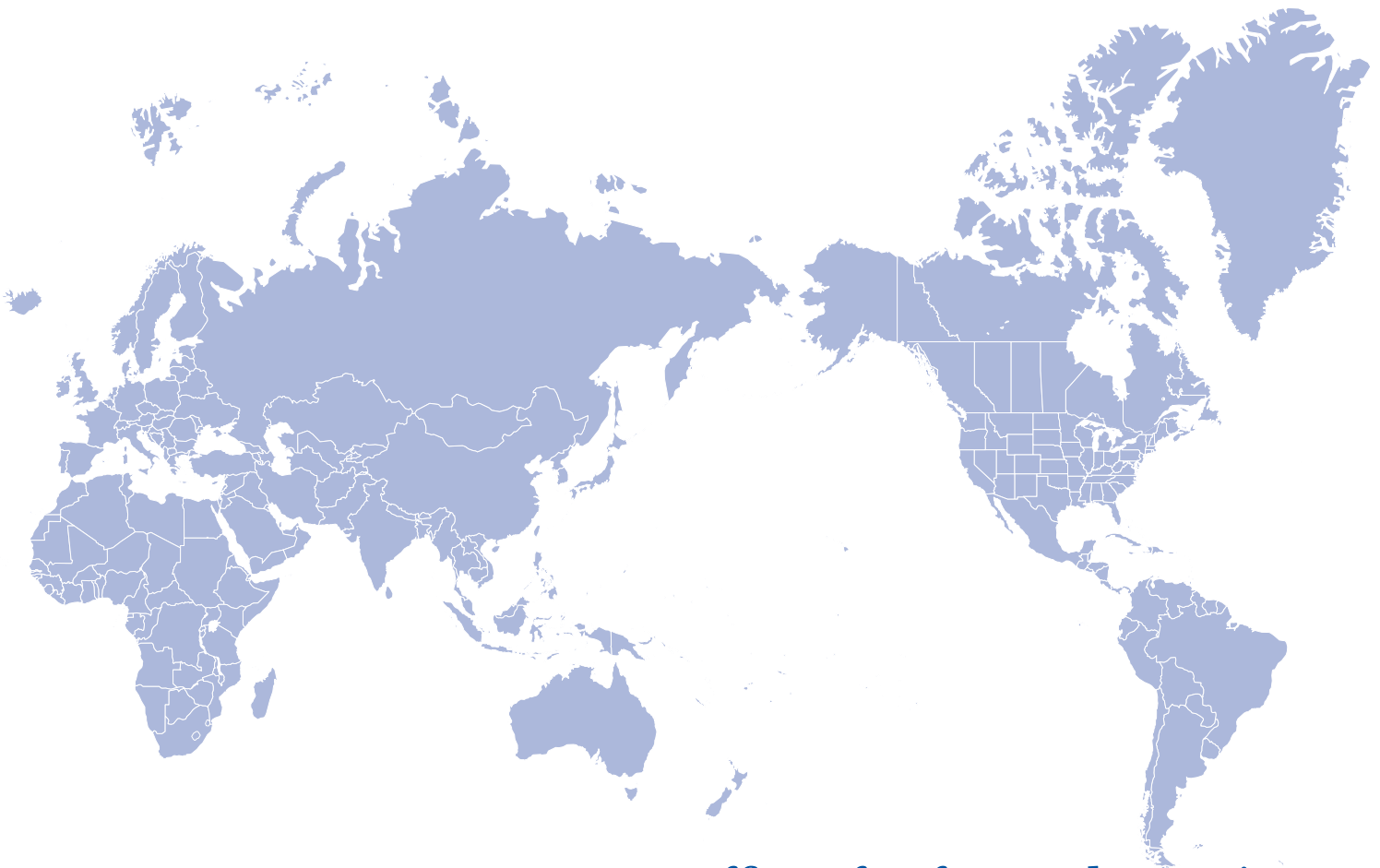




The Safety of the Volunteer 2003



Peace Corps • Office of Safety and Security

The Safety of the Volunteer 2003

Annual Report of Volunteer Safety

Volume 6

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Introduction

Purpose

Working to maximize the safety and security of Volunteers is the top priority of the Peace Corps.

In 2002, a separate Office of Safety and Security was established by the Peace Corps Director. The mission of the office is to foster improved communication, coordination, oversight, and accountability for all the Peace Corps' safety and security efforts. One of the responsibilities of the Office of Safety and Security is to carefully track all crime events against Volunteers. *Safety of the Volunteer 2003* provides summary statistics for calendar year 2003. It also provides information on trends over the previous seven years in all three of the Peace Corps regions: the Africa; the Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia (EMA); and the Inter-America and the Pacific (IAP) regions. Appendix B lists countries where the Peace Corps serves and what regions these countries are in.

The two-fold objective of the publication is to:

- Identify and analyze trends in safety conditions among Volunteers; and
- Provide useful feedback on the noted trends in an effort to maximize the security of Volunteers and staff.

Volunteer Demographics in 2003

Before examining the crime incidents in 2003, it is helpful to consider the demographic profile of the average Peace Corps Volunteer (PCV). Trainees are prospective Peace Corps Volunteers during the period of the staging event (domestic training) through the completion of pre-service training (in-country training). The following characteristics were the most common among Volunteers and trainees:

Gender.....Female (59 percent)
Age.....In their 20s (82 percent)
Ethnicity.....Caucasian (75 percent)
Marital Status.....Single (90 percent)
Education.....Bachelor's degree (83 percent)

The Volunteer population is constantly changing. Trainees are arriving and seasoned Volunteers are completing their full 27 months of service. New Peace Corps posts are opened; other posts may be suspending or closing operations. For statistical purposes of comparing crime data across countries, Volunteer-trainee years (VT years) are used to calculate crime incidence rates. There

were 6,637 Volunteer-trainee years in calendar year 2003. (The following section, *How Assault Events are Recorded*, discusses Volunteer-trainee years in detail.)

Overseas Post Changes

In calendar year 2003, the Peace Corps ended or suspended operations at three posts (China, Russia/Far East, and Russia/Western). In 2003, the Peace Corps opened or reopened operations in six countries (Albania, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Chad, Fiji, and Swaziland). The Peace Corps suspended operations in Morocco during 2003, but later in the same year reopened the program. Programs that close or open within a calendar year do not provide surveillance data for a full calendar year, but only for those months in which they are fully operational. Therefore, incidence of safety events for these countries should be interpreted cautiously. Appendix B lists posts that opened, closed, and reopened.

Feedback

Peace Corps safety and security coordinators, medical officers, country directors, and regional staff are expected to review the incidence of safety events in their respective countries. The Office of Safety and Security is available for consultation on trends of concern or for discussions about possible safety interventions. The office welcomes feedback on the content of this report and any suggested modifications that would enhance its usefulness in the future. In particular, the office is interested in feedback that would help in-country staff better educate and train Volunteers. The Volunteer safety and overseas security division and assigned Peace Corps safety and security officers are always available as resources to help posts improve their safety and security procedures.

How Assault Events are Recorded

VT Years as Denominator

For 2003, unless otherwise noted, incidence rates are reported as events per 100 Volunteer-trainee years. VT years include: 1) the amount of time in training domestically and in-country; and 2) the amount of time in-country following official swearing-in to the Peace Corps.

VT years is the measure of person-time that accounts for both the number of Volunteers and the time each Volunteer is at risk for a safety event.

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For example, if a Volunteer leaves after six months, he or she is only at risk during that six-month period and only half of a VT year is contributed to the denominator for incidence calculations. If a Volunteer leaves after a year, one full VT year is contributed. By measuring incidence per VT years, comparisons can be made among Peace Corps countries that may have different numbers of Volunteers as well as different rates in which Volunteers begin and close service. Use of VT years also allows for age-, gender-, and region-specific analysis.

This method of calculation is consistent with the method the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics accepts as an effective tool for trend analysis.

Data Sources

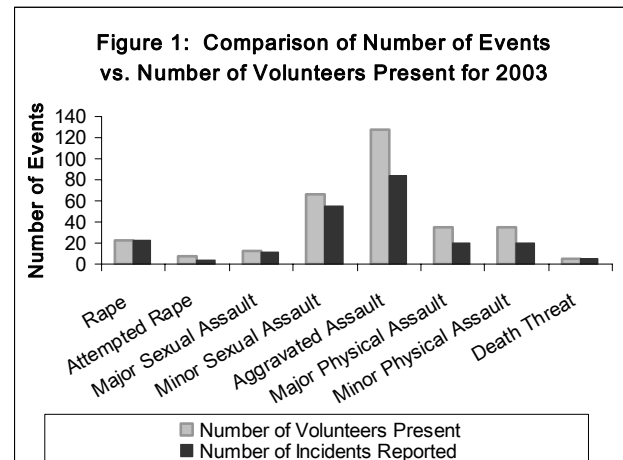
The data used to prepare this report come from several sources.

- Assault events reported via the Assault Notification and Surveillance System (ANSS).
- Property crime events reported via the Epidemiologic Surveillance System (ESS).
- In-service deaths reported via the deaths-in-service (DIS) database.

In the ANSS, Peace Corps medical officers report each assault event as a sexual assault or a physical assault using the case definitions provided in Technical Guideline 420 of the *Peace Corps Manual*. The ANSS defines five types of sexual assault (rape, forced oral sex, attempted rape, major sexual assault, and minor sexual assault) and four types of physical assault (aggravated assault, major physical assault, minor physical assault, and death threat). Appendix A lists the crime categories and their definitions.

The ANSS is used to collect specific information about assault events, as well as specific information about the most severely assaulted Volunteer involved in the event. A crime incident that involves more than one Volunteer is counted as one incident and is classified according to the most severely assaulted Volunteer. In the hierarchy, sexual assaults have priority over physical assaults; rapes and aggravated assaults have the highest priority within their respective categories ("sexual" or "physical"). Appendix A shows the reporting hierarchy as found in Technical Guideline 420. By focusing efforts and attention on eliminating the most seriously occurring crimes via data collection, trend analysis, and subsequent training, Volunteers may increase their awareness of how they can safely minimize incident risks; thereby

enhancing the safety and security of all Volunteers. Nevertheless, there are incidents in which more than one Volunteer is involved (Figure 1). The largest discrepancy in the 2003 data was between the number of aggravated assault events (84) and the number of Volunteers present during those aggravated assault events (128). The breakdown of reported incidents versus the number of Volunteers present for each crime category is presented in Figure 1.



Data Limitations

The *Safety of the Volunteer 2003* reports on two periods of data collection and analysis: 1) the 2003 calendar year; and 2) the last seven-year period (1997–2003).

Investigating the yearly snapshot as well as the seven-year period provides a good understanding of areas of fluctuation and long-standing crime trends. The decision to analyze seven years of data instead of 10 was made because the ANSS system, by which crime data is collected, changed significantly in 1997. Conducting analysis over a period that encompassed two different types of data collection would pose problems for accurate statistical analysis. 1997 marks the first year under the new ANSS data collection system when the assault categories were expanded from five to nine. The Office of Safety and Security believes that seven years is an adequate time frame for trends analysis.

In addition to the data limitation on the period of analysis, there are at least three limitations on interpreting the data in this report. First, incidence rates in countries with fewer VT years are less precise than rates using larger numbers of VT years, so caution is advised when interpreting incidence rates from countries with small VT years. Appendix E includes the number of VT years

contributed by each country with respect to the number of crime incidents reported by that country in 2003.

A second limitation relates to selective reporting of security events by Volunteers. Underreporting of security events occurs. For example, the *2002 Peace Corps Volunteer Survey Global Report*, which contains the results of an anonymous survey administered to all serving Peace Corps Volunteers, showed that out of 18 Volunteers who stated they were raped, only 33 percent reported the rape to Peace Corps. The Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey for 2003 indicated similar underreporting in its research of crime victimization in the United States. In response, developing and implementing strategies to improve security event reporting are agency priorities.

A third limitation relates to the misclassification of reportable security events. Although precise case definitions are provided for classifying reportable events (see Appendix A), Volunteers may still report events without divulging all the details of an assault. This may cause the event to be classified incorrectly. However, the effect of any reporting bias is minimized by providing continual training sessions to Volunteers that emphasize the details of security event reporting. This practice is included as a part of the training competencies that must be met by Peace Corps posts as they train new Volunteers.

In 1999 and 2000, the Volunteer Safety and Overseas Security Division (VSOS) coordinated sub-regional safety and security workshops for both staff and Volunteers to reinforce the importance of assault event reporting, and teams have devised action plans to improve reporting. Some VSOS follow-up training began in 2003. In addition, diligent efforts to ensure that all assault events are reported in the ANSS continue. All monthly ESS reports are reviewed to determine whether all completed ANSS case reports have been received, and any missing reports are routinely requested.

Sexual Assaults

The ANSS defines five types of sexual assault:

- I. Rape**
- II. Forced oral sex**
- III. Attempted rape**
- IV. Major sexual assault**
- V. Minor sexual assault**

Appendix A lists the crime categories, their definitions, and severity hierarchy. In this report, incidence of sexual assaults is expressed per 100 *female* VT years because women are at much greater risk for sexual assaults than men. For 97 percent of sexual assaults worldwide, the victim was a female Volunteer. Use of female-specific incidence better characterizes the risk of sexual assault. Yearly incidence rates and dramatic changes in the incidence rate between years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of sexual assaults perpetrated against Peace Corps Volunteers each year.

I. Rape

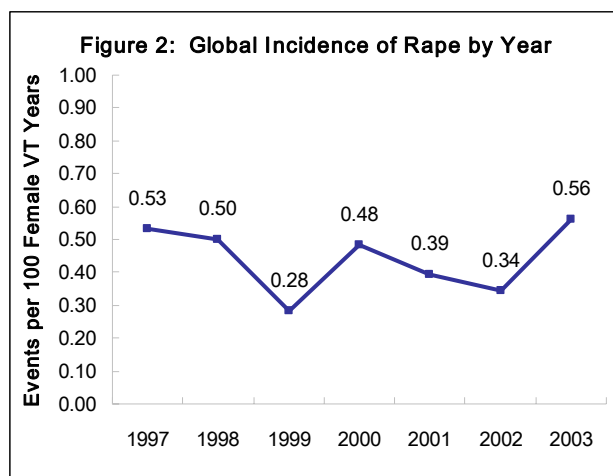
The ANSS defines rape as intercourse without the consent, and against the will, of the victim, as determined by the victim. Force or the threat of force is always involved. Threats of violence include the display of a weapon or a verbal threat to do physical harm. For the purposes of reporting, sexual intercourse is defined as penetration of the vagina or anus with the penis or an instrument or device other than a penis. Table 1 provides a summary of this type of sexual assault.

Table 1: Summary—Rape	
1997 Incidence Rate	0.53
2002 Incidence Rate	0.34
2003 Incidence Rate	0.56
7 year Average Incidence Rate	0.44
Yearly Comparison (2002 to 2003)	64% increase
Trends Comparison (7 year Avg. to 2003)	27% increase
Number of Events in 2002	13
Number of Events in 2003	22
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2003	IAP (0.83)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2003)	IAP (0.66)

Note: Incidence rates are per 100 female VT years. Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events that occur on a yearly basis.

Rape—Global Analysis

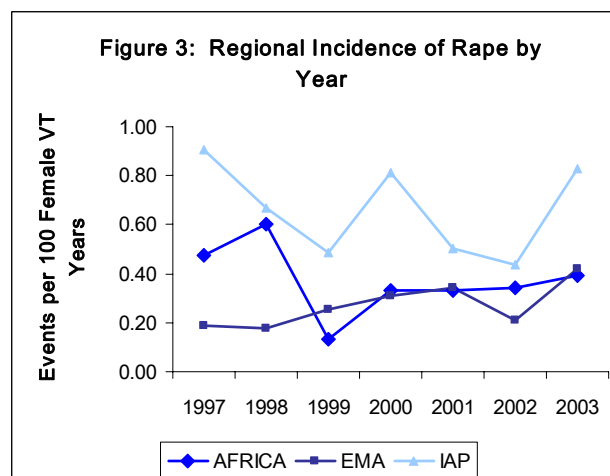
There were 22 rapes against Peace Corps Volunteers worldwide during 2003, an incidence of 0.56 events per 100 female VT years. The incidence of rape during 2003 (0.56 events per 100 female VT years) increased 64 percent relative to 2002 (0.34 events per 100 female VT years) (Figure 2). The rate in 2003 was 27 percent above the seven-year average incidence rate. This rate bears careful monitoring to determine whether this is a statistical anomaly or the start of an upsurge in violence toward women.



Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years.

Rape—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis (Figure 3) shows that the incidence of rape during 2003 relative to 2002 increased in all three regions. During 2003, the highest regional incidence of rape was in the IAP region (0.83 events per 100 female VT years). The highest regional average (1997–2003) incidence of rape occurred in the IAP region (0.66 events per 100 female VT years). Dramatic changes in the incidence rate should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of rapes on a yearly basis. Figure 3 shows the regional incidence of rape by year.



Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years.

II. Forced Oral Sex

The ANSS defines forced oral sex as oral sex that occurs without the consent, and against the will, of the victim, as determined by the victim. Force or the threat of force is always involved. Threats of violence include the display of a weapon or a verbal threat to do physical harm. A summary table and figures for forced oral sex events is not provided due to the small number of events on a yearly basis.

Forced Oral Sex—Global Analysis

In 1997, the ANSS categories for collecting crime data were expanded. One result of this change was that forced oral sex became its own category due to the severity of this type of sexual assault. There were no forced oral sex events in 2003 and one in 2002 (0.03 events per 100 female VT years). Since 1997, there have been five forced oral sex events worldwide.

Forced Oral Sex—Regional Analysis

Examining regional trends, the incidence of forced oral sex is rare in all three regions. None of the regions has had more than one incident of forced oral sex per year in the last seven years.

III. Attempted Rape

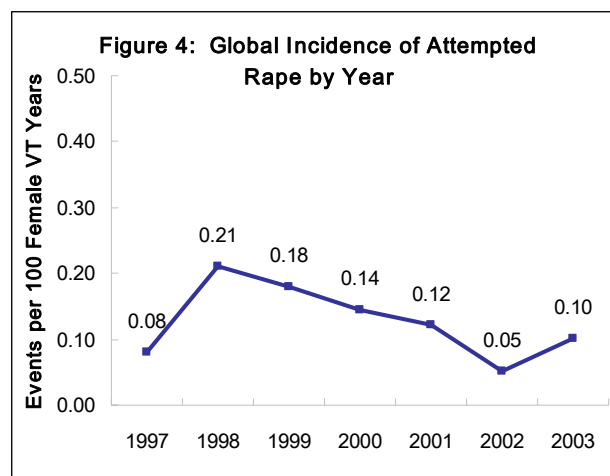
The ANSS defines attempted rape as attempted but unsuccessful penetration of the vagina or anus by the penis or an instrument or device other than a penis without consent, and against the will, of the victim, as determined by the victim. Force or the threat of force is always involved. Threats of violence include the display of a weapon or a verbal threat to do physical harm. Table 2 provides a summary of this type of sexual assault.

Table 2: Summary—Attempted Rape	
1997 Incidence Rate	0.08
2002 Incidence Rate	0.05
2003 Incidence Rate	0.10
7 year Average Incidence Rate	0.13
Yearly Comparison (2002 to 2003)	94% increase
Trends Comparison (7 year Avg. to 2003)	20% decrease
Number of Events in 2002	2
Number of Events in 2003	4
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2003	EMA (0.21)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2003)	IAP (0.18)

Note: Incidence rates are per 100 female VT years. Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events that occur on a yearly basis.

Attempted Rape—Global Analysis

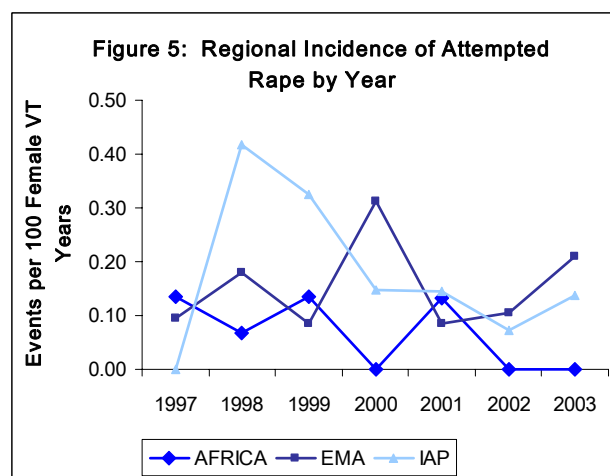
There were four attempted rapes in 2003, an incidence of 0.10 events per 100 female VT years. There were two attempted rapes in 2002 (0.05 events per 100 female VT years) (Figure 4). The seven-year (1997–2003) average incidence rate for attempted rape is 0.13 events per 100 female VT years. In the case of attempted rapes, stating the percent of change over time is less informative due to the small number of attempted rapes on a yearly basis. An increase of one attempted rape per year can change the incidence rate dramatically and result in what appears to be radical fluctuations on the graph.



Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years.

Attempted Rape—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis (Figure 5) shows that the incidence of attempted rapes during 2003 relative to 2002 increased in the EMA and IAP regions. The Africa region had zero attempted rape events in both 2002 and 2003. During 2003, the highest regional incidence of attempted rape was in the EMA region (0.21 events per 100 VT years). The highest regional average (1997–2003) incidence rate occurred in the IAP region (0.18 events per 100 female VT years). Dramatic changes in the incidence rates for EMA and IAP regions should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of attempted rapes on a yearly basis. Figure 5 shows the regional incidence of attempted rape by year.



Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years.

IV. Major Sexual Assault

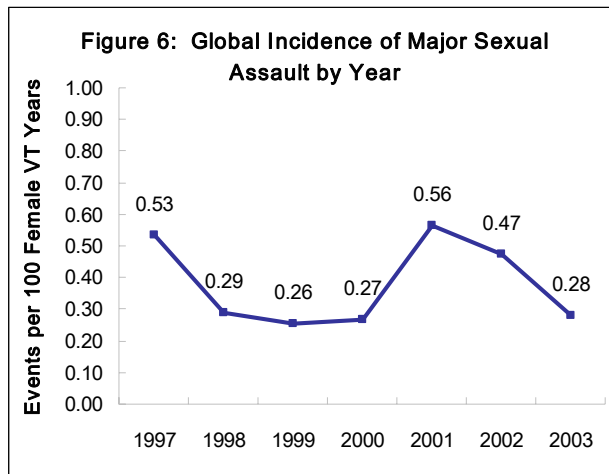
The ANSS defines major sexual assault as direct contact of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus and any of the following: the use of a weapon by the assailant, physical injury to the victim, or when the victim has to use substantial force to disengage the assailant. Table 3 provides a summary of this type of sexual assault.

Table 3: Summary—Major Sexual Assault	
1997 Incidence Rate	0.53
2002 Incidence Rate	0.47
2003 Incidence Rate	0.28
7 year Average Incidence Rate	0.38
Yearly Comparison (2002 to 2003)	41% decrease
Trends Comparison (7 year Avg. to 2003)	26% decrease
Number of Events in 2002	18
Number of Events in 2003	11
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2003	IAP (0.35)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2003)	IAP (0.48)

Note: Incidence rates are per 100 female VT years. Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events that occur on a yearly basis.

Major Sexual Assault—Global Analysis

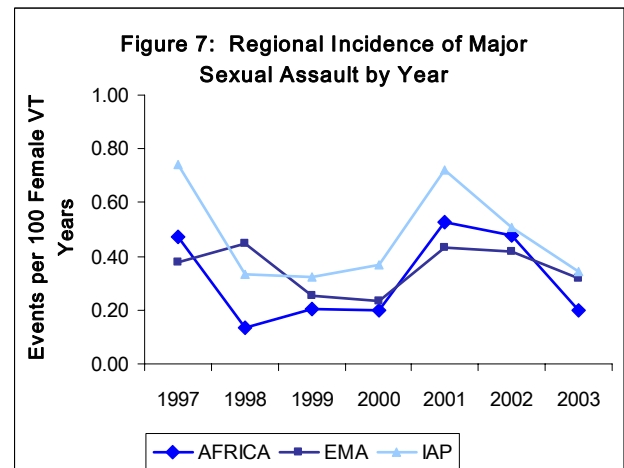
There were 11 major sexual assaults in 2003, an incidence of 0.28 events per 100 female VT years. The incidence of major sexual assault during 2003 (0.28 events per 100 female VT years) decreased 41 percent relative to 2002 (0.47 events per 100 female VT years) (Figure 6). The rate in 2003 was 26 percent below the seven-year average incidence rate.



Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years.

Major Sexual Assault—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis (Figure 7) shows that the incidence of major sexual assaults during 2003 relative to 2002 decreased in all three regions. During 2003, the highest regional incidence of major sexual assault was in the IAP region (0.35 events per 100 female VT years). The highest regional average (1997–2003) incidence rate occurred in the IAP region (0.48 events per 100 female VT years). Consistently each year since 1999, the IAP region has had a higher incidence of major sexual assaults than the Africa or EMA regions. Dramatic changes in the incidence rate should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of major sexual assaults on a yearly basis. Figure 7 shows the regional incidence of major sexual assault by year.



Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years.

V. Minor Sexual Assault

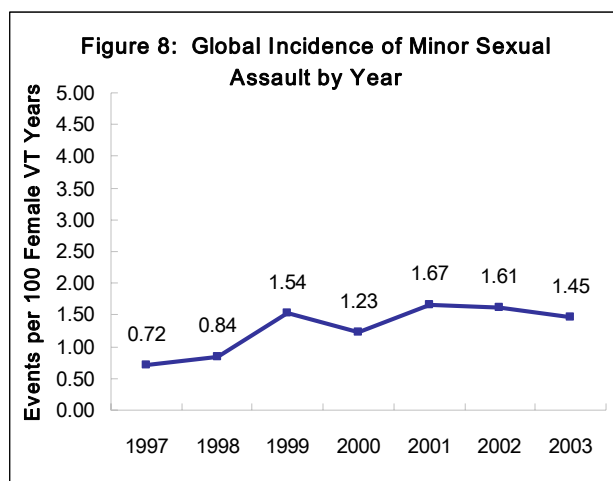
The ANSS defines minor sexual assault as direct contact of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus that is not classified as rape, forced oral sex, attempted rape, or major sexual assault. Table 4 provides a summary of this type of sexual assault.

Table 4: Summary—Minor Sexual Assault	
1997 Incidence Rate	0.72
2002 Incidence Rate	1.61
2003 Incidence Rate	1.45
7 year Average Incidence Rate	1.29
Yearly Comparison (2002 to 2003)	9% decrease
Trends Comparison (7 year Avg. to 2003)	12% increase
Number of Events in 2002	61
Number of Events in 2003	57
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2003	EMA (2.21)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2003)	EMA (2.38)

Note: Incidence rates are per 100 female VT years. Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events that occur on a yearly basis.

Minor Sexual Assault—Global Analysis

There were 57 minor sexual assaults in 2003, an incidence of 1.45 per 100 female VT years. The incidence of minor sexual assaults during 2003 (1.45 per 100 female VT years) decreased 9 percent relative to 2002 (1.61 events per 100 female VT years) (Figure 8). The rate in 2003 was 12 percent above the seven-year average incidence rate.

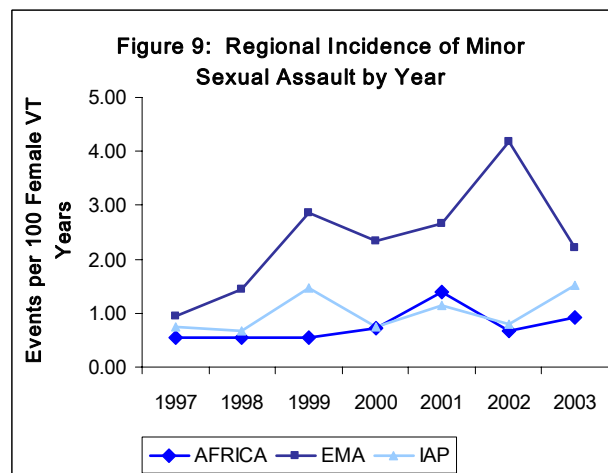


Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years.

Minor Sexual Assault—Regional Analysis

Examining regional trends (Figure 9), the incidence of minor sexual assaults has increased in the Africa and IAP regions and decreased in the EMA region. During 2003, the highest regional incidence of minor sexual assault was in the EMA region (2.21 events per 100 VT years). The highest average (1997–2003) incidence rate also occurred in the EMA region (2.38 events per 100 female VT years). The seven-year average incidence rate of minor

sexual assaults in EMA was more than double the average rates for either the Africa or IAP regions. Figure 9 shows the regional incidence of minor sexual assault by year.



Note: Sexual assault events are per 100 female VT years.

Profile of Sexual Assaults in 2003

Summary

The purpose of the sexual assault profile is to summarize the characteristics of Volunteer victims and sexual assault incidents. An epidemiologic profile of sexual assaults indicates the most common sexual assault scenario is: An unaccompanied female in her 20s is approached by a male stranger in a public area in a rural community. The time is 1:00 a.m. Saturday and the Volunteer does not know whether the stranger has been drinking; the victim has not used alcohol. The stranger's motive, as perceived by the Volunteer victim, is sexual, and he is not bearing a weapon. The stranger makes an unwanted sexual advance involving direct contact of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks (classified as minor sexual assault) and the woman rejects the sexual contact. She reports the event to her Peace Corps medical officer and decides not to prosecute the assailant. (Note that the profile for sexual assaults is heavily weighted toward minor sexual assaults, since they comprise 61 percent of all sexual assaults.)

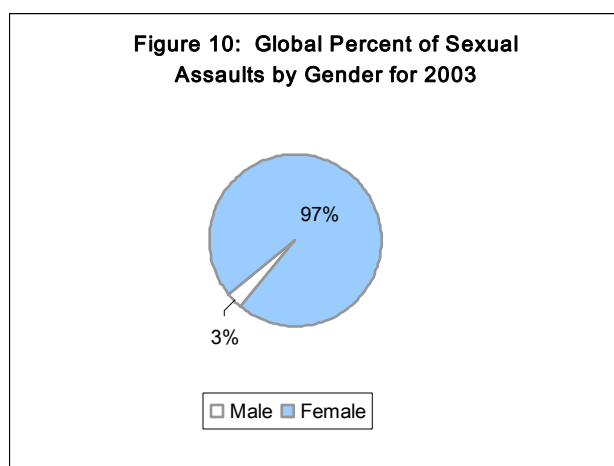
The profile for rapes has some significant differences from the profile for aggregated sexual assaults. Appendix D lists the profile for rape victims and characteristics of rape incidents. This sexual assault profile is composed of the most common characteristics of all sexual assaults. By identifying the features that typify most sexual assaults, the Peace Corps can train Volunteers to prepare for or

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avoid dangerous situations. In addition to identifying the most common characteristics of sexual assaults, it is informative to analyze the breakdown of the components of the profile. The following section will examine the Volunteer victim and incident characteristics in more detail. Comparisons between the demographics of the Volunteer victim sample and the demographics of the overall Volunteer population will be made to analyze the findings in a meaningful context. For a comprehensive summary of the demographic aspects of Volunteers and trainees serving in 2003, please refer to Appendix C.

Gender

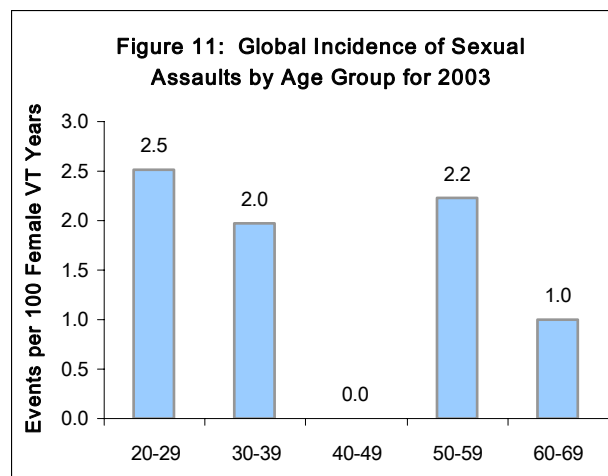
In 2003, as was the case in 2002, victims of sexual assault were almost exclusively female (97 percent) (Figure 10). Females constitute 59 percent of the general Volunteer population (as reported on September 30, 2003).



Age

During 2003, 89 percent of the victims of sexual assaults were in their 20s. This is not surprising since 82 percent of the overall Volunteer population in 2003 were in their 20s. To counteract the overwhelming number of Volunteers in their 20s and determine a true representation of the breakdown of sexual assaults against each age group, VT years were used to determine rates. As in the case of assault incidence rates, the use of VT years allows for comparison among countries (or age groups) with different Volunteer populations. When analyzed using VT years, the incidence of sexual assaults was still highest among female Volunteers in their 20s (2.5 per 100 female VT years) (Figure 11). The rate of incidence of sexual assaults among Volunteers in their 20s (2.5 events per 100 female VT years) is 14 percent higher than the incidence for the next highest group which

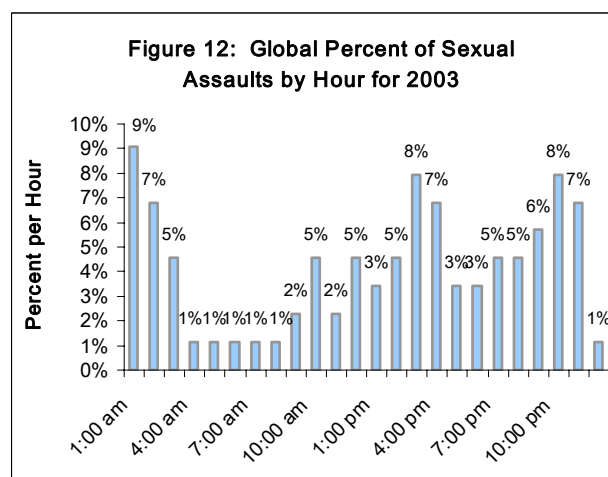
is Volunteers in their 50s (2.2 events per 100 female VT years).



Note: Events are per 100 female VT years.

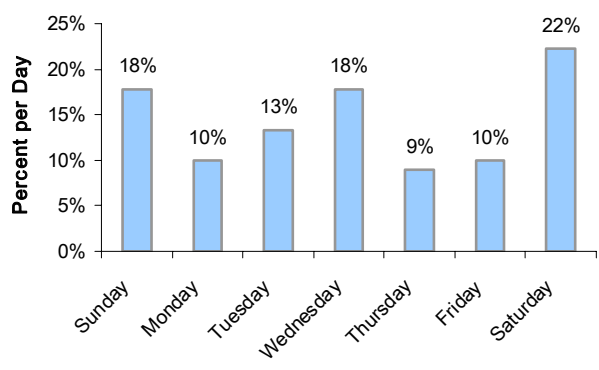
Hour, Day, and Month

The hour at which sexual assaults were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2003 was 1 a.m. (9 percent) (Figure 12). The highest risk period overall was late evening to early morning. This is consistent with previous years' findings.



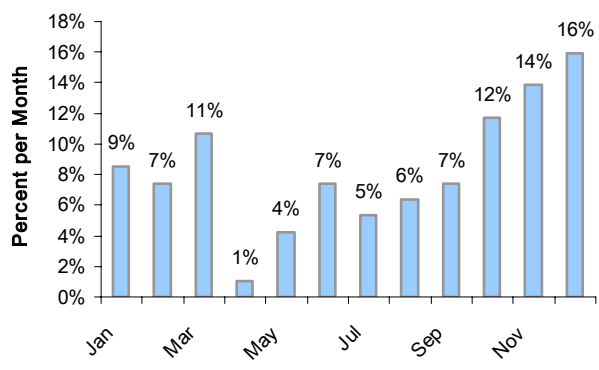
For days of the week, more sexual assaults occurred on Saturdays (22 percent) than on any other day; however, there were no major trends in the occurrence of crime by day of the week (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Day of the Week for 2003



During, 2003, the month with the highest number of sexual assaults was December (16 percent) (Figure 14). In 2002, July was the month with the highest number of sexual assaults.

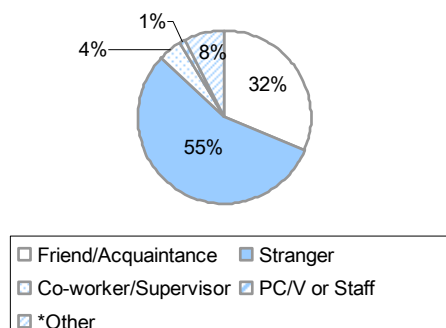
Figure 14: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Month for 2003



Relationship of Assailant to Victim

In sexual assaults during 2003, the majority of assailants were strangers (55 percent) to the victims (Figure 15). In 32 percent of sexual assaults, the assailant was a friend or an acquaintance.

Figure 15: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Relationship of Assailant for 2003

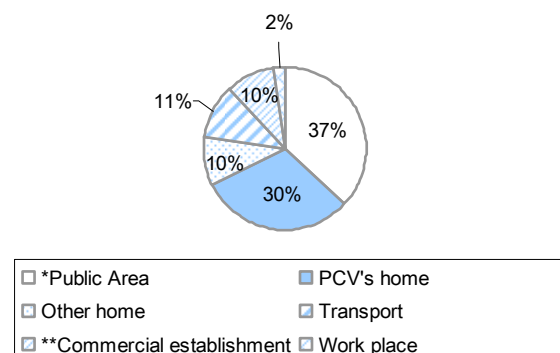


**Includes local authority*

Location

Thirty-seven percent of all sexual assaults occurred in a public area; 30 percent of sexual assaults occurred in the Volunteer's own home (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Location for 2003



**Includes police stations and churches*

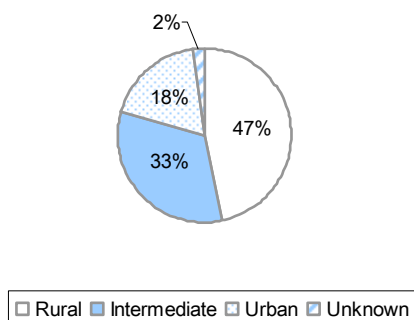
*** Includes banks*

Size of the Community

Almost half (47 percent) of sexual assaults occurred in areas considered to be rural (population of less than 10,000) (Figure 17). Eighteen percent of sexual assaults occurred in areas considered to be urban (population greater than 100,000).

Beginning in 2001, data were collected on whether or not the assault occurred at the Volunteer's assigned site. Sixty-two percent of the sexual assaults in 2003 occurred at the Volunteer's site.

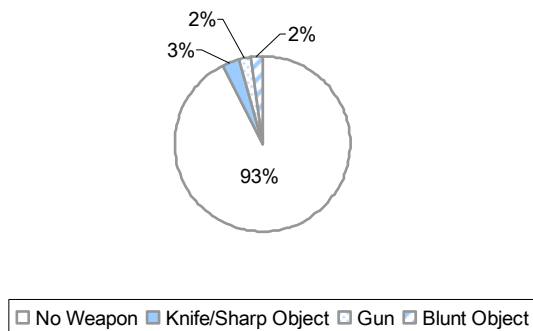
Figure 17: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Community Size for 2003



Weapon Use

The majority (93 percent) of sexual assaults do not involve a weapon (Figure 18). In the rare case (7 percent) when a weapon was used in a sexual assault in 2003, the most frequently reported weapon was a knife or other sharp object (3 percent).

Figure 18: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Weapon for 2003



Motive

The motive, as perceived by the Volunteer victim, in 97 percent of major sexual assaults was sexual activity; in 3 percent, the motive was reported as “other.”

Alcohol Use

An assault is considered alcohol-related if either the Volunteer or the assailant was reported by the Volunteer to have used alcohol prior to the incident. Data on whether assaults were alcohol-related have been collected systematically since 1999. Beginning in 2001, data were collected on whether it was the assailant or the Volunteer victim who was using alcohol at the time of the assault.

More than half (53 percent) of the sexual assaults in 2003 were alcohol related (Figure 19, 26 percent of victims used alcohol added to Figure 20, 27 percent of assailants). In 58 percent of the sexual assaults, alcohol involvement could not be ascertained (Figure 19, 5 percent of the victims reported not knowing whether they had used alcohol; and Figure 20, 53 percent of victims reported not knowing whether the assailant had used alcohol).

Figure 19: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults Related to Alcohol Use by Volunteer for 2003

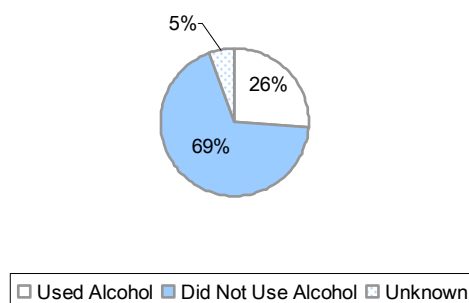
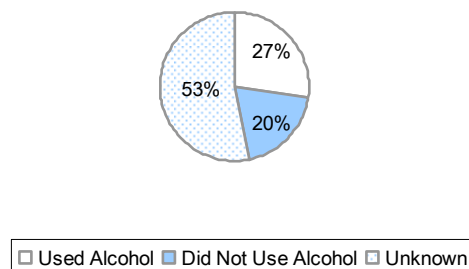


Figure 20: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults Related to Alcohol Use by Assailant for 2003



Accompaniment

In the majority (83 percent) of sexual assaults, the Volunteer was alone with the assailant (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Accompaniment Status of Volunteer for 2003

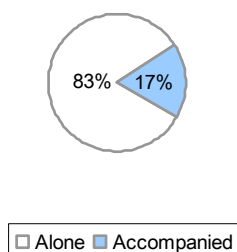
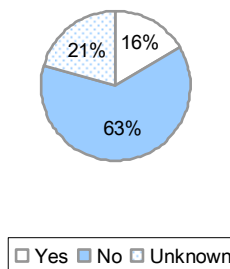


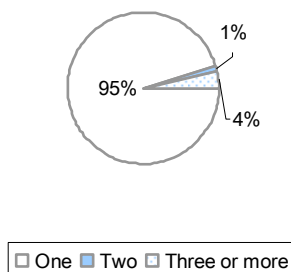
Figure 23: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Intention to Prosecute for 2003



Number of Assailants

In 95 percent of sexual assaults, the assailant acted alone.

Figure 22: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Number of Assailants for 2003



Intention to Prosecute

In 63 percent of sexual assaults, the victim reported he or she did not intend to prosecute the assailant (Figure 23). Only 16 percent of PCVs reported that they intended to prosecute. In 21 percent of the crime incidents, it was not known whether the Volunteer intended to prosecute the assailant.

Physical Assaults

The ANSS defines four types of physical assault:

- I. Aggravated assault**
- II. Major physical assault**
- III. Minor physical assault**
- IV. Death threat**

In this report, incidence of physical assaults is expressed per 100 VT years. VT years is the measure of person-time that accounts for both the number of Volunteers and the time each Volunteer is at risk for a security event. The gender breakdown of Volunteer victims of physical assault (57 percent female, 43 percent male) closely mirrors the gender breakdown for the overall Volunteer population (59 percent female, 41 percent male). Therefore, both male and female VT years are used in the calculation of incidence rates for physical assaults.

I. Aggravated Assault

The ANSS defines aggravated assault as an attack or attempted attack with a weapon, whether or not an injury occurred, and an attack without a weapon when serious injury results. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, or any injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Table 5 provides a summary of this type of assault.

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Table 5: Summary—Aggravated Assault

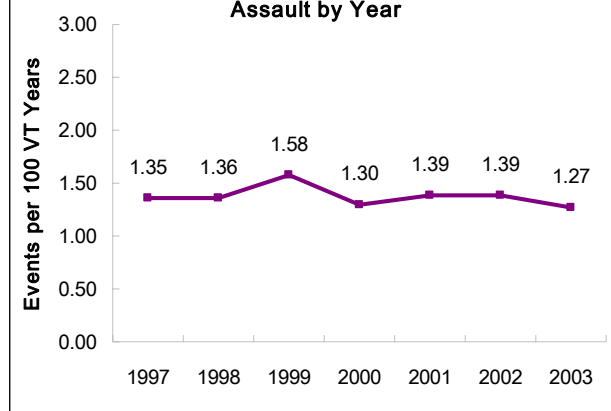
1997 Incidence Rate	1.35
2002 Incidence Rate	1.39
2003 Incidence Rate	1.27
7 year Average Incidence Rate	1.38
Yearly Comparison (2002 to 2003)	9% decrease
Trends Comparison (7 year Avg. to 2003)	8% decrease
Number of Events in 2002	87
Number of Events in 2003	84
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2003	Africa (1.46)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2003)	IAP (1.73)

Note: Incidence rates are per 100 VT years. Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events that occur on a yearly basis.

Aggravated Assaults—Global Analysis

There were 84 aggravated assaults reported worldwide during 2003, an incidence of 1.27 per 100 VT years (Figure 24). This is a slight decrease (9 percent) from the incidence rate in 2002 (1.39 events per 100 VT years), and a slight decrease (8 percent) from the seven-year average incidence rate (1.38 events per 100 VT years). The global incidence rate of aggravated assaults has remained relatively constant since 1997.

Figure 24: Global Incidence of Aggravated Assault by Year



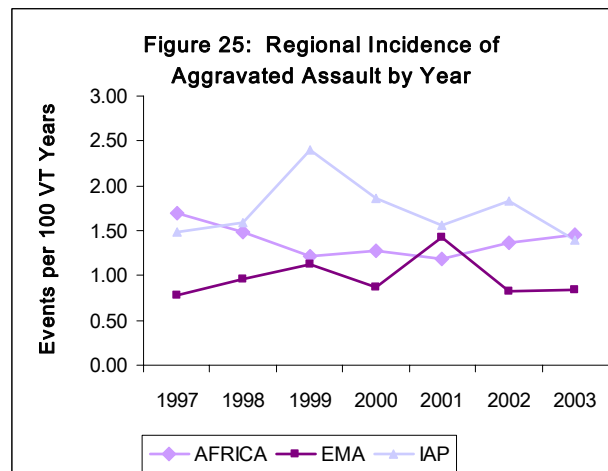
Note: Physical Assault Events are per 100 VT years.

Aggravated Assaults—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis (Figure 25) shows that the incidence of aggravated assaults during 2003 relative to 2002 increased in the Africa region, remained relatively constant in the EMA region, and decreased in the IAP region. During 2003, the highest regional incidence of aggravated assault was in the Africa region (1.46 events per 100 VT years). The highest average (1997–2003) incidence rate occurred in the IAP region (1.73 events per

100 VT years). From 1998 to 2003, the IAP region had the highest incidence of aggravated assaults; in 2003, Africa became the region with the highest incidence rate of aggravated assaults. Dramatic changes in the incidence rate should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of aggravated assaults that occur in each region on a yearly basis. Figure 25 shows the regional incidence of aggravated assault by year.

Figure 25: Regional Incidence of Aggravated Assault by Year



Note: Physical assault events are per 100 VT years.

II. Major Physical Assault

The ANSS defines major physical assault as an attack without a weapon resulting in injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization, diagnostic X-rays to rule out broken bones (and no fracture is found), surgical intervention (including suturing), or when the Volunteer used substantial force to disengage the assailant. Table 6 provides a summary of this type of assault.

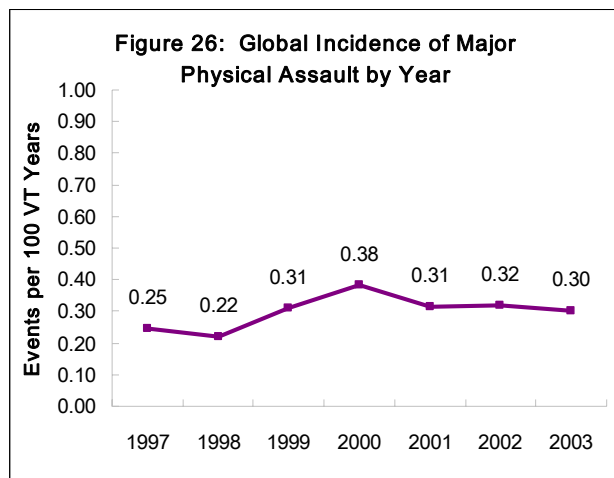
Table 6: Summary—Major Physical Assault

1997 Incidence Rate	0.25
2002 Incidence Rate	0.32
2003 Incidence Rate	0.30
7 year Average Incidence Rate	0.30
Yearly Comparison (2002 to 2003)	6% decrease
Trends Comparison (7 year Avg. to 2003)	1% increase
Number of Events in 2002	20
Number of Events in 2003	20
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2003	IAP (0.41)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2003)	EMA (0.42)

Note: Incidence rates are per 100 VT years. Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events that occur on a yearly basis.

Major Physical Assaults—Global Analysis

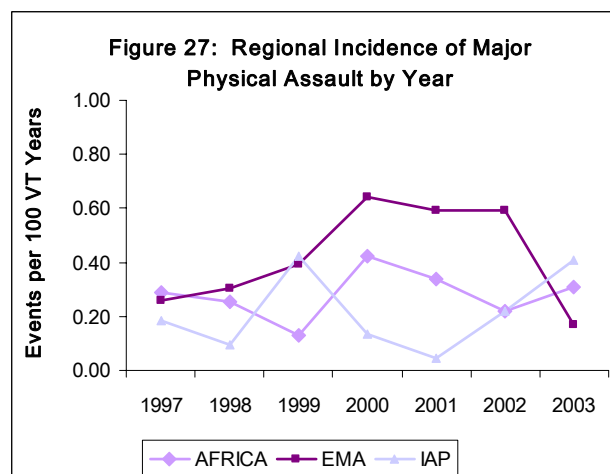
During 2003, there were 20 major physical assaults worldwide, an incidence of 0.30 per 100 VT years (Figure 26). This was unchanged from the incidence reported during 2001 and 2002 and relatively unchanged from incidences reported since 1997.



Note: Physical assault events are per 100 VT years.

Major Physical Assaults—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis (Figure 27) shows that major physical assaults increased in the Africa and IAP regions and decreased in the EMA region in 2003 compared with 2002. During 2003, the highest regional incidence of major physical assaults was in the IAP region (0.41 events per 100 VT years). The highest regional average (1997–2003) incidence rate occurred in the EMA region (0.42 events per 100 VT years). Dramatic changes in the incidence rate should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of major physical assaults that occur in each region on a yearly basis. Figure 27 shows the regional incidence of major physical assault by year.



Note: Physical assault events are per 100 VT years.

III. Minor Physical Assault

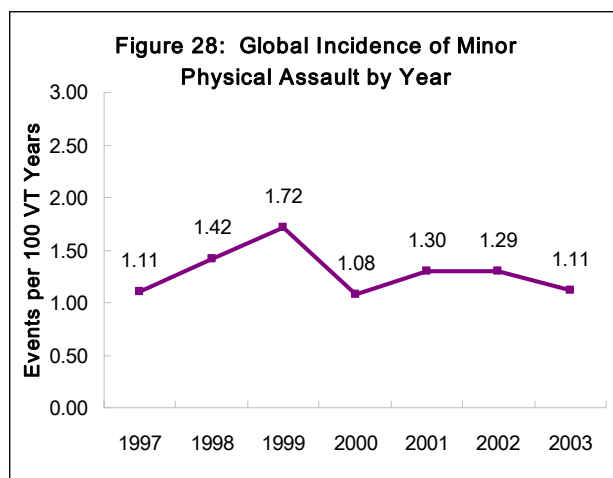
The ANSS defines minor physical assault as an attack or threat of attack that is not classified as aggravated assault or major physical assault. It is an attack without weapons that results in minor injury (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling). Table 7 provides a summary of this type of assault.

Table 7: Summary—Minor Physical Assault	
1997 Incidence Rate	1.11
2002 Incidence Rate	1.29
2003 Incidence Rate	1.11
7 year Average Incidence Rate	1.29
Yearly Comparison (2002 to 2003)	14% decrease
Trends Comparison (7 year Avg. to 2003)	14% decrease
Number of Events in 2002	81
Number of Events in 2003	74
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2003	EMA (1.73)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2003)	EMA (1.86)

Note: Incidence rates are per 100 VT years. Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events that occur on a yearly basis.

Minor Physical Assaults—Global Analysis

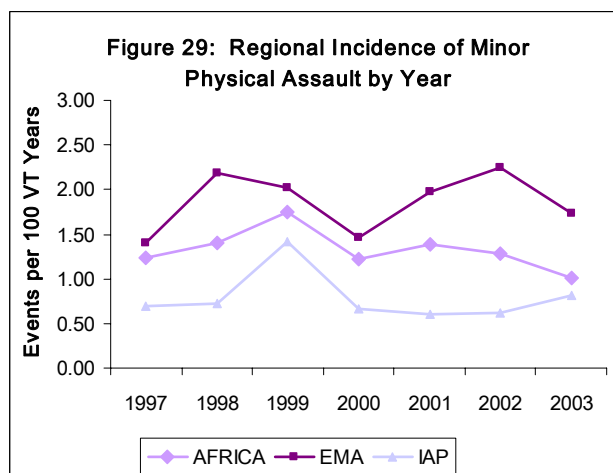
During 2003, there were 74 minor physical assaults worldwide, an incidence rate of 1.11 events per 100 VT years (Figure 28). The 2003 incidence of minor physical assault decreased 14 percent relative to the rate in 2002 (1.29 events per 100 VT years). The rate in 2003 was 14 percent below the seven-year average incidence rate.



Note: Physical assault events are per 100 VT years.

Minor Physical Assaults—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis (Figure 29) shows that minor physical assaults increased in the IAP region and decreased in the Africa and EMA regions in 2003 compared with 2002. During 2003, the highest regional incidence of minor physical assault was in the EMA region (1.73 events per 100 VT years). The highest regional average (1997–2003) incidence rate occurred in the EMA region (1.86 events per 100 VT years). Figure 29 shows the regional incidence of minor physical assault by year.



Note: Physical Assault Events are per 100 VT years.

IV. Death Threat

The ANSS defines a death threat as a threat to kill made without physical contact, injury to the Volunteer, or sexual assault. A summary table for death threat events was not provided due to the small number of events on a yearly basis.

Death Threat—Global Analysis

There were five death threats worldwide in 2003, an incidence of 0.08 events per 100 VT years. There were two death threats in 2002 (0.03 events per 100 VT years). Since 1997, there have been 21 death threats worldwide. The seven-year (1997–2003) incidence rate average for death threats is 0.05 events per 100 VT years. In the case of death threats, as is the case with forced oral sex and attempted rape, stating the percent of change over time is less informative due to the small number of death threats on a yearly basis.

Death Threat—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis shows that the number of death threats that occur in each region have fluctuated between 0 and 3 death threats per year.

Profile of Physical Assaults in 2003

Summary

As with the sexual assault profile, the purpose of the physical assault profile is to summarize the characteristics of Volunteer victims and physical assault incidents. The profile of physical assaults indicates the most common physical assault scenario is: An unaccompanied female in her 20s is approached by a male stranger in a public area in an urban community. The time is 1:00 p.m. Sunday and the Volunteer does not know whether the stranger has been drinking; the victim has not used alcohol. The stranger's motive, as perceived by the Volunteer victim, is robbery/burglary and the chances of him bearing a weapon are slightly less than 50 percent. In this common physical assault scenario, an aggravated assault (46 percent of all physical assaults) occurs and the Volunteer reports the event to her Peace Corps medical officer and decides not to prosecute the assailant. Aggravated assaults are the most severe type of physical assault. The profile for aggravated assaults has some significant differences from the profile for aggregated (aggravated assault, major physical assault, minor physical assault and death threat) physical assaults. Appendix D lists the profile for aggravated assault victims and characteristics of aggravated assault incidents.

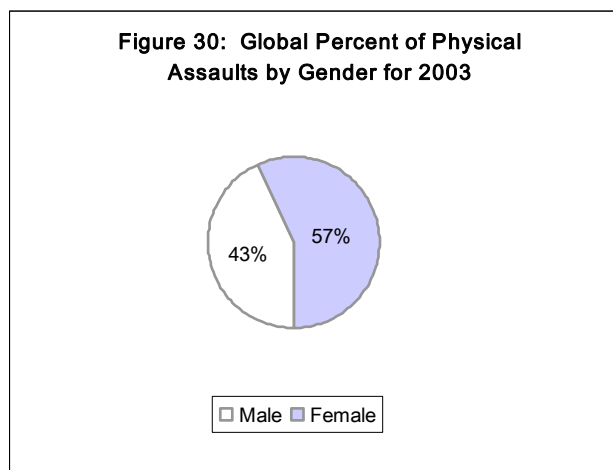
The following section will examine the Volunteer victim and incident characteristics in more detail. Comparisons between the demographics of the Volunteer victim sample and the demographics of the overall Volunteer population

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will be made to analyze the findings in a larger context. For a comprehensive summary of the demographic aspects of Volunteers and trainees serving in 2003, please refer to Appendix C.

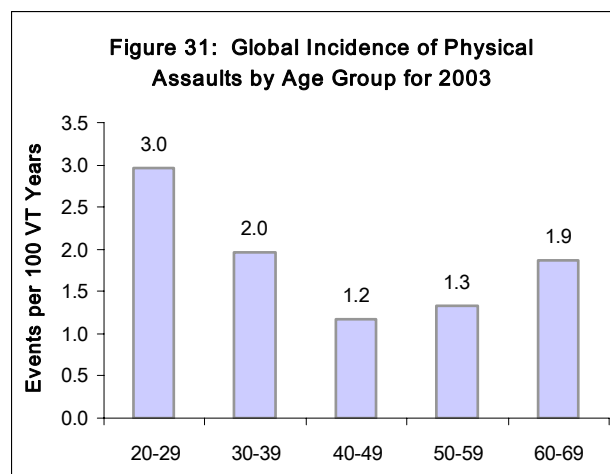
Gender

In 2003, 57 percent of victims of physical assault were female (Figure 30). Females comprise 59 percent of the general Volunteer population (as reported on September 30, 2003).



Age

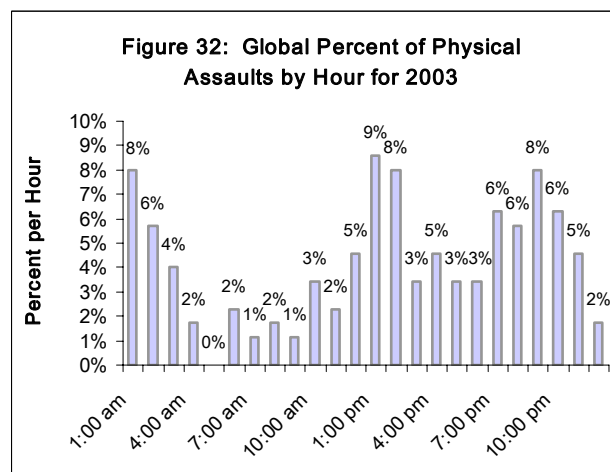
During 2003, 88 percent of the victims of physical assaults were in their 20s. As with the age-specific analysis under the sexual profile, the findings are not surprising since 82 percent of the overall Volunteer population in 2003 were in their 20s. The age groups were again investigated using VT years to counteract the overwhelming number of Volunteers in their 20s. Physical assaults were highest among Volunteers in their 20s (3.0 per 100 VT years) (Figure 31). The rate of incidence of physical assaults among Volunteers in their 20s (3.0 events per 100 VT years) is 50 percent higher than the next highest group, Volunteers who are in their 30s.



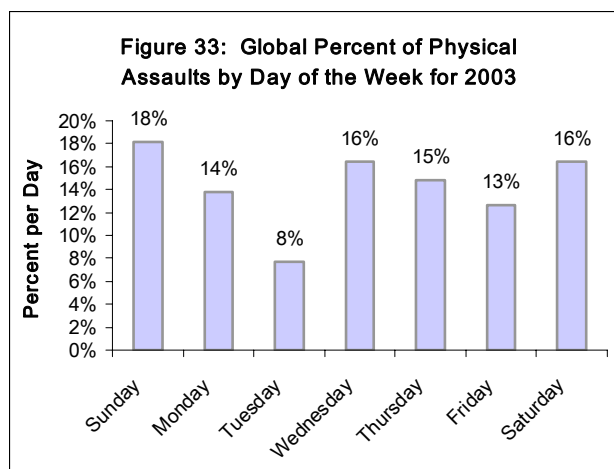
Note: Events are per 100 VT years.

Hour, Day, and Month

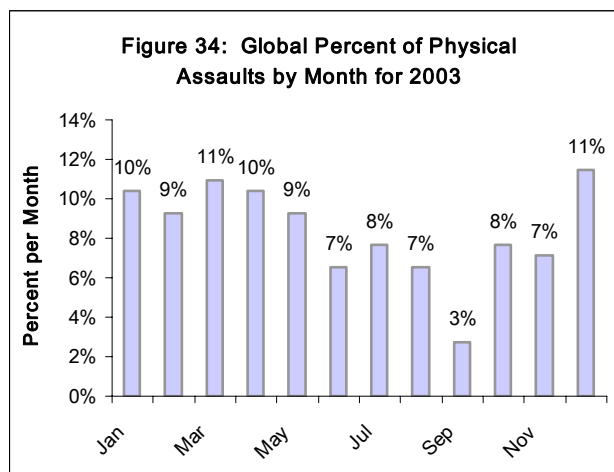
The hour at which physical assaults were reported to have occurred most frequently in 2003 was 1 p.m. (9 percent) (Figure 32). A relatively higher proportion of physical assaults than sexual assaults occurred during daytime and afternoon hours.



The day of the week during which physical assaults were reported to occur most frequently in 2003 was Sunday. As was the case for sexual assaults, there were no major trends in the days of the week even though Volunteers may have more exposure to crimes on the weekend. (Figure 33).

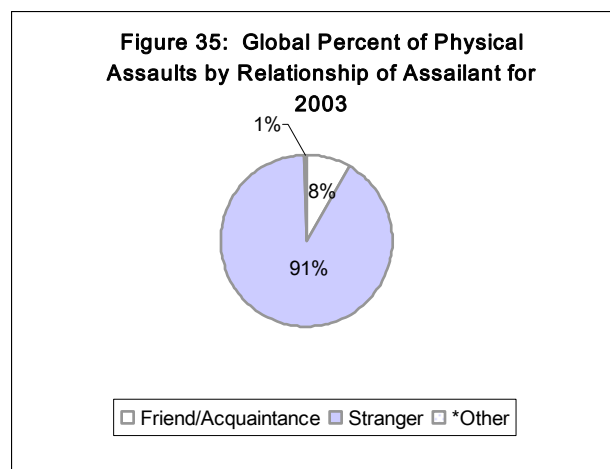


During 2003, the months with the highest number of physical assaults were December (21 events; 11 percent) and March (20 events; 11 percent). There were no important trends noted in the distribution of physical assaults with regard to the month of occurrence (Figure 34).



Relationship of Assailant to Victim

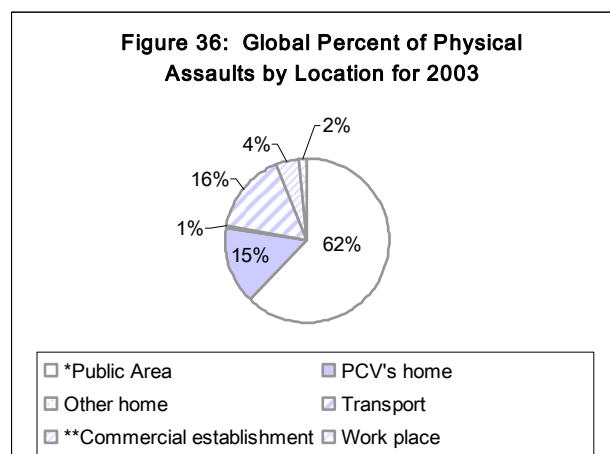
The majority (91 percent) of reported physical assaults were perpetrated by strangers (Figure 35). The assailant was a friend or acquaintance of the PCV in only 8 percent of physical assaults. This contrasts with assailants being friends or acquaintances in 32 percent of sexual assaults.



**Includes local authority*

Location

The majority (62 percent) of physical assaults occurred in public areas (Figure 36). Additionally, 16 percent were transportation associated and 4 percent occurred in commercial establishments. Only 17 percent of major physical assaults occurred in a place of residence; 15 percent occurred in the Volunteer's home; and 2 percent occurred in another home. This contrasts with places of residence being the location in 40 percent of sexual assaults.



**Includes police stations and churches*

***Includes banks*

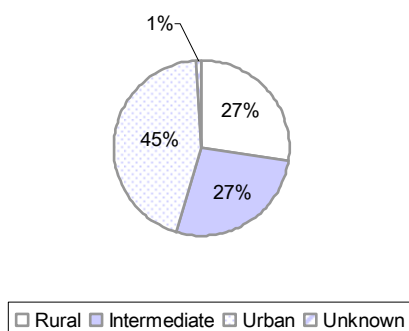
Size of the Community

Twenty-seven percent of physical assaults occurred in rural areas (population of less than 10,000) (Figure 37). This contrasts with 47 percent of sexual assaults occurring in rural areas. The majority (45 percent) of physical assaults occurred in urban areas (population greater than 100,000).

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Beginning in 2001, data were collected on whether or not the assault occurred at the Volunteer's assigned site. In 2003, 50 percent of the physical assaults and 62 percent of the sexual assaults occurred at the Volunteer's site.

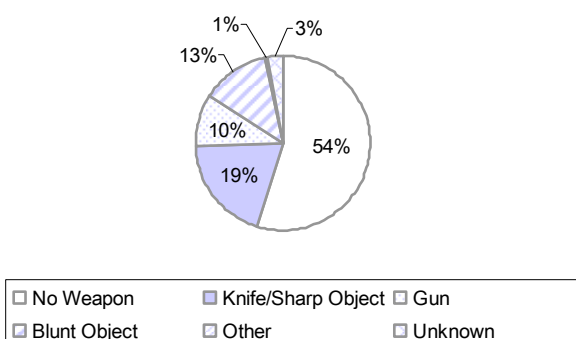
Figure 37: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Community Size for 2003



Weapon Use

A weapon was used in 43 percent of reported physical assaults (Figure 38), contrasting sharply with the pattern noted for sexual assaults in which a weapon was used in only 7 percent of the incidents. In major physical assaults in which a weapon was used, knives and sharp objects were used in almost one-fifth of the assaults (19 percent). The second most common weapon was a blunt object (13 percent). Guns were used in only 10 percent of physical assaults in which a weapon was used.

Figure 38: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Weapon for 2003

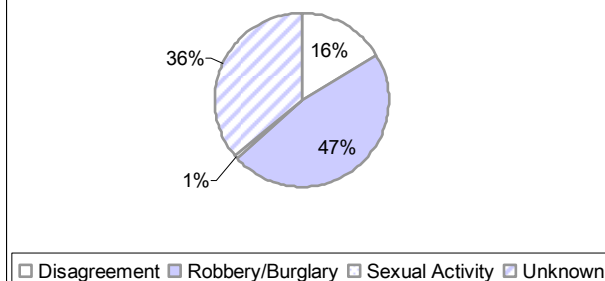


Motive

The perceived motive of the assailant in 47 percent of physical assaults was robbery or burglary (Figure 39). In 16 percent of physical assaults, the motive was a personal disagreement. This is in contrast with the motives

reported in sexual assaults, in which robbery or personal disagreement were rarely the reasons for the assault and sexual activity was the motive, as perceived by the Volunteer victim, in almost all events (97 percent).

Figure 39: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Motive for 2003



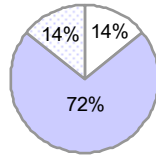
Note: Assailant motive as perceived by the victim.

Alcohol Use

Thirty-six percent of physical assaults were alcohol-related (Figure 40 and Figure 41). An assault is considered alcohol-related if either the Volunteer or the assailant was reported by the Volunteer to have used alcohol prior to the incident. In 81 percent of physical assaults, it is unknown whether alcohol was involved. This contrasts with sexual assaults in which 53 percent were reported to be alcohol-related.

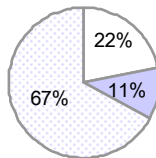
Beginning in 2001, data were collected on whether it was the assailant or the Volunteer victim who was using alcohol at the time of the assault. The Volunteer was reported to have used alcohol in 14 percent of the assaults. The assailant was reported to have used alcohol in 22 percent of the assaults. Alcohol use was reported less frequently in physical assaults than in sexual assaults.

Figure 40: Global Percent of Physical Assaults Related to Alcohol Use by Volunteer for 2003



□ Used Alcohol □ Did Not Use Alcohol □ Unknown

Figure 41: Global Percent of Physical Assaults Related to Alcohol Use by Assailant for 2003

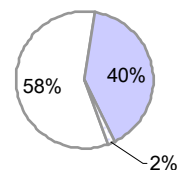


□ Used Alcohol □ Did Not Use Alcohol □ Unknown

Accompaniment

Forty percent of the time, the Volunteer was accompanied at the time of the incident (Figure 42). This is in contrast to sexual assaults, in which the Volunteer was accompanied in 17 percent of assaults.

Figure 42: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Accompaniment Status of Volunteer for 2003

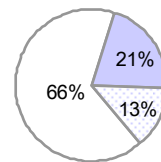


□ Alone □ Accompanied □ Unknown

Number of Assailants

In 34 percent of physical assaults, two or more assailants were involved (Figure 43). In 21 percent, there were two assailants; and in 13 percent, there were three or more assailants. In contrast, multiple assailants perpetrated only 5 percent of sexual assaults.

Figure 43: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Number of Assailants for 2003

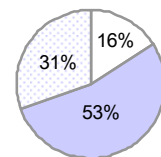


□ One □ Two □ Three or more

Intention to Prosecute

In 53 percent of physical assaults, the Volunteer victim reported intending not to prosecute the assailant (Figure 44). Sixteen percent of Volunteers involved in a physical assault reported that they intended to prosecute. These proportions are very similar to those for sexual assaults, in which 63 percent reported no intention to prosecute the assailant and 16 percent reported an intention to prosecute. In 21 percent of the physical assaults, it was not known whether the Volunteer intended to prosecute the assailant.

Figure 44: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Intention to Prosecute for 2003



□ Yes □ No □ Unknown

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There were some major differences between the sexual assault profile and the physical assault profile in 2003. Unlike sexual assaults, physical assaults usually occurred in an urban area (Table 8). Physical assaults were more likely to occur during daytime and afternoon hours than were sexual assaults. They were less likely to involve alcohol use.

Most sexual assault assailants did not use a weapon (93 percent), compared with 54 percent of the physical assault assailants who did not use a weapon (Table 8). Lastly, in the majority (95 percent) of sexual assaults, there was only one assailant. In contrast to sexual assaults, confrontation of the victim by multiple assailants, even when the Volunteer was accompanied, was more likely in physical assaults (33 percent of the time there was more than one assailant). Volunteer training programs that stress prevention strategies based on these factors should be developed and implemented.

Table 8: Most Frequent Characteristics of Assaults in 2003

Characteristics	Sexual Assault		Physical Assault	
Gender	Female	97%	Female	57%
Age	20s	2.5	20s	3.0
Hour	1:00 AM	9%	1:00 PM	9%
Day	Saturday	22%	Sunday	18%
Month	December	16%	December	11%
Relationship to Assailant	Stranger	55%	Stranger	91%
Location	Public	37%	Public	62%
Community Size	Rural	47%	Urban	45%
Weapon Use	No Weapon	93%	No Weapon	54%
Motive	Sexual	97%	Rob/Burglary	47%
Alcohol-Volunteer	Did Not Use	69%	Did Not Use	72%
Alcohol-Assailant	Unknown	53%	Unknown	67%
Accompaniment	Alone	83%	Alone	58%
Assailants (# of)	One	95%	One	66%
Prosecute	No	63%	No	53%

Note: The demographic breakdown by age is shown in events per 100 female VT years for sexual assaults and events per 100 VT years for physical assaults.

There were important consistencies found when comparing the seven-year (1997–2003) trends in sexual assaults with the seven-year trends in physical assaults. The IAP region had the highest seven-year average incidence rate in the most severe type of assault in each grouping (rape is the most severe type of sexual assault and aggravated assault is the most severe type of physical

assault). The seven-year average incidence of rape in IAP (0.66 events per 100 female VT years) was 78 percent higher than in the Africa region (0.37 events per 100 female VT years) and 144 percent higher than in the EMA region (0.27 per 100 VT years). Likewise, the seven-year average incidence of aggravated assault in IAP (1.73 events per 100 VT years) was 25 percent higher than in the Africa region (1.38 events per 100 VT years) and 77 percent higher than in the EMA region (0.98 events per 100 VT years).

Conversely, the EMA region had the highest seven-year average (1997–2003) incidence rate in the least severe types of assault in each grouping (minor sexual assault is the least severe type of sexual assault and minor physical assault is the least severe type of physical assault that could be compared on a regional basis). Note that death threat could not be compared by region due to the small number of death threats received on a yearly basis. The seven-year average incidence of minor sexual assault in EMA (2.38 events per 100 female VT years) was 213 percent higher than in the Africa region (0.76 per 100 female VT years) and 136 percent higher than in the IAP region (1.01 events per 100 female VT years). The seven-year average incidence of minor physical assault in EMA (1.86 events per 100 VT years) was 40 percent higher than in the Africa region (1.33 per 100 VT years) and 135 percent higher than in the IAP region (0.79 events per 100 VT years).

In-Service Deaths

Traditionally, this report has noted only homicides as a cause of death. For accuracy in statistical information gathering, all major causes of death are included in this report. The particular categories of Volunteer death to be addressed include: homicide, suicide, accidental death, death due to illness, and/or death due to unknown causes.

Per the *Congressional Budget Justification* for fiscal year 2005, more than 171,000 Volunteers have served in 137 countries since the Peace Corps' inception 42 years ago. Between 1961 and 2003 there have been 251 in-service Volunteer deaths. Overall, the mortality rate (the number of deaths per 10,000 Volunteers per year) since 1990 has remained at historical lows. Between 1997 and 2003, there have been 24 Volunteer deaths. The regional breakdown showed 17 deaths in Africa, 4 deaths in EMA, and 3 deaths in IAP.

There was one death in 2003, the result of a suicide. This was the first in-service death confirmed as a suicide since 1983 (a 20-year period). In 2002, there was one Volunteer death, which was the result of an accident. There were no homicides in 2003. The last homicide was in 2001. Since 1961, there have been 20 homicides in the Peace Corps. A summary table and figures for in-service deaths is not provided due to the small number of deaths on a yearly basis.

Property Crimes

In the Epidemiologic Surveillance System (ESS), the Peace Corps Medical Officer reports property crimes using the case definitions provided in Technical Guideline 410 of the *Peace Corps Manual*. The ESS defines four types of property crimes:

- I. Robbery
- II. Burglary
- III. Theft
- IV. Vandalism

Appendix A lists the crime categories, their definitions, and reporting hierarchy.

I. Robbery

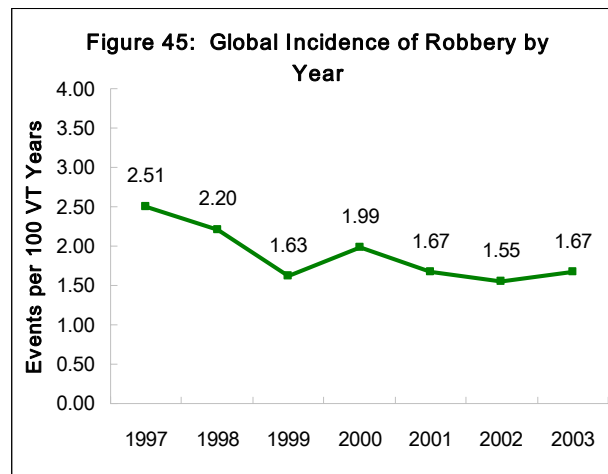
The ESS defines robbery as an event devoid of violence or threat of violence where property or cash is taken directly from a Volunteer. Table 9 provides a summary for this type of property crime.

Table 9: Summary—Robbery	
1997 Incidence Rate	2.51
2002 Incidence Rate	1.55
2003 Incidence Rate	1.67
7 year Average Incidence Rate	1.89
Yearly Comparison (2002 to 2003)	8% increase
Trends Comparison (7 year Avg. to 2003)	11% decrease
Number of Events in 2002	97
Number of Events in 2003	111
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2003	Africa (2.16)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2003)	Africa (2.34)

Note: Incidence rates are per 100 VT years. Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events that occur on a yearly basis.

Robbery—Global Analysis

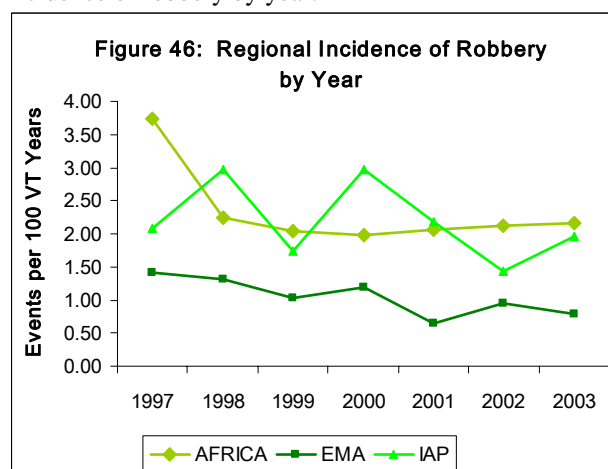
There were 111 robberies worldwide in 2003, an incidence rate of 1.67 per 100 VT years (Figure 45). This is 8 percent higher than the reported incidence during 2002 (1.55 per 100 VT years) and an 11 percent decrease from the seven-year average incidence rate (1.89 events per 100 VT years).



Note: Property crime events are per 100 VT years.

Robbery—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis (Figure 46) shows that robberies increased in the IAP region, remained relatively constant in the Africa region, and decreased in the EMA region in 2003 compared with 2002. The highest regional incidence of robbery in 2003 was in the Africa region (2.16 per 100 VT Years). The highest regional average (1997–2003) incidence of robbery was in the Africa region (2.34 events per 100 VT years). Figure 46 shows the regional incidence of robbery by year.



Note: Property crime events are per 100 VT years.

II. Burglary

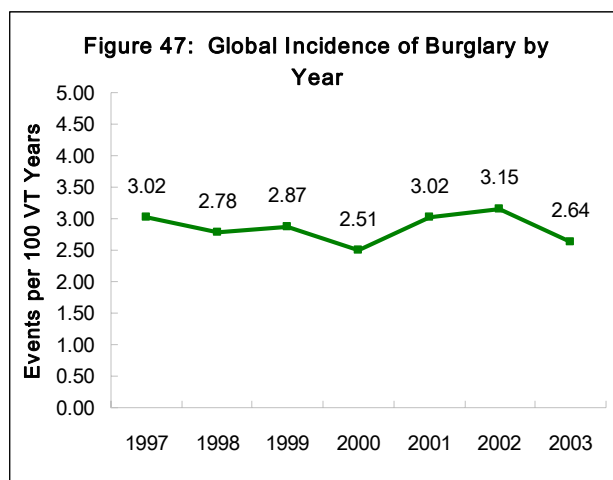
The ESS defines burglary as unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a Volunteer's residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. Table 10 provides a summary of this type of property crime.

Table 10: Summary – Burglary	
1997 Incidence Rate	3.02
2002 Incidence Rate	3.15
2003 Incidence Rate	2.64
7 year Average Incidence Rate	2.85
Yearly Comparison (2002 to 2003)	16% decrease
Trends Comparison (7 year Avg. to 2003)	8% decrease
Number of Events in 2002	197
Number of Events in 2003	175
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2003	Africa (3.26)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2003)	IAP (4.03)

Note: Incidence rates are per 100 VT years. Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events that occur on a yearly basis.

Burglary—Global Analysis

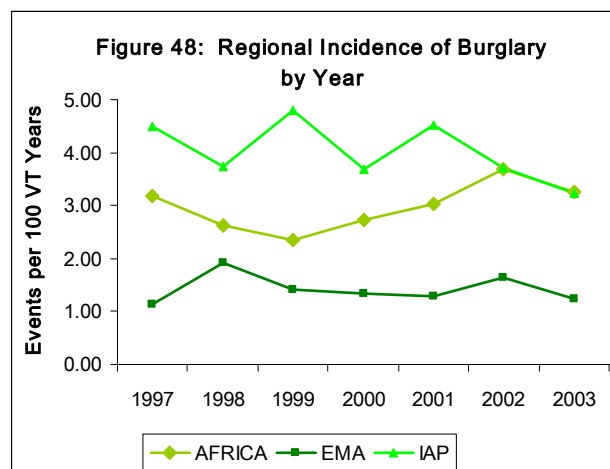
There were 175 burglaries worldwide in 2003. The overall incidence of burglary was 2.64 per 100 VT years (Figure 47). This represents a 16 percent decrease from the incidence in 2002 (3.15 events per 100 VT years) and an 8 percent decrease from the seven-year average incidence rate (2.85 events per 100 VT years). However, the incidence of burglary has remained generally unchanged since 1997 (Figure 47).



Note: Property crime events are per 100 VT years.

Burglary—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis (Figure 48) shows that robberies decreased in all three regions in 2003 compared with 2002. The highest regional incidence of burglary in 2003 was in the Africa region (3.26 per 100 VT years). The highest regional average (1997–2003) incidence of burglary occurred in the IAP region (4.03 events per 100 VT years). Figure 48 shows the regional incidence of burglary by year.



Note: Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

III. Theft

The ESS defines theft as the taking away or attempt to take away of property or cash without involving force or illegal entry. There is no known direct contact with the victim. This category includes pickpocketing, stolen purses, and thefts from a residence that do not involve an illegal entry. Table 11 provides a summary for this type of property crime.

— Safety of the Volunteer 2003 —

Table 11: Summary—Theft

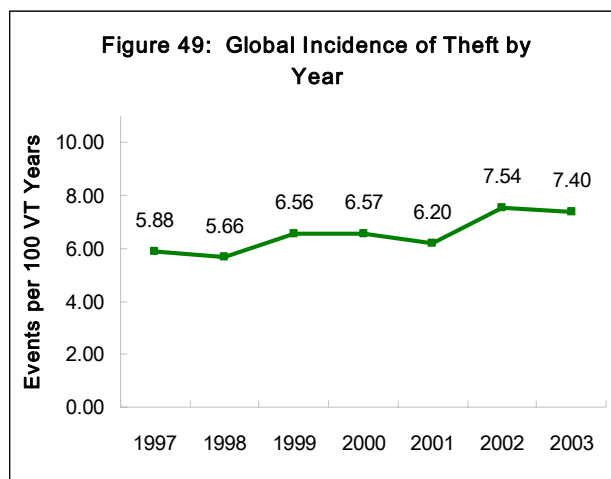
1997 Incidence Rate	5.88
2002 Incidence Rate	7.54
2003 Incidence Rate	7.40
7 year Average Incidence Rate	6.54
Yearly Comparison (2002 to 2003)	2% decrease
Trends Comparison (7 year Avg. to 2003)	13% increase
Number of Events in 2002	472
Number of Events in 2003	491
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2003	IAP (8.86)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2003)	IAP (9.38)

Note: Incidence rates are per 100 VT years. Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events that occur on a yearly basis.

Theft—Global Analysis

Theft is the most frequently reported property crime against Volunteers. There were 491 thefts worldwide during 2003, an incidence of 7.40 events per 100 VT years (Figure 49). The rate of theft has remained relatively unchanged (2 percent decrease) since 2002 (7.54 per 100 VT years). However, over the last seven - year period, the rate of theft has steadily climbed and the 2003 rate is 13 percent above the seven-year average incidence rate (6.54 events per 100 VT years).

Figure 49: Global Incidence of Theft by Year



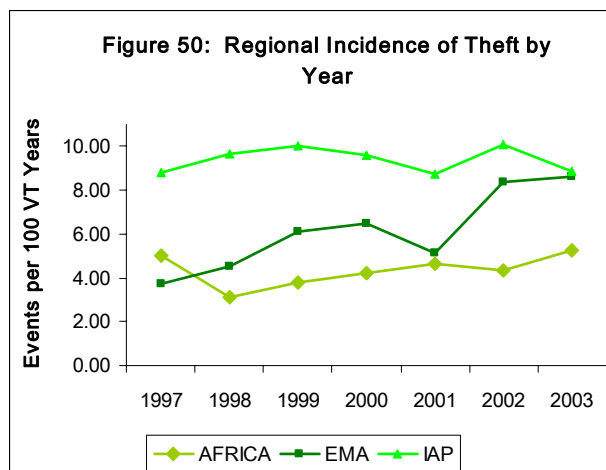
Note: Property crime events are per 100 VT years.

Theft—Regional Analysis

Regional analyses (Figure 50) show that theft has increased in the Africa and EMA regions and has decreased in the IAP region. During 2003, the highest regional incidence of theft was in the IAP region (8.86 events per 100 VT years). The highest regional average (1997–2003) incidence of theft was in the IAP region

(9.38 events per 100 VT years). Figure 50 shows the regional incidence of theft by year.

Figure 50: Regional Incidence of Theft by Year



Note: Property crime events are per 100 VT years.

IV. Vandalism

The ESS defines vandalism as mischievous or malicious defacement, destruction, or damage of property. Table 12 provides a summary of this type of property crime.

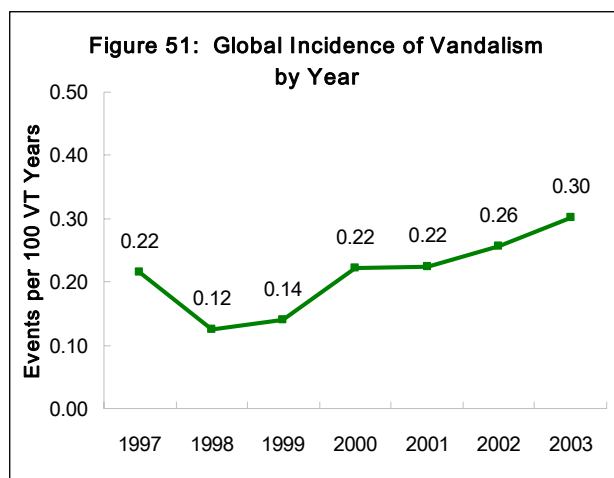
Table 12: Summary—Vandalism

1997 Incidence Rate	0.22
2002 Incidence Rate	0.26
2003 Incidence Rate	0.30
7 year Average Incidence Rate	0.21
Yearly Comparison (2002 to 2003)	18% increase
Trends Comparison (7 year Avg. to 2003)	42% increase
Number of Events in 2002	16
Number of Events in 2003	20
Highest Regional Incidence Rate in 2003	EMA (0.39)
Highest Regional Avg. Rate (1997–2003)	EMA (0.31)

Note: Incidence rates are per 100 VT years. Rate fluctuations over years should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of crime events that occur on a yearly basis.

Vandalism—Global Analysis

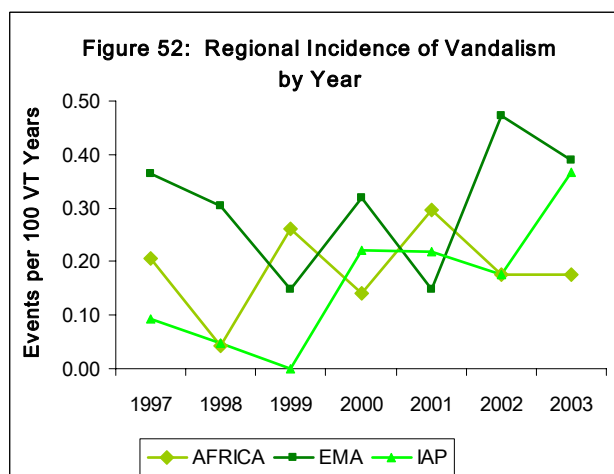
Vandalism is the least common property crime. Overall, there were 20 vandalism events in 2003, an incidence of 0.30 events per 100 VT years. The rate in 2003 was 42 percent above the seven-year average incidence rate. This rate bears careful monitoring to determine whether this is a statistical anomaly or the start of an upsurge in vandalism against Volunteers.



Note: Property crime events are per 100 VT years.

Vandalism—Regional Analysis

Regional analysis shows that vandalism is a relatively rare event and the incidence of vandalism fluctuates without pattern from year to year. The highest regional incidence of vandalism in 2003 was in the EMA region (0.39 events per 100 VT years). The region with the highest average (1997–2003) incidence of vandalism is the EMA region (0.31 events per 100 VT years) (Figure 52). Dramatic changes in the incidence rate and what appear to be large differences between regions should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of vandalisms that occur in each region on a yearly basis. Figure 52 shows the regional incidence of vandalism by year.



Note: Property crime events are per 100 VT years.

Conclusion

The Peace Corps works in some of the least developed countries and in some of the most remote areas of the world. The challenge is to operate the Peace Corps in a way that minimizes risks and maximizes security without compromising the three goals of the agency: To help the peoples of interested countries in meeting their need for trained men and women; to help promote a better understanding of Americans on the part of the peoples served; and to help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans.

Given the environments in which Peace Corps works, the preceding findings indicate that the Peace Corps has done well in meeting this challenge. Crimes to Volunteers, with minor fluctuations, have remained steady over the last seven years. Due to the small number of crimes committed on a yearly basis, increases and decreases in incidence rates should be interpreted with caution. An increase of one crime event per year can change the incidence rate dramatically and result in what appears to be a radical increase or decrease. The Peace Corps will continue to track assault events against Volunteers and use this information to develop new policies, procedures, and training modules as well as to assess the security environment of the three regions. These findings emphasize the need for continued safety training during pre-service training (PST) and in-service training (IST) to provide Volunteers with prevention strategies to decrease their risk of falling victim to crime. Posts are urged to share their “best practices” prevention strategies with other countries and with regional and headquarters staff, both directly and through the Volunteer Safety Council.

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Crime Categories and Definitions

<i>Technical Guidelines 420— Assault Notification Surveillance System (Sexual and Physical Assault Data)</i>	
Sexual Assaults*	
Rape	Sexual intercourse without the consent, and against the will, of the victim, as determined by the victim. There is always force or the threat of force involved. Threats of violence include the display of a weapon or a verbal threat to do physical harm. For the purposes of reporting, sexual intercourse is defined as penetration of the vagina or anus with the penis.
Forced Oral Sex	Forced oral sex occurs without the consent, and against the will, of the victim, as determined by the victim. There is always force or the threat of force involved. Threats of violence include the display of a weapon or a verbal threat to do physical harm.
Attempted Rape	Attempted, but unsuccessful penetration of the vagina or anus by the penis without the consent, and against the will, of the victim, as determined by the victim. Also includes insertion of an instrument or device other than a penis into the vagina or anus. There is always force or the threat of force involved. Threats of violence include the display of a weapon or a verbal threat to do physical harm.
Major Sexual Assault	Direct contact of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus and any of the following: the use of a weapon by the assailant, physical injury to the victim, or when the victim had to use substantial force to disengage the assailant.
Minor Sexual Assault	Direct contact of the breasts, genitals, mouth, buttocks, or anus that is not classified as rape, forced oral sex, attempted rape, or major sexual assault. Sexual assault can be distinguished from sexual harassment because, in sexual harassment, there is no direct contact of the victim with the assailant, and force or the threat of force is usually not involved.
Physical Assaults*	
Aggravated Assault	Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, whether or not an injury occurred, and an attack without a weapon when serious injury results. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, or any injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization.
Major Physical Assault	Attack without a weapon resulting in injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization, diagnostic x-rays to rule out broken bones (and no fracture is found), surgical intervention (including suturing), or when the Volunteer used substantial force to disengage assailant.
Minor Assault	Attack or threat of attack that is not classified as aggravated assault or major physical assault. Attack without a weapon resulting in no or only minor injury (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling).
Death Threat	A death threat is made without physical contact, injury to the Volunteer, or sexual assault.
<i>Technical Guideline 410—Epidemiology Surveillance System (Property Crime Data)</i>	
Property Crimes	
Robbery:	An event void of violence or threat of violence where property or cash is taken directly from a Volunteer. If the robbery is accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury, the robbery should be reported as an assault.
Burglary	Unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a Volunteer's residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft.
Theft	The taking away or attempt to take away of property or cash without involving force or illegal entry. There is no known direct contact with the victim. 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.

Note: * Each crime event is classified according to its severity as a sexual or physical assault as follows:
Sexual assault hierarchy: rape > forced oral > attempted rape > major sexual > minor sexual
Physical assault hierarchy: aggravated > major physical > minor physical > death threat

Safety of the Volunteer 2003
Appendix B

Peace Corps Regions (2003)

Africa	Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia	Inter-America and the Pacific
Benin Botswana Burkina Faso Cameroon Cape Verde Chad Gabon The Gambia Ghana Guinea Kenya Lesotho Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Mozambique Namibia Niger Senegal South Africa Swaziland Tanzania Togo Uganda Zambia	Albania Armenia Azerbaijan Bangladesh Bulgaria China Georgia Jordan Kazakhstan Kyrgyz Republic Macedonia Moldova Mongolia Morocco Nepal Philippines Romania Russia/Far East Russia/Western Thailand Turkmenistan Ukraine Uzbekistan	Belize Bolivia Costa Rica Dominican Republic East Timor Eastern Caribbean Ecuador El Salvador Fiji Guatemala Guyana Haiti Honduras Jamaica Kiribati Micronesia Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru Samoa Suriname Tonga Vanuatu

Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2003:	Albania Azerbaijan Botswana Chad Fiji Swaziland
Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2003:	China Russia/Far East Russia/Western
Peace Corps country closed and reopened in calendar year 2003:	Morocco

Note: A closed and reopened program does not provide data for a full calendar year, so incidence of safety events for this country should be interpreted cautiously.

Safety of the Volunteer 2003
Appendix C

Demographics of All Volunteers (2003)

as Reported on September 30, 2003

Demographic Characteristic	N = 7533	%
Men	3122	41
Women	4411	59
Racial Minority Vs/Ts	1117	15
Seniors (50+)	447	6
Oldest Volunteer	80	
Age:		
20s	6199	82
30s	684	9
40s	203	3
50s	245	3
60s	168	2
70s	33	<1
80s	1	<1
Ethnicity:		
African American	218	3
Asian American	295	4
Caucasian	5671	75
Hispanic	240	3
Mixed Ethnicity	346	5
Native American	18	<1
Not Specified	745	10
Marital status:		
Single	6767	90
Married	718	10
Married/Serving Alone	48	1
Educational level:		
Graduate Degree	951	13
Graduate Degree Study	84	1
Bachelor's Degree	6255	83
Some College (1–3 Years)	192	3
Technical School Graduate	17	<1
High School Diploma/Other	34	<1
Skill Sector:		
Agriculture	549	7
Business	1132	15
Education	2407	32
Environment	1338	18
Health	1494	20
Individual Project	370	5
Special Project/Urban	243	3

Notes:

1. N = Number of individuals who reported a crime in the 2003 Peace Corps Volunteer Survey.
2. Some percentages do not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Demographics for Rape and Aggravated Assault Events (2003)

Characteristic	Type of Assault			
	Rape		Aggravated Assault	
	(N = 22)		(N = 84)	
	N	%	N	%
Gender:				
Male	0	0	41	49
Female	22	100	43	51
Age (years):				
20s	17	77	73	87
30s	2	9	4	5
40s	0	0	1	1
50s	2	9	2	2
60s	1	5	2	2
70s	0	0	2	2
Relationship of Assailant:				
Friend/Acquaintance	12	55	7	8
Stranger	7	32	76	90
Co-Worker/Supervisor	2	9	0	0
PC/V or Staff	1	5	0	0
Other	0	0	1	1
Motive:				
Disagreement	0	0	8	10
Robbery/Burglary	0	0	53	63
Sexual Activity	22	100	1	1
Other	0	0	22	26
Location of incident:				
Public Area	7	32	57	68
Volunteer Residence	8	36	14	17
Non-Volunteer Residence	3	14	0	0
Transport	2	9	10	12
Commercial Establishment	2	9	2	2
Workplace	0	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0

Safety of the Volunteer 2003
Appendix D

Weapon Use:

Yes	3	14	78	93
No	19	86	6	7

Type of Weapon

Knife/Sharp Object	2	67	36	46
Gun	1	33	18	23
Blunt Object	0	0	23	29
Other	0	0	1	1

PCV Alone:

Yes	21	95	37	44
No	1	5	44	52
Unknown	0	0	3	4

of Assailants:

1	21	95	33	39
2	0	0	22	26
3+	1	5	29	35

Time of Occurrence:

Morning (7 a.m.–4 p.m.)	7	32	28	33
Evening (3p.m.–11p.m.)	6	27	33	39
Night (11p.m.–7a.m.)	9	41	22	26
Unknown	0	0	1	1

Day of Week:

Weekend (Fri.–Sun.)	8	36	38	45
Weekday (Mon.–Thurs.)	13	59	46	55
Unknown	1	5	0	0

Alcohol Involved:

Yes	12	55	24	29
No	5	23	10	12
Unknown	5	23	50	60

Intention to Prosecute:

Yes	5	23	13	15
No	12	55	42	50
Unknown	5	23	29	35

Notes:

1. Some percentages do not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
2. N = Number of individuals who reported a crime in the 2003 Peace Corps Volunteer Survey.

Safety of the Volunteer 2003
Appendix E

Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rates as Reported in the ANSS (2003)

Global

All Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Minor Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	3,918	22	0.56	4	0.10	11	0.28	57	1.45	94	2.40

Africa Region

Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Minor Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BENIN	79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BOTSWANA*	7	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BURKINA FASO	65	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.55	1	1.55
CAMEROON	76	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.31	0	0.00	1	1.31
CAPE VERDE	23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CHAD*	3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	35.66	1	35.66
GABON	53	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.90	0	0.00	1	1.90
THE GAMBIA	56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GHANA	87	1	1.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.16	2	2.31
GUINEA	61	1	1.63	0	0.00	1	1.63	1	1.63	3	4.89
KENYA	90	1	1.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.11
LESOTHO	55	1	1.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.82	2	3.63
MADAGASCAR	53	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MALAWI	78	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MALI	103	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.93	2	1.93
MAURITANIA	39	1	2.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	10.35	5	12.94
MOZAMBIQUE	41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NAMIBIA	56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NIGER	70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.42	1	1.42
SENEGAL	94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.14	2	2.14
SOUTH AFRICA	73	1	1.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.38
SWAZILAND*	8	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TANZANIA	68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOGO	87	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
UGANDA	30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ZAMBIA	69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL AFRICA	1522.7	6.0	0.39	0.0	0.00	3.0	0.20	14.0	0.92	23	1.51

Notes:

* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2003: Albania (4 months); Azerbaijan (3 months); Botswana (10 months); Chad (4 months); Fiji (4 months); Swaziland (4 months)

** Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2003: China (4 months); Russia (1 months)

*** Peace Corps countries closed and reopened in calendar year 2003: Morocco (7 months)

1. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
2. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
 - For sexual assaults event rates are per 100 female VT years.
 - For physical assaults and property crime event rates are per 100 VT years.

Safety of the Volunteer 2003
Appendix E

Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rates as Reported in the ANSS (2003) – cont'd

Global

All Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Minor Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	3,918	22	0.56	4	0.10	11	0.28	57	1.45	94	2.40

EMA Region

Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Minor Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
ALBANIA*	4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ARMENIA	43	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.34	1	2.34	2	4.68
AZERBAIJAN*	4	0	0.00	1	23.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	23.52
BANGLADESH	26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	15.24	4	15.24
BULGARIA	74	1	1.35	0	0.00	1	1.35	0	0.00	2	2.69
CHINA**	13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GEORGIA	26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
JORDAN	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KAZAKHSTAN	48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	6.25	3	6.25
KYRGYZSTAN	35	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.88	1	2.88	2	5.75
MACEDONIA	12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MOLDOVA	58	0	0.00	1	1.72	0	0.00	2	3.44	3	5.16
MONGOLIA	43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.34	1	2.34
MOROCCO***	37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NEPAL	70	1	1.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	7.19	6	8.63
PHILIPPINES	73	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.74	2	2.74
ROMANIA	105	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
RUSSIA**	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
THAILAND	48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TURKMENISTAN	38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	5.22	2	5.22
UKRAINE	127	1	0.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.79
UZBEKISTAN	63	1	1.58	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.58
TOTAL EMA	948.0	4.0	0.42	2.0	0.21	3.0	0.32	21.0	2.22	30	3.16

Notes:

* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2003: Albania (4 months); Azerbaijan (3 months); Botswana (10 months); Chad (4 months); Fiji (4 months); Swaziland (4 months)

** Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2003: China (4 months); Russia (1 months)

*** Peace Corps countries closed and reopened in calendar year 2003: Morocco (7 months)

1. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.

2. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.

—For sexual assaults event rates are per 100 female VT years.

—For physical assaults and property crime event rates are per 100 VT years

Safety of the Volunteer 2003
Appendix E

Sexual Assault Events and Incidence Rates as Reported in the ANSS (2003) – cont'd

Global

All Countries	Female VT Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Minor Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	3,918	22	0.56	4	0.10	11	0.28	57	1.45	94	2.40

IAP Region

Countries	Female V/T Years	Rape		Attempted Rape		Major Sexual Assault		Minor Sexual Assault		All Sexual Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BELIZE	37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BOLIVIA	87	2	2.31	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.31
COSTA RICA	42	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EAST TIMOR	7	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	67	1	1.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.50
ECUADOR	97	2	2.06	0	0.00	1	1.03	0	0.00	3	3.09
EL SALVADOR	80	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.51	2	2.51
FIJI*	4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUATEMALA	141	2	1.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	2.85	6	4.27
GUYANA	32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HAITI	43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HONDURAS	138	1	0.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.73	2	1.45
JAMAICA	63	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.59	0	0.00	1	1.59
KIRIBATI	34	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MICRONESIA	33	0	0.00	1	3.00	0	0.00	3	8.99	4	11.98
NICARAGUA	113	1	0.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.65	4	3.54
PANAMA	75	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.33	1	1.33
PARAGUAY	122	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PERU	27	1	3.66	0	0.00	1	3.66	1	3.66	3	10.97
SAMOA	30	0	0.00	1	3.37	1	3.37	1	3.37	3	10.11
SURINAME	25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TONGA	32	1	3.12	0	0.00	1	3.12	2	6.24	4	12.47
VANUATU	29	1	3.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	13.61	5	17.02
TOTAL IAP	1446.8	12.0	0.76	2.0	0.14	5.0	0.35	22.0	1.52	41	2.76

Notes:

* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2003: Albania (4 months); Azerbaijan (3 months); Botswana (10 months); Chad (4 months); Fiji (4 months); Swaziland (4 months)

** Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2003: China (4 months); Russia (1 months)

*** Peace Corps countries closed and reopened in calendar year 2003: Morocco (7 months)

1. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.

2. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.

—For sexual assaults event rates are per 100 female VT years.

—For physical assaults and property crime event rates are per 100 VT years

Safety of the Volunteer 2003
Appendix E

Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rates as Reported in the ANSS (2003)

Global											
All Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Minor Physical Assault		Death Threat		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	6,637	84	1	20	0	74	1	5	0	183	2.76

Africa Region											
Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Minor Physical Assault		Death Threat		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BENIN	113	6	5.29	0	0.00	5	4.41	0	0.00	11	9.69
BOTSWANA*	10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BURKINA FASO	87	0	0.00	1	1.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.15
CAMEROON	128	2	1.56	0	0.00	1	0.78	0	0.00	3	2.34
CAPE VERDE	44	2	4.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.56
CHAD*	6	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	17.9	0	0.00	1	17.91
GABON	68	2	2.96	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.96
THE GAMBIA	95	1	1.05	0	0.00	1	1.05	0	0.00	2	2.10
GHANA	137	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUINEA	89	0	0.00	1	1.12	2	2.25	0	0.00	3	3.37
KENYA	143	1	0.70	0	0.00	1	0.70	1	0.70	3	2.10
LESOTHO	97	7	7.21	2	2.06	1	1.03	1	1.03	11	11.34
MADAGASCAR	78	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.56	0	0.00	2	2.56
MALAWI	118	1	0.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.85
MALI	182	1	0.55	0	0.00	2	1.10	0	0.00	3	1.65
MAURITANIA	64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.57	1	1.57
MOZAMBIQUE	62	2	3.22	1	1.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	4.84
NAMIBIA	92	1	1.09	0	0.00	1	1.09	0	0.00	2	2.17
NIGER	112	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SENEGAL	143	1	0.70	1	0.70	1	0.70	0	0.00	3	2.09
SOUTH AFRICA	103	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SWAZILAND*	11	1	9.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.24
TANZANIA	127	5	3.95	1	0.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	4.74
TOGO	105	2	1.91	0	0.00	4	3.81	0	0.00	6	5.72
UGANDA	50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ZAMBIA	132	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.76	0	0.00	1	0.76
TOTAL AFRICA	2394.7	35.0	1.46	7.0	0.29	23.0	0.96	3.0	0.13	68	2.84

Notes:

* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2003: Albania (4 months); Azerbaijan (3 months); Botswana (10 months); Chad (4 months); Fiji (4 months); Swaziland (4 months)

** Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2003: China (4 months); Russia (1 months)

*** Peace Corps countries closed and reopened in calendar year 2003: Morocco (7 months)

- Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
- Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
 - For sexual assaults event rates are per 100 female VT years.
 - For physical assaults and property crime event rates are per 100 VT years

Safety of the Volunteer 2003
Appendix E

Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rates as Reported in the ANSS (2003) – cont'd

Global											
All Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Minor Physical Assault		Death Threat		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	6,637	84	1	20	0	74	1	5	0	183	2.76

EMA Region											
Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Minor Physical Assault		Death Threat		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
ALBANIA*	9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ARMENIA	78	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.28	0	0.00	1	1.28
AZERBAIJAN*	7	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BANGLADESH	44	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.29	0	0.00	1	2.29
BULGARIA	140	3	2.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.14
CHINA**	23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GEORGIA	51	2	3.93	0	0.00	2	3.93	0	0.00	4	7.86
JORDAN	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KAZAKHSTAN	120	2	1.67	1	0.83	6	5.00	0	0.00	9	7.51
KYRGYZSTAN	76	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.31	0	0.00	1	1.31
MACEDONIA	27	1	3.70	0	0.00	1	3.70	0	0.00	2	7.40
MOLDOVA	106	2	1.88	0	0.00	1	0.94	0	0.00	3	2.82
MONGOLIA	86	2	2.31	0	0.00	5	5.78	0	0.00	7	8.10
MOROCCO***	59	1	1.70	0	0.00	2	3.41	0	0.00	3	5.11
NEPAL	111	1	0.90	1	0.90	2	1.80	0	0.00	4	3.61
PHILIPPINES	144	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ROMANIA	209	1	0.48	0	0.00	2	0.96	0	0.00	3	1.44
RUSSIA**	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
THAILAND	82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TURKMENISTAN	61	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.30	0	0.00	2	3.30
UKRAINE	249	0	0.00	1	0.40	3	1.20	0	0.00	4	1.60
UZBEKISTAN	108	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.85	0	0.00	2	1.85
TOTAL EMA	1792.5	15.0	0.84	3.0	0.17	31.0	1.73	0.0	0.00	49	2.73

Notes:

* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2003: Albania (4 months); Azerbaijan (3 months); Botswana (10 months); Chad (4 months); Fiji (4 months); Swaziland (4 months)

** Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2003: China (4 months); Russia (1 months)

*** Peace Corps countries closed and reopened in calendar year 2003: Morocco (7 months)

1. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
2. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
—For sexual assaults event rates are per 100 female VT years.
—For physical assaults and property crime event rates are per 100 VT years

Safety of the Volunteer 2003
Appendix E

Physical Assault Events and Incidence Rates as Reported in the ANSS (2003) – cont'd

Global											
All Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Minor Physical Assault		Death Threat		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	6,637	84	1	20	0	74	1	5	0	183	2.76
IAP Region											
Countries	VT Years	Aggravated Assault		Major Physical Assault		Minor Physical Assault		Death Threat		All Physical Assault	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BELIZE	64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BOLIVIA	160	1	0.63	2	1.25	1	0.63	0	0.00	4	2.51
COSTA RICA	54	3	5.57	0	0.00	1	1.86	0	0.00	4	7.43
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	146	1	0.68	0	0.00	2	1.37	0	0.00	3	2.05
EAST TIMOR	17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	102	2	1.96	1	0.98	1	0.98	0	0.00	4	3.92
ECUADOR	157	3	1.91	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.91
EL SALVADOR	136	4	2.94	0	0.00	1	0.73	0	0.00	5	3.67
FIJI*	7	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUATEMALA	237	4	1.69	0	0.00	1	0.42	1	0.42	6	2.53
GUYANA	54	1	1.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.85
HAITI	81	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.23	0	0.00	1	1.23
HONDURAS	236	1	0.42	1	0.42	2	0.85	0	0.00	4	1.69
JAMAICA	111	1	0.90	0	0.00	1	0.90	0	0.00	2	1.79
KIRIBATI	51	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MICRONESIA	59	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.40	0	0.00	2	3.40
NICARAGUA	180	7	3.89	0	0.00	1	0.56	0	0.00	8	4.44
PANAMA	131	1	0.76	0	0.00	1	0.76	0	0.00	2	1.52
PARAGUAY	200	1	0.50	1	0.50	1	0.50	0	0.00	3	1.50
PERU	40	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.47	0	0.00	1	2.47
SAMOA	53	0	0.00	1	1.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.88
SURINAME	46	3	6.56	1	2.19	1	2.19	0	0.00	5	10.94
TONGA	64	0	0.00	3	4.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	4.69
VANUATU	62	1	1.62	0	0.00	2	3.24	0	0.00	3	4.85
TOTAL IAP	2448.9	34.0	1.38	10.0	0.41	20.0	0.81	1.0	0.04	65	2.65

Notes:

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2003: Albania (4 months); Azerbaijan (3 months); Botswana (10 months); Chad (4 months); Fiji (4 months); Swaziland (4 months)
- ** Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2003: China (4 months); Russia (1 months)
- *** Peace Corps countries closed and reopened in calendar year 2003: Morocco (7 months)

1. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
2. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
 - For sexual assaults event rates are per 100 female VT years.
 - For physical assaults and property crime event rates are per 100 VT years

Safety of the Volunteer 2003
Appendix E

Property Crime Events and Incidence Rates as Reported in the ESS (2003)

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	6,637	111	2	175	3	491	7	20	0	797	12.01

Africa Region

Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BENIN	113	0	0.00	1	0.88	1	0.88	0	0.00	2	1.76
BOTSWANA*	10	0	0.00	2	19.65	4	39.30	0	0.00	6	58.94
BURKINA FASO	87	1	1.15	1	1.15	6	6.92	0	0.00	8	9.23
CAMEROON	128	1	0.78	4	3.12	4	3.12	0	0.00	9	7.03
CAPE VERDE	44	2	4.56	0	0.00	1	2.28	0	0.00	3	6.84
CHAD*	6	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	17.91	1	17.9	2	35.83
GABON	68	1	1.48	6	8.88	5	7.40	0	0.00	12	17.76
THE GAMBIA	95	2	2.10	4	4.19	3	3.15	0	0.00	9	9.44
GHANA	137	1	0.73	6	4.39	4	2.92	0	0.00	11	8.04
GUINEA	89	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	4.50	0	0.00	4	4.50
KENYA	143	0	0.00	1	0.70	2	1.40	0	0.00	3	2.10
LESOTHO	97	1	1.03	1	1.03	8	8.25	1	1.03	11	11.34
MADAGASCAR	78	5	6.40	6	7.68	19	24.32	0	0.00	30	38.40
MALAWI	118	0	0.00	1	0.85	5	4.24	0	0.00	6	5.08
MALI	182	0	0.00	4	2.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	2.20
MAURITANIA	64	0	0.00	10	15.70	8	12.56	1	1.57	19	29.83
MOZAMBIQUE	62	7	11.29	3	4.84	4	6.45	0	0.00	14	22.57
NAMIBIA	92	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	7.60	0	0.00	7	7.60
NIGER	112	2	1.79	5	4.48	5	4.48	1	0.90	13	11.66
SENEGAL	143	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SOUTH AFRICA	103	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SWAZILAND*	11	4	36.97	3	27.73	12	110.91	0	0.00	19	175.60
TANZANIA	127	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.58	0	0.00	2	1.58
TOGO	105	11	10.48	12	11.43	9	8.58	0	0.00	32	30.49
UGANDA	50	0	0.00	3	5.97	5	9.96	0	0.00	8	15.93
ZAMBIA	132	11	8.35	1	0.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	9.11
TOTAL AFRICA	2394.7	49.0	2.05	74.0	3.09	119.0	4.97	4.0	0.17	246	10.27

Notes:

* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2003: Albania (4 months); Azerbaijan (3 months); Botswana (10 months); Chad (4 months); Fiji (4 months); Swaziland (4 months)

** Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2003: China (4 months); Russia (1 months)

*** Peace Corps countries closed and reopened in calendar year 2003: Morocco (7 months)

1. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.

2. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.

—For sexual assaults event rates are per 100 female VT years.

—For physical assaults and property crime event rates are per 100 VT years

Safety of the Volunteer 2003
Appendix E

Property Crime Events and Incidence Rates as Reported in the ESS (2003) – cont'd

Global

All Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	6,637	111	2	175	3	491	7	20	0	797	12.01

EMA Region

Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
ALBANIA*	9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ARMENIA	78	0	0.00	1	1.28	4	5.13	0	0.00	5	6.41
AZERBAIJAN*	7	1	13.58	0	0.00	3	40.75	0	0.00	4	54.33
BANGLADESH	44	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	16.04	0	0.00	7	16.04
BULGARIA	140	1	0.71	2	1.42	24	17.08	2	1.42	29	20.64
CHINA**	23	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	12.88	0	0.00	3	12.88
GEORGIA	51	0	0.00	3	5.90	6	11.80	0	0.00	9	17.69
JORDAN	0		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	0	0.00
KAZAKHSTAN	120	2	1.67	1	0.83	9	7.51	2	1.67	14	11.67
KYRGYZSTAN	76	0	0.00	2	2.62	9	11.81	0	0.00	11	14.43
MACEDONIA	27	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	7.40	0	0.00	2	7.40
MOLDOVA	106	1	0.94	0	0.00	5	4.70	0	0.00	6	5.64
MONGOLIA	86	2	2.31	3	3.47	10	11.57	2	2.31	17	19.67
MOROCCO***	59	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	17.03	0	0.00	10	17.03
NEPAL	111	1	0.90	1	0.90	5	4.51	0	0.00	7	6.31
PHILIPPINES	144	1	0.70	5	3.48	3	2.09	0	0.00	9	6.26
ROMANIA	209	1	0.48	0	0.00	8	3.83	0	0.00	9	4.31
RUSSIA**	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	42.77	0	0.00	1	42.77
THAILAND	82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TURKMENISTAN	61	1	1.65	0	0.00	2	3.30	0	0.00	3	4.94
UKRAINE	249	0	0.00	3	1.20	33	13.24	1	0.40	37	14.84
UZBEKISTAN	108	3	2.78	1	0.93	11	10.19	0	0.00	15	13.90
TOTAL EMA	1792.5	14.0	0.78	22.0	1.23	155.0	8.64	7.0	0.39	198	11.05

Notes:

* Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2003: Albania (4 months); Azerbaijan (3 months); Botswana (10 months); Chad (4 months); Fiji (4 months); Swaziland (4 months)

** Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2003: China (4 months); Russia (1 months)

*** Peace Corps countries closed and reopened in calendar year 2003: Morocco (7 months)

1. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.

2. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.

—For sexual assaults event rates are per 100 female VT years.

—For physical assaults and property crime event rates are per 100 VT years

Safety of the Volunteer 2003
Appendix E

Property Crime Events and Incidence Rates as Reported in the ESS (2003) – cont'd

Global											
All Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
	6,637	111	2	175	3	491	7	20	0	797	12.01
IAP Region											
Countries	VT Years	Robbery		Burglary		Theft		Vandalism		All Property Crime	
		Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate	Event	Rate
BELIZE	64	1	1.56	2	3.12	3	4.68	0	0.00	6	9.35
BOLIVIA	160	6	3.76	1	0.63	12	7.52	0	0.00	19	11.91
COSTA RICA	54	0	0.00	0	0.00	17	31.58	0	0.00	17	31.58
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	146	6	4.10	6	4.10	16	10.94	2	1.37	30	20.51
EAST TIMOR	17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	102	3	2.93	4	3.90	0	0.00	1	0.98	8	7.81
ECUADOR	157	9	5.74	8	5.10	20	12.76	4	2.55	41	26.15
EL SALVADOR	136	2	1.47	2	1.47	26	19.10	0	0.00	30	22.04
FIJI*	7	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	27.11	0	0.00	2	27.11
GUATEMALA	237	1	0.42	9	3.79	35	14.76	0	0.00	45	18.97
GUYANA	54	0	0.00	3	5.56	3	5.56	0	0.00	6	11.13
HAITI	81	3	3.68	0	0.00	3	3.68	0	0.00	6	7.37
HONDURAS	236	1	0.42	5	2.12	11	4.66	0	0.00	17	7.20
JAMAICA	111	1	0.90	2	1.79	7	6.28	0	0.00	10	8.97
KIRIBATI	51	0	0.00	3	5.92	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	5.92
MICRONESIA	59	0	0.00	1	1.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.70
NICARAGUA	180	2	1.11	10	5.55	14	7.78	0	0.00	26	14.44
PANAMA	131	0	0.00	4	3.05	18	13.72	0	0.00	22	16.77
PARAGUAY	200	0	0.00	2	1.00	21	10.52	0	0.00	23	11.52
PERU	40	5	12.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	12.35
SAMOA	53	0	0.00	2	3.75	7	13.13	0	0.00	9	16.88
SURINAME	46	5	10.94	5	10.94	1	2.19	0	0.00	11	24.07
TONGA	64	0	0.00	4	6.25	1	1.56	1	1.56	6	9.38
VANUATU	62	0	0.00	2	3.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.24
TOTAL IAP	2448.9	45.0	1.84	75.0	3.06	217.0	8.86	8.0	0.33	345	14.09

Notes:

- * Peace Corps countries opened or reopened in calendar year 2003: Albania (4 months); Azerbaijan (3 months); Botswana (10 months); Chad (4 months); Fiji (4 months); Swaziland (4 months)
- ** Peace Corps countries closed in calendar year 2003: China (4 months); Russia (1 months)
- *** Peace Corps countries closed and reopened in calendar year 2003: Morocco (7 months)
- 1. Table does not include Crisis Corps Volunteers or UN Volunteers.
- 2. Since most sexual assaults occur against females, only female VT years are considered in the assault rates.
 - For sexual assaults event rates are per 100 female VT years.
 - For physical assaults and property crime event rates are per 100 VT years

Appendix F

The Safety of the Volunteer 2003

Figures Used in Text

Figure 1: Comparison of Number of Events vs. Number of Volunteers Present for 2003

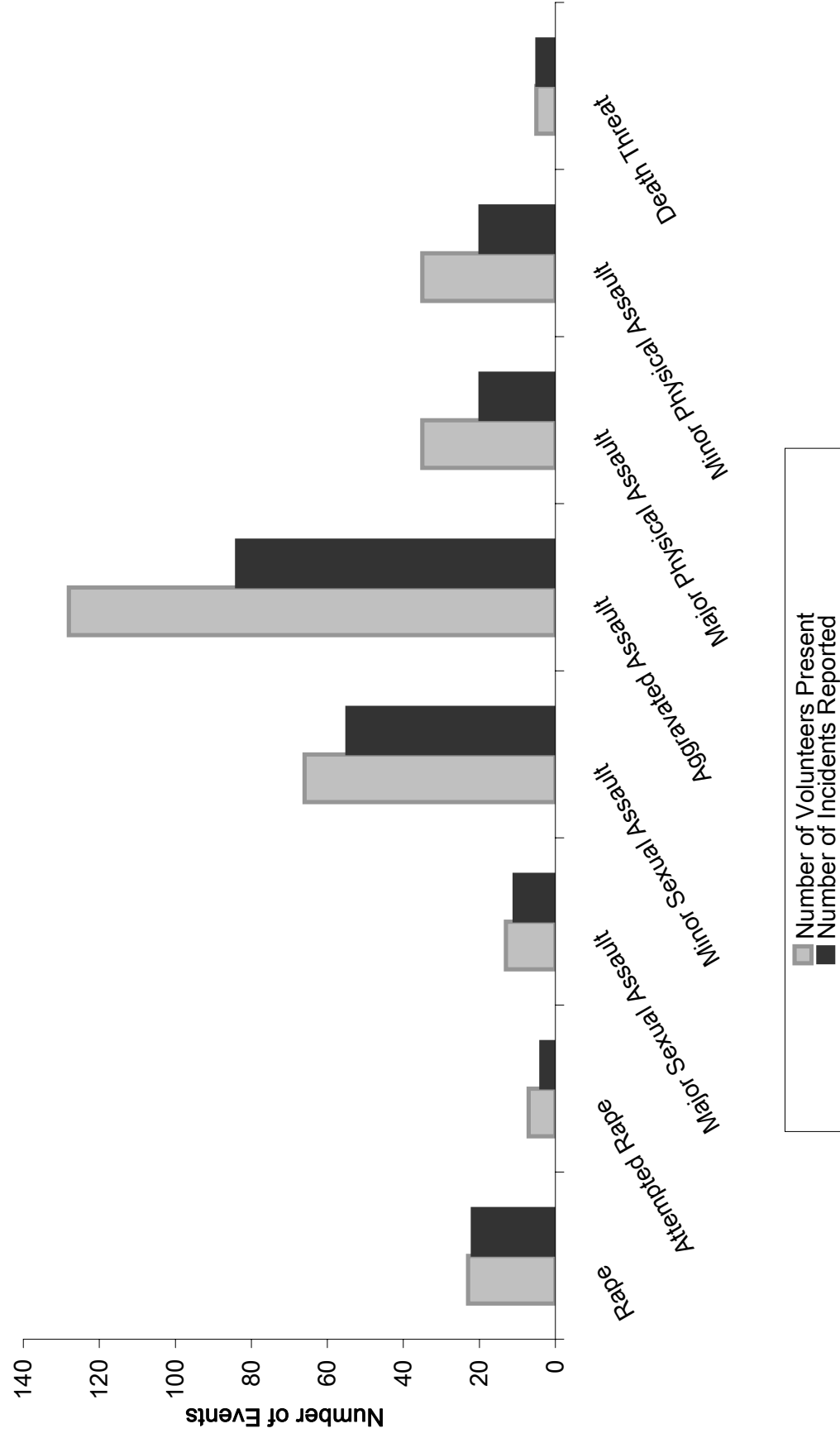
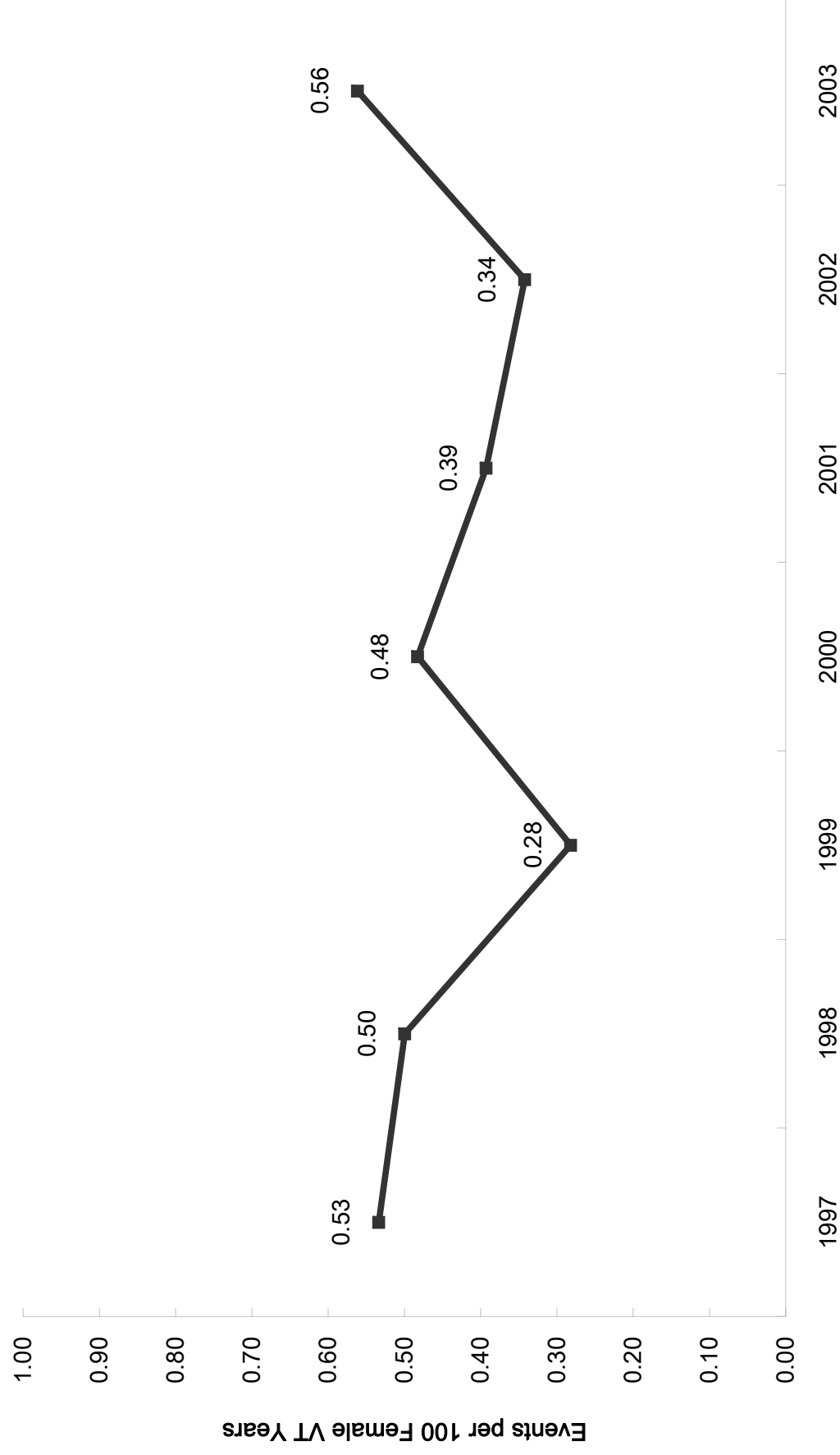
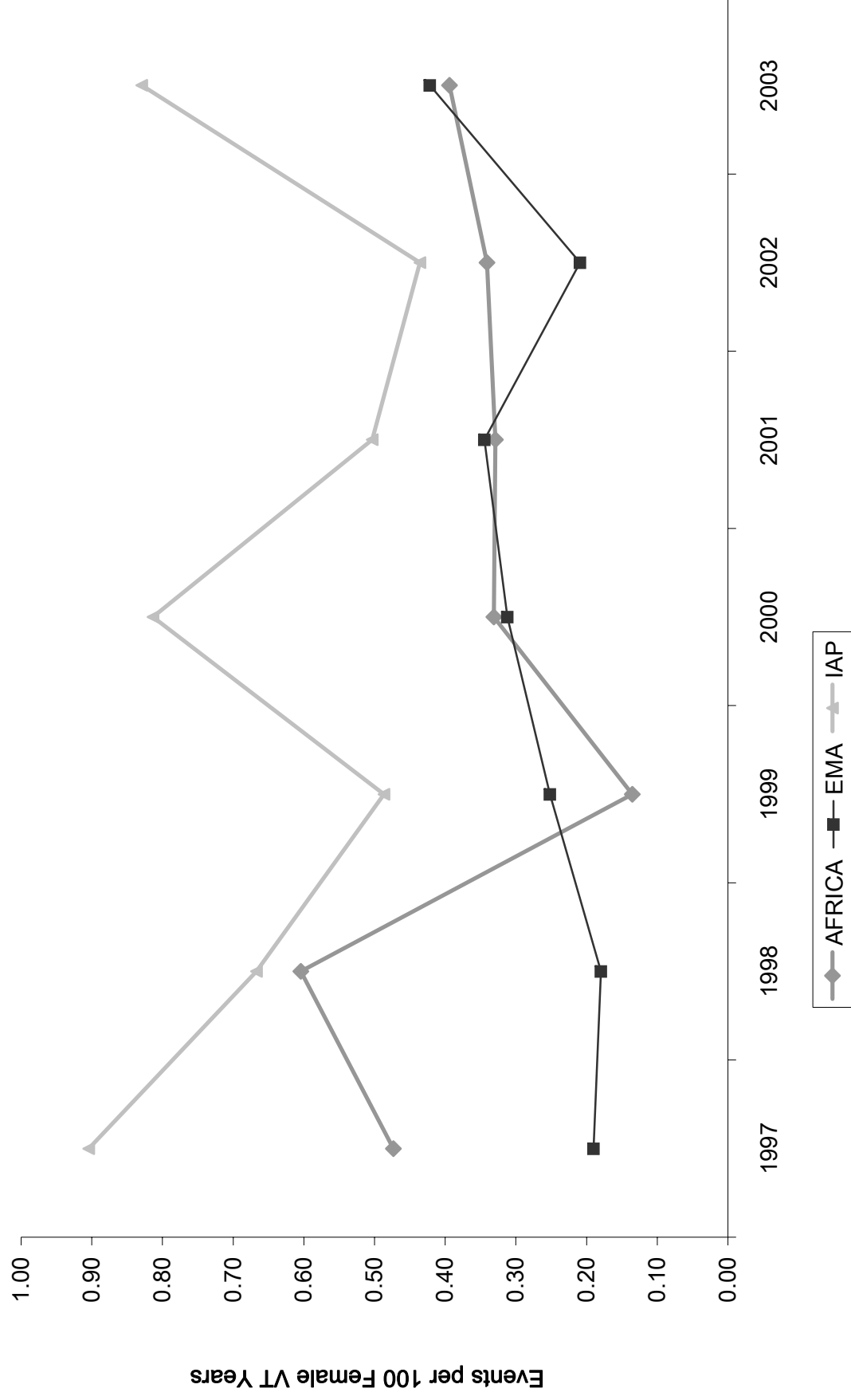


Figure 2: Global Incidence of Rape by Year



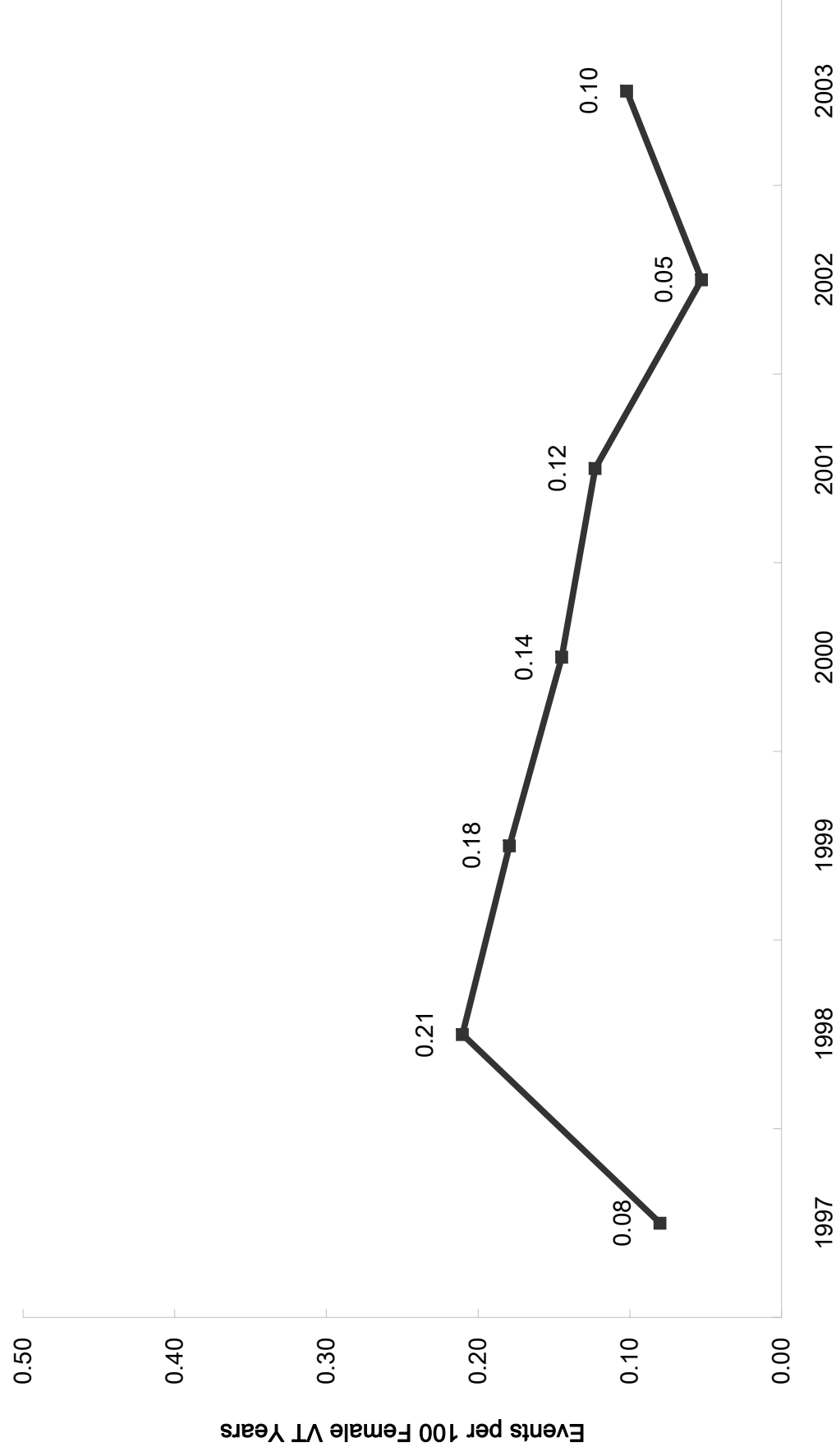
Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 3: Regional Incidence of Rape by Year



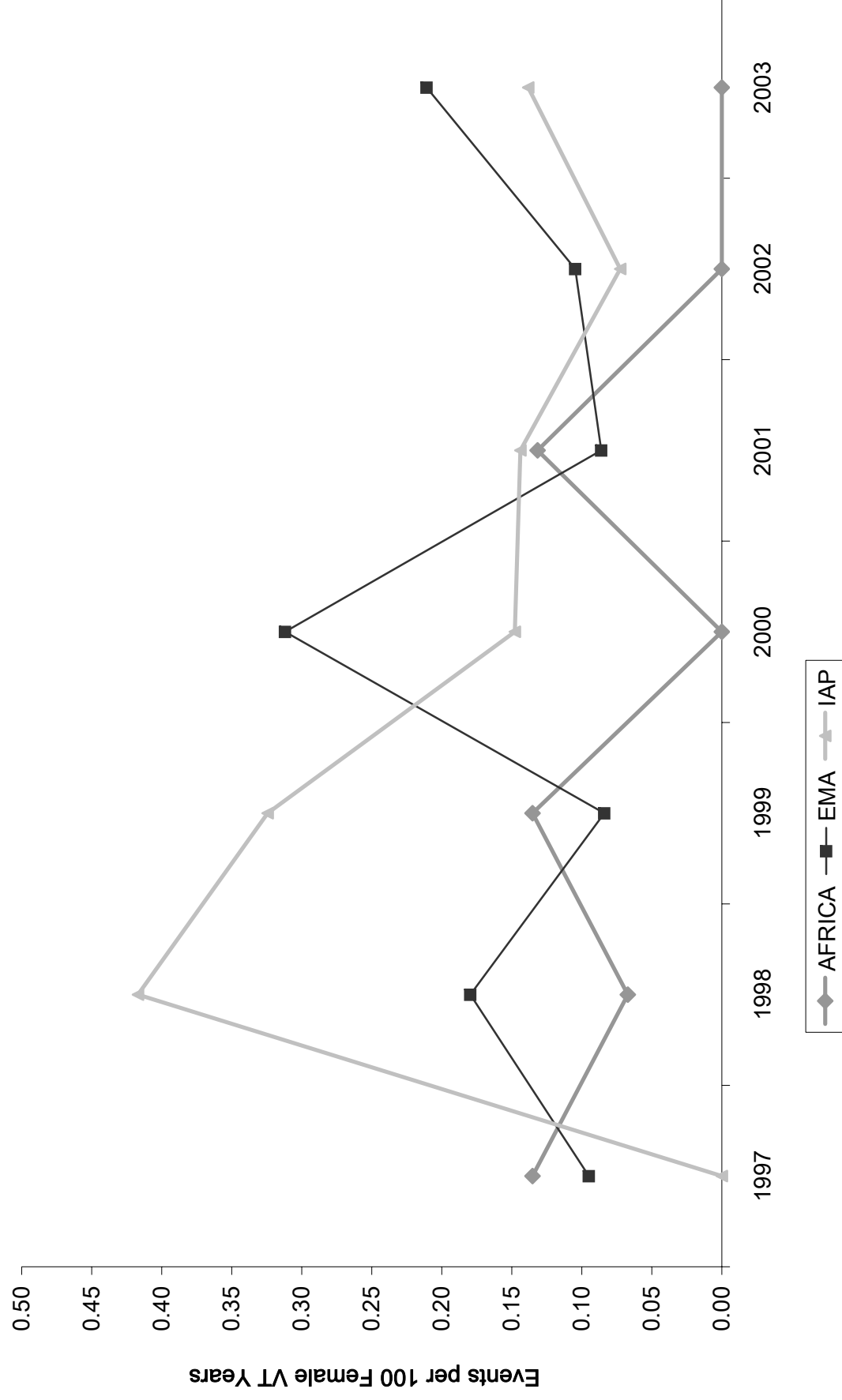
Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 4: Global Incidence of Attempted Rape by Year



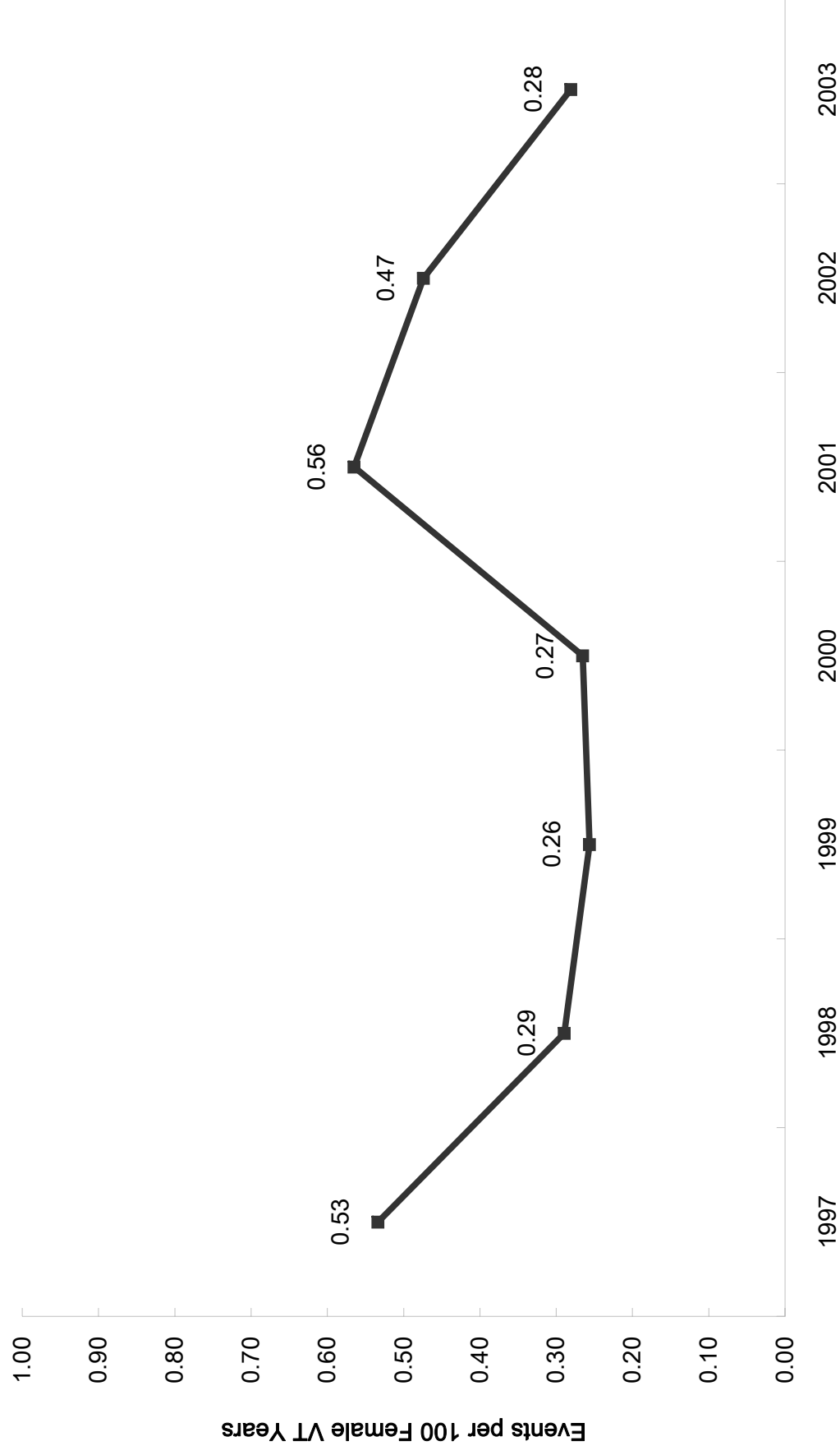
Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 5: Regional Incidence of Attempted Rape by Year



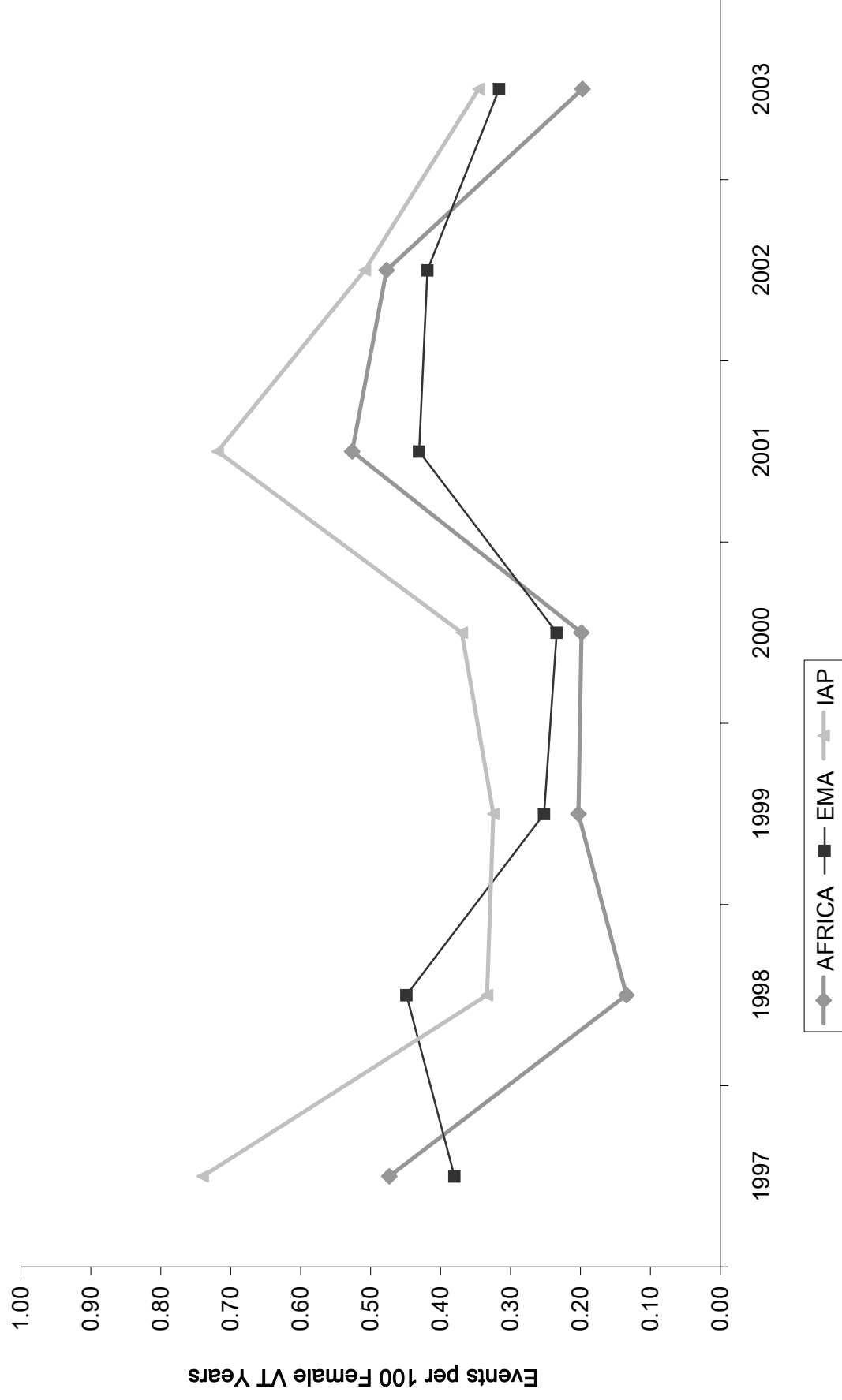
Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 6: Global Incidence of Major Sexual Assault by Year



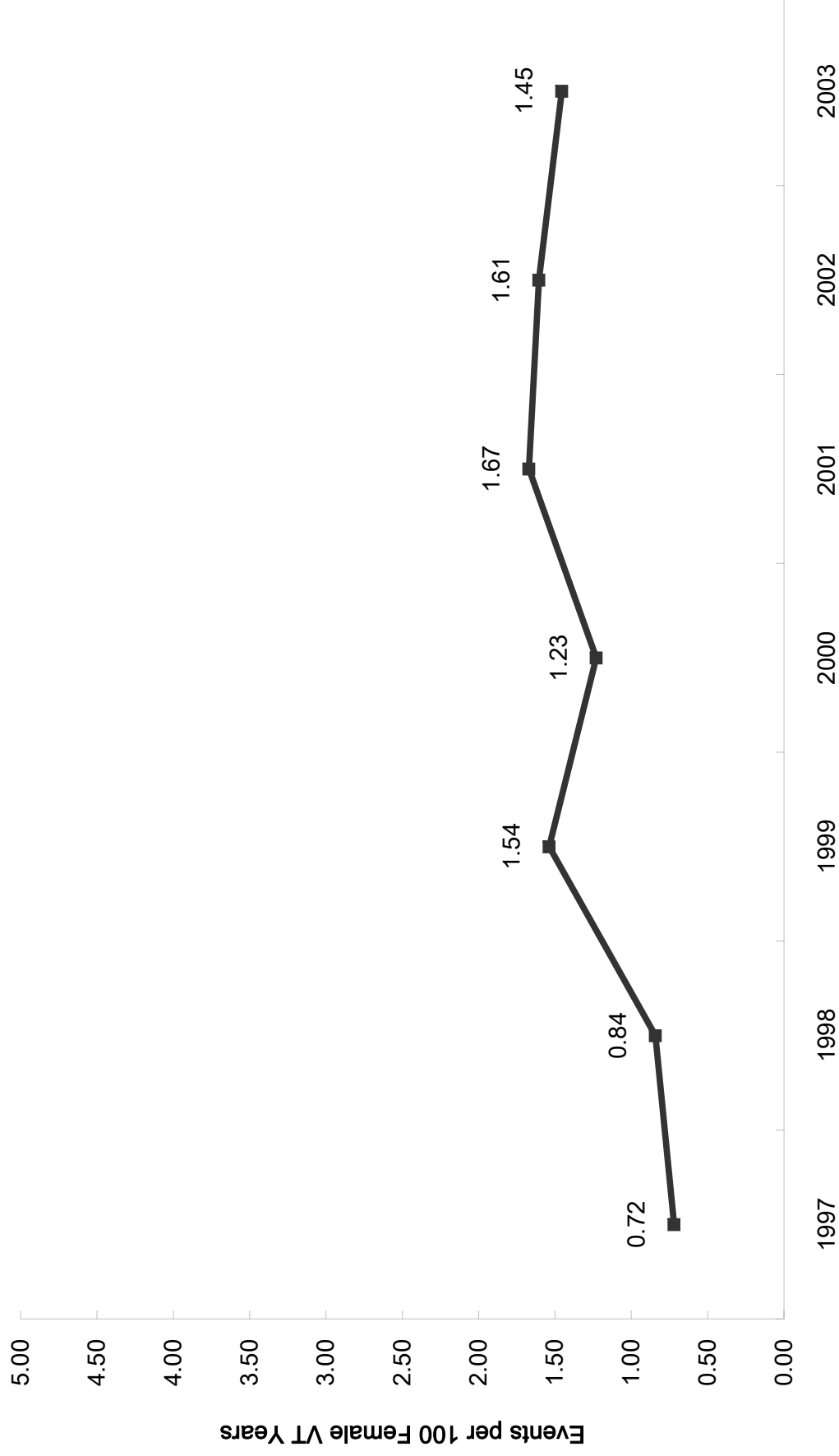
Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 7: Regional Incidence of Major Sexual Assault by Year



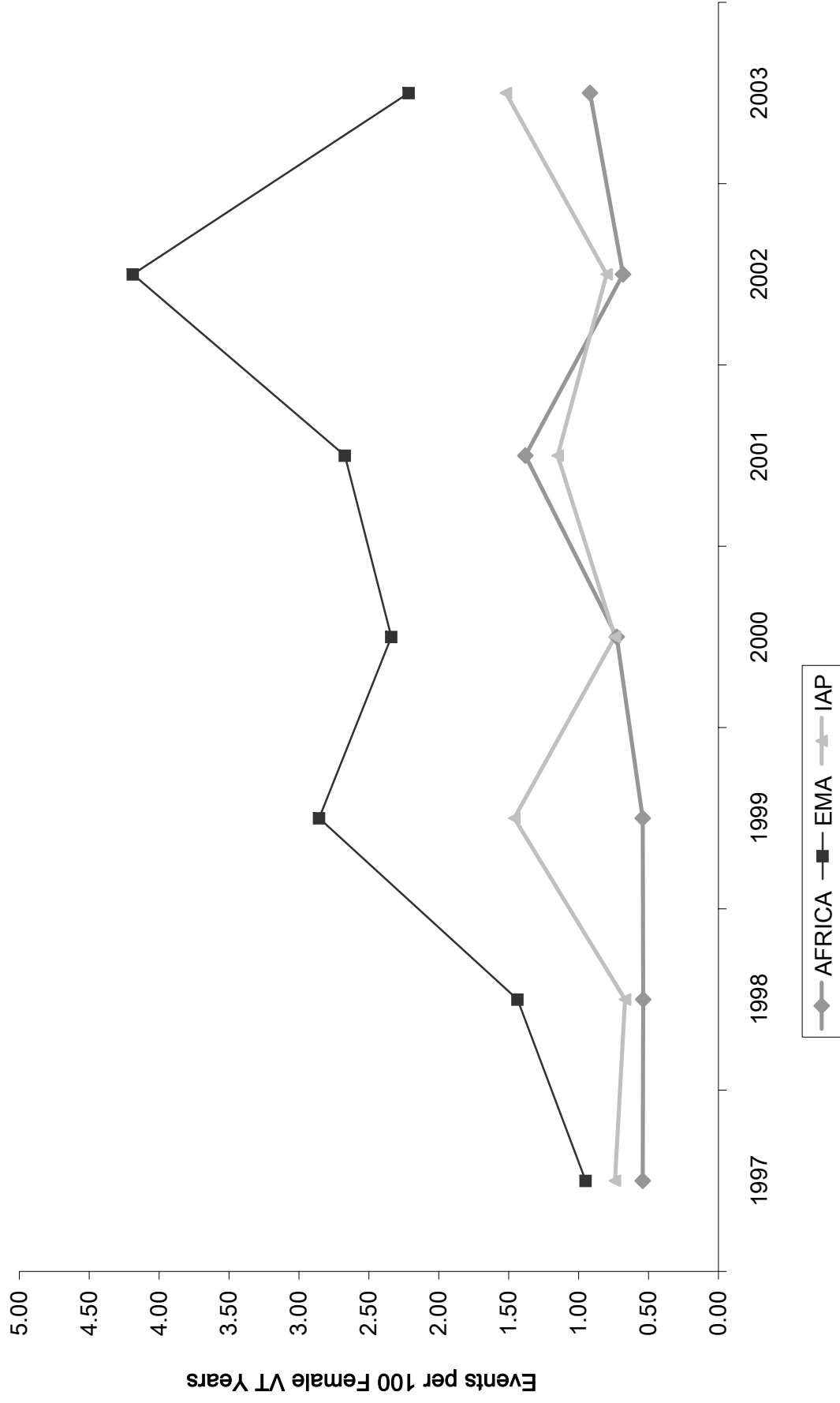
Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 8: Global Incidence of Minor Sexual Assault by Year



Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 9: Regional Incidence of Minor Sexual Assault by Year



Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 10: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Gender for 2003

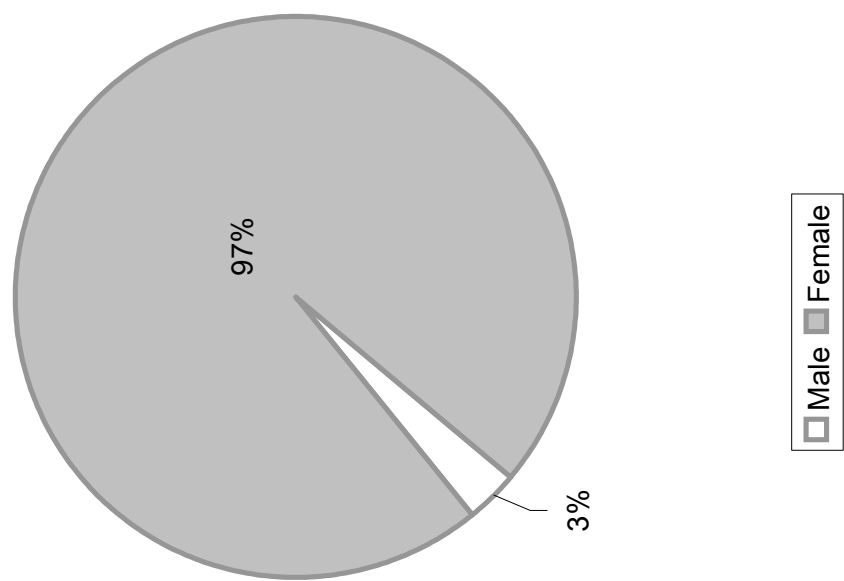
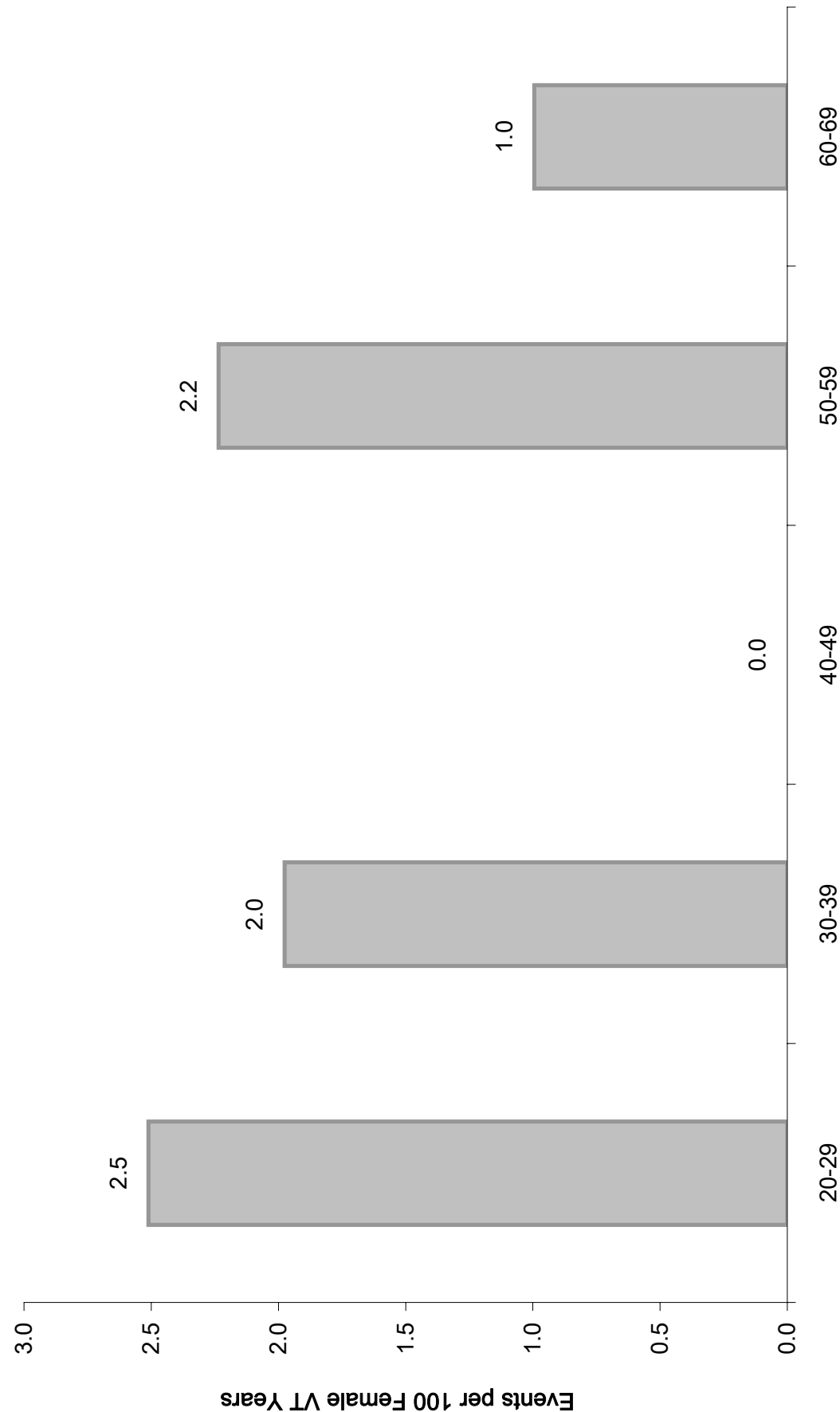


Figure 11: Global Incidence of Sexual Assaults by Age Group for 2003



Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 12: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Hour for 2003

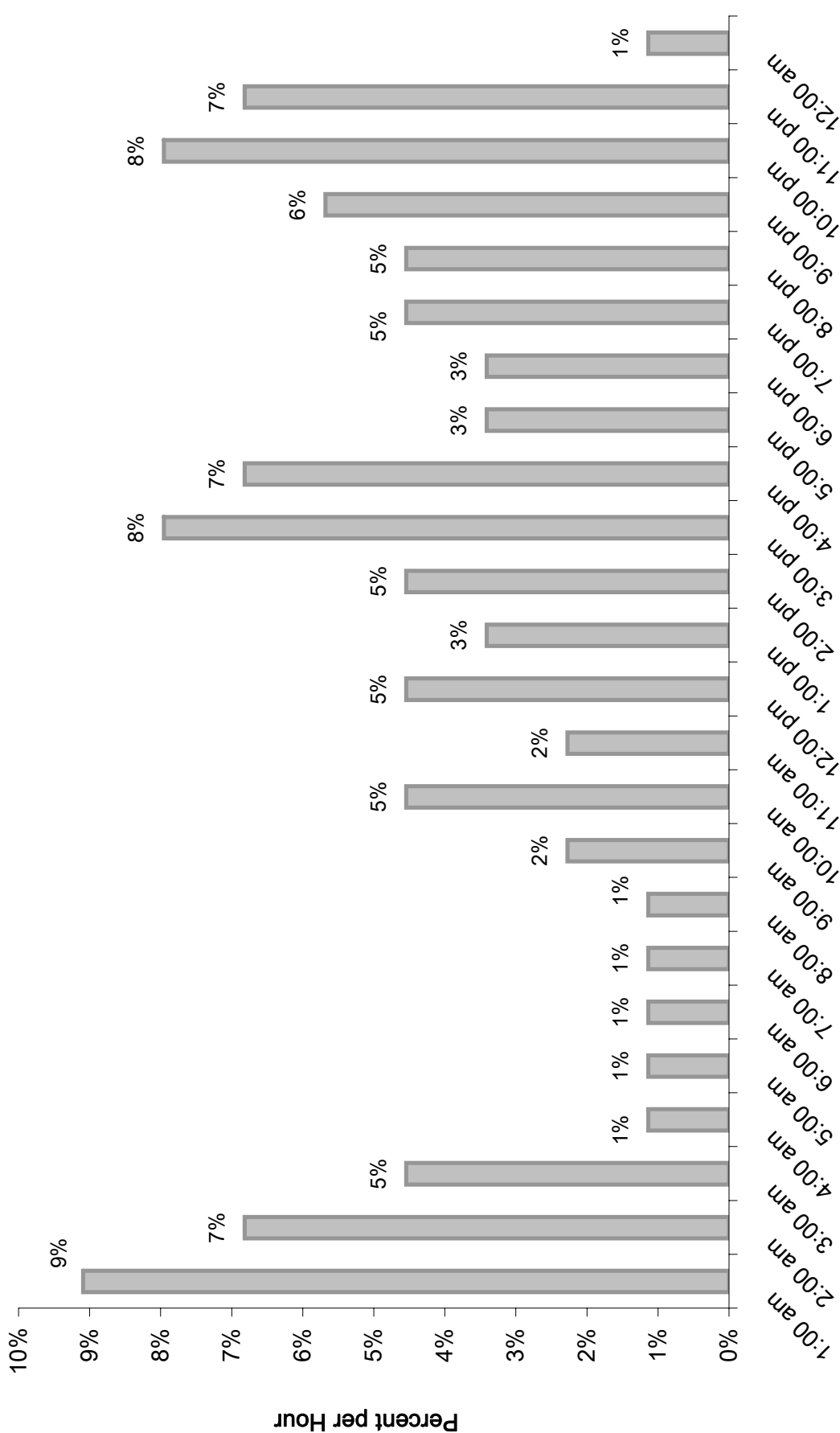


Figure 13: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Day of the Week for 2003

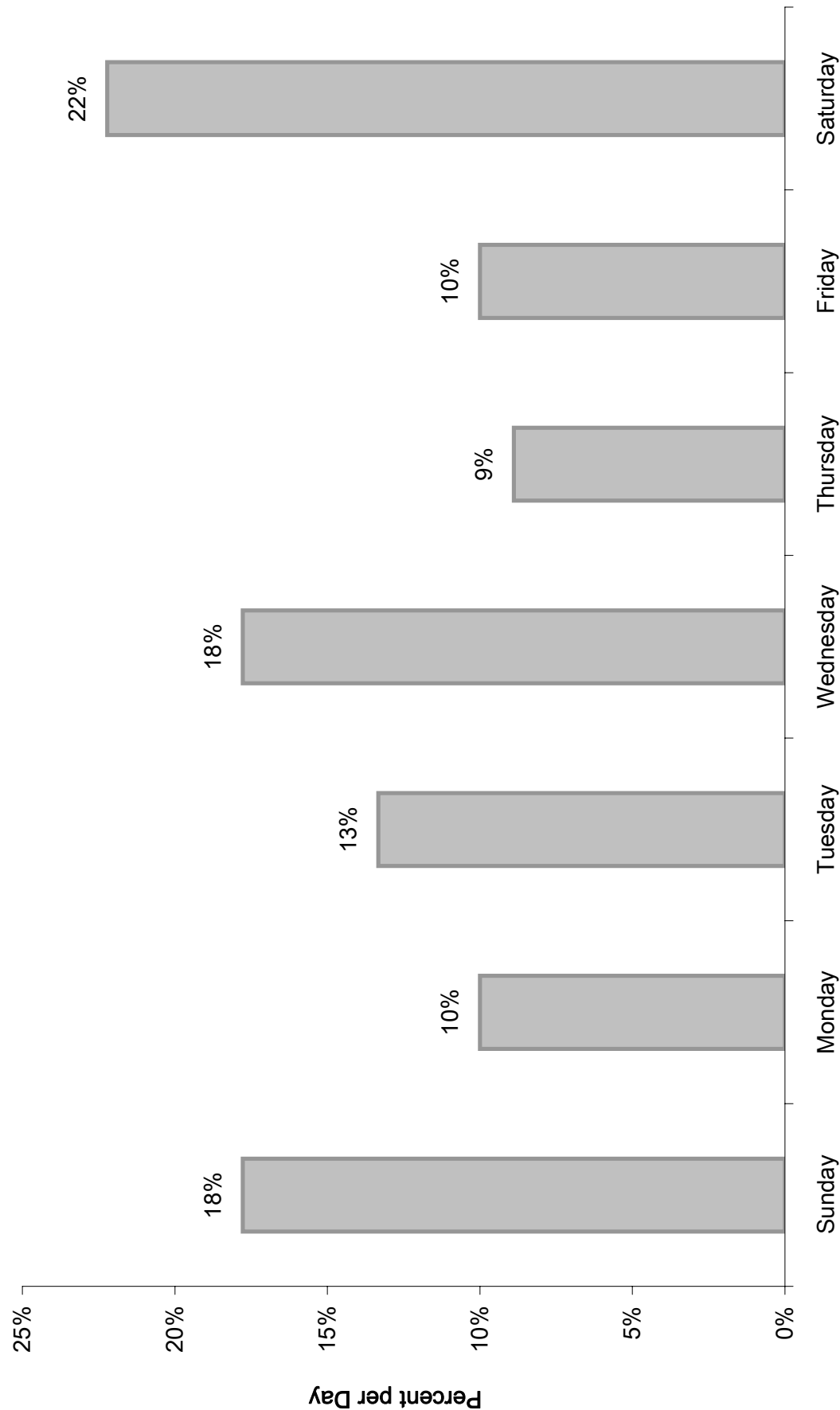


Figure 14: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Month for 2003

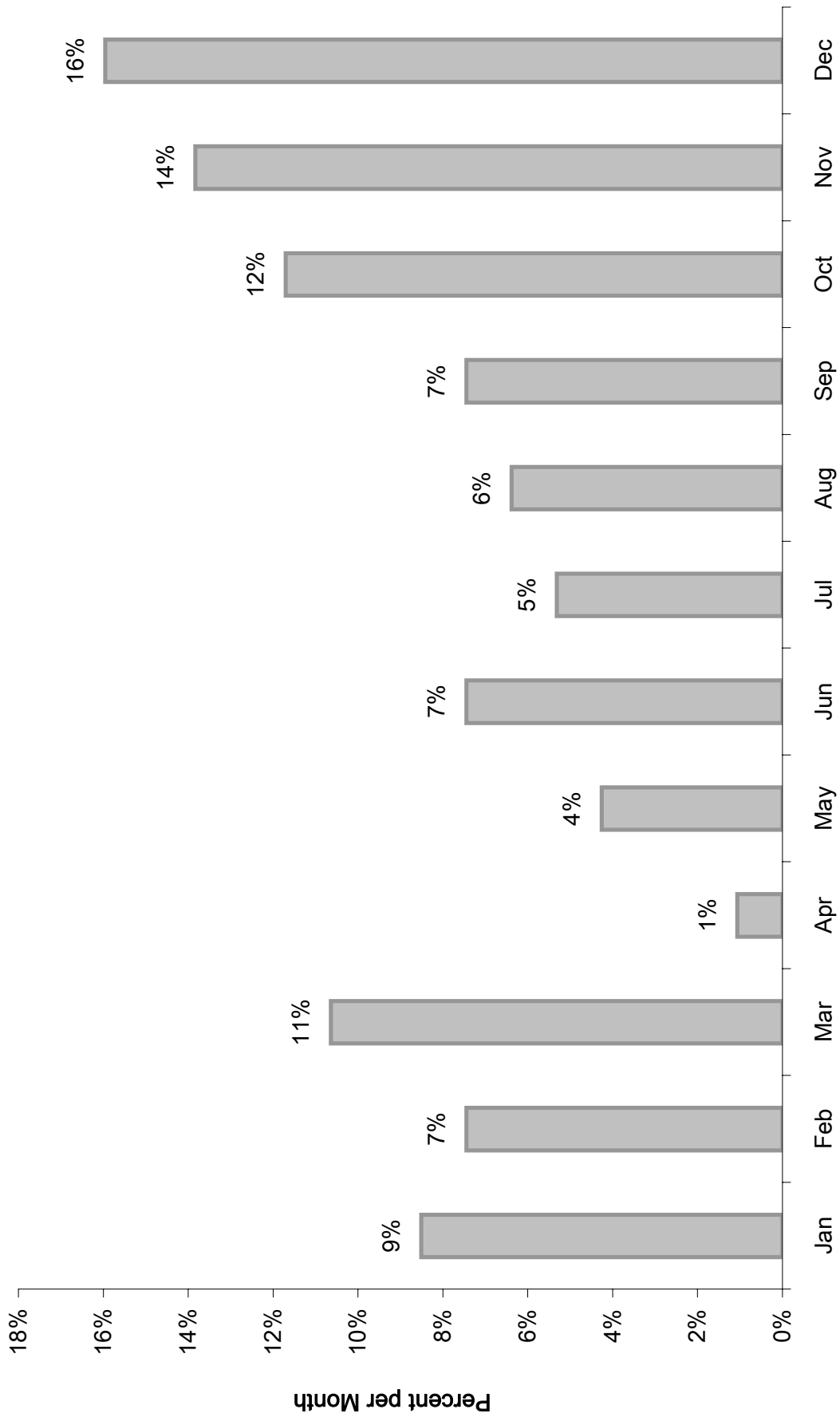
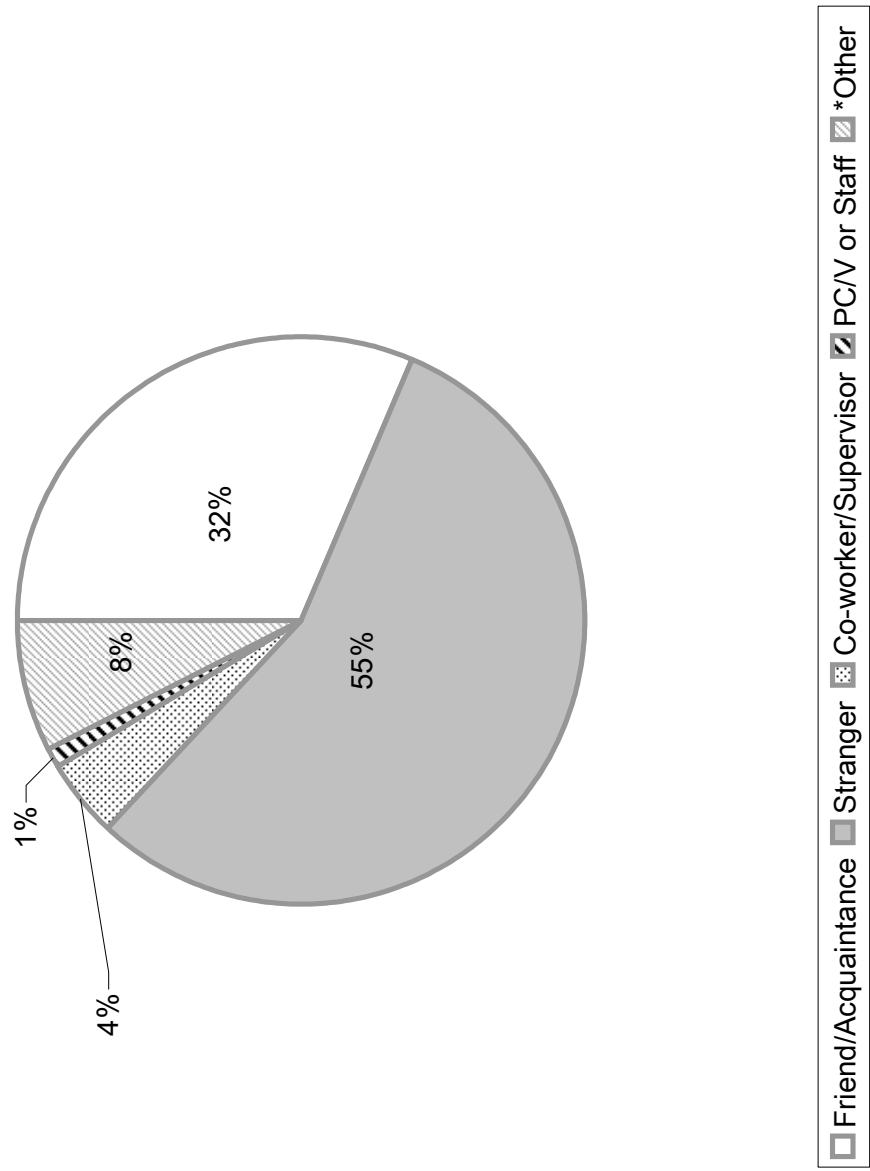
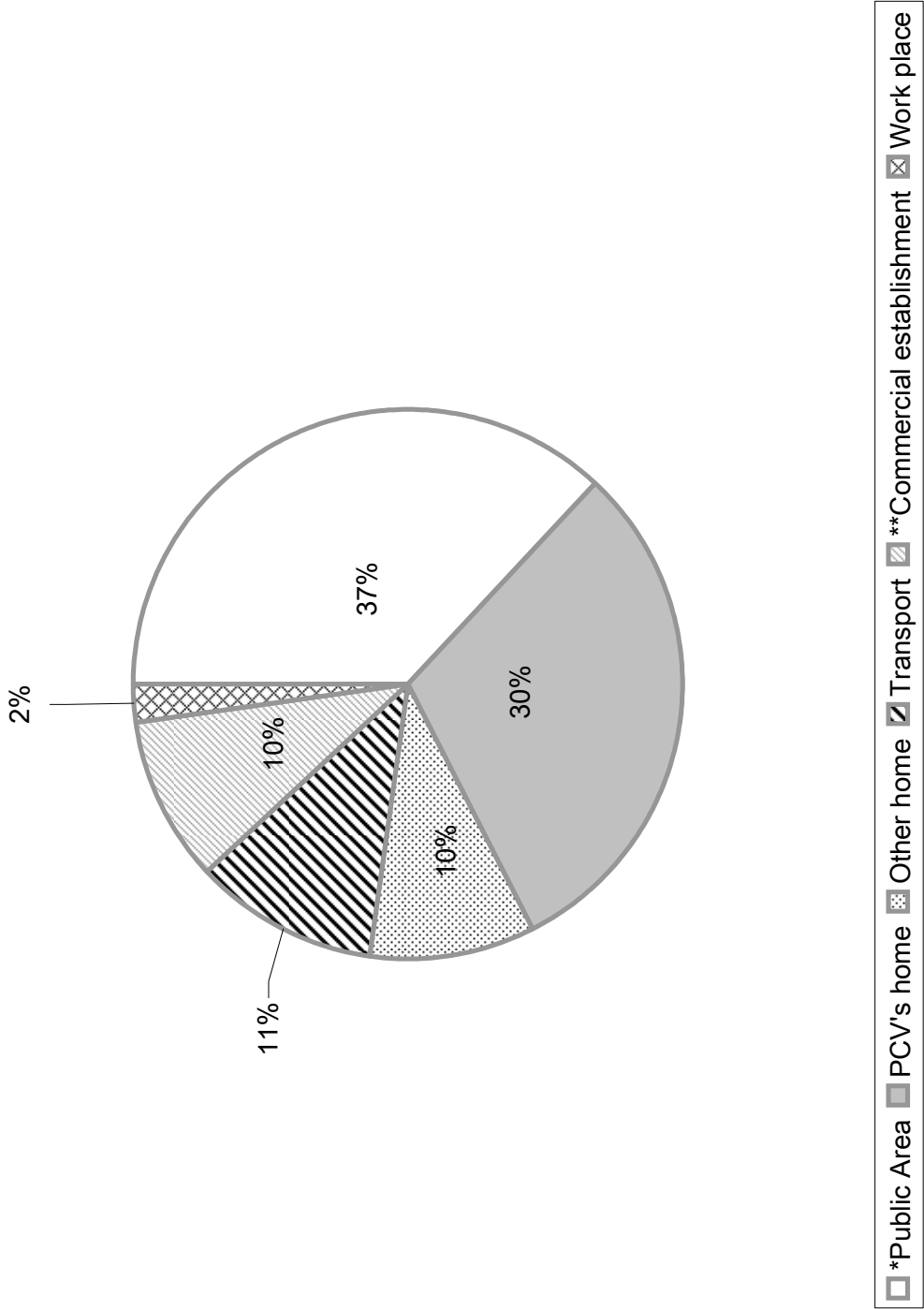


Figure 15: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Relationship of Assailant for 2003



Note: *Includes local authority.

Figure 16: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Location for 2003



Note:
*Includes police stations and churches.
**Includes banks.

Figure 17: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Community Size for 2003

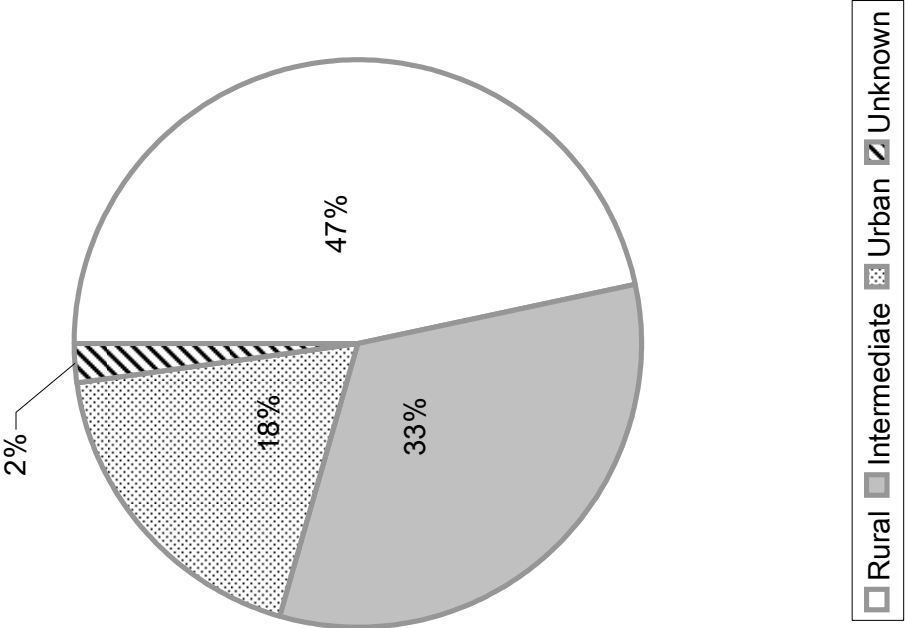


Figure 18: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Weapon for 2003

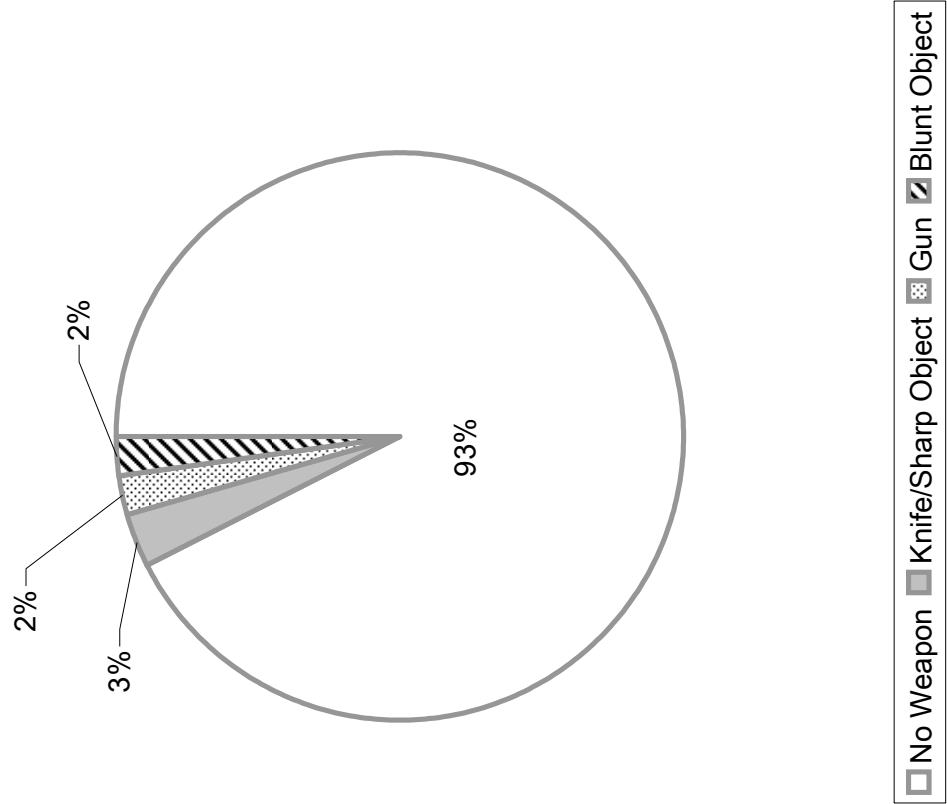


Figure 19: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults Related to Alcohol Use by Volunteer for 2003

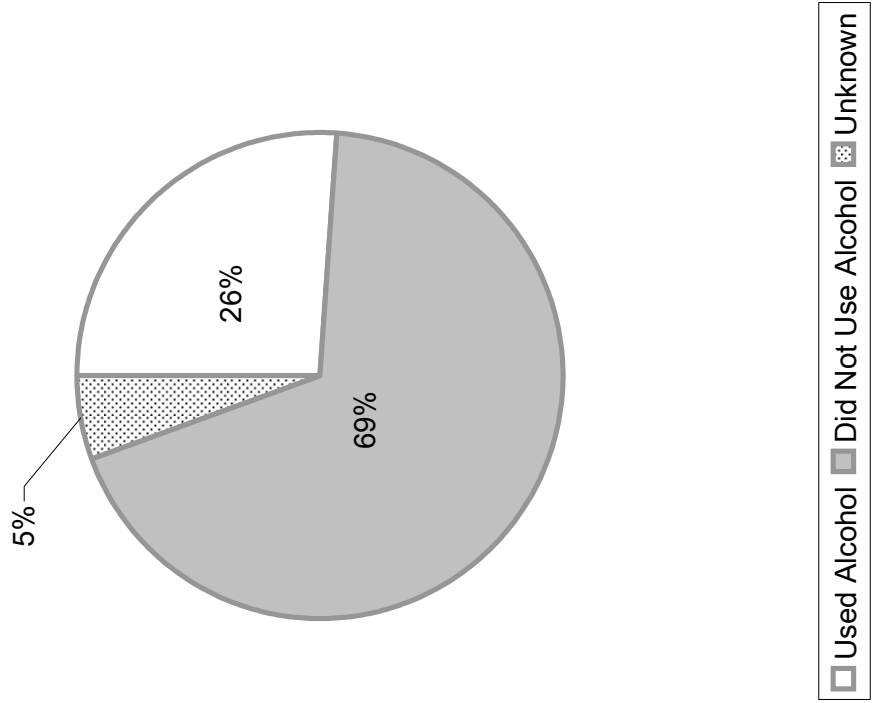


Figure 20: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults Related to Alcohol Use by Assailant for 2003

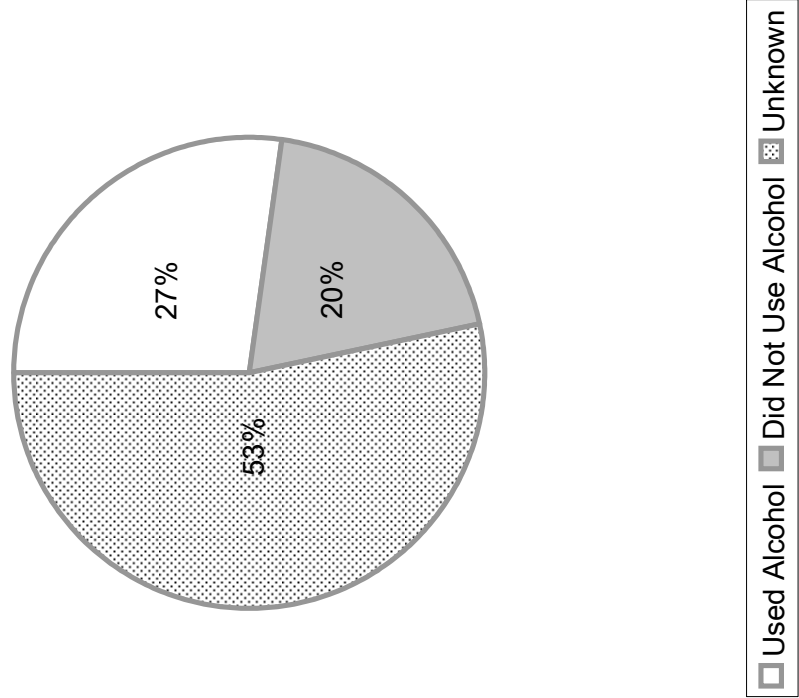


Figure 21: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Accompaniment Status of Volunteer for 2003

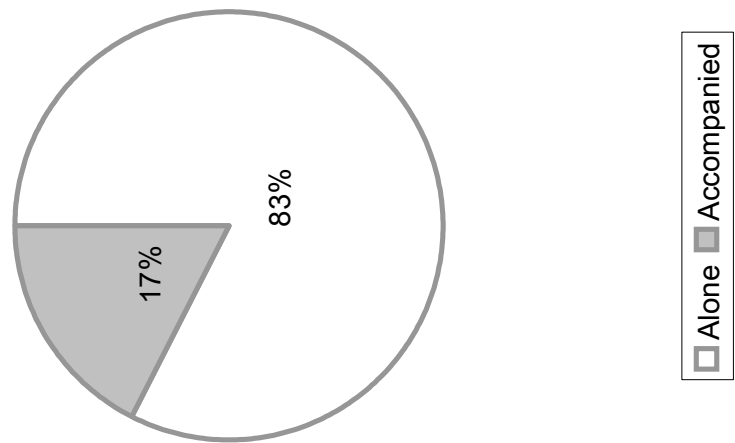


Figure 22: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Number of Assailants for 2003

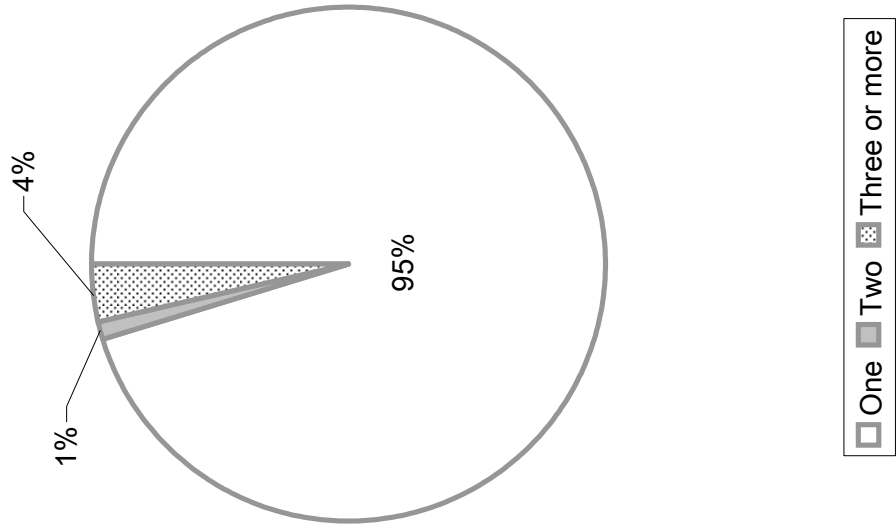


Figure 23: Global Percent of Sexual Assaults by Intention to Prosecute for 2003

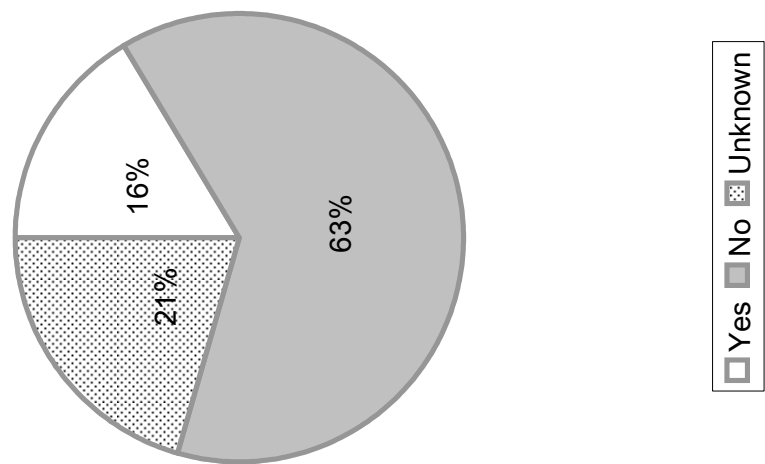
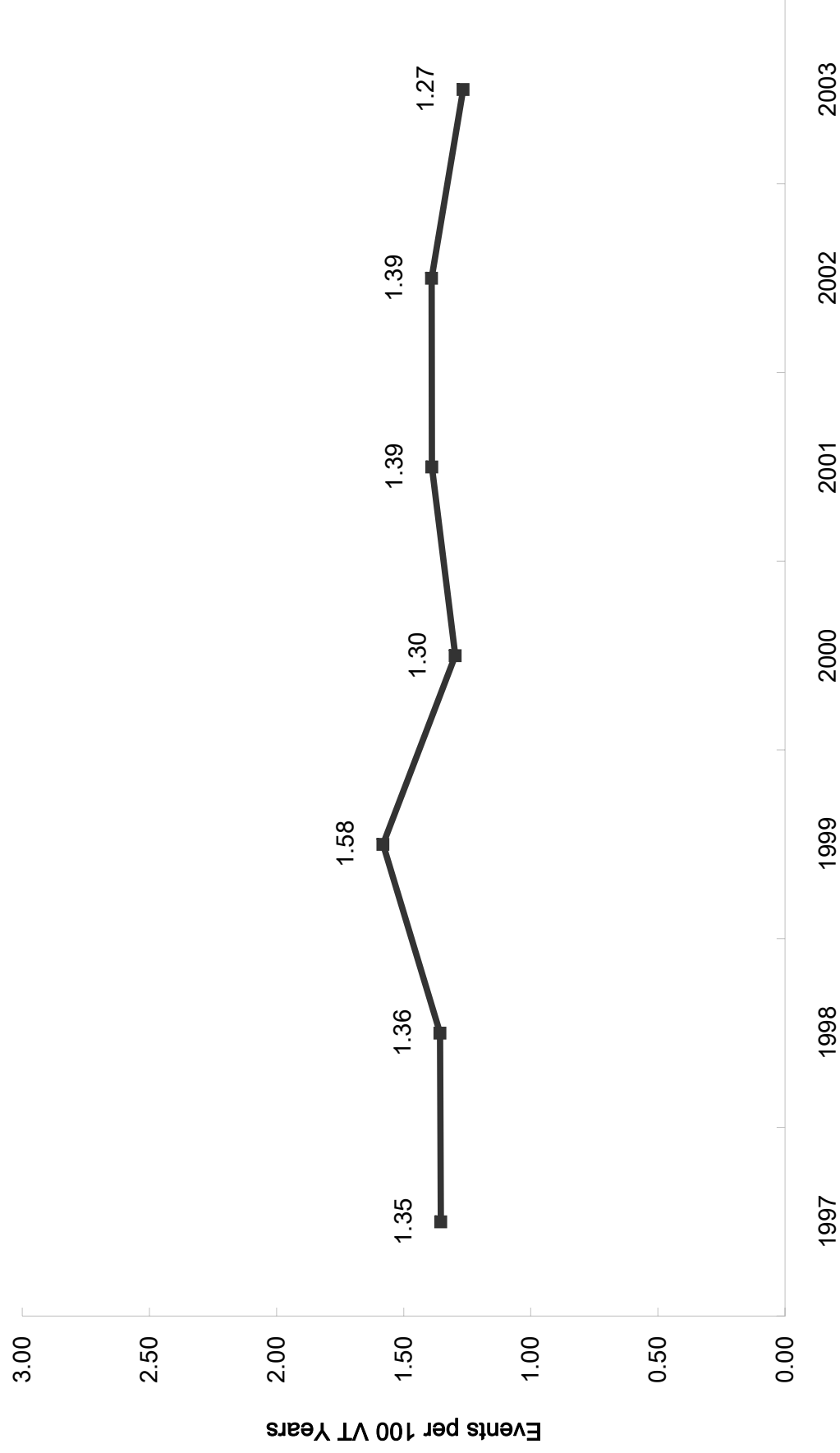
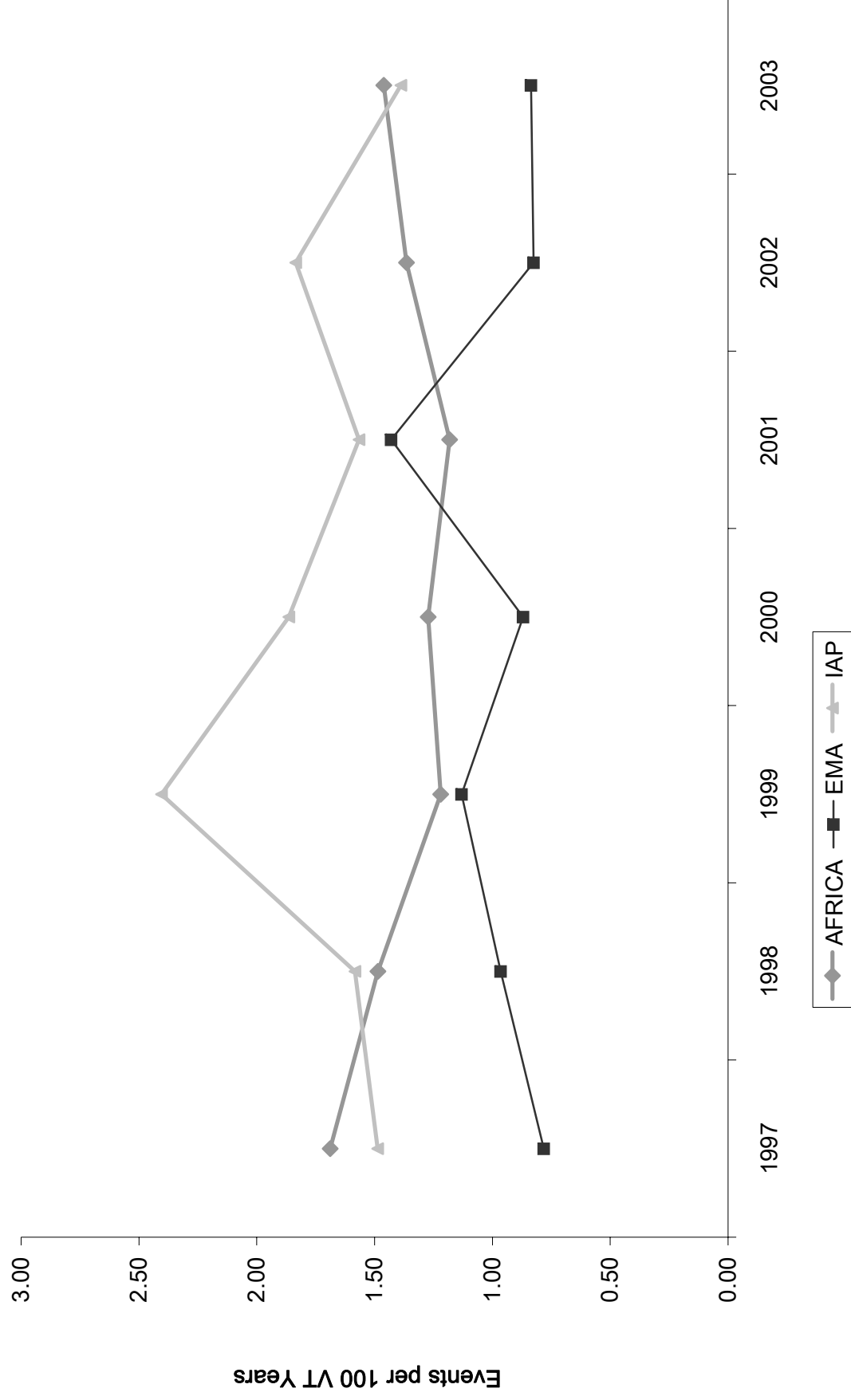


Figure 24: Global Incidence of Aggravated Assault by Year



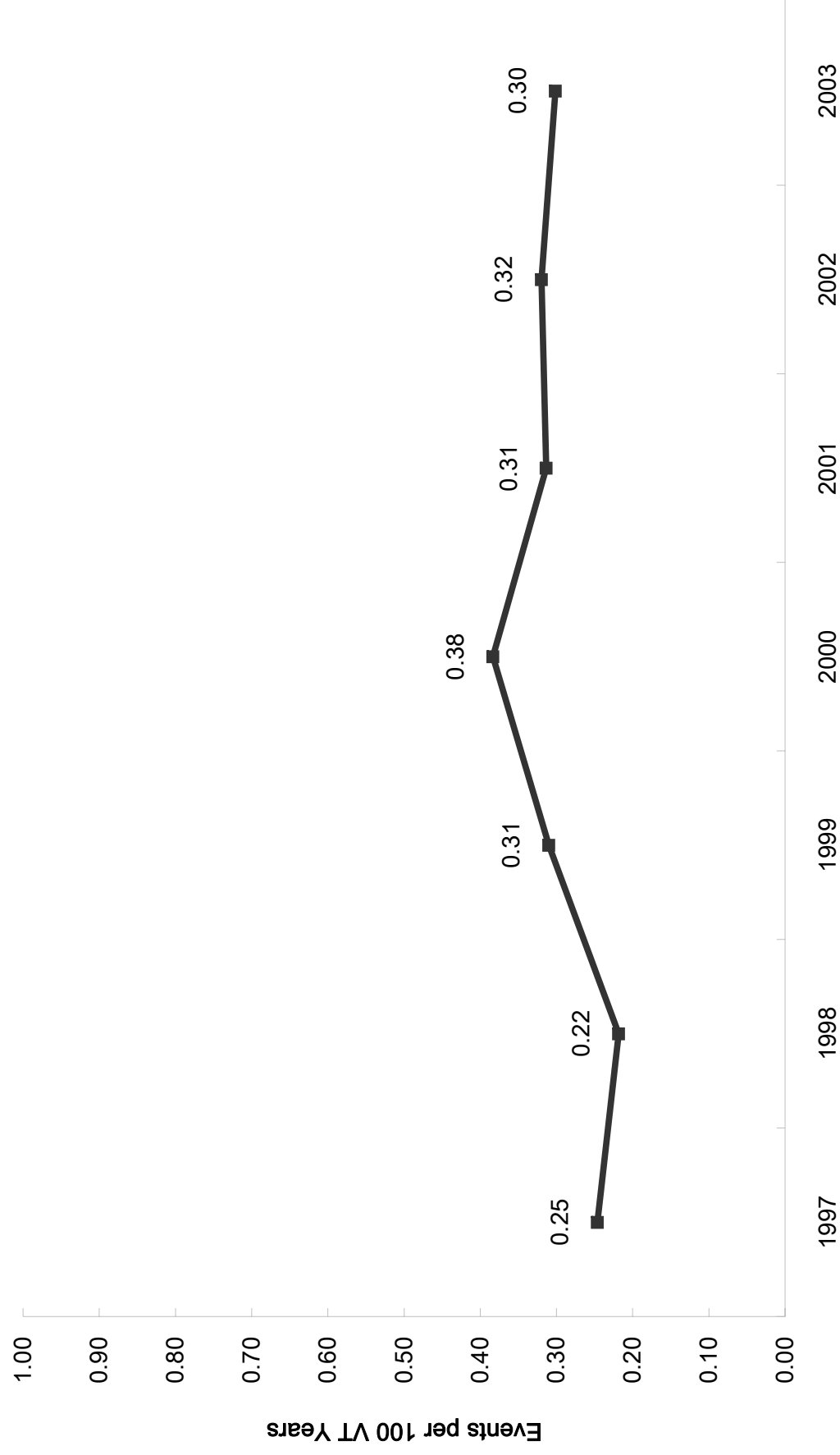
Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 25: Regional Incidence of Aggravated Assault by Year



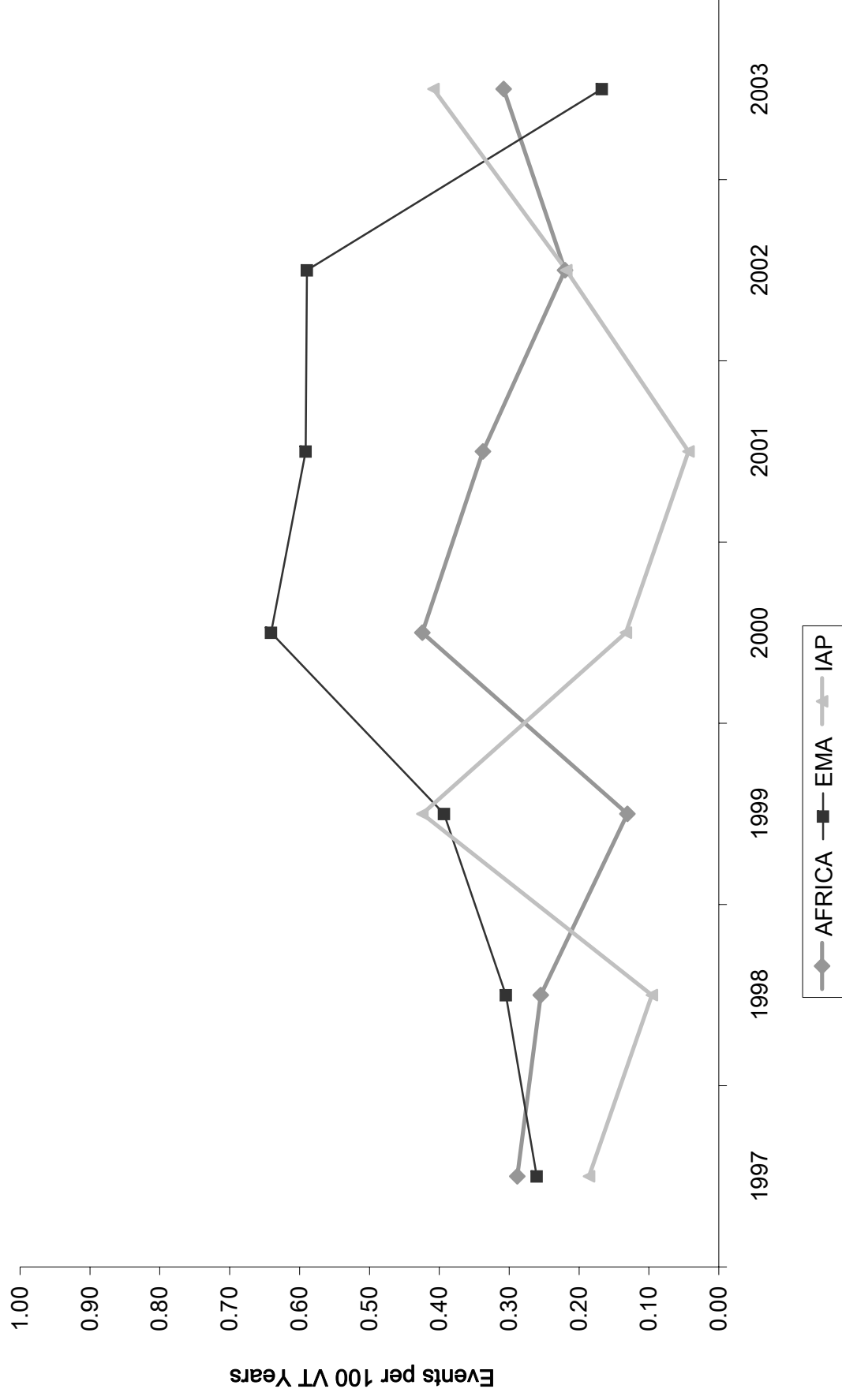
Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 26: Global Incidence of Major Physical Assault by Year



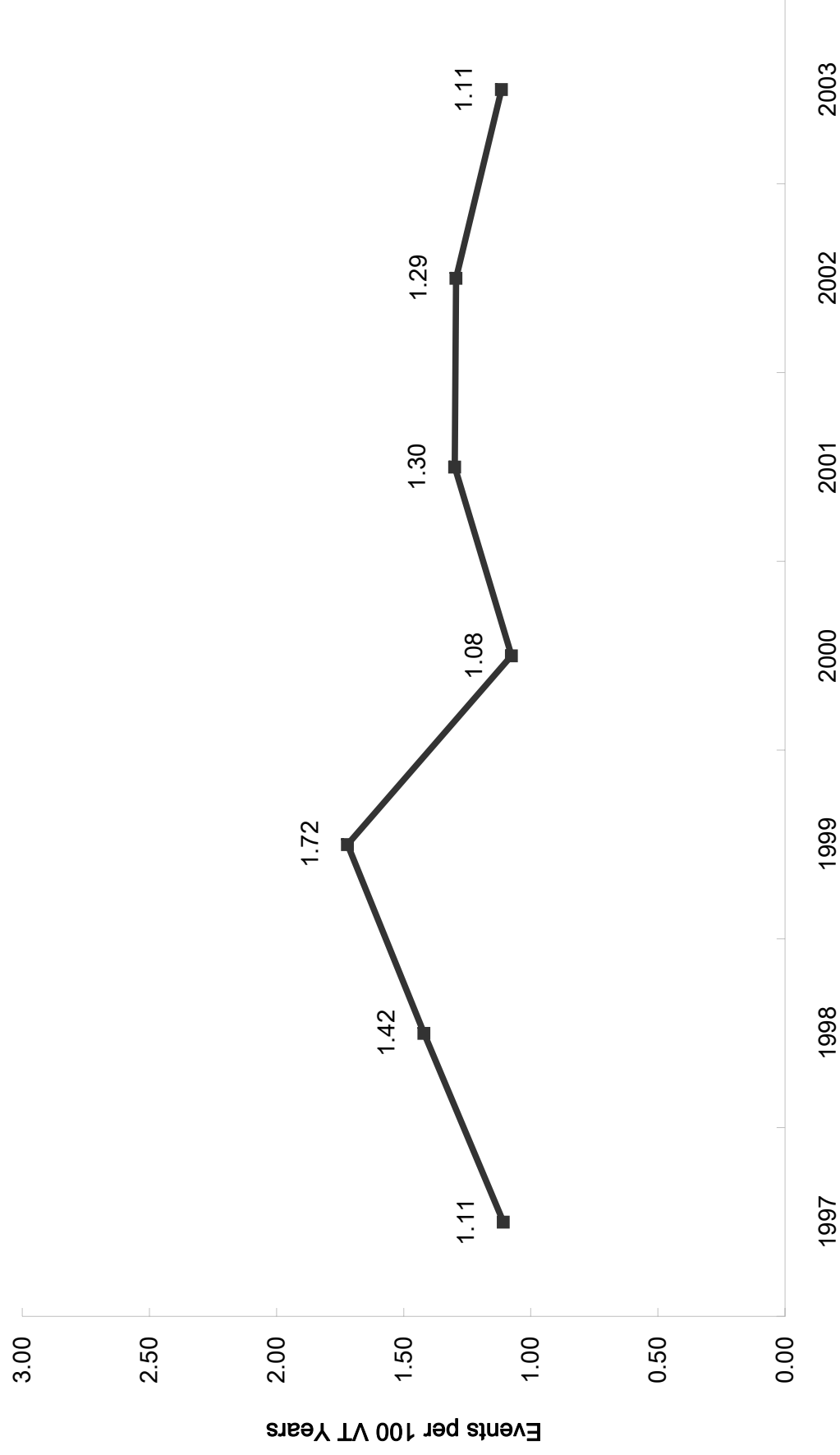
Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 27: Regional Incidence of Major Physical Assault by Year



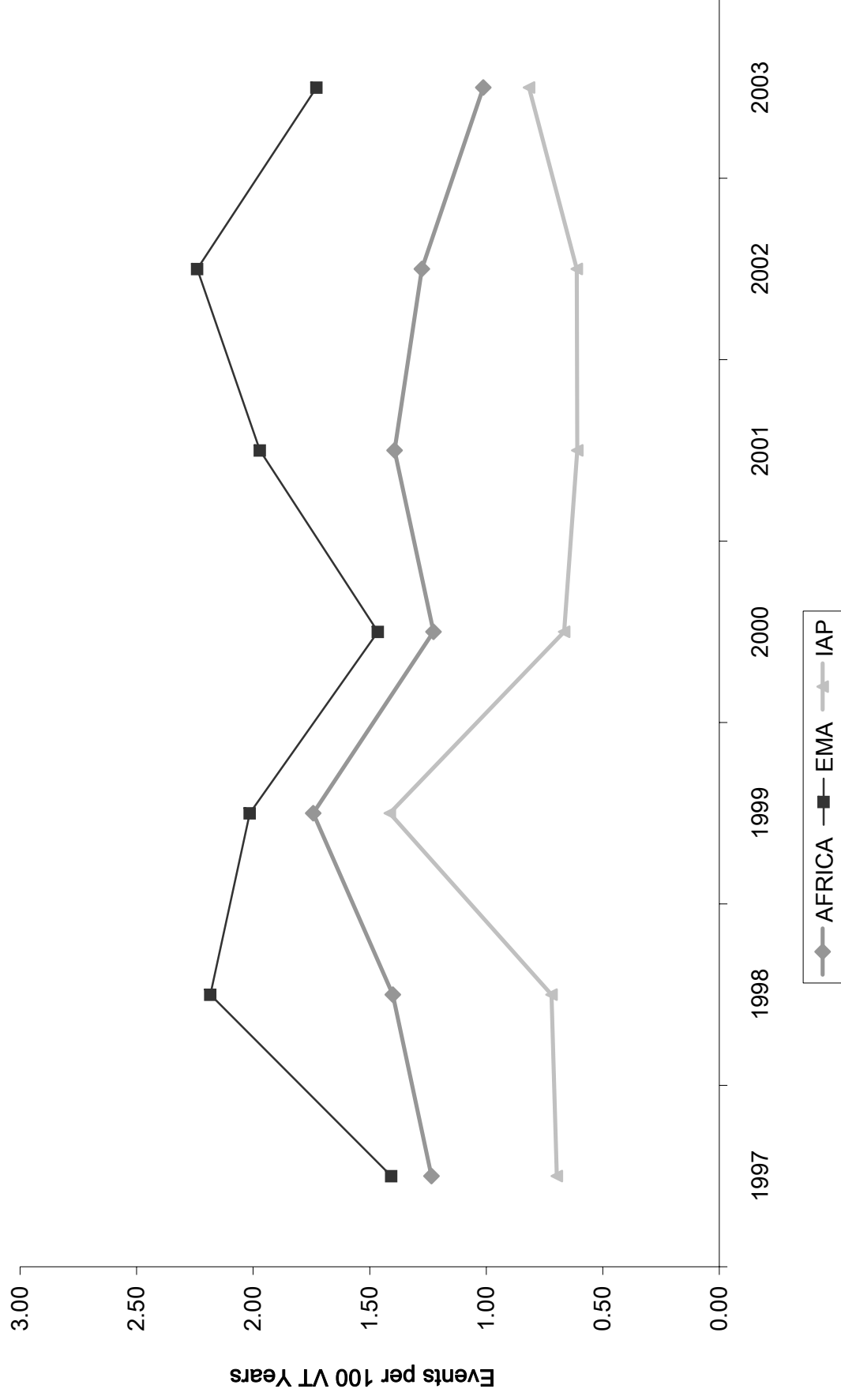
Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 28: Global Incidence of Minor Physical Assault by Year



Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 29: Regional Incidence of Minor Physical Assault by Year



Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 30: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Gender for 2003

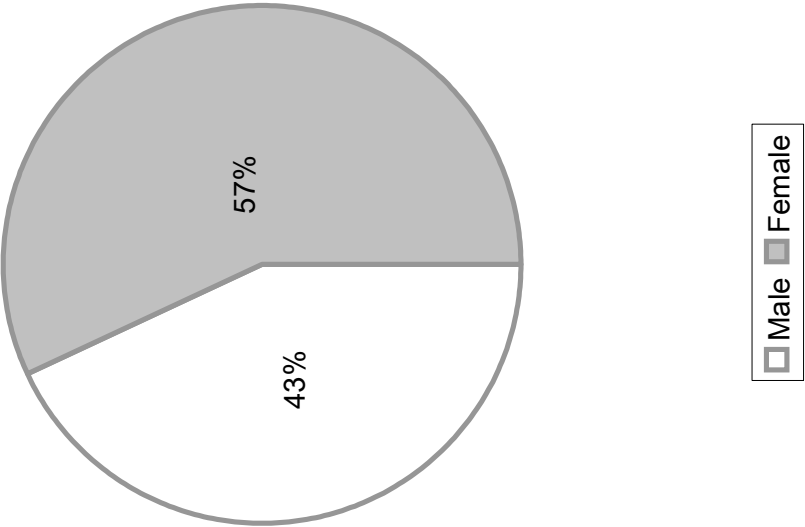
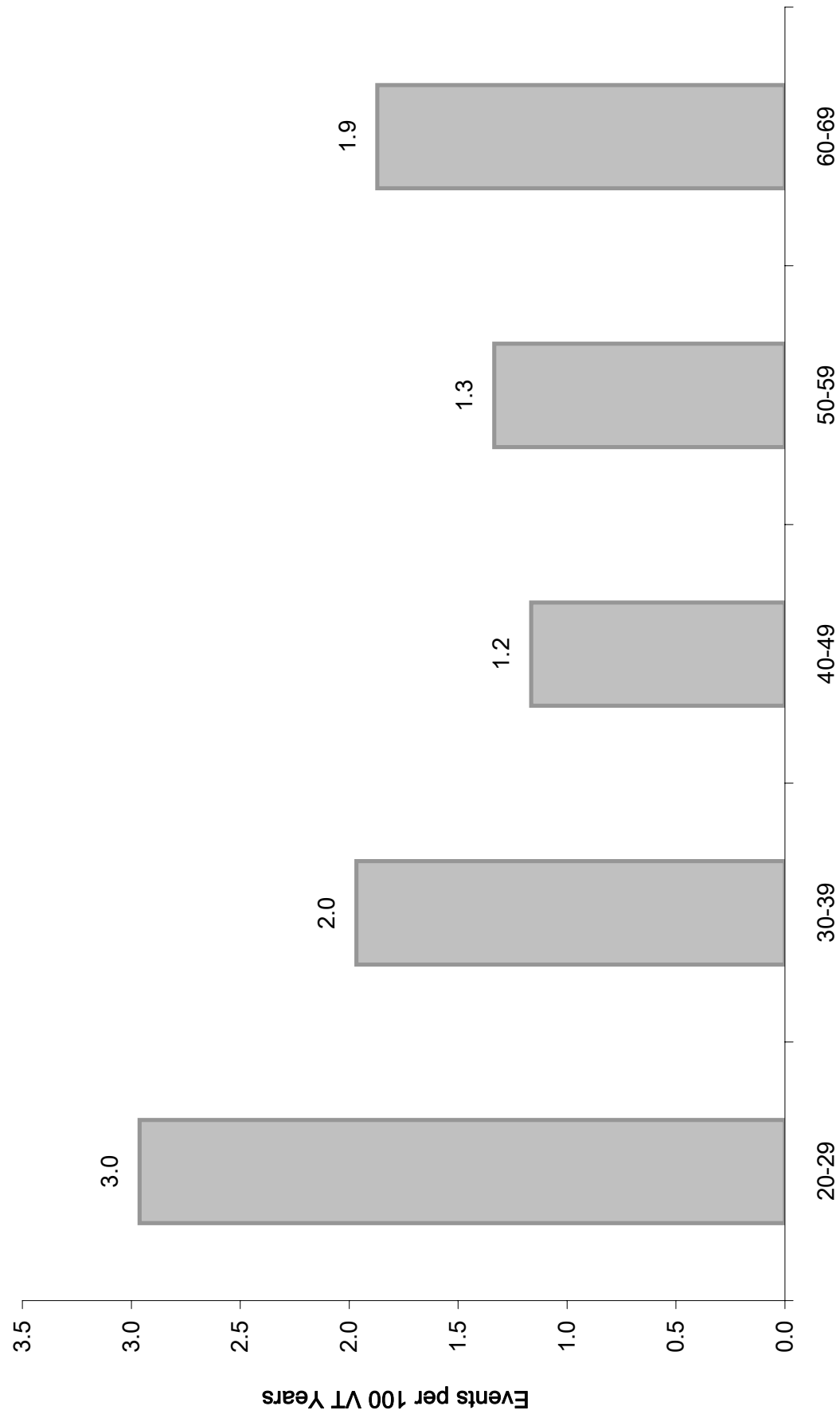


Figure 31: Global Incidence of Physical Assaults by Age Group for 2003



Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 32: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Hour for 2003

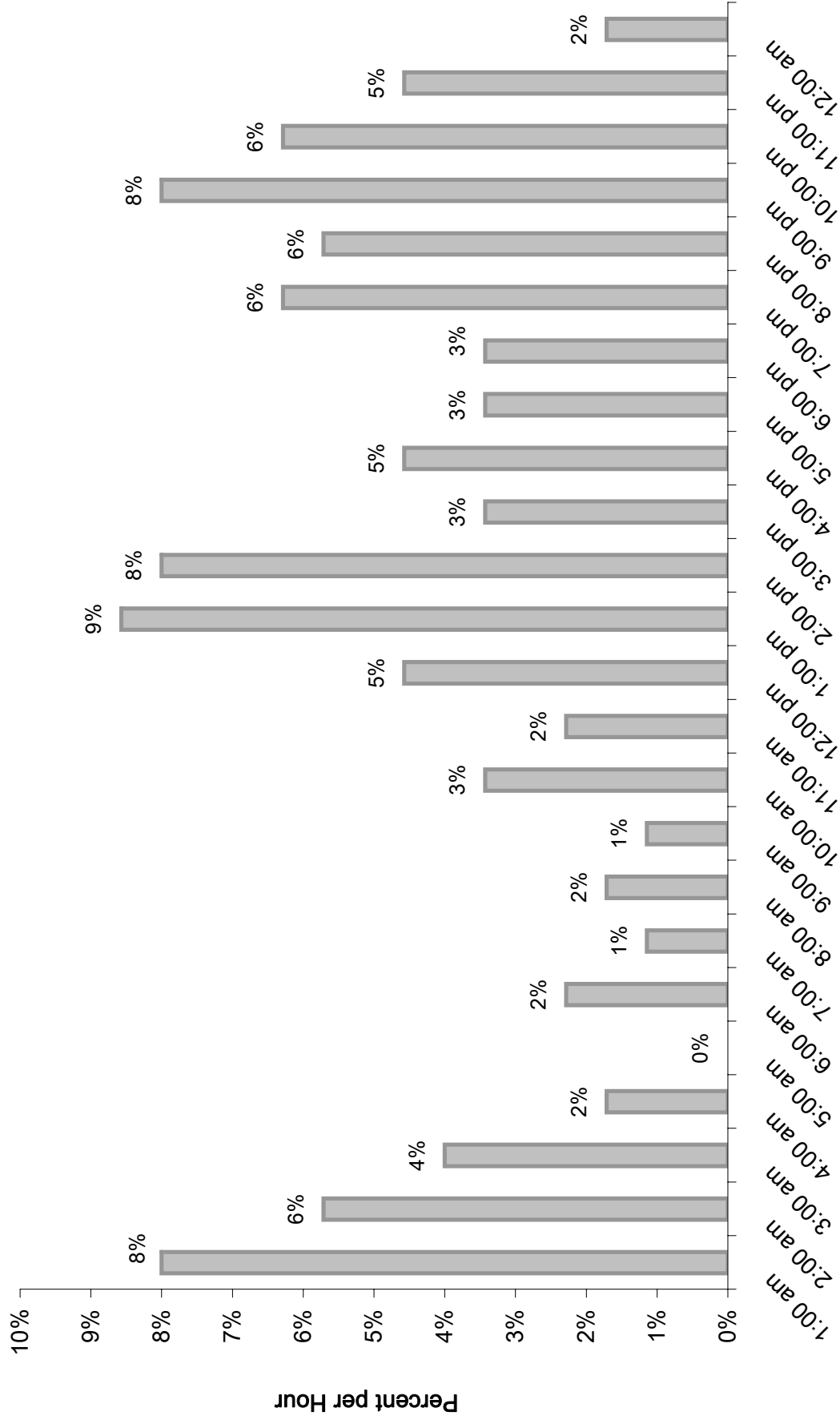


Figure 33: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Day of the Week for 2003

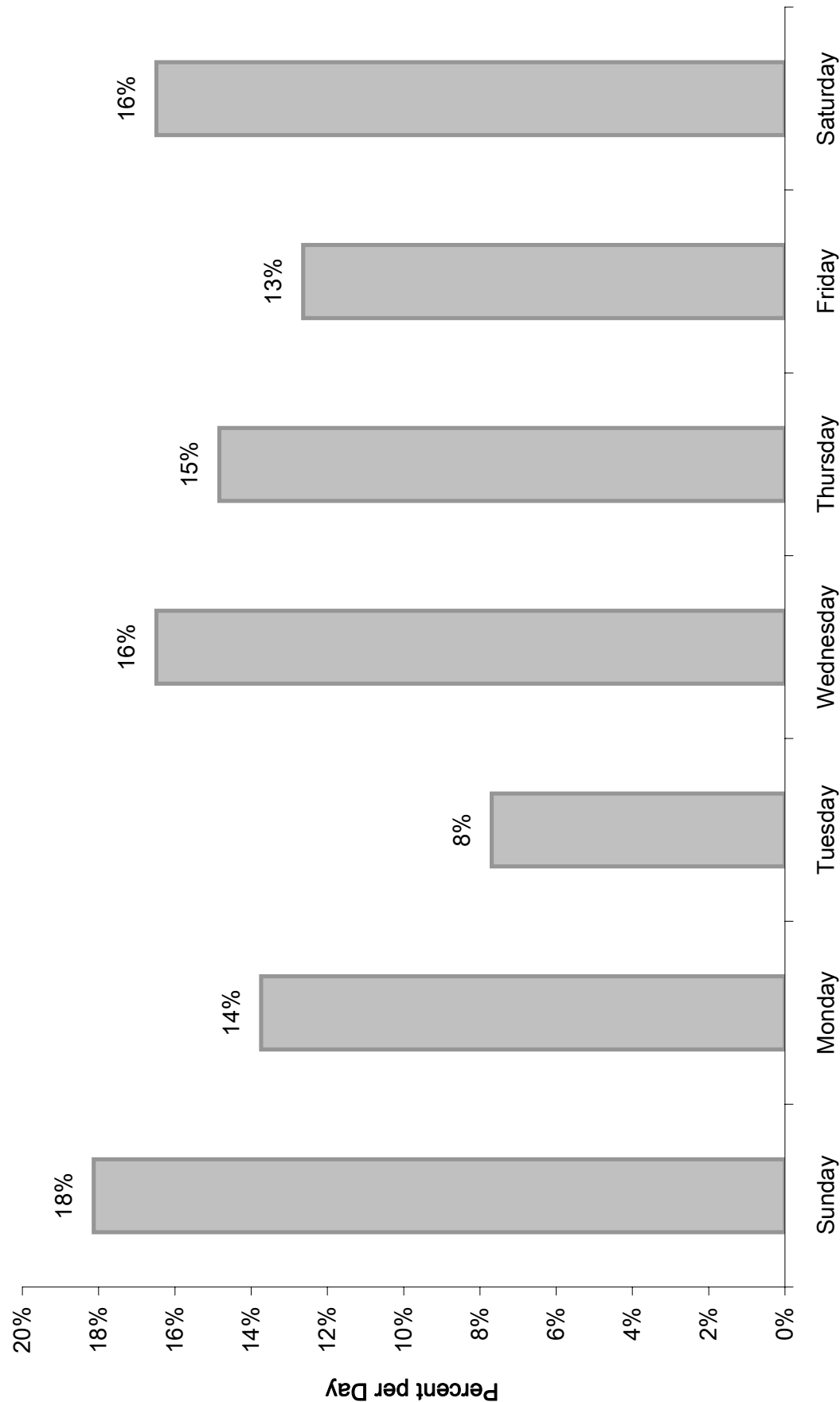


Figure 34: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Month for 2003

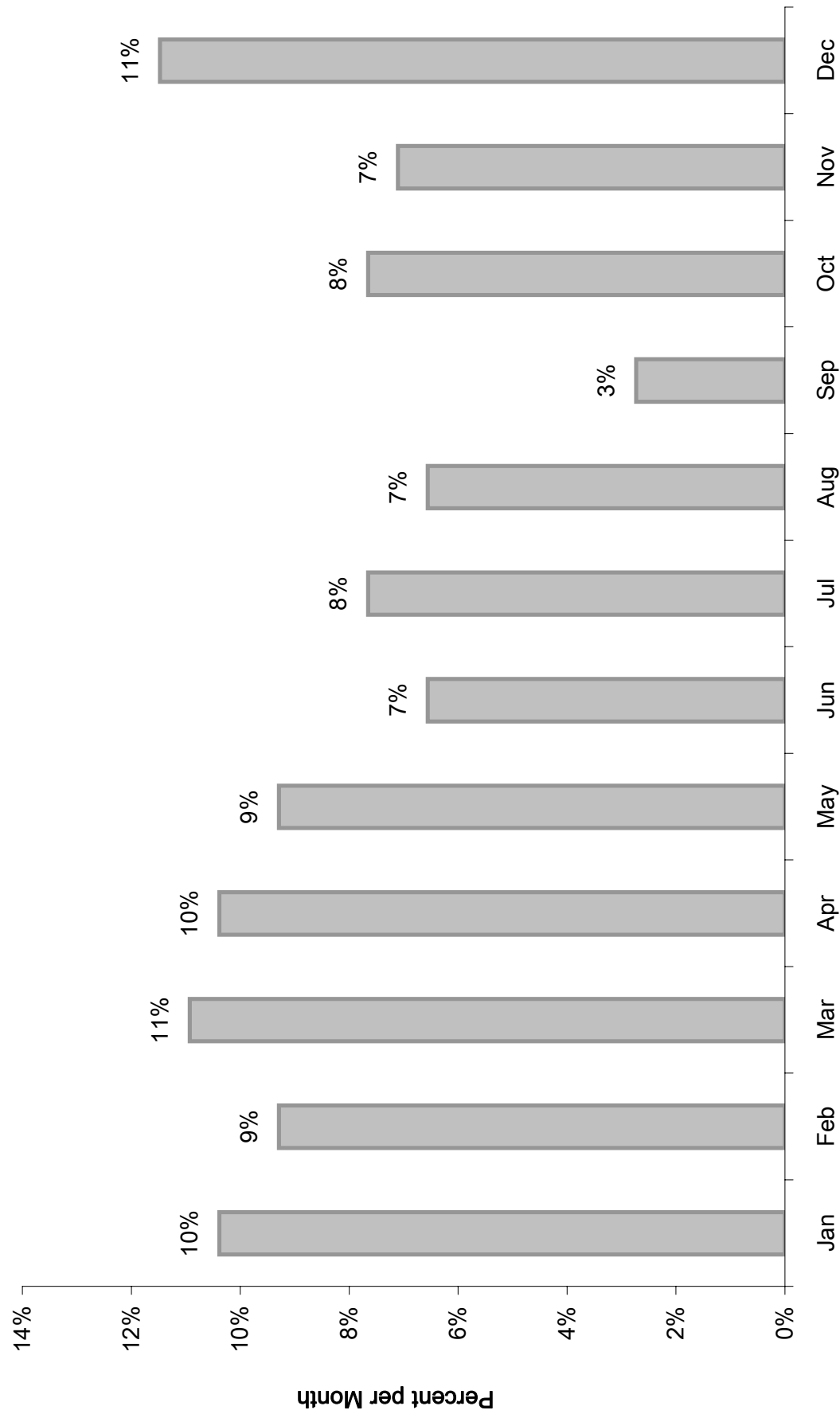
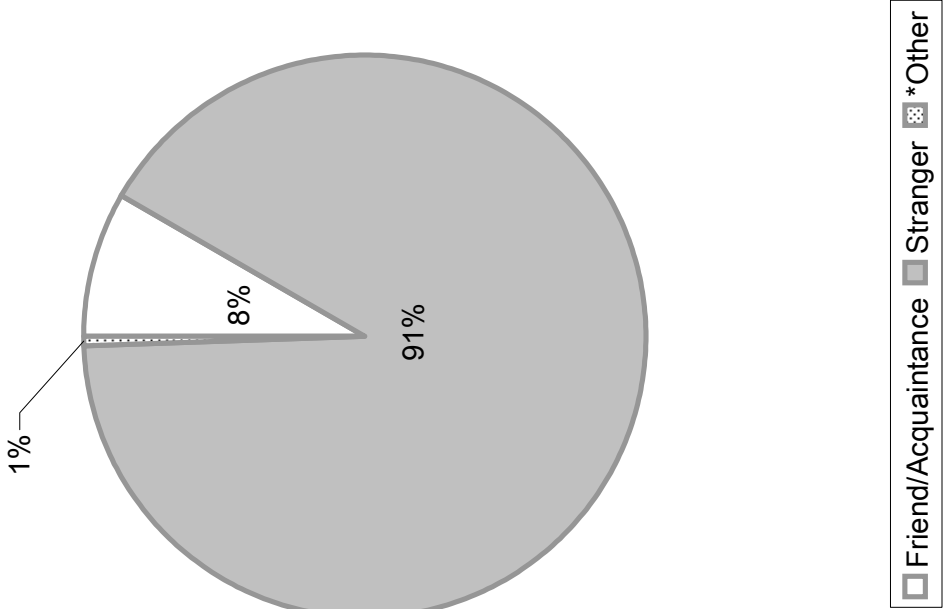
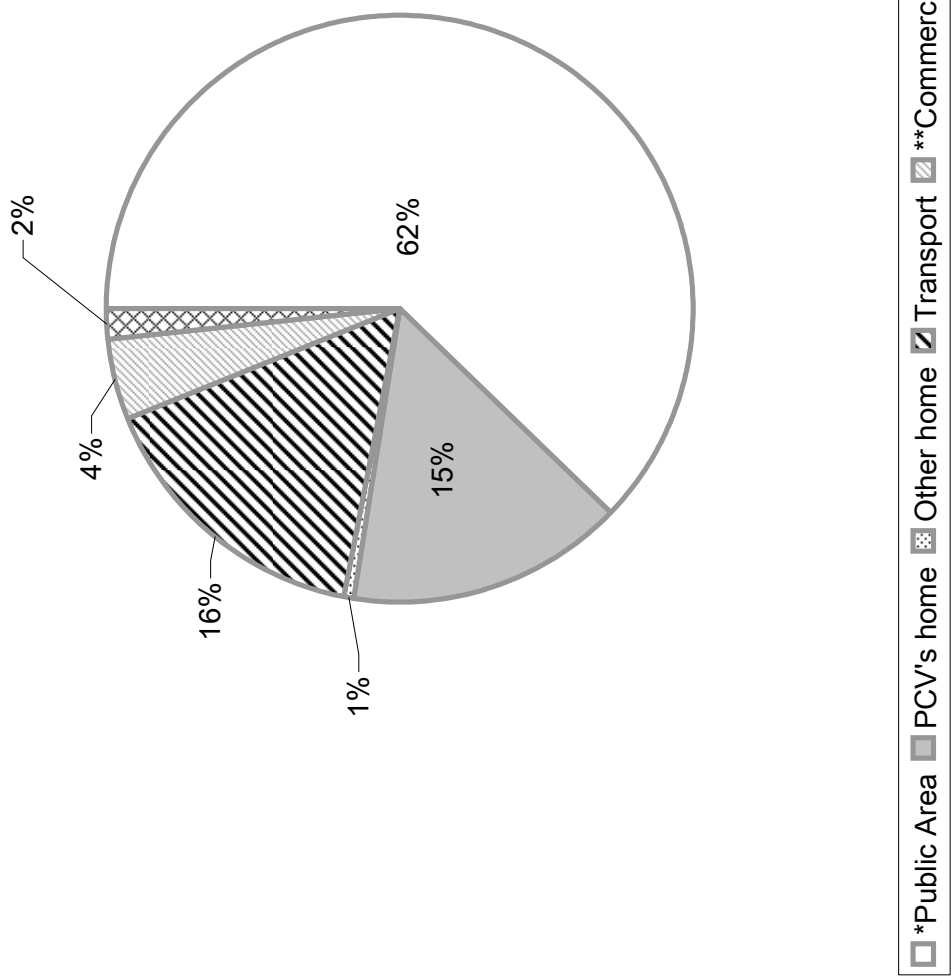


Figure 35: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Relationship of Assailant for 2003



Note: *Includes local authority.

Figure 36: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Location for 2003



Note:
*Includes police stations and churches.
**Includes banks.

Figure 37: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Community Size for 2003

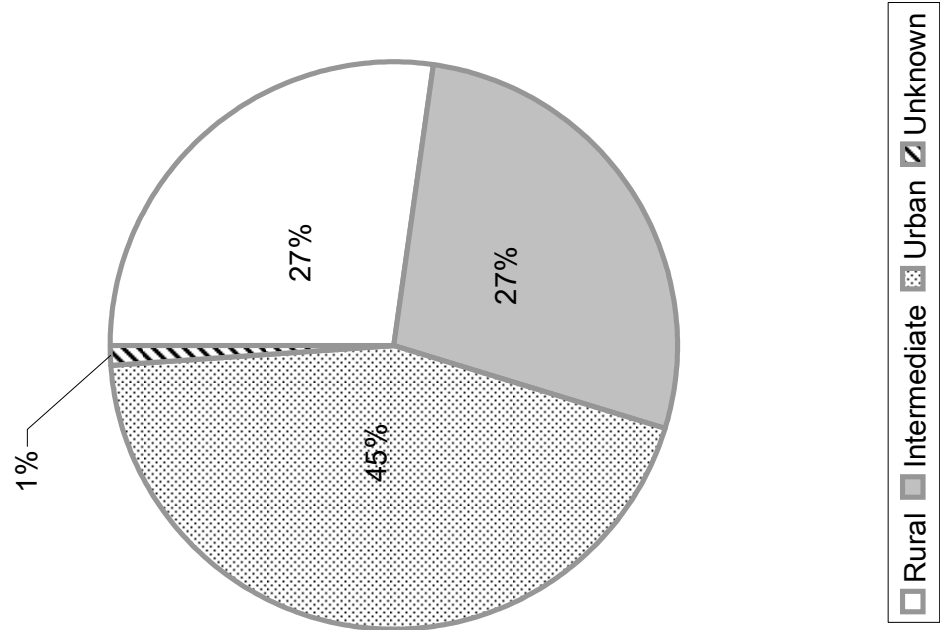


Figure 38: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Weapon for 2003

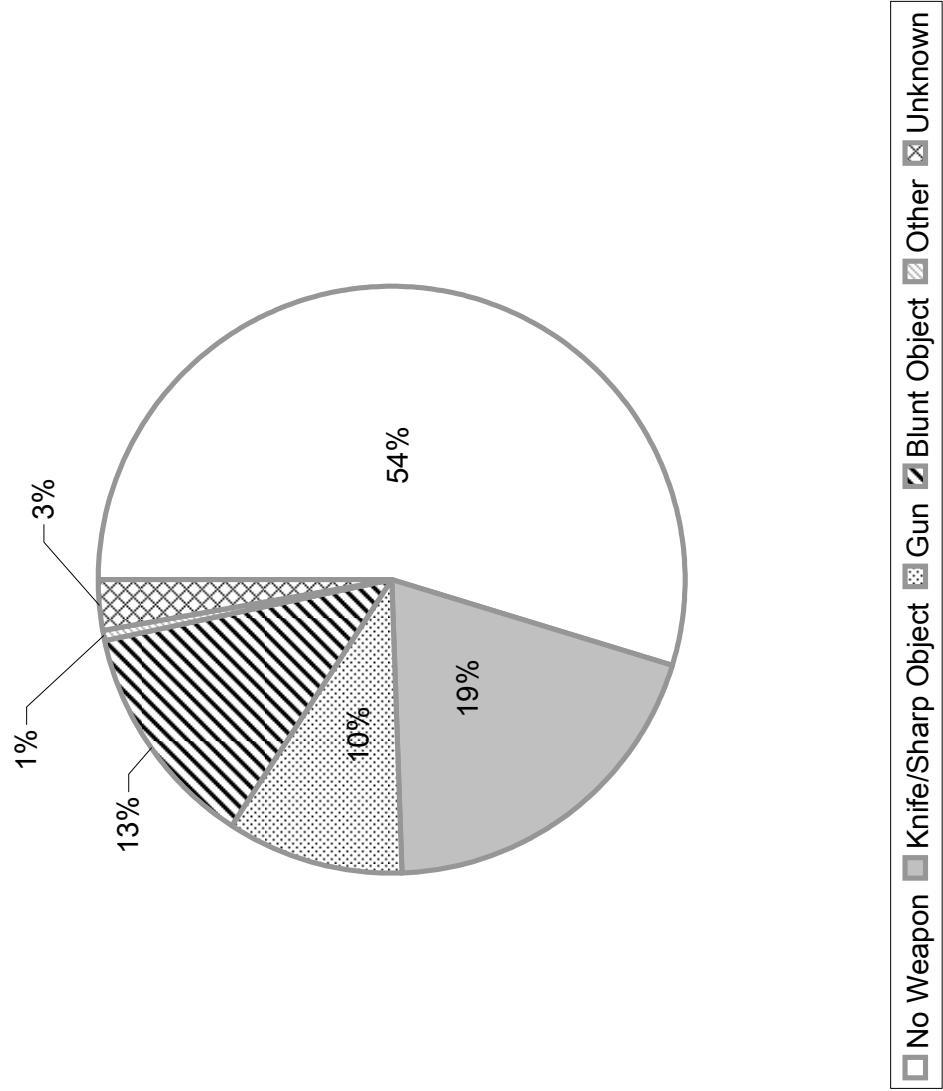
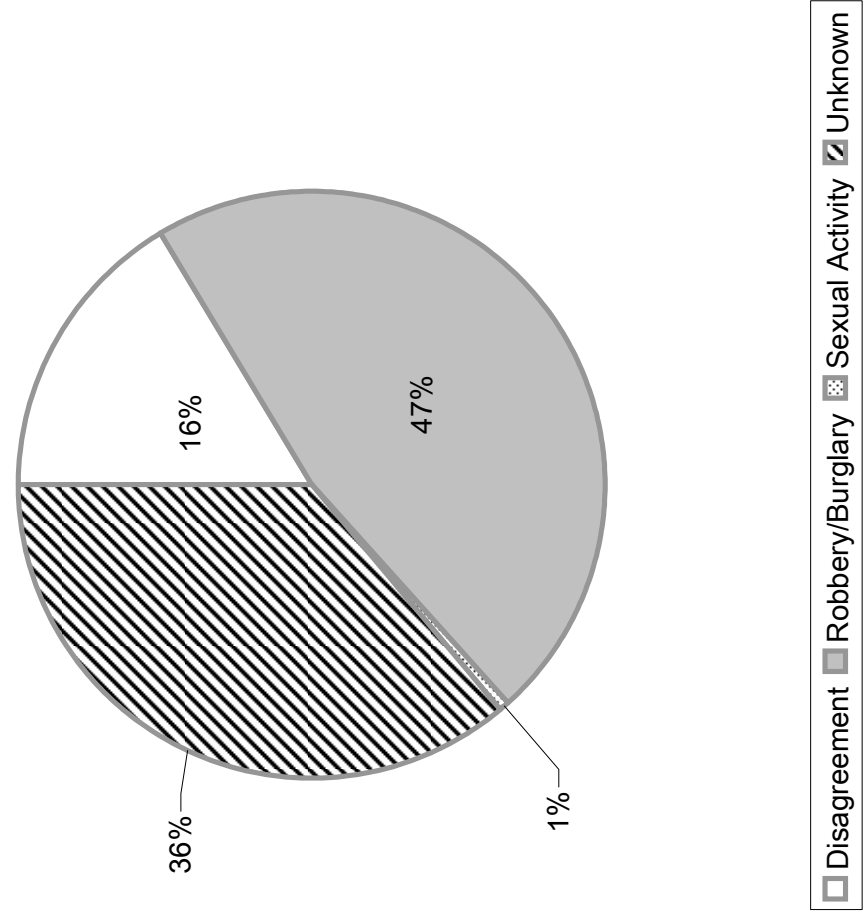


Figure 39: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Motive for 2003



Note: Assailant motive as perceived by the victim.

Figure 40: Global Percent of Physical Assaults Related to Alcohol Use by Volunteer for 2003

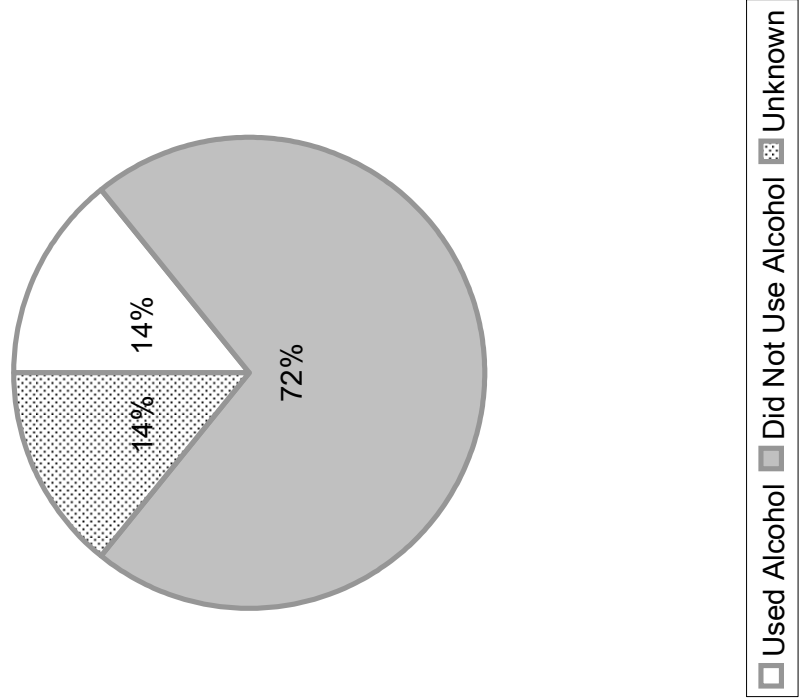


Figure 41: Global Percent of Physical Assaults Related to Alcohol Use by Assailant for 2003

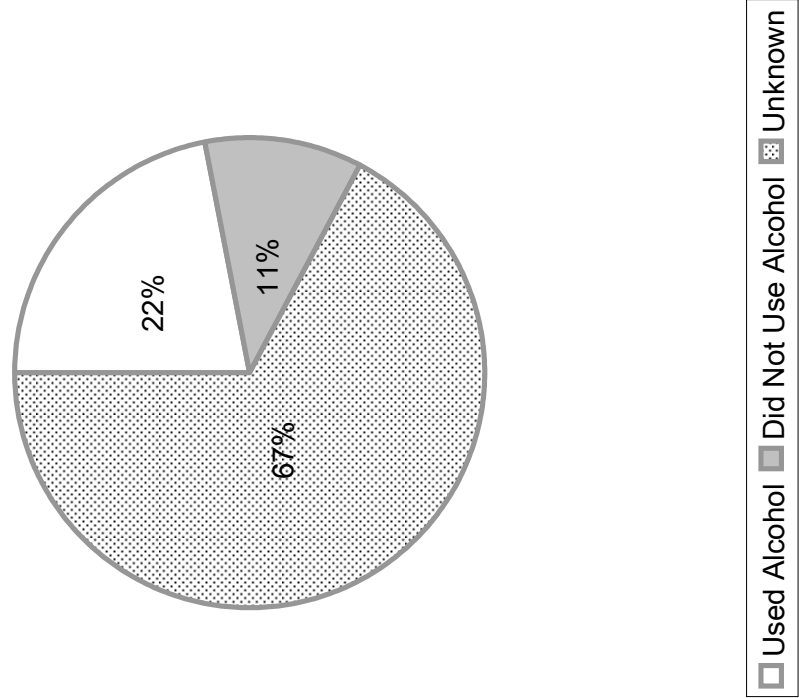


Figure 42: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Accompaniment Status of Volunteer for 2003

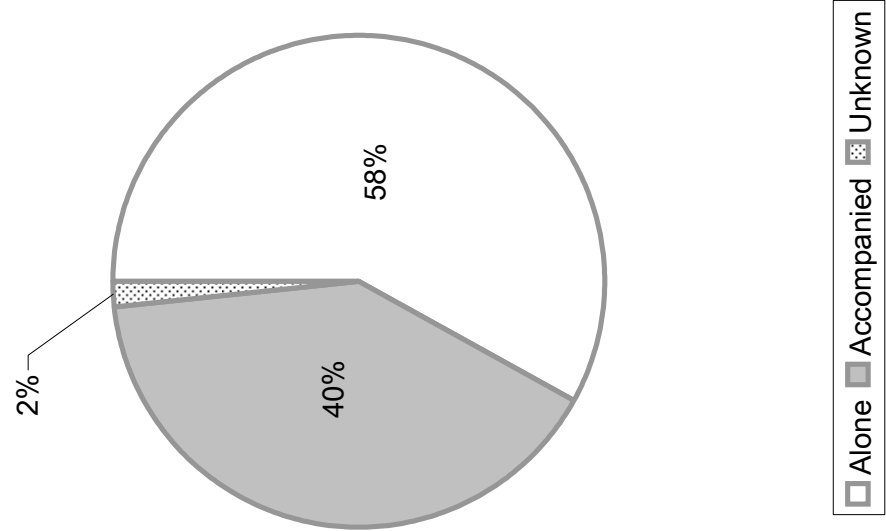


Figure 43: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Number of Assailants for 2003

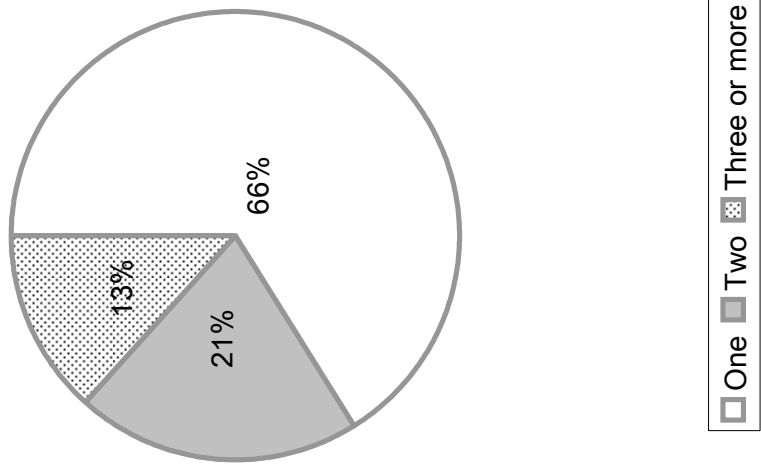


Figure 44: Global Percent of Physical Assaults by Intention to Prosecute for 2003

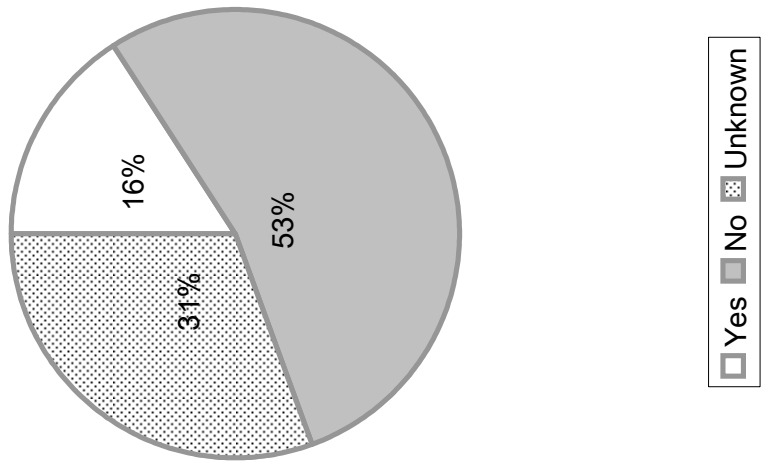
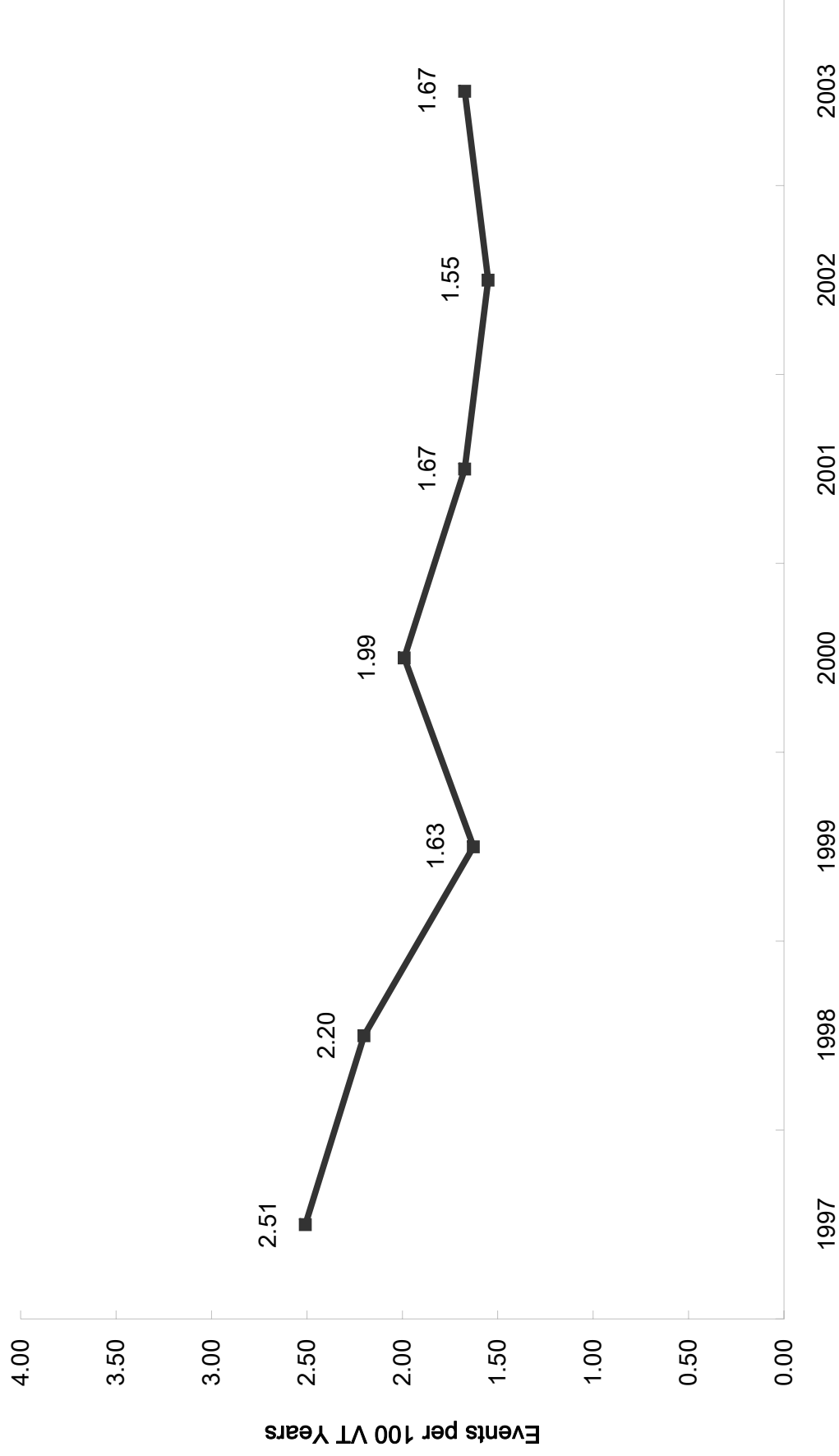
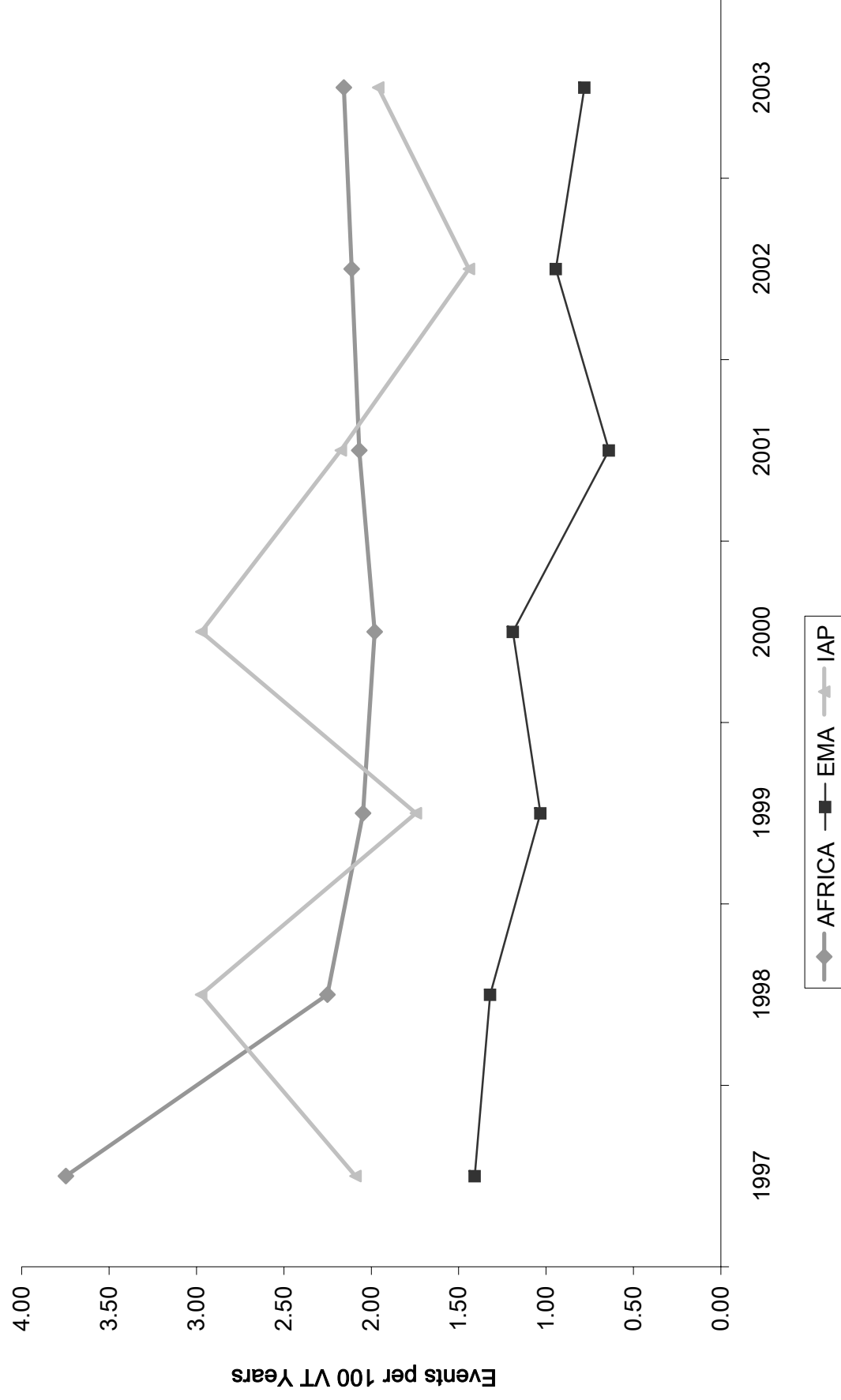


Figure 45: Global Incidence of Robbery by Year



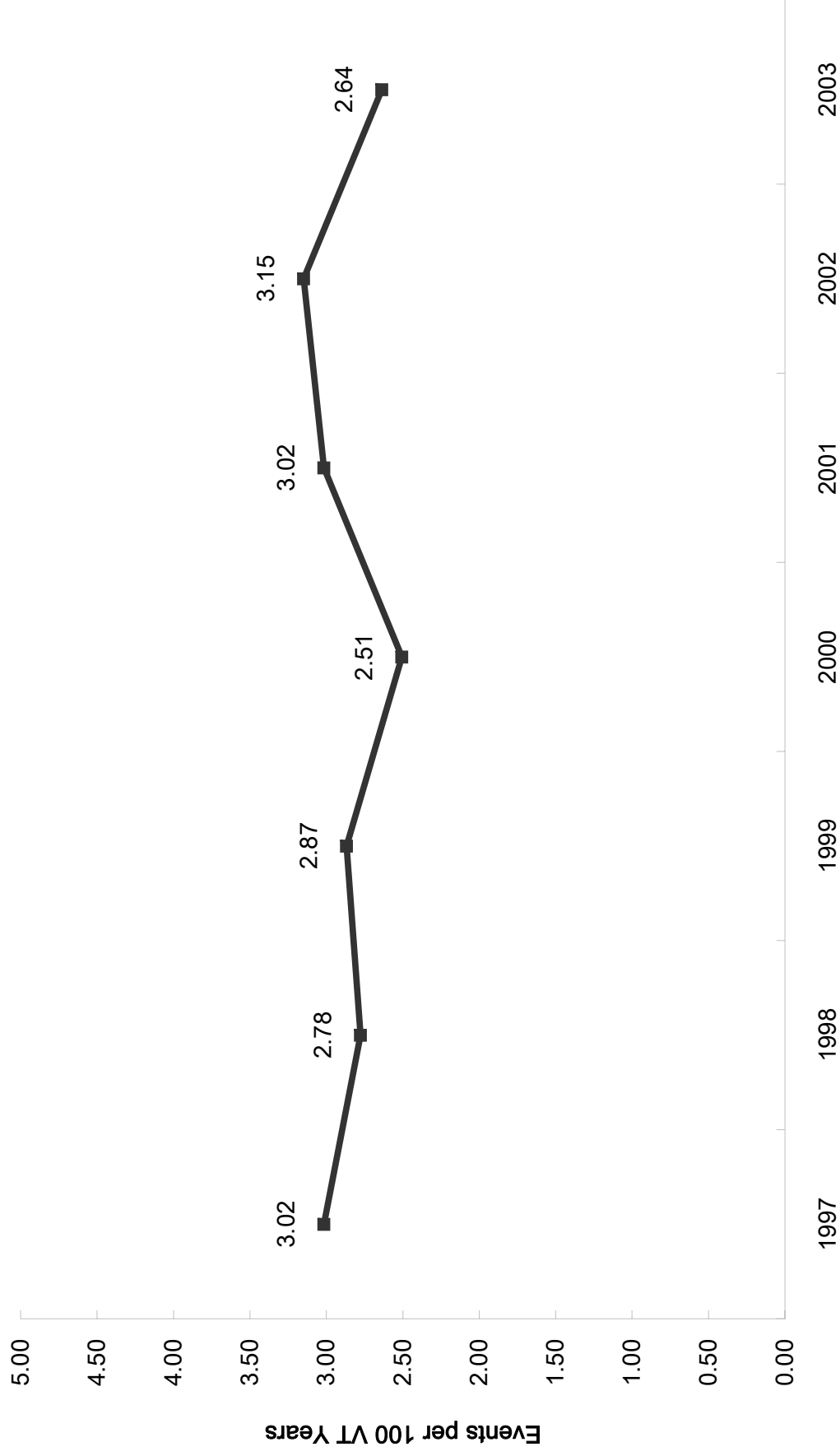
Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 46: Regional Incidence of Robbery by Year



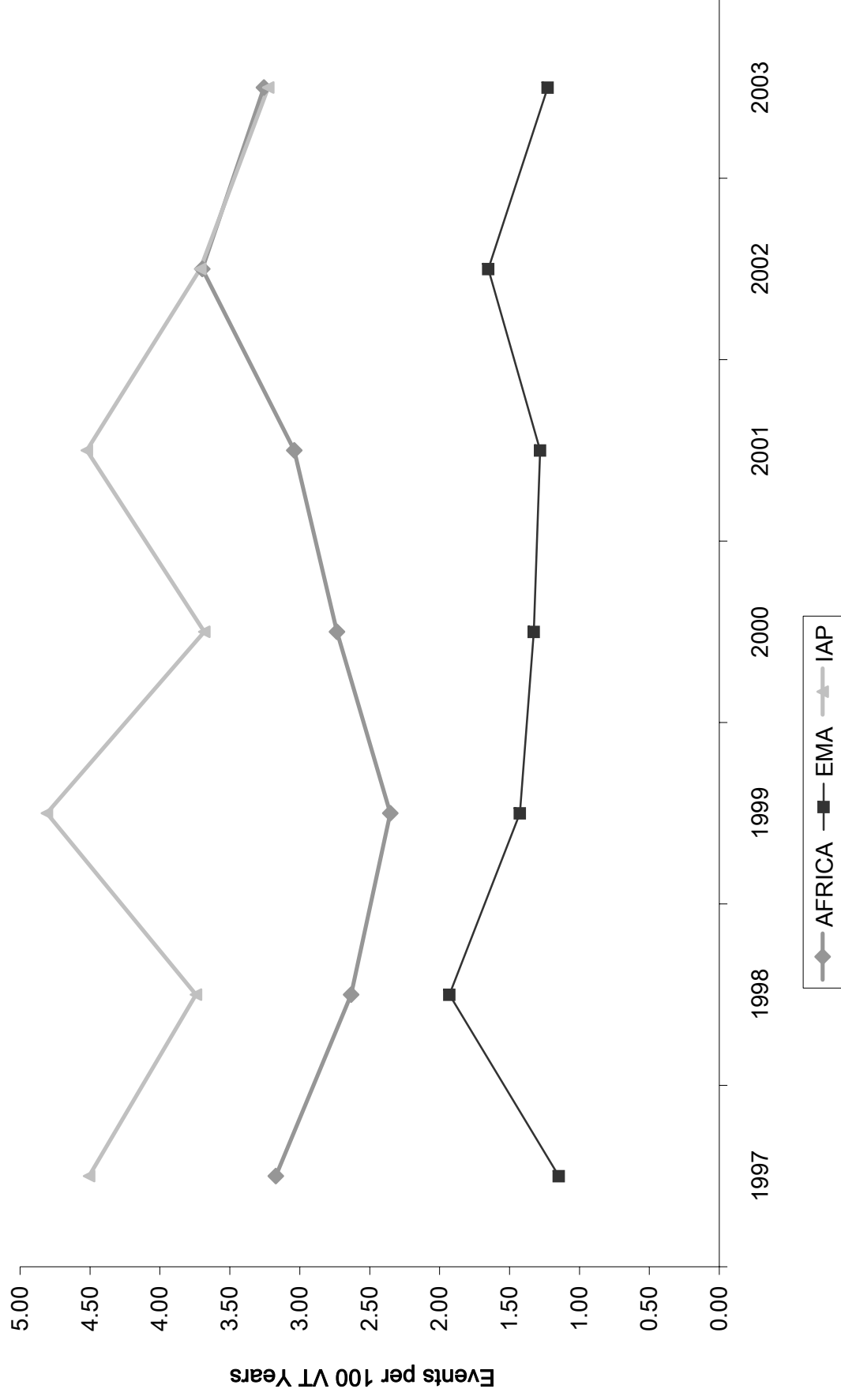
Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 47: Global Incidence of Burglary by Year



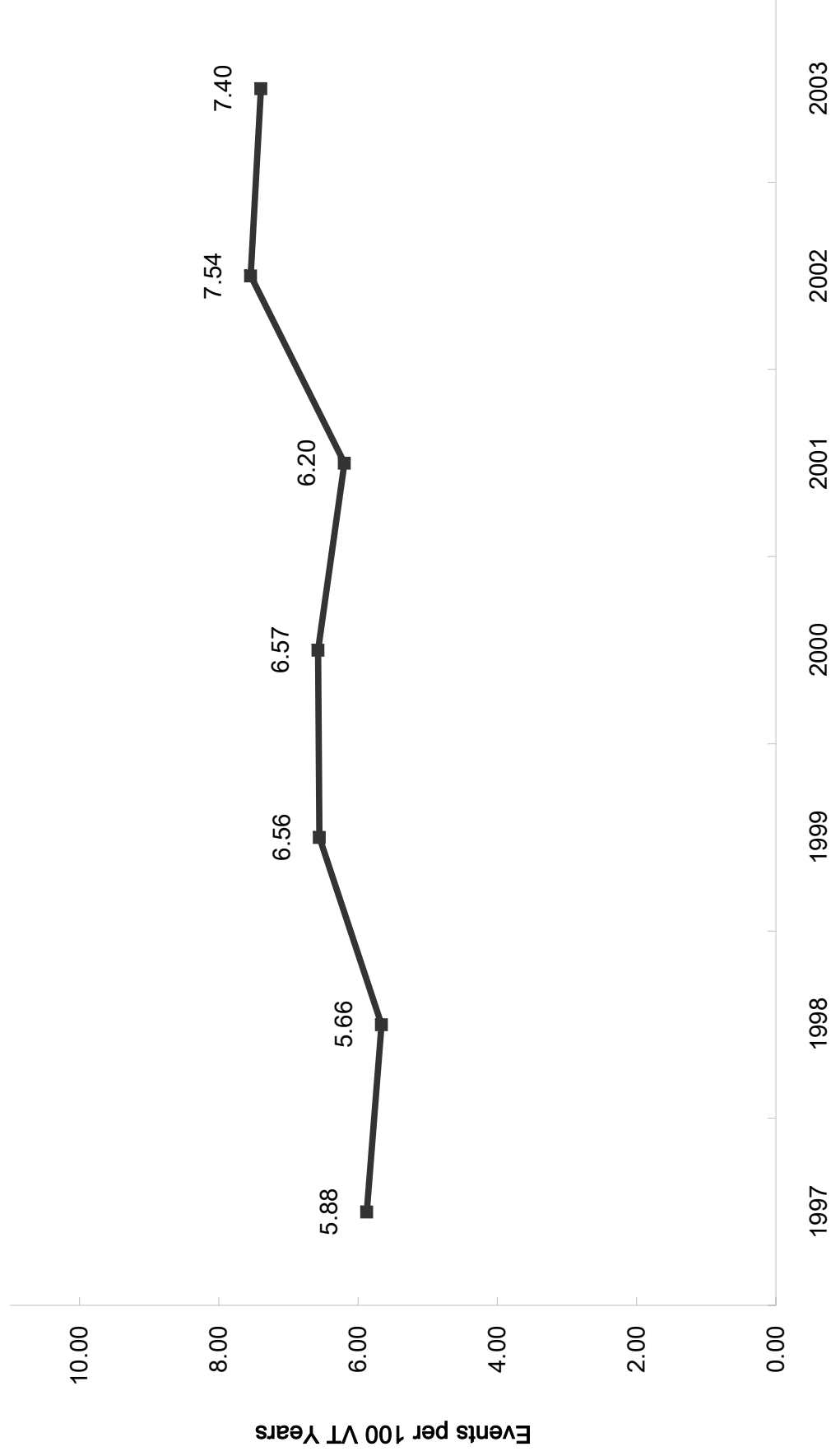
Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 48: Regional Incidence of Burglary by Year



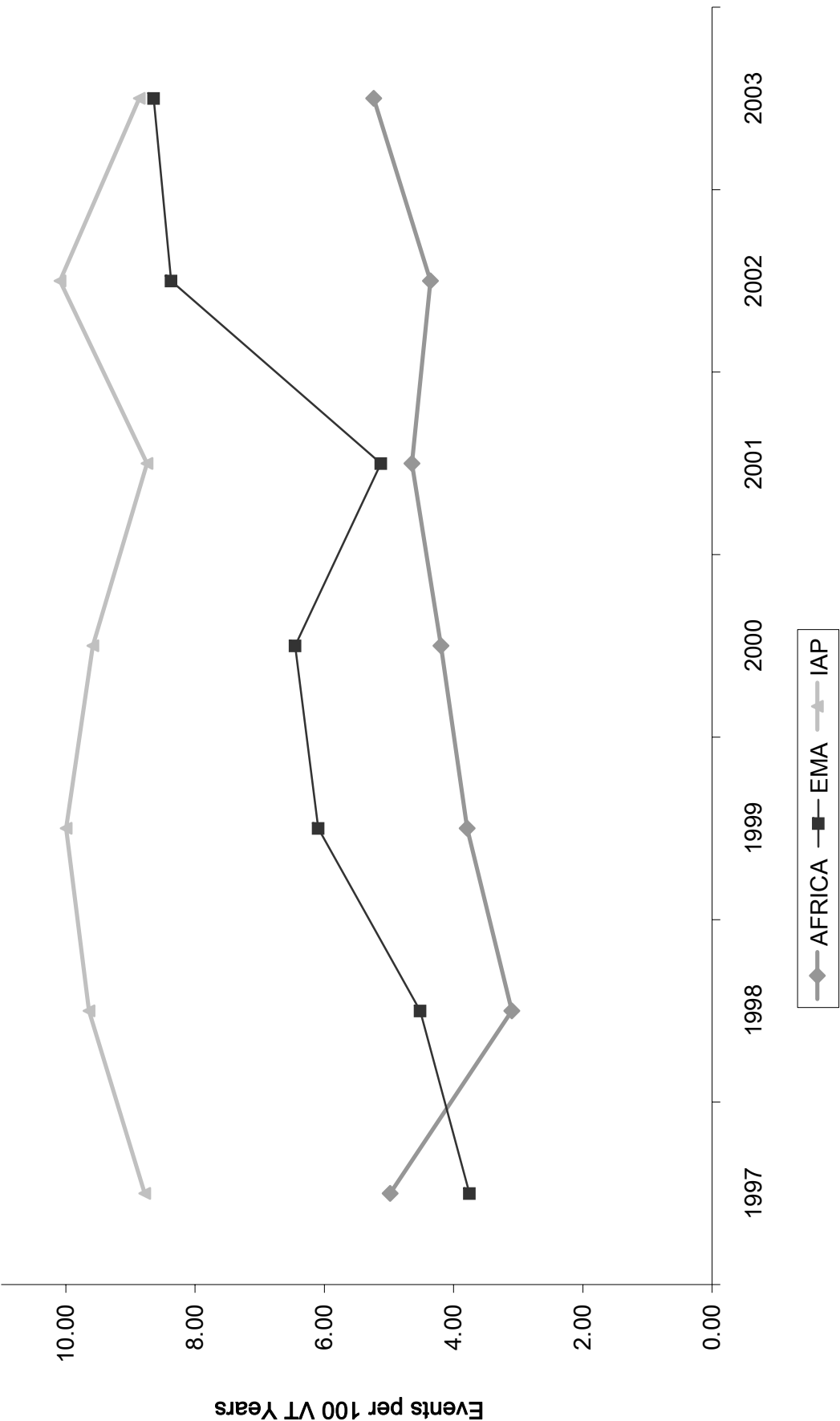
Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 49: Global Incidence of Theft by Year



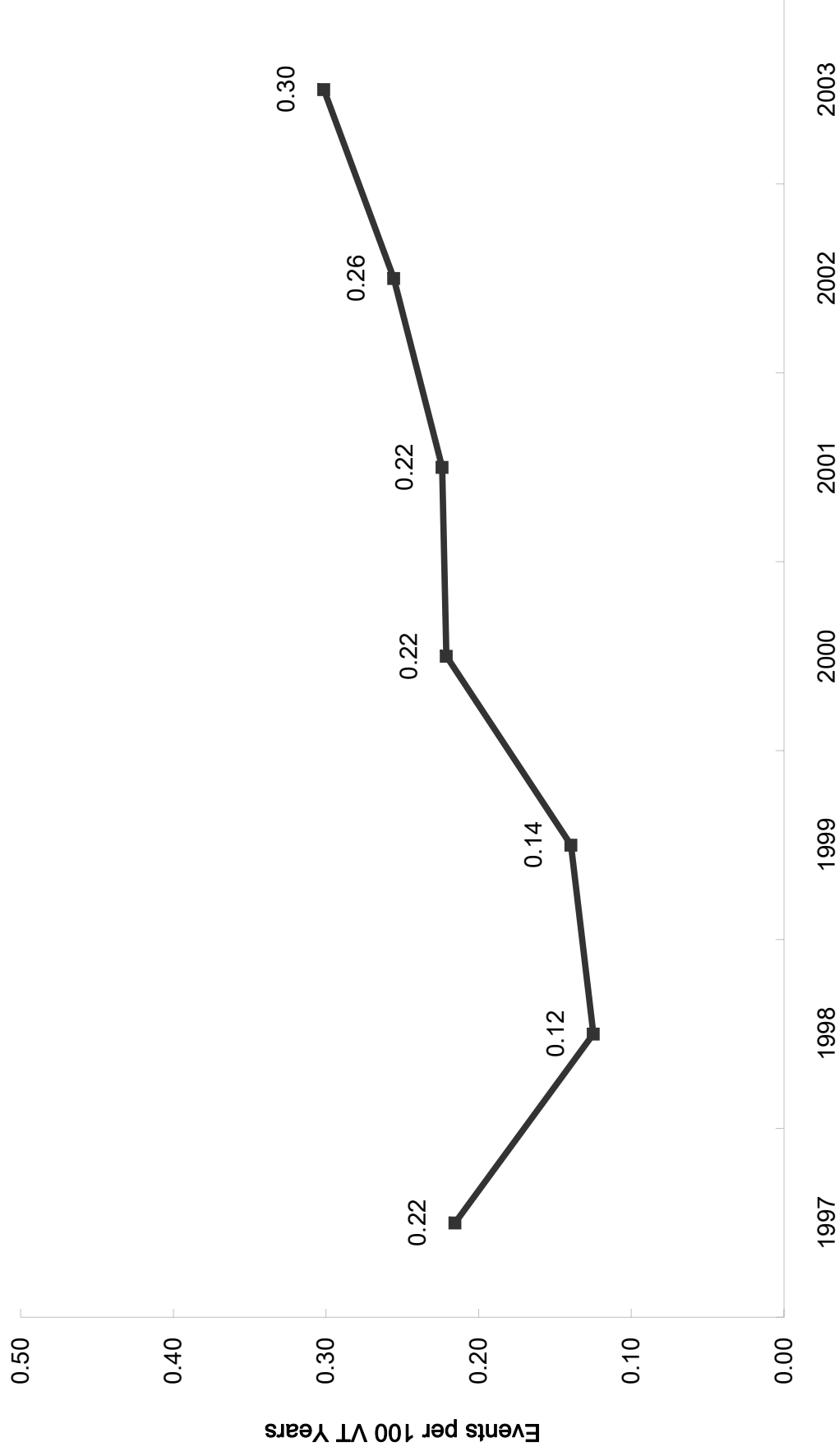
Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 50: Regional Incidence of Theft by Year



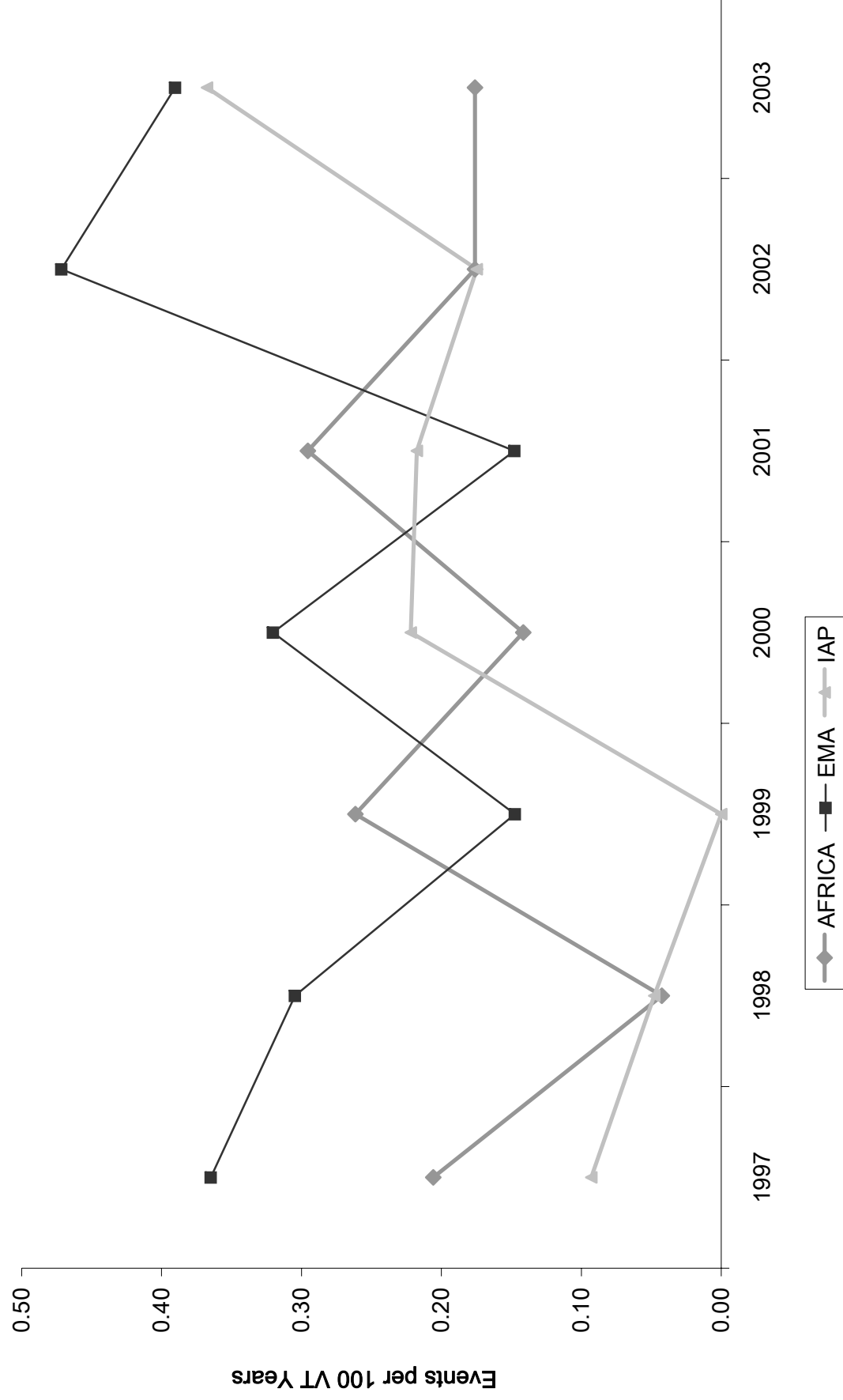
Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 51: Global Incidence of Vandalism by Year



Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

Figure 52: Regional Incidence of Vandalism by Year



Note: Sexual Assault Events are per 100 Female VT years. Physical Assault and Property Crime Events are per 100 VT years.

