



Madagascar Crime, Harassment, and Early Termination Data

The purpose of the Crime, Harassment, and Early Termination data is to inform prospective Volunteers and the general public about: Volunteer perceptions of safety in-country, the nature and frequency of harassment and sexual harassment that Volunteers experience, the reasons Volunteers end service early, and crimes that Volunteers and Trainees (PCV/Ts) disclose on end-of-service surveys and/or report to Peace Corps staff. This report complies with information sharing requirements of the Kate Puzey Peace Corps Volunteer Protection Act and the Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act.

Harassment and Sexual Harassment data

The Office of Planning and Performance (OPP) data in sections (1a), (1b), and (1c) are extracted from 2025 Annual Volunteer Survey (AVS). Since 1975, the AVS has been a source of information on the state of the Peace Corps program for the agency, Congress, researchers, the media, and the general public. The objective of this study is to obtain Peace Corps Volunteers' and Peace Corps Response Volunteers' perspectives on the current state of the Peace Corps program to help the agency improve its performance by better understanding how practices in the field contribute to program outcomes and affect the Volunteer experience. The survey also captures Volunteer's assessments of the effectiveness of Peace Corps training, their personal health, perceptions on safety and culture at their posts, and in-country staff support. All Peace Corps Volunteers who have been sworn-in and at site for 30 days or longer by the survey close date are eligible to take the survey. The key findings detailed below are based on post level data. Global and regional levels of tabular reporting are likely to differ, given different response distributions.

Early Termination data

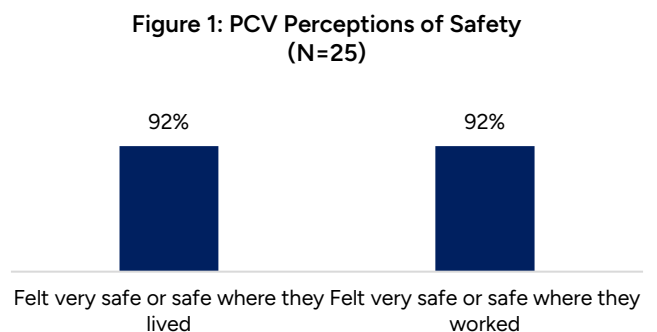
OPP is also responsible for data related to Volunteer early termination of service. These data are presented in section (2).

Crime Victimization data

The crime victimization data section has 4 parts. Section (3a) includes all of the crime definitions used by Peace Corps to classify crimes for data purposes. Data in section (3b) are from a survey that PCV/Ts are asked to complete when their service ends, called the Security Incident Questionnaire (SIQ). The survey asks about crimes PCV/Ts may have experienced during their time in service, but it does not include the Stalking category described in (3a). Data in sections (3c) and (3d) are from the Security Incident Management System (SIMS) for crimes reported to Peace Corps staff. PCV/Ts are encouraged to report crimes or any other security concerns to Peace Corps staff as soon as possible. For more information regarding Peace Corps safety and security strategies, please visit: [Peace Corps Safety and Security Website](#).

Section 1a: Perceived Safety

The Peace Corps assesses crime risks as part of a comprehensive process for evaluating and selecting the communities where Volunteers live and work. Each year, the AVS surveys Volunteers to find out whether they feel safe in their communities. This graph shows the percentage of Volunteers who served in this country who said they felt very safe or safe where they lived and worked. In 2025, 25 of the 27 survey-eligible Volunteers at this post responded to the 'Perceived Safety' portion of the AVS.

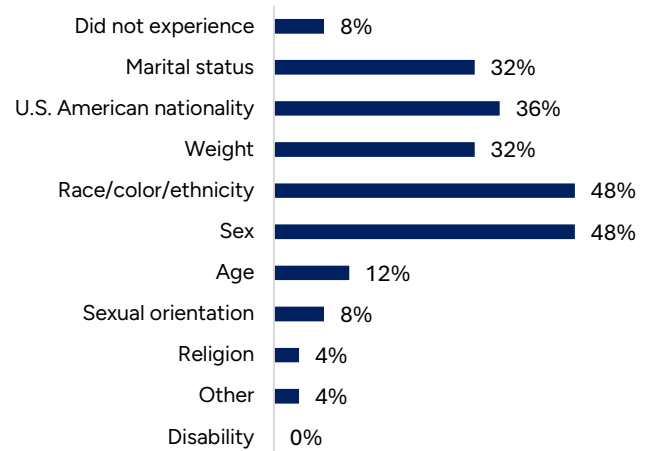


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Section 1b: Insensitive Comments, Harassment, and Discrimination

Volunteers may experience insensitive comments, harassment, or discrimination in their host country. Figure 2 shows the proportion of 2025 AVS respondents at this post and their experiences with insensitive comments, harassment, and/or discrimination based on the categories listed. Volunteers could choose multiple categories, if they experienced comments, harassment, or discrimination of multiple types. In 2025, 25 of the 27 eligible Volunteers at this post responded to the “Insensitive Comments, Harassment, and/or Discrimination” portion of the AVS.

Figure 2: PCVs Experience of Insensitive Comments, Harassment, and Discrimination (N=25)



Section 1c: Sexual Harassment

Type and Frequency of Sexual Harassment

Volunteers also experience sexual harassment. Table 1 shows the frequency and types of sexual harassment experienced by Volunteers that were reported in the AVS. In 2025, 25 of the 27 eligible Volunteers at this post responded to questions about their experiences of sexual harassment in the AVS. Volunteers at this post most frequently indicated experiences with catcalling and unwanted sexual advances.

Table 1: Frequency and Types of Sexual Harassment	Never Experienced	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	4 times per year	Less than 4 times per year
Catcalling	19%	38%	25%	6%	1%	10%
Sexual advances	27%	9%	24%	23%	8%	6%
Sharing sexual jokes/images	33%	6%	18%	18%	6%	11%
Derogatory comments	46%	9%	16%	12%	2%	6%
Exposing body parts	84%	0%	3%	3%	2%	5%

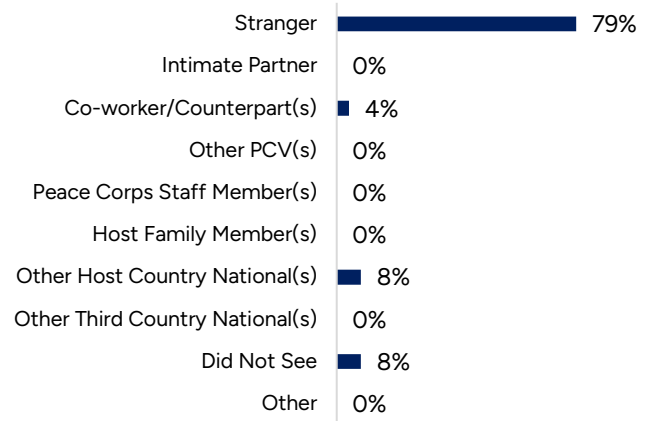
Percentages may not add to 100 due a category of “Don’t Know” that is not shown.

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Offenders in Sexual Harassment

Figure 3 presents whom respondents identified as the most common offender in the sexual harassment they experienced. In 2025, 24 of the 27 eligible Volunteers at this post responded to the common offenders of sexual harassment question in the AVS. Volunteers at this post most frequently indicated strangers were the most common offenders of sexual harassment.

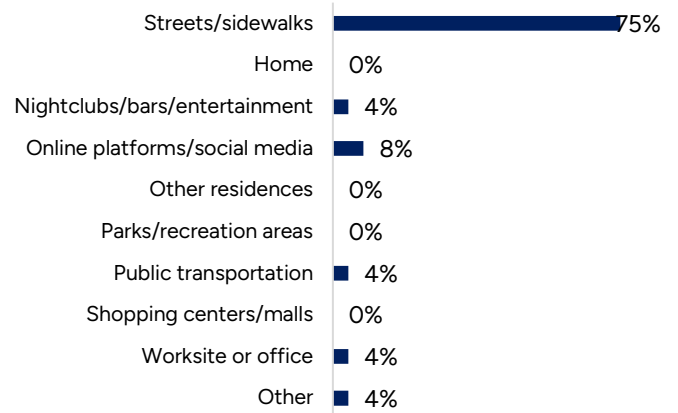
Figure 3: Who was the most common offender when you were sexually harassed? (N=24)



Locations of Sexual Harassment

Figure 4 shows where respondents said sexual harassment most commonly occurred. In 2025, 24 of the 27 eligible Volunteers at this post responded to the common locations for sexual harassment question in the AVS. Volunteers at this post most frequently experienced sexual harassment on streets or sidewalks.

Figure 4: Where was the most common location when you were sexually harassed? (N=24)

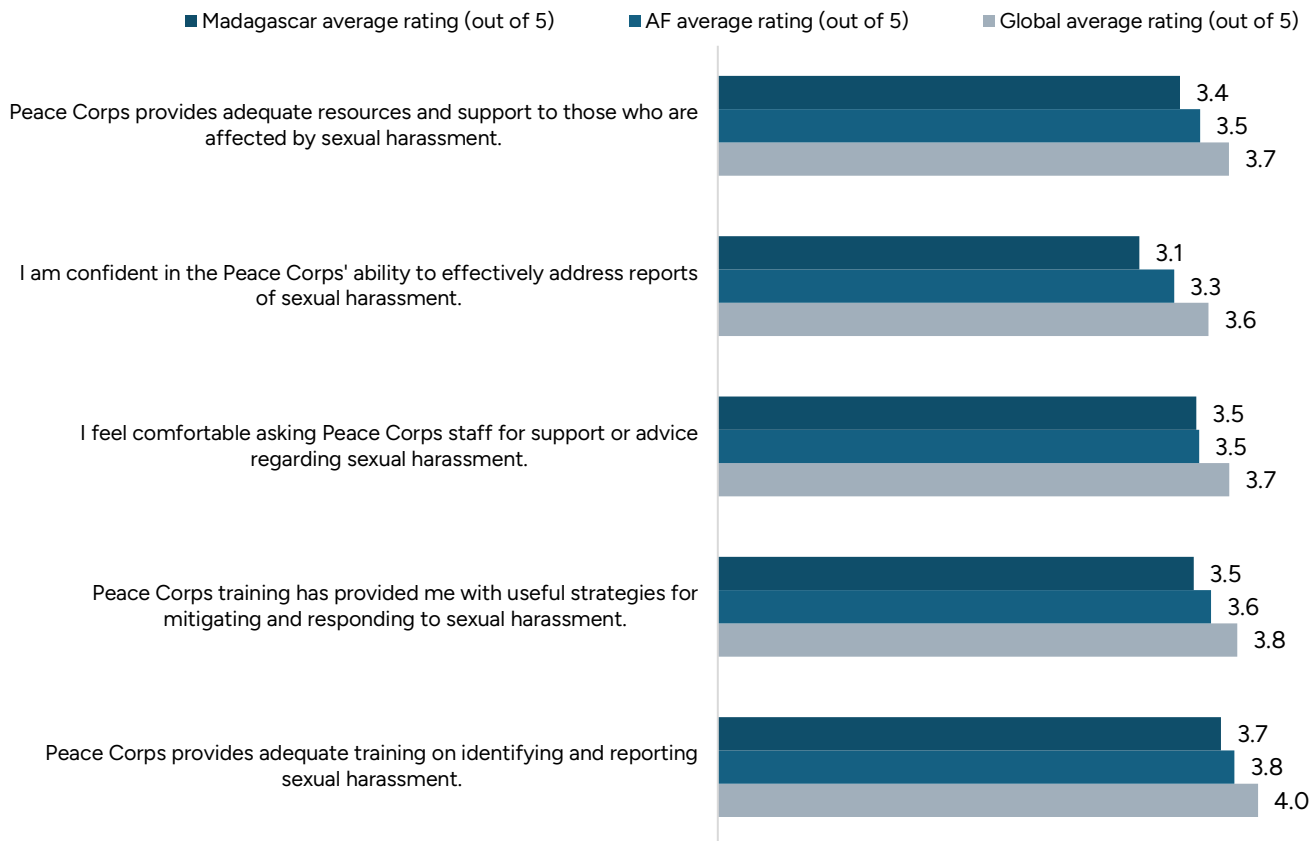


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Average Rating of Sexual Harassment Training

Figure 5 shows the average rating respondents at this post gave to Peace Corps' training around sexual harassment, comfort with reporting sexual harassment to staff, and their confidence in Peace Corps' response to and resources for supporting after sexual harassment occurs compared to the average ratings in the Africa (AF) Region and Peace Corps overall. In 2025, 25 of the 27 eligible Volunteers at this post responded to this question in the AVS.

Figure 5: PCV agreement about Peace Corps training and support about sexual harassment (N=25)



Section 2: Early Termination of Service

Volunteers have the option to end their service at any time, for any reason. Peace Corps categorizes instances when Volunteers end service before their original close of service date as Early Terminations. Some reasons Volunteers end service early include: illness, safety concerns, or returning to school. Table 2 shows the percentage of Early Terminations at this post in each reason category. A total of 6 Volunteers Early Terminated at this post in 2025.

Table 2: Reason for Early Termination	% Early Termination
Medical	17%
Resignation	67%
Interrupted Service	17%
Administrative Separation	0%



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Section 3a: Crime Categories and Definitions

Peace Corps' definitions of crimes are derived from definitions used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). However, several Peace Corps crime definitions are broader than FBI definitions (e.g., some of the definitions include failed attempts to victimize a PCV/T as a crime, or some include acts that would likely not be prosecuted in most U.S. jurisdictions). Similarly, acts that the Peace Corps classifies as crimes may not match the definitions of offenses in the countries where PCV/Ts serve.

Kidnapping: The unlawful seizure or detention of a PCV/T against their will. There is no requirement that a demand for ransom be made. Kidnapping includes taking a PCV/T hostage, including a seizure or detention of a PCV/T by an individual or group and when the PCV/T's release is contingent upon one or more demands being met.

Rape: Penetration, no matter how slight, of a person's vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by another person's sex organ, without the consent of the person, including when the person is incapacitated or otherwise incapable of consenting.

Aggravated Sexual Assault: Intentional contact, either directly or through clothing, with a person's genitalia, anus, groin, breasts, thigh, or buttocks; or kissing or disrobing a person; or forcing a person to contact someone's genitalia, anus, groin, breast, thigh, or buttocks; or the attempt to carry out any of these acts; or threatened use of a weapon; or use or threatened use of force or other intimidating action; or the victim is incapacitated or otherwise incapable of consenting.

Robbery: Taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person under confrontational circumstances including the threat of force, violence, or putting the person in fear of immediate harm.

Aggravated Physical Assault: Attack or threat of attack with a weapon in a manner capable of causing death or severe bodily injury, or attack without a weapon when severe injury occurs.

Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault: Intentional contact, either directly or through clothing, with a person's genitalia, anus, groin, breast, thigh, or buttocks; or kissing a person on the mouth, ear, or neck; or touching a person with the offender's genitalia, either directly or through clothing, or with offender's semen or vaginal fluids (no matter which body part is touched); or attempts to carry out any of those acts.

Non-Aggravated Physical Assault: Deliberate aggressive or unwanted contact that results in no injury or only minor injury.

Burglary: Unlawful, unauthorized, or forcible entry of a residence (including hotel or hostel room). Burglary often, but not always, involves taking property.

Threat: Words, actions, or behavior expressed or directed towards a person that causes them to reasonably fear for their safety or well-being.

Theft: Taking or attempting to take away someone's property or cash without the use of force or illegal entry.

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

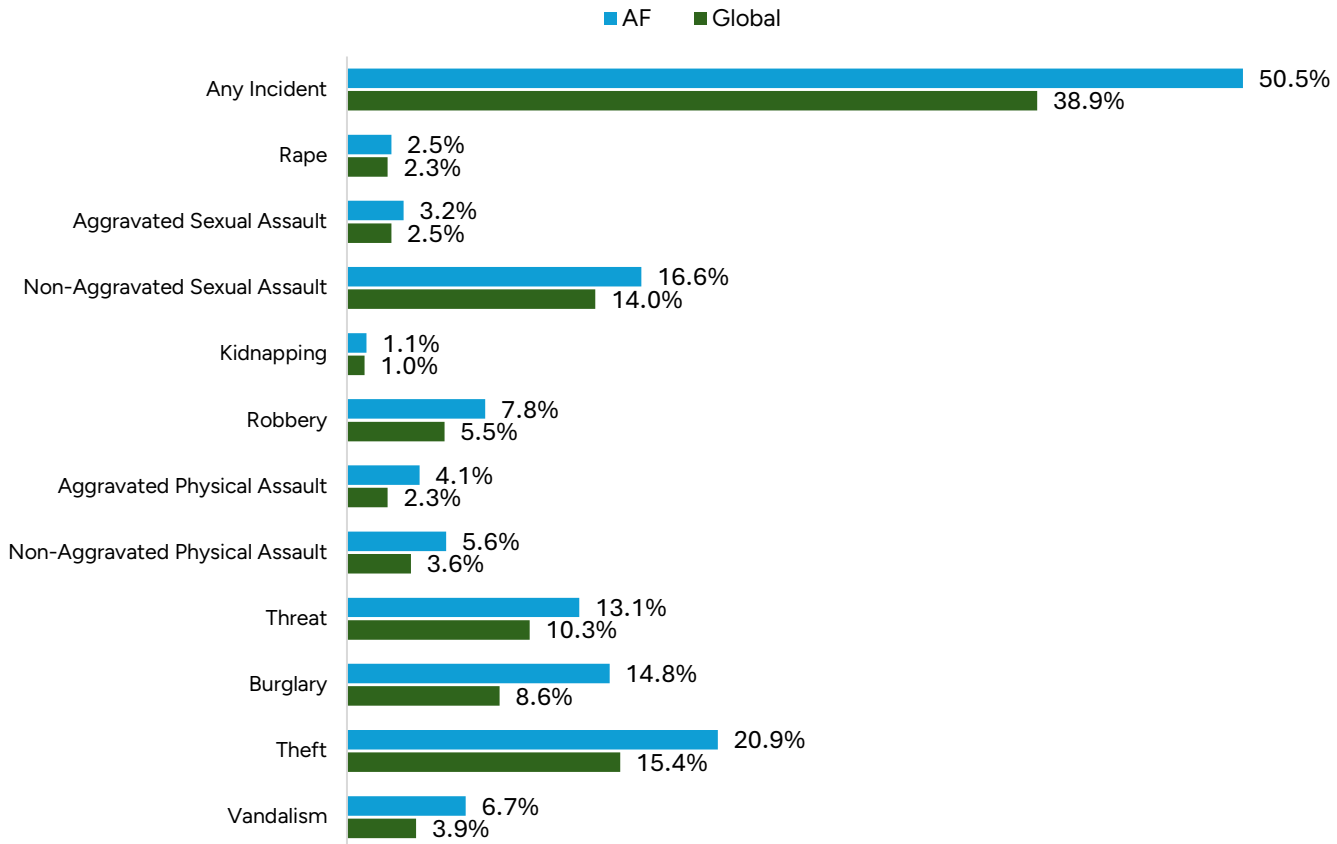
Stalking: A collection of incidents directed at a person that would cause a reasonable person to either fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

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Section 3b: Crime Victimization Survey Data

Between FY22 and FY25, a total of 2,096 PCV/Ts completed the SIQ. Of these, 816 (38.9%) indicated experiencing at least one crime. At the regional level, 378 (50.5%) of PCV/Ts from AF Region reported experiencing crimes. The chart below shows victimization rates by crime type, presented at both the global and regional levels. Post level data is not presented due to small numbers of respondents.

Figure 6: Crime Victimization Rates, Global and Regional, FY 2022 - FY 2025



Section 3c: Number of Reported Crimes

This table shows the total number of reported crimes by classification. In FY 2025, a total of 31 crimes were reported at this post, primarily burglaries and thefts.

Table 3: Crime Classifications	Number of Reported Crimes, FY 2025
Stalking ⁱ	3
Rape	1
Aggravated Sexual Assault	0
Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault	1
Kidnapping	0
Robbery	0
Aggravated Physical Assault	0
Non-Aggravated Physical Assault	4
Threat	1
Burglary	11
Theft	10
Vandalism	0
Total	31

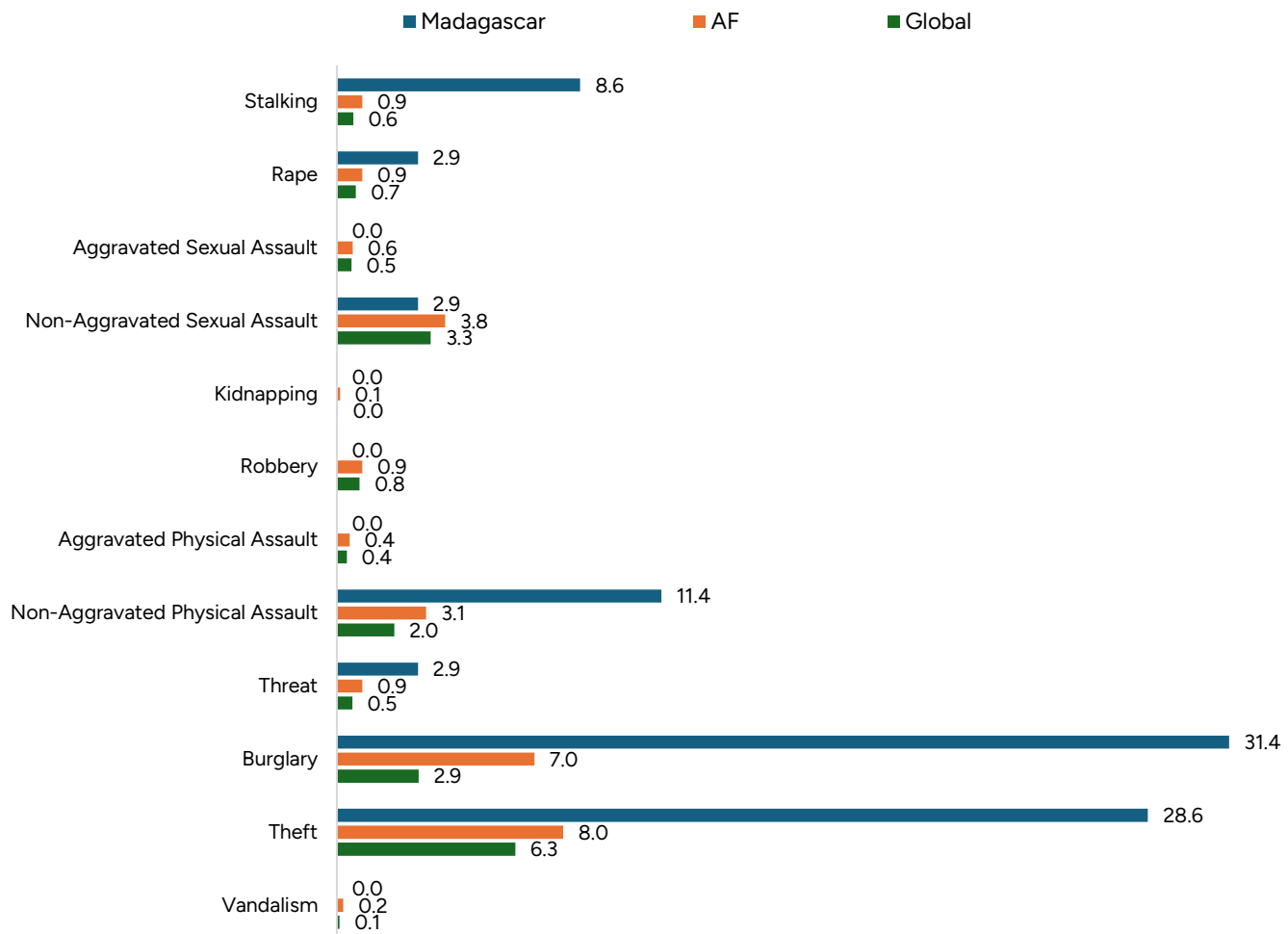
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Section 3d: Reported Crime Incidence Rate Comparison

The graph below shows the incidence rate of PCV/Ts reporting a crime to Peace Corps staff for this post, compared to the region and global crime incidence rates.

For every 100 PCV/Ts in Madagascar, there were 31.4 burglaries reported to Peace Corps staff. The incidence rate for burglaries at this post is higher than the incidence rate of the AF Region and Peace Corps globally. Some incident types were not reported at this post in FY 2025, but with the exception of non-aggravated sexual assaults, all other reported crimes had a higher incidence rate than global and regional data.

Figure 7: PCV/T Crime Incidence Rate, FY 2025



ⁱ Stalking is a collection of incidents and/or events rather than a single incident or event. Since there is no single date of incident, the date the incident was reported to staff is used to assign a fiscal year to each Stalking report.