



November, 2019

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**Suggested Citation:**

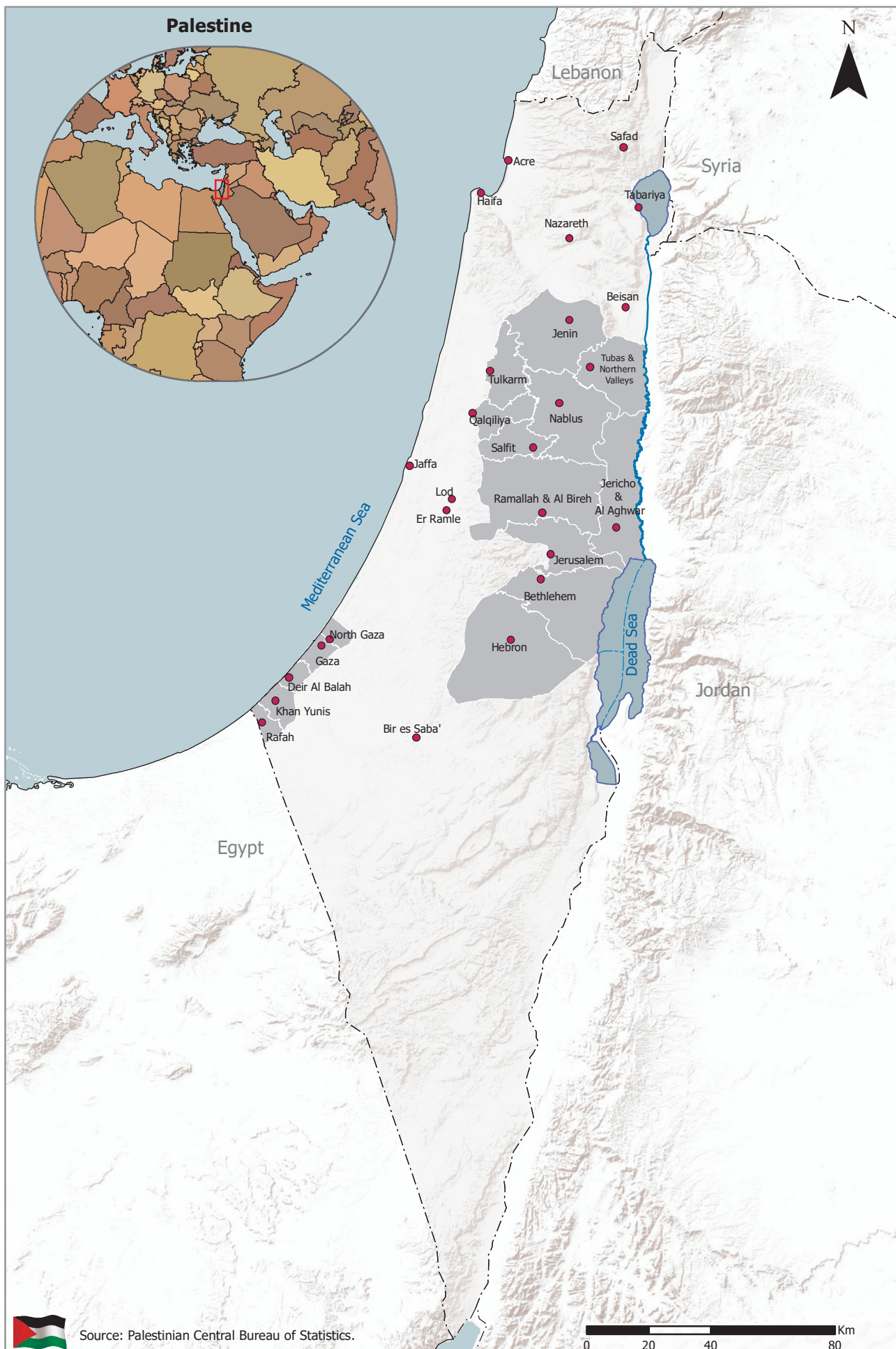
**Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019.** Preliminary Results of the Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society, 2019. Ramallah - Palestine.

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**Reference ID: 2480**





## Acknowledgments

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) extends its gratitude to all the Palestinian households that contributed to the success of the Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society 2019 through their cooperation in providing the required information. PCBS also thanks all the employees who worked on this survey and showed exceptional keenness to carry out their duties and complete dedication throughout the survey's various phases. Our appreciation is also extended to the members of the National Advisory Committee for the Violence Survey in their personal and legal capacities, especially Ms. Asmahan Wadi and Dr. Mohammed Al Haj Yahya for their exceptional efforts and for following up the survey's planning and implementation phases.

The Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society 2019 was planned and conducted with the leadership of a technical team formed by PCBS and with funding from its partners at the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the United Nations Population Fund's (UNFPA) Haya Programme funded by the Canadian government, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). PCBS extends its warmest thanks and appreciation to them all for their invaluable contribution to this survey's implementation.

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## Notice for Users

- The survey's data was collected in the West Bank between 19/03/2019 and 16/05/2019 and in Gaza Strip between 13/03/2019 and 20/05/2019.
- Economic violence applies to currently married or ever married women in the age group (18-64 years) who have practiced any economic activity or own money (such as: bank account, inheritance or properties) during the past 12 months; that is, actions related to economic violence apply to them.
- Social violence applies to currently married or ever married women in the age group (18-64 years) who have practiced any economic activity and have social relationships, first-degree relatives, friends and neighbors during the past 12 months; that is, actions related to social violence apply to them.
- (0): The value is less than half a unit.
- (-): Nil

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## Introduction

The Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society 2019 is a specialized valuable survey which was implemented in Palestine for the third time. The first survey was conducted in the year 2005 and the second followed in 2011. The survey is of great importance as it sheds light on the phenomenon of violence in the Palestinian society including all its types such as violence occurring within households and communities. The current version provides an opportunity to compare its findings with those of previous versions to observe the change in size of this deep-rooted phenomenon in the Palestinian society, its abundance, changes in trends, and related developmental and humanitarian characteristics. The survey's current version aims at providing a comprehensive and updated database on violence targeting women, children, the youth, the elderly and persons with disabilities. Such a database may help decision and policy makers to prepare plans and programs and to design evidence-based interventions to uplift these marginalized social sectors, meet their needs and provide them with much needed services.

The Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society 2019 was conducted in light of the increasing need to fill the data gaps present in the two previous surveys. It also comes in response to international demands related to the sustainable development agenda 2030 and in response to the need to provide these indicators to realize national priorities. The survey also meets the needs of all partners including governmental and nongovernmental organizations and civil society institutions, especially the National Committee to Combat Violence against Women, which is headed by the Ministry of Women's Affairs in the aim of helping it to prepare the forthcoming National Strategy to Combat Violence against women. The survey also aims at developing a special department that provides data to be introduced to a model for measuring economic costs for the Ministry of Women's Affairs.

The changes and additions provided by the current survey have been reflected by the changes in the applied methodology which took into consideration maintaining the ability to draw comparisons between its findings and those of the 2011 survey. It also added indicators that were not present in the past such as the Cyber violence indicators. Data collection tools have also been developed through the use of modern technology such as tablet devices and the GPS navigation system. Answer cards were also used to help respondents select answers without the need to disclose their views. This maintained the confidentiality needed by the survey's sensitivity. A data collection method was also developed to take some of the load off the households and increase response rates; therefore, shaping one of the best practices which PCBS seeks to continuously upgrade.

At the national level, the survey was conducted on the basis of real partnership and coordination between all parties. This was embodied through the formation of a national advisory committee led by both PCBS and the Ministry of Women's Affairs with the membership of a number of public institutions, NGOs, civil society organizations and some international organizations and institutions. This committee constituted a national reference for this survey to ensure that all the partners' needs were met.

We at PCBS hope that this survey has provided essential information to help decision makers to follow up and evaluate policies related to violence in the Palestinian society and to enable policy experts to analyze the information to be able to follow up and evaluate programs and policies related to violence throughout Palestine.



**November, 2019**

**Ola Awad, Ph.D  
President of PCBS**





## **Chapter One**

# **Terms, Indicators and Classifications**

### 1.1 Terms and Indicators

The following terms used in this report are defined in accordance with the glossary and guide on statistical indicators issued by PCBS, certified on the latest international recommendations in statistics, and consistent with international systems.

#### **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)<sup>1</sup>:**

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)<sup>2</sup>:**

Includes a range of sexually, psychologically and physically coercive acts used against adult and adolescent women by a 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 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

1 CEDAW, General Recommendation No.19, para 6

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

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 types, 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, burning 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.

### **Cyber Violence<sup>3</sup>:**

Is a form of violence against individuals, and may take many acts like trolling, hacking, spamming, and harassment<sup>4</sup>, 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.

### **Disability/Difficulty:**

Individuals with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

### **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 households 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.

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.

### **Physical Abuse:**

It takes different types 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.

### **Social Abuse:**

This is a type of abuse that takes different types including: staying in bed pretending that he/she is sick even though he/she is not sick, or isolating a person from the rest of his/her household members or preventing a person from being/meeting with the others.

### **Economic Abuse:**

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

### **Health Negligence:**

This is a type of abuse that takes different types including: being unable to take his/her medicine by himself/herself or households members do not assist him/her to take his/her medicine when needed.

### **Aggressor/Ranter:**

Any person who practices violence in all its types.

## **1.2 Classification**

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 as mentioned in the Palestinian Standard Classification Guide (ISCO-08).



## **Chapter Two**

### **Main Findings**

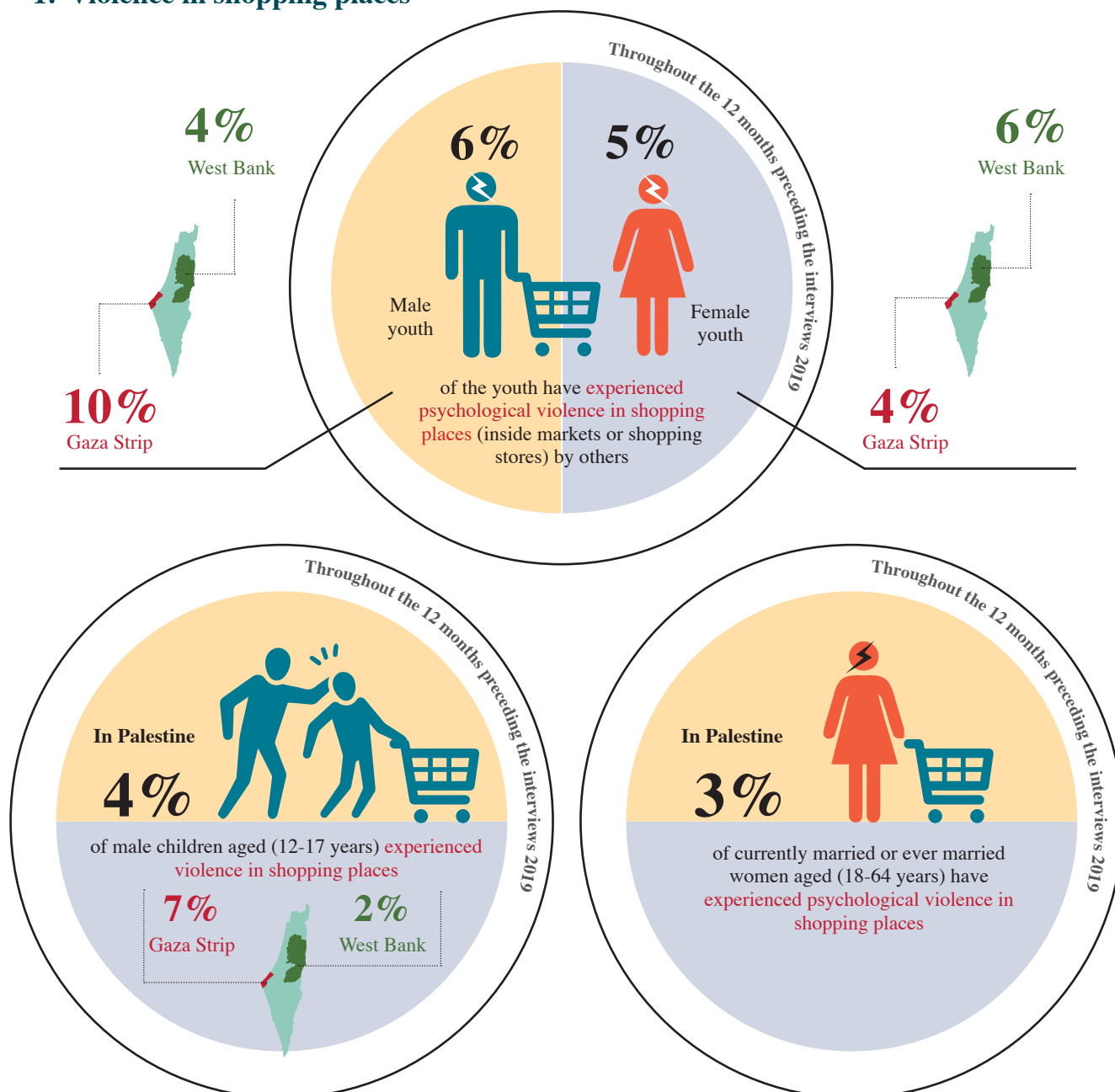
# Main Findings

This chapter presents a summary of the key results of the Violence in the Palestinian Society Survey 2019. The findings shed light on the violence experienced by individuals in the Palestinian society, whether it is a household or society violence. The summary offers a reading on the status, direction and size of the violence phenomenon in Palestine.

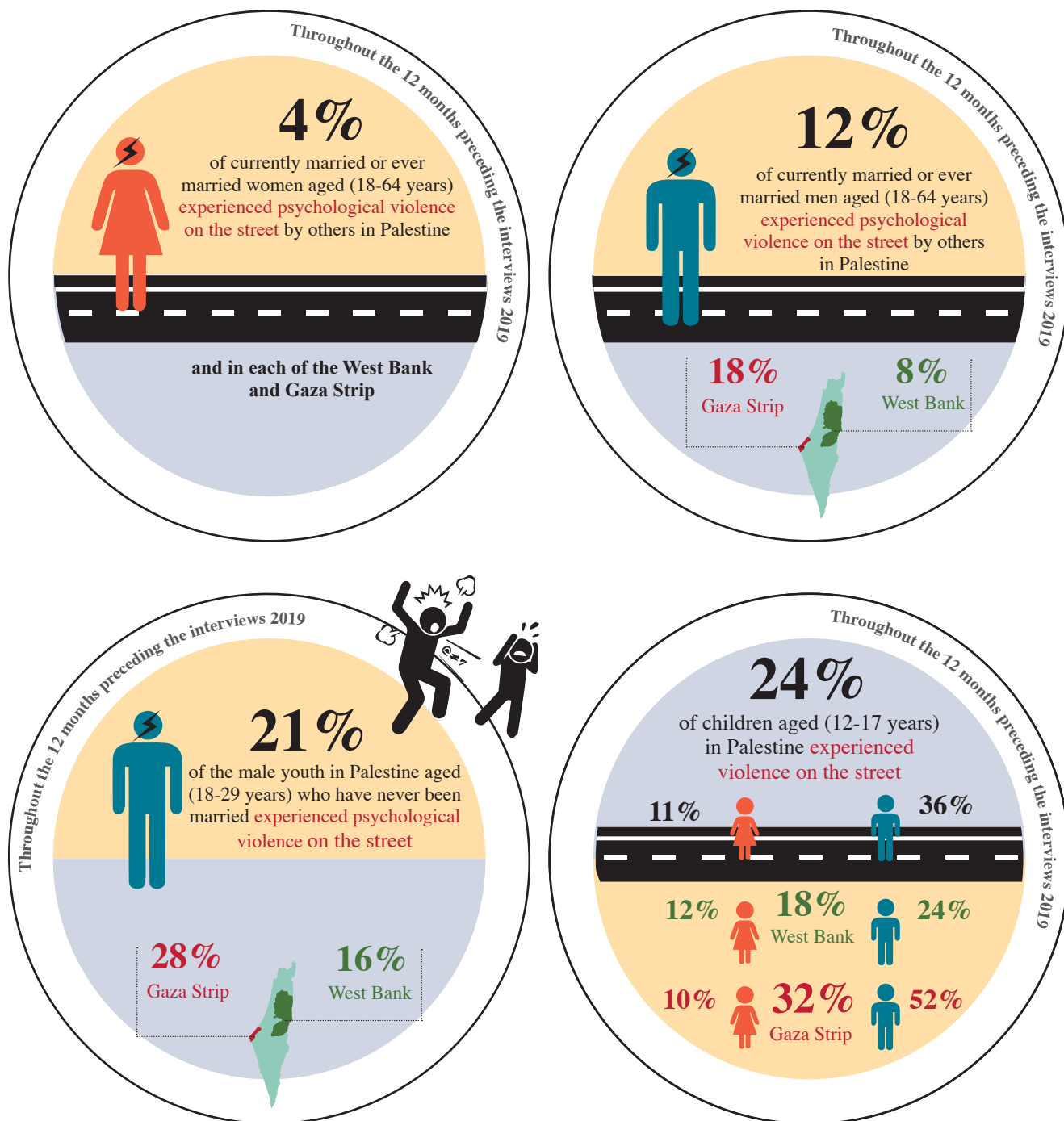
This survey has measured various types of violence it has also studied the locations in which individuals have experienced violence of all types such as violence on the street, in public transportation, shopping venues, educational institutions, workplaces and households. It has also studied the types of violence such as psychological, physical, sexual, social, economic and cyber violence experienced by all groups of individuals including currently married or ever married women of the age group (18-64 years), children below 18 years of age, currently married or ever married men of the age group (18-64 years), who have never been married individuals of the age group (18-64 years), elderly persons aged 65 years or above and persons with disabilities.

## 2.1 Violence in public areas

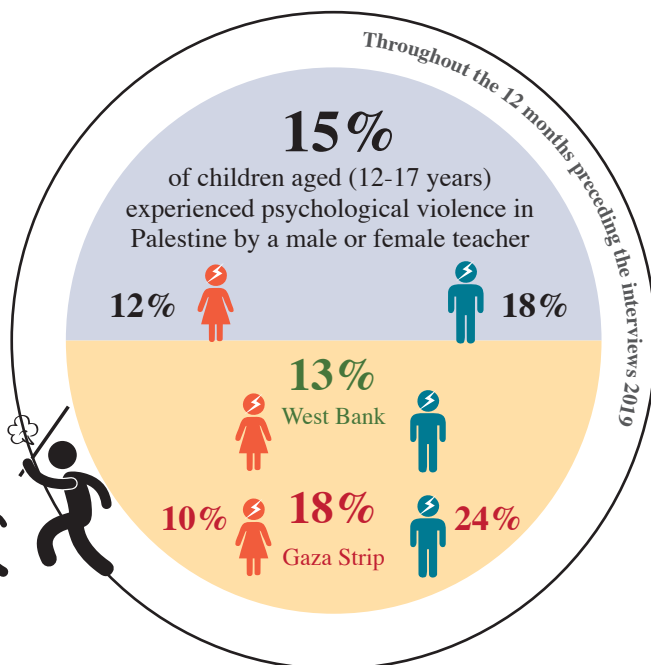
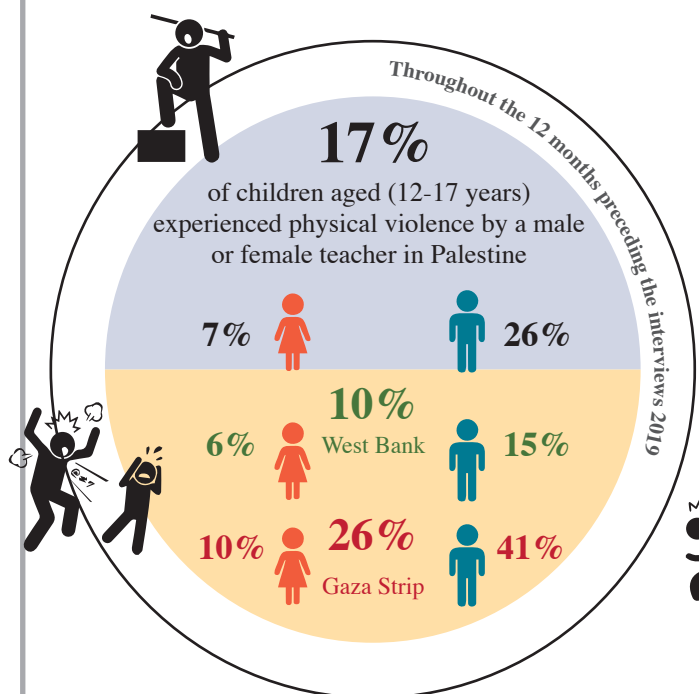
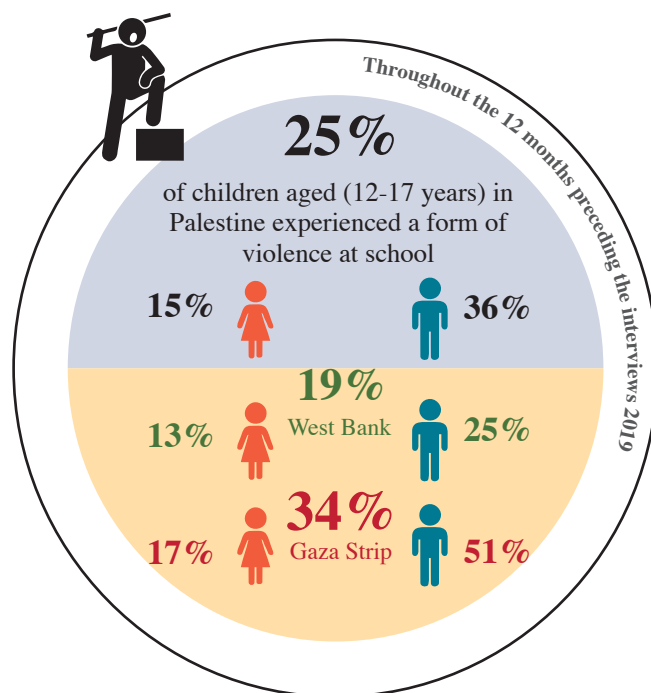
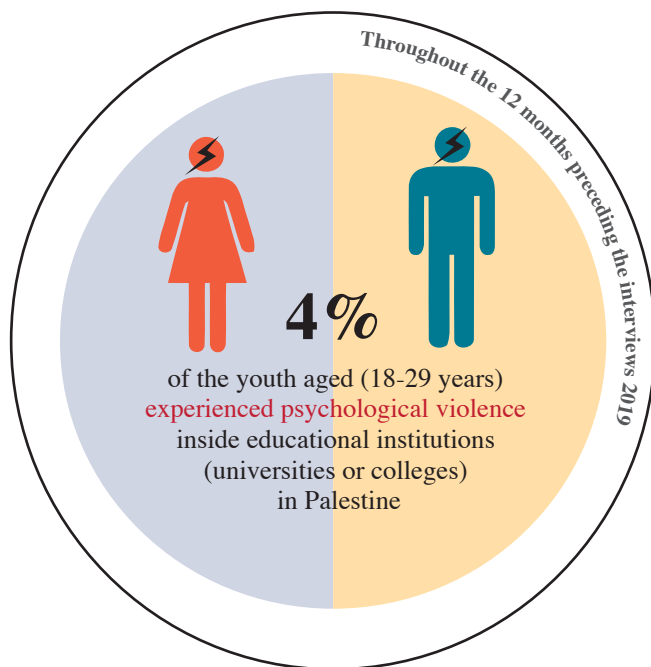
### 1. Violence in shopping places



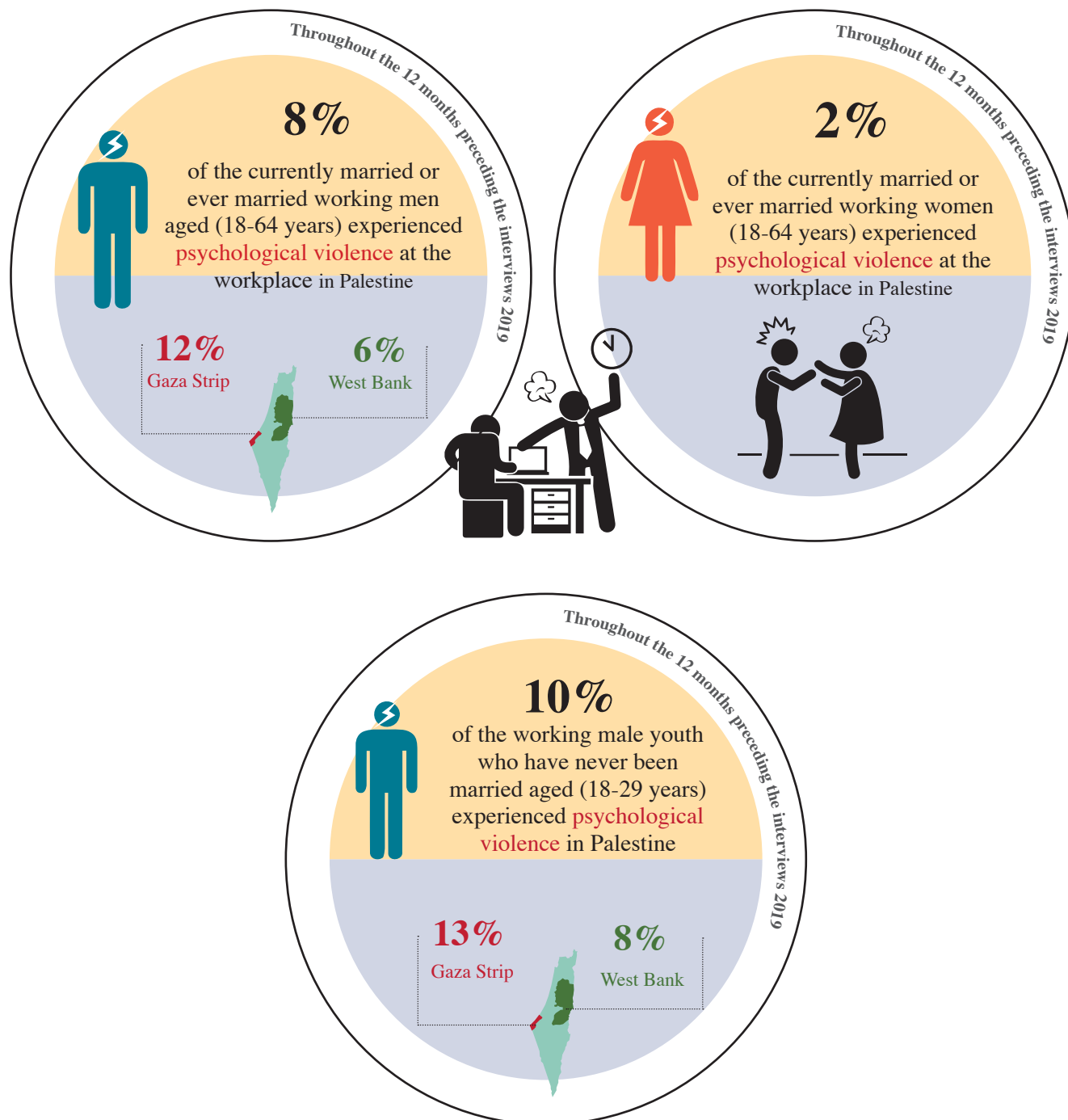
## 2. Violence on the street



## 3. Violence in educational institutions



#### 4. Violence at the workplace



## 2.2 Violence against currently married or ever married women (18-64) years

### 1. Psychological violence is the most abundant type of violence practiced against women



Percentage of currently married or ever married women (18-64 years) who experienced (at least once) a form of violence by their husbands throughout the 12 months preceding the interview by region and type of violence for 2019

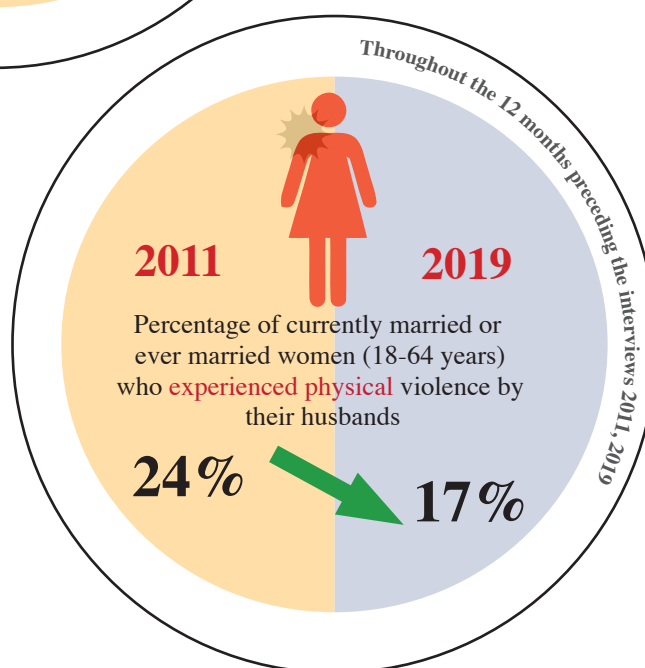
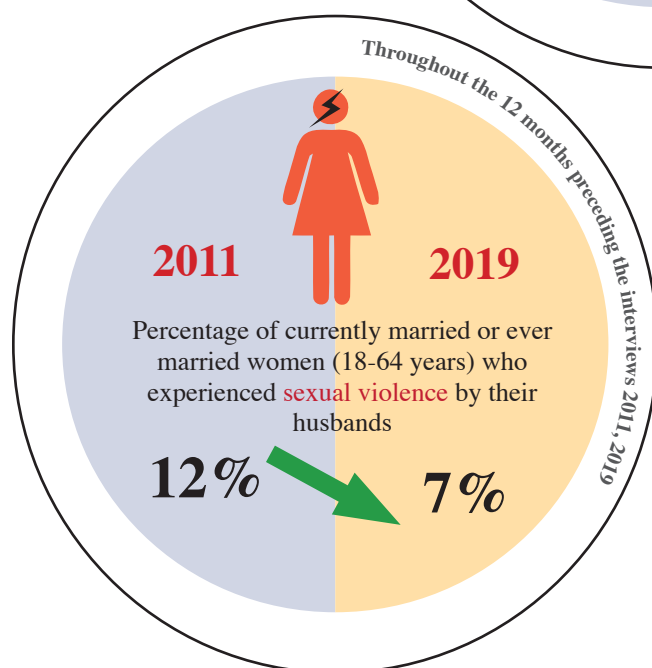
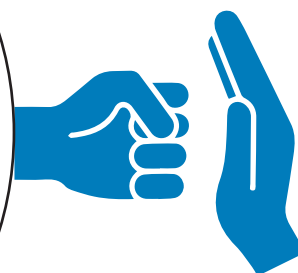
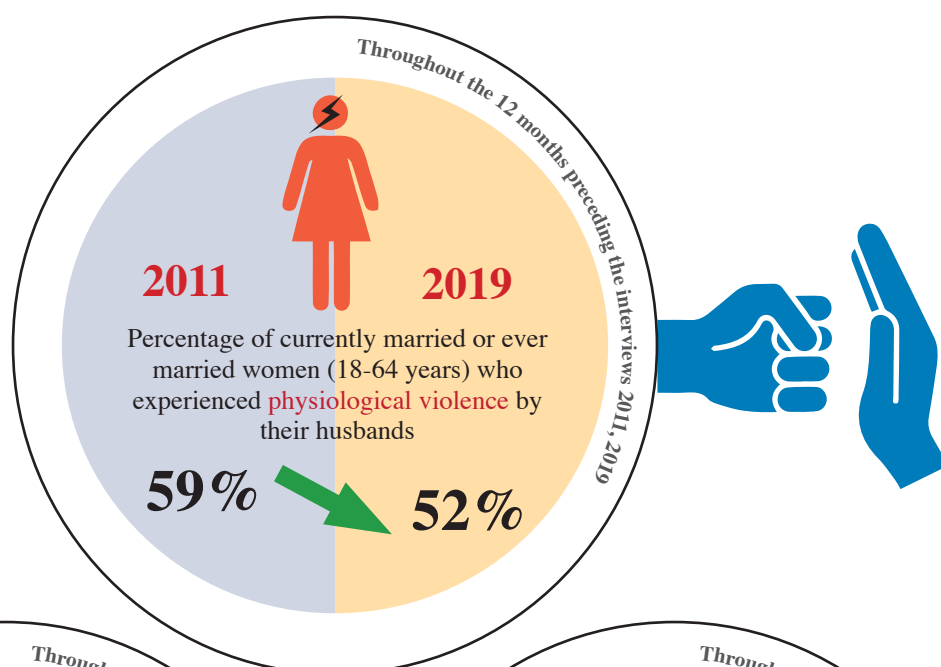
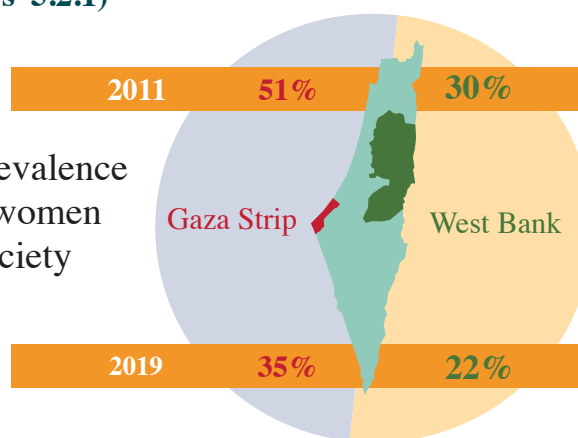
Region	Type of Violence					
	Prevalence of Violence	Psychological Violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Social violence	Economic violence
Palestine	29.4	56.6	17.8	8.8	32.5	41.1
West Bank	24.3	51.7	12.4	7.6	24.3	32.4
Gaza Strip	37.5	63.5	26.4	10.6	46.7	55.0

Note: The types of violence in this table are those mentioned in the 2011 survey. Other types were added to the 2019 survey reaching a total of 40 types.

2. A decrease in the percentage of prevalence of violence experienced by currently married or ever married women by their husbands in the year 2019 at a percentage of 27% compared to 37% in the year 2011, within the measurement of SDGs indicator (SDGs 5.2.1)



A decrease in the prevalence of violence against women in the Palestinian society

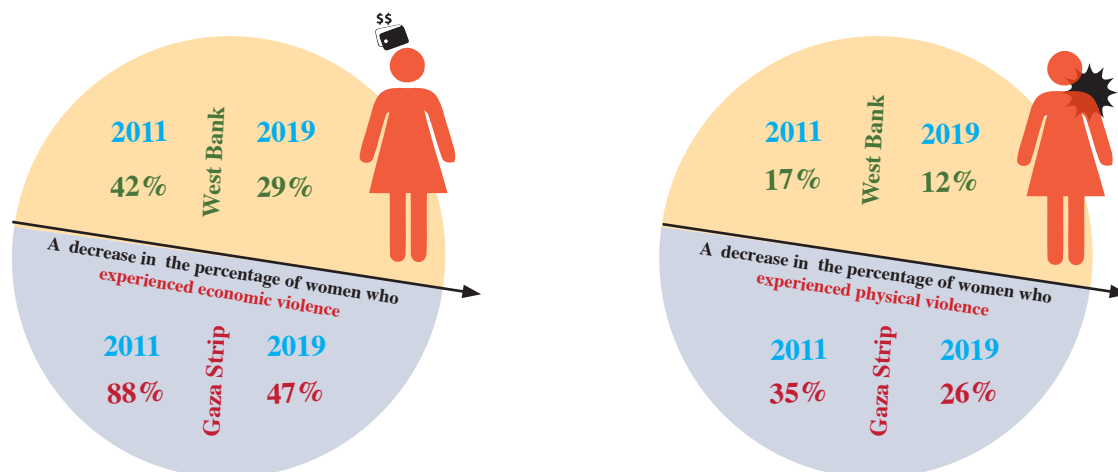


## Main Findings

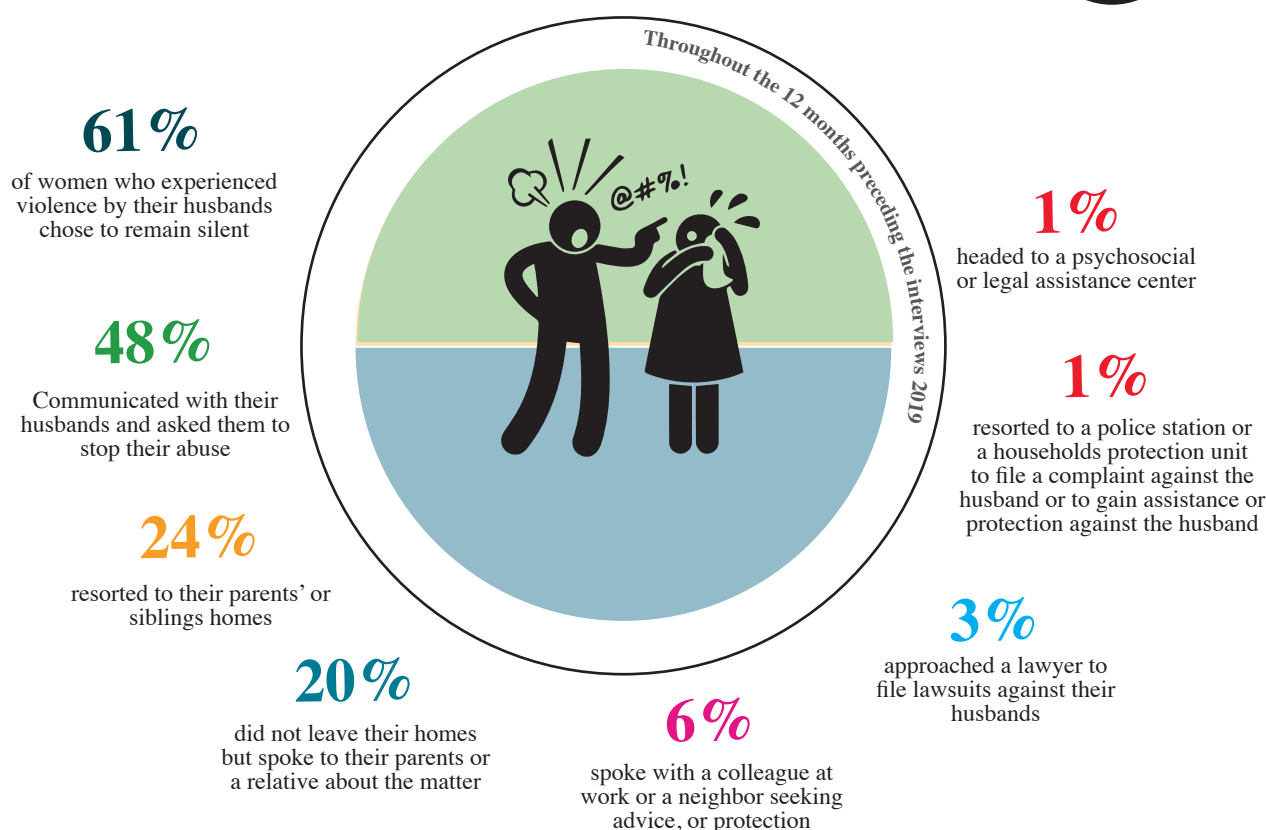
Percentage of currently married or ever married women (18-64 years) who experienced (at least once) a form of violence by their husbands throughout the 12 months preceding the interview 2011, 2019 by region and type of violence

Region	Type of Violence											
	Prevalence of Violence		Psychological violence		Physical violence		Sexual violence		Social violence		Economic violence	
	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019
Palestine	37.0	27.2	58.6	52.2	23.5	17.4	11.8	6.9	54.8	27.6	55.1	36.2
West Bank	29.9	22.2	48.8	46.1	17.4	12.1	10.2	5.8	44.8	20.2	41.6	29.3
Gaza Strip	51.0	35.2	76.4	62.5	34.7	25.8	14.9	8.7	78.9	41.0	88.3	46.7

Note: The types of violence in this table for the 2019 survey are the same as those of the 2011 survey. Therefore, comparison between the two surveys is between the same types of violence.



### 3. More than half of the women who experienced violence preferred to keep silent.



Percentage of currently married or ever married women (18-64 years) who experienced a form of violence and sought help as per some of the parties they approached or the methods they followed to receive help by region 2011, 2019

The party approached by the abused women or the methods used to receive help	Palestine		West Bank		Gaza Strip	
	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019
They kept silent about the abuse and told no-one about it	65.3	60.6	64.8	55.5	66.0	66.9
They talked to their husbands and asked them to stop the abuse	51.3	48.0	39.5	44.7	65.4	52.2
They left their homes and went to the homes of their parents, a sibling or a relative	30.2	23.5	24.0	19.6	37.7	28.1
They headed to a psychosocial or legal help center	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.8

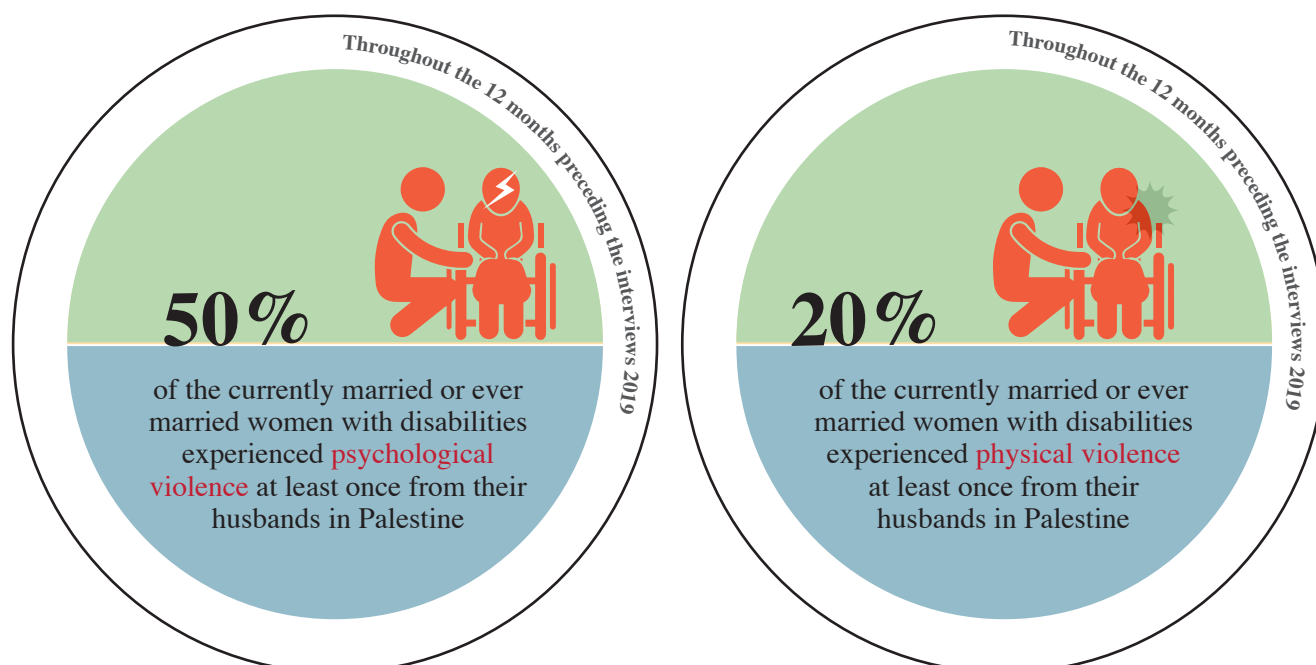
#### 4. Awareness of the existence of centers or institutions for protection against violence.

40%

of currently married or ever married women (18-64 years) who experienced a form of violence reported that they were aware of the existence of centers or institutions for protection against violence in the region, locality or governorate in which they live according to the 2019 in Palestine

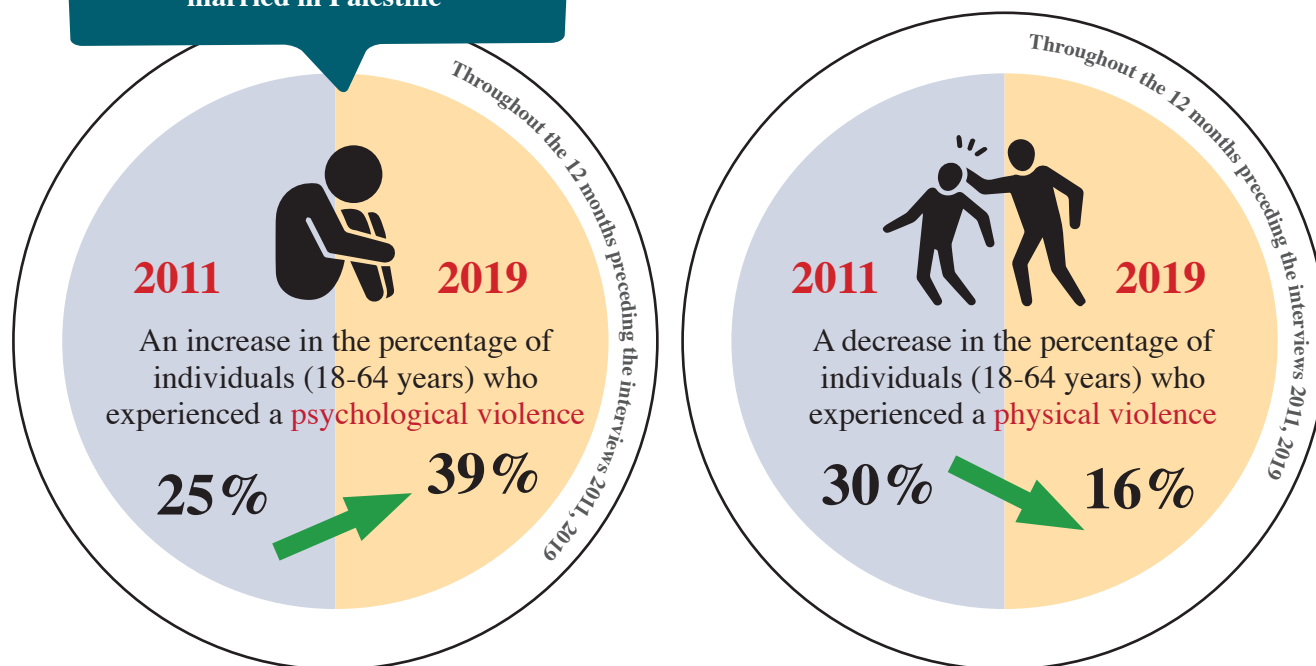


#### 5. Psychological violence is the mostly experienced type of violence by currently married or ever married women with disabilities.



## 2.3 Violence against individuals (18-64 years) who have never been married

Psychological violence is the most common type of violence experienced by individuals who have never been married in Palestine

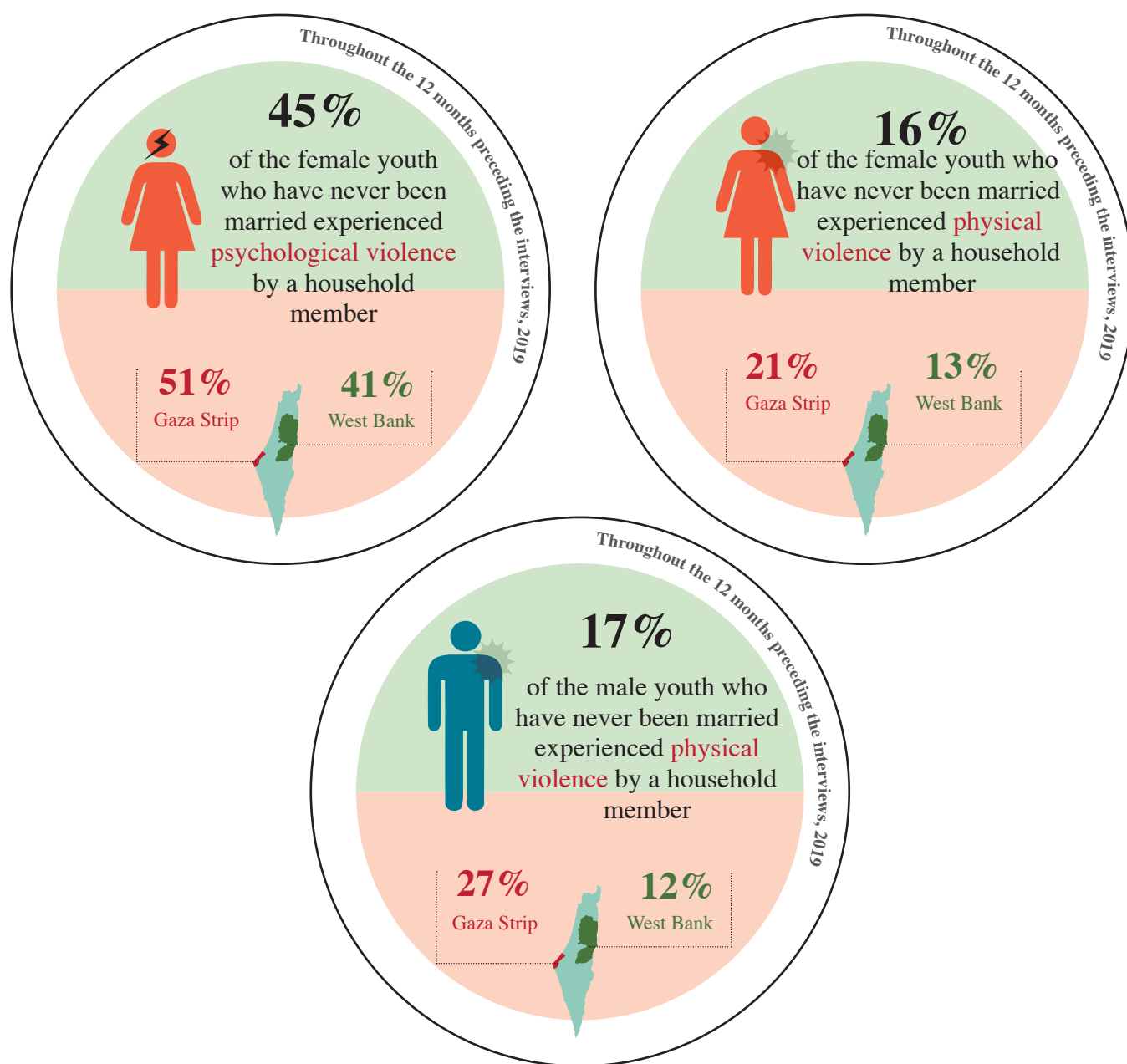


Percentage of individuals who have never been married (18-64 years) and experienced violence by a household member throughout the 12 months preceding the interview 2011, 2019 by sex and type of violence

Type of violence	2011			2019		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
Psychological violence	23.0	25.6	<b>24.5</b>	39.3	39.3	<b>39.3</b>
Physical violence	29.9	30.1	<b>30.0</b>	16.7	13.9	<b>15.6</b>
Sexual violence	0.6	0.8	<b>0.7</b>	0.5	0.6	<b>0.5</b>
Social violence	-	-	-	7.1	8.1	<b>7.5</b>
Economic violence	11.5	7.7	<b>9.4</b>	8.7	3.2	<b>7.2</b>

Social violence is a new type that was not measured in the year 2011.

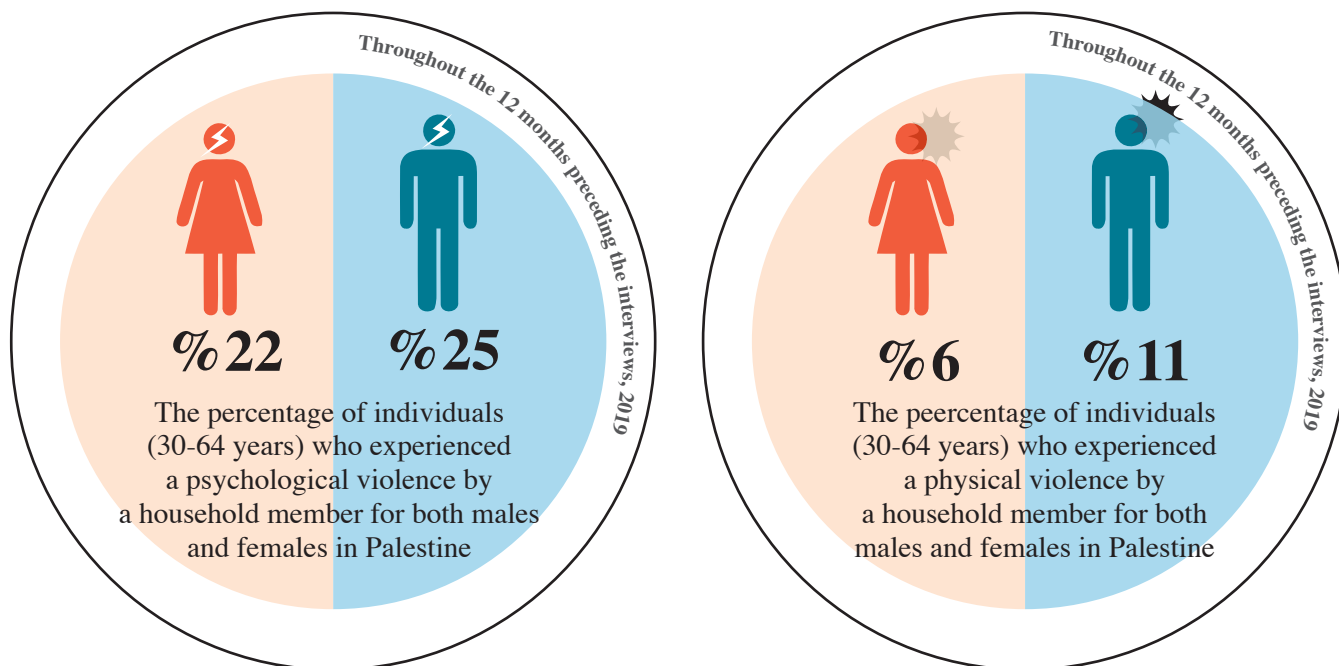
## 1. More than a third of the male and female youth (18-29 years) experienced psychological violence



Percentage of individuals (18-29 years) who have never been married who experienced violence by a household member throughout the 12 months preceding the interview 2019 by type of violence, region and sex

Type of violence	Palestine		West Bank		Gaza Strip	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Psychological violence	40.4	44.7	31.3	40.8	57.0	50.9
Physical violence	17.1	16.4	11.8	13.3	26.8	21.2
Sexual violence	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Social violence	7.3	9.2	6.0	8.7	9.6	10.1
Economic violence	9.0	3.5	7.1	2.9	12.6	4.3

### 2. The individuals (30-64 years) who have never been married experienced less violence than the individuals (18-29 years).

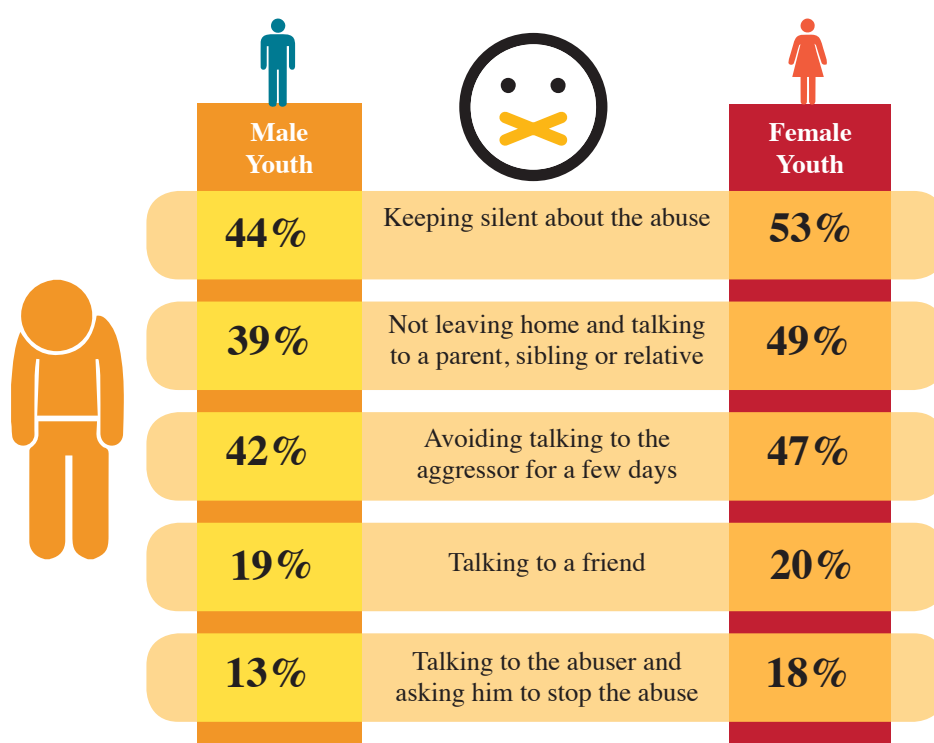


Percentage of individuals (30-64 years) who have never been married and experienced violence by a household member throughout the 12 months preceding the interview 2019 by type of violence, region and sex

Type of violence	Palestine		West Bank		Gaza Strip	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Psychological violence	24.5	21.9	19.9	17.8	38.8	31.5
Physical violence	10.8	5.9	8.5	4.6	17.6	8.8

**Note:** Sexual, social and economic violence for the same age group had very few observations that would not enable publishing the data

### 3. More than half of the female youth (18-29 years) who have never been married experienced violence and kept silent



**Percentage of individuals (18-29 years) who have never been married and experienced a type of violence as per the parties they approached and the methods used to seek help by region, 2019**

The parties approached by individuals who experienced violence or the methods used to seek help	Palestine		West Bank		Gaza Strip	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Not leaving home and talking to a parent, sibling or relative	38.8	48.9	34.6	44.1	43.3	55.2
Talking to a friend	18.9	20.1	17.0	18.4	20.9	22.4
Keeping silent about the abuse	43.9	53.0	37.0	52.0	51.4	54.3
Avoiding talking to the abuser for a few days	42.4	46.7	44.0	47.1	40.6	46.2
Talking to the abuser and asking him to stop the abuse	13.3	18.3	13.1	18.9	13.6	17.5

#### 4. More than a third of the male and female youth who have never been married and experienced violence by a household member are aware of the existence of centers or institutions providing protection against violence in the region, locality or governorate in which they live

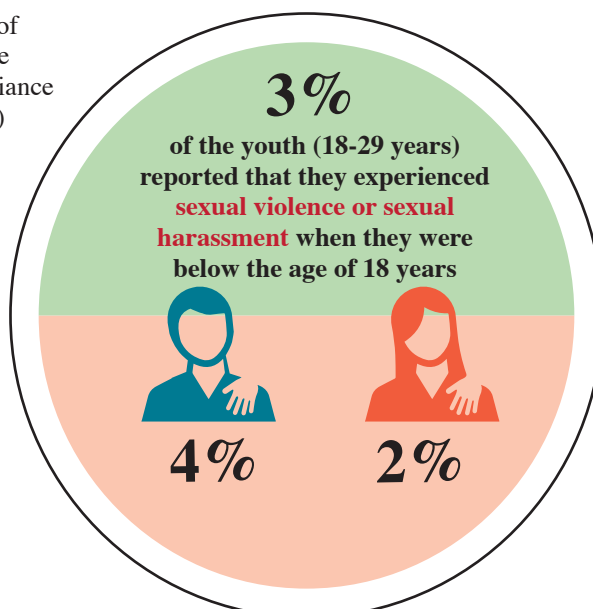
**36%**

of individuals who have never been married (18-29 years) and experienced violence by a household member are aware of the existence of centers or institutions providing protection against violence in the region, locality or governorate in which they live according to the 2019

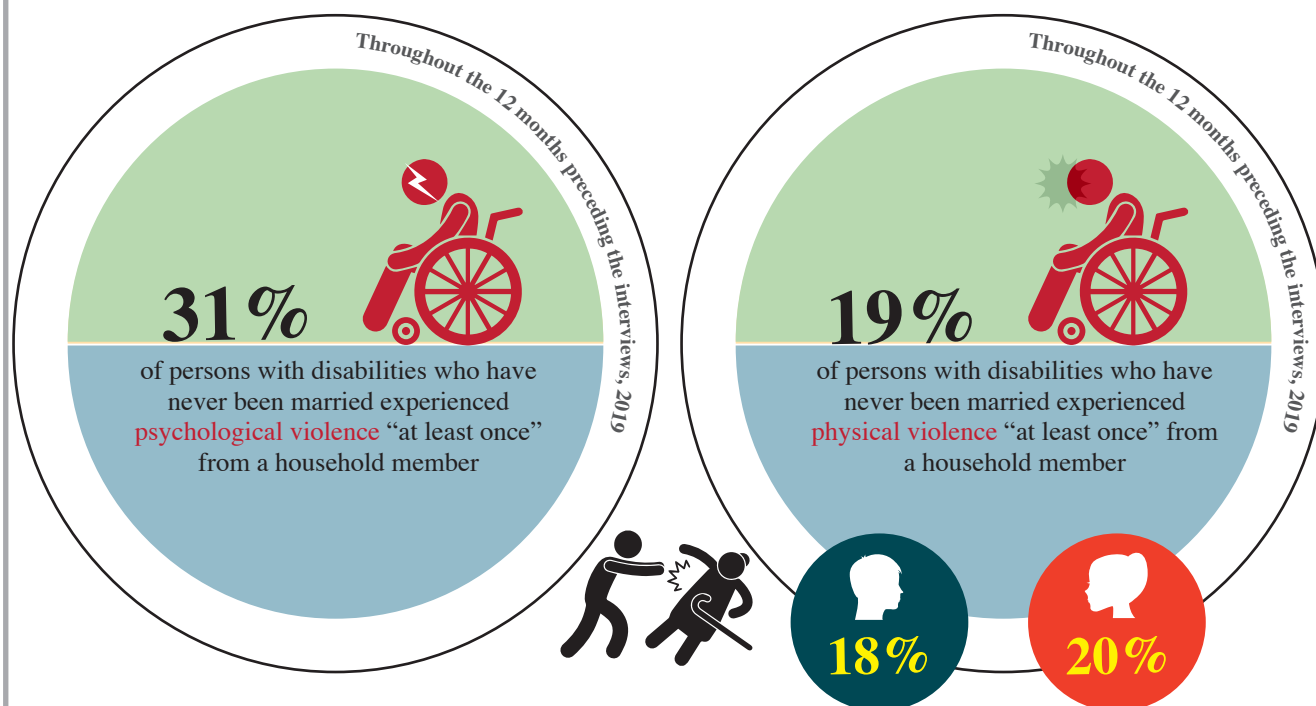


#### 5. Youth who have been experienced sexual violence or harassment during childhood

According to the measurements of the indicators of 2030 sustainable development goals and in compliance with the indicator (SDGs 16.2.3)

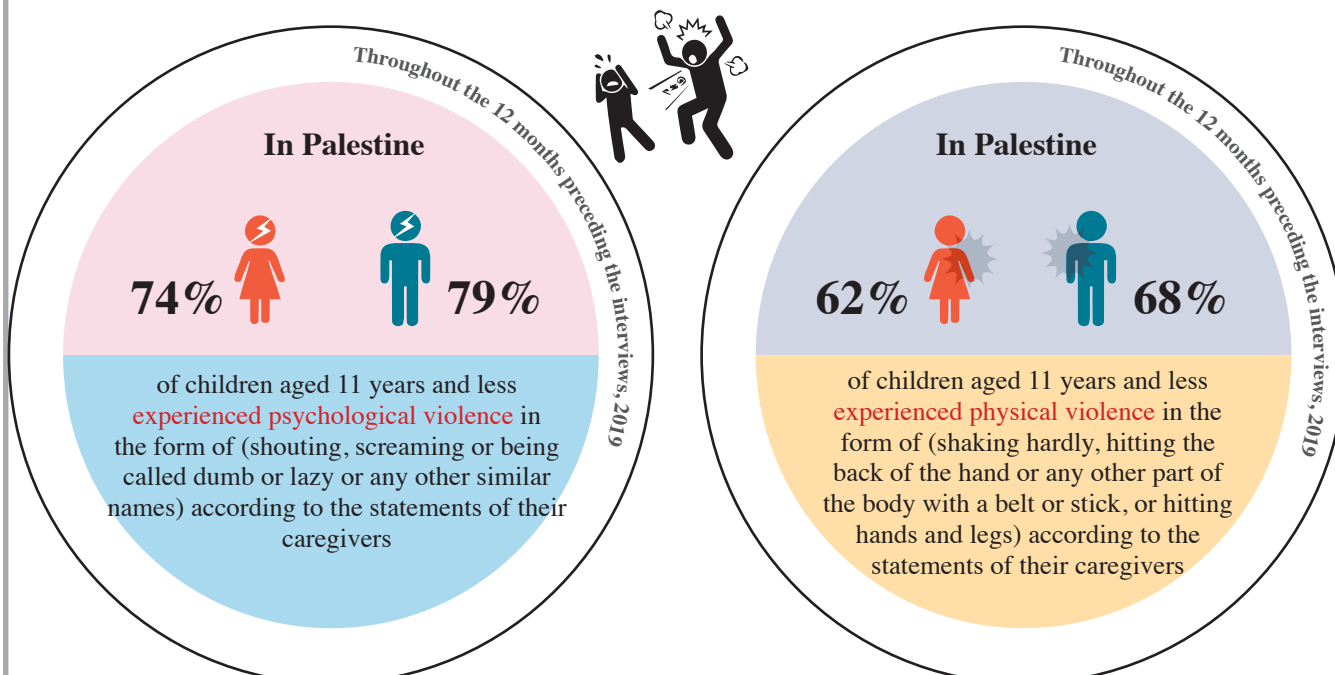


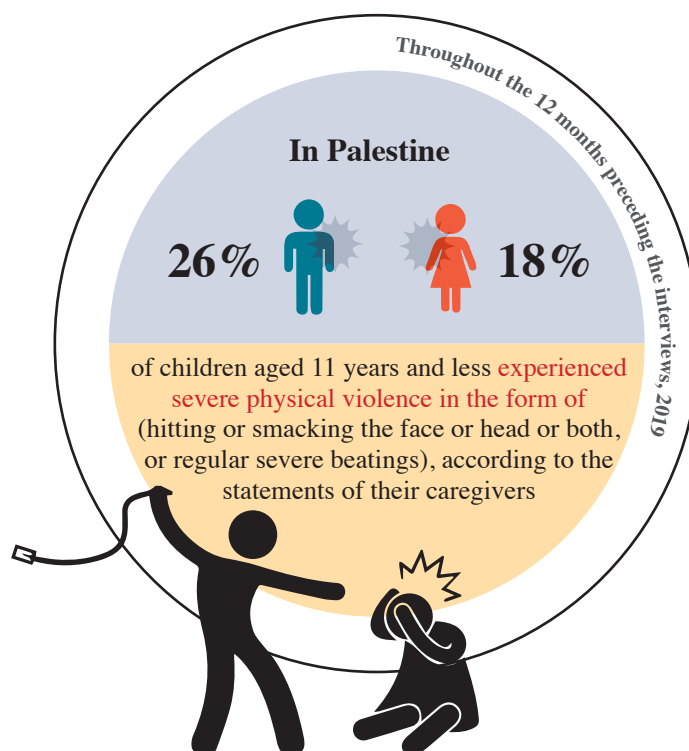
### 6. Around one third of persons with disabilities (18-64 years) who have never been married experienced psychological violence in Palestine.



## 2.4 Violence against children

### 1. Male children within the age group 11 years and less are the mostly exposed group to violence by their caregivers.

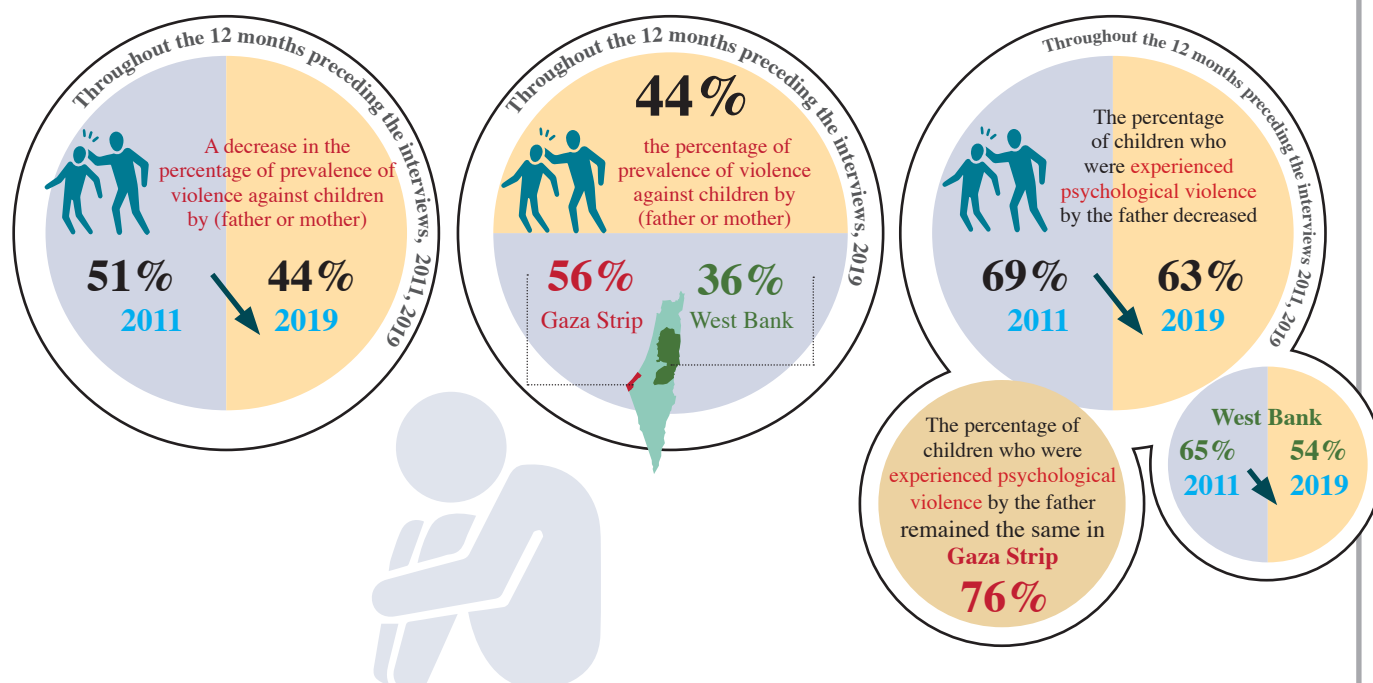




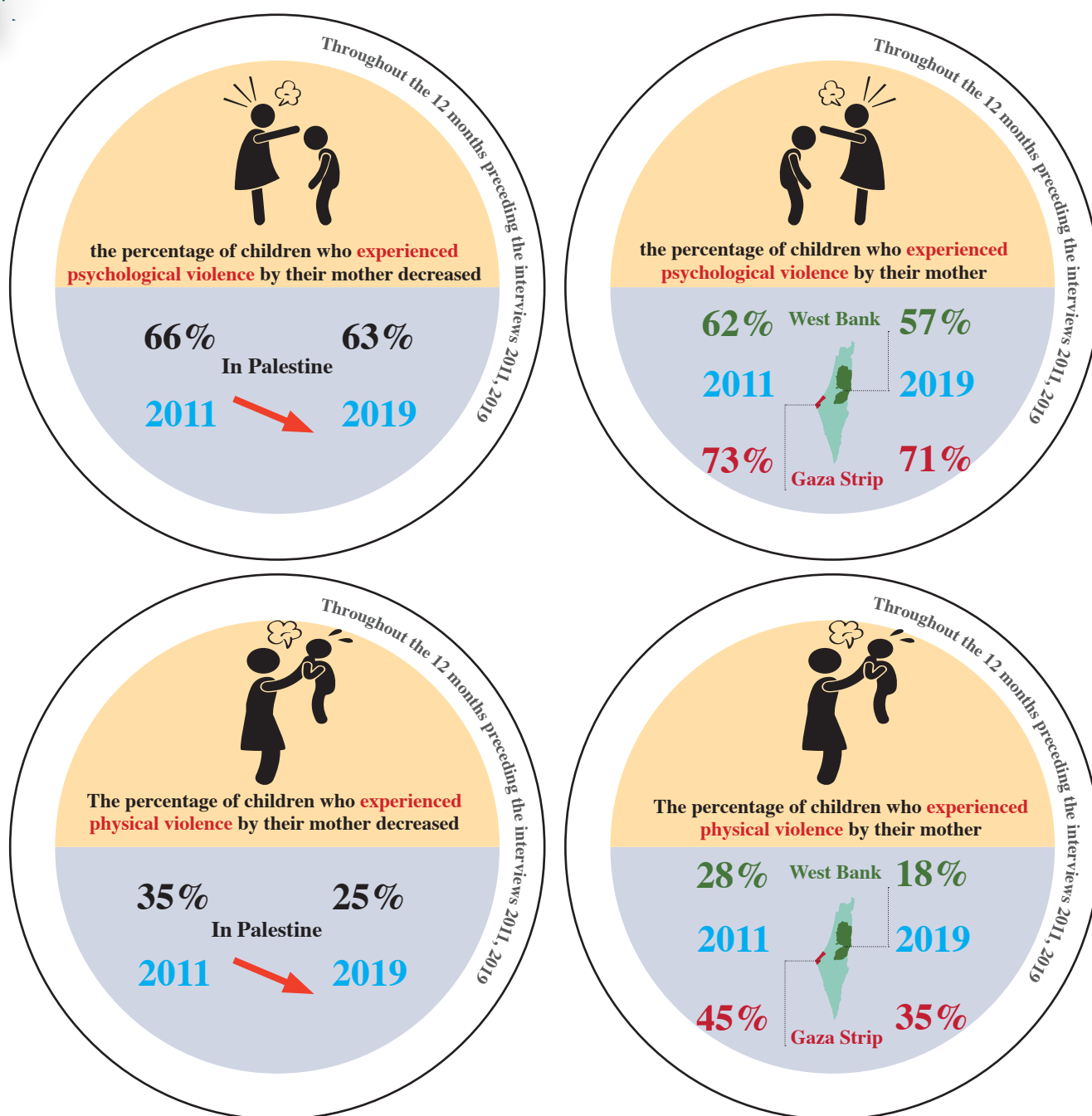
Percentage of children aged 11 years and less who experienced violence by their caregivers by type of violence and region during the 12 months preceding the interview, 2019

Type of violence	Region					
	Palestine		West Bank		Gaza Strip	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Physical violence	68.3	61.5	63.7	56.1	74.4	68.8
Severe physical violence	26.1	18.4	20.6	13.7	33.4	24.7
Psychological violence	79.1	74.4	76.5	70.4	82.5	79.8

## 2. Mothers and fathers violent behaviors towards children (12-17 years)



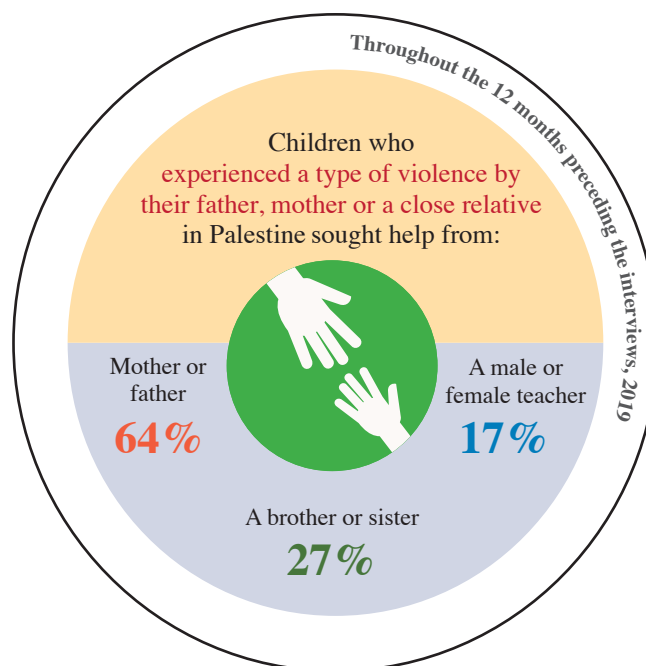
## Main Findings



Percentage of children (12-17 years) who experienced a type of violence by either parent at least once throughout the 12 months preceding the interviews by region and abuser, 2011, 2019

Region	Abuser									
	Prevalence of Violence		Father				Mother			
			Psychological violence		Physical violence		Psychological violence		Physical violence	
	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019
Palestine	51.0	44.2	69.0	63.1	34.4	26.3	66.4	62.7	34.5	24.8
West Bank	45.8	36.1	64.6	54.4	28.7	15.5	61.9	56.8	27.7	17.7
Gaza Strip	59.4	55.9	75.9	75.7	43.2	41.9	73.3	71.1	45.2	35.0

**3. Around two thirds of children (12-17 years) have sought help from their fathers or mothers.**

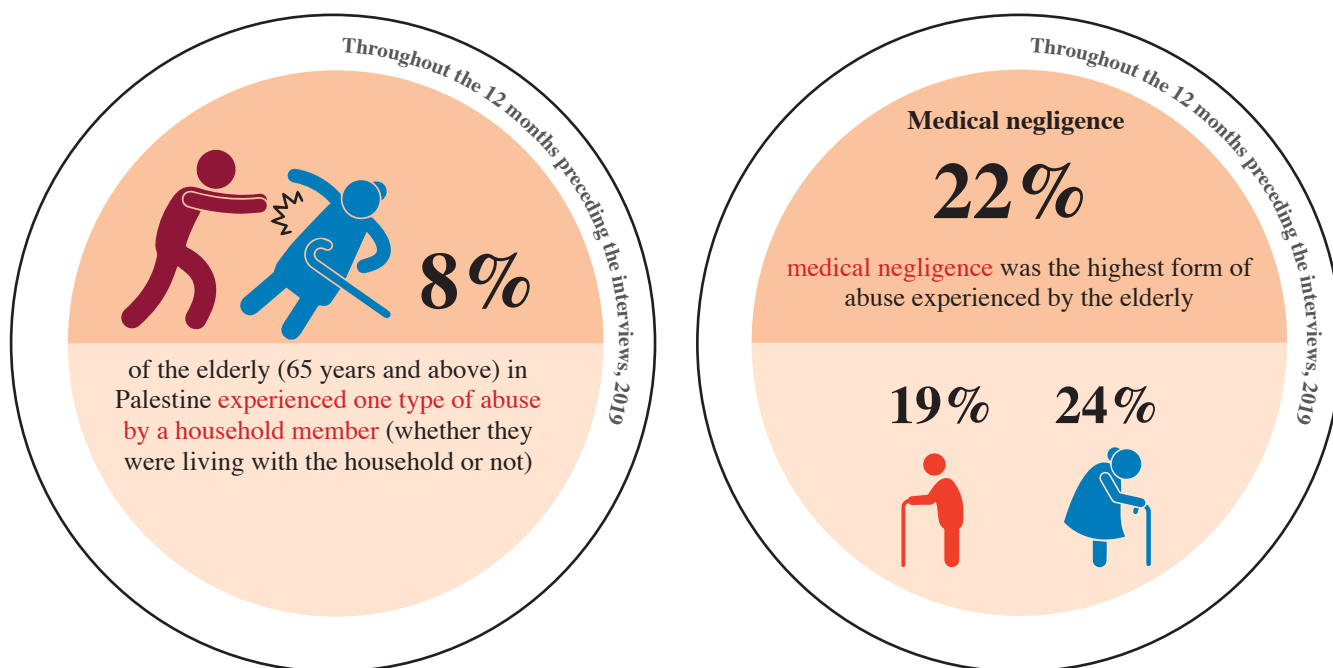


**Percentage of children (12-17 years) who experienced violence by a household member or a relative and sought help by the party approached and region throughout the 12 months preceding the interview, 2019**

The parties approached by abused children	Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip
A parent	63.7	59.3	68.6
A friend	20.9	21.5	20.3
A brother or a sister	26.9	26.5	27.4
A male or female teacher	16.9	14.8	19.2
A school counselor	16.5	16.2	16.9

## 2.5 Abuse experienced by the elderly (65 years and above)

### 1. Elderly women are exposed to abuse more than elderly men in Palestine



Percentage of the elderly (65 years and above) who experienced a type of abuse by a household member throughout the 12 months preceding the interview 2011, 2019 by region, sex and type of abuse

Region/ sex	Abuse experienced		Psychological abuse		Physical abuse		Medical negligence		Economic abuse		Social abuse	
	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>
West Bank	8.5	7.5	13.4	12.5	3.1	1.4	20.9	21.5	3.8	1.5	1.6	0.7
Gaza Strip	4.5	7.6	7.3	12.1	2.2	2.2	8.6	21.6	2.8	1.8	1.9	0.2
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	6.4	6.5	9.3	10.3	2.9	1.4	15.5	18.9	3.3	1.9	1.2	0.2
Women	7.9	8.4	13.2	14.1	2.7	1.9	18.3	23.8	3.7	1.3	2.1	0.9

## 2.6 Violence against husbands by the wife's (according to the wife's statement)

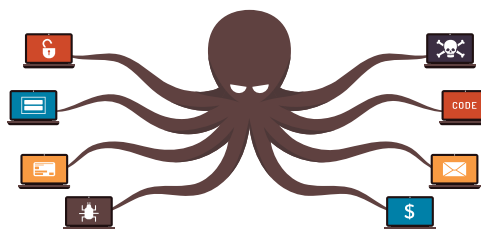
13% of the currently married or ever married women scolded their husbands in 2019 compared with 17% in 2011 (according to the women's statement)



Percentage of currently married or ever married women who reported that they practiced violence against their husbands throughout the 12 months preceding the interview 2011, 2019 by region and type of violence

Region	Type of violence											
	Prevalence of Violence		Physical violence		Psychological violence		Social violence		Economic violence		Sexual violence	
	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019
Palestine	17.1	13.3	20.3	10.4	35.1	33.7	4.5	6.7	4.9	4.7	—	10.8
West Bank	13.6	11.9	14.7	7.7	29.8	31.6	3.6	5.9	4.4	4.1	—	10.1
Gaza Strip	24.5	15.5	34.0	14.4	44.6	37.0	6.1	7.8	6.1	5.7	—	11.9

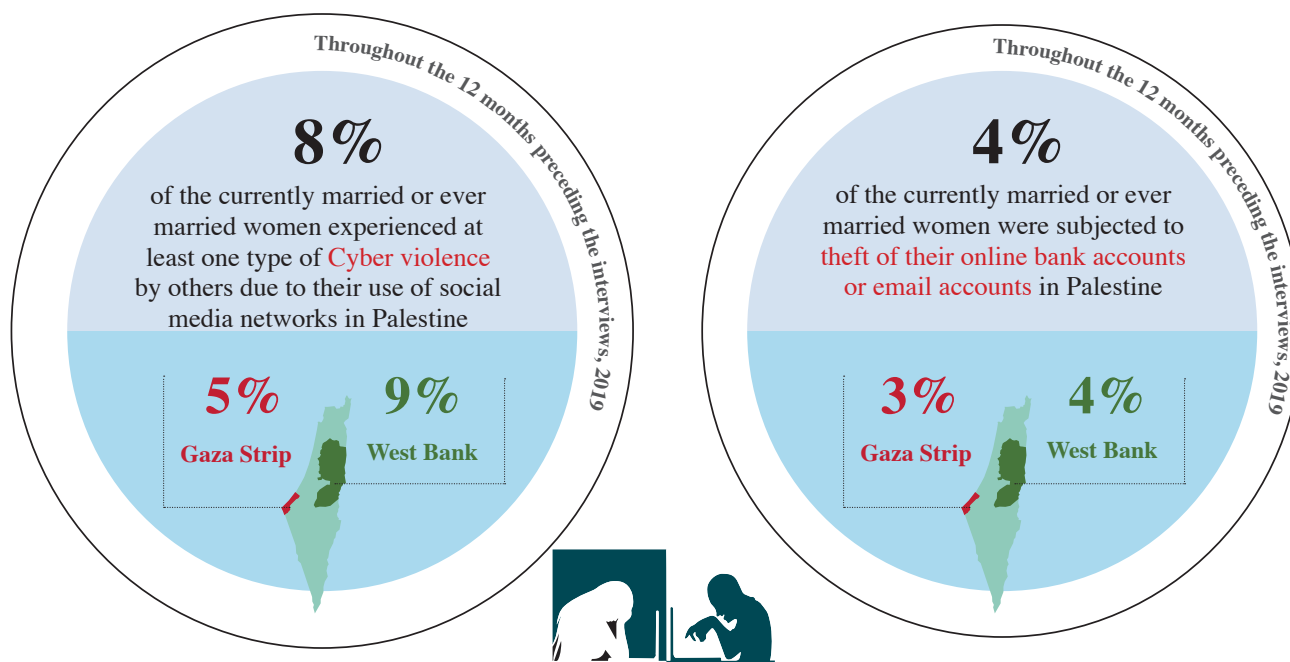
(-) means that wives were not asked about sexual violence practiced by them against their husbands during the 2011 survey.



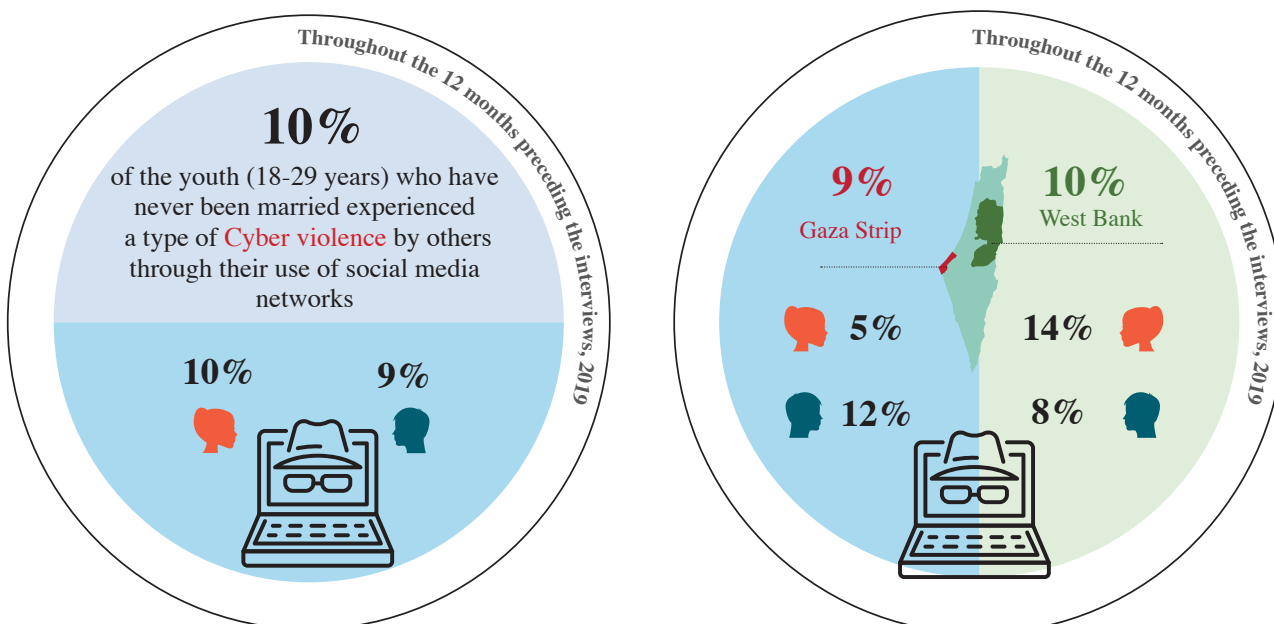
## 2.7 Cyber violence

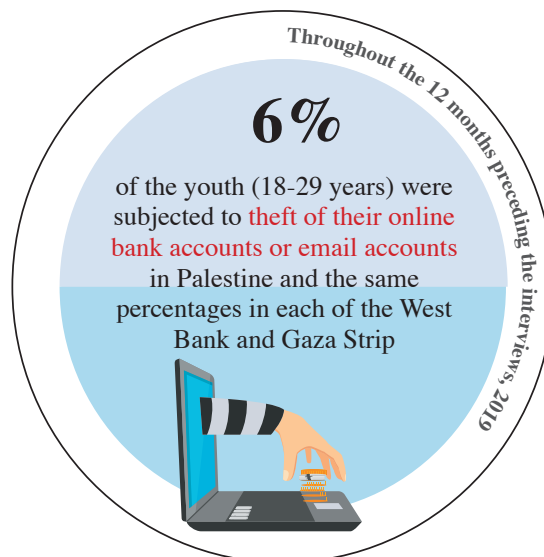
Cyber violence in the form of threats, manipulation, abuse and harassment through the use of social media is a new form of violence experienced by individuals of all age groups in the Palestinian society due to the widespread use of the Internet. This necessitated measuring Cyber violence in the Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society 2019. The main findings were as follows:

### 1. 8% of currently married or ever married women (18-64 years) experienced a type of Cyber violence by others through their use of social media networks

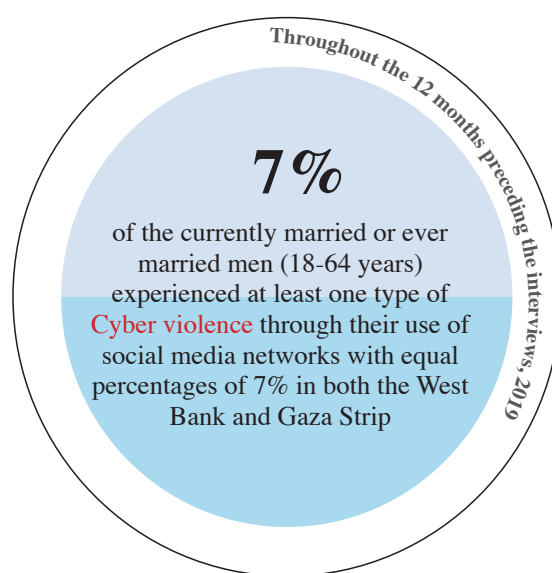
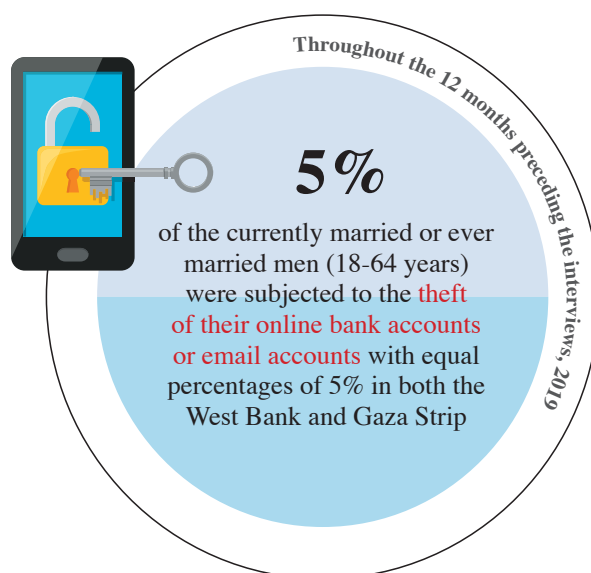


### 2. 10% of the youth (18-29 years) who have never been married experienced a type of Cyber violence by others through their use of social media networks

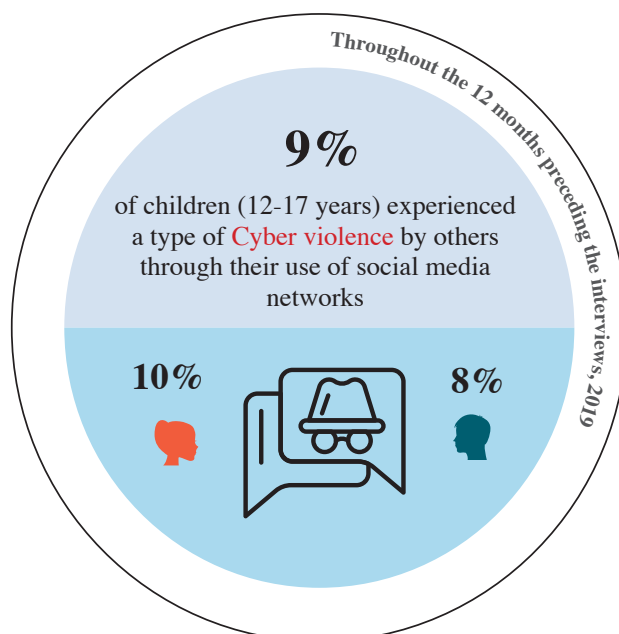




3. **7% of currently married or ever married men (18-64 years) experienced at least one type of Cyber violence by others through their use of social media networks**



4. **9% of children (12-17 years) experienced a form of Cyber violence by others through their use of social media networks**







## **Chapter Three**

# **Methodology**

## 3.1 Introduction

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) conducted a specialized national survey on violence in the Palestinian society. This survey is the third of its type conducted at the national level and aimed at studying this phenomenon experienced by individuals both within and outside households structures. The survey was conducted on a households sample of (12,942) Palestinian households during the second quarter of the year 2019. The importance of the survey lies in the recent and comprehensive data it provides on the subject, therefore, assisting in filling a shortage in such data and allowing researchers and planners to prepare studies and set programs and policies aiming at placing a limit to violence practiced against women, men, youth, children and the elderly.

## 3.2 Objectives of the Survey

To provide comprehensive and representative statistics on violence in the Palestinian society, especially among the following groups: married or ever married women aged (18-64) years, married or who have been married men aged (18-64) years, who have never been married male and female individuals aged (18-64) years, children aged (12-17) years, and elderly persons aged 65 years and above.

In more detail, the survey aims at providing the following data:

- Psychological, physical, sexual, social and economic violence experienced by women who are currently married or ever married in the past by their husbands.
- Psychological, physical and sexual violence experienced by children aged (0-11) years from the perspective of their caregivers.
- Psychological, physical, sexual, social and economic violence experienced by husbands by the point of view of their wives.
- Psychological, physical and sexual violence experienced by men who have been married in the past by other individuals.
- Psychological, physical and sexual violence experienced by children aged (12-17) years.
- Psychological, physical, social and economic abuse and medical negligence experienced by the elderly (65 years and above).
- Psychological, physical, sexual, social and economic violence experienced by who have never been married individuals aged (18-64) years.
- The demographic and economic characteristics of individuals experiencing violence.
- Psychological, physical and sexual violence carried out by other individuals.
- Services received by individuals who have experienced violence.
- Cyber violence and its types experienced by all groups.
- Violence against persons with disabilities.
- Related sustainable development indicators (SDG's).

### 3.3 The Questionnaire

International recommendations and standards on 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's second experience in conducting a violence survey during the year 2011.

The questionnaire for the 2019 Violence Survey 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 figures were applied reflecting a purely Palestinian experience. The importance of the survey also stemmed from the urgent need of the local community for the indicators it provides.

The questionnaire consisted of eight main sections as follows:

- **Identification data and Quality Control:** It was asked to any member of a households aged 18 years or more. This section covered all households members in the sample without exception.
- **Housing Conditions:** It was asked to any member of the households aged 18 years or more with the aim of identifying the conditions of the households's shelter, financial conditions, income, financial needs and spending capabilities.
- **Currently married or ever married women aged (18-64) years:** This section was asked to any woman who is currently married or has been married in the past by selecting one woman from the households (should there be several women) through using the Kish Selection Method. Were there to be more than one disabled woman in the households, women with disability completed separate questionnaires and were registered separately.
- **Children aged (0-11) years:** A male or female child was selected from a households holding an even number. 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 included children with disability.
- **Currently married or ever married men aged (18-64) years:** This section was asked to any man who is currently married 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. Were there to be more than one man with disability in the households belonging to this group, men with disability completed separate questionnaires and were registered separately.
- **Individuals aged (18-64) years who have never been married:** This section was asked to any individual who had never been married, male or female, by selecting him or her from the households. Were there to be more than one individual belonging to this group, the Kish Selection Method was used to select the sample as in the above-mentioned method. Were there to be more than one individual (male or female) with disability, each filled in a separate questionnaire and they were all registered.
- **Children aged (12-17) years:** This section was asked to the children directly whether they were males or females. Were there to be 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

methodology to select the sample. Were there to be 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. Were there to be more than one elderly person in the households aged (65 years and above), all of them were interviewed.

### 3.4 Fieldwork Operations

#### Sample Size

A total of 12,942 sample households were reached out of which 11,545 households responded to the survey. They are divided into 7,913 households in the West Bank and 3,632 households in Gaza Strip.

#### Training

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 in the West Bank it was 173.

#### Data Collection

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

### 3.5 Data Processing

The questionnaire was programmed onto the tablet devices to collect and store data, therefore, shortcutting several phases as data was collected, checked and entered in one phase. This technology requires a high level of skill when using the tablet devices and also requires an accurate understanding of the questionnaire to know all available options that may help in obtaining correct and accurate data from the source. These tablets were used to collect data in Gaza Strip and the West Bank, excluding Jerusalem (J1) while used in paper forms.

In the second phase, the data cleaning was completed through internal checks on out-of-range responses and comprehensive in which extensive review based was constructed through the use of SPSS, where clean and accurate data was prepared. This is followed by the data tabulation and results extraction process.



## **Chapter Four**

# **The Quality**

# The Quality

This chapter addresses the evaluation of the survey's data quality by presenting the mechanisms that ensure accuracy data and those that limit potential errors, whether sampling or non-sampling ones.

## 4.1 Accuracy

Data accuracy checks include several aspects of the survey such as sampling and non-sampling errors caused by the staff and survey tools, as well as survey response rates and their effect on estimations. This section includes the following:

## 4.2 Sampling Errors

This survey's data was affected by sampling errors, which resulted from sample study of the society and non complete enumeration. 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 have been calculated for the main indicators at the level of Palestine, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

### Variance Calculation Summary for the main Survey Indicators

**The percentages of currently married or ever married women aged (18-64 years) who experienced certain types of violence by their husbands throughout the past 12 months according to types of violence in Palestine**

Violence type	Subjected to violence	Estimation value	Standard error	Confidence Interval 95%		Relative error	No. of observations
				Min.	Max.		
Physical	No	82.6	0.9	80.8	84.3	1.1	4,301
	Yes	17.4	0.9	15.7	19.2	5.2	804
Psychological	No	47.6	1.4	44.8	50.3	2.9	2,566
	Yes	52.2	1.4	49.7	55.2	2.7	2,538
Sexual	No	93.1	0.5	92.0	94.0	0.6	4,770
	Yes	6.9	0.5	6.0	8.0	7.5	301
Social	No	72.4	1.6	69.1	75.5	2.2	1,816
	Yes	27.6	1.6	24.5	30.9	5.9	545
Economic	No	63.8	1.8	60.2	67.3	2.8	1,926
	Yes	36.2	1.8	32.7	39.8	5.0	923

### 4.3 Non-Sampling Errors

Non-sampling errors are possible at all stages of the project during data collection or processing. They can be summed up as non-responsive errors, response errors, interviewing errors and data entry errors. To avoid errors and reduce their effects, large efforts were exerted through the intensive training of field workers on methods of interviewing, and the points to be followed and others to be avoided during interviews. Also, some practical and theoretical exercises were provided during the training course. Non-sampling errors in this survey resulted from its special status and the large number of households considering that it intervened in the most specific details of their personal lives. This resulted in some cases of rejection to cooperate which were dealt with through persuasion methods to minimize rejection cases as much as possible.

### 4.4 Response Rate

The survey sample consists of about 12,942 households of which 11,545 households completed the interview; whereas 7,913 households in the West Bank and 3,632 households in Gaza Strip. Weights were modified to account for non-response rate.

#### Response and non response equations:

$$\text{Percentage of over coverage error} = \frac{\text{Total cases of over coverage}}{\text{No. of cases in original sample}} \times 100\% = 3.2\%$$

$$\text{Non-response rate} = \frac{\text{Total cases of non-response}}{\text{Net sample}} \times 100\% = 7.8\%$$

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

$$\text{Response rate} = 100\% - \text{rate of non-response} = 92.2\%$$

### 4.5 Comparability

This section is related to the statistical product as statistics must be able to be compared with other sources and other time spans as many analyses are based on comparison. The data and indicators of the survey 2019 to those of previous years. Also, to evaluate data, the internal consistency of the data was measured to ensure its logicity and completeness. Test results revealed the presence of internal consistency between all data.

