State of Palestine
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society, 2019

Users Guide

August/ 2022

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Concepts, terms and definitions

Domestic violence:
Violence is any act or failure to act of a household member against another member in the household for the purpose of causing physical, sexual or psychological abuse, or the threat of physical, sexual or psychological abuse, or generates fear. It also includes the deprivation of basic rights such as shelter, food, drink, clothing, education, freedom of movement and loss of self-determination and self-security.

Violence Against women (VAW)[1]:
Violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Intimate partner violence (Husband)[2]:
Includes a range of sexually, psychologically and physically coercive acts used against adult and adolescent women by an intimate partner (Current or former spouse or fiancé), it is the most common form of violence experienced by women globally.

Physical Violence:
A behavior directed against the body. Physical violence is practiced through punching, hair-pulling, arm-twisting, pinching, slapping, kicking, strangling, scorching, pulling, dragging, killing, and beating. It is used to express physical power. The victim of physical violence is usually the weaker person.

Psychological Violence:
It is a type of violence reflected in a psychological behavior or bad treatment, disdain, and despised of people. It is done through the use of cursing and insults by the person who practiced violence., breaking things that belong to the person, shouting and yelling at, name-calling, mocking using demeaning names, forcing to do specific acts, throwing out of the house, locking up in the house, terrorization, continuous threatening, and forcing. Psychological violence is used to cause anxiety fear, psychological damage, degrading, making one feel negative, weaken physical and mental capacities, harm other people and destroy capabilities, shaking self-confidence, undermining self-respect, Psychological violence destroys self-confidence, causes body harm, loss of self-confidence

Sexual Violence:
An act of using various aggressive Actions for the purpose of sexual abuse and causing harm. Sexual violence is done through sexual harassment, rape, and husband's refusal to use contraceptives during sexual intercourse with his wife, using physical force to compel the wife to have sexual intercourse, threatening to use sharp tools and beating to force her to have sexual intercourse, and using violent and harmful means. The purpose of this type of violence is to abuse the victim and use force to control the victim who is usually the woman; it occurs because there aren't any strict rules taken against the perpetrators.

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[1] CEDAW, General Recommendation No.19, para 6.

[2] UN Secretary-General's Study, supra note 1, para 111- 112.

Economic violence against the wife:
It is a type of violence, wife is exposed to violence from husband and takes several forms, including demand from the individual to know how to spend the money, dispose of property of others, prevention of work, dispose of inheritance without the consent of the person who received the inheritance, forced to resign.

Cyber violence[3]:
Is a form of violence against individuals, and may take many acts like trolling, hacking, spamming, and harassment[4], blackmail and exploitation of victims / survivors for money, property or forcing them to undertake inappropriate or illegal actions on line or child pornography and 'live', online had sexual solicitation.

A Child:
Every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. Without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

Elderly:
Is a person who reached 65 years of age and above, and who can no longer carry out his / her family or work roles because of physical decline. Without discrimination and irrespective of elder's age, gender, economic contribution, racial or ethnic background, disability or other status.

Physical Abuse:
It takes different forms including causing bodily harm, arm twisting or pulling, causing joints pain or bruises or scratches and little wounds caused by attacks, loss of consciousness resulting from head-beating, beating with a belt or stick and breaking a bone as a result of an attack.

Economic Abuse:
This is a type of abuse that takes different forms including: taking things belonging to the (money, property…etc) without the consent of the elderly, and breaking things that belong to the elderly.

Aggressor/ranter:
Any person who practices violence in all its forms.

Sex:
It is classified into male and female.

Refugee Status:
This status relates to the Palestinians who were forced to leave their land in Palestine, which was occupied by Israel in 1948. It applies to their male children and grandchildren.
1. **Registered Refugees:** It applies to registered refugees holding refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA.
2. **Non-Registered Refugees:** It applies to unregistered refugees who do not hold refugee registration cards issued by UNRWA.

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[3] UN report: Urgent action needed to combat online violence against women and girls, 2015.

[4] Cyber Violence Against women and Girls: A Worldwide Wake-Up Call, UN Report " Combating Online violence against women and girls: A worldwide wakeup call" Sep 25, 2015.

3. **Non-Refugees:** It applies to any Palestinian not categorized under any of the two aforementioned statuses.

Illiterate: It applies to persons unable to read or write in any language and who were never awarded a certificate from any formal education system.

Can Read and Write: It applies to persons who are able to read and write without completing any of the educational stages. Such persons are generally able to read and write simple sentences.

Employed:
Persons aged 7 years and over who were work at least one hour during the reference period, or who were not at work during the reference period, but held a job or owned business from which they were temporarily absent (because of illness, vacation, temporarily stoppage, or any other reason). The employed person is normally classified in one of two categories according to the number of weekly work hours, i.e. 1–14 work hours and 15 work hours and above. Also the absence due to sick leave, vacation, temporarily stoppage, or any other reason.

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Survey Questionnaire

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International recommendations and standards in the area of violence statistics were viewed during the first stages of developing the questionnaire. The experiences of other countries in conducting such surveys were also reviewed while taking into consideration special Palestinian specificities while applying this survey. The questionnaire was designed with reliance on PCBS second experience in conducting a violence survey during 2011.

The questionnaire for the Violence Survey, 2019 was developed in cooperation with our partners in the National Advisory Committee for the Violence Survey and with the help of several experts. Many observations provided by experienced persons were applied reflecting a purely Palestinian experience. The importance of the survey was also stemmed from the urgent need of the local community for the indicators it provides.

The questionnaire consists of eight main sections as follows:
- **Identification data and Quality Control:** It was asked to any member of a household aged 18 years or more. This section covered all household members in the sample without exception.
- **Housing Conditions:** It was asked to any member of the household aged 18 years or more to identify the conditions of the household's, financial conditions, income, financial needs, and spending capabilities.
- **Currently married or ever married women aged (15-64 years):** This section was asked to any woman who is currently married (at the time of the interview) or has been married in the past by selecting one woman from the household (should there be several women) by using the Kish Selection Method. If there was more than one disabled woman in the households, women with disability have completed separate questionnaires and were registered separately.
- **Currently married or ever married men aged (18-64 years):** This section was asked to any man who is currently married (at the time of the interview) or has been married in the past by selecting one man from the households (should there be several men) by using the Kish Selection Method. If there was more than one man with a disability in the households belonging to this group, men with disability have completed separate questionnaires and were registered separately.

- **Individuals aged (18-64 years) who have never been married:** This section targets any individual who had never been married, male or female, by selecting him or her from the households. If there was more than one individual belonging to this group, the Kish Selection Method was used to select the sample as in the above-mentioned method. If there was more than one individual (male or female) with a disability, each has completed a separate questionnaire, and they were all registered.
- **Children aged (0-11 years):** A male or female child was selected from households. Questions concerning this age group were answered by women who are currently married or have been married in the past and who are the mothers or caregivers of those children. This section included children with disability.
- **Children aged (12-17 years):** This section targets children directly whether they were males or females. If there was more than one child of this age group in the households, the Kish Selection Method was used to select a child by using the same above-mentioned methodology to select the sample. If there was more than one child with a disability (whether male or female), each was provided with a separate questionnaire and they were all registered.
- **Elderly persons aged (65 years and above):** This section was assigned especially to the elderly, whether males or females. If there was more than one elderly person in the households aged (65 years and above), all of them were interviewed.

Target Population

The target population (groups) for Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society, 2019 are:
1. Currently married or ever married women aged (15-64 years).
2. Children (male and female) aged (0-11 years).
3. Currently married or ever married men aged (18-64 years).
4. Individuals (male and female) aged (18-64 years) who have never been married.
5. Children (male and female) aged (12-17 years).
6. Elderly persons aged (65 years and above).

Sampling and Frame

Three-stage stratified cluster systematic random sample of households residing in Palestine.

Sampling Framework

The sampling frame consists of the list of enumeration areas of the Population, Housing and Establishments Census, 2017. They are geographical areas of similar size for the most part (with an average of about 150 households), and these enumeration areas are used as primary sampling units (PSUs) in the first sampling selection stage.

Sample Size

12,942 households were reached at the national level; of which 11,545 households responded, 7,913 households in the West Bank and 3,632 households in Gaza Strip.

Sample Design

Three-stage stratified cluster systematic random sample:

Stage I: Selection of a stratified cluster systematic random sample proportional to the size of each household enumeration area (PPS), consisting of (310) enumeration areas.

Stage II: Selection (40) households from each enumeration area in the first stage in a stratified cluster systematic random. (Lists of the heads of households)

Stage III: Selection of one individual of the selected household in the second stage if it has more than one individual from each of the targeted groups in the survey, using Kish (multivariate) table to ensure randomness in the selection process.

In Jerusalem (J1) area, a survey sample of 40 households is selected from each enumeration area in the first stage.

Target groups according to the household serial number in the enumeration area and the method of selection:

Household Serial Number in the Enumeration Area Sample	
Odd Number (Targeted by Male Researcher)	**Even Number (Targeted by Female Researcher)**
-	Children males and females (0-11 years), one individual selected
Male children (12-17 years), one individual selected	Female children (12-17 years), one individual selected
Unmarried male individuals (18-64 years) one individual selected	Unmarried female individuals (18-64 years) one individual selected
Currently or ever married men (18-64 years), one individual selected	Currently or ever married women (15-64 years) one individual selected
Elderly persons aged 65 years and above, males and females (comprehensive count)	Elderly persons 65 years and above, males and females (comprehensive count)

(-): There is no odd number (Targeted by Researcher) in the survey sample for the children aged (0-11) years

Special Note for Individuals with Disabilities:
All individuals with disabilities in the selected households were counted as follows:
▶ The household whose serial number in the enumeration area sample is odd, all individuals with disabilities from the target groups were counted in households whose number is odd according to the previous table.
▶ The household whose serial number in the enumeration area sample is even, then, all individuals with disabilities from the target groups were counted in households whose number is even according to the previous table.

Sample Strata
The population was divided into the following strata:
1. Governorate (16 Governorates in the West Bank including those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israeli occupation in 1967 (J1) as a separated stratum, and Gaza Strip).
2. Locality type (urban, rural, camp).

Dissemination Domains
1. National level: State of Palestine.
2. Region level: (West Bank and Gaza Strip).
3. Region: (North of the West Bank, Middle of the West Bank and South of the West Bank).
4. Governorate (16 Governorates in the West Bank including those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by the Israeli occupation in 1967, and Gaza Strip) according to the accuracy of the indicators.
5. Locality type (urban, rural, camp).

Weight Calculation

The weight of statistical units (sampling units) in the sample is defined as the mathematical inverse of the selection probability, where the sample of the survey is a three-stage stratified cluster systematic random sample. In the first stage, we calculated the weight of enumeration areas based on the probability of each enumeration area. In the second stage, we calculated the weight of households in each enumeration area. Initial household weights resulted from the product of the weight of the first stage and the weight of the second stage. Then we adjusted the initial weight by producing the initial weight and the attrition factor (attrition from the sample). The final household weights were obtained after adjusting the initial weights with the household estimates for mid 2019 according to design strata (governorate, locality type).

The weights of the household members' files are calculated in the survey by giving each individual his household's final weight, which is the individual's initial weight. The initial individuals' weights are adjusted according to the region, the sex of the individual, and the five-year age groups (17 categories) in which the individual falls according to the estimates of mid June , 2019. The final weight of the individual of his/her category and then we combine these weights for the files of individuals according to each target category. The relative weight of each sampling unit was calculated by dividing the weight by the average weights.

Calculation of Variance

The variance was calculated to measure the impact on sample design for Palestine.

Summary of Variance Calculation for the Main Survey Indicators
The Percentages of Currently Married or Ever Married Women Aged (15-64 Years) Who were Exposed to Violence by their Husbands during the Past 12 Months by Type of Violence in Palestine

Violence Type	Subjected to Violence	Estimate %	Standard Error %	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation %	Un-weighted Count
				Lower %	Upper %		
Physical	Not exposed	81.5	1.0	79.5	83.3	1.2	3,941
	Was exposed	18.5	1.0	16.7	20.5	5.1	803
Psychological	Not exposed	42.8	1.4	40.0	45.7	3.4	2,147
	Was exposed	57.2	1.4	54.3	60.0	2.5	2,597
Sexual	Not exposed	90.6	0.6	89.4	91.8	0.7	4,327
	Was exposed	9.4	0.6	8.2	10.6	6.6	417
Economic	Not exposed	79.5	1.1	77.3	81.5	1.4	3,814
	Was exposed	20.5	1.1	18.5	22.7	5.2	930

Reference Period

The reference period differed according to the nature of the question, for example, the period reference for some questions was last week, and other questions during the past month, and there were also period reference questions for them during the past 12 months of the survey and during the period preceding the past 12 months, and there are period reference questions for them during three months past.

<div align="center">**Data Collection**</div>

Field Operations
Field operations are the actual survey work conducted to collect data required from primary sources. Careful attention must be paid to details in this stage to provide all technical and administrative needs including recruitment and training, and provision of material needs for the best performance possible of work.

Training and Appointment
The training course for the Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society commenced in Gaza Strip on Sunday 17/02/2019 and continued for 8 days ending on Tuesday 26/02/2019. In the West Bank, it commenced on Sunday 03/03/2019 and continued for 9 days until 13/03/2019. The total number of trainees in Gaza Strip was 74 and it was 173 in the West Bank.

The fieldwork team (supervisors and fieldworkers) was appointed based on the highest marks in the results of the daily exams, the final exam, and the commitment to attend at the end of the training course.

Data collection
The personal interview technique was used to collect the survey's data for households and individuals. Tablets were used to collect data in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip, except for Jerusalem J1. The applications were designed to match the questionnaire of the survey and were supported with logical checks and warning messages for logical data and consistency of the data. While the data were collected in Jerusalem J1 through the traditional paper questionnaire, data were entered into computers at PCBS. The same application was used for the tablets.

The data collection process in the West Bank was initiated on 19/03/2019 and was finished on 16/05/2019. In Gaza Strip, the process was initiated on 13/03/2019 and was finished on 20/05/2019.

Field Editing and Supervising
- Various levels of supervision and monitoring took place according to the following hierarchy:
  - Fieldworker: He\She collects the data directly from households and individuals, through personal interviews.
  - Fieldwork Supervisor: He\She carries out an administrative and technical follow-up on the fieldworkers.
  - Fieldwork Coordinator: He\She carries out an administrative and technical follow-up on the supervisors in addition to checking the workflow data collection as planned.
- The follow-up and data extraction programs are designed through the web, where the project management can enter and view the various reports according to the powers given to them.
- Due to the use of tablets in the collection of data, automated database direct editing was adopted during data collection in all stages to minimize errors since the system sends warning messages and error messages to fieldworkers requesting either amendment or verification of data.
- Because of the particular situation of the Jerusalem Governorate, especially area J1, those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by the Israeli occupation in 1967, a different methodology for data collection was adopted, where the paper questionnaire was used,

and the editors edited the questionnaire formally and technically according to the pre-prepared edit rules.
- A program for field visits was prepared for on-site follow-up of fieldwork and to assess the key problems to solve them. The visits also reviewed how data were entered on the applications and teams' compliance with the instructions they received during the training to ensure good progress.

Office Editing and Coding

The office editing was only checked for the Jerusalem Governorate (J1) questionnaire due to the use of paper questionnaire, and for coding special screens that were designed for this purpose, to cover the codification questions in the questionnaire together with other questions about the characteristics of individuals to assist in coding. The coding questions in the survey questionnaire that are encoded are the occupation according to the Palestinian Standard Classification Guide (ISCO-08)

Response Rates

12,942 representative households were reached. The number of responded households (11,545) including (7,913) in the West Bank and (3,632) in Gaza Strip. Weights were adjusted with the design strata to compensate for the rate of refusal and non-response.

Household Responses and Non-Responses

Responses and Non-Responses Cases	Number of Cases
Completed households	11,530
Partially completed	15
Households traveling	118
Refused	354
No information was available	72
Uninhabited residence unit	392
The Residence unit does not exist	23
No one at the residence	424
Other	14
Total (total size of sample)	12,942

Response and Non-Response Rates Formulae:

Percentage of Over Coverage Errors	=	**Total cases of over coverage**	x100%	=	**3.2%**
		Number of cases in original sample			

$$\text{Non-Response Rate} = \frac{\text{Total cases of Non-responses}}{\text{Net sample}} \times 100\% = 7.8\%$$

$$\text{Net sample} = (\text{over coverage cases}) - \text{Original sample} = 12{,}527$$

$$\text{Response Rate} = \text{Non-Response Rate} - 100\% = 92.2\%$$

Data Quality

Accuracy
Data accuracy-test includes multiple aspects of the survey, the most notably is sampling errors and non-sampling errors which refers to the staff and survey tools, as well as survey response rates and their most important impact on estimates. This section includes the following:

Sampling Errors
Data of this survey were affected by sampling errors, which resulted from a partial (sample) study of the society as opposed to all units of the society. Whereas the Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society, 2019 was conducted on a sample, sampling errors were inevitable. To reduce sampling errors, a probability sample suitably designed to calculate errors had to be used continuously. This implied that each unit in society had an opportunity to be selected in the sample. Variance and the effect of the sample design were calculated for the main indices at the level of Palestine, the West Bank, and Gaza Strip.

Non-Sampling Errors
Non-Sampling errors are possible at all stages of the project, during data collection or processing. These are referred to as non-response errors, response errors, interviewing errors, and data entry errors. To avoid errors and reduce their effects, strenuous efforts were made to train the fieldworkers intensively. They were trained on how to carry out the interview, what to discuss, and what to avoid, as well as practical and theoretical training during the training course. Non-sampling errors in the survey resulted from the private data collected and some households and were considered as interference in the very details of their private life, where they refused to cooperate with data. Several methods were used to convince households to provide answers and minimize non-response.

Data Processing
Data processing was done in different ways including:

Programming Consistency Checks
1. Tablet applications were developed in accordance with the questionnaire's design to facilitate the collection of data in the field. The application interfaces were made user-friendly to enable field workers to collect data quickly with minimal errors. Proper data entry tools were also used to concord with the question including drop-down menus/lists.
2. Develop automated data editing mechanism consistent with the use of technology in the survey and upload the tools for users to clean the data entered into the database and ensure they are logical and error-free as much as possible. The tool also accelerated the conclusion of preliminary results before the finalization of results.
3. In order to work in parallel with Jerusalem (J1) in which the data was collected in the paper, the same application that was designed on the tablets was used to enter their data as the software was downloaded on the devices after the completion of editing of the questionnaires.
4. The coding screens for coding occupations were programmed, as coding was done through this screen.

Data Cleaning
1. Concurrently with the data collection process, a weekly check of the data entered was carried out centrally and returned to the field for modification during the data collection phase and follow-up. The work was carried out at a thoroughly examination of the

questions and variables to ensure that all required items are included, and the check of shifts, stops, and the range was done, too.

2. Data processing was conducted after the fieldwork stage, where it was limited to conducting the final inspection and cleaning of the survey databases. Data cleaning and editing stage focused on:

- Editing skips and values allowed.
- Checking the consistency between different the questions of questionnaire based on logical relationships.
- Checking on the basis of relations between certain questions so that a list of non-identical cases was extracted, and reviewed toward identifying the source of the error case by case, where such errors were immediately modified and corrected based on the source of the error after confirming and returning to the field in cases where it is needed.
- The SPSS program was used to extract and modify errors and discrepancies, and to prepare clean and accurate data ready for scheduling and publishing.

Tabulation

After finishing checking and cleaning any errors of data, tabulation was prepared for this purpose and extracted accordingly.

Data Set Linkage

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

File Name	Content	Identification Variable
Violence data -Identification data E	Data of questionnaire	IDSAM: Questionnaire serial number
Violence data -Household individuals E	Data of Household Member	IDSAM: Questionnaire serial number HR01: Individual serial number
Violence data -Residence Characteristics E	Data of Residence Characteristics	IDSAM: Questionnaire serial number
Violence data - women (15-64 years) are married or previously married E	Data of Women currently married or previously married (18-64) years	IDSAM: Questionnaire serial number HR01: Individual serial number
Violence data - Children aged (0-11years)E	Data of Children (0-11) years	IDSAM: Questionnaire serial number HR01: Individual serial number
Violence data - Men currently married or previously married (18-64 years) E	Data of Men previously or currently married (18-64) years	IDSAM: Questionnaire serial number HR01: Individual serial number
Violence data - Individuals (18-64 years) who have never been married E	Data of Unmarried individuals (18-64)	IDSAM: Questionnaire serial number HR01: Individual serial number
Violence data - Children (12-17 years) unmarried E	Data of Children (12-17) years	IDSAM: Questionnaire serial number HR01: Individual serial number
Violence data - Elderly people aged 65 years and above E	Data of The elderly (65 years and above)	IDSAM: Questionnaire serial number HR01: Individual serial number

Derived Variables

The derived variables as Follows:

Description	Value Label	Variable name
Region	1. West Bank 2. Gaza Strip	WBGS/Region
Locality_Type	1. Rural 2. Urban 3. Camp	Locality type

Classifications

The statistical data collection and processing processes were based on approved classifications used by PCBS in accordance with international standards and which were suitable for Palestinian specificities.

1. Palestinian Standard Classification Guide (ISCO-08).