State of Palestine
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Victimization Survey, 2016

User Guide

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Terms and Indicators

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Terms and indicators used in this survey are defined according to the statistical terms glossary and the guide on statistical indicators issued by PCBS and based on the latest international recommendations on statistics, consistent with international systems.

Victim:
The person effected by an offense or loss or prey to catastrophic, criminal or brutal event, Any person subject to an offense or whose properties were partially or totally affected by a criminal act or incident is classified as victim.

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

Criminal:
The person violating effective law by undertaking criminal events against other persons or their properties.

Household:
One person or a group of persons with or without a household relationship, who live in the same housing unit, share meals and make joint provision of food and other essentials of living.

Assault:
It is Refers to physical attack against another person, including beating. Some criminal or penal codes distinguish between aggravated and simple assault depending on the degree of the resulting injury. For instance, aggravated assault involves attack with intentions to commit other crimes; attack under serious and inhuman conditions; the use of destructive weapons; attack on children; and any other dissolute attack. Simple assault involves attack not associated with criminal intentions, i.e. raising of a hand as a threat or unsuccessful attempt to beat.

Theft:
The removal of property without the property owner's consent. Theft includes burglary and house breaking; it includes the theft of motor vehicles, shoplifting and other minor offenses, e.g. pilfering and petty theft may or may not be considered as thefts.

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

Properties:
All movable and fixed assets belonging to the individuals (household members) regardless of whether they were inside or outside the house. Normally, the owner of a property is entitled to use it the way he\she deems appropriate, provided in accordance with the provisions of the effective law. A property applies to physical, nonphysical, tangible and intangible assets as well as any item that has a market value.

Crime Location:
The place were the crime took place.

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.

Cybercrime:
In a broader sense (comuter-related crimes) covers any illegal behavior committed by mean of, or in relation to, a computer system or network, including such crimes as illegal possession and offering or distributing information by means of a computer system or network

Percentage of Victimized Households (Indicator):
Indicator measures the percentage of victimized households by Dividing the number of households who are victims of criminal acts by number of households within the sample, multiplied by hundred, according to Type of criminal act, Profession of the head of the family, Family size, type of locality and other variables.

Percentage of Victimized Individuals (Indicator):
Indicator measures the percentage of victimized individuals by Dividing number of individuals victims of criminal acts by number of individuals, multiplied by hundred according to Type of damages, Reporting the crime, Criminal Offense, Crime Location, The perpetrator and other variables.

Survey Questionnaire

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 is the main survey tool to gather information. It must be conforming to the technical standards of the fieldwork and should respond to the requirements of data processing and analysis. The questionnaire is composed of three sections:

The first part involves general questions about criminal offenses (theft, threat, assault, etc.) at household level;

The second part has detailed questions about individuals, victim of criminal offenses and the sociodemographic characteristics of perpetrators;

The third section relates to people's feeling of security and their opinion about drug phenomenon. It should be noted that the questionnaire is an annex to the Labor Force Survey Questionnaire in the fourth quarter of 2016.

Data Set Linkage

The data set to users consists of three primary files that are related by identification variables (keys). A description of the files is below.

File Name	Content	Identification Variable
Households 2016	Victimized Households	IDSAM
Persons 2016	File of individual victims	IDSAM
Poll 2016	Individual file "Poll"	IDSAM

Target Population

It consists of all Palestinian households usually residing in the state of Palestine during 2016, focuses specifically on household and individuals who were victims of criminal acts during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sampling Frame

The sampling frame consists of the master sample updated in 2011. The master sample consists of 596 enumeration areas lodging an average of 124 households each. 498 of these enumeration areas were used in the sampling frame of the Labor Force Survey 2016. These units were used as primary sampling units (PSU's) I the first phase of sample selection.

Sample size

The estimated sample size for is 7,603 households. The number of complete households was 5,858 including 3,734 in the West Bank and 2,124 in the Gaza Strip.

Sampling Design

The sample of this survey is the same sample as the Labor Force Survey (LFS) in the fourth quarter (cycle 83), which has been implemented periodically by PCBS in September 1995 on quarterly basis. It is distributed over 13 weeks equally. The sample is an organized random cluster sample selected in two phases. In the first phase, an organized random stratified cluster was selected in the master sample enumeration areas, which amount to 498 areas for a full cycle. Int he second phase an organized random stratified sample was selected among the households in every selected enumeration area from the first phase. 16 households from every enumeration area were selected.
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Sample strata:

The population was divided as follows:
1- Governorate (16 governorates in addition to the part of Jerusalem governorate (j1) as a separate stratum)
 2- Type of Locality (urban, rural, refugee camps)

Publication Levels:

Region: (West Bank and Gaza Strip).
Locality Type: (urban, rural, refugee camps).

Weights Calculation of households

The weight of statistical units (sampling unit) in the sample is defined as the mathematical inverse of the selection probability where the sample of the survey is two stage stratified cluster sample, so In the first stage, we calculate the weight of enumeration areas which depending on the probability of each enumeration area(a systematic random sample), then In the second stage we calculate weight of households in each enumeration area, Initial households weights resulted from product of weight of first stage and weight of second stage ,final households weights obtained after adjustment of initial weights with the households estimates mid 2016 on the level of design strata (governorate, locality type) .

Weights for (ROSTER) file computed by following :
  1- adding the household weights (wh) for each person household which know as the primary weight of person.
  2- adjust the primary persons weights to be combatable with the population persons size at the middle of November month of 2016 by these adjusted levels(region (west bank ,Gaza strip),(gender (male , female), five-year age group .
                                                                                                    .
  3- finally we obtain the final person weight in each adjusted level which the person belong to.
  4- weights for (victims) file computed by merging the final person weight from roster file .

Calculation of Variances

Data in this survey is affected by sampling error because of use of a sample rather than a full census of all study population units. Therefore, differences from real values are expected to appear through censuses. Variance was calculated for the key indicators. The variance calculation table is annexed to this report. There are no problems at the level of

publication of the said estimates at national (State of Palestine) and regional (West Bank and Gaza Strip) levels

Summary for variance calculation for main indictors

Indicator	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V%*	95% confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Percentage of Individuals, victims of theft in Palestine 2016	58	%2.8	4.8	52.4%	63.4%
Percentage of individuals, victim of criminal acts by other people who were not identified in the Gaza Strip, 2016	64.7	%3.7	5.7	%57.1	%71.6
Percentage of Individuals, victims of criminal offenses inside the house in Palestine 2016	35.9	%2.7	7.4	%30.8	%41.2

*C.V: coefficient of variation

Data Collection
Questionnaires were filled in through personal interviews with one family member, capable of responding. The field work started on 9th October 2016 in the West Bank and Gaza Strip governorates and ended on 5th January 2017. The fieldwork team was distributed to all governorates proportional to size of sample. The field team was provided with the necessary tools and equipment. In total, the team comprised 24 members including fieldwork coordinator, 4 are supervisors and 19 field researchers.

Response Rate
7,603 households, representative of the Palestinian Territory, were selected. There were 5,858 completed households, including 3,734 in the West Bank and 2,124 in the Gaza Strip. Weights were adjusted to the design strata to adjust the impact of refusal and non-response rates. Response rate in the West Bank attained 82.4% and in the Gaza Strip it was 92.2%.

Data Processing
Collecting data of the Labor Force Survey were started in Palestine from the beginning of the first quarter of 2013 except for Jerusalem (J1) and the Gaza Strip. As of the beginning of the second quarter of 2016, data collection using PC-tablets in the West Bank (excluding Jerusalem (J1) .

The use of PC-tablets reduces the time needed for survey implementation. The fieldworker enters and encrypts data by collecting data on the handheld tablet and sending data directly to the project manager.

In order to work in parallel with Jerusalem (J1), a victimization survey program was

prepared using the same PC-tablet technology, using the same hardware database; data collected on paper is entered on the same program data base.

Data Quality
Concept of data quality covers many aspects, starting from the initial planning of the survey to the dissemination of the results and how well users understand and use the data. There are seven dimensions of the statistical quality: relevance, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility, comparability, coherence, and completeness.

Data Accuracy

Sampling Errors

Data in this survey is affected by sampling error because of use of a sample rather than a full census of all study population units. Therefore, differences from real values are expected to appear through censuses. Variance was calculated for the key indicators. The variance calculation table is annexed to this report. There are no problems at the level of publication of the said estimates at national (State of Palestine) and regional (West Bank and Gaza Strip) levels

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Non-Sampling Errors
Non-sampling errors may appear in all phases of the project through data collection and entry. They include: non-response errors, response (respondents) errors, interview (researcher) errors, data entry errors. To avoid errors and minimize their effects, efforts were made to provide researchers with intensive training on conducting interviews and their protocols (what should be done and what should be avoided). Practical and theoretical exercises were organized during the training. Moreover, researchers were provided with the fieldworker guide with a special key to the questionnaire questions and how answers should be recorded. The guide also includes suggestions of how to deal with respondents to minimize non-cooperation and ensure provision of correct, unbiased data. Researchers were also trained to the PC-tablet data entry program where the questionnaire was uploaded. The entry program was tested prior to work commencement.

To minimize errors in filling in the questionnaire on the PC-tablet, an entry program was designed to prohibit any consistency errors during data entry; it applies a number of logical conditions.

After completion of the afore-stated operations, data consistency was tested using computer-supported cross-tabulation and were found to be full consistent. No errors that can affect the quality of data were found. This gave a good impression to survey implementers and that data is reliable and cane be used to produce highly significant reliable statistical indicators about victimization in Palestine.

Survey endured non-response errors with the case (household absent from home) during fieldworker visits, being the highest. Total non-response represented 14.3%. Refusal rate was 3.1%, which is low compared to household surveys conducted by PCBS. This is due short questionnaire and experienced field team

Response Rates
7,603 households, representative of the Palestinian Territory, were selected. There were 5,858 completed households, including 3,734 in the West Bank and 2,124 in the Gaza Strip. Weights were adjusted to the design strata to adjust the impact of refusal and non-response rates. Response rate in the West Bank attained 82.4% and in the Gaza Strip it was 92.2%.

Response, Non-Response Cases and Over Coverage

Response, Non-Response Cases and Over Coverage	No. of cases
Household completed	5858
Non-response cases	
Traveling households	103
No one at home	444
Refused to cooperate	211
No available information	19
Other	195
Over coverage cases	
Unit does not exist	135
Vacant Housing unit	638
Total sample size	**7603**

Response and non-response formulas:

Percentage of over coverage errors = Total cases of over coverage x 100%
                                      Number of cases in original sample
= 10.2%
Non response rate =   Total cases of non response x 100%
                          Net Sample size
                  = 14.3%

Net sample = Original sample – cases of over coverage
Response rate = 100% - non-response rate
                         = 85.7%

Treatment of non-response cases using weight adjustment

$$fg = \frac{\sum_{ng} wi - \sum_{o.c} wi}{\sum_{rg} wi}$$

Where
: the primary weight before adjustment for the household i wi
g: adjustment group by (governorate, locality type).
f_g: weight adjustment factor for the group g.

$\sum_{ng} wi$: Total weights in group g

$\sum_{o.cg} wi$: Total weights of over coverage cases

: Total weights of response cases $\sum_{rg} wi$

We calculate fg *for each group* ,and final we obtain the final household weight ($w'i$) by using the following formula:
$w'i = wi * fgi$

Technical Notes
The sources of these non- sampling errors can be summarized in:
- Inability to complete data because of non-response cases, including, no one at home, refusal by some households to meet the researcher.
- Errors related to how the field researcher asked the question.
- Question misunderstood by respondent, leading to erroneous answer.