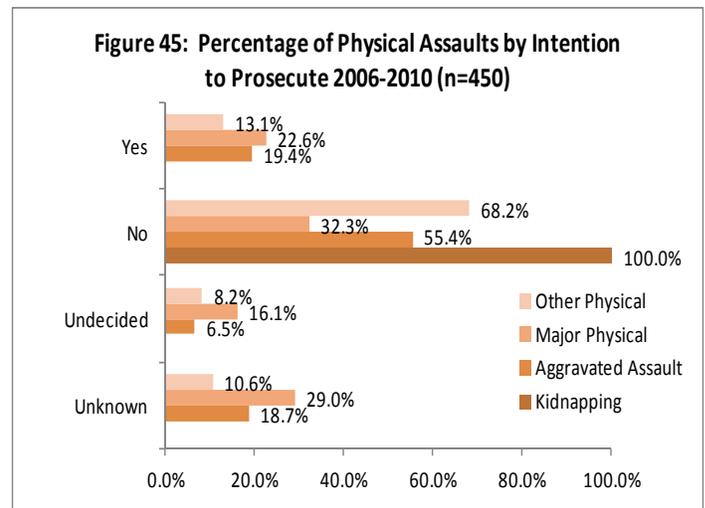
Suspects Apprehended



Support Provided



Intention of Volunteer to Prosecute



Threats

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. This offense includes stalking and may be determined by the perception of the Volunteer.

Threats

The following section provides global analyses of all threat incidents. Incidence of threats is expressed per 100 VT years.

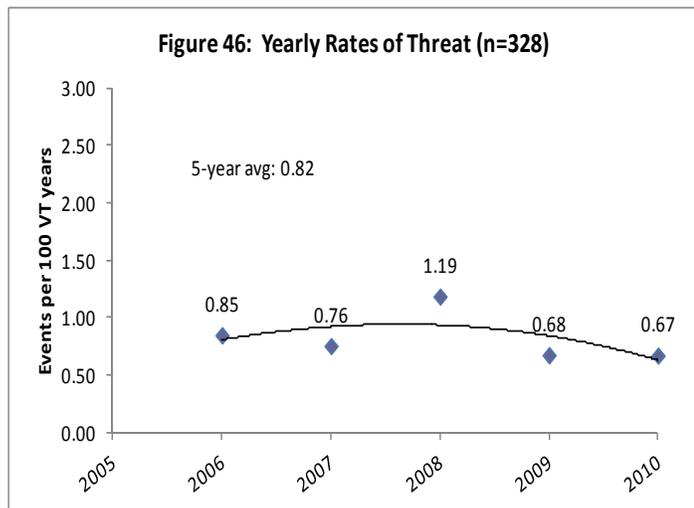
I. Threat

Global Analysis

Table 12 provides the volume and rates of threats.

Table 12: Summary—Threat	
2010 Number of Incidents	52
2010 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.67
2009 Number of Incidents	49
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.68
Yearly Rate Comparison (2009 to 2010)	-1%
5-Year Rate Comparison (2006 to 2010)	-21%

There were 52 threat incidents reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2010, resulting in a rate of 0.67 incidents per 100 VT years. The threat rate decreased only slightly since 2009, and has decreased by 21 percent since 2006.

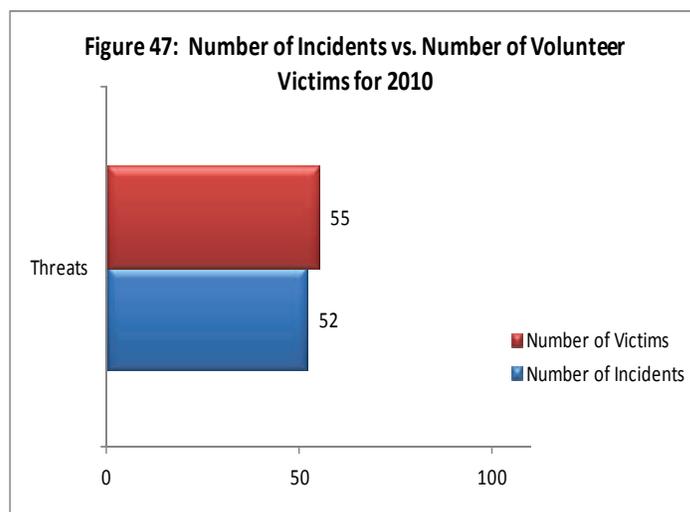


It is important to note that prior to 2006, only death threats were a reportable category; therefore, some of the increase since 2006 may be the result of including a new class of incidents—intimidation. Due to this change in reporting practice, the trend graph shows only the 5-year period covered in this report (Figure 46). The inci-

dence rate for threats has been highly variable, reaching its peak in 2008, followed by its lowest point in 2010.

II. Number of Incidents vs. Number of Victims

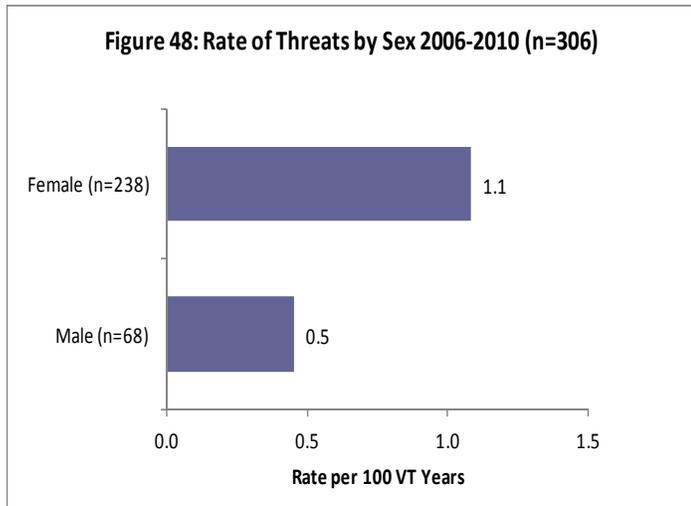
The number of victims of a threat incident is generally one; however there were three incidents in which more than one Volunteer was threatened during the incident (Figure 47).



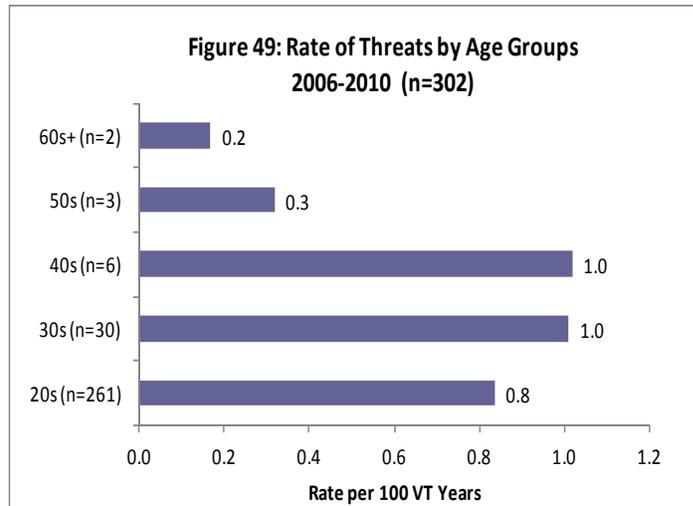
Threats

Volunteer Characteristics

Sex



Age

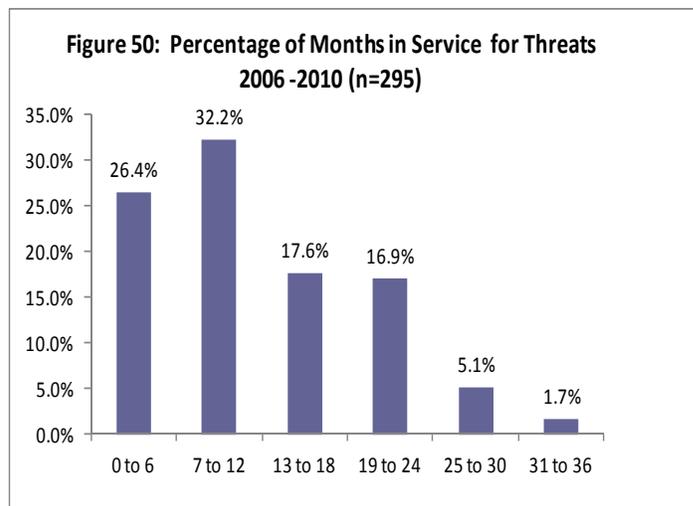


Ethnicity

Table 13: Comparison of Threats by Race/Ethnicity to Volunteer Population 2010 (n=52)

Race/Ethnicity	Threat	Volunteer Population
Caucasian (n=41)	78.8%	74%
Not specified (n=2)	3.8%	10%
Hispanic (n=4)	7.7%	6%
Asian (n=2)	3.8%	5%
African American (n=3)	5.8%	3%
Two or more races (n=0)	0.0%	3%
Native American (n=0)	0.0%	<1%

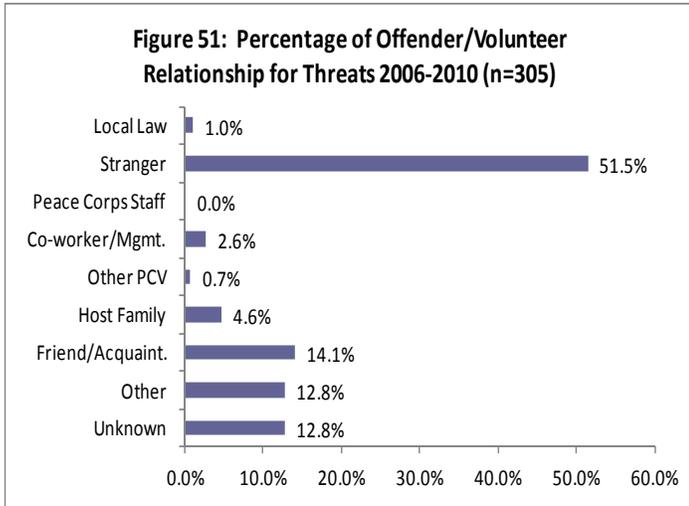
Months in Service



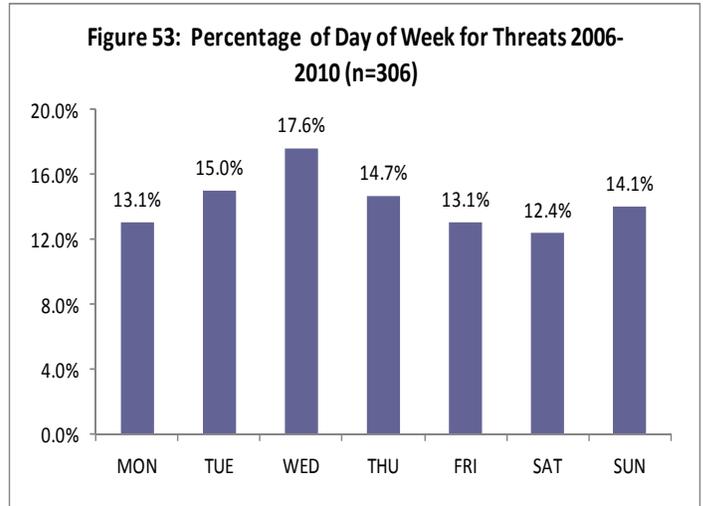
Threats

Offender Characteristics

Victim/Offender Relationship

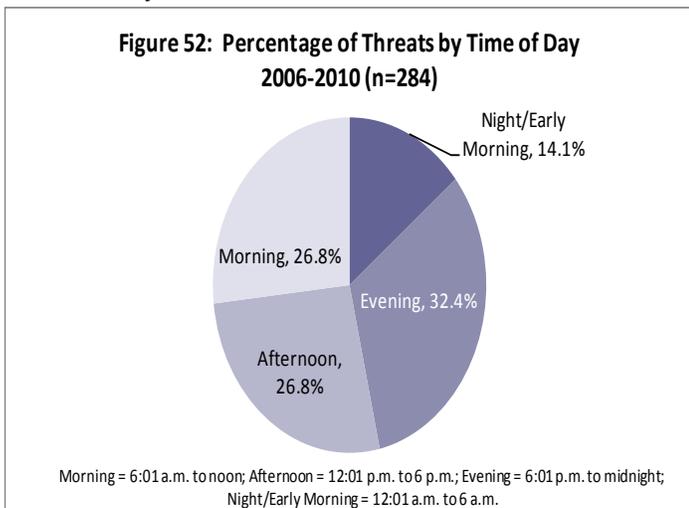


Day of Week

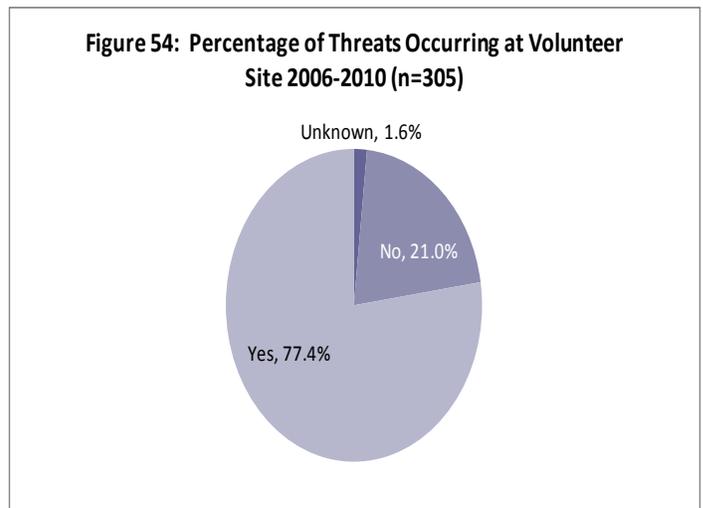


Incident Characteristics

Time of Day

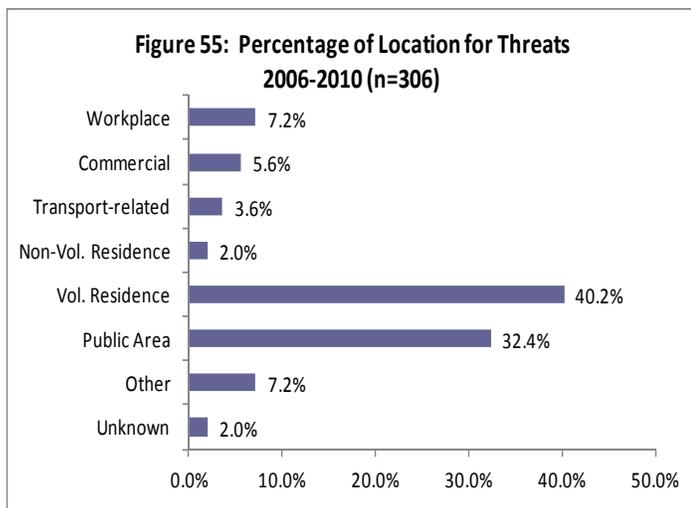


Occurred at Volunteer Site



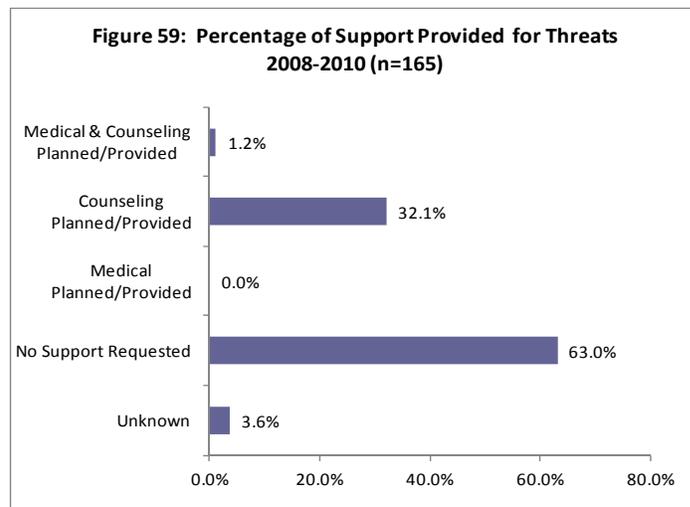
Threats

Location

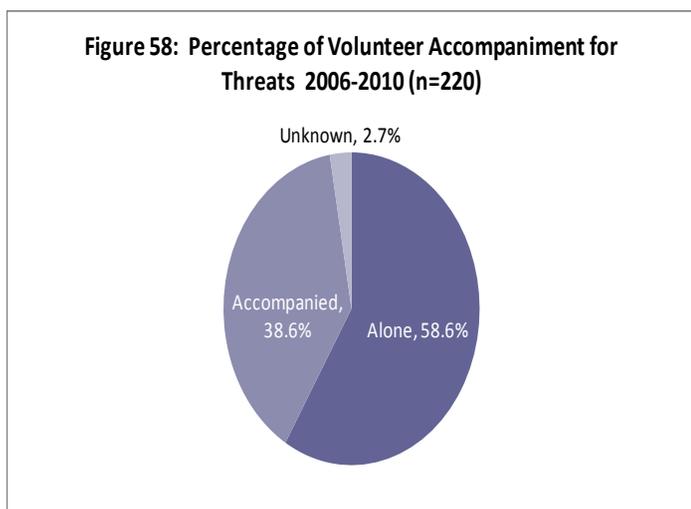


Resulting Actions

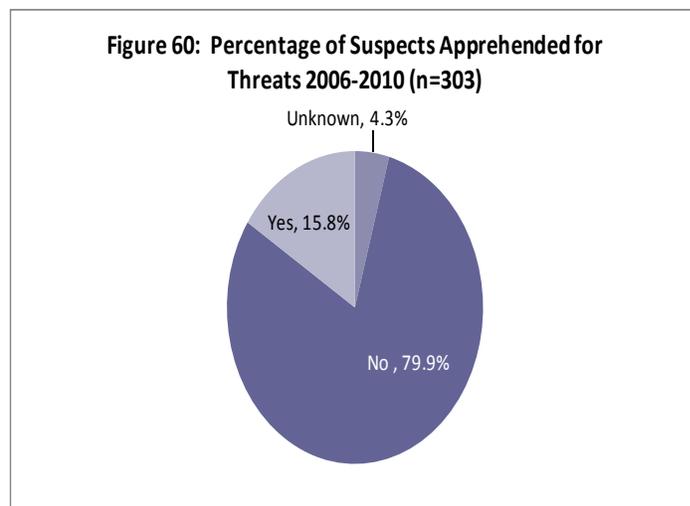
Support Provided



Persons Accompanying Volunteer

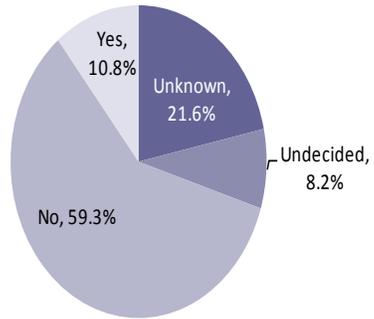


Suspects Apprehended



Intention of Volunteer to Prosecute

Figure 61: Percentage of Volunteers Intending to Prosecute for Threats 2006-2010 (n=305)



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 victim in fear of immediate harm. Also includes when a robber displays/uses a weapon or transports the Volunteer to obtain his/her money or possessions.

Burglary with Assault: Unlawful or forcible entry of a Volunteer's residence accompanied by an Other Sexual Assault or Other Physical Assault. Also includes illegal entry of a hotel room accompanied by an Other Sexual Assault or Other Physical Assault.

Burglary—No Assault: Unlawful or forcible entry of a Volunteer's residence. This incident type usually, but not always, involves theft. 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 pickpocketing, stolen purses, and thefts from a residence that do not involve an illegal entry.

Vandalism: Mischievous or malicious defacement, destruction, or damage of property.

Property Crimes

The following section provides global analyses of all property crime incidents. Incidence of property crimes is expressed per 100 VT years.

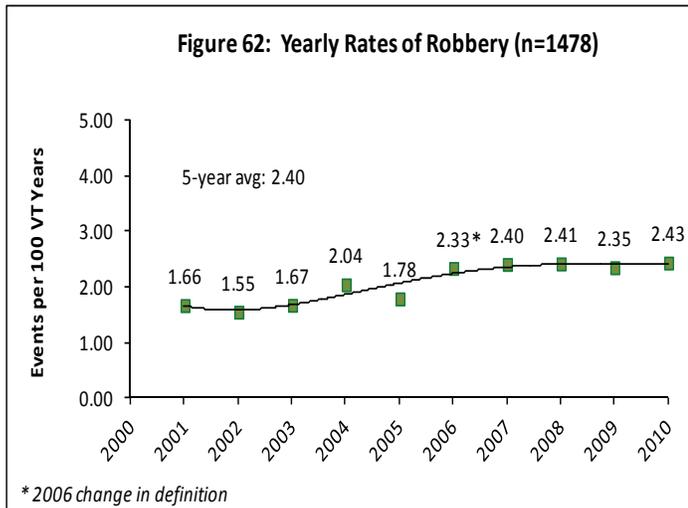
I. Robbery

Global Analysis

Table 14 provides the volume and rates of robberies.

Table 14: Summary—Robbery	
2010 Number of Incidents	188
2010 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	2.43
2009 Number of Incidents	170
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	2.35
Yearly Rate Comparison (2009 to 2010)	4%
5-Year Rate Comparison (2006 to 2010)	4%

There were 188 robberies reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2010, resulting in a rate of 2.43 incidents per 100 VT years. The robbery rate has increased by the same percentage (4 percent) between 2009 and 2010 and from 2006 to 2010.



As noted in the physical assaults section, prior to 2006, incidents that would have been categorized as physical assaults in previous years are now classified as robberies, resulting in an increase in the incidence rate (Figure 62). Since 2006, the incidence rate for robberies has increased slightly.

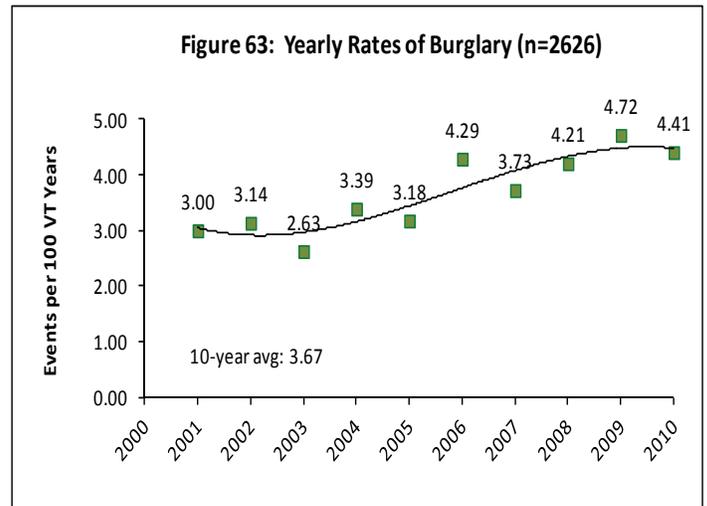
II. Burglary

Global Analysis

Table 15 provides the volume and rates of burglaries.

2010 Number of Incidents	341
2010 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	4.41
2009 Number of Incidents	342
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	4.72
Yearly Rate Comparison (2009 to 2010)	-7%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2001 to 2010)	47%

There were 341 burglaries reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2010, resulting in a rate of 4.7 incidents per 100 VT years. Beginning in 2009, burglaries were categorized as either “with assault” or “no assault.” Only five burglaries were reported as burglary with assault in 2010, for an incidence rate of 0.06 per 100 VT years. The total burglary rate decreased by 7 percent from 2009 to 2010 and has increased 47 percent since 2001 (Figure 63).



Property Crimes

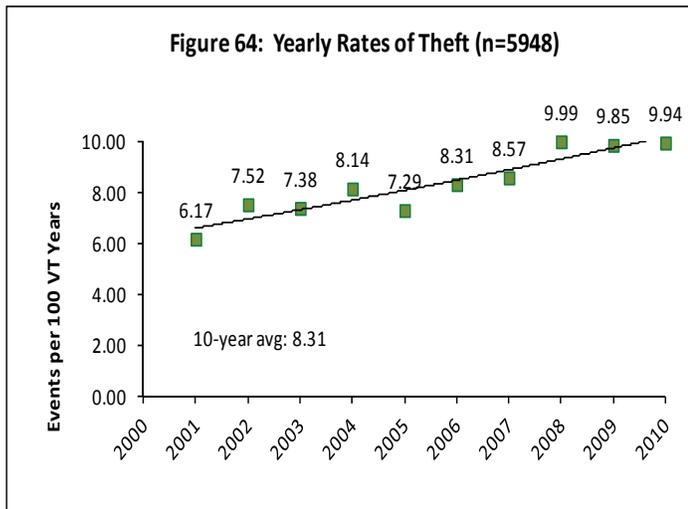
III. Theft

Global Analysis

Table 16 provides the volume and rates of thefts.

Table 16: Summary—Theft	
2010 Number of Incidents	769
2010 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	9.94
2009 Number of Incidents	714
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	9.85
Yearly Rate Comparison (2009 to 2010)	1%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2001 to 2010)	61%

There were 769 thefts reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2010, resulting in a rate of 9.94 incidents per 100 VT years. The theft rate increased 1 percent compared to 2009. Reported thefts have generally increased over the past 10 years, and between 2001 and 2010, the rate of thefts increased by 61 percent. (Figure 64).



IV. Vandalism

Global Analysis

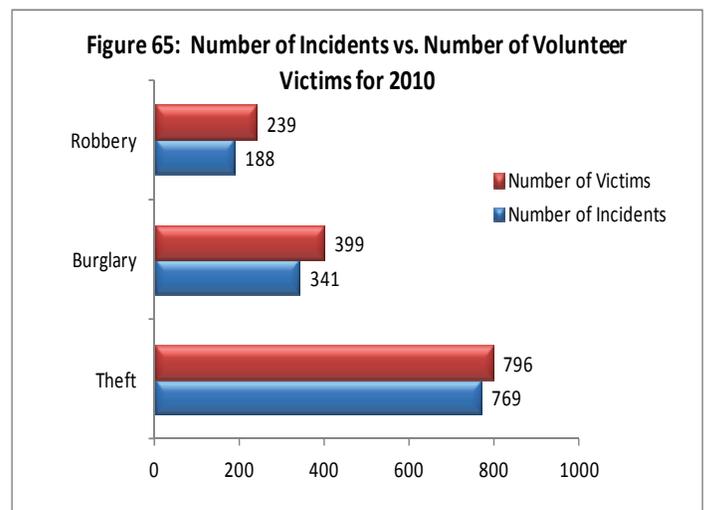
Table 17 provides the volume and rates of vandalism.

2010 Number of Incidents	4
2010 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.05
2009 Number of Incidents	9
2009 Incidence Rate (per 100 VT years)	0.12
Yearly Rate Comparison (2009 to 2010)	-58%
10-Year Rate Comparison (2001 to 2010)	-77%

There were 4 vandalism incidents reported by Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2010, resulting in a rate of 0.05 incidents per 100 VT years. The number of reported vandalisms is too small for reliable rate calculations and, due to its low incidence rate, this crime category is not included on the graphs created for property crimes overall.

V. Number of Incidents vs. Number of Victims

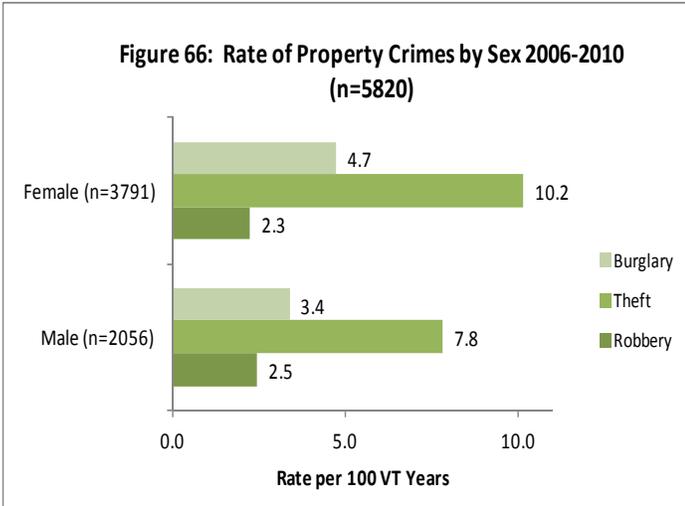
The number of reported incidents and the number of victims generally differ across property crimes (Figure 65). Because property crimes focus more on the items of value rather than the person, it is not unusual to have property stolen from more than one Volunteer during an incident.



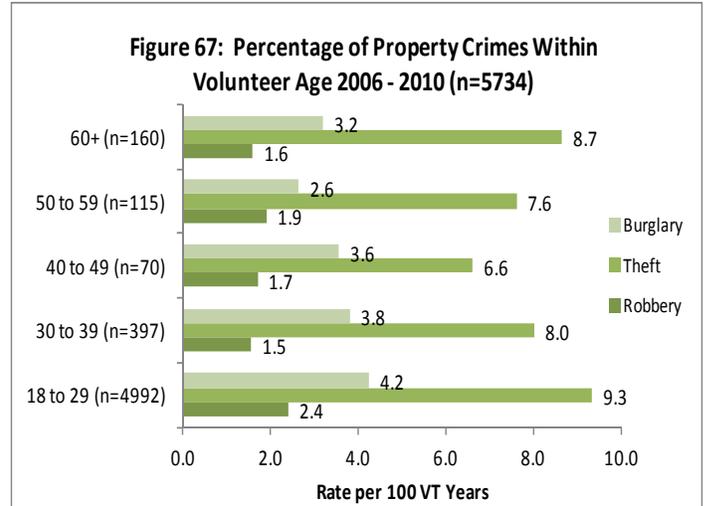
Property Crimes

Volunteer Characteristics

Sex



Age

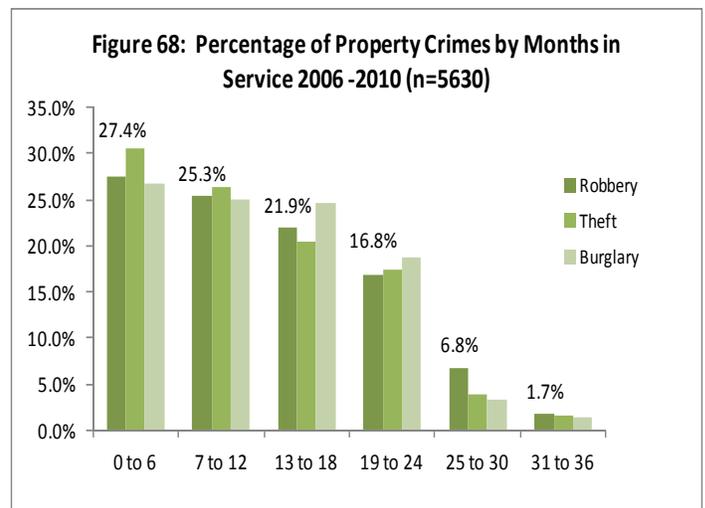


Ethnicity

Table 18: Comparison of Property Crimes by Race/Ethnicity to Volunteer Population 2010 (n=1263)

Race/Ethnicity	Robbery	Theft	Burglary	Volunteer Population
Caucasian (n=1002)	86.3%	78.3%	77.9%	74%
Not specified (n=41)	1.1%	3.3%	4.2%	10%
Hispanic (n=72)	3.8%	6.4%	5.1%	6%
Asian (n=62)	2.7%	4.9%	6.0%	5%
African American (n=46)	3.8%	3.5%	3.9%	3%
Two or more races (n=35)	2.2%	2.9%	2.7%	3%
Native American (n=5)	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	<1%

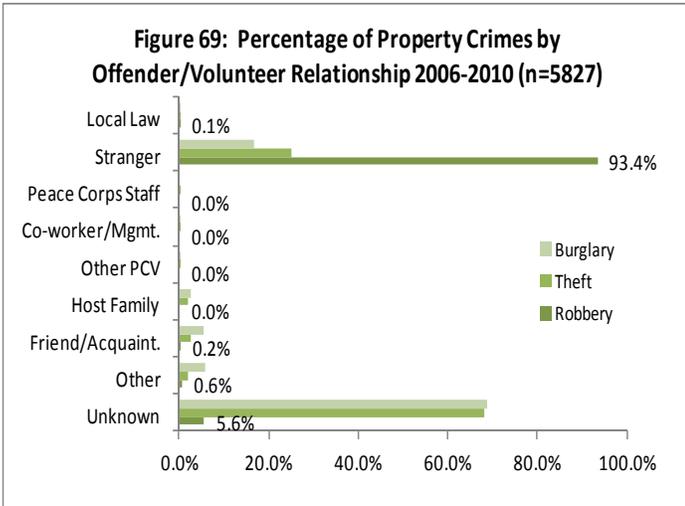
Months In Service



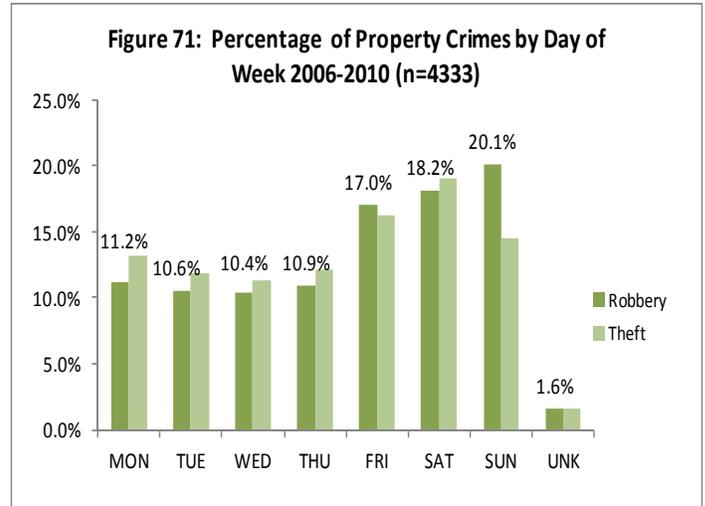
Property Crimes

Offender Characteristics

Victim/Offender Relationship



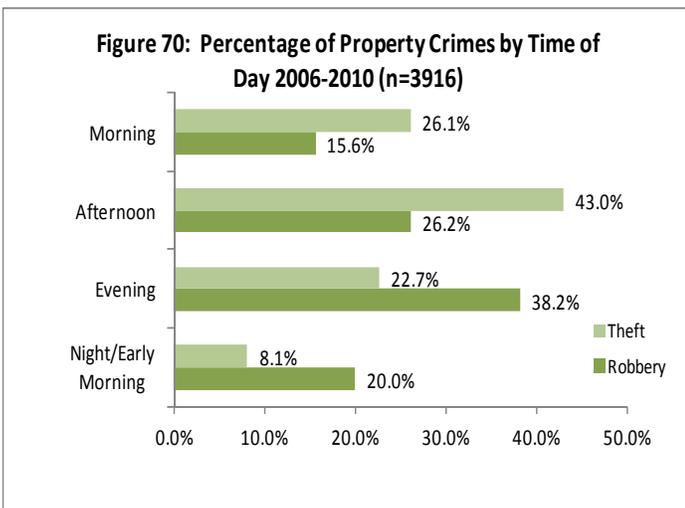
Day of Week



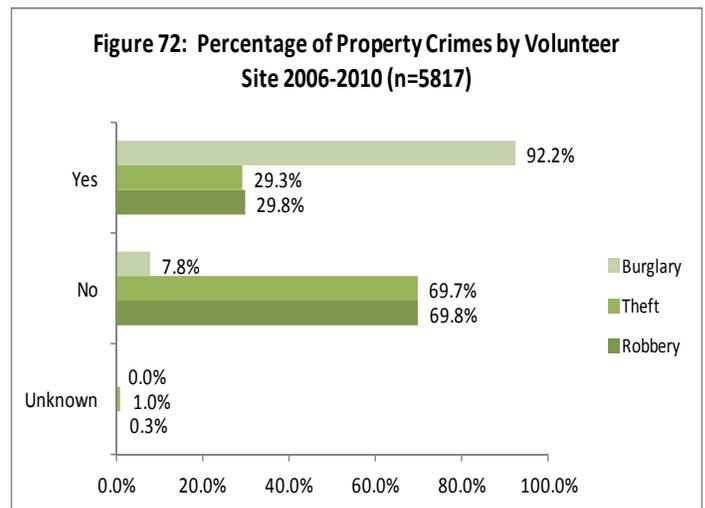
Note: Burglaries often occur while Volunteers are away from site for an extended period of time; therefore, data on time of day or day of week for burglaries are broad estimates and not analyzed.

Incident Characteristics

Time of Day

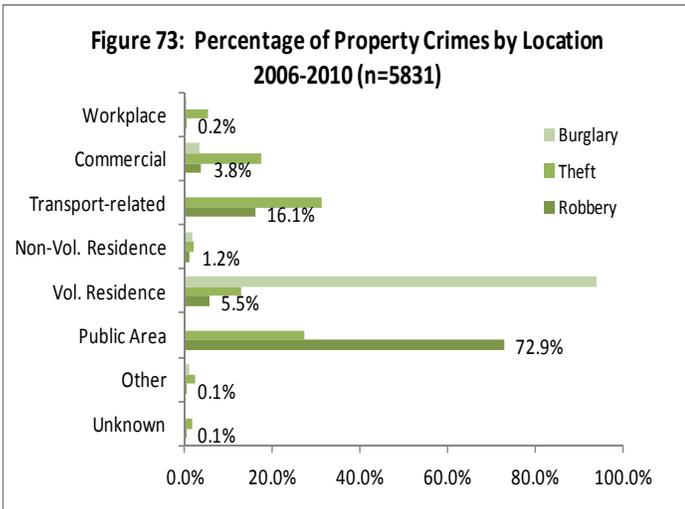


Occurred at Volunteer Site

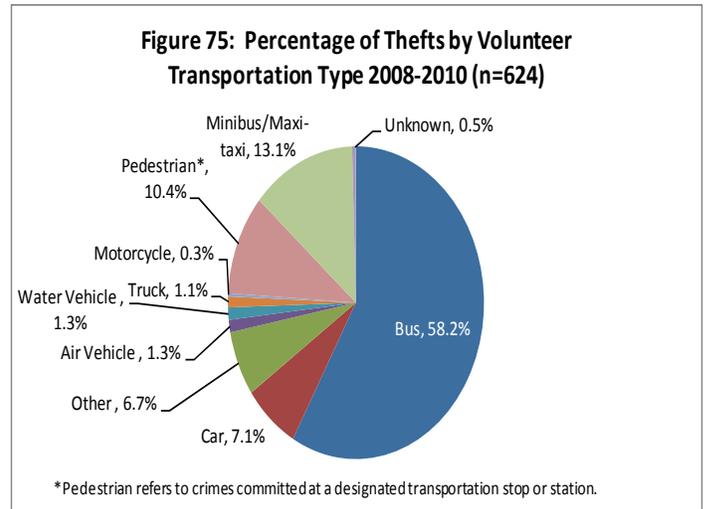


Property Crimes

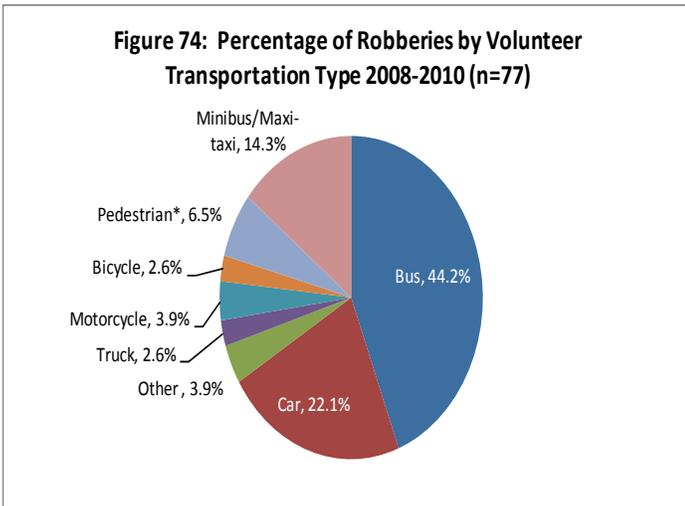
Location



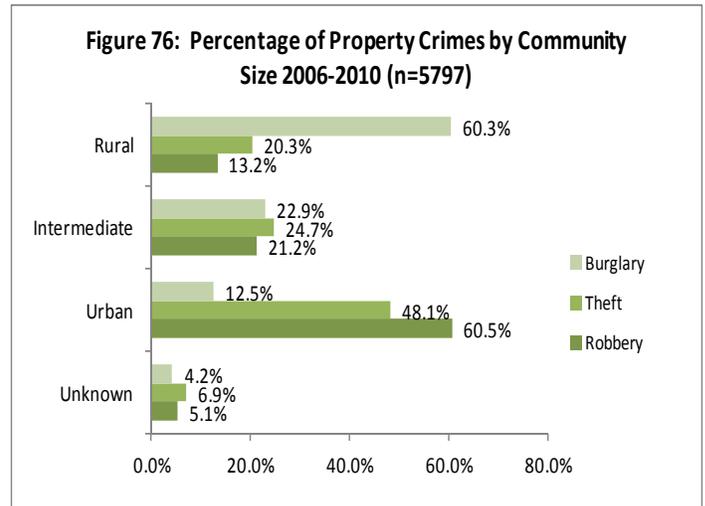
Transportation Type - Theft



Transportation Type - Robbery

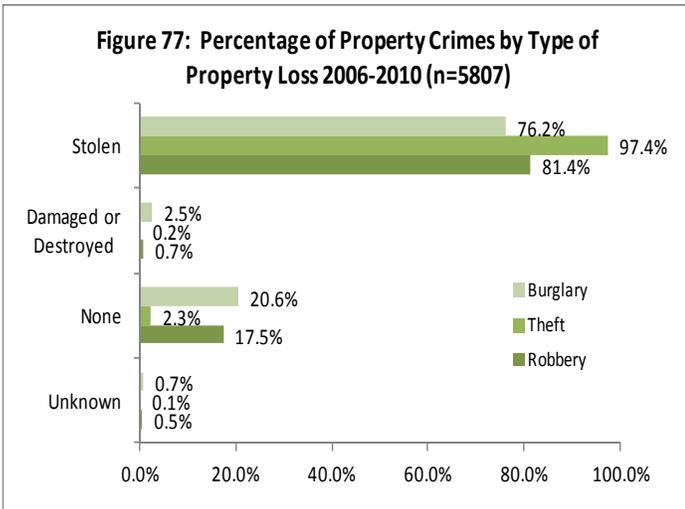


Community Size

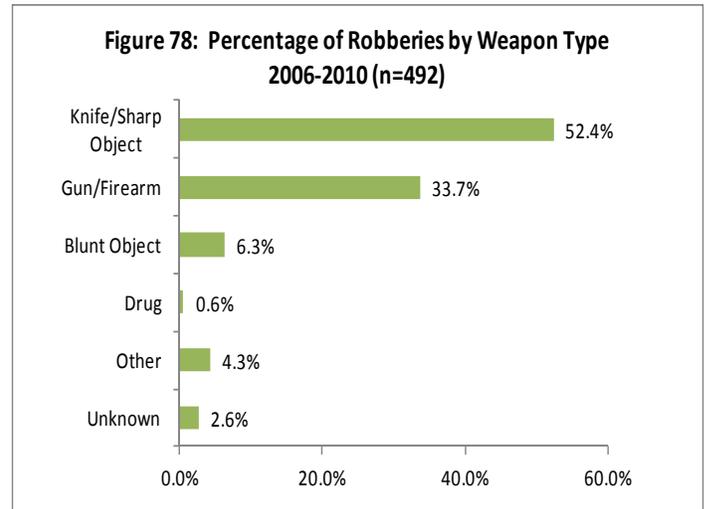


Property Crimes

Property Loss



Weapon Type

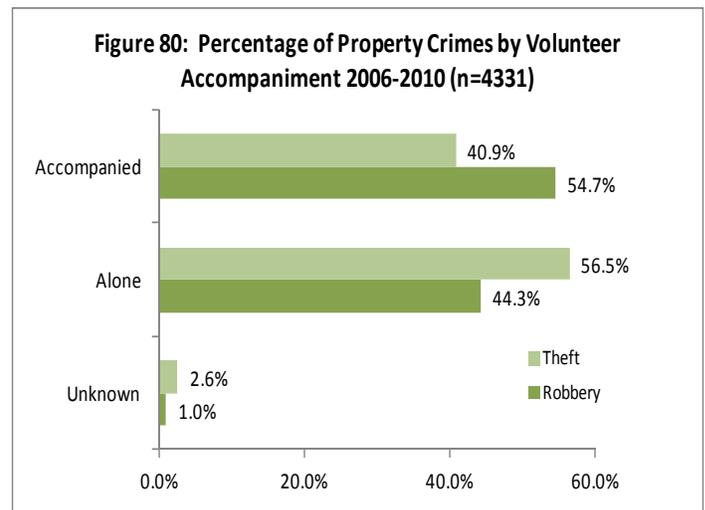


Value of Property Loss

Table 19: Value of Property Loss (USD), 2008 - 2010

Incident Type	Mean (\$)	Median (\$)	Sum (\$)
Robbery	\$309.27	\$100.00	\$121,543.00
Burglary	\$649.57	\$200.00	\$339,726.00
Theft	\$214.22	\$87.00	\$425,220.00
Vandalism	\$37.00	\$20.00	\$444.00

Persons Accompanying Volunteer

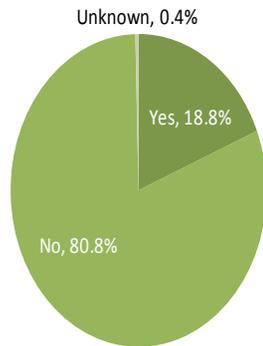


Property Crimes

Resulting Actions

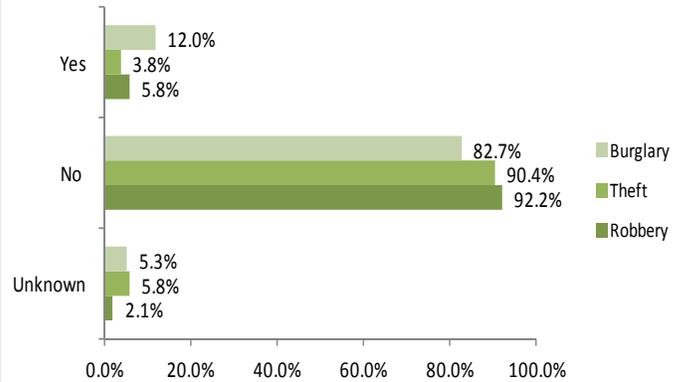
Injury to Volunteer

Figure 81: Percentage of Robberies by Volunteer Injury 2008-2010 (n=500)



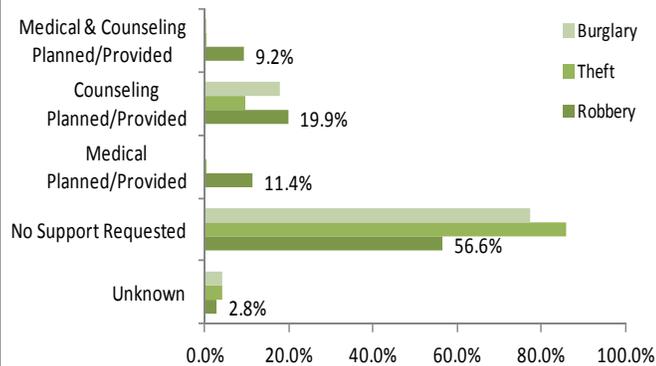
Suspects Apprehended

Figure 83: Percentage of Property Crimes by Suspect Apprehended 2006-2010 (n=5777)



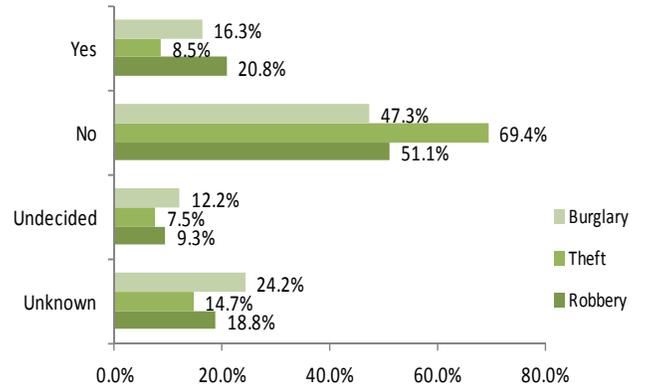
Support Provided

Figure 82: Percentage of Property Crimes by Support Provided to Volunteer 2008-2010 (n=3473)



Intention of Volunteer to Prosecute

Figure 84: Percentage of Property Crimes by Intention to Prosecute 2006-2010 (n=5823)



In-Service Deaths

Definitions

Volunteer Deaths by:

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

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

Accident: Death of a Volunteer due to unintentional injury.

Illness: Death of a Volunteer due to illness or natural causes.

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

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

From 1961 through the end of 2010, there have been 23 homicides in the Peace Corps. There were 2 in-service deaths in 2010: 1 homicide and 1 death due to indeterminate cause. From 2006 to 2010, there were 14 Volunteer deaths: 7 accidental deaths, 3 deaths due to illness, 3 homicides, and 1 death due to indeterminate cause. A summary table and figures for in-service deaths are not provided because the small number of deaths does not allow for meaningful analysis.

Appendices

Appendix A: Severity Hierarchy and Incident Definitions

Appendix B: Methodology

Appendix C: Peace Corps countries, 2010

Appendix D: Demographics of All Volunteers, 2010

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates, 2010

Appendix F: Country of Incident compared with Country of Service, 2010

Appendix A: Severity Hierarchy and Incident Definitions

Death by Homicide > Kidnapping > Rape > Major Sexual Assault > Robbery > Aggravated Assault > Major Physical Assault > Burglary with Assault > Other Sexual Assault > Other Physical Assault > Burglary – No Assault > Threat > Theft > Vandalism

Death by Homicide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another Deaths caused by negligence, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded
Kidnapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlawful seizure and/or detention of a Volunteer against his/her will for ransom or reward
Rape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Penetration of the vagina or anus with a penis, tongue, finger or object without the consent and/or against the will of the victim Includes when a victim is unable to consent because of ingestion of drugs and/or alcohol Includes forced oral sex and any unsuccessful attempts to penetrate the vagina or anus
Major Sexual Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intentional or forced contact with the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus <u>OR</u> disrobing of the Volunteer or offender without bodily contact <u>AND</u> any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the use of a weapon by the assailant, <u>OR</u> physical injury to the victim <u>OR</u> when the victim has to use substantial force to disengage the assailant
Robbery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody or care of another person by force, threat of force, violence, and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm Also includes when a robber displays/uses a weapon or transports the Volunteer to obtain his/her money or possessions
Aggravated Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attack or threat of attack with a weapon in a manner capable of causing severe bodily injury or death Attack without a weapon when severe bodily injury results. Severe bodily injury includes: broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, severe laceration, loss of consciousness, or any injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization
Major Physical Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggressive contact that requires the Volunteer to use substantial force to disengage the offender or that results in major bodily injury Major bodily injury includes: injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization, <u>OR</u> diagnostic X-rays to rule out broken bones (and no fracture is found), <u>OR</u> surgical intervention (including suturing)

Appendix A: Severity Hierarchy and Incident Definitions

Burglary with Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlawful or forcible entry of a Volunteer’s residence accompanied by an other sexual assault or other physical assault • 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
Other Sexual Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwanted or forced kissing, fondling, and/or groping of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus for sexual gratification
Other Physical Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggressive contact that does not require the Volunteer to use substantial force to disengage the offender and results in no injury or only minor injury • Minor injury does not require hospitalization, X-ray or surgical intervention (including stitches)
Burglary—No Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlawful or forcible entry of a Volunteer’s residence • This crime usually, but not always, involves theft • The illegal entry may be forcible, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window • Also includes illegal entry of a hotel room
Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the Volunteer is placed in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct • This offense includes stalking and may be determined by the perception of the Volunteer
Theft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The taking away of or attempt to take away property or cash without involving force or illegal entry • There is no known direct contact with the victim • Includes pick-pocketing, stolen purses, and thefts from a residence that do not in-
Vandalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mischievous or malicious defacement, destruction, or damage of property
Other Security Incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any situation that directly impacts the security of a Volunteer but that does not meet any of the definitions of a crime

The Peace Corps uses a hierarchy rule in classifying incidents, similar to that used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its Uniform Crime Reporting system. When a single offense is committed, the incident 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 highest on the severity hierarchy and report the entire incident using that classification, rather than multiple, less-severe classifications. This does not affect the charges that an offender may incur according to local law.

Appendix B: Methodology

Data Analysis

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

The *Safety of the Volunteer 2010* reports on three periods of data collection and analysis: the 2010 calendar year, the 5-year period from 2006-2010, and the 10-year period from 2001-2010. Analyzing multiple time periods provides a good understanding of areas of fluctuation and long-standing crime trends. Data for this report are current as of January 31, 2012. Longitudinal data are represented in scatter plots that provide crime incidence rates for each year. Within each scatter plot, a trend line approximates the best-fit line through the data points.

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

Incidence Rates

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

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

Furthermore, incidence rates are calculated using VT years, which are more accurate than using the number of Volunteers in the denominator. The VT year calculation considers the length of time Volunteers were at risk; or, the length of time served by Volunteers. A VT year encompasses the amount of time a Volunteer/trainee served during a given year between the start of domestic training (“staging”) through the end of service. For example, if a Volunteer leaves after six months, he or she is only at risk during that six-month period, and only half (0.5) of a VT year is contributed to the incidence rate 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 security incidents by Volunteers. In reviewing the frequency of incidents, the reader should keep in mind that these are the numbers for *reported* incidents. Victimization and Volunteer survey findings consistently show that underreporting of crimes does occur. Related to the self-reported nature of

Appendix B: Methodology

the incident reporting process is the potential for misclassification of incidents. Incidents are classified solely on the information provided by the Volunteer, which could lead to inaccurate classification if a Volunteer does not provide all necessary and relevant information. The incident definitions are included in Appendix A.

The second limitation is more of a cautionary note and relates to comparing incidence rates across Peace Corps posts. While the use of incidence rates does allow for comparisons across posts, caution should be used when comparing crime rates for countries with limited VT years, such as Indonesia (15 VT years), because they appear dramatically higher when compared to rates for countries with greater VT years, such as Ukraine (344 VT years), even when the number of incidents is small. To illustrate, an increase from one theft to two thefts at a post with 25 VT years results in theft incidence rates increasing from 4.0 to 8.0 incidents per 100 VT years. Whereas, with a large post with 175 VT years, the theft incidence rates would increase from 0.6 to 1.1 per 100 VT years. In 2010, there were 11 posts (16 percent) with fewer than 50 VT years. In addition, rates based on a small number of incidents (fewer than 30), such as rapes, should be interpreted with caution as they may not be an accurate indication of risk. Appendix E provides the number of reported incidents and the number of VT years contributed by each country in 2010.

A third limitation involves the analysis of the data by the Volunteer's country of service. The vast majority of incidents occur in the Volunteer's country of service. However, incidents against Volunteers do happen outside their country of service; for example, when a Volunteer is vacationing in another country. The percentage of incidents occurring outside the Volunteer's country of service is typically 3 percent or less (Appendix F).

Appendix C: Peace Corps Countries and Regions (2010)

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

*	Peace Corps countries suspended:	Bolivia
**	Peace Corps countries opened or reopened:	Colombia, Indonesia, Sierra Leone
***	Peace Corps countries closed:	None

Note: Programs noted above do not provide data for a full calendar year, so incidence of security events for this country should be interpreted cautiously.

Appendix D: Demographics of All Volunteers (2010)

Demographic Characteristic	N	%	Demographic Characteristic	N	%
Men	3,420	40	Marital status:		
Women	5,235	60	Single	7,516	87
Racial Minority Volunteers/Trainees	1,475	19	Married	537	6
Seniors (50+)	576	7	Divorced	344	4
Oldest Volunteer	86		Engaged	140	2
Age: Average/Median/Most Common	27.9/25/24		Married/serving alone	64	<1
			Widowed	53	<1
Age:			Married/while serving	1	<1
20-29	7,297	84	Educational level:		
30-39	650	8	No High School Diploma/Other	5	<1
40-49	132	2	High School Diploma	21	<1
50-59	200	2	1-2 years college	30	<1
60-69	333	4	Technical School Graduate	12	<1
70-79	42	<1	AA Degree	56	<1
80-89	1	<1	3 years college	713	8
Ethnicity:			Bachelor's Degree	5,535	64
Caucasian	6,460	75	Graduate Study	119	1
Not Specified	720	8	Graduate Degree	886	10
Asian American	417	5	Not Specified	1,278	15
Hispanic	547	6			
African American	274	3			
Mixed Ethnicity	220	3			
Native American	17	<1			
			<i>Notes:</i>		
			1. As reported on September 30, 2010.		
			2. N = Volunteers in the field. Reported by the Peace Corps' Office of Strategic Information, Research, and Planning.		
			3. Some percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding error.		

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2010)

Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rates (2010)

Global

All Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
	4679	23	0.49	21	0.45	83	1.77	127	2.71

Africa Region

Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
BENIN	70	0	0.00	1	1.43	1	1.43	2	2.87
BOTSWANA	84	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BURKINA FASO	80	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAMEROON	95	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAPE VERDE	28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ETHIOPIA	43	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.33	1	2.33
GHANA	75	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUINEA	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KENYA	56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LESOTHO	55	1	1.82	1	1.82	0	0.00	2	3.63
LIBERIA	12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MADAGASCAR	63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MALAWI	69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MALI	92	2	2.18	2	2.18	1	1.09	5	5.45
MOZAMBIQUE	100	0	0.00	2	2.00	4	4.00	6	6.01
NAMIBIA	70	1	1.42	1	1.42	0	0.00	2	2.84
NIGER	56	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.55	2	3.55
RWANDA	75	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.34	1	1.34
SENEGAL	106	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.94	1	0.94
SIERRA LEONE*	12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SOUTH AFRICA	86	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.32	2	2.32
SWAZILAND	43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TANZANIA	89	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
THE GAMBIA	59	2	3.38	0	0.00	2	3.38	4	6.77
TOGO	65	0	0.00	1	1.54	2	3.08	3	4.61
UGANDA	75	1	1.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.34
ZAMBIA	105	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.90	2	1.90
TOTAL AFRICA	1767	7	0.40	8	0.45	19	1.08	34	1.92

Notes

1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2010: Colombia, Indonesia, Sierra Leone

2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2010: Bolivia

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

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

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2010)

Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rates (2010) (cont'd)

Global

All Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
	4679	23	0.49	21	0.45	83	1.77	127	2.71

EMA Region

Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
ALBANIA	53	0	0.00	1	1.87	4	7.49	5	9.36
ARMENIA	46	0	0.00	1	2.16	5	10.79	6	12.94
AZERBAIJAN	85	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.36	2	2.36
BULGARIA	79	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.52	2	2.52
CAMBODIA	44	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.27	1	2.27
CHINA	67	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.49	1	1.49
GEORGIA	27	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.73	1	3.73
INDONESIA*	10	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	10.42	1	10.42
JORDAN	36	0	0.00	1	2.81	4	11.22	5	14.03
KAZAKHSTAN	73	1	1.37	0	0.00	2	2.73	3	4.10
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	53	1	1.89	0	0.00	1	1.89	2	3.79
MACEDONIA	50	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	7.93	4	7.93
MOLDOVA	58	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	10.32	6	10.32
MONGOLIA	64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MOROCCO	139	1	0.72	1	0.72	0	0.00	2	1.44
PHILIPPINES	99	1	1.01	0	0.00	2	2.01	3	3.02
ROMANIA	62	1	1.60	0	0.00	2	3.21	3	4.81
THAILAND	63	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.59	1	1.59
TURKMENISTAN	27	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.73	1	3.73
UKRAINE	217	0	0.00	1	0.46	1	0.46	2	0.92
TOTAL EMA	1352	5	0.37	5	0.37	41	3.03	51	3.77

Notes

1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2010: Colombia, Indonesia, Sierra Leone

2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2010: Bolivia

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

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

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2010)

Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rates (2010) (cont'd)

Global

All Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
	4679	23	0.49	21	0.45	83	1.77	127	2.71

IAP Region

Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Other Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
BELIZE	57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BOLIVIA**	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
COLOMBIA*	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
COSTA RICA	80	2	2.50	0	0.00	1	1.25	3	3.76
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	119	1	0.84	0	0.00	1	0.84	2	1.68
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	75	0	0.00	2	2.66	0	0.00	2	2.66
ECUADOR	122	1	0.82	2	1.64	0	0.00	3	2.47
EL SALVADOR	79	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.27	1	1.27
FIJI	38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUATEMALA	149	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	6.05	9	6.05
GUYANA	46	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.15	1	2.15
HONDURAS	107	2	1.88	1	0.94	2	1.88	5	4.69
JAMAICA	47	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.13	1	2.13
MEXICO	22	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MICRONESIA	31	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NICARAGUA	125	1	0.80	1	0.80	1	0.80	3	2.39
PANAMA	92	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PARAGUAY	119	1	0.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.84
PERU	122	3	2.45	1	0.82	1	0.82	5	4.08
SAMOA	25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SURINAME	25	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.06	1	4.06
TONGA	31	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.21	1	3.21
VANUATU	49	0	0.00	1	2.04	3	6.13	4	8.18
TOTAL IAP	1560	11	0.71	8	0.51	23	1.47	42	2.69

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2010: Colombia, Indonesia, Sierra Leone
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2010: Bolivia
- For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2010)

Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rates (2010)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
	7735	0	0.00	13	0.17	14	0.18	68	0.88	95	1.23

Africa Region

Countries	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
BENIN	108	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.84	2	1.84
BOTSWANA	118	0	0.00	2	1.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.70
BURKINA FASO	132	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.76	1	0.76
CAMEROON	144	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.38	2	1.38
CAPE VERDE	60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.67	1	1.67
ETHIOPIA	78	0	0.00	1	1.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.28
GHANA	152	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUINEA	4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KENYA	101	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LESOTHO	87	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LIBERIA	25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	7.84	2	7.84
MADAGASCAR	87	0	0.00	1	1.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.15
MALAWI	122	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.82	1	0.82
MALI	157	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.64	3	1.91	4	2.55
MOZAMBIQUE	144	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.70	1	0.70	2	1.39
NAMIBIA	108	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.85	2	1.85
NIGER	82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.23	1	1.23
RWANDA	101	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.97	2	1.97
SENEGAL	183	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.09	0	0.00	2	1.09
SIERRA LEONE*	22	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SOUTH AFRICA	138	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SWAZILAND	68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TANZANIA	144	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
THE GAMBIA	90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOGO	102	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
UGANDA	139	0	0.00	1	0.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.72
ZAMBIA	168	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.60	1	0.60
TOTAL AFRICA	2865	0	0.00	5	0.17	4	0.14	19	0.66	28	0.98

Notes

1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2010: Colombia, Indonesia, Sierra Leone

2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2010: Bolivia

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

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

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2010)

Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rates (2010) (cont'd)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
	7735	0	0.00	13	0.17	14	0.18	68	0.88	95	1.23

EMA Region

Countries	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
ALBANIA	86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.17	1	1.17
ARMENIA	94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.12	2	2.12
AZERBAIJAN	124	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.81	0	0.00	1	0.81
BULGARIA	148	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.68	1	0.68	2	1.35
CAMBODIA	75	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CHINA	125	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.80	1	0.80
GEORGIA	50	0	0.00	1	2.01	0	0.00	2	4.01	3	6.02
INDONESIA*	15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
JORDAN	59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	15.36	9	15.36
KAZAKHSTAN	124	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	103	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MACEDONIA	78	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.29	3	3.87	4	5.16
MOLDOVA	107	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.93	1	0.93
MONGOLIA	125	0	0.00	2	1.60	0	0.00	5	4.00	7	5.61
MOROCCO	245	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PHILIPPINES	165	0	0.00	1	0.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.61
ROMANIA	100	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.00	1	1.00
THAILAND	105	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.95	0	0.00	1	0.95
TURKMENISTAN	43	0	0.00	1	2.31	0	0.00	1	2.31	2	4.62
UKRAINE	344	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.58	2	0.58
TOTAL EMA	2314	0	0.00	5	0.22	4	0.17	29	1.25	38	1.64

Notes

1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2010: Colombia, Indonesia, Sierra Leone

2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2010: Bolivia

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

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

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2010)

Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rates (2010) (cont'd)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
	7735	0	0.00	13	0.17	14	0.18	68	0.88	95	1.23

IAP Region

Countries	VT Years	Kidnapping		Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Other Physical Assault		All Physical Assault	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
BELIZE	91	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BOLIVIA**	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
COLOMBIA*	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
COSTA RICA	125	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.80	1	0.80
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	185	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.54	1	0.54
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	103	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.94	2	1.94	4	3.89
ECUADOR	181	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.55	1	0.55
EL SALVADOR	144	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.69	1	0.69	2	1.39
FIJI	68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUATEMALA	217	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.46	4	1.85	5	2.31
GUYANA	71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HONDURAS	186	0	0.00	1	0.54	1	0.54	0	0.00	2	1.07
JAMAICA	87	0	0.00	1	1.15	0	0.00	3	3.45	4	4.60
MEXICO	48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MICRONESIA	51	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NICARAGUA	196	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.51	1	0.51	2	1.02
PANAMA	177	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PARAGUAY	209	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.96	2	0.96
PERU	207	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.48	1	0.48
SAMOA	43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SURINAME	46	0	0.00	1	2.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.19
TONGA	46	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
VANUATU	75	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	4.02	3	4.02
TOTAL IAP	2556	0	0.00	3	0.12	6	0.23	20	0.78	29	1.13

Notes

1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2010: Colombia, Indonesia, Sierra Leone

2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2010: Bolivia

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

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

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2010)

Threat Events and Incidence Rates (2010)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Threat	
		Events	Rate
	7735	52	0.67

Africa Region

Countries	VT Years	Threat	
		Events	Rate
BENIN	108	2	1.84
BOTSWANA	118	1	0.85
BURKINA FASO	132	0	0.00
CAMEROON	144	0	0.00
CAPE VERDE	60	0	0.00
ETHIOPIA	78	0	0.00
GHANA	152	0	0.00
GUINEA	4	0	0.00
KENYA	101	1	0.99
LESOTHO	87	0	0.00
LIBERIA	25	1	3.92
MADAGASCAR	87	1	1.15
MALAWI	122	0	0.00
MALI	157	0	0.00
MOZAMBIQUE	144	0	0.00
NAMIBIA	108	4	3.70
NIGER	82	1	1.23
RWANDA	101	0	0.00
SENEGAL	183	1	0.55
SIERRA LEONE*	22	0	0.00
SOUTH AFRICA	138	1	0.73
SWAZILAND	68	1	1.47
TANZANIA	144	0	0.00
THE GAMBIA	90	0	0.00
TOGO	102	0	0.00
UGANDA	139	1	0.72
ZAMBIA	168	1	0.60
TOTAL AFRICA	2865	16	0.56

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2010: Colombia, Indonesia,
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2010: Bolivia
3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2010)

Threat Events and Incidence Rates (2010) (cont'd)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Threat	
		Events	Rate
	7735	52	0.67

EMA Region

Countries	VT Years	Threat	
		Events	Rate
ALBANIA	86	1	1.17
ARMENIA	94	0	0.00
AZERBAIJAN	124	0	0.00
BULGARIA	148	2	1.35
CAMBODIA	75	0	0.00
CHINA	125	1	0.80
GEORGIA	50	0	0.00
INDONESIA*	15	0	0.00
JORDAN	59	0	0.00
KAZAKHSTAN	124	1	0.81
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	103	0	0.00
MACEDONIA	78	1	1.29
MOLDOVA	107	0	0.00
MONGOLIA	125	1	0.80
MOROCCO	245	0	0.00
PHILIPPINES	165	0	0.00
ROMANIA	100	1	1.00
THAILAND	105	0	0.00
TURKMENISTAN	43	0	0.00
UKRAINE	344	0	0.00
TOTAL EMA	2314	8	0.35

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2010: Colombia, Indonesia,
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2010: Bolivia
3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2010)

Threat Events and Incidence Rates (2010) (cont'd)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Threat	
		Events	Rate
	7735	52	0.67

IAP Region

Countries	VT Years	Threat	
		Events	Rate
BELIZE	91	4	4.41
BOLIVIA**	0	0	0.00
COLOMBIA*	2	0	0.00
COSTA RICA	125	0	0.00
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	185	2	1.08
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	103	1	0.97
ECUADOR	181	1	0.55
EL SALVADOR	144	0	0.00
FIJI	68	5	7.38
GUATEMALA	217	0	0.00
GUYANA	71	1	1.41
HONDURAS	186	2	1.07
JAMAICA	87	1	1.15
MEXICO	48	0	0.00
MICRONESIA	51	1	1.95
NICARAGUA	196	0	0.00
PANAMA	177	1	0.57
PARAGUAY	209	0	0.00
PERU	207	1	0.48
SAMOA	43	0	0.00
SURINAME	46	0	0.00
TONGA	46	6	13.00
VANUATU	75	2	2.68
TOTAL IAP	2556	28	1.10

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2010: Colombia, Indonesia,
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2010: Bolivia
3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2010)

Property Crime Events and Incidence Rates (2010)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
	7735	188	2.43	341	4.41	769	9.94	4	0.05	1302	16.83

Africa Region

Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
BENIN	108	2	1.84	8	7.38	14	12.91	0	0.00	24	22.13
BOTSWANA	118	1	0.85	4	3.39	7	5.94	0	0.00	12	10.18
BURKINA FASO	132	5	3.80	11	8.36	9	6.84	0	0.00	25	19.00
CAMEROON	144	6	4.15	2	1.38	5	3.46	0	0.00	13	9.00
CAPE VERDE	60	0	0.00	6	10.00	2	3.33	0	0.00	8	13.33
ETHIOPIA	78	1	1.28	2	2.55	14	17.86	0	0.00	17	21.68
GHANA	152	3	1.98	5	3.30	9	5.93	0	0.00	17	11.20
GUINEA	4	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	22.42	0	0.00	1	22.42
KENYA	101	2	1.98	6	5.94	10	9.90	0	0.00	18	17.81
LESOTHO	87	3	3.43	0	0.00	6	6.87	0	0.00	9	10.30
LIBERIA	25	1	3.92	8	31.38	5	19.61	0	0.00	14	54.91
MADAGASCAR	87	0	0.00	13	14.91	17	19.50	0	0.00	30	34.41
MALAWI	122	3	2.45	20	16.36	16	13.09	0	0.00	39	31.91
MALI	157	3	1.91	10	6.38	19	12.13	0	0.00	32	20.43
MOZAMBIQUE	144	11	7.65	14	9.73	5	3.48	0	0.00	30	20.85
NAMIBIA	108	5	4.63	7	6.48	11	10.19	1	0.93	24	22.23
NIGER	82	2	2.45	7	8.58	5	6.13	0	0.00	14	17.16
RWANDA	101	2	1.97	5	4.93	13	12.81	0	0.00	20	19.71
SENEGAL	183	4	2.19	3	1.64	18	9.84	0	0.00	25	13.67
SIERRA LEONE	22	1	4.64	4	18.55	7	32.47	0	0.00	12	55.66
SOUTH AFRICA	138	10	7.27	4	2.91	12	8.72	0	0.00	26	18.89
SWAZILAND	68	3	4.42	5	7.37	8	11.79	0	0.00	16	23.59
TANZANIA	144	5	3.46	6	4.15	1	0.69	0	0.00	12	8.31
THE GAMBIA	90	0	0.00	5	5.55	21	23.33	0	0.00	26	28.88
TOGO	102	1	0.98	7	6.85	18	17.61	0	0.00	26	25.44
UGANDA	139	11	7.93	9	6.49	19	13.70	0	0.00	39	28.13
ZAMBIA	168	2	1.19	11	6.55	35	20.84	0	0.00	48	28.58
TOTAL AFRICA	2865	87	3.04	182	6.35	307	10.72	1	0.03	577	20.14

Notes

1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2010: Colombia, Indonesia, Sierra Leone

2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2010: Bolivia

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

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

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2010)

Property Crime Events and Incidence Rates (2010) (cont'd)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
	7735	188	2.43	341	4.41	769	9.94	4	0.05	1302	16.83

EMA Region

Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
ALBANIA	86	0	0.00	2	2.33	3	3.50	0	0.00	5	5.83
ARMENIA	94	0	0.00	1	1.06	7	7.43	0	0.00	8	8.49
AZERBAIJAN	124	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.81	0	0.00	1	0.81
BULGARIA	148	1	0.68	3	2.03	3	2.03	0	0.00	7	4.74
CAMBODIA	75	3	3.98	0	0.00	12	15.90	0	0.00	15	19.88
CHINA	125	0	0.00	2	1.60	7	5.61	0	0.00	9	7.21
GEORGIA	50	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	14.04	0	0.00	7	14.04
INDONESIA*	15	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	13.59	0	0.00	2	13.59
JORDAN	59	0	0.00	2	3.41	5	8.53	0	0.00	7	11.95
KAZAKHSTAN	124	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	4.04	0	0.00	5	4.04
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	103	0	0.00	2	1.93	5	4.84	0	0.00	7	6.77
MACEDONIA	78	0	0.00	1	1.29	4	5.16	0	0.00	5	6.44
MOLDOVA	107	2	1.86	0	0.00	8	7.46	0	0.00	10	9.32
MONGOLIA	125	2	1.60	2	1.60	11	8.81	1	0.80	16	12.81
MOROCCO	245	1	0.41	4	1.63	14	5.72	0	0.00	19	7.76
PHILIPPINES	165	1	0.61	4	2.43	13	7.90	0	0.00	18	10.93
ROMANIA	100	1	1.00	2	2.00	3	2.99	0	0.00	6	5.99
THAILAND	105	0	0.00	4	3.81	4	3.81	0	0.00	8	7.62
TURKMENISTAN	43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
UKRAINE	344	2	0.58	5	1.45	16	4.65	0	0.00	23	6.69
TOTAL EMA	2314	13	0.56	34	1.47	130	5.62	1	0.04	178	7.69

Notes

- 1.* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2010: Colombia, Indonesia, Sierra Leone
- 2.** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2010: Bolivia
3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix E: Global, Regional, and Post Crime Volume and Rates (2010)

Property Crime Events and Incidence Rates (2010) (cont'd)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
	7735	188	2.43	341	4.41	769	9.94	4	0.05	1302	16.83

IAP Region

Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate	Events	Rate
BELIZE	91	2	2.21	8	8.82	13	14.34	0	0.00	23	25.37
BOLIVIA**	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
COLOMBIA*	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
COSTA RICA	125	3	2.40	1	0.80	18	14.42	0	0.00	22	17.62
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	185	7	3.79	18	9.74	32	17.31	0	0.00	57	30.84
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	103	3	2.92	10	9.72	9	8.75	0	0.00	22	21.39
ECUADOR	181	10	5.52	2	1.10	7	3.86	0	0.00	19	10.48
EL SALVADOR	144	7	4.86	7	4.86	17	11.81	0	0.00	31	21.53
FIJI	68	3	4.43	7	10.34	8	11.81	0	0.00	18	26.58
GUATEMALA	217	14	6.46	6	2.77	61	28.14	0	0.00	81	37.37
GUYANA	71	0	0.00	6	8.49	5	7.07	0	0.00	11	15.56
HONDURAS	186	12	6.44	11	5.90	24	12.88	0	0.00	47	25.23
JAMAICA	87	3	3.45	4	4.60	7	8.04	1	1.15	15	17.24
MEXICO	48	2	4.16	1	2.08	5	10.40	0	0.00	8	16.64
MICRONESIA	51	0	0.00	1	1.95	3	5.84	0	0.00	4	7.79
NICARAGUA	196	10	5.11	7	3.58	38	19.43	0	0.00	55	28.12
PANAMA	177	0	0.00	5	2.83	6	3.40	0	0.00	11	6.22
PARAGUAY	209	4	1.91	4	1.91	28	13.39	0	0.00	36	17.22
PERU	207	7	3.39	2	0.97	33	15.97	0	0.00	42	20.33
SAMOA	43	1	2.33	8	18.68	5	11.67	0	0.00	14	32.68
SURINAME	46	0	0.00	3	6.57	6	13.13	0	0.00	9	19.70
TONGA	46	0	0.00	4	8.67	4	8.67	0	0.00	8	17.34
VANUATU	75	0	0.00	10	13.41	3	4.02	1	1.34	14	18.77
TOTAL IAP	2556	88	3.44	125	4.89	332	12.99	2	0.08	547	21.40

Notes

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2010: Colombia, Indonesia, Sierra Leone
- ** Peace Corps countries suspended in calendar year 2010: Bolivia
3. For Sexual Assaults, incidence rates are per 100 Female VT years.
For Physical Assaults, Threats, and Property Crimes, incidence rates are per 100 VT years.

Appendix F: Country of Incident compared with Country of Service (2010)

Volunteers serving in . . .	Also reported . . .
Armenia	Theft in Georgia and Russia*
Belize	Theft in Guatemala
Benin	Theft in Ghana and Egypt* Burglary - No Assault in Togo
Botswana	Theft in Namibia
Burkina Faso	Robbery in Ghana Theft in Benin
Dominican Republic	Robbery in Nicaragua
El Salvador	Theft in Nicaragua
Gambia	Theft in Sierra Leone
Ghana	Theft in Togo
Guatemala	Burglary - No Assault in Nicaragua
Honduras	2 Thefts in Nicaragua
Lesotho	Robbery in South Africa
Liberia	Burglary - No Assault in Sierra Leone
Macedonia	Theft in Bosnia-Herzegovina* and Spain*
Moldova	Theft in Ukraine Robbery in Romania and Poland*
Morocco	2 Thefts in Spain* and 1 in Canada*
Nicaragua	Theft in United States*
Niger	Burglary - No Assault in Togo
Paraguay	2 Thefts in Argentina*
Romania	Robbery in Spain* Theft in Greece*
Togo	Major Sexual Assault in Ghana Burglary - No Assault in Ghana and Benin
Turkmenistan	Aggravated Assault in Thailand
Uganda	2 Robberies in Kenya and 1 in Tanzania
Ukraine	Theft in Greece*
Zambia	Theft in Tanzania and Namibia Burglary - No Assault in Benin

*Not a current Peace Corps post.

Note: In 2010, 43 incidents occurred in a country other than the Volunteer's country of service. Of the 43 incidents, 11 occurred in a country that is not a current Peace Corps post.