

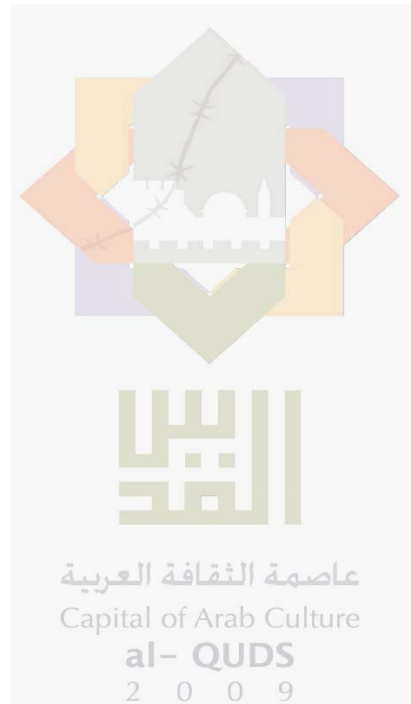
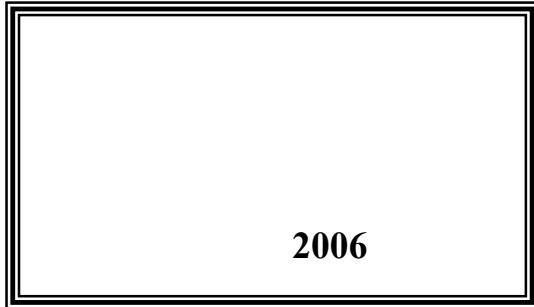


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الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني.
ص.ب. 1647، رام الله- فلسطين.

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: diwan@pcbs.gov.ps

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45.7	44.8	16.5	23.5	
26.5	17.5	41.7	32.8	
53.0	29.5	43.2	40.2	
28.5	29.3	51.7	..	
18.3	30.0	10.7	..	/
21.2	20.7	10.7	..	
33.2	62.7	26.8	11.6	
3.8	4.4	8.9	13.0	
12.2	10.5	16.5	22.6	
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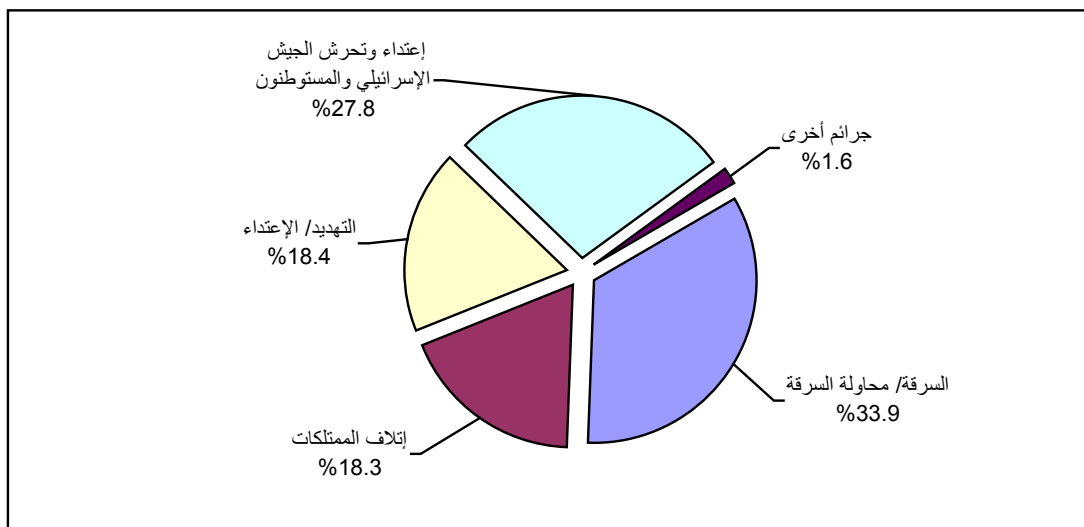
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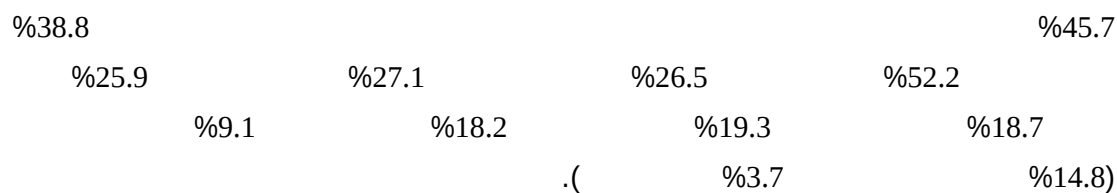
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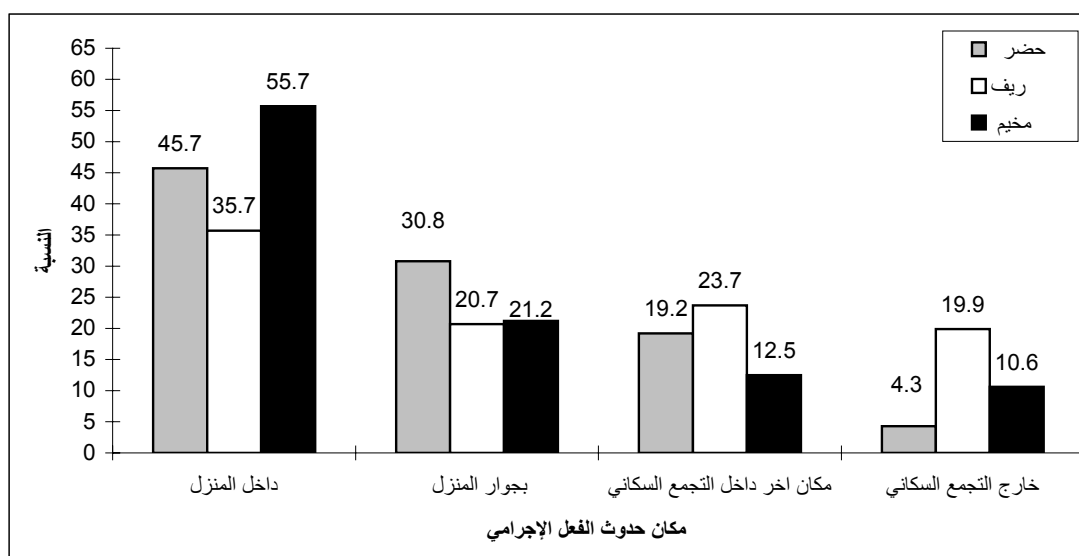


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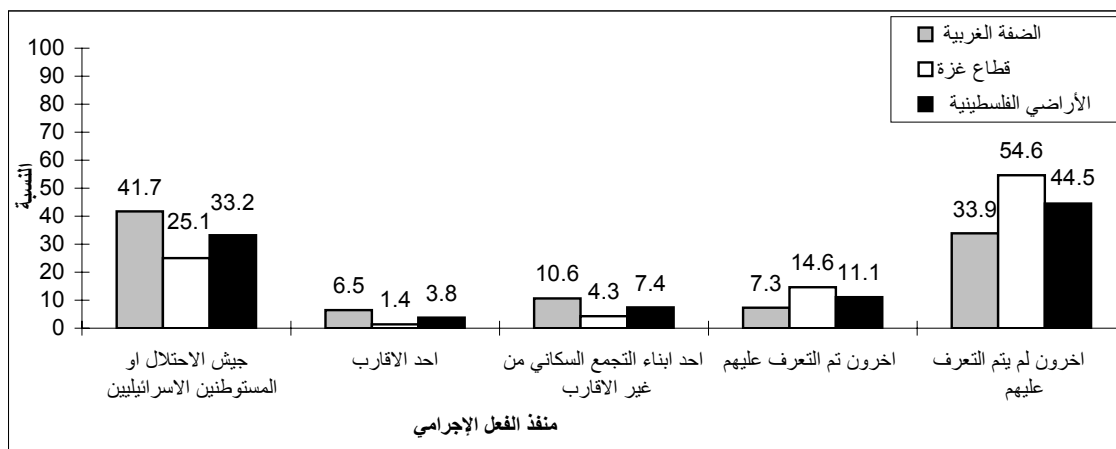
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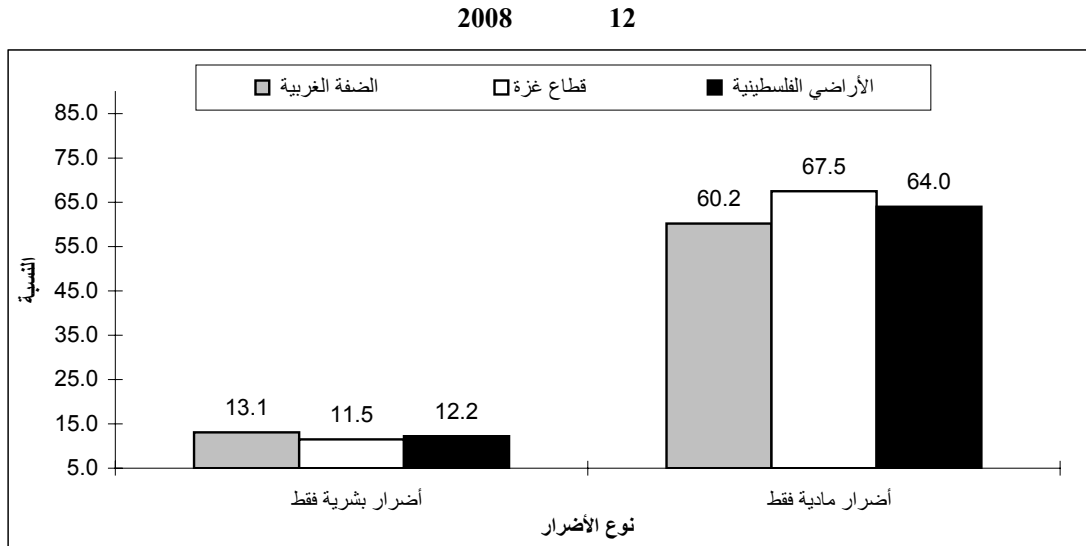
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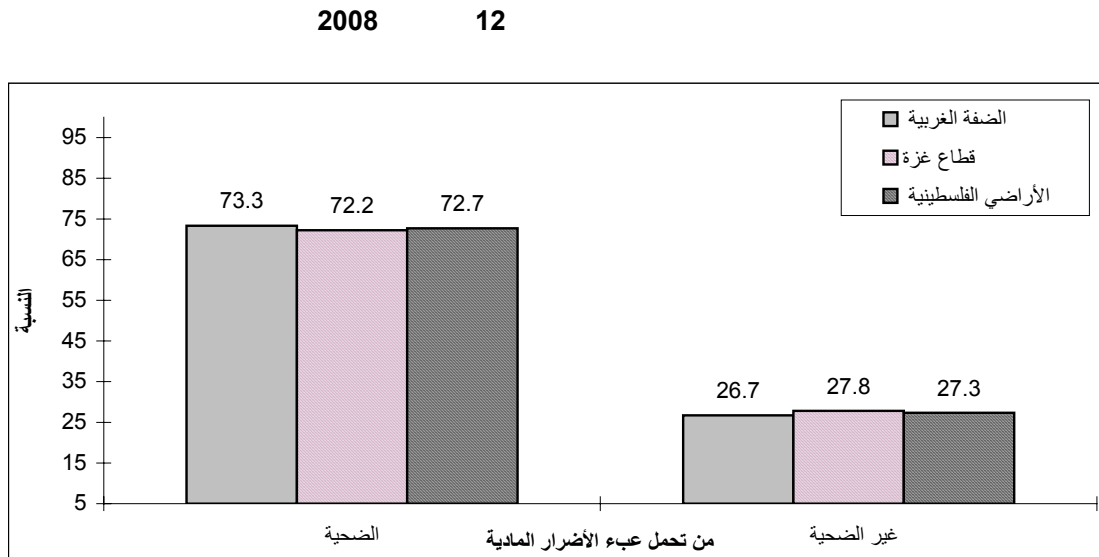
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Table 1: Percentage of Victimized Households by Type of Criminal Offense, and Region During Last 12 Months, 2008

Type of Criminal Offense	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Theft (Excluding Vehicle)	2.8	1.7	2.0	
Vehicle Theft or Parts	5.9	6.2	6.1	
Robbery or Theft Attempt	0.3	0.7	0.6	
Property Damage	3.5	0.8	1.7	
Threat	1.0	0.7	0.8	
Assault	2.0	0.4	0.9	
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment or Assault	2.7	2.2	2.4	
Other Crimes	0.8	0.1	0.4	
Overall Criminal Offenses	10.9	5.8	7.5	

2008 12

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Table 2: Percentage of Victimized Households by Type of Criminal Offense and Number of Persons per Household During Last 12 Months, 2008

Type of Criminal Offense	Total	Number of Persons per Household					
		+9	8-7	6-5	4-3	2-1	
Theft (Excluding Vehicle)	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.5	
Vehicle Theft or Parts	6.1	6.6	5.1	5.5	9.3	5.6	
Robbery or Theft Attempt	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	
Property Damage	1.7	3.5	1.7	1.5	0.6	1.0	
Threat	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.5	
Assault	0.9	2.2	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment or Assault	2.4	3.5	0.3	1.9	1.9	0.9	
Other Crimes	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	
Overall Criminal Offenses	7.5	11.3	8.2	7.1	5.8	3.6	

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Table 3: Percentage of Victimized Households by Type of Criminal Offense and Occupation of Head of Household During Last 12 Months, 2008

Type of Criminal Offense	Total	Occupation of Head of Household								
		Unemployed	Elementary Occupation	Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers	Craft and Related Trade Workers	Skilled Agricultured and Fishery Workers	Services and sales Workers	Professionals Technicians and, Clerks	Legislators, Senior Officials and Manager	
Theft (Excluding Vehicle)	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.6	3.4	3.9	0.6	2.6	
Vehicle Theft or Parts	6.1	7.4	9.6	3.9	5.9	5.5	2.4	2.9	6.1	
Robbery or Theft Attempt	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.7	
Property Damage	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	2.2	
Threat	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.3	
Assault	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.2	
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment or Assault	2.4	1.6	3.0	1.8	2.0	3.3	1.9	3.5	2.2	
Other Crimes	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	..	1.4	0.4	..	
Overall Criminal Offenses	7.5	7.6	7.4	5.3	5.8	9.5	9.3	7.4	9.9	

2008 12

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Table 4: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Type of Last Criminal Offense and Region During Last 12 Month, 2008

Type of Criminal Offense	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Theft\ Robbery or Theft Attempt	26.3	42.1	33.9	/
Property Damage	23.0	13.3	18.3	
Threat	7.6	4.8	6.3	
Assault	16.4	7.5	12.1	
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment or Assault	25.6	30.1	27.8	
Other Crimes	1.1	2.2	1.6	
Total	100	100	100	
Percent of Victimized Persons	2.2	0.9	1.3	

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Table 5: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Type of Last Criminal Offense and Type of Locality During Last 12 Months, 2008

Type of Criminal Offense	Type of Locality				
	Refugee Camp	Rural	Urban	Palestinian Territory	
Theft\ Robbery or Theft Attempt	35.4	38.7	31.6	33.9	/
Property Damage	17.1	12.6	20.9	18.3	
Threat\ Assault	18.1	8.3	22.3	18.4	/
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment or Assault	27.5	38.7	23.8	27.8	
Other Crimes	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	
Total	100	100	100	100	

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Table 6: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Selected Variables and Type of Last Criminal Offense During Last 12 Months, 2008

Selected Variables	Total	Type of Criminal Offense					
		Other Crimes	Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment or Assault	/ Threat	Property Damage	/ محاولة سطو وسرقة Theft\ Robbery or Theft Attempt	
Sex of Victims							
Males	88.2	92.0	95.2	83.9	86.0	85.8	
Females	11.8	8.0	4.8	16.1	14.0	14.2	أنثى
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Age of Victim							
Up to 17	5.9	30.7	7.9	15.8	..	1.0	17
18 - 24	12.4	18.2	20.1	22.3	3.3	5.5	24 - 18
25 - 34	18.8	12.4	15.7	17.1	10.6	27.1	34 - 25
35 - 44	28.3	12.4	25.0	28.9	34.3	28.0	44 - 35
45+	34.6	26.3	31.3	15.9	51.8	38.4	+45
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Sex and Age of Perpetrator of Last Criminal Offense and Region During Last 12 Months, 2008

Sex and Age of Crime Perpetrator	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Sex of Crime Perpetrator				
Males	94.5	86.2	90.1	
Females	..	10.5	5.6	
Both sexes	0.6	0.7	0.6	
Unknown	4.9	2.6	3.7	
Total	100	100	100	
Age of Crime Perpetrator				
Less than 18 years	17.8	28.7	23.7	18
18 years and Over	76.8	65.0	70.4	18
Both adults and juveniles	5.4	6.3	5.9	
Total	100	100	100	

* Victims of Israeli Soldiers or Settlers harassment or unknown Perpetrator are excluded

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Table 8: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Type of Last Criminal Offense and Crime Reporting During Last 12 Months, 2008

Type of Criminal Offense	Total	Crime Reporting			
		Not Reported	Reported		
			<i>There of: Reported Crime Underwent Legal Proceedings</i>	Reported Crime	
Theft	46.8	57.1	47.8	37.6	
Robbery or Theft Attempt	3.3	5.0	1.0	1.8	
Property Damage	17.9	5.4	8.6	29.1	
Threat	8.9	13.8	12.9	4.6	
Assault	21.3	16.4	28.7	25.5	
Other Crimes	1.8	2.3	1.0	1.4	
Total	100	100	100	100	

2008

Table 9: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Type of Last Criminal Offense and Location of occurrence During Last 12 Months, 2008

Type of Criminal Offense	Location of Crime Occurrence					
	Total	Outside Locality	Other Place Inside Locality	Nearby the House	Inside the House	
Theft\ Robbery or Theft Attempt	100	15.4	19.2	32.9	32.5	/
Property Damage	100	0.7	12.4	14.0	72.9	
Threat\ Assault	100	6.3	27.1	38.5	28.1	/
Israeli Soldiers and Settlers Harassment or Assault	100	9.0	16.6	18.5	55.9	
Other Crimes	100	3.3	23.5	34.7	38.5	

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Table 10: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Type of Last Criminal Offense and Confrontation During Last 12 Months, 2008

Type of Criminal Offense	Total	No Confrontation	Confrontation	
Theft\ Robbery or Theft Attempt	100	97.8	2.2	/
Property Damage	100	83.8	16.2	
Threat\ Assault	100	65.3	34.7	/
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment or Assault	100	82.6	17.4	
Other Crimes	100	75.7	24.3	

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Table 11: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Perpetrator of Last Criminal Offense and Confrontation During Last 12 Months, 2008

Perpetrator	Total	No Confrontation	Confrontation	
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers	33.2	31.8	41.0	
A Relative	3.8	3.0	8.3	
From Same Locality; Not Relative	7.4	5.6	17.5	
Others Known	11.1	10.5	14.2	
Others Unknown	44.5	49.1	19.0	
Total	100	100	100	

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2008

Table 12: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Type of Last Criminal Offense and Type of Harm During Last 12 Months, 2008

Type of Criminal Offense	Total	Type of Harm				
		None	Physical Harm and Tangible Losses	Tangible Losses	Physical Harm	
Theft\ Robbery or Theft Attempt	100	8.2	..	91.2	0.6	/
Property Damage	100	..	1.1	93.5	5.4	
Threat\ Assault	100	56.1	4.8	6.7	32.4	/
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment or Assault	100	31.8	2.2	48.5	17.5	
Other Crimes	100	7.9	4.5	74.0	13.6	

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Table 13: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Tangible Losses of the Last Criminal Offense and Region During Last 12 Months, 2008

Tangible Losses (Jordanian Dinar)	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	()
1-49	3.6	11.3	7.2	49-1
50-99	8.2	8.5	8.3	99-50
100-249	41.1	18.2	30.4	249-100
250-999	20.2	27.8	23.7	999-250
1000+	26.9	34.2	30.4	+1000
Total	100	100	100	

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Table 14: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Type of Last Criminal Offense and Party Prone to Tangible Losses During Last 12 Months, 2008

Type of Criminal Offense	Total	Party Prone to Tangible Losses		
		Not the Victim	The Victim	
Theft\ Robbery or Theft Attempt	47.2	27.6	54.4	/
Property Damage	26.2	44.6	19.4	
Threat\ Assault	3.4	4.6	2.9	/
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment or Assault	21.2	19.0	22.1	
Other Crimes	2.0	4.2	1.2	
Total	100	100	100	
Party Prone to Tangible Losses	100	27.3	72.7	

2008

Table 15: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Type of Last Criminal Offense and Timing of Crime During Last 12 Month, 2008

Type of Criminal Offense	Total	Timing of Crime				
		Not Known	07:59-24:00	23:59-16:00	15:59-08:00	
Theft\ Robbery or Theft Attempt	100	10.4	28.9	32.4	28.3	/
Property Damage	100	2.7	24.1	51.7	21.5	
Threat\ Assault	100	..	17.0	38.3	44.7	/
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment or Assault	100	0.4	39.8	30.1	29.7	
Other Crimes	100	12.8	26.1	43.8	17.3	
Total	100	4.3	28.8	36.6	30.3	

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Table 16: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Location of Last Crime and Region During Last 12 Months, 2008

Location	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Inside the House	52.2	38.8	45.7	
Nearby House	25.9	27.1	26.5	
Other Place Inside Locality	18.2	19.3	18.7	
Outside Locality	3.7	14.8	9.1	
Total	100	100	100	

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Table 17: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Location of Last Crime and Type of Locality During Last 12 Months, 2008

Location of Crime	Type of Locality				
	Refugee Camp	Rural	Urban	Palestinian Territory	
Inside the House	55.7	35.7	45.7	45.7	
Nearby House	21.2	20.7	30.8	26.5	
Other Place Inside Locality	12.5	23.7	19.2	18.7	
Outside Locality	10.6	19.9	4.3	9.1	
Total	100	100	100	100	

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Table 18: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Location of Last Crime and Tangible Losses During Last 12 Months, 2008

Location of Crime	Total	Tangible Losses (Jordanian Dinar)					
		+1000	999-250	249-100	99-50	Up to 49	
Inside the House	47.8	48.2	52.1	48.1	48.4	29.9	
Nearby House	27.9	20.6	28.4	30.9	31.6	39.5	
Other Place Inside Locality	16.2	20.9	15.0	12.7	8.1	24.7	
Outside Locality	8.1	10.3	4.5	8.3	11.9	5.9	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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Table 19: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Last Crime Reporting and Region During Last 12 Months, 2008

Crime Reporting	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Reported	57.6	47.0	53.0	
There of: Reported Crime Underwent Legal Proceedings	5.4	27.1	14.2	:
Not Reported	42.4	53.0	47.0	
Number of Observations	464	265	199	

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Table 20: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Reasons for not reporting Crime and Region During Last 12 Months, 2008

Reasons For Not Reporting	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Not Serious Enough	12.5	45.6	28.5	
Personally Tribal Solute	10.9	26.1	18.3	/
Insurance not Available	..	0.3	0.2	
Dislike of Police interfering	29.2	12.7	21.2	
Do not Trust in Authorities	45.7	6.8	26.8	
Social Position	..	2.7	1.3	
Other Reasons	1.7	5.8	3.7	
Total	100	100	100	

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Table 21: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Perpetrator of Last Criminal Offense and Region During Last 12 Months, 2008

Perpetrator	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers	25.1	41.7	33.2	
A Relative	1.4	6.5	3.8	
From Same Locality; Not Relative	4.3	10.6	7.4	
Others Known	14.6	7.3	11.1	
Others Unknown	54.6	33.9	44.5	
Total	100	100	100	

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Table 22: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Perpetrator of Last Criminal Offense and Type of Locality During Last 12 Months, 2008

Perpetrator	Type of Locality				
	Refugee Camp	Rural	Urban	Palestinian Territory	
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers	34.1	46.9	27.6	33.2	
A Relative	1.8	4.7	4.3	3.8	
From Same Locality; Not Relative	2.8	11.8	7.4	7.4	
Others Known	17.0	6.8	10.4	11.1	
Others Unknown	44.3	29.8	50.3	44.5	
Total	100	100	100	100	

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Table 23: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Perpetrator and Type of Last Criminal Offense During Last 12 Months, 2008

Perpetrator	Total	Type of Criminal Offense					
		Other Crimes	Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment or Assault	/ Threat\ Assault	Property Damage	/ Theft\ Robbery or Theft Attempt	
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers	33.2	23.7	100	9.4	34.4	0.6	
A Relative	3.8	..	0.0	12.8	3.0	2.4	
From Same Locality; Not Relative	7.4	15.7	0.0	15.3	8.4	8.2	
Others Known	11.1	34.7	0.0	24.8	9.9	10.2	
Others Unknown	44.5	25.9	0.0	37.7	44.3	78.6	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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Table 24: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Perpetrator of Last Criminal Offense and Physical Harm During Last 12 Months, 2008

Perpetrator	Total	Physical Harm		
		No Physical Harm	Physical Harm	
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers	33.2	30.7	48.6	
A Relative	3.8	3.5	5.9	
From Same Locality; Not Relative	7.4	7.4	7.1	
Others Known	11.1	9.2	22.5	
Others Unknown	44.5	49.2	15.9	
Total	100	100	100	

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12

Table 25: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Perpetrator of Last Criminal Offense and Tangible Losses During Last 12 Months, 2008

Perpetrator	Total	Tangible Losses (Jordanian Dinar)					
		+1000	999-250	249-100	99-50	Up to49	
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers	29.8	38.5	36.8	24.0	9.3	18.3	
A Relative	3.1	4.0	1.7	3.6	..	5.9	
From Same Locality; Not Relative	6.2	6.5	9.5	0.9	3.6	19.1	
Others Known	8.5	9.9	4.8	8.5	14.4	7.5	
Others Unknown	52.4	41.1	47.2	63.0	72.7	49.2	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	

2008 12

Table 26: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Perpetrator of Last Criminal Offense and Party Prone to Tangible Losses During Last 12 Months, 2008

Perpetrator	Total	Party Prone to Tangible Losses		
		Not the Victim	The Victim	
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers	30.2	38.4	27.1	
A Relative	3.1	2.5	3.4	
From Same Locality; Not Relative	6.2	11.0	4.4	
Others Known	8.4	4.3	9.9	
Others Unknown	52.1	43.8	55.2	
Total	100	100	100	

2008 12

:27

Table 27: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Type of Harm of Last Criminal Offense and Region During Last 12 Months, 2008

Type of Harm	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Physical Harm	11.5	13.0	12.2	
Tangible Losses	67.5	60.2	64.0	
Physical Harm and Tangible Losses	0.8	2.8	1.8	
No Losses	20.2	24.0	22.0	
Total	100	100	100	

:28

2008 12

Table 28: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Tangible Losses of Last Criminal Offense and Type of Locality During Last 12 Months, 2008

Tangible Losses (Jordanian Dinar)	Type of Locality				()
	Camp	Rural	Urban	Palestinian Territory	
Up to 49	6.1	9.9	6.5	7.2	49
50-99	13.0	10.6	5.3	8.3	99-50
100-249	34.2	17.7	33.8	30.4	249-100
250-999	16.5	26.3	26.0	23.7	999-250
1000+	30.2	35.5	28.4	30.4	+1000
Total	100	100	100	100	

:29

2008 12

Table 29: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Party Prone to Tangible Losses of Last Criminal Offense and Region During Last 12 Months, 2008

Party Prone to Tangible Losses	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
The Victim	72.2	73.3	72.7	
Not the Victim	27.8	26.7	27.3	
Total	100	100	100	

2008 12

:30

Table 30: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Type of Stolen Goods and Last Theft Reported During Last 12 Months, 2008

Type of Stolen Goods	Total	Crime Reporting		
		Not Reported	Reported	
Money, Jewelry	100	48.6	51.4	
Vehicle or Parts	100	45.4	54.6	
Other*	100	70.2	29.8	*

* Other include (theft of mobile, livestock and work tools)

() *

2008

12

:31

Table 31: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Type of Stolen Goods and Tangible Losses During Last 12 Months, 2008

Type of Stolen Goods	Total	Tangible Losses (Jordanian Dinar)					
		+1000	999-250	249-100	99-50	Up to 49	
Money, Jewelry	100	29.6	22.5	31.6	4.2	12.1	*
Vehicle or Parts	100	38.2	17.1	19.6	14.7	10.4	
Other *	100	16.7	24.1	35.3	15.0	8.9	

* Other include (theft of mobile, livestock and work tools)

() *

12

:32

2008

Table 32: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Location of Last Criminal Offense and Type of Stolen Goods During Last 12 Months, 2008

Location of Crime	Total	Stolen Goods			
		* Other *	Vehicle or Parts	Money, Jewelry	
Inside the House	29.8	37.0	..	50.9	
Nearby House	34.3	35.6	52.8	11.1	
Other Place Inside Locality	19.4	21.3	18.8	17.0	
Outside Locality	16.5	6.1	28.4	21.0	
Total	100	100	100	100	

* Other include (theft of mobile, livestock and work tools)

() *

2008

12

:33

Table 33: Victimized Persons by Perpetrator of Last Theft and Type of Stolen Goods During Last 12 Months, 2008

Perpetrator	Total	Type of Stolen Goods			
		Other Crimes	Vehicle or Parts	Money, Jewelry	
Israeli Soldiers or Settlers	0.6	0.8	..	1.1	
A Relative	1.9	1.6	..	4.4	
From Same Locality; Not Relative	7.9	10.7	4.5	7.0	
Others Known	10.4	10.1	11.1	10.0	
Others Unknown	79.2	76.8	84.4	77.5	
Total	100	100	100	100	



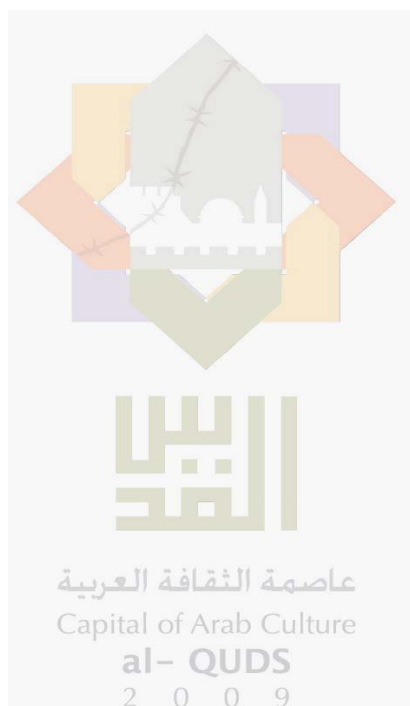
**Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

**Victimization Survey - 2008
Main Findings**

April, 2009

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On this occasion, the PCBS extends special thanks to the members of the Core Funding Group (CFG) who contributed in funding this survey and for their support.

Note for Users

- (..): Means there are no observations.

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Preface

PCBS has endeavored, since the first days of its establishment, to fill the existing statistical gap in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by compiling data in the social, economic, geographical and environmental areas in accordance with a specified priority schedule. The compilation of such data has been done, utilizing the most direct ways when possible, depending on the assumption that moral and official support is provided by the Palestinian legislative and executive bodies, and recommending the programs of the PCBS to the various bodies and donor countries as priorities in terms of the financial support.

Statistics on public order and victimization by accidents and crimes are normally based on administrative reports from the police and the courts. Such statistics also include data on the incarcerated persons, that is, "persons in prisons." Only few countries compile such administrative data with household victimization surveys enumerating victims of violence or property crimes. In the Palestinian context, our assessment of the available statistics on victimization indicates the lack of reliable survey data in this area.

This report presents the findings of the Fourth Palestinian victimization survey including estimates for key indicators concerning victimized persons and households by criminal offenses. These indicators has been measured at the household and individual levels through direct and proxy interviewing of 8,885 households, that has been randomly selected from the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The results are dessiminated at the national, regional, and Locality levels. Cross-tabulations by selected demographic and social background variables are also provided.

By presenting the findings from the Palestinian Victimization Survey 2008, we hope that providing reliable and useful statistics are valuable for Palestinian planners and decision-makers.

April 2009

Luay Shabaneh, Ph.D
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Executive Summary

Victims of Criminal Offenses at the Household Level:

- Data showed that 7.5% of the Palestinian households in the Palestinian Territory were exposed to criminal offenses, of which 5.8% were in the West Bank and 10.9% in Gaza Strip.
- The results showed that the percentage of households in the Palestinian Territory that were exposed to theft (excluding vehicle theft) was 2.0%.
- The results showed that the percentage of households in the Palestinian Territory that were exposed to vehicle theft or part of it was 6.1%.
- The results revealed that the percentage of households in the Palestinian Territory that were exposed to property damage was 1.7%.
- The results showed that the percentage of households in the Palestinian Territory that were exposed to assault was 0.9%.
- The percentage of households exposed to threat was (1.3%, 0.4%, 0.6%, 0.8) in the years 1996, 1999, 2004, 2008 respectively
- The results revealed that 2.4% of households in the Palestinian Territory were exposed to Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment and Assault, compared with 7.1% in 2004.

Victims of Criminal Offenses at the Individual Level:

- The survey results showed that 1.3% of the persons in the Palestinian Territory were exposed to criminal offenses, compared with 4.2% in 2004.
- 33.9% of individuals victims of criminal offenses were exposed to theft and attempted theft\ robbery; (42.1%) in the West Bank, and (26.3%) in Gaza Strip.
- 18.4% of individuals victims of criminal offenses were exposed to threat\ assault; (12.3%) in the West Bank and (24.0%) in Gaza Strip.
- 18.3% of individuals victims of criminal offenses were exposed to property damage; (13.3%) in the West Bank and (23.0%) in Gaza Strip.
- 27.8% of individuals victims of criminal offenses were exposed to Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment and Assault; (30.1%) in the West Bank and (25.6%) in Gaza Strip.
- The results revealed that 45.7% of criminal offenses in the Palestinian Territory took place inside the home (compared with 23.5%, 16.5% and 44.8% in the years 1996, 1999 and 2004 respectively).
- Criminal offenses that took place outside the Locality were low in Gaza Strip (3.7%) compared with the West Bank (14.8%).
- The results showed that 53.0% of persons victimized by criminal offenses in the Palestinian Territory reported about the crimes, (47.0%) in the West Bank and (57.6%) in Gaza Strip. The percentage showed increase compared with 2004 (29.5%)
- The percentage of criminal offenses against persons in the Palestinian Territory resulting in physical harm registered 12.2%. It was higher in the West Bank at (13.1%) compared with (11.5%) in Gaza Strip.
- The results showed that 30.4% of criminal offenses against persons in the Palestinian Territory caused tangible losses for more than 1000 Jordanian Dinars, (34.2%) in the West Bank and (26.9%) in Gaza Strip.

- Data showed that in 72.7% of the criminal offenses against persons in the Palestinian Territory, the victim has prone to tangible losses, compared with 85.8%, 88.7% and 78.6% in the years 1996, 1999 and 2004 respectively.

Main Indicators of Victimization Survey - 1996, 1999, 2004, 2008

Indicator	1996	1999	2004	2008
Victims of Criminal Offenses at the Household Level				
Percentage of victimized households of all criminal offenses	5.6	5.1	11.3	7.5
Percentage of households exposed to theft (excluding vehicle)	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.0
Percentage of households exposed to vehicle theft or part of it	1.8	1.9	1.1	6.1
Percentage of households exposed to robbery or theft attempt	..	0.5	0.4	0.6
Percentage of households exposed to property damage	1.3	0.2	1.5	1.7
Percentage of households exposed to threat	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.8
Percentage of households exposed to assault	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.9
Percentage of households exposed to Israeli soldiers or settlers harassment or assault	..	1.3	7.1	2.4
Percentage of households exposed to other crimes	..	..	0.3	0.4
** Victims at the Individual Level by Last Criminal Offense				
Percentage of persons exposed to theft\ theft robbery attempt	54.2	55.2	19.5	33.9
Percentage of persons exposed to threat\ assault	18.8	18.0	13.1	18.4
Percentage of persons exposed to property damage	16.1	4.4	8.2	
Percentage of persons exposed to Israeli soldiers and settlers harassment or assault	..	..	56.6	
Location of Last Crime				
Percentage of persons exposed to criminal offense inside house	23.5	16.5	44.8	45.7
Percentage of persons exposed to criminal offense nearby house	32.8	41.7	17.5	26.5
Last Crime Reporting				
Percentage of victimized persons who reported the crime	40.2	43.2	29.5	53.0
Reasons for Not Reporting Last Crime				
Percentage of victimized persons not reporting because crime not serious enough	..	51.7	29.3	28.5
Percentage of victimized persons not reporting because personal\ tribal solution	..	10.7	30.0	18.3
Percentage of victimized persons not reporting because preferring no interference of police	..	10.7	20.7	21.2
Perpetrator of Last Crime				
Percentage of persons exposed to criminal offense from Israeli soldiers or settlers	11.6	26.8	62.7	33.2
Percentage of persons exposed to criminal offense from a relative	13.0	8.9	4.4	3.8
Physical Harm and Tangible Losses of Last Crime				
Percentage of persons exposed to criminal offense and caused physical harm	22.6	16.5	10.5	12.2
Percentage of persons exposed to criminal offense and caused tangible losses	77.4	61.0	60.0	64.0
Percentage of persons exposed to criminal offense and caused physical harm and tangible losses	..	3.2	3.4	1.8
Percentage of persons exposed to criminal offense and caused tangible losses of more than 1000 Jordanian Dinars	15.3	14.7	21.2	30.4
Party Prone to Tangible Losses of Last Crime				
Percentage of persons exposed to criminal offense and the victim was prone to tangible losses	85.8	88.7	78.6	72.7

(-): Means data not available.

****1996, 1999** the definition of criminal offenses includes: (theft, assault, property damage and other crimes), while in **2004** the definition of criminal offenses includes: (theft, robbery or theft attempt, threat, assault and property damage, Israeli soldiers and settlers harassment or assault and other crimes)

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Available official statistics on the Palestinian society in the Palestinian Territory lack adequate data pertaining to victimization. This situation has prompted the PCBS to conduct a fourth household survey on this subject, making it possible to describe and assess certain aspects of victimization focusing on households victimized by criminal offenses.

This study is based on a household sample survey conducted during the period from 04/10/2008 until 31/12/2008. It provides basic indicators on various aspects of victimization, including households victimized by criminal offenses, type of criminal offense, tangible losses of crimes, etc. A special questionnaire was designed in accordance with UN standards and recommendations in the field of victimization statistics while taking the Palestinian particularities into account. The questionnaire covers the following items:

1. Type of criminal offense
2. Crime location
3. Crime reporting
4. Perpetrator

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

The main objective of this survey is to provide data on victimization situation in the Palestinian Territory. By presenting the findings from the Palestinian Victimization Survey 2008, we hope to be useful in terms of providing reliable and useful statistics for Palestinian planners and decision-makers.

1.3 Report Structure

This report includes five chapters in addition to the preface. Chapter One is a general introduction about the subject of the survey, its objectives and structure of the report. Chapter Two displays concepts and terms used in the survey. Chapter Three presents the main results of the survey. Chapter Four deals with the methodology used in planning and conducting the survey. Chapter Five discusses the quality of data.

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

Assault:

Refers to physical attack against persons, but excludes indecent assault. Some criminal or penal codes distinguish between aggravated and simple assault depending on the degree of resulting injuries.

Crime:

Any act involving violation of laws or public rights duties towards the state or society in general.

Crime Location:

The place where the crime took place.

Household:

One or a group of persons living together who make common provisions for food or other essentials for living. Households members may be related, unrelated or a combination of both.

Number of Households (n):

Sample size (weighted).

Perpetrator:

The person violating effective laws by undertaking criminal events against other persons or their properties.

Physical Harm:

All losses a person may suffer during the crime that took place in the last 12 months, which resulted in wounds, murder, malformation or disability.

Properties:

All movable and fixed assets belonging to the individuals (household members) regardless of whether they are inside or outside the house.

Robbery:

Illegally breaking into the property of somebody with the intention to commit a crime.

Theft:

Refers to the removal of property without the property owner's consent. Theft excludes burglary and house breaking; it includes the theft of a motor vehicle, shoplifting and other minor offenses, e.g. pilfering and petty theft may or may not be included as thefts.

Victim:

The person affected by an offense or loss or prey to catastrophic, criminal or brutal events. Any person who was offended and whose properties were partially or totally affected by a criminal act or incident is classified as a victim.

Main Findings

3.1 Victims of Criminal Offenses at the Households Level

The results showed that 7.5% of the Palestinian households in the Palestinian Territory were exposed to criminal offenses: (5.8%) of West Bank households were victimized and (10.9%) in Gaza Strip.

The results showed that the percentage of households in the Palestinian Territory that were exposed to theft (excluding vehicles theft) was 2.0%, vehicle theft or part of it was 6.1%, property damage was 1.7%, threat was 0.8%, and assault was 0.9%.

In general data revealed that the percentage of households victimized by criminal offenses in Gaza Strip is higher than that in the West Bank, except for households victimized by vehicle theft or part of it): (6.2%) in the West Bank and (5.9%) in Gaza Strip, robbery or theft attempt: (0.7%) in the West Bank and (0.3%) in Gaza Strip.

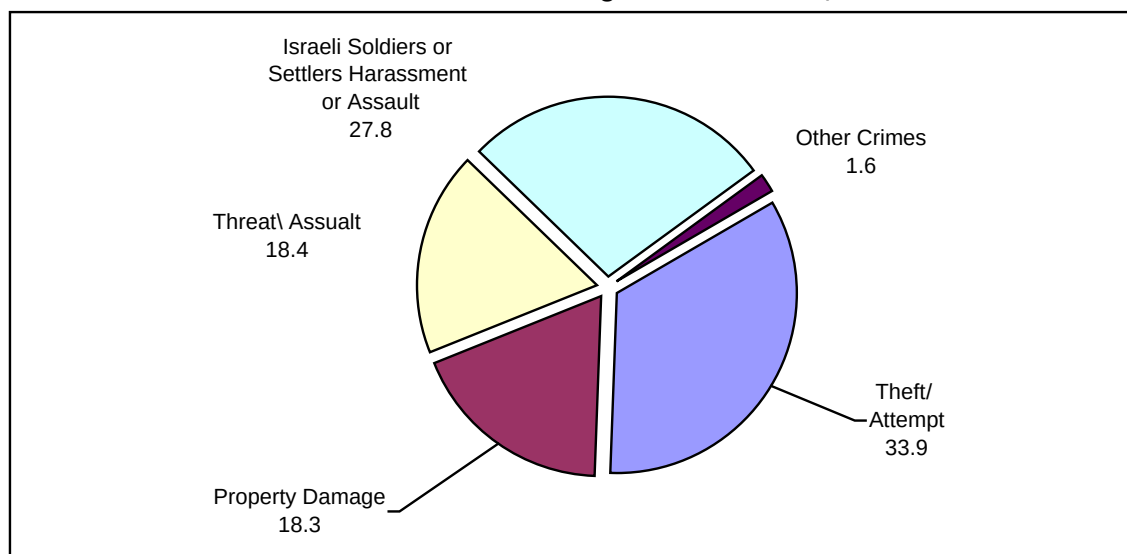
The results showed that 2.4% of households in the Palestinian Territory were exposed to Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment and Assault, compared with 7.1% in 2004.

3.2 Victims of Criminal Offenses at the Individual Level

3.2.1 Type of Criminal Offense

The results showed that 33.9% of individuals victims of criminal offenses in the Palestinian Territory were exposed to theft and attempted theft; (42.1%) of persons in the West Bank and (26.3%) of persons in Gaza Strip; threat\ assault occurred to 18.4%; (12.3%) in the West Bank and (24.0%) in Gaza Strip, exposed to property damage 18.3%; (13.3%) in the West Bank and (23.0%) in Gaza Strip, and Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment and Assault affected 27.8% of victimized persons; (30.1%) in the West Bank and (25.6%) in Gaza Strip.

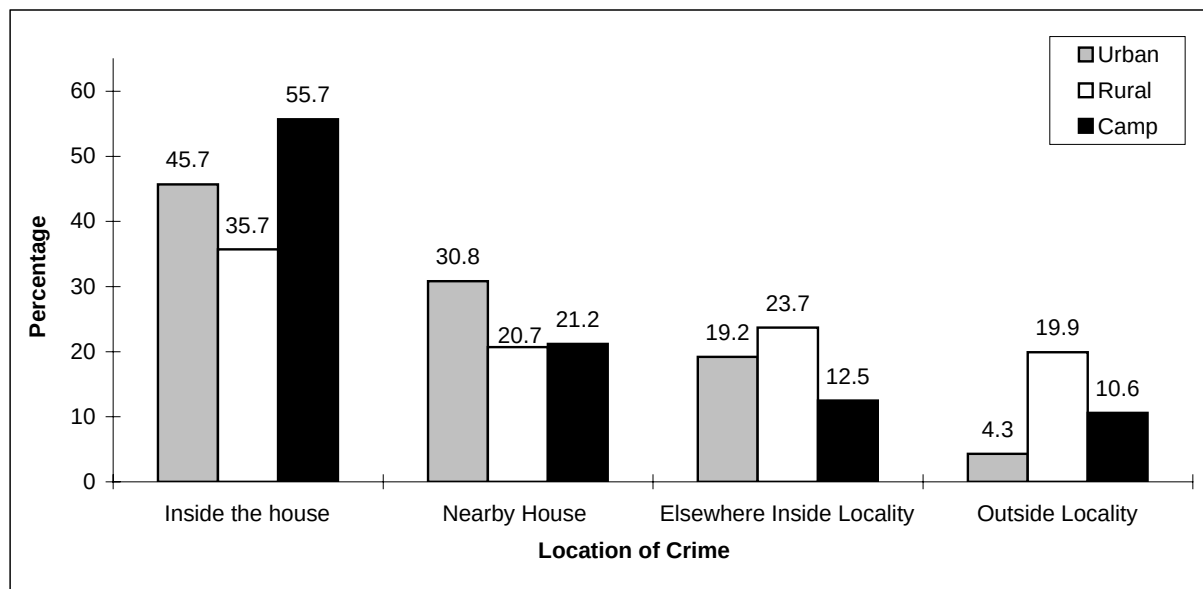
Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons in the Palestinian Territory by Last Criminal Offense during Last 12 Months, 2008



3.2.2 Crime Location

The results indicated that 45.7% of criminal offenses in the Palestinian Territory took place inside the house, 26.5% nearby the house, 18.7% took place in another place inside locality, and 9.1% outside the locality. Criminal offenses occurring inside the house were higher in Gaza Strip (52.2%) than in the West Bank (38.8%), and criminal offenses that took place outside the locality were lower in Gaza Strip (3.7%) compared with the West Bank (14.8%).

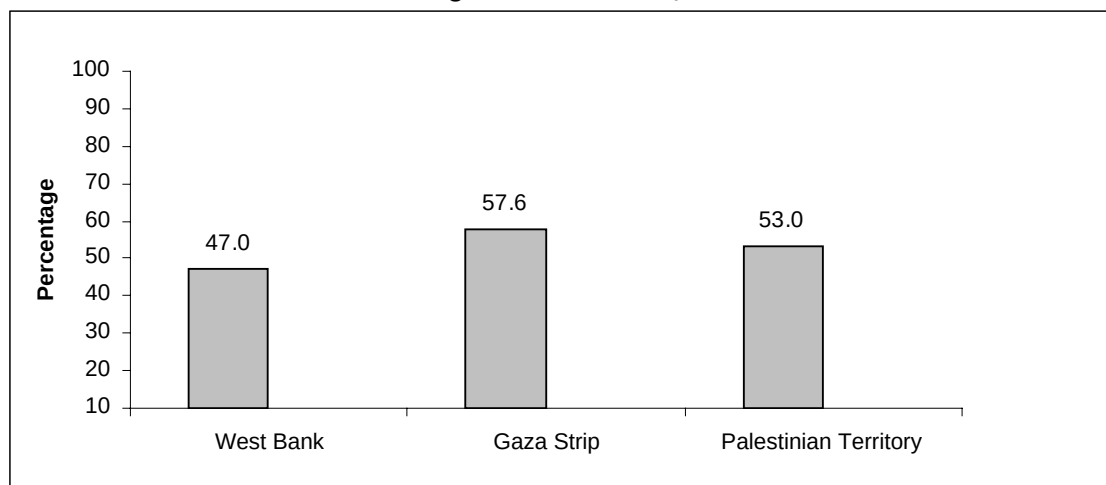
Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Location of Last Crime and Type of Locality during Last 12 Months, 2008



3.2.3 Crime Reporting

The results showed that 53.0% of persons victimized by criminal offenses in the Palestinian Territory reported the crimes, (47.0%) in the West Bank and (57.6%) in Gaza Strip. The results showed that 14.2% of crime reporting underwent legal proceedings.

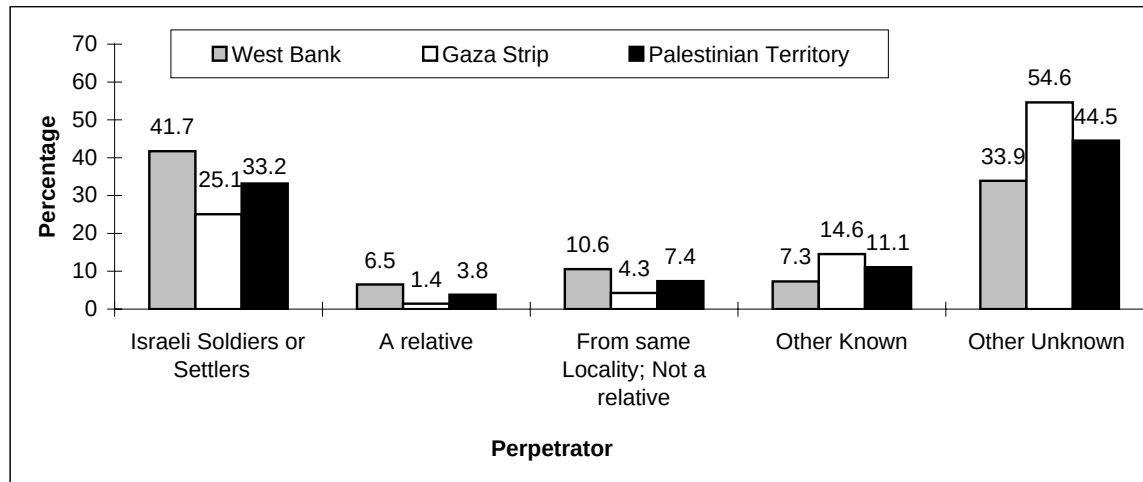
Figure 3: Percentage of Victimized Persons by Last Crime Reporting and Region during Last 12 Months, 2008



3.2.4 Perpetrator

The results showed that 33.2% of criminal offenses against persons in the Palestinian Territory were committed by Israeli Soldiers or Settlers, (41.7%) in the West Bank and (25.1%) in Gaza Strip. About 3.8% of these criminal offenses were committed by one of the relatives, (6.5%) in the West Bank and (1.4%) in Gaza Strip.

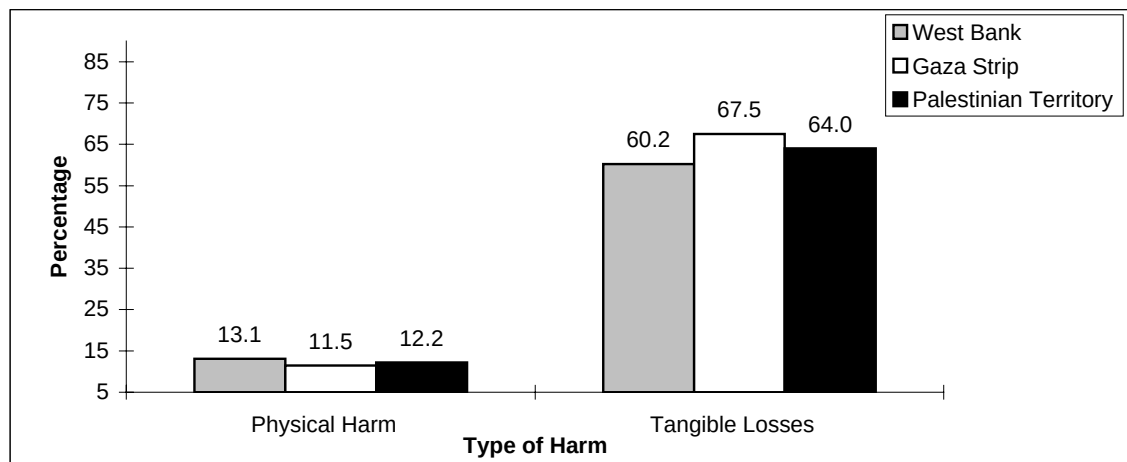
Figure 4: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Perpetrator of Last Criminal Offense and Region during Last 12 Months, 2008



3.2.5 Physical Harm and Tangible Losses of Criminal Offenses

The percentage of criminal offenses that caused physical harm was 12.2% in the Palestinian Territory, in West Bank (13.1%) compared with the Gaza Strip (11.5%).

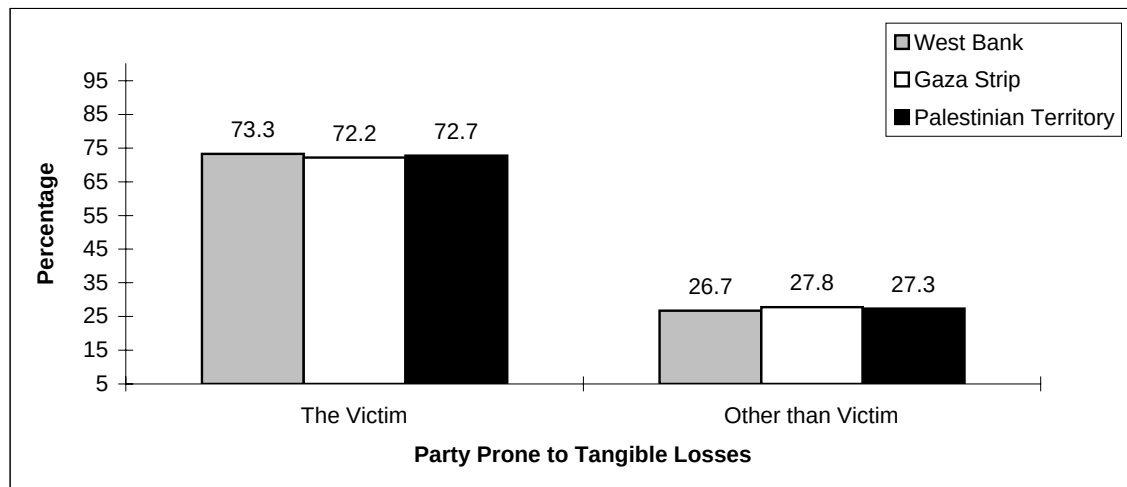
Figure 5: Percentage of Victimized Persons by Region and Harm of Last Criminal Offense during Last 12 Months, 2008



The results show that 30.4% of criminal offenses against persons in the Palestinian Territory caused tangible losses for more than 1000 Jordanian Dinars, distributed as 34.2% in the West Bank and 26.9% in Gaza Strip. In about 72.7 of criminal offenses cases against persons in

the Palestinian Territory, the victim was subjected to tangible losses, compared with 85.8%, 88.7% and 78.6% in the years 1996, 1999 and 2008 respectively.

Figure 6: Percentage Distribution of Victimized Persons by Party Prone to Tangible Losses of the Last Criminal Offense During Last 12 Months, 2008



Methodology

The survey's methodology was designed taking into account the Palestinian conditions, international standards, data processing requirements and the comparability of outputs with other related surveys conducted in the Palestinian Territory for 2008.

4.1 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame consisted of a master sample of enumeration areas (EAs) selected from the Population Housing and Establishment Census 2007. The master sample consists of area units of relatively equal size (number of households, about 150 housing units), and these units have been used as primary sampling units (PSUs).

4.2 Sample Design

The sample is a two-stage stratified cluster systematic random sample. The sample of this survey was applied to all households in round 51 of the Labor Force Survey.

Stratification:

Two levels of stratification were made:

1. Stratification by Governorates (16 Governorates)
2. Stratification by type of Locality which comprises:
(a) Urban (b) Rural (c) Refugee Camps

Sample Size:

The sample size equals 10,263 households. The sample is distributed over 491 enumeration areas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Target cluster size:

Sample design considered the target cluster size or “sample-take,” the number of households to be selected per PSU on the average. In this survey 10,263 households have been selected from 491 master sample areas.

Weighting

Weights have been calculated for each sampling unit. Weights reflect the sampling procedures. Adjusted weight is important to reduce bias resulting from non-responses.

4.3 Calculation of Variances

It is very important to calculate standard errors for the main survey estimates, so that the user can identify the accuracy of estimates and the survey reliability. Errors of the survey are of two kinds: statistical errors, and non-statistical errors. Non-statistical errors are related to the procedures of statistical work at different stages, such as the failure to explain questions in the questionnaire, unwillingness or inability to provide correct responses, low statistical coverage, etc. These errors depend on the nature of the work, training, supervision, and conducting of all the various related activities.

The work team spared no effort at the different stages to minimize non-statistical errors; however, it is difficult to estimate numerically such errors due to absence of technical computation methods based on theoretical principles to tackle them.

On the other hand, statistical errors can be measured. Frequently they are measured by the standard error, which is the positive square root of the variance. The variance of this survey has been computed by using SPSS package.

4.4 Data Processing

Both data entry and tabulation were completed by using the ACCESS and SPSS software programs. Data entry was organized into two files, corresponding to the main parts of the questionnaire. Data entry template was designed to reflect an exact image of the questionnaire, and included various electronic checks: logical check, range checks, consistency checks and cross-validation.

Data Quality

1. Statistical Errors:

Sampling rather than comprehensive enumeration has been used to collect data in this survey. Therefore it is liable to two types of errors affecting the quality of survey data, sampling (statistical errors) and non-sampling errors (non-statistical errors). Statistical errors mean the errors resulting from sample designing and this is computed simply. Variance and effect of sample design has been computed for the Palestinian Territory, the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

2. Non-Statistical Errors:

Non-statistical errors, on the other hand, could not be determined easily, due to the diversity of sources from which they may arise, e.g., the interviewer, respondent, editor, coder, and data entry operator.

However, several measures were adopted to minimize the effects of non-statistical errors on the data. To avoid errors and reducing their effects, the interviewers, editors, and coders have exercised intensive training course, and were provided with fieldwork manuals to resort to when facing any problem.

To have a fair idea on the situation and limiting obstacles, there has been continuous contact with supervisors and editors through regular visits to the regional offices and regular meetings. Also problems faced by interviewers has been discussed to clarify any issues they have faced.

Also data entry staff were trained on an entry program that was examined for the questionnaires received during the training. The data entry program was programmed in a way that allows error detection and correction, particularly logical errors that might not be discovered before data entry. Consistency check was applied to assure accuracy after data entry.

There are different methods to evaluate data according to subjects, and they include:

- Frequency of missing values and responses like “other” or “do not know” and examining data consistency between the different sections.
- Comparing survey results with other sources; and also, with results of Victimization Survey 1996, 1999, all utilized quality checks revealed that data of this survey is of a high quality.