



Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Press Conference on the Survey Results Victimization Survey, 2004

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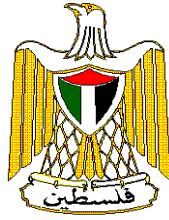
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Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Victimization Survey-2004

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Press Release

Main Findings of the Victimization Survey, 2004

Percentage of the households exposed to criminal offenses increased in 2004, a noticeable dropped in the percentage of reporting criminal offenses

The percentage of exposure to criminal offenses by Israeli soldiers and settlers increase widely compared with 1999 situation.

PCBS conducted the third round of the Victimization Survey 2004, Data collection was conducted during the 4th quarter of 2004 (04/10/2004 – 30/12/2004).

The main objective of the survey is to continue monitoring the key indicators concerning the Current status of the households and individuals victimized by criminal offenses.

The study is based on a random sample of 7,563 households, of which 6,281 households completed the interview. The completed interviews are distributed by region as 4,088 in the West Bank and 2,193 in Gaza Strip.

- **Victims of Criminal Offenses at the Households level:**

Data showed that 11.3% of the Palestinian households in the Palestinian Territory were exposed to criminal offenses, of which 10.4% in the West Bank and 13.2% in Gaza Strip.

The results showed that the percentage of households in the Palestinian Territory that were exposed to theft (excluding vehicle) is 1.2%, vehicle theft is 1.1%, property damage is 1.5%, threat is 0.6%, and assault is 1.5%. The percentage of households exposed to threat was (1.3%, 0.4%, 0.6%) in the years 1996, 1999, 2004, consequently

Data revealed that the percentage of households victimized by criminal offenses in Gaza Strip is higher than that of the West Bank, except households victimized by theft (excluding vehicle): 1.6% in the West Bank and 0.4% in Gaza Strip, and Vehicle Theft or part of it: 1.5 in the West Bank and 0.1% in Gaza Strip.

The results showed that 7.1% of households in the Palestinian Territory were exposed to Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment and Assault, compared with 1.3% in 1999.

- **Victims of Criminal Offenses at the Individual level :**

Results showed that the percentage of persons victimized by criminal offenses in the Palestinian Territory were exposed to theft and attempt at 19.5% of which 27.2% in the West Bank and 5.3% in Gaza Strip; assault at 10.9% of which 3.6% in the West Bank and 24.3% in Gaza Strip; and property damage at 8.2% of which 9.0.7% in the West Bank and 6.8% in Gaza Strip,

and Israeli Soldiers or Settlers Harassment and Assault at 56.6% of which 54.2 in the West Bank and 61.1% in Gaza Strip.

The results revealed that 44.8% of criminal offenses in the Palestinian Territory has taken place inside the home (compared with 23.5% and 16.5% in the years 1996 and 1999, consequently), 17.5% nearby the home, and 11.6% outside locality, and 21.0% took place in other place inside locality. Criminal offenses occurred inside the home in Gaza Strip was (56.4%) compared with (38.4%) in the West Bank, and criminal offenses that took place outside locality was low in Gaza Strip (8.0%) compared with the West Bank (13.6%).

The results showed that 29.5% of persons victimized by criminal offenses in the Palestinian Territory reported about the crimes, reporting was higher in the West Bank at (35.2%) compared with (17.4%) in Gaza Strip, the percentage showed a decrease compared with 1996, 1999 consequently at 40.2%, 43.2%.

The percentage of criminal offenses against persons in the Palestinian Territory and caused bodily harm registered 10.5%, It was higher in the West Bank at (12.0%) compared with (7.9%) in Gaza Strip.

The results showed that 21.2% of criminal offenses against persons in the Palestinian Territory caused tangible losses for more than 1000 Jordanian Dinars, of which 23.6% in the West Bank and 17.6% in Gaza Strip. Data showed that 78.6% of the criminal offenses against persons in the Palestinian Territory, the victim has prone the tangible losses, compared with 85.8% and 88.7 in the years 1996 and 1999 consequently.

Main Indicators of Victimization Survey 1996, 1999, 2004

Indicator	1996	1999	2004
Victims of Criminal Offenses at the Households Level			
Percent of victimized households of all criminal offenses	5.6	5.1	11.3
Percent of households exposed to theft (excluding vehicle)	1.6	1.2	1.2
Percent of households exposed to vehicle theft or part of it	1.8	1.9	1.1
Percent of households exposed to robbery or theft attempt	-	0.5	0.4
Percent of households exposed to property damage	1.3	0.2	1.5
Percent of households exposed to threat	1.3	0.4	0.6
Percent of households exposed to assault	1.2	0.4	1.5
Percent of households exposed to Israeli soldiers or settlers harassment or assault	-	1.3	7.1
Percent of households exposed to other crimes	-	-	0.3
Victims at the Individual Level by Last Criminal Offenses			
Percent of persons who exposed to theft\ or theft attempt	**54.2	**55.2	**19.5
Percent of persons who exposed to assault	18.8	18.0	10.9
Percent of persons who exposed to property damage	16.1	4.4	8.2
Percent of persons who exposed to Israeli soldiers and settlers harassment or assault	-	-	56.6
Location of Last Crime			
Percent of persons who exposed to criminal offense inside own home	23.5	16.5	44.8
Percent of persons who exposed to criminal offense near own home	32.8	41.7	17.5
Last Crime Reporting			
Percent of victimized persons who reported the crime	40.2	43.2	29.5
Reasons for not Reporting Last Crime			
Percent of victimized persons not reporting because crime not serious enough	-	51.7	29.3
Percent of victimized persons not reporting because personally\ tribal solute	-	10.7	30.0
Percent of victimized persons not reporting because dislike of police interfering	-	10.7	20.7
Executor of Last Crime			
Percent of persons who exposed to criminal offense from Israeli soldiers or settlers	11.6	26.8	62.7
Percent of persons who exposed to criminal offense from a relative	13.0	8.9	4.4
Bodily Harm and Tangible Losses of Last Crime			
Percent of persons who exposed to criminal offense and caused bodily harm	22.6	16.5	10.5
Percent of persons who exposed to criminal offense and caused tangible losses	77.4	61.0	60.0
Percent of persons who exposed to criminal offense and caused bodily harm and tangible losses	-	3.2	3.4
Percent of persons who exposed to criminal offense and caused tangible losses for more than 1000 Jordanian Dinars	15.3	14.7	21.2
Party Prone Tangible Losses of Last Crime			
Percent of persons who exposed to criminal offense and the victim has prone the tangible losses	85.8	88.7	78.6

(-): Means data not available

****1996, 1999** the definition of criminal offenses include: (Theft, Assault, Property damage and other crimes), while in 2004 the definition of criminal offenses include: (Theft, Robbery or theft attempt, Threat, Assault and Property damage, Israeli soldiers and settlers harassment or assault and other crimes)

Concepts and Definitions

Assault:	Refers to physical attack against another person, battery but excluding indecent assault. Some criminal or penal codes distinguish between aggravated and simple assault depending on the degree of resulting injury
Crime:	Any act involving violation of law or public rights duties towards the state or society in general.
Criminal:	The person violating effective law via criminal events against other persons or their properties.
Household:	One or group of persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. Household members may be related, unrelated or combination of both.
Human losses:	All losses a person may suffer during the crime took place in the last 12 months, which resulted in wounds, murder, malformation or disability.
Location:	The place where the crime happened.
Properties:	All movable and fixed assets properties belonging to the individuals (household members) regardless of whether they were inside or outside the house.
Theft:	Refers to the removal of property without the property owner's consent. Theft excludes burglary and house breaking. It includes the theft of 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 event.