



Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society, 2011
Main Findings

User Guide

May, 2012

Table of Contents

Definitions and Explanations

Survey Questionnaire

Data Set Linkage

Target Population

Sample and Frame

Calculations of the weights

Reference period

Data collection

Response Rate

Data Quality

Concepts 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.

Women:

The term women, refers to all ages of females regardless of their social, legal status, race, religion, class or any other factor.

Violence against women:

All forms of behaviors or actions taken against woman causing a physical, psychological, sexual, verbal abuse and social and economic deprivation, it also includes the threat of doing such acts and all sorts of coercion and deprivation of liberty all because they are females, whether directly or indirectly, and that causes damage or pain physically, sexually, mentally, socially or economically, whether it happened in public or private life.

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 despise 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, harming 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, 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.

Economic violence against the wife:

It is a type of violence, wife 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.

Less severe physical violence:

It includes punching, beating, pushing, pulling hair, or attracted you of your clothes. The leaves traces of physical violence on the body.

More severe physical violence:

It includes strangulation, Hriqk intentionally, threat, use a gun or a knife or other weapon toward you, attack you body harmless, such as a chair and a stick, rod iron belt or the like, may leave physical violence effects on the body.

Political violence:

It is the violence of the state done through the practices addressed by the state or the political system or political organizations. It is the lack of respect for human rights, which is practiced by using barriers and detentions, all forms of oppression, all forms of violence, physical and psychological violence, war, repression of liberties, confiscating the land, and the suppression of the citizens, done by one State against another State. Political violence used by the aggressor enemy to cause abuse, and the victims are citizens , individuals and groups, and such actions happened due to contradictions in point of views, or political party membership, that leaves physical and psychological abuses.

Social violence:

All actions practiced by family or society which prohibit women from acquiring their rights and freedoms due to the social and cultural heritage.

Political Violence against human beings:

Is a type of violent action against a household or a household member whether the wife or the husband, boys, girls, grandfather, grandmother, uncle, or aunt, used by the Israeli forces or settlers. It takes different forms including beating, insulting, cursing, wounding, killing, breaking into [places] and arresting for a period, pursuing and chasing, imprisoning for political reasons, and other similar practices.

Political Violence Against the Society:

This is another type of violence a household may be exposed to; however, such violence is imposed on the society in general by Israeli forces. It takes one form in the domestic violence questionnaire represented in imposing curfews at the place where a household resides.

Political Violence against economy:

This is a type of violence of the Israeli forces resulting in procedures affecting the economy of a household or a household member. Such violence is represented in a number of issues including husband's loss of job, damage of the economic situation of the household, complete or partial house demolition, and complete or partial land confiscation.

Sexual harassment:

A form of sexual violence which relates to sexual behaviors, either verbal or physical, or in the form of suggestions intended to infringement another party, or affects it.

Rape:

Any person forces another to have sex with without consent regardless to the gender.

Verbal abuse:

Using terms and words that degrade the dignity of the individual and lead to the destruction of self-confidence and feeling humiliated.

Threat:

Form of violence, which is defined as any behavior or suggestion through tone of voice or looks or signals exercised by the aggressor, and this is accompanied with the feeling of lack of dignity, humiliation and powerlessness.

Child:

Every human being under the age of eighteen.

Violence between spouses:

It includes all forms of violence, whether sexual or psychological or physical or it could be a deprivation of social, economic and political rights which is practiced by one spouse to the other.

Marital rape:

Forcing the wife to have sexual intercourse at an inappropriate times or in times of illness or to force the wife to do humiliating sexual acts during intercourse or forcing her to comply with his demands and unnatural practices.

Social Abuse against the elderly:

This is a type of abuse that elderly people (65 and over) are exposed to by a household member whom they reside or do not reside with. It takes different forms including; force them to stay in bed pretending that they are sick even though they are not sick, or any member of their family isolate them from people or prevent them from meeting any one.

Physical Abuse against the elderly:

This is a type of abuse that elderly people (65 and over) are exposed to by a household member whom they reside or do not reside with. 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 built or stick and breaking a bone as a result of an attack.

Economic Abuse against the elderly:

This is a type of abuse that elderly people (65 and over) are exposed to by a household member whom they reside or do not reside with. It takes different forms including taking things belonging to the elderly such as (money, property, and the like), also, breaking things that belong to elderly people.

Decision-making at the household:

It means the person who makes the decisions at the household so as to run its affairs. Mostly, it is either the husband or the wife or both decide for the household. Household decisions deal with a number of issues including buying a car, having children, determining the number of children to be had, the internal affairs of the household (such as kitchen remodeling, house remodeling, and the like) buying a home or building a new home, wife's work outside the house, spending money at the household, visiting relatives and friends, choosing a school for the children, running the economic affairs of the household, dealing with the wife's salary.

Health Ignorance:

This is a type of abuse that elderly people (65 and over) are exposed to by a household member whom they reside or do not reside with. It takes different forms including cannot take their medicine by their delves or family members do not assist them to take their medicine when needs.

households who exposed to violence from Israeli occupation forces and settlers:

Is a form of violence against the husband or wife or children, whether they are males or females or any family members by occupation or settlers and it includes several forms, martyrdom, injury, beatings, arrests, raids, demolitions of a family members.

Aggressor / ranter:

Any person who practices violence in all its forms.

Survey Questionnaire

The questionnaire included the classification questions that are in all questionnaires such as education, age, labour force status and marital status which usually have been inserted in most surveys and household survey. Furthermore; a questionnaire related to household was designed to measure life quality and the availability of durable goods and recognizing economic status of the household.

Five sections were designed for the questionnaire: the first one was designed for women who were ever married within the age group of (18-64), the second was designed for spouses, the third one was designed for never married individuals aged (18-64) years, the fourth was designed for children (12-17 years) and the last section was designed for the elderly (65) years of age and over.

Data Set Linkage

The data set to users consists of seven files, the first contains the individual's data which covers the demographic characteristics and households questionnaires. The linkage between both files is the serial number in the sample (ID00) and the number of individuals on the households (HR 01) as indicated in the data files.

Sampling Frame

Sample frame was composed of enumeration areas that were defined in the population, housing, and establishment census - 2007 and they were close in size geographic areas where the number of households was 124 household and enumeration areas were used as primary sampling units.

Target Population

1. Currently or previously married women.
2. Unmarried young people (males and females) of age group of 18-64 years and over.
3. Children of age group of 12-17 years.
4. The elderly of 65 years old and over.
5. Husbands.

Sample Size

The sample size 5,811 households located in 300 enumeration areas in the Palestinian Territory, distributed by 3,891 households in West Bank and 1,920 in Gaza Strip. The design considered dissemination on governorate level and the localities affected by the annexation wall.

The sample is a statistical clustered strata sample (PPS) of two stages:

The first stage: A cluster random probability sample that is proportional to the size of each enumeration area of households (PPS) composed of (190) enumeration areas were selected.

The second stage: 30 households were selected, from each enumeration area that was selected in the first stage, in systematic random way.

Kish tables were used to select one eligible women (ever married women) and one eligible youth aged 18-64 years and one eligible child aged 12-17 years, when there are more than one eligible individuals in these targeted group in same household.

Calculations of the weights

As weight of statistical unit (sampling unit) in the sample is an inverse probability of selecting a sampling unit, and a sample of this survey is a stratified clustered sample (PPS) with three stages, where in the first stage, calculating weight of enumeration areas based on selecting each enumeration area (PPS sample), then in the second phase, calculating weight of household of each enumeration area and then by multiplying the weight of the first stage by the weight of the second phase, we get the preliminary weight of households, then we adjust these weights based on estimates of households by mid-2011 and the category of amendment is the governorate and the type of locality, and thus we get the final weights of households.

The calculations of weights of members of target groups in the survey were done by giving each individual the final weight of his household and the weight of the first individual is the product of the weight of the household of the individual multiplied by the number of the individuals of target group within his household, while the primary weights of individuals were modified by region and sex of the target group and age groups according to estimates of mid-2011 and so we had got the final weights of the individual in the target group.

Reference period

The survey reference period had used vary dates depending on the nature of the question, as for demographic questions used the date of the interview, while labor questions used the previous week and the rest of the questions used the last 12 months means a period of 12 months that preceded July /2011, the period that preceded July/2010 means during lifetime which as stated in the questions which clear enough in the data files.

Data collection

All field staff received theoretical and practical training course. Interviewers, supervisors and editors for the survey were carefully selected based on their experience. Fieldwork procedures were designed to ensure adequate supervision and the collection of high quality data. To this end, several quality control measures were used through out fieldwork.

Data Processing

Data entry was done by using ACCESS software program with an amendment on entry screens, and then many logical checks were established to ensure that data entry quality, as well as putting queries to testing and cleaning entered data and also these queries did examine the variables at the level of questionnaire so far. Data entry began on 16/07/2011, and during it, a training on using the "ACCESS software program" for data entry and verification was conducted, and data entry was centrally done in 4 governorates.

Response Rate

Response rate in the Palestinian Territory 93.5% while in the West Bank was 92.1% and in Gaza Strip it was 94.9%.

Data quality

In order to verify data quality and consistency, has been a series of actions that will enhance the accuracy of the data during input, processing, has been following these procedures in the:

- Data entry staff member were trained on ACCESS software program of data entry, the program was examined on experimental questionnaires before the arrival of the real.
- The formulation of a set of queries to be uploaded to the program for testing and cleaning entered data.

- The data used to be delivered every weekly or bi-weekly to project management to be tested and listings of errors were delivered and circulated to data entry officers in all areas to be corrected.
- The data entry rules were put to detect any data entry errors.

Statistical errors

The statistical errors could be statistically evaluated. The statistical errors were often measured in the standard error, which is known as squared root of the variance. The variance had been calculated for this survey by using the SPSS software program, where the (Ultimate Cluster) was used through the item of (Complex Sample Analysis) in calculating the variance.

The data of this survey was affected by sampling errors as a result of using a sample and not a comprehensive inventory of units of the survey community, so there were certainly the differences from real values that obtained through censuses. Variance had been calculated of the most important indicators, and there is no problem in the dissemination levels of the mentioned estimates in the report.

Non-statistical errors

Non-statistical errors were associated with measures of various stages of statistical work such as failure in interpretation of a question in the questionnaire, and unwillingness to give a right answer, inability, poor statistical coverage and other reasons efficiency. These errors depend on the quality of work and the quality of training, supervision, efficiency in designing and implementation and any associated different activities. Work team had made unremitting efforts in various stages to minimize statistical errors, but it is difficult to estimate the value of this type of errors because of the absence of technical standard methods based on foundations theoretical foundations to be addressed by.

The course of implementation of the survey was associated with non-response errors, where the cases of (household was travelling abroad) during the field visits of interviewers, and (the housing unit vacant and free of any household) got the highest percentage of cases of non-response. The percentage of non-response was 10.8% .This percentage was low when compared to other household surveys which were implemented by PCBS , as well as the percentage of cases of refusal was 1.7% which was relatively low

compared with the other household surveys and this was due to the fact that the survey questionnaire was clear and field team was so experienced.